

# **State of Terror**

The ongoing rape, murder, torture and forced labour suffered by women living under the Burmese Military Regime in Karen State

**The Karen Women's Organisation (KWO)**

**February 2007**

## Report Title

"When I think about life for people in Karen State, it reminds me of a Buddhist legend I heard as a child growing up in Toungoo District. The legend is very old and it is about a city in India called Vissali. The city had faced three major calamities and many people and animals had died. Because there were so many dead the city was full of monsters, ghosts and demons. The monsters attacked those who remained and there were many more deaths, the people were terrorised by the monsters. It is the same now for our people in Karen State living under the SPDC, they all live in a constant "State of Terror."<sup>1</sup>

## Front Cover Image

The woman pictured on the cover was forced, like many others, to flee into the jungle after her village was attacked. She lost her husband and one son when the military attacked them in the jungle. One of her other sons was badly wounded.

Over 70 percent of those displaced from villages during violent attacks by the military are women and children.

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<sup>1</sup> KWO Documentation Team member, May 2006

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May we all continue to work with the same cooperative and collaborative spirit in the field of women's rights throughout the country.

## **ACRONYMS**

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army
FBR	Free Burma Rangers
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KHRG	The Karen Human Rights Group
KIC	The Karen Information Centre
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army
KNU	The Karen National Union
KWO	The Karen Women's Organisation
NLD	National League for Democracy
SLORC	The State Law & Order Restoration Council (now SPDC)
SPDC	The State Peace and Development Council
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

# Burma



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Scale: 1 to 800,000

# Karen Districts



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

***“Tell us the truth otherwise we will cut open your stomach with this knife and take out your baby and all of your insides.” (Case 111)***

This report *State of Terror* clearly documents the range of human rights abuses that continue to be perpetrated across Karen State as part of the SPDC's sustained campaign of terror. The report focuses in particular on the abuses experienced by women and girls and draws on over 4000<sup>1</sup> documented cases of human rights abuses perpetrated by the SPDC. These case studies provide shocking evidence of the entrenched and widespread abuses perpetrated against the civilian population of Karen State by the Burmese Military Regime. Many of the recent accounts of human rights violations which occurred in late 2005 and 2006 provide irrefutable evidence that the SPDC's attacks during this period have increased and have deliberately targeted the civilian population. The recent dramatic increase in the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) as well as in those crossing the border in search of asylum, bears further testimony to the escalation of attacks on the civilian women, men and children of Karen State.

The report builds on the findings contained in *Shattering Silences*, published by the Karen Women's Organisation in April 2004. That report detailed the alarmingly high number of women and girls who have been raped by the military during the years of the SPDC's occupation of Karen State. This new report documents the range of other human rights abuses experienced by Karen women and girls, in particular those of forced labour and forced portering. The report locates these atrocities within a human rights framework, to show the direct link of accountability the SPDC bears for the violations committed in these cases. It also demonstrates the multiplicity of human rights violations occurring, as forced labour is often committed in conjunction with other human rights violations such as rape, beating, mutilation, torture, murder, denial of rights to food, water and shelter, and denial of the right to legal redress. These human rights abuses occur as part of a strategy designed to terrorise and subjugate the Karen people, to completely destroy their culture and communities. This report demonstrates very clearly that it is the women who bear the greatest burden of these systematic attacks, as they are doubly oppressed both on the grounds of their ethnicity and their gender.

Attacks have continued in spite of the informal ceasefire agreement reached with the SPDC in January 2004. It is clear that rather than honouring the agreement, the SPDC have proceeded with systematic reinforcement of their military infrastructure across Karen State, bringing in more troops, increasing their stocks of food and ammunition and building army camps across the state. From this position of increased strength the SPDC have conducted ongoing attacks on villages across Karen State since September 2005. As this report goes to press over one year later, it is clear that rather than abating, the intensity of these attacks has only increased. Karen women and children continue to be killed and raped by SPDC soldiers, are subjected to forced labour, including portering, and are displaced from their homes. In the first half of 2006 alone KWO received reports of almost 5,000 villagers being taken as forced labourers, with over five times that many being forcibly relocated from their villages as their farms, homes and rice paddies were burned. As a consequence, increasing numbers of

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<sup>1</sup> The documented cases are detailed in Appendices 2 and 3. The 959 cases contained in Appendix 2 detail human rights abuses perpetrated against Karen women and girls. The over 3158 cases in Appendix 3 are additional cases which have not been disaggregated by gender or age and include women, men and children.

refugees are fleeing across the border into Thailand and many, many more are internally displaced.

The world now knows the full extent of human rights violations being committed by the SPDC, particularly against women and children from the ethnic groups across Burma. The situation is past critical. The international community must take immediate action to stop these most grave atrocities.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **To the SPDC:**

- To stop all forms of sexual violence and all other forms of human rights abuses against women and girls, in particular in the ethnic areas of Burma.
- To immediately implement a nationwide cease-fire agreement, end militarisation and withdraw all troops from the ethnic areas of Burma.
- To immediately begin tripartite dialogue with ethnic representatives and the National League for Democracy (NLD) in order to re-establish a meaningful and genuine process of democratic restoration in Burma.

### **To the Royal Thai Government:**

- To continue to provide protection to refugees in the existing camps and promote integration in Thailand through freedom of movement, and opening opportunities for employment inside and outside the camps.
- To ensure that all new refugee arrivals fleeing from all forms of human rights abuse are permitted entry to camps.
- To ensure that survivors of rape and sexual violence fleeing to Thailand have access to adequate health and psycho-social support systems.

### **To the International community:**

- To call for the UN Security Council to keep Burma on their agenda and to pass a binding resolution which demands that the SPDC military regime immediately implements a nationwide ceasefire, withdraws its troops stationed in the ethnic states and starts meaningful dialogue.
- To provide secure refuge and timely and appropriate service provision, in both countries of first asylum and upon resettlement, to women and girls at risk who are the survivors of rape and sexual violence.

- To ensure that refugee women and girls at extreme risk are provided with appropriate protection and support including case management, safe housing and if appropriate, resettlement under UNHCR's Women at Risk Program<sup>2</sup>.
- To promote and support a cross-border policy to provide immediate emergency relief and humanitarian assistance for the internally displaced persons in ethnic areas in Burma.
- To ensure the safety and security of members of women's groups working to put an end to all violence against women and girls and providing services to women and girls who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence.
- To urge the Thai government to both maintain and further enhance their recent openness to expand opportunities for refugees, so that they can learn skills and earn income inside the camps as well as access employment opportunities outside the camps.
- To continue pressure on the Burmese Military Regime to begin a tripartite dialogue.

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<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, Conclusion on Women and Girls at Risk, (No. 105 (LVI) - 2006)

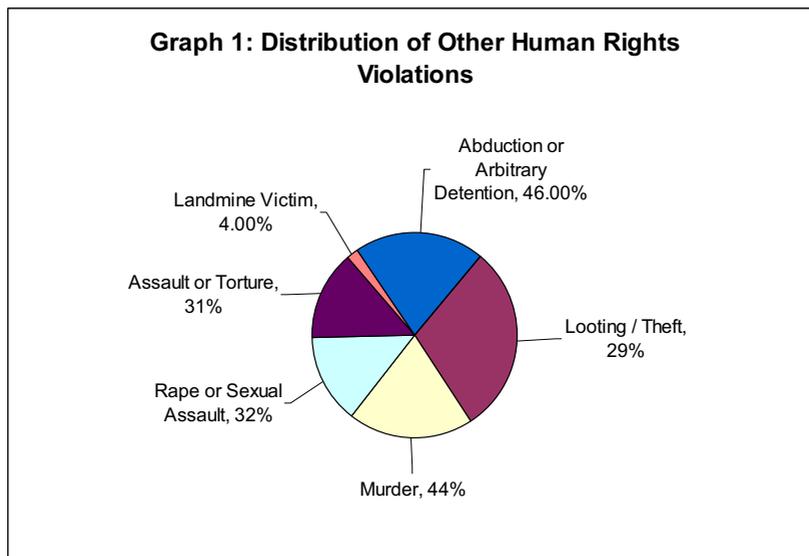
## INTRODUCTION

***"Tiger, bear, if you want to eat me, come now. We don't care if we live anymore. It would be better to die." (Case 79)***

This report, *State of Terror*, has been compiled and produced by the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO), with the collaboration of the Karen Information Centre (KIC). In April 2004 the Karen Women's Organisation launched their first report, *Shattering Silences*. That report clearly documented the widespread and systematic rape being committed by the Burmese military against Karen women in Burma. The cases demonstrated how rape is actively being used as a strategy by the SPDC<sup>3</sup> military to intimidate, control, shame and ethnically cleanse Karen groups in Burma.

This new report highlights the range of human rights abuses experienced by Karen women and girls, in particular the impacts on women of the SPDC's use of forced labour and forced relocation, which accounts for 90% of all human rights violations documented here. This practice intersects with the rape and sexual violence documented more fully in the earlier report. This new report seeks to bring to light the full nature of atrocities and human rights violations being committed by the SPDC against Karen women. It recognises that while the abuses and violence affect all in the community, it affects women and men in different ways and highlights the particular impacts on women and girls. Even during the so-called ceasefire period between the SPDC and the Karen National Union (KNU), the SPDC has continued to perpetrate human rights violations against Karen people in Karen State.

**Graph 1 - 90% of all human rights violations documented in this report are Forced Labouring/Portering. The remaining 10% are:**



90% of non-forced labour cases involved 2 human rights violations, 10% involved 3 or more. (Values are correct for percentage of 100.)

<sup>3</sup> The State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) were formerly known as the State Law & Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The name was changed to SPDC in 1997.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The KWO documentation team has collected hundreds of testimonies which detail the gross human rights violations perpetrated against women and girls in Karen State. Interviews have been conducted with villagers in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) areas inside Burma as well as with survivors in refugee camps along the Thai-Burma border. This information has often been collected at high personal risk to members of the documentation team who have travelled inside Burma to collect the stories. In order to protect the survivors and their families, the names of the women in each of the cases reported are either not included or have been changed. Their movements and activities are under close surveillance. Many of them fear repercussions by the military, against themselves or their families, if they do speak out.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

***“International humanitarian law prohibits acts or threats of violence, the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population.”<sup>4</sup>***

In documenting these cases, care has been taken to identify the specific human rights violations committed. In most cases women and girls have experienced a number of human rights abuses in addition to forced labour and forced relocation. Among other things, the women and girls have experienced rape, gang rape, murder, other forms of torture, denial of food, water, health services and shelter, and denial of legal redress. The cases following highlight the range of violations experienced by Karen women.

Locating these incidences within a human rights framework makes plain the State's culpability in these acts. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993, outlines in Article 4 (c) that States should "exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons". The Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women further noted that States are required to ensure equal protection of the law for their citizens. So if there is evidence of systematic, discriminatory, non-prosecution by the State of crimes of violence against women, then States arguably have violated their responsibility under international human rights law.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Human Rights Watch, (2005) "They Came and Destroyed Our Village Again" The Plight of Internally Displaced Persons in Karen State, June 2005 Vol. 17, No 4(C) Accessed at <http://hrw.org/reports/2005/burma0605/index.htm>, Date 18/12/06

<sup>5</sup> E/CN.4/1995/42. She also highlighted the case of *Valesquez Rodriguez Case Honduras*, 4 *Inter.Am.Ct. HR* (Ser.C.), 1988./ where States were also held responsible for the organisation of the government apparatus and structures of public power in order to make them capable of ensuring free and full enjoyment of human rights.

During an internal conflict, such as that being fought across Karen State, all armed groups must abide by Common Article III to the Geneva Conventions as well as customary international humanitarian law. Common Article III and customary international humanitarian law prohibit the inhumane treatment of civilians and captured combatants. Inhumane treatment includes murder, torture and other mistreatment, **rape and other sexual violence**, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, and **forced labour**. Customary international law also prohibits attacks against the civilian population and civilian objects including homes and churches.<sup>6</sup> Despite Burma ratifying the 1949 Geneva Conventions in 1992, the conduct of the SPDC troops clearly violates each of Burma's obligations under these conventions.

Two recent and important developments in international law provide further authority for the international protection owed to Karen women and their families. Security Council Resolution 1674 (June 2006) – the protection of civilians in armed conflict – affirms the United Nations commitment to the new international concept “Responsibility to Protect.” This concept (R2P) has replaced the old “right to intervene” discourse that was fraught with insurmountably controversial issues of state sovereignty. Now, via the authority of the Security Council, the United Nations affirms that it is “prepared to take collective action in a timely and decisive manner” when States are “manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity” (including rape). The Burmese Military Regime, via the SPDC, has not only failed to protect the women of Karen State, but is routinely and systematically responsible for the gross violations of their rights detailed in this report.

The second development, Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (October 2000), was reviewed five years after its implementation in an open meeting of the Security Council in October 2005. The resolution has enabled women in conflict zones around the world to become equal participants in areas of peace and security. Ms Rachel Myanja, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, noted that “women at the grassroots level in countries as diverse as Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq and Sudan have used this resolution to lobby for their voices to be heard in peace building processes, in post-conflict elections, and in the rebuilding of their societies”. Taken in concert with resolution 1674, these key pieces of international legislation clearly outline the responsibilities of the international community to take action to protect the women and girls of Karen State. The international community must not hesitate to act on this responsibility, and must act now, to stop the atrocities perpetrated against women and their families in Karen State.

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<sup>6</sup> Human Rights Watch, (2005) “They Came and Destroyed Our Village Again” The Plight of Internally Displaced Persons in Karen State, June 2005 Vol. 17, No 4(C) Accessed at <http://hrw.org/reports/2005/burma0605/index.htm>, Date 18/12/06

## **FORCED LABOUR & INTERNATIONAL LAW**

***“... all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”<sup>7</sup>***

Forced labour is a particular problem for women and children whose fragile rights are under constant threat in Burma. A number of International Conventions clearly emphasise the right to freedom from forced labour for these especially vulnerable groups. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women includes “coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty” within the definition of violence against women, and urges all States to protect this fundamental right. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, in Article 32, similarly prohibits economic exploitation of children. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) restates this standard in Conventions 138 and 182, both of which target the practice of child labour. The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) emphasises that the minimum age, even for paid labour, should not be less than 15.

According to the ILO, breaches of this article, and of the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) and Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), remain an ongoing concern in Burma. In the 292nd session held in March 2005, the ILO Conference Committee on the Application of Standards commented that the forced labour situation had become increasingly grave since 2004. They also noted that despite a resolution by the International Labour Conference in 2000, requiring Burma to “take concrete action” to implement the Forced Labour Convention, government efforts to combat the problem continued to fall “far short” of ILO expectations.

### ***Portering***

One of the severest forms of forced labour is portering. Victims are taken against their will from their homes and villages, and forced to carry supplies or munitions for military troops, often for many weeks. However, this simple definition belies the many layers of rights violations that portering entails.

Those taken as porters are often responsible for the care of vulnerable family members in their village - infants, children and/or the elderly, or are themselves children, new mothers or many months pregnant. They are forced to march with the troops by day, carrying loads up to half their body weight, without adequate food and water, attire for the jungle terrain, rest or support. In other cases they proceed ahead of the troops, clearing landmines with their lives. In the evening the women cook for the soldiers and make the camps; by night they sleep without shelter from the rain or cold and are often routinely raped. There is no adequate sanitation, and those menstruating must make do with the little clothing they have.

The munitions many are forced to carry will be used to further oppress the people of Karen State, and yet for the duration of their time as porters the women must place their lives in the hands of SPDC soldiers. The psychological terror is extreme and those who return home, often as landmine or rape victims, struggle to reintegrate into village life. For many there is not even a village to return to - just the ashes of burned homes and more refugees of the Burmese Military Regime.

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<sup>7</sup> ILO Forced Labour Convention, (No.29), Article 2

Human Rights Watch has found that despite repeated denials from the regime, the army continues to conscript local villagers, including children, to work as either army porters or as unpaid labourers.

*“Gross violations of international humanitarian law are regularly committed by government forces, including the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers, extrajudicial executions, rape of women and girls, torture, and forced relocation.”<sup>8</sup>*

In August 2005 the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions provided 1,600 pages of evidence which document several hundred cases of forced labour and forced portering across Burma. The report also includes numerous cases of torture, ill-treatment, sexual violence and child labour, including the conscription of child soldiers. As a result of these practices, together with the fact that the SPDC often confiscates their land as well as their food supplies, the people of Burma face starvation and forced migration, both internally and to other countries.<sup>9</sup>

### **HISTORY OF THE REPRESSION OF THE KAREN PEOPLE IN BURMA**

*“I have suffered from war since I knew myself, since I was a child. Always escaping because of war; from World War 2, when the Japanese entered into Burma, during the British period and after 1948 when Burma got independence from the British. My life was always escaping from war and until today being old, 70 years.” (Case 430)*

#### ***The struggle for independence: 1948 – 1974***

Within Burma, the Karen people live in Irrawaddy, Pegu and Rangoon, down to the Tenasserim Divisions. There are also large numbers of Karen people living in Mon, Karenni, and Karen States. According to the 1947 census, Burma had a total population of 24 million, of which the Karen population was a little over 7 million.

The Karen people's struggle for self determination, equality, peace and justice in Burma began at the same time as Burma attained independence from Britain in 1948. After the first military coup in 1962, many Karen schools were closed down and social and cultural activities were taken over by the military regime, under the dictatorship of Ne Win. The infamous “Four Cuts Policy” was introduced in 1970, first in the Irrawaddy Delta Region and then in the Pegu Yoma Range Region. By the end of 1974, the “Four Cuts Policy” had been introduced throughout the Eastern Regions all the way to Karen State and Mergui/Tavoy District (Tenasserim Division).

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<sup>8</sup> Human Rights Watch (2005) Interview with Brad Adams, outlining Burmese ethnic minority communities' ongoing horrors. <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/09/22/burma11774.htm>

<sup>9</sup> International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CFTU), August 2005 <http://www.icftu.org/focus.asp?Issue=Burma&Language=EN>

### ***The Four Cuts Policy: Forced Relocations and Forced Labour***

The Four Cuts Policy aims to cut access and supplies of food, funds, recruits and information to insurgent groups by systematically terrorising the civilian population in ethnic minority areas. In the “brown areas”<sup>10</sup> forced relocation and forced labour are common practices. However, in the “black areas”, which are also called “free-fire zones”, the military troops shoot on sight at anything or any person seen. In addition they systematically extort or destroy villages, crops, livestock, churches, schools, houses, cash, valuables and rice fields. Some other common practices of the Four Cuts Policy include: detention, torture and execution; forced labour; forced relocation to sites and villages directly under the control of the Burmese military troops; and systematic rape and other forms of violence against women.

The Four Cuts Policy heralded the beginning of massive forced relocations of Karen communities, which resulted in hundreds of thousands of Karen people being internally displaced.<sup>11</sup> Due to the high level of terrorisation of communities and destruction of their properties during these forced relocations it has not been possible to collate accurate figures of the number of internally displaced persons. However, according to the 1974 military government census the Karen population had decreased from 5 million to 3.2 million, while Burma’s total population had increased from 24 million to 33 million. In September 1988, after the mass uprising, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the new military junta, took power. The SLORC increased its military strength and raised the momentum of war against the ethnic minorities. According to SLORC’s 1990 census, Burma’s population had increased to 44 million while the Karen population had decreased further to 2.9 million.

In Burma, the Karen people, like many other ethnic nationalities, are under severe repression because of their ethnicity. The military’s massive attacks on the Karen resistance movement, within which Karen civilians were directly targeted, led to wholesale and systematic destruction of villages. Many Karen people were subjected to forced labour, arbitrary arrests and killings, and sexual violence. This has led to hundreds of thousands of internally displaced Karen fleeing and living either in Burma’s forests or as refugees in Thailand.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> The military regime classifies its level of control in an area according to colours: Areas completely controlled by the military regime are called “white areas”; areas accessible to both the military troops and the resistance groups are called “brown areas”; and areas controlled by the resistance groups are called “black areas”.

<sup>11</sup> According to figures provided by the CIDKIP, as at February 2004 there were over 300,000 internally displaced Karen people inside Burma. Of these almost 150,000 are living in the relocation area and cannot be reached or aided by the CIDKIP.

<sup>12</sup> According to figures provided by the CIDKIP as at February 2004 there were 120,000 registered and unregistered refugees living in the camps in Thailand. Those who are currently unregistered have to date been denied the opportunity to register. In addition to the Karen refugees living in the camps there are over 600,000 who work as migrant workers. Of these only 400,000 are registered.

## **ONGOING VIOLENCE ACROSS KAREN DISTRICTS DESPITE INFORMAL CEASEFIRE**

The Karen National Union (KNU) reached an informal “gentleman’s agreement” with the SPDC to end hostilities in January 2004. Despite this, the repression of the Karen people has continued. It is now evident that the SPDC used the period following the agreement to reinforce infrastructure, bring in more troops and increase militarisation. This enhanced fortification allowed the SPDC to launch a massive offensive in September 2005, and to continue it throughout 2006. Usually a time of brief respite for the villagers, heavy military action during the rainy season has caused unprecedented devastation. The military emphasis on relocating and burning down villages, and destroying rice crops will see many districts in the midst of famine in the early months of 2007.

Beginning in late 2005 and continuing throughout 2006 the KHRG have produced comprehensive reports from each of the major districts in Karen State which detail these patterns of abuse and oppression. A summary of their key findings from each area is provided below.

### ***Pa-an District***

The SPDC and the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) authorities continue to exert control of the region through forced labour, mass land confiscation, extortion of money and demands for livestock and material. Rape, arbitrary detention and torture are still committed by local authorities with complete impunity. Villagers are forced to do work for soldiers based in camps, such as “cleaning the camp compounds, carrying water, cutting bamboo and trees to build huts for the soldiers, making fences around the camp compounds, standing as sentries, acting as messengers, and doing whatever else the soldiers and officers request of them”. This results in poverty and food shortages. The Karen people do not have easy access to schools and are subject to the SPDC’s “Burmanisation” campaign, which seeks to weaken non-Burman political identities by eradicating their language and literature.<sup>13</sup>

### ***Thaton District***

Over the past decade, the SPDC and DKBA have concentrated on consolidating their control over the district by forcing villagers to relocate to villages under their control. The SPDC continues to increase restrictions placed on villagers, demanding forced labour and arresting and torturing villagers suspected of helping the armed resistance. While shooting and killing of villagers has become far less common, other human rights violations such as extortion and the use of forced labour “have continued unabated”. The SPDC consolidates control of the region by forcing villagers to build roads and construct new army camps.<sup>14</sup>

### ***Toungoo District***

Information brought to the KHRG by escaped porters, local villagers, and intercepted radio messages suggests that the SPDC are planning to create several heavily-garrisoned forced relocation sites throughout the district, called “new towns.”<sup>15</sup> One of the first “new towns” is being planned in Toungoo District, due in large part to the fortified SPDC presence established by the devastating events of 2005.

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<sup>13</sup> KHRG, (2006) Pa-an District: Land confiscation, forced labour and extortion undermining villagers' livelihoods, February 11, 2006, <http://www.khr.org/khr2006/khr06f1.html>

<sup>14</sup> KHRG (2006) Surviving in Shadow: Widespread Militarization and the Systematic Use of Forced Labour in the Campaign for Control of Thaton District, January 17, 2006. <http://www.khr.org/khr2006/khr0601a.htm>

<sup>15</sup> KHRG (2006), SPDC forces attack rice harvest to force villagers into “new towns”, November 20, 2006. <http://www.khr.org/khr2006/khr06b12.html>

According to KHRG researchers in the area, 2005 was the worst year of SPDC abuse in memory for people in this region. A proposed dam brought a new military access road to the area and large SPDC military columns now patrol the villages, looting belongings and forcing the villagers into labour. Security checkpoints have proliferated, restricting the movement of villagers and extorting heavy taxes on all goods they try to market. In 2006 the villagers continue to be forced to choose between submission to SPDC orders and abuse, or fleeing Burmese soldiers and surviving poorly in the forests.<sup>16</sup>

### ***Nyaunglebin District***

The latest reports from KHRG show that SPDC military offensives against villagers are intensifying. Since the beginning of November 2006, over 500 men, women and children from four different villages have been forced to flee. In the north, the number of men and women taken as porters and guides has increased exponentially, in a deliberate attempt to prevent the crucial rice harvest. To this same end, SPDC troops in the south are burning previously harvested crops, and firing their weapons randomly into paddy fields to keep workers from harvesting next year's rice.<sup>17</sup>

### ***Dooplaya District (Kawkarate District)***

The heavy militarisation of Dooplaya poses serious threats to the physical and food security of villagers. Despite the ceasefire, SPDC troop concentrations in Dooplaya had not decreased at all. The DKBA also continues to abuse and kill civilians with impunity. "Not only does fighting continue, with the attendant effects and reprisals on civilians, but people must still face forced labour, restrictions on activities, and the possibility of being abused or killed at any time with complete impunity."<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> KHRG (2005), Nyaunglebin / Toungoo Districts: Re-emergence of Irregular SPDC Army Soldiers and Karen Splinter Groups in Northern Karen State, October 24, 2005 <http://www.khrg.org/khrg2005/khrg05b6.html>

<sup>17</sup> KHRG (2006), SPDC forces attack rice harvest to force villagers into 'new towns', November 20, 2006. <http://www.khrg.org/khrg2006/khrg06b12.html>

<sup>18</sup> KHRG (2005) Dooplaya District: Fighting And Human Rights Abuse Still Continue After Ceasefire, February 18, 2005. <http://www.khrg.org/khrg2005/khrg05f1.html>

## **ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS: WOMEN'S TESTIMONIES**

***“They struck us with their guns all the time so that we could not count how many times. I had experienced forced labour since I got married in 1986 but from 2000 it was getting worse and worse.” (Case 91)***

This report *State of Terror* details 959 cases<sup>19</sup> of human rights violations perpetrated by SPDC soldiers against women and girls in Karen State. These cases cover a 25 year period from 1981 to 2006. Twenty-five years of rape, abuse, torture and terror. Many of the accounts describe incidents which have occurred in recent months, and highlight the fact that despite the verbal ceasefire agreement with the KNU in January 2004, human rights violations against the civilian population have not only continued but in many areas have increased in intensity. Forced labour, forced relocations, arbitrary killings, torture including the rape of women and girls have not ceased. Militarisation and oppression have not come to an end. Villagers continue to be the targets of systematic military abuse and exploitation. Brutal attacks on villages continue, women and girls continue to be raped and murdered. Villages and crops are looted and burned. Women, men, girls and boys continue to be forcibly recruited as labourers and porters. Harassment and torture continue. More and more villagers are forced to flee their villages to the jungle in search of places to hide and to forage for food. Those who are able make their way across the border into Thailand and seek shelter in the already overcrowded border camps. The cases reported below highlight the range of human rights violations perpetrated against women and girls in Karen State during the years of SPDC control, focusing in particular on their experiences of forced labour and forced portering.

### **FORCED LABOUR AND PORTERING ACROSS KAREN STATE**

***“On 18th March, 1997, SLORC IB 35 seized several villagers, including women and children, from Baw-ga-li and Gaw-thay-doe Villages, and forced them to serve as porters and mine sweepers...On the same day SLORC troops with eight trucks went down to Za-ya-kyi Village and seized many villagers, including women and children and forced them to carry supplies and sweep for land mines in combat zones.” (Case 55)***

The forced recruitment of women, men, girls and boys as labourers and porters has characterised the history of the occupation of Karen State by the SPDC troops. First-hand testimony from refugees and internally displaced villagers confirms that these practices have been in place for several decades. KWO documenters have recently collected detailed testimony of these widespread and systematic abuses from a number of older women some of whom worked as village chiefs during the early 1990' (Cases 4, 91,108-111). Each of these women shared detailed testimonies which outline the role they were forced to play by the SPDC military to provide women and children from their villages to serve as forced labourers, porters and sex slaves<sup>20</sup> for the military regime.

***“If the SPDC asked for porters, I asked the villagers to go and work for them. Whatever the SPDC needed the villagers had to fulfil it. Otherwise they faced problems. When the troops arrested them I talked for them to be released. The SPDC demanded many things from the villagers, including chicken, pork,***

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<sup>19</sup> In addition to the 959 cases of human rights abuses experienced by Karen women and girls detailed in Appendix 2, over 3000 cases of forced labour and forced relocation experienced by Karen villagers both women and men, are included in Appendix 3. The cases in Appendix 3 have not been disaggregated by gender and age.

<sup>20</sup> See Case #149. This practice was also been clearly documented in *Catwalk to the Barracks*.

***alcohol and cigarettes all of which cost a lot. They also forced the villagers to make fences for them, to be postmen for them, to send food to them, to be guards for them, to water their plants and go to their place whenever they called.” (Case 109)***

This forced labour has included, and continues to include, the construction of roads and bridges, the clearing of landmines, often with their lives, carrying of military supplies, ammunition and rations, and the guarding of military installations and equipment and the gas pipeline. Women and girls are at particular risk of being forcibly recruited since men and boys often flee from the villages and hide in the jungle in order to avoid, arrest, torture or killing by the SPDC soldiers. Women both young and old from across Karen State report having been recruited as porters and forced labourers. This includes aged and frail women, pregnant and breast feeding women and school girls often as young as 11. As was clearly documented in the earlier report *Shattering Silences* in many cases women taken as porters are also raped.

Women and girls, like men, are forced to engage in backbreaking work, walk many miles carrying heavy supplies and equipment, are kicked and beaten by soldiers and are at best provided with minimal food and water. Often they are kept by the military for weeks.

***“I had to go as a porter for a month. The soldiers made me carry 3 big shells, and we had to get up very early in the morning to climb to the mountain top. On the way I felt very tired. I thought I was going to die. Every day we had to carry up the mountain and down again. I was sweating and couldn’t breathe because I am very old, and the soldiers kept poking and nudging me with their guns because I was slow. I felt like my heart was breaking.....The soldiers only gave me a handful of rice to eat so I asked them, ‘How can I carry your loads and survive on this?’ I cannot survive among them. .... They made me carry rice up the mountain for two days, and after that I had to carry ammunition. When they first took us as porters they said it would only be three days near the village, not far away up in the mountains. The SLORC was lying to us. They kept us for a month, and we had to find our own food and carry all their ammunition for many days. We didn’t even have clothes for changing and some women were menstruating. It was awful.” (Case 79)***

For many women this forced recruitment has occurred repeatedly during the course of their lives. This has often prevented them from completing their schooling, maintaining livelihoods and caring for their families. The lives of thousands of women in Karen State have passed in this oppressive and brutal servitude, without freedom or the autonomy to plan their lives. Lives are lived in the constant fear and knowledge that at anytime a soldier might arrive at their doors and demand that they provide food, money or themselves and their children as labourers or porters.

***“She then left her sick children and had to go as a porter. She could not do anything to refuse being a porter for the Burmese troops. This time she had to go twice within one month. She had to carry rice including her own food that weighed about 20 pounds. She had to go during battle, among landmines full of worry and fear and more than that she very much worried about her sick children back home. When she was a porter she saw the other women including young children and old women. The youngest was about 12 years old and the oldest was about 55. Naw Ma Thin who is 48 years old said it is ten times including this time that she had been a porter.” (Case 957)***

## **Forced labour across Karen State**

KWO have documented hundreds of recent incidents of forced recruitment of women and girls from a number of districts. These include Toungoo District where they have documented 780 specific incidences of women forcibly recruited as labourers in the period from November 2001 to March 2005. Over half of these recruitments occurred in 2004 and 2005, after the official ceasefire in January 2004. In many of these cases women were forced to work as porters carrying food or military supplies between army bases (Cases 45, 46, 59-78,81-86,95-105, 211-244). During January 2005, troops from SPDC Infantry Battalion 73 based at Kaw-thay-doe Camp forced 8 women from the village to carry military supplies to Maw-soe Camp (Cases 91-98). In March 2005, Major Zaw Win Aung of Light Infantry Battalion 440, Column One ordered 6 women including 4 teenage girls to carry military supplies to Hgar-mu-doe and Tha-aye-hta Army Camps (Cases 99-104). Bo Way Pyo Paing and Bo Hla Oo of SPDC IB 60, Column 1, forcibly gathered 21 women and 47 men of Ye-ta-gun village to carry army rations at Pe-let-wa camp, in Tan-ta-bin Township (Cases 245-265).

Cases have also been documented from Pa-an, Pa-pun, Thaton and Dooplaya Districts during the same period (Cases 27-33, 80, 87-90, 109-111).

In addition to being forced to work as labourers and porters the women were often punished, hand cuffed or beaten by the soldiers. In one case from January 2005, Bo Aye Lwin of SPDC LIB 376 handcuffed four women villagers from Ta-rei-khee Village as punishment for their slow response to his demand for porters (Cases 87 -90).

***“Whenever the SPDC troops came to the village, the villagers had to run away and hide themselves. If captured they would be kicked, asked questions and told to send messages. The SPDC troops asked the women to go and wait all day at a set place for an order and send messages to other military postings. They had to go on foot.” (Case 33)***

## **Pregnant and Breast Feeding Women taken as Porters**

Pregnant women, even those in the late stages of pregnancy, and breast feeding mothers are also forcibly recruited as labourers. Many women have reported miscarriages as a result of this forced labour. Reports of this practice have recently been received from a number of districts including the Pa-pun and Toungoo Districts.

### **Pa-pun District**

Naw Mu Thoo recounts the devastating consequences of being forced to repeatedly work as a porter for the SPDC while pregnant.

***“I have had five pregnancies but have only two children. I suffered three miscarriages after carrying heavy loads. I was first forced to go as a porter for the SPDC when I was three months pregnant. I had to go about 15 miles from my village. SPDC soldiers asked me to carry one tin of rice. It was about 25kgs and was really heavy for me. As I was pregnant, I had no strength to walk so far. The soldiers didn’t give us enough food to eat nor clean water to drink. The journey was too hard for a pregnant woman. I had to climb up the mountain, cross the river and sometimes cross valleys. I felt hungry and thirsty but there was nothing to eat or drink. There were other women with me and they felt sorry for me but they couldn’t help me as they had to carry their own loads. I felt tired and thirsty and had to rest often on the way. The day after I got back***

***from that forced labour, I miscarried. There was a lot of blood and at that time there was no medicine for me or even food. I became very pale and tired. There were many times after that, that I was a porter for SPDC troops and I suffered two further miscarriages after returning from forced labour.” (Case 27)***

### ***Toungoo District***

In Toungoo District on the 10th June 2003 troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe forcibly recruited 29 villagers from Wa-tho-kho Village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry rations and other supplies from Tha-aye-ha to Wah-soe. Women were arrested, forcibly dragged from their houses and made to work as porters for the soldiers. This included pregnant women and school children as young as 11.

***“I saw many pregnant women, 2 months pregnant, 3 months pregnant and some in more advanced stages as well. They arrested women, not only from our village, but from many villages.” (Case 91)***

One of the women was so advanced in her pregnancy that she gave birth three days after arriving at the military camp.

***“We women stayed at the camp while the men went to the front line and then she delivered her baby there. We had nothing, so we wrapped it up with a torn blouse and sarong we had with us. Two women went to slice bamboo skin and cut the baby’s cord.” (Case 91)***

Among those forced to work as porters were 6 mothers of young babies ranging in age from 3 to 11 months. In addition to carrying supplies or undertaking exhausting work for the troops the women also carried their babies. If they moved too slowly, they were beaten by the soldiers. If they struggled to carry the heavy loads the soldiers kicked them.

***“They wrapped up the babies with cloth and carried them on their breasts. They had to carry their children, feeding their babies at the breast and carrying ammunition, about 20 kilos, on their backs and the distance might be about two days walk.” (Case 91)***

There was no food or water provided for them and the soldiers prevented them from feeding their crying, hungry babies while they worked.

***“These women were asked to work as porters. Making the road, cleaning the road of landmines, carrying food for the troops and building places for the troops. Then, from that place to the troops they had to walk about 6 -12 hours and all of them felt tired. They had to climb up the mountains and cross the river and streams. There was nothing for them to eat or drink. They were asked to bring their own food and work. At night they had no place to lie down and so they slept on the ground. At that time the weather was raining and so all of them got chills and fever. While they were working some of them kept their children on their back and carried the supplies for the troops. And so they became tired, hungry and thirsty but there was nothing for them. Again and again their children cried but they didn’t have a chance to feed their children because the soldiers treated them badly.” (Cases 81-86)***

Other mothers left their children behind in the care of older women in the village but as they had no money to leave for milk the children soon become ill and under-nourished. When the mothers returned, weakened from the forced labour and lack of food, many found their children sick and in need of medical care.

***“When the babies' mothers came back they had pain and were weak and sick and there was no money to go to the hospital. And there is no clinic or hospital around that area. Their babies also got sick like their mothers.” (Cases 81-86)***

### ***Rape of women and girls taken as porters***

Many women and girls taken as porters, in addition to the deprivation of liberty, food and water, experience rape and sexual harassment as well as beatings and other forms of torture. Rape and sexual violence perpetrated by the SPDC soldiers against civilian women and girls in the Ethnic States of Burma including Karen State has been well documented. Recent reports include, *License to Rape*<sup>21</sup>, *Shattering Silences*<sup>22</sup> and *Catwalk to the Barracks*<sup>23</sup>. *Shattering Silences* in particular, highlights the risks facing women forcibly recruited as labourers and porters. There is overwhelming evidence that rape and sexual abuse of civilian women has been one of the key strategies of civilian control used by the Burmese Military Regime. KWO have now interviewed and recorded the testimonies of hundreds of women and girls who have experienced rape and sexual abuse by SPDC soldiers. In this new report which focuses on women's experiences of forced labour 20 new cases of rape and sexual abuse have also been documented. Mar Hto Lar, a now 38 year old woman originally from a village in Pa-an District, is one of them. In her testimony she recounts being repeatedly taken to work as a porter by SPDC soldiers, of the villagers' inability to resist this forcible recruitment, and of her brutal rape during one of these periods.

***“A soldier spoke to her friend but she didn't know what he said. Later, her friend went away and she was left alone. There, four soldiers molested her but actually only one of them raped her. She suffered a lot of pain because she was a virgin. She became pregnant and bore a child to the rapist.” (Case 4)***

### **RAPE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ACROSS KAREN STATE**

***“After raping her they killed her by shooting into her vagina. No action was taken.” (Case 43)***

The same patterns of rape and sexual violence are evident in towns and villages across Karen State and the other Ethnic States of Burma. Rape has been, and continues to be, used as a method of torture to intimidate and humiliate the civilian populations, particularly those in the Ethnic States. Many of the rapes are being perpetrated by senior military officers or done with their complicity. The perpetrators are aware that most of the civilian population will be too afraid to complain or that their complaints will not be taken seriously. As a consequence the rape of women and girls in districts across Karen State and in the other States of Burma by SPDC soldiers and officers, despite the ceasefire period, continue with impunity. Over half of the incidences of rape and sexual harassment documented in this report occurred since the 2004, so called, ceasefire agreement. One of the most recent cases in which Naw Shee Shee Paw, a 25 year-old woman, was gang raped highlights the impunity which SPDC soldiers enjoy and the clear belief that they can demand women and routinely rape and sexually abuse them without fear of punishment.

***“Daw Tout Gyi said that three SPDC soldiers came to the village and asked for Nounng Bine who was Naw Shee Shee Paw's cousin. These three soldiers***

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<sup>21</sup> SWAN, 2002 “Licence to Rape”

<sup>22</sup> KWO, 2004 “Shattering Silences”

<sup>23</sup> WCRP, 2005 “Catwalk to the Barracks” - conscription of women for sexual slavery and other practices of sexual violence by troops of the Burmese Military Regime in Mon areas

***'loved' Noun Bin. Actually Noun Bine did not love them. But Noun Bine was not at the village and so they asked the village chief to give them one Karen woman instead of the one that they wanted and asked for her within 15 minutes. If the chief did not send for her they threatened to kill the chief. .... the three soldiers took Shee Shee Paw to the nearest bush and two of them raped her.'***  
**(Case 118)**

In February 2006 another young woman was raped in her home by a soldier. It is clear from her account that the Sergeant had wandered into the village from a nearby base in search of a woman alone. This story highlights the particular vulnerability women face from the militarisation of Karen State and the proximity of military bases. This makes it easy for soldiers to enter villages and the flimsy and open structures of the villagers' houses makes it impossible for women to protect themselves even in their own homes (Case 144).

### ***Doplaya District***

On the 29<sup>th</sup> November 2006, Ma Khin Thee Ta of Anun Gwin village was raped in her home by Thaug Hlaing from the company 3, Infantry Battalion 98 under the command of Company Commander Myo Min Than (Case 956).

In January 2005, in a village in the Doplaya District, two 23 year old women were repeatedly raped at gunpoint by an SPDC soldier under the Command of Major Pone Tint.

***"The soldier ordered us to go with him and we did not even know where we were going. .... "Don't ask or I will kill you." "Don't say a word," he added. We walked a long way in bushy places. After sometime he took us to a valley and said that we would stop there. He ordered us to take off our clothes. At first we dared not but he made his voice stronger and louder and finally we both took off our clothes. Then he shone the torch on a place and he went and lay down there and ordered us to come toward him. We were frightened and went to him. He lay down with his gun just beside him. Then he raped me (sexual intercourse) first, and told my friend just to lie down beside him. After he raped me, he raped my friend (sexual intercourse). After that he told us to suck his penis (oral rape), and that if we didn't do it he would shoot us dead. In fear we had to suck his penis. After a while he raped us again."*** (Cases 57 and 58)

In another recent case in Doplaya District, a 17 year old young woman was murdered by an SPDC Lieutenant, when she refused to have sex with him. On the 11th August 2004, Lieutenant Colonel Aung Kyaw Soe leader of Infantry Battalion #284 Column #2 entered the young woman's house and shot her with his 9-millimetre pistol (Case 80).

### ***Nyaunglebin District***

In Nyaunglebin District a young woman was gang raped by four soldiers and then brutally murdered.

***"Naw Moo Moo lived in Htee Pu Lu Village and worked in her house. She sometimes went to her farm and worked there. On Independence Day of Burma, 4th January, 1999, four of the troops from LIB 246 saw her at her farm. They went to her farm and all four of them raped her in her hut. Since there were four of them she couldn't defend herself. After raping her they killed her by shooting into her vagina. No action was taken."*** (Case 43)

### **Pa-an and Thaton Districts**

Similar reports of rape, attempted rape and murder have been received from Pa-an and Thaton Districts. On October 4th 2003, a young woman from a village in Pa-an District was arrested, raped and then murdered by Sergeant Ne Win leader of Troop LIB 549 (Case 9). In a more recent case a young woman remains traumatised from an attempted rape by an SPDC soldier which occurred while she was fishing with a friend.

***“My friend, Naw Wah Wah (10), and I went fishing near our village. The distance would be about half an hour away. While we were fishing an SPDC soldier came along carrying some vegetables in his longyi, which he was wearing across his shoulder. He was just wearing short pants. He tried to grab me and pursued me when he saw me. I shouted for mother and father and tried to push him away. He told me not to shout but I pushed him and escaped, then ran away from him. Then he tried to pursue me a second time and grasped me. The same time he squeezed my neck tightly. At that time two villagers came by on their way back to the village. He saw the two villagers and ran into the bushes. I then ran to my house. When my mother came home I told her everything that had happened to me. She went and told the village head about me. She said that she would take this case to the commander. But the village head told her not to reveal it but to cover it up. I was so scared that I could not sleep soundly and cried mindlessly for a whole week. Even now if I see a dark skinned man I think he is the SPDC soldier and I want to run away.” (Case 38)***

### **Rape of girl children and Buddhist nuns**

On September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2004, troops from Infantry Battalion 51 led by Commander Zaw Min set up camp beside the Anan Kwin Village Monastery. Three times during this night between midnight and 2 am groups of soldiers forced their way into the monastery and sexually assaulted the novice Buddhist nuns who were sleeping there. Six of the novice nuns, aged between 8 and 14 years old, were attacked. The soldiers grabbed them, tore their sarongs, and in one case a soldier touched one of the novice nuns with his penis, but in each case the novices say they managed to struggle free and escape. The case was reported to the authorities but no action was taken against the soldiers.

***“At about 2 am the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them.”(Cases 16 – 21)***

### **MURDER, TORTURE AND LOOTING ACROSS KAREN STATE**

KWO have documented numerous cases of violent attacks by soldiers on villages across Karen State. In some of the attacks villagers are threatened, beaten and tortured and their homes and farms are looted for food, money and livestock.

***“On one occasion, when she and her husband went to their little farm, the SPDC soldiers came into their farm house and asked her husband, “Do you want us to kill your wife?” When her husband did not respond to their question, they beat him and after that, they went into the farm and gathered up all the fruit and vegetables they wanted and took away chickens, cows and whatever animals they saw to eat.” (Case 3)***

***“On 19th September, 1997, a SLORC military column came to Saw Mu Sha Day Village in Shwegyin Township and shot to death, without reason, an old woman, Naw Deh Deh. They took half a basket of rice, two baskets of paddy and 1000 kyat cash found in her possession. Moreover, troops from the column looted cash and valuables, worth altogether about 400,000 kyat, from villagers, Saw Adoo, Saw Par Lay, Saw Maung Htwe and Saw Ko Dee.” (Case 41)***

The detailed testimonies provided by the five women who had served as village chiefs during the late 1980s and 1990s outline the endless demands that the regime’s soldiers have made of villagers across Karen State throughout the years of occupation. Demands for food, alcohol, money and labour to support the regime and its soldiers have continued for almost 20 years.

***“....there was no chance for the villagers to work for their families. They were always asked to work for the SPDC as a porter, as a guard, and whenever the troops asked for anything like chicken, pork, rice and tax, like monthly or yearly, I told the villagers to give them. Otherwise they beat or tortured villagers which they often did.” (Case 110)***

It is clear from testimonies recently collected from refugees and IDPs that attacks on civilians in villages including murder and the looting and burning of property have increased dramatically during 2006.

***“The situation was worse and worse because the Burmese troops made an offensive with 10 Battalions into our village and so before they arrived, our village leader told us not to stay in the village.” (Case 949)***

***“The SPDC troops burned down our farms and crops and nothing was left for us. And if they saw anybody outside the village or inside, they shot them to death.” (Case 950)***

***“We had to flee because we could not survive our life. We were faced with many problems like the SPDC taking away our belongings and burning down our house, our farm, our food and our grain. As we are farmers my husband worked hard to have food for our family. We were always moving. 2006 is an unlucky year for our family. We fled from our place because we heard that the SPDC troops made a heavy operation upon our Karen State and so we hid in the forest.” (Case 955)***

### ***Torture of Women Village Chiefs***

Village chiefs play a critical role in supporting village life and in over-seeing the wellbeing of the community. Traditionally these positions are filled by men and are positions which command privilege and respect. However the roles of the village chiefs have been manipulated during the years of the SPDC occupation. As this report has already demonstrated the SPDC rely on village chiefs to assist them in their oppression of villagers by forcing them to recruit porters and to collect food and “taxes” on their behalf. These village chiefs are at constant risk of abuse and torture for failing to adequately meet the SPDC’s demands. As many men who in the past acted as village chiefs have been killed by the SPDC, men in the villages now generally refuse to fulfil this role leaving it instead to one of the senior women. In addition to the risk of abuse and other forms of torture, women village chiefs face the additional risk that they will be raped or forced to engage in “survival sex” with the SPDC soldiers in order to protect themselves, their families and communities.

Myint Myint who served as a village chief from 1989 to 1991 in Kwe Thaw Keh village in Pan District, describes her own experience of attempted rape by an SPDC soldier and provides a chilling insight into the power of intimidation wielded by the SPDC soldiers to force the women in the villages to comply with all of their demands including in many cases their demands for sex.

***“Once, the SPDC soldiers asked me to follow them and when I went, one of them asked me to “love” him. He said, “If I “love him”, there will be a good situation for me and it will be better than now and then he pulled up my hand near him. But there were others who went with me and so he stopped and did nothing to me. I was afraid of that situation when I went with them. If they asked villagers to go for portering and if men had fled then women became porters and could go in their place. If we did not fulfil their needs I worried that they would shoot a big shell into our village and so we had to comply with them, what ever they asked from us.” (Case 110)***

Daw Khin Khin served as village chief in her village of Ta Baw Hkee village, in Doo Tha Tu District from 1994 to 1999. Her testimony describes the terror, torture and abuse that she faced at the hands of the SPDC soldiers. She and the other former village chiefs all describe similar patterns of torture and abuse of civilians perpetrated by the SPDC soldiers. Villagers are routinely rounded up, arrested and beaten and accused of supporting or hiding Karen soldiers in their homes and villages. In each case the village chief is forced to plead their innocence to the SPDC soldiers. If they are successful then the lives of the villagers might be spared in exchange for bribes of money, food or alcohol. If they fail, the villagers and often they themselves face ongoing torture, death threats and sometimes summary execution.

***“I remember once, it was in 1996 when I was 7 months pregnant, the SPDC troops asked me to go to their army camp and when I arrived there they told me that the Karen troops were now in the village. “Are they?” they said. “Tell us the truth otherwise we will cut open your stomach with this knife and take out your baby and all of your insides. Then they put the point of the knife in the middle of my stomach and they shot a gun very close to my left ear four times. I was trembling and in shock. But I tried to encourage myself and not show them that I afraid. Then I replied that the Karen troops had never entered into the village. If you don’t believe what I told you then I will resign or kill me. I could not stand being in this position. The SPDC troops which were based in this village were from IB 113, led by Min Min Oo.”(Case 111)***

In many cases in addition to the looting and beatings, women, men and children are murdered.

***“On 21st February, 1999, at 7:40 am about 60 troops from the SPDC IB 231, led by Battalion Second in Command, Thein Win, came to Peh-traw-du Village and shot a number of the villagers including children to death, without reason. Naw Chart, 15, (daughter of Jor Kee Pa, Naw Kar Kar), Naw Pee, 10, (daughter of Naw Lar Bweh) and Naw Lu Lar, eight years old, (daughter of Naw Lar Bweh) were murdered. The troops also beat up a number of villagers and looted 12,000 kyat cash, and clothes from the villagers.” (Cases 11, 12, 13, Dooplaya District)***

***“On 13<sup>th</sup> March 2006, my husband was arrested by the Burmese troops while he was coming back from the hill farm. We heard the gunshot and dared not go back to look for him. The Burmese soldiers brutally killed him by taking out his eyes, cutting his ears off and cutting out his mouth from his body. We heard***

***his screams loudly because it was not too far from us. But we dared not go to that place. If we went then the SPDC would do the same to us as they did to my husband.” (Case 955)***

Murder was also used as a means of terrorising the civilian community and as a warning to those who might support the Karen opposition forces.

***“Once, I forget the date, they captured my cousin and then the Burmese soldiers cut his head and brought it to our village and hung it on a tree and gathered all the villagers and said if this person was one of your relatives them come and take it. But no one took it down because they were afraid.” (Case 116)***

### ***Murder of women and children***

The KWO have extensive documentation of attacks on villages across districts in Karen State between 1999 and 2006 and of the murder of women and children. In many of these cases the soldiers raped and then murdered the women. These attacks were perpetrated by soldiers from both the SPDC and the DKBA.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Case No</b>	<b>Mergui/Tavoy District</b>
28/12/2004	106 &107	Two women from Ta-nay-ler-kho Village were shot by troops from SPDC LIB 538, led by battalion commander Lt. Col. Naing Oo.
28/4/2000	50	A young woman from Kya-Chaung Village was shot by SPDC troops from LIB 560, led by Thein Kyaw Moe.
4/3/2000	51	A 15 man group of the SPDC People’s Militia, led by Thein Kyaw Moe, came to Pa-Wah-Plaw-Par-Taw Village, and shot indiscriminately at villagers, killing a woman who had been collecting wild vegetables with her husband.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Case No</b>	<b>Pa-an District</b>
4/10/2003	9	A woman from Htee Swah Village was raped and murdered by Sergeant Ne Win, leader of LIB 549.
6/8/2003	10	A woman from Sipa Day Kee Village was murdered by SPDC and DKBA troops led by Bo Moe Kyo.
22/5/2002	7	A woman from Pah Kray Kwee Village, Tah-kreh Township was raped and murdered by soldiers from LIB 204 led by Bo Kyi Win.
15/5/2002	6	A woman and her 18 month old baby from Htee Per Khee village, Tah-kreh Township were murdered by DKBA troops lead by Pah Per Nah.
10/8/2000	8	A woman and her husband from Si Pa Day Kee Village were murdered by 20 SPDC troops from DKBA Brigade 555 led by Moe Kyo.
8/8/2000	1	A medical team and a woman and her 12 month old baby, in Htee Wah Blaw Village, were shot by a group of ten soldiers led by Mu Naw Dway from DKBA Brigade 99. The soldiers looted all the medicine brought by the medical team and burnt down the field hut.
13/3/1999	2	A woman from Larkyo Village was murdered by a group of 20 soldiers from DKBA Division 999.

Date	Case No	<b>Dooplaya District</b>
21/2/1999	11 - 13	A number of villagers from Peh-traw-du Village including three girls, 8, 10 and 15 years old were murdered. The troops also beat up a number of villagers and looted 12,000 kyat cash, and clothes from the villagers.

Date	Case No	<b>Pa-pun District</b>
18/4/2000	23 & 24	A woman and a 13 year-old girl were murdered by SPDC soldiers.
11/1/1999	26	A woman from Htee-baw-khee area was murdered by troops from LIB 366.

Date	Case No	<b>Nyaunglebin District</b>
March 2006	114	SPDC troops shot a man and his elderly mother and injured his 9 year-old daughter while they were fleeing to safety.
24/3/1998	39	Troops from IB 59 shot at a group of villagers fishing in the Say Law Klo Tu area killing a 10 year old girl and injuring two other women.

Date	Case No	<b>Toungoo District</b>
8/6/2001	48	A 9 year old girl from Klo Lu Village was murdered by troops from IB75 led by Deputy Commander Thet Tun Aung. Troops opened fire on her and her brother while they were collecting betel leaves. She was shot first in the right arm then in the back and head.
28/6/2000	47	A woman from a village near Than-daung Township was murdered by troops from IB 55.

## **FORCED RELOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF LIVELIHOOD ACROSS KAREN STATE**

The forced relocation and wide scale destruction of villages by SPDC troops in districts across Karen State has been well documented for some years. However, recent reports indicate that the intensity and frequency of these attacks has increased in a number of districts.

***“The situation at the moment is even worse because the troops burned another village in Ree Per Koe. In this month, January 2006, before my husband came here his aunt went back to her village of Kee Gaw Per, to check her belongings, but only saw ashes - no more belongings. This village was distant from Than-taung about a two day walk. Now Shoe-per, Wah-soe, Kho-kee, Ga-mu-der, Kee-gaw-per have become ash. There were about 300 - 400 houses burned down.....I feel hurt and I will never forget it. They have done this, not only to me but to many of our Karen people.” (Case 91)***

On 28th November 2005, Column 1 Commander Thaug Sein and Column 2 Commander Sint Naing from SPDC IB 7525 set 25 homes alight in Si-daw-ko Village in Toungoo District. After the burning, troops planted M-14 landmines at the base of the Christian Church and arrested many of the villagers (Appendix 3, 28/11/2005).

Between September and November 2005 a combined force of over 600 SPDC soldiers led by Colonel Win Myint destroyed 99 hill rice farms in the Shwe-kyin and Kyauk-gyi Townships in Nyaunglebin District. Over 775 villagers were forced to flee as a consequence of this destruction and the rice harvest which would have yielded 20,000 baskets of rice was completely destroyed.

***“No food for us, no water. No other choice, only to escape and come to a new place.” (Case 430)***

These attacks only continued to increase in intensity during 2006. Thousands more villagers have been forcibly displaced and increasing numbers have sought to make their way to the relative safety of the camps in Thailand. However as the numbers of IDPs inside Karen State continue to grow the Thai authorities have moved to prevent any further refugees from crossing the border and entering the camps. As a consequence a temporary camp which now houses almost 2,000 IDPS has developed just across the border in Karen State. While Karen support groups like KWO struggle to support these IDPS, due to the proximity of SPDC soldiers they are unable to provide any secure ongoing support. In addition to those who manage to access the camps there are reported to be almost 30,000 other IDPs struggling to survive in the jungle and being actively prevented by SPDC soldiers from making their way to the border camps.

***“We had a lot of problems on our way like no house to rest in, no food , no water, even though we had some money, we could not buy food because on the way all the villagers had suffered like us and some of their houses were burnt already. If we saw a house we could not enter it because we were afraid of the mines... In our group, there were about 300 people who escaped and for women like me there were a lot of difficulties. We could not breast feed, because all our milk had dried up.” (Case 950)***

As more and more villagers are forced from their land and more crops are destroyed by the SPDC the situation for both villagers and IDPs in Karen State becomes increasingly precarious. During the first half of 2006 KWO have recorded a dramatic increase in the number of forced relocations and burning of farms, rice paddies and homes. Across the six major districts of Karen State 28,828 people were forcibly relocated, 7,770 hill farms were burned and the equivalent of 28,001 baskets of rice paddy were destroyed (KWO Report, 2006). There now seems little doubt that a devastating famine will affect the villagers in early 2007.

## **CONCLUSION**

***“Naw Ma Thin has faced and experienced these terrible things and she really needs help and hopes that this illegal government will be overthrown. She believes that unless the military is no longer in power the Karen villagers will never enjoy a peaceful life.” (Case 957)***

The cases reported here provide clear evidence of the ongoing and increased human rights abuses being perpetrated against women and their families in Karen State. Each day more and more villagers are forced to flee in terror as their homes and villages are attacked and looted. Women and girls continue to be forced to engage in hard labour and to work as porters. All live in fear of rape, sexual abuse and murder. Their testimonies bear witness to the war which the military regime continues to rage in an aggressive and deliberate manner against the Karen and other ethnic groups. For the Karen women they are doubly oppressed as they are targeted on both the grounds of their ethnicity and their gender.

## APPENDIX 1: Chronology of Documented Cases

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
108	Naw Beh Htoo	54	1982-1987	Htee Pa Doe Hta Village, Pa-an Township, Doo Tha Tu District.	SPDC troops	Torture, murder, beatings, forced labour, looting
110	Myint Myint	38	1981-1991	Kwee Thaw Keh village, Ta Kreh to Township, Pa-an District	Captain May Lin	Forced Labour, Looting, Sexual Harassment and Threats
109	Naw Nyaw Nyaw	65	1992-1993	Kot por yar village, Lupleh township, Pa-an district	SPDC troops - Saya Aung from Company 5	Forced Labour, Looting, Torture
111	Daw Khin Khin	51	1994-1999	Ta Baw Hkee village, Belin Township, Doo Tha Tu District	IB 113, led by Min Min Oo.	Forced labour, looting, Torture
4	Mar Hto Lar	38	March 1996	Tanaythraw Village, Haing Bwe Township, Pa-an district	SPDC Troops, Regiment 339, 4th Company	Forced Labour and Rape
44	Naw Det Det	66	12/03/1996	Shwegyin Township Nyaunglebin District	SPDC LIB 356 led by Col. Khin Maung Kyi	Murder
25	Naw Tha Dah	49	10/02/1997	Htee Nah Day Village, Pa-pun District	SPDC Troops	Persecution
55	Naw Kreb Kre	24	18/03/1997	Gaw-thay-doe Village, Kwe Soe Bu Hsa Khi area	SLORC IB 35	Land mine victim and Forced Labour
56	Naw Beauty	48	26/03/1997	Kya-in Village, Brigade area No 6	SPDC troops	Torture and murder
41	Naw Deh Deh	16	19/09/1997	Saw Mu Sha Day Village, Shwegyin Township, Nyaunglebin District	A SLORC military column	Murder
39	Naw Moory Paw	10	24/03/1998	Ka Mu Doe Village, Nyaunglebin District	Two columns of SPDC IB 59	Murder
43	Naw Moo Moo	20	04/01/1999	Htee Pu Lu Village, Kyaukyi Township, Nyaunglebin District	SPDC troops from LIB 246	Rape and Murder
26	Naw Yi Dah	36	11/01/1999	Htee-baw-khee area, Pa-pun District	SPDC troops from LIB 366	Murder and Looting
11	Naw Chart	15	21/02/1999	Peh-traw-du Village, Dooplaya District (Kawkareik)	About 60 troops from the SPDC IB 231, led by Battalion Second in Command, Thein Win	Murder and Looting

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
12	Naw Pee	10	21/02/1999	Peh-traw-du Village, Dooplaya District (Kawkareik)	About 60 troops from the SPDC IB 231, led by Battalion Second in Command, Thein Win	Murder and Looting
13	Naw Lu Lar	8	21/02/1999	Peh-traw-du Village, Dooplaya District (Kawkareik)	About 60 troops from the SPDC IB 231, led by Battalion Second in Command, Thein Win	Murder and Looting
14	Naw Mu Keh	55	22/02/1999	Urn Pa Ji Village, Dooplaya District (Kawkareik)	SPDC LIB 355	Landmine victim
2	Naw Mu Nor	20	13/03/1999	Larkyo Village, Hlaing Bwe Township, Pa-an District	SPDC, DKBA Battalion 2 Division 999	Murder
23	Naw Ywae Tee	42	18/04/2000	Tae-Bo-Plaw area, Pa-pu District	SPDC troops	Murder
24	Naw Thadah	13	18/04/2000	Tae-Bo-Plaw area, Pa-pu District	SPDC troops	Murder
50	Naw Noo Ray	21	29/04/2000	Kya-Chaung Village, Mergui/Tavoy District	SPDC troops from LIB 560	Murder
51	Naw Ma Aye	Not known	04/05/2000	Pa-Wah-Plaw-Par-Taw Village, Mergui/Tavoy District	A 15 man group of SPDC People's Militia	Murder
32	Naw Mee	46	23/06/2000	Ka-Law-Kher Village, Thaton District	SPDC troops	Forced Labour and murder
47	Naw Mi Kyaing	45	28/06/2000	Than-daung Township, Toungoo District	troops from SPDC IB 55,	Murder
40	Naw Mya Kyaing	35	29/06/2000	Bu-Tor-Ta area of Shwegyin Township Nyaunglebin District	SPDC troops	Murder
42	Naw Neh Ley	23	20/07/2000	Shwegyin Township Nyaunglebin District	SPDC troops (10) LIB 346 led by Boe Thant Zin Htun	Murder
1	Naw Chay Ywa	28	08/08/2000	Htee Wah Blaw Village, Pa-an District	SPDC, DKBA Brigade 999 led by Mu Naw Dway	Murder and Theft of property
8	Naw Mu They	20	10/08/2000	Si Pa Day Kee Village, Pa-an District	20 SPDC troops from DKBA Brigade 555 led by Moe Kyo	Murder

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
931	Naw Ah Dah		16/01/2001	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	SPDC troops	Arbitrary Detention
932	Naw Keh Wah		29/01/2001	Play-has-lor area, Toungoo District	SPDC guerrilla unit led by Min Zaw	Arbitrary Detention
933	Naw Poo Pu	17	5/02/2001	Play-has-lor area, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 75	Arbitrary Detention
5	Naw Paw Lah	40	23/05/2001	La Nee Village, Pa-an District	DKBA 999, Pah Mee Taw	Murder
48	Naw Pah Ler	9	08/06/2001	Klo Lu Village, Taw Tha Htoo Township, Toungoo District	SPDC troops IB 75 led by deputy commander Thet Tun Aung	Murder
934	Naw Pler		8/06/2001	Kho-lu village, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 75	Murder, extortion and forced labour
935-936	Naw Pler and Ma Tin Tin		4/10/2001	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 26 Commander Thein Htun	Forced labour/Portering
37-938	Naw Law La and Naw Moo Loo		6/10/2001 and 7/10/2001	Play-soe-khee village and Baw-ga-li village, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 26 Commander Thein Htun	Forced labour/Portering
28	Naw Mee Saw	Not Known	13/10/2001	Pwa-hgaw Village, Thaton District	Troops from SPDC LIB 7 led by battalion commander Maung Maung Aung and company intelligence officer Win Myint Htun	Torture, Looting and Forced Labour
29	Naw Hla Thein	Not Known	13/10/2001	Pwa-hgaw Village, Thaton District	Troops from SPDC LIB 7 led by battalion commander Maung Maung Aung and company intelligence officer Win Myint Htun	Torture, Looting and Forced Labour
30	Naw Eh Htoo	Not Known	13/10/2001	Pwa-hgaw Village, Thaton District	Troops from SPDC LIB 7 led by battalion commander Maung Maung Aung and company intelligence officer Win Myint Htun	Torture, Looting and Forced Labour

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
31	Naw Khin Win	Not Known	13/10/2001	Pwa-hgaw Village, Thaton District	Troops from SPDC LIB 7 led by battalion commander Maung Maung Aung and company intelligence officer Win Myint Htun	Torture, Looting and Forced Labour
45	Naw Lo Paw	50	12/11/2001	Klay Soe Khee Village, Tan Ta Bin Township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 26	Forced Labour
46	Naw Mya Paw	21	12/11/2001	Klay Soe Khee Village, Tan Ta Bin Township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 26	Forced Labour
939-940	Naw Lo Paw, and Naw Mya Paw,	50 21	12/11/2001	Klay Soe Khee village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 26	Forced labour/Portering
3	Mar Nyo Kyi	31	December 2001	Ywar Doot Village, Kawkarake Township, Pa-an District	SPDC troops	Persecution
33	Naw Thin Myey	45	December 2001	Noe Ka Yow Village, Thaton District	SPDC	Forced Labour and Torture
916-917	Naw Ler and Naw Meh Ler		21/02/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	SPDC Troops	Arbitrary Detention
843-844	Naw Chai Lai and Naw Ker Ler		11/03/2002	Maw-wah-kaw village, Toungoo District	Combined troops of SPDC IB 35 and IB 264	Beating/Harmful and degrading treatment
845	Naw Sheh Way		11/03/2002	Kler-der-ka village, Toungoo District	Combined troops of SPDC IB 35 and IB 264	Beating/Harmful and degrading treatment
957	Naw Ma Thin	48	2/3/02 and 18/3/02	Wah Thoe Ko village, Baw K'Lee Lay village, Taw Ta Htoo, Toungoo	IB (48) Major Khin Maung Sait and IB (53) Major Ko Lay	Forced labour/portering
846-866	21 women		30/03/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Column commander Hla Zaw Oo of SPDC IB 48	Forced Labour
867-868	Naw La Lu and Naw Heh Kree	25	2/04/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 30, led by Lieutenant Colonel Ko Ko	Death and injury from Landmines
15	Naw Key Lay	Not known	28/04/2002	Ta Rit Te Ki, Kyain Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC	Murder
6	Naw Dah Wah	25	15/05/2002	Htee Per Khee Village, Tah -Kreh Township, Pa-an District	DKBA 999, Pah Per Na	Murder

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
869-880	(1) Naw Sheh Ree Kee, (2) Naw Bazaw Paw, (3) Naw Peh Koo Loo, (4) Naw Bo Say, (5) Naw Ka Meh, (6) Naw Ta Lu Lu, (7) Naw Sha Shu (8) Naw Lu Lu, (9) Naw Hla Cho, (10) Naw Ah May, (11) Naw Nay Nay (12) Naw Koo Ku,	20 23 30 20 35 16 18 30 35 40 19 39	20/05/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 39 led by battalion commander Soe Win Naing	Forced Labour/Portering
7	Naw Ber Kah	Not known	22/05/2002	Pah Kray Kwee Village, Tah Kreh Township Pa-an District	SPDC troops LIB 204 led by Bo Kyi Win	Rape and Murder
881-884	(1) Naw Ler Lur, 27 (2) Naw Meh Ler, 26 (3) Naw Peh Leh Lu, 26 (4) Naw Pay Ka Na, 30	27 26 26 30	29/07/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Myint Aung Kyaw Soe Win Naing	Forced Labour/Portering
918-921	(1) Naw Ma Mar, (2) Naw Noh Noe, (3) Naw Ah Yi and (4) Naw Pu Kyi		July and August 2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Bo Mya Kyaw of IB 73 under Operation Command 2 of SPDC Southern Command	Extortion/Theft
922-924	Naw Jue Ju, Naw P' zaw Paw and Naw Jew		July and August 2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Khin Maung Oo, of SPDC Southern Command and SPDC IB 75 battalion commander, Nyi Nyi Thein Zaw	Forced Labour/Human minesweepers
885-899	15 Women		19/08/2002	Klaw-mi-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 75 column 1, led by battalion commander, Nyi Nyi Thein Zan	Forced Labour/Portering
900-903	(1) Naw Tin Kyi, 32 (2) Naw Hla Shwe, 45 (3) Naw Noh Noe, (4) Naw Tah Noo, 29	32 45 29	27/08/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Bo Kyaw Oo of SPDC LIB 73	Forced Labour/Portering
904-907	(1) Naw Heh Kreet, 30 (2) Naw Hsa Paw, 25 (3) Naw Ray, 53 (4) Naw Paw, 43	30 25 53 43	6/09/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC battalions, IB 53, 39 and 73	Forced Labour/Portering

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
908-915	(1) Naw Ta Eh, 28 (2) Naw Esther, 40 (3) Naw Ka Sha, 28, (4) Naw Say Heh, 22 (5) Naw Mah, 34 (6) Naw Krit Ma, 28 (7) Naw Shai Ree Moo, 25 (8) Naw Say Say	28 40 28 22 34 28 25	11/09/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Hla Saw Oo	Forced Labour/Portering
826-829	Naw Aw Kray, 25, Naw Wah Wa, 35, & Naw Noe Kree, 45	25 35 45	17/10/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 53	Forced Labour/portering
830-842	(1) Naw Pya Pya, 23 (2) Naw Heh Kru, 30 (3) Naw Hah Nay Blut, 21 (4) Naw Say Ler Pao, 43 (5) Naw Ka Ree 38, (6) Naw Tee Mee, 21 (7) Naw Kuu Ku, 23 (8) Naw Sa Ya, 28 (9) Naw Si Na, 25 (10) Naw Lu Dee, 23 (11) Naw Aw Koo, 20 (12) Naw Ka Sha, 28 (13) Naw Koo Ku, 38	23 30 21 43 38 21 23 28 25 23 20 28 38	28/10/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Company commander Win Tin of SPDC IB 53	Forced Labour/portering
715-718	Naw Kuu Ku, 18, Naw Sarah, 23, Naw Ju Ju, 34, and Naw Mar, 34	18 23 34 34	6/12/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Camp commander Tin Maung Win of SPDC IB-53	Forced Labour/Portering
925-927	Naw Mu Mu, Naw Yeh Bu, Naw Koo Ku		14/12/2002	Maw-thay-doe village and Law-bee-ler village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 48, led by battalion commander Khin Maung Sint	Abduction/Arbitrary detention
928-929	Naw Lah Htoo and Naw Ler Paw		28/12/2002	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC guerrilla unit, led by commander Htun Nay Win	Abduction/Arbitrary Detention, Looting and Destruction of Homes
930	Naw Koe		30/12/2002	Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73 Nay Win	Murder and Looting
719-738	20 Women		10/04/2003	Sha-zi-bo village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 590, led by Column 2 commander, Zaw Lwin Oo	Forced Labour

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
739-744	Naw Nay Koo Ku, Naw Pa Thi, Naw Eh Sru, Naw Tha Boe, Naw Pu, and Naw Ei May		5/06/2003	Sha-zi-bo village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Sergeant Tint Naing and corporal Thein Moe of SPDC IB 92	Forced Labour
81	Naw Moo Wah Paw	Mother of 8 month old baby	10/6/2003	Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe	Forced Labour/Portering
82	Naw Nee Re Htoo	Mother of 8 month old baby	10/6/2003	Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe	Forced Labour/Portering
83	Naw Eh Moo Say Lay Wah	Mother of 11 month old baby	10/6/2003	Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe	Forced Labour/Portering
84	Naw Lah Moo	Mother of 3 month old baby	10/6/2003	Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe	Forced Labour/Portering
85	Naw Ta Ka Po	Mother of 8 month old baby	10/6/2003	Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe	Forced Labour/Portering
86	Naw Moo Paw	Mother of 3 month old baby	10/6/2003	Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win, and troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Win Soe	Forced Labour/Portering
745	1 Woman		20/06/2003	Plaw-baw-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC LIB 599 led by Bo Than Oo	Disappearance and Looting
59	Naw Martha	30	9/7/03	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced labour/portering
60	Naw Dah Si	28	9/7/03	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced labour/portering
61	Naw She Bwa	13	9/7/03	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced labour/portering

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
62	Naw Sher Ner	21	9/7/03	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced labour/portering
63	Naw Sa Ri	13	9/7/03	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced labour/portering
64	Naw Moo Paw		9/7/03	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced labour/portering
746-751	Naw Ella, 33, Naw Wah Wah,34, Naw Ta Moo, 20, Naw Taw Saw,16, Naw Ta Ya Ya, 20 and Naw Kray Kray,16	33 34 20 16 20 16	15/07/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/Portering
752-760	Naw Heh Blut, 28, Naw Hser Po, 35, Naw Mu Naw, 52, Naw Bleh Paw, 44, Naw Ti Mi, 20, Naw Ka Yah, 30,Naw Ru Ru, 50, Naw Ti Toe, 35 and Naw Happy ,43	28 35 52 44 20 30 50 35 43	15/07/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour
65	Naw Juu Ju	37	18/7/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/ Portering
66	Naw Keh Leh	28	18/7/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/ Portering
67	Naw Krea Kri	27	18/7/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/ Portering
68	Saw Doe Htoo	36	18/7/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/ Portering
69	Naw Ju Eh	28	18/7/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/ Portering
70	Naw Moe Toe	39	18/7/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour/ Portering
761-789	29 women		23/07/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai	Forced Labour

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
790-794	(1) Naw Blu Doe, 23, (2) Naw Meh Soe, 25, (3) Naw Sa Koo, 28, (4) Naw Htoo Lwe, 18 and (5) Naw Nee Nee, 23	23 25 28 18 23	23/07/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92	Forced Labour/Portering
71	Naw Kroo Kru	47	1/8/2003	Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 92 led by Bo Htun Way	Forced Labour/ Portering
72	Naw Tay Tay	50	1/8/2003	Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 92 led by Bo Htun Way	Forced Labour/ Portering
73	Naw Ni Keh	30	1/8/2003	Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 92 led by Bo Htun Way	Forced Labour/ Portering
74	Naw Hser Leh	30	1/8/2003	Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92 led by Bo Htun Way	Forced Labour/ Portering
795	Naw Kya Lay	30	2/08/2003	Hga-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 124	Forced Labour/Portering
10	Naw Mu Khuh	17	06/08/2003	Sipa Day Kee Village, Lu Pleh Township, Pa-an District	SPDC and DKBA troops led by Bo Moe Kyo	Murder
796-801	(1) Naw Ma Hla, 16, (2) Naw Eh Dah, 35, (3) Naw Ya Ya, 27, (4) Naw Kyay, 45, (5) Naw Tee Tee Kyeh, and (6) Naw Taw Tay, 16	16 35 27 45 16	8/08/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Sergeant Major Htun Way of SPDC IB 92	Forced Labour/Portering
802-809	8 Women		10/09/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Saya Htun Kyaing of SPDC IB 26	Forced Labour/Portering
810-813	4 Women		13/09/2003	Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Saya Htun Kyaing of SPDC IB 26	Forced Labour/Portering
814-823	10 Women		15/09/2003	Hu-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Aung Nyunt Win	Forced Labour/Portering
9	Naw Kyi Shwe	58	04/10/2003	Htee Swah Village, Na Bu Township, Pa-an District	SPDC troops LIB 549 led by Sergeant Ne Win	Rape and Murder

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
824-825	2 Women		29/10/2003	Hu-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Bo Aung Nyunt Win of SPDC IB 73	Forced Labour
75	Naw Dah Wah		21/11/2003	Paw-ner-moo village, Kya-inn township	Troops from SPDC LIB 415 under LID 88, led by column 1 commander Nyunt Aye	Forced Labour/ Portering
76	Naw Roh Na	46	21/11/2003	Paw-ner-moo village, Kya-inn township	Troops from SPDC LIB 415 under LID 88, led by column 1 commander Nyunt Aye	Forced Labour/ Portering
77	Tah Paw Mu	42	21/11/2003	Paw-ner-moo village, Kya-inn township	Troops from SPDC LIB 415 under LID 88, led by column 1 commander Nyunt Aye	Forced Labour/ Portering
78	Naw Ku Pru Paw		21/11/2003	Paw-ner-moo village, Kya-inn township	Troops from SPDC LIB 415 under LID 88, led by column 1 commander Nyunt Aye	Forced Labour/ Portering
429	Naw Esther		5/12/2003	Karenni-gon village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Myo Naing	Arrest
427	Naw Noe Noe		22/12/2003	Baw-ga-li village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Battalion commander Win Min Tun of SPDC IB 92	Torture: Beating and Threats
945-948	Naw Ha Mar, Naw Ka Shwe, Naw Ta Nee and Naw Kray Kray		30/12/2003	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 124 and IB 92	Arrest and extortion
27	Naw Mu Thoo	33	January 2004	Mawloklo Village, Papun District	SPDC troops	Forced Labour
371	Naw Ma Mar		3/01/2004	Sha-si-bo village and Ye-shan village, Toungoo District	Commander Khin Soe of Military Command 1 under SPDC Southern Command headquarters	Forced labour
431-432	Naw Thay Po, aged 36 and Naw Htee Ye	36	7/01/2004	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Sergeant Tin Shwe and one of his friends, under the command of Bo Aung Naing Oo of SPDC LIB 124	Abduction and Rape, Theft

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
433-439	Naw Htoo Lweh, 18, Naw Gay Paw, 26, Naw Yu Eh Na, 38, Naw Stee Wah, 20, Naw Day Nya Paw, 20, Naw Bla Po, 18 and Naw Pya Po, 20.	18 26 38 16 20 18 20	15/03/2004	Der-doe village, Toungoo District	Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters	Abduction
440	Naw Mah Mar		19/03/2004	Baw-ga-li village, Toungoo District	Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters	Forced Labour and loss of Livelihood
441	Naw No Noe		7/04/2004	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters	Forced Labour
441-506	65 Women		19/04/2004	Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District	Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439	Forced Labour/Portering
507-595	89 Women		20/04/2004	Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District	Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439	Forced Labour/Portering
116	Naw Saypler Paw	21	25/04/2004	Terpaw village, Lerdoe Township (Kyaukyi Kyi)	SPDC troops	Forced Relocation, murder and torture
596-599	Naw Paw Kree, Naw Mar Ta, Naw, Mya Yin and Naw Tah Ta		17/05/2004	Kaw-soe-Kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Battalion Commander Win Oo	Arrest
49	Naw Mu Wah	39	28/05/2004	Toungoo District	Sergeant Kyaw Mya of SPDC LIB 48 led by Commander Kyaw Lwin Oo	Torture and Murder
53	Naw Ga Gyi	Not known	2/06/2004	Toe Hsa Kee Village, M'no Row area, Brigade (4)	Commander Maung Lwin Oo and Commander Soe Thatt	Murder
54	Naw Say La	28	16/06/2004	Htee Thay Kah Kee Village, Brigade (4)	SPDC LIB 58 led by Commander Way Naing Oo	Murder
52	Naw Aung Thay May	38	26/06/2004	Manoro Village, Laygawkatee area, Tavoy District	SPDC troops LIB 101 led by Maung Lwin Oo	Rape and Murder

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
600-601	Naw Mary Paw and Naw May Si		17/07/2004	Gar-mu-doe village, Tha-daung Township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 26	Forced Labour/Portering
604-611	8 Women		20/07/2004	Zee-pyu-gon village and Taw-gon Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 124	Forced Labour/Portering
612-621	10 Women		21/07/2004	Taw-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 73	Forced Labour
941-944	4 Women		22/07/2004	Gar-mu-doe village, Than-daung Township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 26	Forced Labour/Portering
372-378	7 Women		24/07/2004	Zee-pyu-gon village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
379-384	6 Women		27/07/2004	Taw-gon village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	Bo Myo Naing of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour/Portering
80	Naw Mya Win	17	11/8/2004	Mae Ka Dee Village, Kaw K'rate Township, Dooplaya	Infantry Battalion #284 Column #2 led by Lieutenant Colonel Aung Kyaw Soe	Murder
622-650	29 Women		11/08/2004	Sha-zee-po village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Bo Myo Naing of SPDC IB 73	Forced Labour
651-660	10 Women		11/08/2004	Ye-Shan village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 73	Forced Labour
665-668	Naw Pa Saw Paw, Naw Kee Ka Ree, Naw Ah Ree and Naw Paw Mee		29/08/2004	Kaw-thay-doe village in Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	Troops from SPDC IB 53, led by Bo Myo Ko Ko	Forced Labour/Portering
16	Naw Moe Moe Myint	12	05/09/2004	Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander Zaw Min, with about 40 troops	Harassment and Attempt to rape

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
17	Naw Mu Hser	11	05/09/2004	Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander Zaw Min, with about 40 troops	Harassment and Attempt to rape
18	Naw Paw Orkawa	8	05/09/2004	Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander Zaw Min, with about 40 troops	Harassment and Attempt to rape
19	Naw Mu Nay Hser	13	05/09/2004	Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander Zaw Min, with about 40 troops	Harassment and Attempt to rape
20	Naw Mu Thaw Er	14	05/09/2004	Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander Zaw Min, with about 40 troops	Harassment and Attempt to rape
21	Naw Loo Lu	11	05/09/2004	Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District	SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander Zaw Min, with about 40 troops	Harassment and Attempt to rape
602-603	2 Women		6/09/2004	Gar-mu-doe village, Tha-daung Township, Toungoo District	SPDC IB 124	Forced Labour/Portering

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
661-663	3 Women		15/09/2004	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Bo Aung Gyi of SPDC LIB 590	Forced Labour/Portering
664	1 Woman		18/09/2004	Gar-mu-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 124	Forced Labour/Portering
669-671	3 Women		25/09/2004	Gar-mu-doe village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 124	Forced Labour/Portering
38	Naw Joe Ma	13	15/10/2004	Be Wah Hta Village, Belin Township, Thaton District	SPDC troops LIB 378 Second Commander Khine Ngway	Harassment and Attempt to rape
672-696	25 Women		20/10/2004	Pyin-gan, Lay-thit, Thit-chart-seik, Nat-ywa, Ler-klay, Nant-tha-gon and Ywa-dan-sha villages, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73	Forced Labour/Portering
385-404	20 Women		6/11/2004	Sha-zee-po village and Ye-shan village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Camp commander, Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
697	Naw Ah Law Meh	20	11/11/2004	Pyin-gan, Lay-thit, Thit-chart-seik, Nat-ywa, Ler-klay, Nant-tha-gon and Ywa-dan-sha villages, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo	A soldier from SPDC IB 75, led by sergeant Major Myint Htay	Rape
698-713	16 Women		13/11/2004	Klaw-mee-doe village and Nat-ywa village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by battalion commander San Myint	Forced Labour/Portering
714	Naw Paw Gay		24/11/2004	Per-lor village, Toungoo District	Troops from column 1 & 2 of SPDC IB 60	Torture
405-410	6 Women		5/12/2004	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 590 led by Bo Aung Gyi	Forced labour/Portering
411-417	Naw Thaw Thi, Naw Kray Kray, Naw Ma Mar Lay, Naw Loo Sa, Naw Htoo Paw, Naw Moo Mu, Naw Ree Sa Paw		13/12/2004	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 590 led by Bo Aung Gyi	Forced labour/portering, beating and threats
418-421	4 Women		23/12/2004	Klay-soe-khee village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC LIB 439 led by battalion commander Aung Htay Win	Forced labour

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
106	Naw Gaw Paw		28/12/2004	Mergui/Tavoy District	Troops from SPDC LIB 538, led by battalion commander Lt. Col. Naing Oo	Murder
107	Naw Dah Ya		28/12/2004	Mergui/Tavoy District	Troops from SPDC LIB 538, led by battalion commander Lt. Col. Naing Oo	Murder
422	Naw May May	56	2005	Lay-nyar River in Na-ka-plaw area, Toungoo District	Major Myo Oo of SPDC LIB 358 Column 2	Murder and Looting
57	Naw Pei Peh	23	15/01/05	Dooplaya District	SPDC soldier under Major Pone Tint	Rape
58	Naw Poe Nu	23	15/01/05	Dooplaya District	SPDC soldier under Major Pone Tint	Rape
92	Naw Ya Yah		15/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced Labour/ Porterage
93	Naw Sha Ree Ki		15/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced Labour/ Porterage
94	Naw Kee Ki		15/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced Labour/ Porterage
95	Naw Lu Po		15/01/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced Labour/ Porterage
96	Naw Kyu		16/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced labour/Portering
97	Naw Sha Ree Ki		16/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced labour/Portering
98	Naw Ka Der		16/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced labour/Portering
99	Naw Ni Doe		16/1/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village	Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Lwin Oo	Forced labour/Portering
87	Naw Oh May		22/1/2005	Ta-rei-khee village, Tha-ton township	Bo Aye Lwin of SPDC LIB 376	Forced Labour/ Porterage
88	Naw Pah Lah		22/1/2005	Ta-rei-khee village, Tha-ton township	Bo Aye Lwin of SPDC LIB 376	Forced Labour/ Porterage
89	Naw Ma Doo		22/1/2005	Ta-rei-khee village, Tha-ton township	Bo Aye Lwin of SPDC LIB 376	Forced Labour/ Porterage
90	Hla Tin		22/1/2005	Ta-rei-khee village, Tha-ton township	Bo Aye Lwin of SPDC LIB 376	Forced Labour/ Porterage

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
119-121	Naw Dalia, Naw Ma Mar and Naw No Noh		26/01/2005	Baw-ga-li, Kaw-thay-doe and Kaw-soe-kho village, Toungoo District	Military Operation Command-1 commander Khin Soe and G2 Myo Min Hlaing of SPDC Southern Command, headquarters based at Baw-ga-li	Forced labour and Clearing Landmines
428	Naw Htoo Bler	30	26/01/2005	Si-daw-ko village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District	Troops from Column 1 and Column 2 of SPDC IB 75	Disappearance, arrest, destruction of homes
122-131	10 Women		3/2/2005	Sha-zee-bo village Toungoo District	Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
132-159	28 Women		4/2/2005	Ye-shan village and Zee-pya-gon village, Toungoo District	Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
160-175	16 Women		7/2/2005	Sha-zee-bo village and Ye-shan village, Toungoo District	Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
176-185	10 Women		7/2/2005	Sha-zee-bo village and Zee-pyu-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township Toungoo District	Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
186-200	5 Women		8/2/2005	Sha-zee-bo village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Bo Than Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
201	Naw Paw Wah		8/2/2005	Sha-zee-bo village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	SPDC LIB 439, based at Thaya-ye-ha camp	Forced labour/Portering
202-203	Naw Ah Mar and Naw Mu Mu		14/2/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Bo Lwin Oo of SPDC IB 73 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp	Forced labour/Portering
204-207	4 Women		8/3/2005	Ye-tho-gyi village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo	Camp commander Bo Than Hlaing Oo of SPDC IB	Forced labour/Portering
208-210	Naw Ler Htoo (35), Naw Kri May Htoo (34) and Naw Lulu Paw (22)	35 34 22	15/3/2005	Ye-tho-gyi village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Major Soe Myint of SPDC IB 92	Forced labour/Portering
100	Naw Thi Za Win	16	16/3/2005	Tan-ta-bin Township	Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander	Forced labour/Portering

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
101	Naw Yu Li Paw	16	16/3/2005	Tan-ta-bin Township	Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander	Forced labour/Portering
102	Naw Ku Tho	14	16/3/2005	Tan-ta-bin Township	Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander	Forced labour/Portering
103	Naw Sit	17	16/3/2005	Tan-ta-bin Township	Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander	Forced labour/Portering
104	Naw Mu Htoo	21	16/3/2005	Tan-ta-bin Township	Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander	Forced labour/Portering
105	Naw Ah Nay Moo	45	16/3/2005	Tan-ta-bin Township	Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander	Forced labour/Portering
211-244	34 Women		22/3/2005	Ye-ta-gun village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Bo Way Pyo Paing of SPDC IB 60, Column 1	Forced labour/Portering
245-265	21 Women		23/3/2005	-ta-gun village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Bo Way Pyo Paing & Bo Hla Oo of SPDC IB 60, Column 1	Forced labour/Portering
266-278	13 Women		6/04/2005	Ye-ta-gun village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 60	Forced labour/Portering
279-281	Naw Say Moo, Naw Paw Ghe, Naw Ku Nu		14/04/2005	Ye-tho-lay village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB 92	Forced labour/Portering
282-287	6 Women		22/04/2005	Taung-gyi village, Toungoo District	Company commander San Htoo of SPDC IB 60	Forced labour
288-289	Naw Eh Paw and Naw Shar Ri Kee	30 19	14/05/2005	Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District	Bo Thein Hlaing Oo of SPDC IB 48	Forced labour/Portering
290-297	8 Women		6/06/2005 & 7/06/2005	Zee-pyu-gon village, Toungoo District	New camp commander Bo Than Soe, SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
298-320	23 Women		13/06/2005	Taw-gon village, Toungoo District	New camp commander Bo Than Soe, SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
321-322	2 Women		27/06/2005	Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District	Battalion 2 <sup>nd</sup> in command Thein Soe Htun of SPDC IB 53	Forced labour

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
323-335	13 Women		28/06/2005	Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District	Battalion 2 <sup>nd</sup> in command Thein Soe Htun of SPDC IB 53	Forced labour
423	1 Woman		7/07/2005	A betel nut plantation at Sa-oo-per	A Guerrilla unit of SPDC operation Command 3	Abduction and detention
336	1 Woman		10/07/2005	Hteh-doe village, Toungoo District	SPDC troops	Forced labour
337-356	20 Women		28/08/2005	Shar-see-bo village and Zee-pyu-gon village, Toungoo District	Bo Aung Myo Htun of SPDC IB 73	Forced labour
424-426	Naw Mu Ngar Naw Ko Thar Naw Mya Aye	38 12 46	1/09/2005	Ler-ka-law village, Toungoo District	DKBA troops led by Than Htun	DKBA troops led by Than Htun
357-370	14 Women		19/10/2005	Sha-si-bo village and Ye-shan village, Toungoo District	Troops from SPDC IB-48 led by commander Bo Kyi Myint	Forced labour
91	Naw Sun Set	42	(1) 2003/2004 (2) 21/11/2005	Kler La village, Toungoo District	(1) Battalion officer Thuree, troops were 124, 53, 39, 26 and the (Ta ma) is 55 (2) Soldier from Battalion Commander Kyaw Htun from SPDC IB 124	(1) Portering, imprisonment, battery, torture, starvation (2) Rape
115	Naw Bey Bey	22	01/2006	Shazebo, Toungoo District	SPDC troops	Arbitrary detention
113	Naw Say Paw	30	6/2/2006	Ee Kyu Kee village	Sergeant San Aung, Under the Commander Soe Tin from column 2 LID 349	Rape
959	Naw Say Paw	38	6/02/2006	Bawlake town, northern Karenni State	Win Naing, the 1st Lieutenant of LIB 337, # 2 company	Rape and Murder
114	Naw Bee Ko	28	03/2006	Ka Ba Hta, Mon Township, Nyaunglebin District, Western Karen State	SPDC troops	Murder and wounding of a child
955	Naw Win Shwe	35	13/03/2006	Nwar Lay Koh, Mone township Kler Lwee Htoo	SPDC	Torture, murder and forced displacement
958	Naw Aye Hsa Paw	31	16/03/2006	Nwar Lay Koh village	SPDC	Murder, Attacks on civilians and Landmines

Case No.	Name	Age	Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Human Rights Violation
118	Naw Shee Shee Paw	25	18/04/2006	Hngeh Pyaw Daw, Kya in Township, Dooplaya District	3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 61	Gang Rape
112	Naw Hay Nay Tha	30	11/5/2006	Padehka village, Dawpako Township, Toungoo	SPDC troops	Forced labour, destruction of crops and homes and looting
117	Mee War	27	25/07/2006	Kaw Za village, Yay township, Mon State	Lt. Thein Ka Hlaing from LID 31 – age between 30 -40	Gang Rape
949	Naw Mu Ra Paw	27	12/08/2006	Teh Nn Hta village, Kler Lwee Htoo District	SPDC	Attacks on civilians & forced displacement
950	Naw Has Ku	22	12/08/2006	Nwar Lay Koe village, Mone Township	SPDC	Attacks on civilians & forced displacement
951	Naw Mu Dah Paw	8	12/08/2006	Nwar Lay Koe village, Mone Township	SPDC	Attacks on civilians & forced displacement
952-953	Paw Lah Wah, Naw K'Brue Shee	12 7	12/08/2006	Nwar Lay Koe village, Mone Township	SPDC	Attacks on civilians & forced displacement
954	Naw Wah Ye Paw	20	2 <sup>nd</sup> week /10/2006	Teh Na Hta village, Mone township, Nyaunglebin District	SPDC	Attacks on civilians & forced displacement
430	Pee Matha	70	16/11/2006	Ta Aye Kee, Htaw Ta Htoo Township Toungoo District	SPDC	Attacks on civilians, Forced displacement, Forced Labour, Landmines and destruction of property
956	Ma Khin Thee Ta	25	29/11/2006	Anun Gwin village, Win yee Township, Dooplaya District	Thaung Hlaing from the company 3 , Infantry Battalion 98 under the command of Company Commander Myo Min Than	Rape
22	Naw Mu Raw Kray	30	Nadaw Month	Kyo Paw Village, Dooplaya District	Kyaw So Naing, an SPDC soldier	Rape
79	Pi Seh Wah	60	Date omitted for the safety of the survivor	Name omitted for the safety of the survivor	Name omitted for the safety of the survivor	Forced Labour/ Portering. Witnessed torture.

## Appendix 2: The documented cases

### Case #1

Name: Naw Chay Ywa  
Age: 28  
Date of Incident: 08/08/2000  
Place of Incident: Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC, DKBA Brigade 999 led by Mu Naw Dway  
Human Rights Violation: Murder, theft of property

On the 8th of August, a group of ten soldiers led by Mu Naw Dway from DKBA Brigade 999 came to that village and shot at the medical team. Naw Chay Ywa was killed as well as a one-year-old child. The soldiers looted all the medicine brought by the medical team and burnt down the field hut.

### Case #2

Name: Naw Mu Nor  
Age: 20  
Date of Incident: 13/03/1999  
Place of Incident: Larkyo Village, Hlaing Bwe Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC, DKBA Battalion 2 Division 999  
Human Rights Violations: Murder

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of March, a group of 20 soldiers from DKBA Division 999 came to Larkyo Village and shot Naw Mu Nor to death without any reason.

### Case #3

Name: Mar Nyo Kyi  
Age: 31  
Date of Incident: 12/2001  
Place of Incident: Ywar Doot Village, Kawkarake Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Persecution

Mar Nyo Kyi is a married woman with three sons and one daughter. Her spouse's name is Ah Lweh. Before coming to Mae La Camp, she lived in Ywar Doot Village, Kawkarake Township, Pa-an District. Though she did not suffer sexual abuse she suffered persecution by the SPDC troops. When the SPDC soldiers came into her village they asked her husband to become a porter for them and while he was carrying heavy loads for them, they beat him, poured water into his nostrils and tortured him.

On one occasion, when she and her husband went to their little farm, the SPDC soldiers came into their farm house and asked her husband, "Do you want us to kill your wife?".

When her husband did not respond to their question, they beat him and after that, they went into the farm and gathered up all the fruit and vegetables they wanted and took away chickens, cows and whatever animals they saw to eat.

After that incident, her husband said that they dared not stay there anymore and would move out of that area. But before they were able to leave for the camp, her husband was arrested by the SPDC troops. The commander of the troops was Major Myint Kyi. Again they tortured him, pointed at him with their rifles and frightened him in many ways. Then he was asked to carry things and while carrying heavy loads for the SPDC troops, he stepped

on a land mine, hurt his leg and had to come home. He was hospitalised and his leg was amputated.

Not very long after that the family came up to the refugee camp. Mar Nyo Kyi said it was a nightmare for the family travelling up and down the mountains without food for three days and nights. On top of that they had to avoid the SPDC troops by tracking deep into the jungle. At that time she was two months pregnant and her husband's leg was not healed well.

#### **Case #4**

Name: Mar Hto Lar  
Age: 38  
Date of Incident: 21/03/1996  
Place of Incident: Tanaythraw Village, Haing Bwe Township, Pa-an district  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops, Regiment 339, 4th Company  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour and Rape

Mar Hto Lar is a Karen woman who formerly lived in Tanaytharaw Village, Hlaing Bwe Township in Pa-an District. She has three sisters and one brother; her parents are deceased. She has been in the camp for three years. When she was young troops from the Burma Army came to her village and they had to find rice and other food for them. For the sake of peacefulness in the village they had to do any work the troops asked of them. Sometimes clashes occurred in the village and she remembers that when she was thirteen, on two occasions there was fighting between the SPDC and the KNU.

When she was 20 she was asked by the Burmese troops to act as a porter for them but they did nothing to harm her. Students were required to carry things as porters and as she was a student at that time, she had to go. They called many friends and gathered themselves together for protection. They had to walk between two sections of the regiment, one group of soldiers in front of them and the other behind them. The route they took was the way to Pwee village. They climbed up and down the hills and went to and fro around the village. They returned home and didn't need to go again for a long time but then were asked to go as porters to Ler Bah village.

Later, the village elders asked them to do other things. They were asked to go and guard things in locations where the trucks unloaded. When they first went there, the troops asked lots of questions such as, "Is there any enemy in your village?" Sometimes they asked for one member from each family to go for one day but sometimes they asked them to stay two days. They wanted to return to their own work but the troops wouldn't let them. They told them to go back only in the evening. The place where they had to guard was quite far from their village and they were only let to go home at 4.00 in the evening. So on this occasion Mar Hto Lar told her friend not to go back until the next morning. That night she was asked to kindle a fire. She dared not go down alone and asked her friend to accompany her. A soldier spoke to her friend but she didn't know what he said. Later, her friend went away and she was left alone. There, four soldiers molested her but actually only one of them raped her. She suffered a lot of pain because she was a virgin. She became pregnant and bore a child to the rapist. She can't remember the exact date of the incident, but it was in March, 1996.

#### **Case #5**

Name: Naw Paw Lah  
Age: 40  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 23/05/2001  
Place of Incident: La Nee Village, Hlain Bwe Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: DKBA 999, Pah Mee Taw  
Human Right Violations: Murder

On the 23 of May 2001 DKBA 999 led by Pah Mee Taw went to La Nee village, Hlaing Bwe Township, Pa-an District and shot to death Naw Paw Lah.

#### **Case #6**

Name: Naw Dah Wah  
Age: 25  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 15/05/2002  
Place of Incident: Htee Per Khee Village, Tah Kreh Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: DKBA 999, Pah Per Na  
Human Right Violations: Murder

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2002, DKBA 999 led by Pah Per Na went to Htee Per Khee village, Township, Pa-an District. The troops shot at the village, killing Naw Dah Wah and her one and half year old child. They died instantly.

#### **Case #7**

Name: Naw Ber Kah  
Age: Not known  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 22/05/2002  
Place of Incident: Pah Kray Kwee Village, Tah Kreh Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops LIB 204 led by Bo Kyi Win  
Human Right Violations: Rape and Murder

Naw Ber Kah was a villager from Pah Kray Kwee Village, Tah Kreh Township. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2002 the SPDC troops LIB 204 led by Bo Kyi Win went to the village and arrested Naw Ber Kah. She was killed by the troops after they raped her.

#### **Case #8**

Name: Naw Mu They  
Age: 20  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 10/08/2000  
Place of Incident: Si Pa Day Kee Village, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops, 20 troops from DKBA Brigade 555 led by Moe Kyo the troops of SPDC  
Human Right Violations: Murder

Naw Mu They was a woman living in her village. When she was at home the SPDC troops of 20 from DKBA Brigade 555 led by Moe Kyo arrived into her village. When they saw her in her house without any reason the troops shot and killed her and her husband.

#### **Case #9**

Name: Naw Kyi Shwe  
Age: 58  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 04/10/2003  
Place of Incident: Htee Swah Village, Na Bu Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops LIB 549 led by Sergeant Ne Win

Human Right Violations: Rape and Murder

Naw Kyi Shwe was a villager from Htee Swah Village. On 4<sup>th</sup> October 2003 the SPDC troops LIB 549 led by Sergeant Ne Win came to the Htee Swah Village, Na Bu Township, Pa-an District and arrested Naw Kyi Shwe when she was at her house. The Sergeant shot her to death without any reason after he raped her.

#### Case #10

Name: Naw Mu Khuh  
Age: 17  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 06/08/2003  
Place of Incident: Sipa Day Kee Village, Lu Pleh Township, Pa-an District  
Perpetrator: SPDC and DKBA troops led by Bo Moe Kyo  
Human Right Violation: Murder

Naw Mu Khuh was a Sipa Day Kee villager. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of August 2003, the SPDC and DKBA troops led by Bo Moe Kyo came to the Sipa Day Kee Village, in Lu Pleh Township, which is in Pa-an District and shot at the village. Naw Mu Khuh was shot to death without any reason while she was working in her house.

#### Cases #11-13

Names: Naw Chart, age 15, Naw Pee, age 10 & Naw Lu Lar, age 8.  
Date of Incident: 21/02/1999  
Place of Incident: Peh-traw-du Village, Dooplaya District (Kawkareik)  
Perpetrator: About 60 troops from the SPDC IB 231, led by Battalion Second in Command, Thein Win.  
Human Rights Violation: Murder and looting

On 21st February, 1999, at 7:40 am about 60 troops from the SPDC IB231, led by Battalion Second in Command, Thein Win came to Peh-traw-du Village and shot a number of the villagers to death, without reason. Naw Chart, 15, (daughter of Jor Kee Pa and Naw Kar Kar), Naw Pee, 10, (daughter of Naw Lar Bweh) and Naw Lu Lar, eight years old, (daughter of Naw Lar Bweh) were all killed. The troops also beat up a number of villagers and looted 12,000 kyat cash, and clothes from the villagers.

#### Case #14

Name: Naw Mu Keh  
Age: 55  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 20/2/1999  
Place of Incident: Urn Pa Ji Village, Dooplaya District (Kawkareik)  
Perpetrator: SPDC LIB 355  
Human Rights Violation: Land mine victim

Naw Mu Keh was one of the villagers of Urn Pa Ji Village. She died on the 20th February, 1999, at 8 am because she stepped on a land mine planted by the SPDC LIB 355. It happened near Ta Law Beh Kee forest not far from the village.

## Case #15

Name: Naw Key Lay  
Age: Not Known  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Marital Status: Married  
Date of Incident: 28/04/2002  
Place of Incident: Ta Rit Te Ki, Kyain Township, Dooplaya District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

In April, 2002, the Burma Army ordered us to move, within a week, from our village, Htee Law Bler, to Mae Ka Kreh. Two days before the last day fixed by the army, our family with other villagers left our village and moved to Ta Rit Te Ki, a place which was a little upstream from our village.

At about 11:30pm on April 28<sup>th</sup>, while we were asleep in our hut, Burma Army troops arrived at our hiding place and fired into the hut. I fled to hide in the bush nearby. They fired on our hut for about seven or eight minutes and then left. I did not hear any sound, so I moved back to the hut to look for my family.

Then I heard crying and moaning all around, from nearly every hut. I found that two of my daughters and my son were dead and my wife, eight months pregnant, was severely wounded. Another daughter was shot in the hand but not seriously injured. We worked together in the dark to collect and treat the wounded villagers. I tried to do everything I could for my wife and other wounded people. When my wife saw the dead bodies of her children she lost consciousness. When she revived, she asked for food. I cooked for her and for the wounded. Some 11 people were killed on the spot and 9 people were wounded. Among the deaths six were children, three boys and three girls.

The next morning a member of the committee for internally displaced Karen people, with some villagers from Htee Law Bler and a medic, arrived. They collected the dead bodies and attended to the wounded with what medicines they had brought. After that, my wife still did not get better, so I took her to the forced relocation site at Mae Ka Kreh. A commander from the Burma Army came to my place and said, "Our soldiers never do this kind of thing".

Twelve days after we arrived in Mae Ka Kreh, my wife gave birth. But because of her wound and because she was very weak, she and the baby died five minutes after the delivery. I have lost nearly all that I had. I lost my house and my land, because the Burma Army forced us out of our village. I lost three of my children, then my wife and our new born baby.

## Case #16

Name: Nan Moe Moe Myint, - honourable title of Ma Pa Pa Wady  
Age: 12  
Ethnicity: Karen Buddhist  
Date of Incident: 05/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District  
Perpetrator: The SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops  
Human Rights Violation: Harassment and Attempted rape

On September 5th at about 5pm, the SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops, came to Tayin (Hawkla) Village in Win Yae Township of the Karen State. The troops led by Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, set up camp around

Anan Kwin Village Monastery for the night. With the intention of committing impropriety sexually, some of the troops went up to the nuns' dormitory at about midnight and again at about 1 am. At about 2am the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them. Nan Moe Moe Myint was the daughter of Htee Poe Baw villager, Saw Darlu Kho. Her attacker pulled up the lower part of her robe.

### **Case #17**

Name: Naw Mu Hser, with the honourable title of Ma Nanda Sandy  
Age: 11  
Ethnicity: Karen Buddhist  
Date of Incident: 05/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District  
Perpetrator: The SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops  
Human Rights Violation: Harassment and Attempted rape

On September 5th at about 5pm, the SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander Tin Aye, of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops, came to Tayin (Hawkla) Village in Win Yae Township of the Karen State. The troops led by Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, set up camp around Anan Kwin Village Monastery for the night. With the intention of committing impropriety sexually, some of the troops went up to the nuns' dormitory at about midnight and again at about 1am. At about 2am the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them. Naw Mu Hser was the daughter of Htee Poe Baw villager, Saw Hla Tin. Her attacker tore up the lower part of her robe.

### **Case #18**

Name: Naw Paw Orkawa - honourable title of Ma Ma Nanda Wady  
Age: 8  
Ethnicity: Karen Buddhist  
Date of Incident: 05/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Dooplaya District  
Perpetrator: The SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of south-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops  
Human Rights Violation: Harassment and Attempted rape

On September 5th at about 5pm, the SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops, came to Tayin (Hawkla) Village in Win Yae Township of the Karen State. The troops led by Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, set up camp around Anan Kwin Village Monastery for the night. With the intention of committing impropriety sexually, some of the troops went up to the nuns' dormitory at about 12 midnight and again at about 1am. At about 2am, the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them. Naw Paw Orkawa was the daughter of Da Nying Gon villager, Saw Hla Shwe. Her attacker stripped her of the lower part of her robe.

### Case #19

Name: Naw Mu Nay Hser - honourable title of Ma Wi Malar,  
Age: 13  
Ethnicity: Karen Buddhist  
Date of Incident: 05/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Doolaya District  
Perpetrator: The SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of south-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops  
Human Rights Violation: Harassment and Attempted rape

On September 5th at about 5pm, the SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops, came to Tayin (Hawkla) Village in Win Yae Township of the Karen State. The troops led by Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, set up camp around Anan Kwin Village Monastery for the night. With the intention of committing impropriety sexually, some of the troops went up to the nuns' dormitory at about midnight and again at about 1am. At about 2am, the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them. Naw Mu Nay Hser was the daughter of Thanbya (Panawklehkee) villager, Saw Kyaw Blu. Her attacker reached the stage of making contact with her sexual parts but she managed to struggle free and run away.

### Case #20

Name: Naw Mu Thaw Er - honourable title of Ma Yupa Malar,  
Age: 14  
Ethnicity: Karen Buddhist  
Date of Incident: 05/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Doolaya District  
Perpetrator: The SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of south-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops  
Human Rights Violation: Harassment and Attempted rape

On September 5th at about 5pm, the SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops, came to Tayin (Hawkla) Village in Win Yae Township of the Karen State. The troops led by Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, set up camp around Anan Kwin Village Monastery for the night. With the intention of committing impropriety sexually, some of the troops went up to the nuns' dormitory at about midnight and again at about 1am. At about 2am, the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them. Naw Mu Thaw Er was the daughter of Thanbya (Panawklehee) villager, Saw Chittee Tot. Her attacker pulled her legs.

### Case #21

Name: Naw Loo Lu, with the honourable title of Ma Theela,  
Age: 11  
Ethnicity: Karen Buddhist  
Date of Incident: 05/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Anan Kwin Village, Win Yae Township, Doolaya District

Perpetrator: The SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of south-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops  
Human Rights Violation: Harassment and Attempted rape

On September 5th at about 5pm, the SPDC Military Operation Command-3 commander, Tin Aye of South-West Command, and Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, with about 40 troops, came to Tayin (Hawkla) Village in Win Yae Township of the Karen State. The troops led by Infantry Battalion 51 commander, Zaw Min, set up camp around Anan Kwin Village Monastery for the night. With the intention of committing impropriety sexually, some of the troops went up to the nuns' dormitory at about midnight and again at about 1am. At about 2am, the troops went up to the dormitory once again, roughly pulled off the robes of the nuns, who were sleeping in the outer room, and attempted to rape them. Naw Loo Lu was the daughter of Anan Kwin villager, Saw Win Tha. Her attacker tore up the lower part of her robe.

### Case #22

Name: Naw Mu Raw Kray  
Age: 30  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Marital Status: Married 3 children  
Date of Incident: Nadaw Month  
Place of Incident: Kyo Paw Village, Dooplaya District  
Perpetrator: Kyaw So Naing, an SPDC soldier  
Human Rights Violation: Rape

I met with one of the SPDC soldiers at the house of one of our villagers. He asked me where my house was and if I had a husband and children. I replied that I had a husband and three children. He then asked me to lead him to my house and to carry his gun. He carried his bag and went with me.

Suddenly on the way, he asked me, "Do you love me?" I said, "No." He asked me many times and then he said again, "You must love me." Then he grabbed me and pushed me on the ground and raped me for about half an hour. He then let me go back to my house.

Before my husband came home he knew about it, because some of the village girls told him about it. It happened on the way home and people who were going that way could see it. So when my husband came back home he asked me about it. But I lied because I was afraid of him. But he told me, "I heard it from the villagers. You don't need to lie to me." Then I told him what had happened to me.

Then he went to the SPDC commander and told him. Then the commander called his soldier and asked about it. First he denied it. The commander slapped his face but he didn't say anything. Then he turned to me and asked me and told me to open my dress and he examined me and slapped me twice. Then they asked me to go with them to their place at Htee Hta Baw.

The soldier who raped me was called Kyaw So Naing and I think he was about 20 years old. The time I was raped was about 11am (Nadaw Month in Burmese). At the time he raped me he was in army uniform and had his bag and gun. There was no chance for me to shout because it was far from the house. After I was raped my husband beat me and felt so angry and sometimes he gets drunk and calls me the wife of an SPDC soldier.

### Case #23

Name: Naw Ywae Tee  
Age: 42  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 18/04/2000  
Place of Incident: Tae-Bo-Plaw area, Pa-pun District  
Occupation: Farmer  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2000, SPDC troops came and shot at the villagers, who were girdling teak on their farms in Tae-Bo-Plaw area. Naw Ywae Tee was killed instantly.

### Case #24

Name: Naw Thadah  
Age: 13  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 18/04/2000  
Place of Incident: Tae-Bo-Plaw area, Pa-pun District  
Occupation: Farmer  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 18th April, 2000, SPDC troops came and shot at the villagers, who were girdling teak on their farms in Tae-Bo-Plaw area. Naw Thadah was killed instantly.

### Case #25

Name: Naw Tha Dah  
Age: 49 years  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Marital Status: Married  
Date of Incident: 10/02/1997  
Place of Incident: Htee Nah Day Village, Pa-pun District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Persecution

Now in Mae La Camp, Naw Tha Dah formerly lived in Htee Nah Day Village in Pa-pun District, on the bank of the Bee Lin Myo River. As their village was near a military encampment of the Burma Army, every morning they had to cook early, pack their food and go out from the village as quickly as possible to avoid being arrested by the SPDC. Before they returned to their village they had to check carefully to see whether troops were in the village or not. Because she had to hide like that for a long time, her three children became sick and she asked her husband to go out and search for some medicines.

So, on Friday 10th February, 1997, at about 11:00 am, her husband went out in search of medicines for his children but was arrested by the SPDC. She didn't know whether her husband was killed by the troops or was still alive. As her three children were very young at that time, she faced a lot of difficulties. She dared not go out to grow rice (slash and burn method) and also dared not go out to weed the rice plants because the troops waited secretly on the way to the rice fields and when the villagers met with them, they asked a lot of questions and they beat and hit many male villagers. Naw Tha Dah, with young children and no husband, was afraid of the SPDC and not able to earn a living. The villagers were so

poor that some didn't even have clothes to wear. Because of the many kinds of persecution the villagers had to suffer at the hands of the Burma Army troops, some villagers fled to the east and some fled to the west. The village became desolated and gradually was destroyed.

Naw Tha Dah heard that refugees were taken care of in Mae La Camp. She didn't know the way but was inspired by the news she heard. She prepared herself for the journey and fled from her village to Mae La Camp. When she reached Mae La, she was glad to be free from fear of the troops but she was also sad because she didn't know whether her husband was dead or alive. Up to this day, she has not received any news about her husband.

#### **Case #26**

Name: Naw Yi Dah  
Age: 36  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 11/1/1999  
Place of Incident: Htee-baw-khee area, Pa-pun District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 366  
Human Rights Violation: Murder and Looting

On 11th January, 1999 troops from the SPDC LIB 366 went in to Htee-baw-khee area. The troops shot and killed Naw Yi Dah, without any reason, and also looted 30 viss of salt from that village.

#### **Case #27**

Name: Naw Mu Thoo  
Age: 33  
Date of Incident: 01/2004  
Place of Incident: Mawloklo Village, Pa-pun District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

I have had five pregnancies but have only two children. I suffered three miscarriages after carrying heavy loads.

I was first forced to go as a porter for the SPDC when I was three months pregnant. I had to go about 15 miles from my village. SPDC soldiers asked me to carry one tin of rice. It was about 25kgs and was really heavy for me. As I was pregnant, I had no strength to walk so far. The soldiers didn't give us enough food to eat nor clean water to drink. The journey was too hard for a pregnant woman. I had to climb up the mountain, cross the river and sometimes cross valleys. I felt hungry and thirsty but there was nothing to eat or drink. There were other women with me and they felt sorry for me but they couldn't help me as they had to carry their own loads. I felt tired and thirsty and had to rest often on the way. The day after I got back from that forced labour, I miscarried. There was a lot of blood and at that time there was no medicine for me or even food. I became very pale and tired.

There were many times after that, that I was a porter for SPDC troops and I suffered two further miscarriages after returning from forced labour.

I was also asked to be an assistant to the chief in my village. So when SPDC soldiers asked for things like roots, bamboo, rice, chickens and other things I had to turn to the villagers and ask them to collect those things and send them to the soldiers.

There were other women like me who suffered forced labour. Our situation in Burma was so poor and offered no hope for us to stay. My children could not go to school because students must pay 1000 kyats to attend school. Our family had no salary. My husband was working on the farm of one of his friends and got some rice from there. It was not sufficient

for us. Whenever the SPDC asked money or rice for tax, there was nothing for us to pay with and so my husband or I had to work for them.

For these reasons I didn't want to stay in my village. So when I heard from my friend that there was a place to have medicine and a doctor to take care of you I followed him and came to the camp. I came alone and brought nothing with me; no blanket, clothes or money. When I arrived in the camp I felt secure and I have decided that if there is no real peace I will never go back to my village.

### **Case #28-31**

Names: Naw Mee Saw, Naw Hla Thein, Naw Eh Htoo and Naw Khin Win.  
Date of Incident: 13/10/2001  
Place of Incident: Pwa Hgaw Village, Thaton District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 7, led by Battalion Commander Maung Maung Aung and Company Intelligence Officer Win Myint Htun  
Human Rights Violation: Torture, looting and forced labour.

On 13th October, 2001, SPDC troops from LIB 7, led by Battalion Commander Maung Maung Aung and Company Intelligence Officer Win Myint Htun, came to Pwa Hgaw Village and demanded of the villagers, a tin of rice and two ducks. The troops demanded two villagers to serve as porters and one villager as a guide. On the same day, the troops accused the village head woman, Naw Mee Saw, and other villagers, Naw Hla Thein, Naw Eh Htoo and Naw Khin Win, of having contact with a rebel group. They tied them up with rope for 20 minutes.

### **Case #32**

Name: Naw Mee  
Age: 45  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 23/06/2000  
Place of Incident: Ka-Law-Kher Village, Thaton District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour and Murder

Naw Mee was a villager of Ka-Law-Kher Village. She was one of the villagers ordered by SPDC troops to guard the gas pipeline. On 23rd June, 2000 she was knocked down and killed by a truck on the road.

### **Case #33**

Name: Naw Thin Myey  
Age: 45  
Date of Incident: 12/2001  
Place of Incident: Noe Ka Yow Village, Thaton District  
Perpetrator: SPDC Troops  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour and torture

Naw Thin Myey is 45 years old and she is from Noe Ka Yow village in Thaton District. There was a Burmese school in her village and the level was up to fifth standard. Whenever the SPDC troops came to the village, the villagers had to run away and hide themselves. If captured they would be kicked, asked questions and told to send messages. The SPDC troops asked the women to go and wait all day at a set place for an order to send messages

to other military postings. They had to go on foot. In that village, because no man dared become village head, the village head was a woman named Naw Mu Mu. This incident happened during the ten year period of that woman being the village head.

One day, while Mr Min Thein was talking with some friends under the house, SPDC troops came into the village and fired at them with their rifles. Other people could run away but a bullet hit Mr Min Thein and later he died and was buried. The incident happened in December, 2001. After that his wife, Naw Thin Myey, could not stay any longer in that village and she came up to Mae La Camp with her children. It took them five or six days on foot to reach the camp.

#### **Case #34**

Name: Naw Khin Mya  
Age: Not known  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 10/09/1997  
Place of Incident: Lar Aw Lor Village, Thaton Township, Thaton District  
Perpetrator: A sergeant from a unit led by Major Aung Than of the SLORC LIB 534  
Human Rights Violation: Kidnapping and Rape

Naw Khin Mya was a villager from Lar Aw Lor Village, Thaton Township. She was kidnapped on 10th September, 1997 and raped for two days by a sergeant from a unit led by Major Aung Than of the SLORC LIB 543.

#### **Case #35-37**

Names/Ages: Naw Ta Bu, age 22, Naw Yee Ta, age 25,  
Naw Poe Neat, age 22.  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 13/09/1997  
Place of Incident: Shwe Yaung-pya Village, Thaton township, Thaton District  
Perpetrator: Company Commander Ye Tun Shwe of SLORC LIB 534  
Human Rights Violation: Stripped naked

On 13th September, 1997, Company Commander, Ye Tun Shwe of SLORC LIB 534, accused Shwe Yaung-pya villagers in Thaton Township of having contact with rebels and demanded two pigs as a fine. Naw Ta Bu and other women villagers were stripped naked, made to lie down on the ground and whipped ten times each, without reason.

#### **Case #38**

Name: Naw Joe Ma  
Age: 13  
Date of Incident: 15/10/2004  
Place of Incident: Be Wah Hta Village, Belin Township, Thaton District  
Perpetrator: An SPDC soldier of LIB 378, under Second Commander Khine Ngway  
Human Rights Violation: Attempted Rape

My friend, Naw Wah Wah (10), and I went fishing near our village. The distance would be about half an hour away. While we were fishing an SPDC soldier came along carrying some vegetables in his longyi, which he was wearing across his shoulder. He was just wearing short pants. He tried to grab me and pursued me when he saw me. I shouted for

mother and father and tried to push him away. He told me not to shout but I pushed him and escaped, then ran away from him. Then he tried to pursue me a second time and grasped me. This time he squeezed my neck tightly.

At that time two villagers came by on their way back to the village. He saw the two villagers and ran into the bushes. I then ran to my house. When my mother came home I told her everything that had happened to me. She went and told the village head about me. She said that she would take this case to the commander. But the village head told her not to reveal it but to cover it up. I was so scared that I could not sleep soundly and cried mindlessly for a whole week. Even now if I see a dark skinned man I think he is the SPDC soldier and I want to run away.

### **Case #39**

Name: Naw Moory Paw  
Age: 10  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 24/03/1998  
Place of Incident: Ka Mu Doe Village, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: Two columns of SPDC IB 59  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 24th March, 1998, two columns of IB 59 were operating in the Say Law Klo Tu area where some of the villagers were catching fish in the river. They shot at these villagers without any reason. Naw Moory Paw, aged 10 years, daughter of Pah Loe Thway from Ka Mu Doe Village, was shot to death. Two other villagers were badly wounded; Naw Bweh Pu, aged 18, daughter of Saw Pu Nu Wah from Ler Ha Village, and Naw Law Tu, aged 25, daughter of Pah Khet Htoo from Ler Ha Village. The same columns of this SPDC battalion continued their operation down-stream of the Say Law River.

### **Case #40**

Name: Naw Mya Kyaing  
Age: 35  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 29/06/2000  
Place of Incident: Bu-Tor-Ta area of Shwegyin Township, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2000, SPDC troops stormed a hill farm hut in Bu-Tor-Ta area of Shwegyin Township and Naw Mya Kyaing was killed. Three other villagers escaped but are still missing.

### **Case #41**

Name: Naw Deh Deh  
Age: 16  
Date of Incident: 19/09/1997  
Place of Incident: Saw Mu Sha Day Village, Shwegyin Township, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: A SLORC military column  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 19th September, 1997, a SLORC military column came to Saw Mu Sha Day Village in Shwegyin Township and shot to death, without reason, an old woman, Naw Deh Deh. They took half a basket of rice, two baskets of paddy and 1000 kyat cash found in her possession. Moreover, troops from the column looted cash and valuables, worth altogether about 400,000 kyat, from villagers, Saw Adoo, Saw Par Lay, Saw Maung Htwe and Saw Ko Dee.

#### **Case #42**

Name: Naw Neh Ley  
Age: 23  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 20/07/2000  
Place of Incident: Shwegyin Township, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops (10) LIB 346 led by Boe Thant Zin Htun  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

It was a time when heavy rain had been falling for about three days and Naw Neh Ley and her husband, and three month old baby, were in their house in their village. When these SPDC troops came into their village and opened fire, she and her husband were killed. Because of the shooting, the villagers dared not go to their place. When the villagers finally went there three days later, they saw that the 3 month baby was still alive. They decided to take the child but the troops shot at them and they ran away.

#### **Case #43**

Name: Naw Moo Moo  
Age: 20  
Date of Incident: 04/01/1999  
Place of Incident: Htee Pu Lu Village, Kyaukyi Township, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: Four SPDC troops from LIB 246  
Human Rights Violation: Rape and murder

Naw Moo Moo lived in Htee Pu Lu Village and worked in her house. She sometimes went to her farm and worked there. On Independence Day of Burma, 4th January, 1999, four of the troops from LIB 246 saw her at her farm. They went to her farm and all four of them raped her in her hut. Since there were four of them she couldn't defend herself. After raping her they killed her by shooting into her vagina. No action was taken.

#### **Case #44**

Name: Naw Det Det  
Age: 66  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 12/03/1996  
Place of Incident: Shwegyin Township, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: SPDC LIB 356 led by Col. Khin Maung Kyi  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

Naw Det Det was afraid of the SPDC troops and she and other friends were hiding in the forest. On 12th March, 1996, the troops of LIB 356 came near the place where they hid. When the SPDC troops saw them they opened fire and Naw Det Det was captured. They took everything from her and then pushed her to her death in the valley.

#### **Case #45**

Name: Naw Lo Paw  
Age: 50  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 12/11/2001  
Place of Incident: Klay Soe Khee Village, Tan Ta Bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

On 12th November, 2001, SPDC troops from IB 26, forced villager Naw Lo Paw, daughter of Saw Htoo Kha, from Klay Soe Khee Village, Tan Ta Bin Township, to carry military supplies to Bu-has-khee Camp.

#### **Case #46**

Name: Naw Mya Paw  
Age: 21  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 12/11/2001  
Place of Incident: Klay Soe Khee Village, Tan Ta Bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

On 12th November, 2001, SPDC troops from IB 26, forced villager Naw Mya Paw, daughter of Saw Wah, from Klay Soe Khee Village, Tan Ta Bin Township, to carry military supplies to Bu-has-khee Camp.

#### **Case #47**

Name: Naw Mi Kyaing  
Age: 45  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 28/06/2000  
Place of Incident: Than-daung Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 55  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2000, at about 12:30pm troops from SPDC IB 55, transporting wounded members of their unit, passed by on their way to Than-daung Township. They shot randomly at workers in the orchards. The villager, Naw Mi Kyaing, was killed instantly.

#### **Case #48**

Name: Naw Pah Ler  
Age: 9  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 08/06/2001  
Place of Incident: Klo Lu Village, Taw Tha Htoo Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops of IB75 led by Deputy Commander Thet Tun Aung  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2001, troops from IB75, led by Deputy Commander Thet Tun Aung, shot and killed a nine year old Karen girl from Klo Lu Village, Taw Tha Htoo Township, Toungoo District, and Karen State. Nine year old Naw Pah Ler, daughter of Saw Meh Ni Jer and Naw Hai Doh was shot dead while she was out collecting betel leaves with her brother. Early in the morning Naw Pah Ler and her older brother went to collect some betel leaves from their garden. On their way back they encountered some troops who opened fire on them. Naw Pah Ler was shot but her brother escaped. He returned to their house and told the family what had happened. His uncle went towards the spot to see the situation. He was unable to access the place because troops were still in that area. Three days later, after the troops left, the family and neighbours went to find the girl's body. After seeing the body her relatives said that they thought the girl was first wounded by a bullet in her right arm. Afterwards the soldiers came to her and shot her twice; once in her back and once in her head.

#### **Case #49**

Name: Naw Mu Wah  
Age: 39  
Ethnicity: Karen, Christian  
Marital Status: Married, 6 Children  
Date of Incident: 28/05/2004  
Place of Incident: Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Sergeant Kyaw Mya of SPDC LIB 48 led by Commander Kyaw Lwin Oo  
Human Rights Violation: Torture and Murder

On 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2004, about 10am, Sergeant Kyaw Mya, one of the SPDC troops led by Commander Kyaw Lwin Oo, came into the village and went to Saw Aye Mya's house. He accused him and said that he must know what had happened around the area of LIB 73. When Saw Aye Mya replied that he didn't know anything, Sergeant Kyaw Mya beat him badly. Naw Mu Wah, his wife who had had a baby only one month before, began to tremble and feel afraid as she was weak. The next day, 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2004, about 8:30am she died.

#### **Case #50**

Name: Naw Noo Ray  
Age: 21  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 29/04/2000  
Place of Incident: Kya-Chaung Village, Mergui/Tavoy District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops from LIB 560  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2000, SPDC troops from LIB 560, led by Thein Kyaw Moe, shot to death, without reason, Naw Noo Ray, daughter of Saw Kya Thay and Naw May Aye of Kya-Chaung Village.

#### **Case #51**

Name: Naw Ma Aye  
Age: Not known  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 04/05/2000  
Place of Incident: Pa-Wah-Plaw-Par-Taw Village, Mergui/Tavoy District  
Perpetrator: A 15 man group of SPDC People's Militia

Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2000, a 15 man group of the SPDC People's Militia, led by Thein Kyaw Moe, came to Pa-Wah-Plaw-Par-Taw Village, and shot indiscriminately at villagers, Naw Ma Aye and her husband while they were picking wild vegetables. She was the mother of a young child. She was killed instantly.

#### **Case #52**

Name: Naw May  
Age: 38  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 26/06/2004  
Place of Incident: Laylawkahtikhee village, Maniroe (IDP area), Tenasserim Township, Mergui-Tavoy District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops IB 101 led by Column Two Commander Kyaw Lwin Oo  
Human Rights Violations: Rape and Murder

On 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2004, troops from SPDC Infantry Battalion 101 led by Column Two Commander, Colonel Kyaw Lwin Oo, came and shot at the villagers who had hidden themselves in Laylawkahtikhee village in the Maniroe IDP area. Saw Rae Dee's hut was attached and his wife, Naw May 38, was shot and one of her hands was broken.

She was then raped brutally and killed right away by the troops. In addition, her ears were cut for the earrings, and items worth 90,000 kyat, and one basket of rice were taken away.

#### **Case #53**

Name: Naw Ga Gyi  
Age: Not Known  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 02/06/2004  
Place of Incident: Toe Hsa Kee Village, M'no Row area, Brigade (4)  
Perpetrator: Commander Maung Lwin Oo and Commander Soe Thatt  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

The SPDC Troop commander, Maung Lwin Oo arrested Naw Ga Gyi and two villagers in Toe Hsa Kee Village, M'no Row area for IDP (Internally Displaced People). They were ordered by Commander Soe Thatt to be murdered.

#### **Case #54**

Name: Naw Say La  
Age: 28  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 16/06/2004  
Place of Incident: Htee Thay Kah Kee Village, Brigade (4)  
Perpetrator: SPDC LIB 58 led by Commander Way Naing Oo  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2004, SPDC troops, LIB 58 led by Commander Way Naing Oo, shot to death Naw Say La and two other villagers from Htee Thay Kah Kee Village. The troops had arrested the three villagers on 11<sup>th</sup> June.

### Case #55

Name: Naw Kreb Kre  
Age: 24  
Date of Incident: 18/03/1997  
Place of Incident: Gaw-the-doe Village, Kwe Soe Bu Hsa Khi area  
Perpetrator: SLORC IB 35  
Human Rights Violation: Landmine victim and forced labour

On 18th March, 1997, SLORC IB 35 seized several villagers, including women and children, from Ba-Ga-Li and Gaw-the-doe Villages, and forced them to serve as porters and mine sweepers. One of the women, Naw Kreb-Kre, from Gaw-the-doe Village, was seriously wounded by a land mine in the Kwe Soe Bu Hsa Khi area. On the same day SLORC troops with eight trucks went down to Za-Yat-Kyi Village and seized many villagers, including women and children and forced them to carry supplies and sweep for land mines in combat zones.

### Case #56

Name: Naw Beauty  
Age: 48 years  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 26/03/1997  
Place of Incident: Kya-in Village, Brigade area No 6  
Perpetrator: SPDC  
Human Rights Violation: Torture and Murder

Naw Beauty is a widow with five children who has been living in the refugee camp for five years. Formerly she lived in Kya-in Village in 6th Brigade area. Her husband's name was Saw Po Chah and he was the chief of a section in Kya-in Village. In March, 1997, troops from Division (22) requested that he go and see them. As he was ordered he went down and met them. At that first meeting, he was questioned and then allowed to go home. Then the SPDC wrote him a letter and also asked the village head to tell him that he was ordered by the officers to go and meet them for a second time.

On 26th March, 1997, he went again to see the SPDC officers. This time the troops tied him with a rope tightly and lowered him into the well which they surrounded with thorns and leafy branches so that no one could see him. They tortured him for five days and then killed him. After killing him, they did not bury him properly. The body was buried in a very shallow hole and some parts of the body could be seen openly on the ground. When the villagers scratched out some earth and took the body out, they saw that before he was shot dead, his nose and his ears had been cut off. No one knew of any reason why he should have been tortured and so savagely killed. He was 42 years old.

His wife was greatly grieved and watched and prayed for the dead for three nights. Then her sister, hearing the news, worried that the soldiers would give trouble to her. She came and took her and her children to her house. She stayed with her sister for over a year then she and her children came up to the refugee camp at Umpien.

### Case #57

Name: Naw Pei Peh  
Age: 23 years  
Date of Incident: 15/01/2005  
Place of Incident: Dooplaya District  
Perpetrator: SPDC soldier under Major Pone Tint  
Human Rights Violation: Rape

My name is Naw Pei Peh and I am 23 years old. I am a farmer and mother to a five year old child. The incident took place when I spent a night in a hut while collecting leaves. The hut is about an hour's walk from my house. It was after my first day of collecting leaves. The hut that I spend the night in is owned by Pah Yu Moo and he is a villager and farmer. I went with one of my friends and we collected leaves together.

A soldier came at around 8:30 pm when we were sleeping. He called and shouted at us but I did not wake or hear anything because I was in a deep sleep. He called uncle, Pah Yu Moo, and he woke up and woke all of us. The soldier asked uncle to come down from the house and then he asked questions. Uncle's wife followed him and was crying. The soldier wanted to take uncle further away but his wife did not want him to go so she was crying. I heard only part of the conversation that was going on. After a while uncle came back into the house together with his wife and the soldier also followed. He spoke quietly to uncle and ordered him to leave the house. But then he also called us and ordered us to follow him.

He ordered me and my friend to go in front and he and uncle were behind us. Uncle's wife was crying while following her husband along the way. Then the soldier told uncle to go back to see to his wife and he ordered us to continue walking. We asked him if uncle would follow us later. But he shouted back at us, "Don't ask." Then we dared not ask anymore. If we asked he would kill us. We just followed him and he took us under bushes and the bamboo and tree branches hit us. Even if our slippers untied he did not let us tie them. He ordered us to take the slippers and just walk without them. It was very difficult for us to walk without slippers. Then he took us to a valley and when we reached there he ordered us to take off our clothes. We were afraid of him because he had a gun. He ordered us to move to a good place and he raped us (sexual intercourse) after that he ordered us to suck his penis (oral rape). We were afraid that if we did not do what he ordered he would shoot us or kill us.

He took off his pants and he took off half his underwear when he raped us. He lied to us that he came with friends. We did not see his friends because we just came with him alone but we did not know and we thought his friends might be around the area. The distance between the place that we were raped and the hut is about half an hour's walk. The night we walked the moon was not bright, he carried a torch and gun with him. When we followed him to the forest the couple that stayed behind were very worried but they dared not call the head of the village because it was night already. I don't want the person that raped me to still be alive.

#### **Case #58**

Name:	Naw Poe Nu
Age:	23
Date of Incident:	15/01/2005
Place of Incident:	Dooplaya District
Perpetrator:	SPDC soldier under Major Pone Tint
Human Rights Violation:	Rape

My name is Naw Poe Nu. I live in Palu village. I am divorced and have one child. My father is U Shwe Mya Shwe and my mother is Naw K'saw. The incident took place around 8:30 pm. We were sleeping and the soldier came and yelled at us but we did not hear. Uncle woke up and the soldier called him down-stairs outside the house. We woke up and we sat in the hut. When uncle went down-stairs his wife followed him. The soldier asked uncle if he knew about Karen soldiers coming to this area. Uncle said that he did not know anything. Then the soldier told uncle to follow him for questioning. Uncle went with him but his wife was crying because she did not want her husband to go. The soldier told uncle to go back and tell her not to worry and to leave her. But she continued crying. The soldier told uncle to tell his wife to go inside and then continue to follow him. Uncle told his wife that he might be killed and she was very worried for her husband and was crying and crying. The soldier shone his torch into her face and said, "Don't you know me well?" The husband responded, "It's OK.

She knows you well." Then the soldier told uncle to take his wife into the house and the soldier followed them into the hut too. Then he whispered to uncle and we did not hear anything.

After a while the soldier ordered him to leave and to also call us to follow. When uncle left the house his wife also followed him. The soldier ordered us to go with him and we did not even know where we were going. We followed for a while then uncle's wife started to cry again and the soldier asked us to go in front and he told uncle to go back and take care of his wife. Then he turned back to us and ordered us to continue to walk. We asked about uncle and he said, "Don't ask or I will kill you." "Don't say a word," he added. We walked a long way in bushy places. After sometime he took us to a valley and said that we would stop there. He ordered us to take off our clothes.

At first we dared not but he made his voice stronger and louder and finally we both took off our clothes. Then he shone the torch on a place and he went and lay down there and ordered us to come toward him. We were frightened and went to him. He lay down with his gun just beside him. Then he raped me (sexual intercourse) first, and told my friend just to lie down beside him. After he raped me, he raped my friend (sexual intercourse). After that he told us to suck his penis (oral rape), and that if we didn't do it he would shoot us dead. In fear we had to suck his penis. After a while he raped us again and after sometime we asked him to take us back but he refused. We wanted to go back home so we tried to persuade him but he said he would not take us home. He ordered my friend to go back first and to let me stay. But my friend said that she did not know how to go back. The soldier said in strong voice, "You don't know how to go home and do you want me to make you know to go home?" Then my friend did not say anything anymore. We asked him again to send us home and he refused. He lay down and said, "If you dare not go, you can sleep here."

He said that he would kill us if we went back but then after a while he sent us back and told us not to make any noise when we were close to the village. If we made a loud noise he would shoot us dead. We walked back. When we reached home I told my mom that we disappear for a long time and why they were not worried for us and I scolded my mum. After a while the soldier arrived and asked for my bracelet and I gave it to him because I was afraid of him. My mum said we dared not to sleep there anymore and the same night we went back to our village (TalaEthipya) or Ta La E Thi Pya, and we told the house owner about what had happened to us. The house owner said that what the soldier did was wrong and the next morning we told the village head of the incident. That day we went to Sway Daung Sa Kah, the soldiers' camp, to see the commander. We went directly to the commander's office and he was waiting for us. We reported the incident to the commander and he made a record of everything. I told the commander that I wanted to see the soldier that raped me. The commander wanted to test if we knew the perpetrator so he called another soldier to come out and he asked us, "Is this the person?" and we said, "No." Then he called the second soldier and we said, "Yes."

Then I asked the soldier "What happened to you yesterday, when you went to our hut, you told us many things and we wanted to know what was your intention toward us" he did not respond anything. Then I asked for my bracelet and he said it was in his bed and the commander order another soldier to take the bracelet back to me. (The Ohkata) arrived and the commander asked him what to do with the case. The Ohkata also said he can't do anything for this case. He said he should ask the leader above them to arrange it. Then we all came back. While we were on our way back home somebody came to us (maybe he is a soldier medic) I don't know him, he told us we had to go to Myawaddy then, when we arrived at the village head, he made a phone call to Myawaddy and the head told us to go to Myawaddy and we went with truck to Myawaddy. When we arrive in Perlu Padoh village, the old army camp, and the truck stop there for a while and we did not know what they were talking about. After sometime, the driver continued to drive to Myawaddy. When we came to Myawaddy, we thought we would go straight to U Mwe Tin house. But the group did not take us to U Mwe Tin house they took us directly to the army based area.

Then finally we heard from U Mwe Tin that the Burmese soldiers would take up the case and would sentence the soldier to prison but for the case that he raped women, the Army did not want to show. They wanted to report that the soldier went to prison for other reasons. U Mwe Tin disagreed so the case would continue the next day. The next morning I came to the border. The incident took place on Jan. 15, 2005 and I came to Myawaddy on 16 and to border on 17. The soldier who raped me I want him to be killed. Because we only heard about rape before and now we have to suffer ourselves and we are very sad. We worry that if his friends know they will copy him and will say that his friend raped people and only went to prison for a short time. I want the other soldiers to avoid raping women because of harsh punishment.

#### **Case #59-64**

Names: Naw Martha, age 30, Naw Dah Si, age 28, Naw Seh Bwa, age 13, Naw Sher Ner, age 21, Naw Sa Ri, age 13, Naw Moo Paw, age unknown.  
Date of Incident: 09/07/2003  
Place of Incident: from Kaw-thay-doe village to Naw-soe camp  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai forced six women villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry military supplies from Kaw-thay-doe village to Naw-soe camp. The victims were: (1) Naw Martha, F-30, (2) Naw Dah Si, F-28, (3) Naw Seh Bwa, F-13, (4) Naw Sher Ner, F-21, (5) Naw Sa Ri, F-13 and (6) Naw Moo Paw.

#### **Case #65-70**

Names: Naw Juu Ju, age 37, Naw Keh Leh, age 28, Naw Krea Kri, age 27, Saw Doe Htoo (male) age 36, Naw Ju Eh, age 28, Naw Moe Toe, 39.  
Date of Incident: 18/07/2003  
Place of Incident: from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township to Naw Soe camp  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai, ordered villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township: (1) Naw Juu Ju, F-37, (2) Naw Keh Leh, F-28, (3) Naw Krea Kri, F-27, (4) Naw Ju Eh, F-28 and (5) Naw Moe Toe, F-39 to carry military supplies to Naw Soe camp.

#### **Case #71-74**

Names: Naw Kroo Kru, age 47, Naw Tay Tay, age 50, Naw Ni Keh, age 30, Naw Hser Leh, age 30.  
Date of Incident: 01/08/2003  
Place of Incident: Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township to Naw-soe camp  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC IB 92 led by Bo Htun Way  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 92 led by Bo Htun Way forcibly collected women villagers from Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township: (1) Naw Kroo Kru, 47, (2) Naw Tay Tay, 50, (3) Naw Ni Keh 30 and (4) Naw Hser Leh, 30 to carry food supplies to Naw-soe camp.

### Case #75-78

Names: Naw Dah Wah, age unknown, Naw Roh Na, age 46, Tah Paw Mu age 42, Naw Ku Pru Paw, age unknown.  
Date of Incident: 21/11/2003  
Place of Incident: Paw-ner-moo village, Kya-inn Township  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC LIB 415 under LID 88, led by column 1 commander Nyunt Aye  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

### Case # 79

Name: Pi She Wah  
Age: 60  
Date of Incident: Unknown  
Place of Incident: Unknown  
Perpetrator: Unknown  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

I had to go as a porter for a month. The soldiers made me carry three big shells, and we had to get up very early in the morning to climb to the mountain top. On the way I felt very tired. I thought I was going to die. Every day we had to carry up the mountain and down again. I was sweating and couldn't breathe because I am very old, and the soldiers kept poking and nudging me with their guns because I was slow. I felt like my heart was breaking! The soldiers only gave me a handful of rice to eat so I asked them, "How can I carry your loads and survive on this?" I could not survive among them.

On the hilltop there was no food to eat, and we had to find our own food in a cultivated field that was there. We had to gather rice, put it in a bag and make a place to pound it for cooking.

We got weak and dizzy from our loads. I saw one porter who was too weak to go on, and they tortured him, kicked him with their boots, and beat him with their guns in the head, until his face was bleeding. I've never seen anything like this. Why does this SLORC have to torture the men like this? I don't understand it. We are all human beings together.

I knew we would all have to escape, or the SLORC would keep torturing us all like this. At first I was too afraid to try to escape, but as things got worse I became braver and didn't care anymore. I started to think, "Some others have escaped; why am I so afraid to escape? Am I stupid?"

They made me carry rice up the mountain for two days, and after that I had to carry ammunition. When they first took us as porters they said it would only be three days near the village, not far away up in the mountains. The SLORC was lying to us. They kept us for a month, and we had to find our own food and carry all their ammunition for many days. We didn't even have clothes for changing and some women were menstruating. It was awful.

I wasn't well. I felt headaches and dizziness. The rest of our group of 7 women-escaped, but I was too weak to run away, so only I was left, along with my friend Pi Hser Paw, because she is also old. We were afraid after the others escaped that the SLORC would torture us and ask us questions, so we knew we had to escape.

Pi Hser Paw asked me if I was strong enough to escape. She said, "If we stay here, the SLORC will kill us." So one day when there was fighting, we sneaked into the forest and slowly, slowly tried to get away. Pi Hser Paw looked up and called "Tiger Bear, if you want to eat me, come now. We don't care if we live anymore. It would be better to die". I was quiet because I was very afraid to die and it is very bad to speak like that to the forest, but Pi Hser Paw asked me, "What does it matter? It makes no difference if we die now." For 6 days in the forest we had no food. We had to survive on only the water we could find to drink. We had nothing, not even betel nut to chew. When the SLORC took us away we only brought betel

nut for 3 days. We are old, and we suffer a lot without it. It was very hard in the forest with no food, and we didn't know the way. I saw a bear in a tree and called to it, "Go ahead and eat me, and I cursed my life because it didn't matter any more."

After 6 days in the forest, we finally got to our village. When I got to my house, I couldn't even go up the steps. My children had to help me inside.

The SLORC always does things like this to us. Every month, every house in our village has to pay the SLORC porter fees, and we all have to make roads and buildings for them, sweep the road for landmines, fetch their water for them, and so on, all of us, old or young. And they always come for our rice, chickens and other things. I had only 2 bullocks, and the soldiers came and killed both of them. We're all so afraid of them. When they make us work for them, the women and children never even dare look in their faces. We can't understand their language, and even that makes them angry. All the children cry and run as fast as they can if they see a Burmese soldier.

### **Case #80**

Name: Naw Mya Win  
Age: 17  
Date of Incident: 11/08/2004  
Place of Incident: Mae Ka Dee Village, Kaw K'rate Township, Dooplaya  
Perpetrator: Infantry Battalion #284 Column #2 led by Lieutenant Colonel Aung Kyaw Soe  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

On August 11, 2004 at 2 p.m., Lieutenant Colonel Aung Kyaw Soe led Infantry Battalion #284 Column #2 into Meh Ka Dee village in Kawkareik Township when he was drunk. He went around the village while he was drunk. Then he went to the secretary U Shwe Myaing, the village head's house and proposed to his 17 year old daughter and tried to persuade her to love him and pointed his pistol at her. But Naw Mya Win or Twee Hka refused him and would say nothing to him. He shot and killed her, 17-year old Naw Htwee Kha, also called Ma Mya Win, with his 9-millimetre pistol because he could not convince her to sleep with him. No action was taken.

### **Case #81- 86**

Names: Naw Moo Wah Paw, mother of 8 month old baby  
Naw Nee Re Htoo, mother of 8 month old baby  
Naw Eh Moo Say Lay Wah, mother of 11 month old baby  
Naw Lah Moo, mother of 3 month old baby  
Naw Ta Ka Po Mother of 8 month old baby  
Naw Moo Paw, Mother of 3 month old baby  
Date of Incident: 10/06/2003  
Place of Incident: Wa-tho-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 92, led by Htun Win  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labouring with infant children

These women were asked to work as porters. Making the road, cleaning the road of landmines, carrying food for the troops and building places for the troops. Then, from that place to the troops they had to walk about 6 -12 hours and all of them felt tired. They had to climb up the mountains and cross the river and streams. There was nothing for them to eat or drink. They were asked to bring their own food and work. At night they had no place to lie down and so they slept on the ground. At that time the weather was raining and so all of them got chills and fever.

While they were working some of them kept their children on their back and carried the supplies for the troops. And so they became tired, hungry and thirsty but there was nothing for them. Again and again their children cried but they didn't have a chance to feed their children because the soldiers treated them badly and scolded them and stopped them feeding their children while they worked.

Those who left their children behind had other problems. Because they were poor and had nothing to leave with the old women who were taking care of the babies, when the babies cried there was no milk to feed them. In all cases the children suffered and became undernourished. When the babies' mothers came back they had pain and were weak and sick and there was no money to go to the hospital. And there is no clinic or hospital around that area. Their babies also got sick like their mothers.

### **Case #87-90**

Names: Naw Oh May, Naw Pah Lah, Naw Ma Doo, Hla Tin.  
Date of Incident: 22/01/2005  
Place of Incident: Ta-rei-khee village, Tha-ton Township  
Perpetrator: Bo Aye Lwin of SPDC LIB 376  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour and portering.

These villagers were demanded as porters and those who arrived late, were handcuffed for an hour.

### **Case #91**

Name: Naw Sun Set  
Age: 42  
Date of Incidents: (1) 2003/2004 and (2) 21/11/2005  
Place of Incident: Kler La village, Toungoo District  
Human rights violation: (1) Portering, imprisonment, battery, torture, starvation  
(2) Rape  
Perpetrators: (1) Battalion officer Thuree, troops were 124, 53, 39, 26 and the (Ta ma) is 55  
(2) One of the soldier from the troops of SPDC Battalion Commander Kyaw Htun from SPDC IB 124, based at Yee-ta-gon camp, in Tan-ta-bin Township, under the control of Operation Command 1, Commander Thein Htun, based at Baw-ga-li-gyi camp

### **Testimony One**

I want to tell one thing that I cannot forget. It was between 2003-2004. The SPDC Tactical Unit came to Kler La. I know the name of the Battalion officer, his name is Thuree and the troops were 124, 53, 39, 26 and the number was 55. They came to make the construction of the road from Toungoo to Moe Kee. When they arrived they arrested men and women, even pregnant women, to carry their materials. They asked us to go and carry things for them; they arrested us, beat us and dragged us down from our houses. Even pregnant women and children, students from standard 5 to 10, had to carry for them. My house is at the entry of the village. The Karen National Liberation Army heard about that and came to fight them. They accused my husband and me of hiding Karen soldiers. They beat my husband, striking his chest with their guns, he was rendered speechless and fell down and could not get up. They arrested me and took me away with them to their camp. Not only me, there were other people, the head of the village of Ku Pleh Der, Saw Chaloe and another woman named Naw Sereena. They tied our hands.

As we travelled we could see each other but when we arrived at the top of the mountain they separated us and interrogated us one by one. They asked if I saw the Ngwe Pwe (Karen soldiers) and how many of Ngwe Pwe there were. I told them I did not see any but that if I saw them I wouldn't need to run like this. Now I had been taken away without tying up my sarong and I had hurt my hands and legs. But he just told me that I was Karen and that I belonged to them and must tell the truth. I told him, I didn't see any. He told me tell the truth and that I didn't want to see the light. I did not understand what he meant so I just answered that we can see the light in day time and dark at night time. He pushed the head of the gun into my ear and another one came and said, "Tell the truth." These soldiers were from 53.

He told me that if I did not tell the truth I would never again see my children and husband. He tied my hands and I could not bear any more. Even though I said I did not see them, he accused me that I hid them and struck me with the gun and I fell down and he dragged up me and asked me again to tell the truth. He said that if I did not tell the truth I would never see my parents again or even speak to them. I just told them that I didn't know anything. Finally I told them the SPDC did not feed me and the Karen soldiers did not feed me either. I had to work myself for my survival.

"You asked me and I told the truth but if you don't believe me I cannot do anything."

Then he said the SPDC and civilians were getting along. They struck my back with the gun and when I recovered I realised that I was in jail. I did not see what he did with the other woman, I just heard crying.

Outside he made 6 holes and laid the head of the village in the sun and then they played cane ball beside him. They kept him until dark and then put him in the jail. We two women stayed separately and I did not know where they put the man.

The next day they released us. They had detained us about one day and one night.

I saw many pregnant women, 2 months pregnant, 3 months pregnant and some in more advanced stages as well. They arrested women, not only from our village, but from many villages. They took women who had babies who were about 3, 8, 11 and 7 and 6 months of age. I saw them because we went together. They wrapped up the babies with cloth and carried them on their breasts. They had to carry their children, feeding their babies at the breast and carrying ammunition, about 20 kilos, on their backs and the distance might be about two days walk. From Ller La to Kaw Thay Der and to Bu Hsa Kee would take about a week. No, we were not fed. It was really hard. They had to carry their children and carry the load and they were beaten. While climbing the mountain if they were tired and could not continue the soldiers kicked them in the back. If we could not carry the heavy loads they kicked us and we had to suffer.

We had to climb up and down the mountain and we had to follow the step and footprint of the person who walked ahead of us. We were afraid of stepping on a land mine. We dared not walk at the sides. We had to carry rice and ammunition. While we were working there one of the pregnant women gave birth at Aung Migala camp. She delivered 3 days after arriving. When we first arrived there was fighting and she could not run. We women stayed at the camp while the men went to the front line and then she delivered her baby there. We had nothing so we wrapped it up with a torn blouse and sarong we had with us. Two women went to slice bamboo skin and cut the baby's cord. After three days the situation got better and they let us go back. On the way home we helped this woman by taking turns to carry her baby. We had to walk for four days and when we arrived at Kaw Thay Der they welcomed us, fed us and got clothing for the child and traditional medicines as well.

They struck us with their guns all the time so that we could not count how many times. I had experienced forced labour since I got married in 1986 but from 2000 it was getting worse and worse.

The situation at the moment is even worse because the troops burned another village in Ree Per Koe. In this month, January 2006, before my husband came here his aunt went

back to her village to check her belongings, but only saw ashes, no more belongings, and her village was Kee Gaw Per. This village was distant from Than Taung about a two day walk.

Now Shoe Per, Wah Soe, Kho Kee, Gamu Der, Kee Gaw Per have become ash. There were about 300 -400 houses burned down.

I feel hurt and I will never forget it. They have done this, not only to me but to many of our Karen people.

## Testimony 2

The Burmese soldiers blocked our way, we had to carry our food supplies day by day and on that day I was at home by myself. My husband and my older son were in the food orchard, my youngest son was at school and my daughter went to stay with her aunt in Toungoo for studying there. I was tired and was at home alone; a Burmese soldier came into my house and called me to bring him salt and I told him that I had to pour out cooking rice water and to wait for a while until I finished doing that. But he came in suddenly, gripped my neck, pushed me down and sprang on top of me.

I tried to protect myself; three times I pushed him away and shouted. But he closed my mouth with one hand and with the hand tried to pull off my sarong and underwear. I kept shouting and pushed and pushed him three times until I felt tired. During that time one of my friends heard my voice and came into my house but when she saw a person in military uniform, she was frightened and went away.

It was about 3:30 pm when my youngest son came back from school and he heard my shouting and he ran up to the house. When I saw my son, I told him, "cut him, cut him" and my son cut him with a knife which we used to cut grass, on the leg and the back. I was lying on the floor and could no longer do anything at all.

He took away my sarong from me (she shows to herself ) and I could not do anything, but when my son cut him, I pushed him down and stepped on top on him and I found a knife under the kitchen and I cut him on his neck. My son and I stood up and while he tried to stand up my son cut him again on the hand and it was bleeding and he tried again to get up. I cut him on the stomach and the blood sprang out from his belly and it stained my clothes, then my son and I got the knife and held hands and ran to our orchard to my husband. When I arrived I told my husband what had happened and asked what we should do.

We spent the night there and the next morning we discussed with each other and we said that we dared not go back to the village. We did not know where we should go. We told each other and agreed to run away somewhere and if the Burmese soldiers followed us and chased us we would go back to our village.

After that we followed each other and went up a stream and we arrived at the meeting point of the road of Bway Kaw Der village and met a villager and asked him to show us the way to go to Bway Kaw Der village. He told us that the Burmese soldiers were in the village, and said "your story is serious and miserable and you cannot go to that village" and he took us to his orchard and we spent the night there.

The next morning before dawn, he took us to the village of Day Loe Klo. We had to cross the river and it was dark when we arrived so we slept there again one night and the next day he took us to Bwe Kaw (another area of the Bwe people) We had to cross the river and it was deep so we could not cross it by ourselves. So my husband cut a banana trunk and made it into a raft and took us to the other side of the river one by one. We had never been to that place and we asked the man who took us where we should go and he told us to go straight and you will meet some villagers. If you see any of them you can ask for help. We continued our journey and we had to climb the mountain; we hadn't eaten anything. We were hungry and tired but we kept climbing up the mountain until we reached the peak. When we arrived there, we met five villagers who were going fishing and we told them about our story and they said that they dared not take responsibility to send us on.

What you did to the soldier it was terrible and if you keep continuing to follow this road you will arrive at Than Taung and the same troops are there. One of them said, but now they

did not chase you yet, and you need to hurry. If you do not hurry there we will become involved in the case. They asked us to spend one night at their orchard and the next day early in the morning they took us to Than Taung and I met my aunt and her mother-in-law and they asked me to go with them to the town and we told them that we had no money with us but they said they could go with us.

We also told them that we did not even have ID cards and what should we do. They said there was no problem and they bought us clothes, and we all put on the clothes and they hired the (Nyein Chan Yey) car and sent us to Toungoo and then to somewhere and we arrived there on November 29<sup>th</sup> 2005 and we waited to see what would happen next and to watch the situation. But they hid my husband and me and let my son play around. They asked his grandson to get my daughter and son from Toungoo, because we were afraid the soldiers would do around and look for us. Both my son and daughter arrived and we lived together. After we stayed for a while my uncle dared not receive us anymore because they were afraid that if the case was found out the soldiers would come and put them in trouble. And he told us that he had a brother and he would take us to him. At first he took my daughter and me to his brother and the next time he took my 2 sons and the last time he took my husband.

#### **Case #92-95**

Names: Naw Ya Yah, Naw Sha Ree Ki, Naw Kee Ki, Naw Lu Po.  
Date of Incident: 15/01/2005  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe camp and village  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour and portering.

#### **Case #96-99**

Names: Naw Kyu, Naw Ka Der, Naw Ni Doe, Naw Sha Ree Ki.  
Date of Incident: 16/01/2005  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe camp and village  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour and portering.

#### **Case #100-105**

Names: Naw Thi Za Win, age 16, Naw Yu Li Paw, age 16, Naw Ku Tho, age 14, Naw Sit, age 17, Naw Ay Nay Mo, age 45.  
Date of Incident: 16/03/2005  
Place of Incident: Tha-yet-tan village and Jweh-lan village, Tan-ta-bin Township  
Perpetrator: Major Zaw Win Aung of SPDC LIB 440, Column 1 commander.  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour and portering.

#### **Case #106-107**

Names: Naw Gaw Paw, Naw Dah Ya.  
Date of Incident: 28/12/2004  
Place of Incident: Ta-nay-ler-kho village  
Perpetrators: Troops from SPDC LIB 538, led by battalion commander Lt. Col. Naing Oo.  
Human Rights Violation: Murder

Troops from SPDC LIB 538 led by battalion commander Lt. Col. Naing Oo shot and killed without reason two Karen women.

**Case #108****Village Chief**

Name: Naw Beh Htoo  
Age: 54  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: Served as village Chief from 1982 - 1987  
Place of incident: Htee Pa Doe Hta Village, Pa-an Township, Doo Tha Tu District.  
Perpetrators: SPDC troops  
Human rights violation: Torture, murder, beatings, forced labour, looting

I always helped my village as a villager however when the SPDC troops came and based themselves in our village they chose people to be village chiefs. After one of the chiefs was dishonoured he was discharged then I was chosen by the troops to be a chief of the village. The chief before me was not a just man because if he was asked to send five persons as porters, he sent ten persons and also asked then for money for porter fees and so he was discharged. Then the troops chose me to be the chief of the village. We divided our village into two sections, north and south because our village was wide and long.

My responsibilities included finding porters and guards for the troops. For the guards, the troops asked the village to guard their base, three people on each side. Then the troops asked the villagers to make fences for them. The troops surrounded their base with seven bamboo fences. So when they needed labourers, they ordered me to call for them from the village. In summer, they asked the villagers to carry water for them. And when they had a plan for an operation, they forced people to carry their heavy things. Then it also included a cart in which to put their heavy things. So if I managed it honestly the situation for the villagers was better. If the troops made injustices to the villagers I told them not to do that and they listened to me. The troops asked not only for porters but they asked for food, like chickens and pork. We also had to gather rice, half a tin from each family including 40 kyats of money for them. Sometimes we were asked by the Karen troops but they never beat us and scolded us as the SPDC troops did. And I turned back to the villagers and found it for them. The troops sent me a note and they had written on it "come sharp" and asked me to meet them. When I went there they asked for alcohol, chicken, and pork. But sometimes some of the village did not understand the letters and so went to show them to the Karen troops, when those villagers came back they shot them to death.

Sometimes the troops gathered us and told the villagers that if the Karen troops came around us we must attack them or send the information to the SPDC. If there was fighting among Karen troops and the SPDC afterwards the SPDC would beat the male villagers and blamed them for not informing them of the presence of Karen troops. Sometimes, when the fighting happened at night, I dared not go alone. Then, at dawn, I had to send the message to them otherwise they would make problems for me. They told the villagers to find out the information where and when the Karen troops came and informed them. If not they beat the villagers. They never beat me because I tried to manage my villagers and co-operate with them and tried to solve the problems.

One experience that I will never forget was on May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1985. There was big fighting between Karen troops and SPDC troops and it went from 4:44 am to 11 am and about 42 of the SPDC troops were wounded and died. Later on the SPDC troops who had escaped came back. Then they started beating villagers, from babies of about six months to adults. They beat the whole village, but not to death. At that time they asked us to go to the main compound and they set up their big mortars around us. They burned some of the houses. They also interviewed the villagers one by one and when my turn came, I went there with my daughter. I could not say anything about what had happened on the day, because I was asked to send 40 people and 25 carts for the troops at the time when there was fighting and every body was afraid of that situation at 8:45am. They then tortured some of the villagers by pouring hot water on them, rolling sticks on women and beating them. I told them that whenever I heard that Karen troops had arrived near the village I always sent the information

to them. I also said that I was afraid of the Karen troops while I informed them and that it was really hard for me to be a village chief between Karen troops and SPDC troops. But with the Karen it was better because when we explained to them that the villagers could not do something or give this time then they gave us understanding. For the SPDC if the villagers gave them wrong information, they beat them and tortured them.

When I was in service I heard that the SPDC troops killed some of the men who were village chiefs. In the village where I was a chief there were about one thousand houses. As a chief I had two or three persons to help me or to go with me when the troops called me and I needed to travel at night time. Concerning the situation on May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1985, many of the villagers were tortured, houses were burnt down, and one of the male chiefs was killed after being interviewed by the SPDC. When I was called by the SPDC to be interviewed, I was scared and trembling but as the chief of the village I went to face them. When I was there, I saw one of the village chiefs, Saw Pah Lut. The SPDC troops asked him a lot of questions. There were many of the SPDC troops including officers and soldiers. At that time the village chief Saw Pah Lut was tied up with rope and was beaten and tortured until he could not walk. When he came back he told me that he felt tired and was going to die. "Now is your turn, but don't worry, tell the truth and have courage." That is what he encouraged me to do and the next day he died.

Then I went in front of them and they started to question me. The officer held his pistol in front of me and said, "Now it is your turn." I was shocked and scared. I don't remember what he asked and what I said to him. Then, he gave me water to drink. I remember that some of them took notes of what I was saying to their officer. The one who asked me a lot of questions was Kyi Aung. I cannot remember what he asked because I was trembling and frozen with fear. I prayed to God to help me. Then later on the Battalion 91 commander told Kyi Aung not to kill me because they found no fault in me. The troops said that they had lost 42 soldiers and so would kill 42 of the villagers. They entered the village and killed many of the villagers. When they saw villagers in their farms, they killed them without asking any questions.

After that situation I left the service of village chief and stayed as a villager. When the new village chief was faced with problems he came to me and asked advice and suggestions from me. I know that while I was working there many of my villagers were pleased with my service and they all cooperated with me. But sometimes the troops didn't ask permission to get animals from us and they shot as they wished and sometimes they destroyed them. So when the villagers complained to me, I too could not do anything. Again problems arose for me between the villagers and the troops. I never felt well as long as I was a chief of the village. I couldn't eat or sleep and was always waiting for when they would ask me to go or to come and ask for this or that. Again when the troops didn't give permission for the villagers to go to their farms the villagers came to me and asked for help. I really wanted to die because of the stressful situation. I became thin and had nightmares sometimes. When the troops asked for food from the villagers and they refused me, I had to find from my own pocket and give them. And so for the sake of my villagers I spent all of my assets and gave to the SPDC troops. So I lost everything because of the troops. The other thing is when they came to my house they took my possessions without asking permission from me. When they came to my sister's house they burnt down all of her grain and destroyed the farm. Because of the situation I resigned in May 1985. But I knew that my situation would become worse and worse because the troops and the villagers also, made problems for me. Then I told some of my friends that if they heard that the SPDC troops had a plan to arrest me or kill me to let me know so that I could escape. One day I heard that the SPDC troops suspected that I was in contact with Karen troops and they decided to arrest me. First I thought that if they arrested me they would detain me about five or six months and so I decided not to escape. But my husband told me that I needed to escape because he was worried that they would rape me. So, on January 13<sup>th</sup> 1987, I went out from my house and hid in someone's house. At that time when I went out from my house some of the troops came to my house five times and asked my mother where I was. Then at night I came back to my home and after a moment some of

the soldiers came and I hid in my house. They asked my mother where I was so my mother told them that if I came back she would inform them. And so I went out from my home on that night. I went outside the village and slept one night in my friend's house. Then, early in the morning one of my friends sent me to a place far from my village. I was wandering in the forest about three days and three nights. The troops went around my village to find out where I was and asked many of the villagers where I was. Then with the help of some of my friends I arrived at a safe place for me and my daughter. The troops thought that I would be in my husband's village and so they went there and asked about me, but found out nothing. On January 17<sup>th</sup> 1987 I arrived on the banks of the Salween river and stayed there. Then I went to Mae Let Hta, and to the camp K'Htee Hta and stayed there until June 4<sup>th</sup> 1995. At the time I escaped from the SPDC troops my husband was not with me because he went to another place to sell cows, goats and chickens to get money. He came to me after I had been at the camp K'htee Hta for about two weeks. He stayed with me for three months and then he decided to go back and sell some of the animals we had left. He went back to sell everything and collect what my mother had sold for me. When he went back home the SPDC troops met him and captured him and killed him and took everything that he had. At that time my youngest child was only two months old. My husband was shot by the SPDC on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1987.

### **Case #109**

### **Village Chief**

Name:	Naw Nyaw Nyaw
Age:	65
Ethnicity:	Karen
Date of Incident:	Served as village chief from 1992-1993
Place of incident:	Kot por yar village, Lupleh township, Pa-an district
Perpetrator:	SPDC troops - Saya Aung from Company 5
Human rights violation:	Forced Labour, Looting, Torture

I started as the chief of the village in 1992-1993 for one year and a few months. Men were afraid to do this for fear of torture by the SPDC troops. Whenever they failed to meet the demands of the SPDC, they were beaten, detained, and given nothing to eat. So men refused to be the chief of the village. So when they held elections with a secret vote, they chose me and I became chief of the village.

If the SPDC asked for porters, I asked the villagers to go and work for them. Whatever the SPDC needed the villagers had to fulfil it. Otherwise they faced problems. When the troops arrested them I talked for them to be released. The SPDC demanded many things from the villagers, including chicken, pork, alcohol and cigarettes all of which cost a lot. They also forced the villagers to make fences for them, to be post men for them to send food to them, to be guards for them, to water their plants and go to their place whenever they called. Sometimes, when the Karen troops asked for some food, the villagers helped them.

The problem for me was the need to find porters. When the troops asked for a lot of porters, I could not supply them because the villagers were afraid of going as porters. They were afraid of landmines, torture, and killing without reason. Then the troops made problems for me, scolding me and demanding more food if I could not supply porters. If there is fighting outside the village with the Karen troops, the SPDC accused the villagers of communicating with the Karen troops and so demanded that the villagers pay 1000 kyats per house to help cure the wounded soldiers. Working as the chief of the village, I had no time to help or work for my family. I could only work for the troops. There was no rest for me as they asked me to go to their place day or night.

The problem that I had to solve was when the SPDC troops blamed the villagers, accusing them of communicating with the Karen troops. I explained "all of my villagers were busy working for you, by supporting you as porters, building fences for you, sending chickens, pork, and rice to you and there is no time for them to work for their own families. You stayed

here by the support of the villagers. Unless they support you how can you stay here for a long time? "Then they shouted to me "stop". And so I stop talking. I had suffered abuse from them many times, they slapped my face, beat me until I was bleeding from my mouth, shot guns very close to my ears. I could not eat or walk, drink or sleep for many days. The one who tortured me was Saya Aung from Company 5.

My family did not agree with me to be a chief because of those reasons. They worried for me that I would get sick and that maybe they would kill me. But they never asked me to go as a porter only to arrange porters for them. They villagers had to pay a tax to the SPDC of 20 -30 baskets of paddy (rice) from each house, and also 5000 – 6000 kyats from each house. If one of the villagers failed to do this they put them in their jail. Then by giving food to them or money, they would release that person. I could not make any decision by myself when I went to their meeting. Just say yes and fill their needs all the time. The meeting place where I had to go was a whole day's walk from my place to reach.

There was no pleasure for me to be a chief but because of my village I took pity on them and I did the work. But after a while I could not face that situation any longer and could not continue to suffer, so one day early in the morning about 3 am I escaped from that place and followed one of my friends who was going to the camp.

#### **Case #110**

#### **Village Chief**

Name:	Myint Myint
Age:	38
Ethnicity:	Karen
Date of incident:	Served as village chief from 1989 - 1991
Location of incident:	Kwee Thaw Keh village, Ta Kreh to Township, Pa-an District
Date of interview:	9 <sup>th</sup> December 2005
Perpetrator:	Captain May Lin
Human Rights Violations:	Forced Labour, Looting, Sexual Harassment and Threats

When the SPDC entered a village, if they saw any men, they arrested them and beat them. So after all the men had fled from the village, my villagers voted for me to become a chief of village. Then I was a village chief from 1989-1991 for 2 years.

As a chief, there was no chance for the villagers to work for their families. They were always asked to work for the SPDC as a porter, as a guard, and whenever the troops asked for anything like chicken, pork, rice and tax, like monthly or yearly, I told the villagers to give them. Otherwise they beat or tortured villagers which they often did. Sometime as a chief they asked me to be a postman to send letters to the army camp and whatever they asked I had to do. Sometimes they also asked for a guard for them. The villagers had to work as a guard for the troops. So if they asked me to go to the army camp I went there day or night.

For our Karen troops, I hid them sometimes when they entered into the village. Otherwise if the SPDC met them in the village there would be fighting and it would affect our villagers. Once when I sent a message to our Karen troops, the SPDC saw us when we crossed the road and then they shot at us. After that, they called for me and told me that I was communicating with the Karen troops and they came and burnt down my house and all of my things in the house were destroyed by the fire. On that day I lost everything and I had nothing with me.

I had no time to work for my family and no time to take care of my family. Sometimes when they asked for porters, I collected the villagers and sent them to the army camp. But after they came back from the army camp, some of the villagers were lost or had escaped because they were afraid of walking among the landmines and they no longer want to go for being a porter. Once, the SPDC soldiers asked me to follow them and when I went, one of them asked me to "love" him. He said, "If I "love him", there will be a good situation for me and it will be better than now and then he pulled up my hand near him. But there were others who went with me and so he stopped and did nothing to me. I was afraid of that situation

when I went with them. If they asked villagers to go for portering and if men had fled then women became porters and could go in their place. If we did not fulfill their needs I worried that they would shoot a big shell into our village and so we had to comply with them, whatever they asked from us. If men went for portering they beat them and sometimes if they wanted to they killed them and they did as they wanted.

When I made arguments with them, they told me to shut my mouth. So there was no chance to tell or give suggestions to them, only to follow what they said. The one who really made me afraid, was Captain May Lin. But now he is not at the same place. He was changed to another place. As for me even though I was a chief I had to go as a porter like the other villagers. I went with other women for portering while the men were hiding in the jungle and we had sent food for them. When we worked as a porter we had to carry big shells, put on our back and if it was raining, we had to cross the river, mountains and when we became tired, we were not allowed to take rest or eat. The troops gave us some rice without salt, or other things. Only rice and just a small amount and so we never recovered by taking their food when we were porters. At night we were asked to sleep in the rain with no plastic to cover our self or no shelter to rest in the jungle. When we were tired and took rest at night they thought that we were asleep and two of the soldiers came to our place. But when the women who were older than us yelled at them they went back.

When I worked as a chief of the village, the villagers had to pay tax to the SPDC troops such as 500 kyats yearly for each house and some asked bamboo to build their camp. For the meeting they said all the chiefs of the village must attend all the meetings. Otherwise if they fail they had to pay 5000 kyats instead of 500 kyats. Whenever the troops called for emergency, the chief must come even day or night. If the chief contacts the Karen troops and if the SPDC finds out you will be shot to death. The meeting places were sometimes in the village and sometimes outside the village and I had to walk about 3 hours, half a day or one day walk. But in the meeting we the chiefs of village had no voice or no chance to talk. Just listen to them and follow and follow up the decisions they took.

I never felt happy when I worked as the chief of the village because I was afraid of the troops and what they did to us is an injustice. Because of the fighting and hardship of the daily routine, I and all the villagers were busy and sometimes there was no time to eat including breakfast or dinner. No time to work for our family and no time to take care of our family. Before me, there are some of the women who have been chief of the village. So the life of a chief of the village was like a persecution for me and I don't want to be again a woman chief of the villagers to work for the SPDC.

#### **Case # 111**

#### **Village Chief**

Name:	Daw Khin Khin
Age:	51
Ethnicity:	Karen
Date of incident:	Served as village chief from 1994 to 1999
Location of Incident:	Ta Baw Hkee village, Belin Township, Doo Tha Tu District
Date interviewed:	23 <sup>rd</sup> November 2005
Perpetrators:	IB 113, led by Min Min Oo.
Human rights violation:	Forced labour, looting, Torture

Men were afraid of being a chief of the village because they were tortured, beaten and forced to work. Sometimes when the SPDC suspected them of being Karen soldier they were killed or shot to death. And so it turned back to the women to be a chief of the village. As for me, the villagers were supportive of me and encouraged me to be a chief and so I took responsibility as the chief of the village starting from 1994 until 1999 about 5 years. My responsibilities were to find food for the troops by asking it from the villagers, when they needed porters I had to ask the villagers to work. They also asked me to send letters to their camps and to other villages. That is what I had to do for the SPDC troops.

For the villagers, if they were arrested by the troops I had to go to the army camps and talk for them. To release the villagers they asked some food like chicken or pork or alcohol and then I went back to the village and arranged for that so that they would be released. Sometimes the troops asked the villagers to send bamboo, thatch and poles to them. Then the villagers had to go to the jungle and cut these things for them. Sometimes the villagers did not understand why I asked them to do these things and they told me off and blamed me. The DKBA also came to the village and forced us to give them food like chicken, fish, and pork and they asked villagers to work for them. So it's really a problem for the villagers to give support to two groups and to feed them when there is nothing left to give them, so some escaped from that situation. They don't have time to work for their family, or stay with their family. Sometimes when I thought about these problems I couldn't sleep or eat. I always worried about my villagers and myself about our future. I remember once that I got a letter from the troops which was written with red ink and I could not read it nor understand what it was about. And so I went there as fast as I could and when I arrived there I saw that the SPDC troops had tied up my villagers and beat them and when they saw me they asked whether they were Karen soldiers or not. I told them that they were my villagers but they said that I had lied and they pointed their guns at me like to shoot to me. But I again strongly told them that these were my villagers.

Then they told me that if they were your villagers you must give some food for their release or they will still remain in detention. So I had to pay for that. But there were some times that even though I sent some food for them they didn't release the villagers, instead they killed them.

There were times when the villagers wanted to go outside the village and find some food by hunting or collecting vegetable. To do this they needed a special pass from the troops. Otherwise if the troops found them, they shot to death all of them. The situation for the villagers was restricted and under the control of the military.

DKBA (Democratic Karen Buddhist Army) made other problems; they also came in to the camp and asked chicken, rice money, porters, and sometime if I could not manage for them they told me that they would shoot me to death if I could not fill their needs. Another problem was that when the SPDC troops abused me and accused my villagers of being Karen troops, I tried to explain to them this was not true. But once when they didn't understand me they threatened to harm me. I told them that if you don't understand me then kill me and all of my villagers. Then they did not do anything.

I remember once, it was in 1996 when I was 7 months pregnant, the SPDC troops asked me to go to their army camp and when I arrived there they told me that the Karen troops were now in the village. "Are they?" they said. "Tell us the truth otherwise we will cut open your stomach with this knife and take out your baby and all of your insides. Then they put the point of the knife in the middle of my stomach and they shot a gun very close to my left ear four times. I was trembling and in shock. But I tried to encourage myself and not show them that I was afraid. Then I replied that the Karen troops had never entered into the village. If you don't believe what I told you then I will resign or kill me. I could not stand being in this position. The SPDC troops which were based in this village were IB 113, led by Min Min Oo.

When I was a chief of the village I did not know whether my family or my villagers would accept it. But because there was no one who would work for the village I took responsibility for that. So there is no problem between me and them. As a chief I had to go as a porter with my villages so that I could protect for them from the torture of the SPDC troops. We had to go with them out of season and carried shells for them and the weight was 20 viss (Burmese weight equal to 32 kgs). If the villagers would not carry their heavy things, they kicked us and beat us with their guns. Or sometimes they left them with out any assistance in the jungle and so though they were left alive mostly they died. We saw porters left along the way, those who could not walk, were left to die. We don't know where they came from or their villages.

The villagers had to pay tax to the SPDC, such as 2 baskets of paddy(rice) and 800 kyats per year for each house in the village. Even though we could not give, but we had to

give. Otherwise they would destroy our village. As a chief they always asked me to attend the meeting but I had no voice for making decisions. Only to follow them and work for them and fill their needs. The place for meeting was too far from my village and I had to walk about from 8 am up to 3 pm and I felt so tired. There was no pleasure for me to be a chief. Because of the oppression to my villagers I took the responsibility to be a chief. No time for me to work and take care of my family and all of my property was gone by supporting the SPDC troops. When I could no longer face this terrible situation I escaped from that place and moved to the camp.

### **Case #112**

Name:	Naw Hay Nay Tha
Age:	30
Ethnicity:	Karen
Location of incident:	Padehka village, Dawpako Township, Toungoo district.
Date of interview:	11/5/2006
Perpetrators:	SPDC troops
Human rights violation:	Forced labour, destruction of crops and homes and looting

I was a hill farmer and I had four children but the eldest one passed away and I was left with three. When I was in my village, it was very hard to survive, because we were afraid of the Burmese soldiers. When I heard that the Burmese soldiers were very close to our village, then I was in shock because I had had the experience that when they entered into the village they captured villagers and forced them to carry things for them. Sometimes they beat them and did not treat them well. So I worried about that. Our situation was very bad because we did not have enough food for this year because the rats destroyed our farm and the SPDC also burned down our crops, our fields and all our grain. Before that situation, my husband and one of my children got sick, but we didn't have any kind of medicine to treat ourselves. We had a few medicines in the township clinic but it too far from our place and the medicines were also very few and we didn't have money to buy them. Another reason was, it is very hard for me to give birth. So I decided myself that this time if I had my baby I will give to another. I had nothing to feed my baby. No money and no food to feed my baby.

Our situation was that the Burmese soldiers were based in our village and we could not stay in our village. We were afraid of them because if they saw one of us, they would force us to work for them, they would ask food from us, they would also ask tax, from us. More than that, now they have planted mines around our village and also in the village so that we could not go around and work or search for vegetables or buy food for ourselves. So, life for us in our village was terrible and there was no choice for me but to go or die in my village. So because of these reasons we came to the camp. On our way we suffered from malaria and coughing, but we didn't have medicines on the way. But now we are in the camp and we enjoy it because we never had this kind of this experience in our life. Here in the camp, we get enough food for the whole family and are safe from fear, and we got a good relationship to each other. In our village we were always afraid and worried the Burmese soldier would come to us and give trouble to us. Sometimes I get nightmares that the Burmese soldiers came to our house and we escaped from them by climbing up the mountain and crossing the streams. When I woke up it was a dream. We did not have a good food and good relationship, because we had to work hard and always in our field. We woke up early in the morning and went to our hill farm and worked for the whole day until night came. Then we came back and slept. That was our daily routine. Sometimes we had to pound our paddy because we didn't have a rice mill to do it. So we didn't have a time for fellowship with one another. Now I enjoy it because I have my community, and I hope that my children can go to school when the school opens. One thing that I would like to say is I miss my place, my house that was

burned and my hill fields. So I decided that if there is peace one day I will go back to my place and work as I did with my family. But I don't know when.

### **Case # 113**

Name: Naw Say Paw  
Age: 30  
Location of incident: Ee Kyu Kee village  
Date of incident: 6<sup>th</sup> February 2006  
Perpetrator: Sergeant San Aung, Under the Commander Soe Tin from column 2 LID 349  
Human rights violation: Rape

It was a day when one of our villagers was celebrating a wedding and every body was enjoying it and were at the wedding place. I too was there. But when I felt sleepy I went back to my house to sleep. But before I slept I heard someone call me "sister, sister" and then I replied because I thought it was one of my villagers. Then the voice asked again "where is your husband?" Then I again I replied that he was not at home and was at the wedding house. Then he (the SPDC soldier) came into my house and talked to me for a few minutes, and then he blew out my light. I told him not to do this but he did. Then first he told me not to be afraid. But then I tried to stand up but he gripped my hand and I told him not to do like that. Then I jumped out from my place. He chased me and caught me. I refused him and tried to run out. But because he was stronger than me I could not. Then he pushed me down on the ground under my house. I shouted but nobody heard me because people were at the wedding house. Then he lifted up my sarong and raped me on the ground. He came alone to me and before he blew the light out. I noticed that he was a sergeant because he wore a uniform with three lines on his arm. So, when my husband came back I told him everything that had happened to me and the next day we went to the chief of the village and reported what had happened to me. But the chief told me not to say anything about it. Just to keep silent and let it be.

I feel so angry for that and this is what I never expected in my life. My husband understood me and said that is the first time in his life because I never committed this kind of thing and he forgave me. My family also understood me. The day that happened to me was 6<sup>th</sup> February 2006 about 10 pm. I just know only the name of that soldier San Aung. For his troops I cannot say. But my village chief will know it. After this case had happened to me, I felt shy and I didn't want to stay among the community and I was afraid of that person because he had his gun but I had nothing and I worried about him coming back and giving me trouble. After the case happened I didn't have any kind of medicine or treatment. I have no idea to escape from here if any problem arose. But now nothing happened. I want to take revenge on the perpetrator because I don't want him to continue to do this to other women or to my Karen people and I want him punished according to the law so that he will stop from his big mistake.

### **Case # 114**

Name: Naw Bee Ko,  
Age: 28  
Date of Incident: March 2006  
Location of Incident: Ka Ba Hta, Mon Township, Nyaunglebin District, Western Karen State  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights violation: Murder and wounding of a child

In March 2006, 3 columns of Burma Army troops from Ma La Daw, Mu Thay and Myaw Oo Army camps came to our area. When we learned that the Burma Army was at Gwe Doh Kah village, we moved to Htee Neh Eh Lo village (1/2 hour from Ka Ba Hta village). We stayed at Htee Neh Eh Lo for two weeks. We learned that the Burma Army was increasing its activities, and were heading to our hiding place so we moved to Law Pla Ke village. On 27<sup>th</sup> March we began to move and the Burma Army started shooting at us from a ridge line above us, while we were in an open area.

My family and I were hiding in an area near Ta Kweh Wah Hta. Many other families were there as well. When we had to move to another place, no one knew where the next hiding place was. My mother-in-law (80 years old), at this time was sick and could not walk. My husband carried his mother on his back. My husband, his mother and my 9-year-old daughter went ahead of our main group. When we were walking up a ridge line, Burma Army soldiers began to shoot at us. My husband's mother fell off his back in the shooting. His mother called him and he went back to help her. The Burma Army then shot my mother-in-law in the neck and my husband in the chest. Both fell down and all of our group scattered. My 9-year-old daughter ran to me and I saw that she was shot. At first she was able to walk on her own, but later she was not able to. I asked a friend that was with us to help me. My friend had two sick children that she and her husband were carrying. But my friend's husband still helped and carried my daughter while my friend carried her children. We arrived at Thet Baw Der and asked for help. They sent us to Ka Hsaw Kaw and a nurse treated my daughter there. The nurse was worried about security because we were on the front line. If something happened it would be difficult for us to help each other. So the nurse advised us to move to a higher place. My brother-in-law came and treated the bullet wound in my daughter's stomach. Fortunately, the bullet had passed from her back out through her side with out hitting any organs and she is healing.

Naw Bee Kho's first husband and father of her first three children was a Karen soldier (KNU/KNLA) and was killed by the Burmese Army. Her second husband Maw Keh aged 34 was killed on March 27th 2006. He was a farmer and the younger brother of her first husband.

### Case #115

Name:	Naw Bey Bey
Age:	22
Date of incident:	Late January 2006
Location of Incident:	Shazebo, Toungoo District
Perpetrator:	SPDC troops
Human rights violation:	Arbitrary detention

Naw Bey Bey, a nurse, age 22, was captured in late January 2006 by Burma Army troops in the village of Shazebo while on her way to visit her family in her native village of Ma La Gaung, Toungoo District, Karen State. She has been sentenced to serve eight years and is now in Toungoo Prison.

When she was informed by her father that her mother had recently died of an illness her father had asked her to come home to be with the family. She was riding with a husband and wife in their oxcart when they were stopped by Burma Army soldiers on her return to Toungoo District. All of them were captured. Pay Sa Lo villagers reported seeing them there after they were captured, where a new Burma Army camp has been built. According to the villagers, they were told to wait in the town while the soldiers returned to their camp with all of the money and belongings they had confiscated. When the soldiers returned, the three were taken into custody.

Naw Bey Bey is a nurse, pretty and full of energy, who always took great risks to help her people. She wears rubber slippers and goes around her area to help her people. When people asked her if she was afraid of the Burmese Army, she said "yes, I'm afraid of it. But I want to help my people my Karen Nation and so I tried hard."

## Case #116

Name: Naw Saypler Paw  
Age: 21  
Ethnicity: Karen  
Date of Incident: 25<sup>th</sup> April 2004  
Location of Incident: Terpaw village, Lerdoe Township (Kyauk Kyi)  
Perpetrator: SPDC soldiers  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Relocation, murder and torture

My name is Naw Saypler Paw and I lived in Terpaw village. I worked for daily bread. I had no income but I had to pay tax to the SPDC. I remember when I was about six years old; my grandfather was murdered by a Burmese soldier. Since then I have hatred for the Burmese soldier who killed my grandfather. The Burmese soldiers forced us to work for them, like carrying food for them, shells, rice, water and to put up tents for them. After they released us some came back to their home but some were lost.

I came here because the Burmese soldiers forced us to do heavy work and it was too hard for us that we cannot work. They came to our village and stayed in our houses and we fled from that and stayed on the ground under the trees. Our village was Terpaw but they forced us to move to another place to Thitcha Hsake village and when we moved they took all of our belongings from the houses and burned down our village. We dared not go back nor stay in our place. When I was in my village we were afraid of them and so after we cooked and ate, we put our pots and plates into a basket and were ready; if we heard a gun shot we would flee from there.

I am really afraid of the Burmese soldiers because I remember once when they captured my grandfather, they did not kill him at once. They tortured him by cutting his flesh, and put the knife into his heart slowly. They said they felt pity for him and so did not kill him at once. They knew that one of my uncles (my grandfather's son) was a soldier of the KNLA and so they did it. Later on my grandfather died. Once, I forget the date, they captured my cousin and then the Burmese soldiers cut his head and brought it to our village and hung it on a tree and gathered all the villagers and said if this person was one of your relatives then come and take it down. But no one took it down because they were afraid.

I was afraid of that situation and went to my husband's village. From there I also met with Burmese soldiers and I escaped again because the Burmese soldiers entered into the village and destroyed everything and stayed in it. I could not stay any longer in my village or in my husband's village and go around here and there. Again I got the message from my friend that a Burmese soldier had shot my elder brother in Mae Oo Wa Klow. The Burmese soldiers were not satisfied by just shooting my brother, they shot him and it went through from the front to the back of his stomach, they shot into his chest through his back, beat his head with their guns and pounded his neck with their guns until he died. I got that kind of experience through my grandfather, my cousin and now to my brother and so I feel sorry and sad and was afraid of that situation to live or stay there. Instead of working to survive our daily life we always have to escape from that terrible situation. They killed my brother on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2004. They did it to one of the boys aged 15-16. If they met with boys who went to the forest to search for food, for vegetables, they treated them as they wanted but not good treatment but bad.

When I thought of these things it reminds me of my grandfather and my brother and I got angry and feel sad. But I could not do anything because they had their guns and I had nothing. Sometimes, when I was in my village, not only me but many of our villagers, we worked hard. But we did not have sufficient food and so we looked for bamboo shoots, boiled them and ate them. Now the Burmese soldiers are in our village and have planted mines in and around our village and the surrounding area and so we could not stay there.

In the camp everything is ready for us like food, shelters, water and security. But I'm not satisfied with this because I'm longing for my home, my village and my farm. There were many people like me who felt the same.

### Case #117

Name: Mee War  
Age: 27  
Date of Incident: 25<sup>th</sup> June 2006  
Location of Incident: Kaw Za village, Yay township, Mon State  
Ethnicity: Mon<sup>24</sup>  
Perpetrator: Lt. Thein Ka Hlaing from LID 31 – age between 30 -40  
Human rights violation: Gang Rape

My name is Mee War. I live in Kaw Za village, Yay township in Mon State. The SPDC troop LID 31 was based near our village and ordered our villagers every day to work for them like carrying things, cleaning their place, building army camps and cooking for them. Some of the villagers were tortured without any reason and were killed. On 20<sup>th</sup> June 2006 these troops came to our house and took my father to their camp. Because they heard that my father U Nyang Sein bought food for the Mon Pyithit Party those who were rebels and fought the SPDC. As my father was a villager and was afraid of those who had guns and so he did. For this reason they took my father to their camp and beat him, kicked him and shot the gun close to his ears on both sides, it left him shocked and trembling. His elbow was broken and one of his front teeth was broken. Then after five days on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2006 about 9:30 pm, five of the SPDC soldiers in uniform with sleeves came to my house and told me that their captain wanted to talk to me and they came to take me to their place. My mother replied that it was night time and asked them to let me go tomorrow. But they said if I did not follow them, they would shoot me to death. And so I was afraid and as they pointed their gun at me, I went with them. It was about a one mile walk to their army camp. When I arrived there, it was a barracks and there were about 15 SPDC soldiers and they asked me to serve them by pouring water and alcohol into their glasses and forced me to sing and dance and all of them laughed at me. Then about 10:30 pm the Lieutenant Thein Ka Hlaing took me to his room and raped me three times. I shouted loudly but the soldiers outside the room just laughed at me. There was no one to hear me or help me because it was too far from my village and it was night time. He raped me three times and told me not to tell any other people. If he found out that I had told some one, he would shoot me to death. He was drunk while he raped me and he was wearing army dress at that time with 2 stars on his shoulder and so I knew that he was a lieutenant and because one of his soldiers called his name, I noticed it.

After he raped me he slept on the bed. But for me it was too dark to return home, so I slept under the bed until it was dawn. But I couldn't sleep because I was afraid of them. There were a lot of women who were raped by the SPDC soldiers who were based in our village and were killed. And so I worried that they would kill me. So, I went back early in the morning and came back to my house. After five days my father was released from the army camp. That was on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006. They told my father and me the same thing not to tell any one. Or they would shoot us to death.

After my father came back our family talked to each other that if we still remain in our house like this they will kill us all because there were many examples that the army did in our village. So, later on we decided that we would leave our village and escape where we would be free from all of the fear and danger. So on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2006 early in the morning about

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<sup>24</sup> This case from Mon State is included in order to highlight the fact that women across the Ethnic States of Burma suffer similar human rights abuses at the hands of the SPDC. This is confirmed by numerous previously cited reports including: Catwalk to the Barracks, License to Rape and System of Impunity.

4:30am, I, my parents, five of my brothers and sisters and one of my nephews left our village. We walked on foot and we had to walk about 7 hours. If we went by bus there were many check points and we would be captured and we did not have any money. So we walked. Then we arrived in Yay town about 11 am. We didn't know where to go, no relatives nor friends. Then my mother got one gold chain and she sold it in the market and then we went to the bus stand and came to Moulmein and then stayed there one night and the next day we came to Thamanya and stayed there in the rest house one night then the next day we went to Myawaddy. At the bus stop, we met with one of the Mon people and asked my father where we were going because we were speaking in Mon language. Then my father told him some of what happened to us. So he let us to sleep one night in his house and the next day he contacted his friend who was in Mae Sot in Thailand and we were sent to Mae Sot. Then we stayed in one of the Mon offices for a few days and when one of my younger brothers got a urinary infection we went to Mae Tao clinic and when we sat with one of the Chin nursery teachers she let us stay in her house in one place. Then we went there. We arrived at that place on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2006 and stayed in her house. Then after about 2 months of us staying there we met with the KWO staff that was there and they interviewed me and my father.

About one week after we had left the village, one of my uncles was arrested by the same troops of SPDC LID 31 and he was killed by the troops by being beheaded and after 3 days his family saw his body and they buried him. So in his family there were two of his single daughters and they also escaped from that place and they came by the same way as us and we met each other on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2006.

I feel so shy and sad. And sometimes I get nightmares and am scared if I see someone pass by me. I also worry about young women in my village because the troops who are based in our village oppress our people and torture them. There was one of our Mon people in my village who was a graduate high school teacher and she was forced to be a wife of the Tactical Commander Myo Win. Even though she didn't want to be but she was because if she refused that Myo Win would kill all the villagers he said. And so that teacher Kee They Oo who was only 28 was forced to be his wife.

### **Case #118**

Name:	Naw Shee Shee Paw
Age:	25
Ethnicity:	Karen
Date of Incident:	18 April 2006 at 5am
Location of Incident:	Hngeh Pyaw Daw, Kya in Township, Dooplaya District
Perpetrator:	3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 61
Human Rights Violation:	Gang Rape

My aunty asked me to follow the Burmese soldiers and those Burmese soldiers asked my aunty to return back and let me stay with them alone. But I didn't want to stay alone because I was afraid of them. But she left me and then three of the Burmese soldiers asked me to go with them. They wore army uniform. Then after about 15 minutes walk two of them pulled me into the bushes and raped me. The other one stood guard. I tried to shout but they closed my mouth. They raped me one by one on the ground in the bushes. I was alone and afraid of them. While one of them closed my mouth, one raped me. I pushed them and tried to protect myself but they were too strong and there were two of them and so I could not defend myself. Then after they raped me they let me go back and told me not to tell anyone. I felt so sad and sorry because I feel shy and I don't want my friends and my neighbours to know about it. Otherwise they will look down on me and gossip about me.

**This rape was corroborated by the village Chief Daw Tout Gyi. Naw Shee Shee Paw refers to her as aunty in her statement.**

Daw Tout Gyi said that three SPDC soldiers came to the village and asked for NOUNG BINE who was Naw Shee Shee Paw's cousin. These three soldiers 'loved' NOUNG BINE. Actually NOUNG BINE did not love them. But NOUNG BINE was not at the village and so they asked the village chief to give them one Karen woman instead of the one that they wanted and asked for her within 15 minutes. If the chief did not send for her they threatened to kill the chief.

So NOUNG BINE's father went to the chief of the village's house and asked the chief to ask her sister's daughter SHEE SHEE PAW to go to the three soldiers. The chief village woman said she decided to go with SHEE SHEE PAW, but the three SPDC soldier did not allow her to go. Then after they saw SHEE SHEE PAW they pulled her in to the nearest bushes. She then ran back to her village. When SHEE SHEE PAW was sent to the three soldiers, she went with her uncle and her uncle's brother. The three soldiers told them to bring 10 thousand kyats to them if they wanted to take SHEE SHEE PAW back with them. And so they went back to get the money and so they could give it to those three soldiers. But when they went back, the three soldiers took SHEE SHEE PAW to the nearest bushes and two of them raped her.

When they got the money and they ran to the place where they had left SHEE SHEE PAW they couldn't see her and then they went on a little bit and shouted but they did not shout very loudly because they were also afraid. So after they did not see SHEE SHEE PAW they came back. Then after an hour, SHEE SHEE PAW came back, running and crying back to the village. It was only about one hour but by that time she had already been raped. These three soldiers 'loved' NOUNG BINE and they came for her but when they did not see NOUNG BINE they asked for one instead of NOUNG BINE. Actually NOUNG BINE did not love them. The soldiers were from LIB 61 but they don't know their names.

**Case #119-121**

Names:	Naw Dalia, Naw Ma Mar and Naw No Noh
Date of Incident:	26/01/2005
Place of Incident:	Baw-ga-li, Kaw-thay-doe and Kaw-soe-kho village, Toungoo District
Perpetrator:	Military Operation Command-1 commander Khin Soe and G2 Myo Min Hlaing of SPDC Southern Command headquarters based at Baw-ga-li
Human Rights Violation:	Forced labour/Clearing Landmines

Military Operation Command-1 Commander Khin Soe and G2 Myo Min Hlaing of SPDC Southern Command headquarters based at Baw-ga-li ordered truck owners of Baw-ga-li, Kaw-thay-doe and Kaw-soe-kho villages including; Saw Maung Kro, Saw Lah Doe, Saw Yo See, Saw Say Doe, Naw Dalia, Naw Ma Mar and Naw No Noh - to transport military rations from Pet-let-wa to Bu-hsa-khee with their trucks. Moreover, the troops also ordered 15 villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village and 19 villagers from Baw-ga-li village to go with the trucks to clear and repair the motor road and to clear landmines.

**Cases # 122-131**

Names:	10 women, names not provided
Date of Incident:	3/2/2005
Place of Incident:	Sha-zee-bo village Toungoo District
Perpetrator:	Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-bo camp
Human Rights Violation:	Forced labour

Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-bo camp ordered ten women and 25 men of Sha-zee-bo village to work in his army camp.

#### **Cases # 132-159**

Names: 28 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 4/2/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-shan village and Zee-pya-gon village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-bo camp ordered from Ye-shan village, 12 women and 12 men, from Zee-pya-gon village, 14 men and 16 women and from Taw-gon village, six men to work in his army camp.

#### **Cases #160-175**

Names: 16 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 7/2/2005  
Place of Incident: Sha-zee-bo village and Ye-shan village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-bo camp ordered from Sha-zee-bo village, four women and from Ye-shan village, seven men and 12 women to work in his army camp.

#### **Cases #176-185**

Names: 10 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 7/2/2005  
Place of Incident: Sha-zee-bo village and Zee-pyu-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Camp commander Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Camp Commander Than Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-bo camp demanded villagers in Tan-ta-bin Township. From Sha-zee-bo village, 10 men and six women and from Zee-pyu-gon village, seven men and four women to repair their army camp at Sha-zee-bo.

#### **Cases #186-200**

Names: 5 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 8/2/2005  
Place of Incident: Sha-zee-bo village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Than Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Bo Than Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-bo camp demanded eight men and five women from Sha-zee-bo village, Tan-ta-bin township to repair his army camp.

### **Case #201**

Names: Naw Paw Wah  
Date of Incident: 8/2/2005  
Place of Incident: Sha-zee-bo village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC LIB 439, based at Tha-aye-hta camp  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC LIB 439, based at Tha-aye-hta camp ordered four villagers from Zar-mu-doe village, Saw Ray Moo, Saw Leh Bee, Saw Doe Kho Khee and Naw Paw Wah, to carry army rations to Tha-aye-hta camp.

### **Cases #202-203**

Names: Naw Ah Mar and Naw Mu Mu  
Date of Incident: 14/2/2005  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Lwin Oo of SPDC IB 73 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Bo Lwin Oo of SPDC IB 73, based at Kaw-thay-doe camp ordered two women, Naw Ah Mar and Naw Mu Mu of Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry army supplies from Kaw-thay-doe village to Naw-soe camp.

### **Cases #204-207**

Names: 4 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 8/3/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-tho-gyi village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Camp commander Bo Than Hlaing Oo of SPDC IB  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Camp commander Bo Than Hlaing Oo of SPDC IB 48, based at Ye-tho-gyi village, Tan-ta-bin Township ordered 4 women and 2 men of Ye-tho-gyi village to carry army rations to Naw-soe (Aung-daing-gyi). Moreover, he demanded from that village 500 bamboo poles, measuring seven cubits in length, and ordered the villagers to send them to the army camp.

### **Cases #208-210**

Names/Ages: Naw Ler Htoo (35), Naw Kri May Htoo (34) and Naw Lulu Paw (22).  
Date of Incident: 15/3/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-tho-gyi village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Major Soe Myint of SPDC IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Major Soe Myint of SPDC IB 92, forcibly collected villagers from Ye-tho-ga-lay village, Tan-ta-bin township: (1) Saw Ta Doe, 18, (2) Saw Eh Wah, 16, (3) Naw Ler Htoo, 35, (4) Naw Kri May Htoo, 34, (5) Saw Ta Day Wah, 16, (6) Naw Lulu Paw, 22, and (7) Saw Takwa, 20 to carry army food supplies to Tha-aye-hta camp.

### **Cases #211-244**

Names: 34 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 22/3/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-ta-gun village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Way Pyo Paing of SPDC IB 60, Column 1  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Bo Way Pyo Paing of SPDC IB 60, Column 1, forcibly gathered 34 women and 43 men of Ye-ta-gun village to transport 53 sacks of rice and ten tins of cooking oil from Pa-let-wa camp to Ye-ta-gun camp, in Tan-ta-bin Township.

### **Cases #245-265**

Names: 21 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 23/3/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-ta-gun village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Way Pyo Paing & Bo Hla Oo of SPDC IB 60, Column 1  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Bo Way Pyo Paing and Bo Hla Oo of SPDC IB 60, Column 1, forcibly gathered 21 women and 47 men of Ye-ta-gun village to carry the remaining army rations from Pe-let-wa camp, in Tan-ta-bin Township. Moreover, they commandeered 24 hauling bullocks to carry 50 baskets of rice and ten tins of cooking oil.

### **Cases #266-278**

Names: 13 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 6/04/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-ta-gun village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 60  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 60 based at Ye-ta-gun camp of Tan-ta-bin Township forced 13 female and seven male villagers of Ye-ta-gun to carry seven sacks of rice from Pa-let-wa camp to Ye-ta-gun camp.

### **Cases #279-281**

Names: Naw Say Moo, Naw Paw Ghe, Naw Ku Nu  
Date of Incident: 14/04/2005  
Place of Incident: Ye-tho-lay village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 92 based at O-dee-tha-gon, forced Ye-tho-lay villagers Naw Say Moo, Naw Paw Ghe, Saw Thet Tha, Naw Ku Nu, Saw Tu Tu and Saw Holy Rock to carry military rations to Tha-aye-ta camp.

### **Cases #282-287**

Names: 6 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 22/04/2005  
Place of Incident: Taung-gyi village, Toungoo District

Perpetrator: Company commander San Htoo of SPDC IB 60  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Company commander San Htoo of SPDC IB 60, demanded six women and 35 men from Taung-gyi village, as forced labor, to clear bushes on the road between Taung-gyi and Sha-zee-bo camp. In addition, he ordered Taung-gyi village to provide one person for three days, at a time, and Mae-tin-tain village a person a day to serve as a runner for Kwin-ka-lay SPDC army camp. If the villagers failed to go, each household had to pay 300 Kyats.

#### **Cases #288-289**

Names: Naw Eh Paw, aged 30 and Naw Shar Ri Kee, aged 19  
Date of Incident: 14/05/2005  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Thein Hlaing Oo of SPDC IB 48  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Bo Thein Hlaing Oo of SPDC IB 48 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp, forced Kaw-thay-doe villagers to carry army rations from Kaw-thay-doe to Naw-soe. The victims were (1) Saw Doh Thu, aged 30, (2) Saw Tar Kar Kar, aged 32, (3) Naw Eh Paw, aged 30, (4) Saw Doh Kway, aged 30, (5) Naw Shar Ri Kee, aged 19, and (6) Saw Lar, aged 19. On the same day, SPDC Operation Command Commander Khin Maung Htun based at Baw-ga-lee-gyi village, demanded from Kaw-thay-doe villagers 250 bamboo poles.

#### **Cases #290-297**

Names: 8 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 6/06/2005 & 7/06/2005  
Place of Incident: Zee-pyu-gon village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: New camp commander Bo Than Soe, SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

New camp commander Bo Than Soe, coming to relieve camp commander Bo Aung Kyaw Myint of SPDC IB 73, demanded one man and four women from Zee-pyu-gon village to do manual labor. On 7-6-2005, he again demanded five men and four women from Zee-pyu-gon to do manual work.

#### **Cases #298-320**

Names: 23 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 13/06/2005  
Place of Incident: Taw-gon village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: New camp commander Bo Than Soe, SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

The SPDC IB 73 troops, led by Bo Than Soe, forced Zee-pyu-gon villagers, 17 men, 13 women, and Taw-gon villagers, 21 men and ten women, to work for their camp based at Sha-si-bo.

#### **Cases #321-322**

Names: 2 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 27/06/2005  
Place of Incident: Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District

Perpetrator: Battalion 2<sup>nd</sup> in command Thein Soe Htun of SPDC IB 53  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

At 1:52 PM, Battalion Second in command Thein Soe Htun of SPDC IB 53 demanded 15 men and two women from Klaw-mee-doe village to fence and clear the army camp.

### **Cases #323-335**

Names: 13 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 28/06/2005  
Place of Incident: Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Battalion 2<sup>nd</sup> in command Thein Soe Htun of SPDC IB 53  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Battalion Second in command Zaw Thein Oo and Bo Myo Naing, extorted 500,000 Kyats from Pyin-gar village. On that day, Battalion Second in command Thein Soe Htun of SPDC IB 53 ordered 12 men and 13 women of Klaw-mee-doe village to work at Klaw-mee-doe army camp.

### **Cases #336**

Names: 1 woman, name not provided  
Date of Incident: 10/07/2005  
Place of Incident: Hteh-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

A column of SPDC troops summoned Hteh-doe Village Head and demanded from him 45 men and one woman to clear their army camp at Hu-mu-doe.

### **Cases #337-356**

Names: 20 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 28/08/2005  
Place of Incident: Shar-see-bo village and Zee-pyu-gon village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Aung Myo Htun of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Bo Aung Myo Htun of SPDC IB 73 based at Shar-see-bo forced ten men and ten women of Shar-see-bo village and ten men and ten women of Zee-pyu-gon village to clear the roadsides to a distance of 20 yards, on both sides of Shar-see-bo main road.

### **Cases #357-370**

Names: 14 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 19/10/2005  
Place of Incident: Sha-si-bo village and Ye-shan village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB-48 led by commander Bo Kyi Myint  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Troops from SPDC IB-48 led by commander Bo Kyi Myint based at Sha-si-bo camp forced one woman and seven men from Sha-si-bo village and four men and 13 women from Ye-shan village to build fence around the army camp.

### **Cases #371**

Names: Naw Ma Mar  
Date of Incident: 3/01/2004  
Place of Incident: Sha-si-bo village and Ye-shan village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Commander Khin Soe of Military Command 1 under SPDC Southern Command headquarters  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Commander Khin Soe of Military Command-1 under SPDC Southern Command headquarters commandeered 8 trucks from Baw-ga-li and Kaw-thay-doe villagers to transport army food supplies from Baw-ga-li to Tha-aye-hta. The owners of the trucks were: (1) Saw Yo Nah, (2) Saw Maw Kro, (3) Saw Ta Hto, (4) Saw Per Boo, (5) Saw Lu Pway Doe, (6) Saw Tin Nyunt, (7) Saw Tat Ma Daw and (8) Naw Ma Mar. At present, the SPDC troops do not use their bulldozers to construct roads; instead they use villagers for road construction.

### **Cases #372-378**

Names: 7 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 24/07/2004  
Place of Incident: Zee-pyu-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Troops from SPDC IB 73 forced villagers in Tan-ta-bin Township to build the army camp. Seven women and 17 men from Zee-pyu-gon village and seven men from Sha-zee-bo village were forced to work.

### **Cases #379-384**

Names: 6 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 27/07/2004  
Place of Incident: Taw-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Myo Naing of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Bo Myo Naing of SPDC IB 73 forcibly collected villagers in Tan-ta-bin Township. From Sha-zee-po village, they took 16 men, and from Taw-gon village, they took 16 men and six women to carry army ration to Ka-ser-doe army camp.

### **Cases #385-404**

Names: 20 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 6/11/2004  
Place of Incident: Sha-zee-po village and Ye-shan village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Camp commander, Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour

Camp commander, Htun Hla Oo of SPDC IB 73 based at Sha-zee-po village demanded 27 men, and six women villagers from Sha-zee-po village and 11 men and 14 women Ye-shan village to come and work in the army camp.

### **Cases #405-410**

Names: 6 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 5/12/2004  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 590 led by Bo Aung Gyi  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC LIB 590 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp and led by Bo Aung Gyi, forced six women villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village of Tan-ta-bin Township to carry food supplies to Naw Soe camp for the army.

### **Cases #411-417**

Names: Naw Thaw Thi, Naw Kray Kray, Naw Ma Mar Lay,  
Naw Loo Sa, Naw Htoo Paw, Naw Moo Mu,  
Naw Ree Sa Paw  
Date of Incident: 13/12/2004  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 590 led by Bo Aung Gyi  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/portering, beating and threats

At 05:00 hours, troops from SPDC LIB 590, led by Bo Aung Gyi, forcibly gathered villagers of Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, consisting of seven women and four men namely Naw Thaw Thi, Naw Kray Kray, Naw Ma Mar Lay, Naw Loo Sa, Naw Htoo Paw, Naw Moo Mu, Naw Ree Sa Paw, Saw Moshang, Saw Cho Mar Oo, Saw Oo Mya and Saw Ngwe Say, and forced them to carry food supplies. Moreover Bo Aung Gyi slapped the face of Naw Ma Mar Lay once and fired 2 gunshots to threaten her.

### **Cases #418-421**

Names: 4 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 23/12/2004  
Place of Incident: Klay-soe-khee village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 439 led by battalion commander Aung Htay Win  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour and Landmine victim

Troops from SPDC LIB 439 led by battalion commander, Aung Htay Win, ordered 4 women and 14 men from Klay-soe-khee village to clear land mines of the road to Bu-hsa-khee camp and repair it. As a result Klay-soe-khee villager, Saw Ta Po Dee, aged 15, was wounded by a land mine.

### **Cases #422**

Names: Naw May May, aged 56  
Date of Incident: 2005  
Place of Incident: Lay-nyar River in Na-ka-plaw area, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Major Myo Oo of SPDC LIB 358 Column 2  
Human Rights Violation: Murder and Looting

At 1:45 pm, Major Myo Oo of SPDC LIB 358 Column 2 fired at a boat of villagers travelling in Lay-nyar River in Na-ka-plaw area. As a result, villager Naw May May, aged 56, was killed and the troops looted 200,000 kyats, 8 Pyi of rice and other items in the boat. In addition, they destroyed the boat and took away the boat engine.

### **Cases #423**

Names: 1 woman, name not provided  
Date of Incident: 7/07/2005  
Place of Incident: A betel nut plantation at Sa-oo-per  
Perpetrator: A Guerrilla unit of SPDC operation Command 3  
Human Rights Violation: Abduction, detention and murder

During the morning, a guerrilla unit of the SPDC operation command 3 came to Hu-mu-doe village and ordered Hu-mu-doe villager Maung Arno, aged 42, son of Saw Chit Pyu, to serve as their guide between Hu-mu-doe village and Kho-lu and shot him to death in a betel nut plantation at Sa-oo-per. These troops seized a woman and took her to Hu-mu-doe village and hid her in that village.

### **Cases #424-426**

Names: Naw Mu Ngar aged 38, Naw Ko Thar aged 12, and Naw Mya Aye aged 46.  
Date of Incident: 1/09/2005  
Place of Incident: Ler-ka-law village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: DKBA troops led by Than Htun  
Human Rights Violation: Bodily harm

At 16:00 pm, DKBA troops led by Than Htun shoot up Ler-ka-law villager Kyaw Win's house, seriously wounding Kyaw Win's wife Naw Mu Ngar 38, his daughter Naw Ko Thar 12, his son Maung Mya Win 6 and Kwee-lay villager Naw Mya Aye 46.

### **Cases #427**

Names: Naw Noe Noe  
Date of Incident: 22/12/2003  
Place of Incident: Baw-ga-li village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Battalion commander Win Min Tun of SPDC IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Torture: Beating and Threats

The SPDC Operation Command1 Commander Khin Soe summoned Kaw-thay-doe village head, Naw Noe Noe, to go to Baw-ga-li village, Tan-ta-bin Township. On the way, Battalion Commander Win Min Tun of SPDC IB 92, accused her of being a member of the resistance group, slapped her face and beat her up. Moreover, the Commander pointed his gun at her chest, and threatened to shoot and kill all the villagers and burn down the village, if anything happened to him on the way when he went to Kaw-thay-doe village. On that day, operation commander Khin Soe gathered Village Heads and ordered 6 villagers of Kaw-thay-doe village and 10 villagers of Klay-soe-khee village to go with the bulldozer, starting from Baw-ga-li village to further locations. The SPDC troops operating in the areas of Klay-soe-khee, Kaw-thay-doe and Baw-ga-li seized everyone they saw on the way and forced them to clear the road of brushes and land mines.

### **Cases #428**

Name/Age: Naw Htoo Bler, 30  
Date of Incident: 26/01/2005  
Place of Incident: Si-daw-ko village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from Column 1 and Column 2 of SPDC IB 75  
Human Rights Violation: Disappearance, arrest, destruction of homes

At 8:45 am, troops from Column 1 and Column 2 of SPDC IB 75, Tan-ta-bin Township, arrested and forced Show-hser villager Saw Bweh aged 40, to guide them to Show-ser, Wa-soe-khee and Haw-khee areas. In the evening, at about 4:00 pm, these troops fired their small arms and heavy weapons into Si-daw-ko village. Then they went into the village and burnt down about 30 houses. However, most of the villagers escaped unhurt, but Si-daw-ko villager Naw Htoo Bler, aged 30, who went to her cardamom field on that day, was missing until now. The villagers believed that she was arrested by the SPDC troops. Some families which were on the routes of the SPDC troops were still missing.

#### **Cases #429**

Names: Naw Esther  
Date of Incident: 5/12/2003  
Place of Incident: Karenni-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Myo Naing  
Human Rights Violation: Arrest

At 12:00 midnight, troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Myo Naing, came to Karenni-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township and arrested villagers: (1) Saw Moe Lay, (2) Soe Win, (3) Thay Lar, (4) Bwa Lay, (5) Naw Esther and took them to Zayat-gyi village.

#### **Cases #430**

Name: Pee Matha  
Age: 70  
Date of Incident: 15/11/2006  
Place of Incident: Ta Aye Kee, Htaw Ta Htoo Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights abuse: Regular attacks on civilians, Forced relocation, Forced Labour, Landmines and destruction of property

I have suffered from war since I knew myself, since I was a child. Always escaping because of war from World War 2, when the Japanese entered into Burma, during the British period and after 1948 when Burma got independence from the British. My life was always escaping for war and until today being old, 70 years.

I got married in 1953 when I was 16 years and after I had five children when my youngest boy was about one and half years, my husband passed away. He got sick and there was no medicine to cure him and he got high fever until he died. Since there I had struggle for my life with my five children. I worked as a farmer but I had only a hill farm. It was really hard for me to feed them. And as there was fighting between Karen and Burmese I fled with my children. When the fighting was over I came back to my place and again start my work. But when I was about 50 and until today I cannot work because I got back pain and chest pain because I had carried heavy things after my husband passed away in 1963. For 30 years I worked hard for my children. There was never enough, even though I worked in a hill farm and so I carried things like peanuts and climb up the mountain and sold to other place to get money and when I came back I bought rice for my children. So when my elder son was about 14 he helped me in my work. Then when I was about 50 I became too weak to work.

During the civil war I fled often with my children, I carried some food and put my youngest child on my back and carried another in front of me and I put some food on my head and escaped for many times for years and years. When my children grew they helped me as I did. Now starting in 2005 on October, until before I arrived in this new camp, we were wandering in the forest and hiding from the SPDC offensive. If they went out from our area, we came back to our place. Again when they came closer we escaped and hide in the forest.

But when they established their camp close to us we had to move to another place. This time I had no strength to work or walk. I told my children to leave me and run to the safe place. But they said we will go together and if we die, we will die together. I told them that I could not walk or climb up the mountain. But they said they will carry me. Then as they said they did. One of my grandsons, about 15 years old, carried me on his back sometimes and sometimes my 27 year old son carried me. Sometimes I could walk for five or ten minutes but mostly they carried me. On our way, the SPDC troops were behind us, hunting us or tracking to us and we had to hide. On our way I heard gunshots every day, landmines exploding loudly and I heard of one or two villagers who got injured. In our group there were about 14 families and there were 78 people. We followed each other. We could not cook during the day time because if the SPDC saw fire or smoke they would find us. And so we cooked at night. If we wanted to cook we covered the place with our blankets surrounding the place. Otherwise we would be shot by the SPDC if they saw us. The situation was worse since January 2006 and we went around and escaped. Our family had only a little rice, no salt, and no oil. Only cooking rice and swallowing with water. I got cold and feverish but we had no medicine. I never saw medicine in my life. I use only herbal, traditional medicine.

This year 2006, my children worked on the farm. The time of harvest is at hand. But villagers are not. Because of the SPDC were close to their farms. Now in my village there were no villagers. And we know that the SPDC came into our village to find out about us. But when they did see any of us they planted the mines under our houses, in the village and in our field and then they started to track us and followed us to hunt us. Before we came here and in our hiding place, the farms were burnt down and also houses and villages. We tried to manage ourselves and to stay near or around our village. But when we heard gunshots every day and mines exploding every day, we dared not stay there. The SPDC build their camp in the area where we found our food, our vegetables. They sent orders to the villagers not to go outside their village. So if we continued to stay there, we could not have survived and would have been captured by the SPDC. If they saw us outside the village they would shoot us or if they saw us in the village they would capture us for forced labour. No food for us, no water. No other choice, only to escape and come to the new place.

We could not carry our things. We left everything. Only one pot and some blankets to cover ourselves on the way. No extra clothes for us. It took about 10 days on the way to reach to the new camp. Now when I meet with the leaders who arranged this for us I ask them if this new place we have reached is safe and if not whether we need to escape to another place? But they could not answer to me.

We arrived to the new camp on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2006. Then we got rice, salt, fish paste, yellow beans and cooking oil. When I saw all of the food my tears came out. Because I never seen it in my life. So I thank to all of our leaders who arranged this for us.

I want to say that, I hate war. Both Karen and Burmese died in war. But for me I know that the SPDC troops came to our place and fight us. It is not our Karen who fights them first. So it will be great if you can stop them to come to our place and fight us.

#### **Cases #431-432**

Names/Ages:	Naw Thay Po, 36 and Naw Htee Ye
Date of Incident:	7/01/2004
Place of Incident:	Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District
Perpetrator:	Sergeant Tin Shwe and one of his friends, under the command of Bo Aung Naing Oo of SPDC LIB 124
Human Rights Violation:	Abduction and Rape, Theft

At about 21:00 hours, Sergeant Tin Shwe and one of his friends, under the command of Bo Aung Naing Oo of SPDC LIB 124, abducted a woman, Naw Thay Po, aged 36, of Kaw-soe-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township, and one of her young children. At a place between Kaw-soe-kho and Kler-ler village, these SPDC troops raped her. The village headman

followed them and brought her home at about 01:00 hours. Although she was brought back home, she could not speak normally at the time of this report, as she was still in shock. On that night, sergeant Tin Shwe went to Maw-pa-doe village, summoned a girl named Naw Htee Ye and looted from her a pair of earrings and a gold ring.

#### **Cases #433-439**

Names/Ages: Naw Htoo Lweh, 18, Naw Gay Paw, 26, Naw Yu Eh Na, 38, Naw Stee Wah, 16, Naw Day Nya Paw, 20, Naw Bla Po, 18 and Naw Pya Po, 20.  
Date of Incident: 15/03/2004  
Place of Incident: Der-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters  
Human Rights Violation: Abduction

Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters took 7 female villagers of Der-doe village to Baw-ga-li village; Naw Htoo Lweh, 18, Naw Gay Paw, 26, Naw Yu Eh Na, 38, Naw Stee Wah, 16, Naw Day Nya Paw, 20, Naw Bla Po, 18 and Naw Pya Po, 20. They have not yet been released.

#### **Cases #440**

Names: Naw Mah Mar.  
Date of Incident: 19/03/2004  
Place of Incident: Baw-ga-li village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour and loss of Livelihood

Operation command-1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters commandeered Baw-ga-li villagers' trucks of (1) Saw Yo Nah, (2) Saw Tat Ma Daw and (3) Naw Mah Mar to transport military ration from Naw-soe to Bu-hsa-khe. These trucks normally transport goods to Toungoo and as they were commandeered to carry supplies by the army, the betel leaf, which is the goods they mostly transport, dried out and about a hundred thousand kyats were lost.

#### **Cases #441**

Names: Naw No Noe  
Date of Incident: 7/04/2004  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Operation command 1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

SPDC Operation Command 1, Commander Khin Soe, commandeered trucks from: (1) Kaw-thay-doe villager, Naw No Noe, (2) Baw-gali villager, Saw Lah Doe, (3) Baw-gali villager, Saw Toe See and (4) Baw-gali villager, Saw Yo Ha, a total of 4 trucks, to transport military supplies and to clear land mines.

### **Cases #442-506**

Names: 65 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 19/04/2004  
Place of Incident: Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439 based at Klaw-mee-doe camp demanded 25 men and 65 women from Klaw-mee-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, and forced them to carry food supplies from Pa-let-wa to Klaw-mee-doe.

### **Cases #507-595**

Names: 89 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 20/04/2004  
Place of Incident: Klaw-mee-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439 based at Klaw-mee-doe village ordered 89 women and 51 men, a total of 140 villagers, to carry military rations from Pet-let-wa to Klaw-mee-doe village.

### **Cases #596-599**

Names: Naw Paw Kree, Naw Mar Ta, Naw, Mya Yin and  
Naw Tah Ta  
Date of Incident: 17/05/2004  
Place of Incident: Kaw-soe-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Battalion Commander  
Win Oo  
Human Rights Violation: Arrest

Troops from SPDC IB 39, led by Battalion Commander Win Oo, came to Kaw-soe-kho village, Tan-ta-bin Township. As they could not find sufficient male villagers, they seized four women villagers, together with their young children, (1) Naw Paw Kree, (2) Naw Mar Ta, (3) Naw Mya Yin and (4) Naw Tah Ta, and village heads Saw Ta Htoo and Saw Law Der and took them to Baw-gali village. On the 18<sup>th</sup> May 2004, the police station demanded 9 villagers from Kaw-soe-kho village to replace the villagers who had been seized. However, the women villagers were not released. The 9 villagers for replacement were (1) Saw Kyi Lin, son of Saw Khing Maung, (2) Saw Hsa Kwe Klo, son of Saw Ta Bah, (3) Saw Maw Law, son of Saw Eh Kata, (4) Saw Eh Doe, son of Saw Maung Hser, (5) Saw Roger, son of Saw Helly, (6) Saw Hser Ta, son of Saw Po Kyaw, (7) Saw Min Lin, son of Saw Ta Soe, (8) Saw Ploe Htoo, son of Saw Aung Thin and (9) Saw Keh Ta, son of Saw Maung Wah. They were forced to carry food supplies from Tha-aye-hta camp to Koe-day.

### **Cases #600-601**

Names: Naw Mary Paw and Naw May Si  
Date of Incident: 17/07/2004  
Place of Incident: Gar-mu-doe village, Tha-daung Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 26 forced villagers, Naw Mary Paw and Naw May Si of Gar-mu-doe village, Tha-daung Township, to carry military supplies to Tha-aye-hta camp.

#### **Cases #602-603**

Names: 2 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 6/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Gar-mu-doe village, Tha-daung Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 124  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 124 based at Tha-aye-hta demanded 2 women villagers of Gar-mu-doe village to transport military supplies from Baw-ga-li village to Tha-aye-hta camp.

#### **Cases #604-611**

Names: 8 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 20/07/2004  
Place of Incident: Zee-pyu-gon village and Taw-gon Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 124  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

SPDC IB 73 troops based at Sha-zee-bo demanded villagers in Tan-ta-bin Township: Zee-pyu-gon, 3 females, and 18 males, Taw-gon, 5 females and 13 males, Sha-zee-bo, 21 males and Ye-shan, 6 males, for building the army camp.

#### **Cases #612-621**

Names: 10 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 21/07/2004  
Place of Incident: Taw-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 73 based in Sha-zee-bo area forced 25 male villagers and 10 female villagers of Taw-gon village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to construct their army camp.

#### **Cases #622-650**

Names: 29 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 11/08/2004  
Place of Incident: Sha-zee-po village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Myo Naing of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Bo Myo Naing of SPDC IB 73 ordered 29 female and 31 male villagers of Sha-zee-po village, Tan-ta-bin Township to clear the compound of their army camp.

#### **Cases #651-660**

Names: 10 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 11/08/2004  
Place of Incident: Ye-Shan village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District

Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 73, based at Sha-zee-po village demanded from Ye-Shan village 10 women and 10 men to clear the compound of their military camp.

#### **Cases #661-663**

Names: 3 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 15/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Aung Gyi of SPDC LIB 590  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Bo Aung Gyi of SPDC LIB 590 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp ordered 3 women and one man from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township to carry military supplies to Naw Soe camp.

#### **Cases #664**

Names: 1 woman, name not provided  
Date of Incident: 18/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Gar-mu-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 124  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 124 based at Tha-aye-hta camp ordered, one woman and 3 men from Gar-mu-doe village to carry military supplies from Baw-ga-li village to Tha-aye-hta village.

#### **Cases #665-668**

Names: Naw Pa Saw Paw, Naw Kee Ka Ree, Naw Ah Ree and Naw Paw Mee  
Date of Incident: 29/08/2004  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village in Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 53, led by Bo Myo Ko Ko  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 53, led by Bo Myo Ko Ko and based at Kaw-thay-doe camp ordered the following villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village in Tan-ta-bin Township; to carry military supplies from Kaw-thay-doe camp to Naw-soe. They were Saw Eh Htoo, Saw Hee Khu, Naw Pa Saw Paw, Naw Kee Ka Ree, Naw Ah Ree and Naw Paw Mee.

#### **Cases #669-671**

Names: 3 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 25/09/2004  
Place of Incident: Gar-mu-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 124  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC LIB 124, based at Tha-aye-hta camp ordered three females and two males villagers of Gar-mu-doe village to carry supplies from Baw-ga-li to Tha-aye-hta camp.

#### **Cases #672-696**

Names: 25 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 20/10/2004  
Place of Incident: Pyin-gan, Lay-thit, Thit-chart-seik, Nat-ywa, Ler-klay, Nant-tha-gon and Ywa-dan-sha villages, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 73 seized 132 villagers in Tan-ta-bin Township and ordered them to carry food supplies from Zayat-gyi town to Sha-zee-po camp. This included 25 women from villages of: Pyin-gan, Lay-thit, Thit-chart-seik, Nat-ywa, Ler-klay, Nant-tha-gon and Ywa-dan-shay and each of these villagers was made to carry one basket of rice.

#### **Cases #697**

Names/Age: Naw Ah Law Meh, 20  
Date of Incident: 11/11/2004  
Place of Incident: Pyin-gan, Lay-thit, Thit-chart-seik, Nat-ywa, Ler-klay, Nant-tha-gon and Ywa-dan-sha villages, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: A soldier from SPDC IB 75, led by sergeant Major Myint Htay  
Human Rights Violation: Rape

At 3:00 pm, a soldier from the SPDC, IB 75, led by sergeant Major Myint Htay based at Ba-hone camp, raped villager Naw Ah Law Meh, aged 20, daughter of Saw Ta Ti and Naw Pay from Ba-hone village, Nga-pyaw-daw area. She was coming back from shopping in Than-daung town.

#### **Cases #698-713**

Names: 16 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 13/11/2004  
Place of Incident: Klaw-mee-doe village and Nat-ywa village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by battalion commander San Myint  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by battalion commander San Myint based at Klaw-mee-doe demanded from 100 households of Klaw-mee-doe village 150 Kyat per household getting a total of 15,000 Kyat. Moreover, these troops demanded 200 Kyat per household from 44 households of Hu-mu-doe village, getting a total of 8,800 Kyat and 200 Kyat per household from 39 households of Ler-kla-doe village, getting a total of ten 10 sacks of rice to Pet-let-wa camp. On that day, troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Htun Hla based at Sha-zee-po camp, ordered villagers of Leh-tha-byay-gwin village, 25 persons and Nat-ywa, one man and one woman to carry 25 sacks of rice from Nat-ywa to Sha-zee-po.

### **Cases #714**

Names: Naw Paw Gay  
Date of Incident: 24/11/2004  
Place of Incident: Per-lor village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from column 1 & 2 of SPDC IB 60  
Human Rights Violation: Torture

Troops from Column 1 & 2 of SPDC IB 60 arrested Naw Paw Gay, daughter of Saw Po Taung Gyi of Per-lor village, Saw Kya Hta and Po Ta Lu of Kaw-thay-doe and brutally tortured them. Moreover, these troops looted from Po Ta Lu, aged 27, son of Saw Khin Maung, 15,000 Kyat, a watch, a pot, 3 machetes and two shirts.

### **Cases #715-718**

Names/Age: Naw Kuu Ku, 18, Naw Sarah, 23, Naw Ju Ju, 34,  
and Naw Mar, 34  
Date of Incident: 6/12/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Camp commander Tin Maung Win of SPDC IB-53  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering & Landmine Victim

Camp commander Tin Maung Win of SPDC IB-53 forced four women of Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, (1) Naw Kuu Ku, 18, daughter of Saw Doh Htoo, (2) Naw Sarah, 23, daughter of Saw Kreh Ni, (3) Naw Ju Ju, 34, daughter of Ta Pi Soe, and (4) Naw Mar, 34, daughter of Saw Maung Doh, to carry army food supplies to Naw Soe. On that day, at 12:18 hours, villager Saw Po Peh, 21, of Kaw-thay-doe, son of Saw Ta Koo Koo, stepped on a landmine planted by SPDC troops in Po Nay Lor's betel nut plantation and lost his right leg.

### **Cases #719-738**

Names: 20 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 10/04/2003  
Place of Incident: Sha-zi-bo village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 590, led by Column 2  
Commander, Zaw Lwin Oo  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC LIB 590, led by Column 2 commander, Zaw Lwin Oo, demanded from Sha-zi-bo village in Tan-ta-bin Township, 20 persons, Peh-taw-day village, 20 women and 20 men, to come with their own food supplies and construct the military camp everyday.

### **Cases #739-744**

Names: Naw Nay Koo Ku, Naw Pa Thi, Naw Eh Sru, Naw Tha Boe,  
Naw Pu, and Naw Ei May  
Date of Incident: 5/06/2003  
Place of Incident: Sha-zi-bo village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Sergeant Tint Naing and Corporal Thein Moe  
of SPDC IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Sergeant Tint Naing and corporal Thein Moe of SPDC IB 92 seized and took away Klay-soe-khee villagers; (1) Naw Nay Koo Ku, (2) Naw Pa Thi, (3) Naw Eh Sru, (4) Naw Tha Boe, (5) Naw Pu, (6) Naw Ei May and (7) Saw Shwe Aung to Kaw-thay-doe army camp.

#### **Cases #745**

Names: 1 woman, name not provided  
Date of Incident: 20/06/2003  
Place of Incident: Plaw-baw-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 599 led by Bo Than Oo  
Human Rights Violation: Disappearance and Looting

At 12:00 hours, troops from SPDC LIB 599 led by Bo Than Oo, fired on the market place of Deh-lor village, Tan-ta-bin township. As a result, one Plaw-baw-doe villager (F) went missing and one Hle-lan-koo villager Min Thu was arrested and taken away by these troops. As Hle-lan-koo villagers Thein Htun, Ma Tin, Maung Myint and Khin Maung Myint ran away, the SPDC troops looted or burnt all of the merchandise they left behind.

#### **Cases #746-751**

Names/Age: Naw Ella, 33, Naw Wah Wah,34, Naw Ta Moo, 20, Naw Taw Saw,16, Naw Ta Ya Ya, 20 and Naw Kray Kray,16  
Date of Incident: 15/07/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai, forced six women villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry military supplies to Naw-soe camp. The victims were: (1) Naw Ella, F-33, (2) Naw Wah Wah, F-34, (3) Naw Ta Moo, F-20, (4) Naw Taw Saw, F-16, (5) Naw Ta Ya Ya, F-20 and (6) Naw Kray Kray, F-16. On that day, Bo Ko Ko Aung of SPDC LIB 124 forced Ga-mu-doe villagers: (1) Saw Ah Roe, M-30, (2) Saw Ler Wah, M-30 and (3) Saw Win San, M-20 to carry military supplies from Baw-ga-li to Tha-aye-hta.

#### **Cases #752-760**

Names/Age: Naw Heh Blut, 28, Naw Hser Po, 35, Naw Mu Naw, 52, Naw Bleh Paw, 44, Naw Ti Mi, 20, Naw Ka Yah, 30, Naw Ru Ru, 50, Naw Ti Toe, 35 and Naw Happy ,43.  
Date of Incident: 15/07/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai and Sergeant Thein Moe, ordered Kaw-thay-doe villagers of Tan-ta-bin Township to cut bamboo and fence the army camp.

#### **Cases #761-789**

Names/Age: (1) Naw Thay Paw, 28, (2) Naw Thoo Paw, 25, (3) Naw Eh Wah, 50, (4) Naw Esther, 40, (5) Naw Sheh Ri, 40, (6) Naw Hser Leh, (7) Naw Cha Ri, (8) Naw Norah, 14, (9) Naw Peh

Peh, 44, (10) Naw Leh Say Noo, 25, (11) Naw Kray Kray, 16, (12) Naw Mah Mar, 25, (13) Naw Sa Ri, 17, , (14) Naw Kroo Kru, 40, (15) Naw Ni Doe, 19, (16) Naw Paw Ba Blut, 18, (17) Naw Ma Yeh Paw, 43, (18) Naw Pa Zaw Paw, 30, (19) Naw Mah, 53 (20) Naw Hser Nay Paw, 19, , (21) Naw Dah Paw, 42, (22) Naw Dweh, 45, (23) Naw Eh Ler, 24, (24) Naw Nah Koo, 28, (25) Naw Nay Nay, 20, (26) Naw Leh Leh, 24, (27) Naw Kah Nah, 20, (28) Naw Ta Yoo Yu, 42, and (29) Naw Teh Leh, 46.

Date of Incident: 23/07/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 92, led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Troops from SPDC IB 92 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai forced villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry military supplies to Naw-soe camp.

#### **Cases #790-794**

Names/Age: 1) Naw Blu Doe, 23, (2) Naw Meh Soe, 25, (3) Naw Sa Koo, 28, (4) Naw Htoo Lwe, 18 and (5) Naw Nee Nee, 23.  
Date of Incident: 23/07/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 92 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp led by Sergeant Major Htun Wai, forced villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township to carry rations for the army to Naw-soe camp.

#### **Cases #795**

Names/Age: Naw Kya Lay, 30  
Date of Incident: 2/08/2003  
Place of Incident: Hga-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 124  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 124 forcibly gathered villagers of Hga-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township: (1) Saw Po Ler Day, 40, (2) Saw Eh Mu Htee, 30, (3) Saw Ah Roe, 37 and (4) Naw Kya Lay, 30, to carry food supplies to Tha-aye-hta.

#### **Cases #796-801**

Names/Age: (1) Naw Ma Hla, 16, (2) Naw Eh Dah, 35, (3) Naw Ya Ya, 27, (4) Naw Kyay, 45, (5) Naw Tee Tee Kyeh, and (6) Naw Taw Tay, 16  
Date of Incident: 8/08/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Sergeant Major Htun Way of SPDC IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Sergeant Major Htun Way of SPDC IB 92 forced four women villagers from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township to carry military supplies to Naw-soe camp. Moreover, Sergeant Major Htun Way regularly demanded 2,000 Kyat per truck, from 5 villagers from Gor-thay-doe village, on their return trips from Toungoo.

#### **Cases #802-809**

Names: 8 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 10/09/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Saya Htun Kyaing of SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Saya Htun Kyaing of SPDC IB 26 based at Kaw-thay-doe camp, seized eight women and two men from Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry food supplies from Kaw-thay-doe village to Naw-soe camp.

#### **Cases #810-813**

Names: 4 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 13/09/2003  
Place of Incident: Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Saya Htun Kyaing of SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Saya Htun Kyaing of SPDC IB 26 based at Gor-thay-doe camp forced four women villagers from Gor-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry food supplies to Naw-soe camp.

#### **Cases #814-823**

Names: 10 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 15/09/2003  
Place of Incident: Hu-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Aung Nyunt Win  
Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Aung Nyunt Win ordered six women and 14 men from Hu-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to construct Klaw-mee-doe army camp. These troops also ordered four women and 14 men from Klaw-mee-doe village to carry army food supplies to Pet-let-wa.

#### **Cases #824-825**

Names: 2 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 29/10/2003  
Place of Incident: Hu-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Aung Nyunt Win of SPDC IB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Bo Aung Nyunt Win of SPDC IB 73, based at Klaw-mee-doe village ordered eight men and two women from Hu-mu-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to cut bamboo at Klaw-mee-doe village.

### **Cases #826-829**

Names/Age: Naw Aw Kray, 25, Naw Wah Wa, 35, & Naw Noe Kree, 45  
Date of Incident: 17/10/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 53  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/portering

Troops from SPDC IB 53 seized three women from Kaw-thay-doe village in Tan-ta-bin Township for portage, to carry rations to Naw-soe military camp.

### **Cases #830-842**

Names: (1) Naw Pya Pya, 23 (2) Naw Heh Kru, 30(3) Naw Hah Nay Blut, 21(4) Naw Say Ler Pao, 43 (5) Naw Ka Ree 38, (6) Naw Tee Mee, 21(7) Naw Kuu Ku, 23 (8) Naw Sa Ya, 28 (9) Naw Si Na, 25 (10) Naw Lu Dee, 23 (11) Naw Aw Koo, 20 (12) Naw Ka Sha, 28 (13) Naw Koo Ku, 38.  
Date of Incident: 28/10/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Company commander Win Tin of SPDC IB 53  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/portering

Company commander Win Tin of SPDC IB 53, forced 25 villagers including 13 women of Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, to carry military rations from Kaw-thay-doe to Naw-soe. On their way back from Maw-soe to Kaw-thay-doe village, these villagers were forced by the troops to carry military supplies.

### **Cases #843-844**

Names: Naw Chai Lai and Naw Ker Ler  
Date of Incident: 11/03/2002  
Place of Incident: Maw-wah-kaw village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Combined troops of SPDC IB 35 and IB 264  
Human Rights Violation: Beating/Harmful and degrading treatment

Combined troops of SPDC IB 35 and IB 264 set up camp at Kler-pa-hti village and beat up two women villagers, Naw Chai Lai and Naw Ker Ler of Maw-wah-kaw village, without any reason.

### **Cases #845**

Names: Naw Sheh Way  
Date of Incident: 11/03/2002  
Place of Incident: Kler-der-ka village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Combined troops of SPDC IB 35 and IB 264  
Human Rights Violation: Beating/Harmful and degrading treatment

Combined troops of SPDC IB 35, IB 264 and so-called SPDC guerrilla unit took 24 villagers from Kler-der-ka and 18 from Kler-pa-hti, in the west of Day-lor area to carry food supplies. Soldiers from the guerrilla unit beat up 2 Kler-der-ka villagers, Saw Lee Kwee and Naw Sheh Way.

### **Cases #846-866**

Names: (1) Naw Wah Wah, (2) Naw Ta Moo 22, (3) Naw The Ler 23, (4) Naw Hla Sein 45, (5) Naw Say Say 43, (6) Naw Ju 48, (7) Naw Na Na Koo 25, (8) Naw Keh Koo 23, (9) Naw Eh Gay 17, (10) Naw Pret Po 30, (11) Naw Ta Yoo Yu 42, (12) Naw Lah Lah (13) Naw Koo Nu 15, (14) Naw Taw Naw 30, (15) Naw Heh May 40, , (16) Naw Hser Gay 35, (17) Naw Heh Blut 20, (18) Naw Lu Lu 25, (19) Naw Bleh 40,(20) Naw Heh Nay Blut 19, (21) Naw Lah Lah

Date of Incident: 30/03/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Column commander Hla Zaw Oo of SPDC IB 48  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour

Column commander Hla Zaw Oo of SPDC IB 48, forced villagers, mostly women of Kaw-thay-doe village to clear roads from Ta-kot-thay-day to Kaw-thay-doe camp.

### **Cases #867-868**

Names: Naw La Lu, 25 and Naw Heh Kree  
Date of Incident: 2/04/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 30, led by Lieutenant Colonel Ko Ko  
Human Rights Violation: Death and injury from Landmines

Troops from SPDC IB 30, led by Lieutenant Colonel Ko Ko planted land mines, on foot paths. At 11:46 hours Naw La Lu aged 25, from Kaw-thay-doe village, daughter of Saw Neh Neh was killed by one of the land mines and Naw Heh Kree, daughter of Saw Htoo Pwe was severely wounded.

### **Cases #869-880**

Names: (1) Naw Sheh Ree Kee, 20 (2) Naw Bazaw Paw, 23 (3) Naw Peh Koo Loo, 30 (4) Naw Bo Say, 20 (5) Naw Ka Meh, 35 (6) Naw Ta Lu Lu, 16 (7) Naw Sha Shu, 18 (8) Naw Lu Lu, 30 (9) Naw Hla Cho, 35 (10) Naw Ah May, 40 (11) Naw Nay Nay, 19 and (12) Naw Koo Ku, 39

Date of Incident: 20/05/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 39 led by battalion commander Soe Win Naing  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 39 led by battalion commander Soe Win Naing ordered 12 women from Kaw-thay-doe to carry food supplies to Naw-soe military camp.

### **Cases #881-884**

Names: (1) Naw Ler Lur, 27 (2) Naw Meh Ler, 26 (3) Naw Peh Leh Lu, 26 (4) Naw Pay Ka Na, 30

Date of Incident: 29/07/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District

Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Myint Aung Kyaw  
Soe Win Naing  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Myint Aung Kyaw, forced four Kaw-they-doe female villagers, to carry military supplies to Naw-soe. The villagers had to carry their own food supplies for the trip.

#### **Cases #885-899**

Names: 15 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 19/08/2002  
Place of Incident: Klaw-mi-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 75 column 1, led by battalion commander, Nyi Nyi Thein Zan  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 75 column 1, led by Battalion Commander, Nyi Nyi Thein Zan forcibly gathered 30 Klaw-mi-doe villagers, 12 Ler-kla-doe villagers and eight Hu-mu-doe villagers, including 15 women, to carry food supplies from Pet-let-wa to Klaw-mee-doe.

#### **Cases #900-903**

Names: (1) Naw Tin Kyi, 32 (2) Naw Hla Shwe, 45  
(3) Naw Noh Noe, (4) Naw Tah Noo, 29  
Date of Incident: 27/08/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Kyaw Oo of SPDC LIB 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering  
Bo Kyaw Oo of SPDC LIB 73 forced four Kaw-thay-doe female villagers to carry food supplies from Naw-soe to Bu-hsa-khee.

#### **Cases #904-907**

Names: (1) Naw Heh Kreet, 30 (2) Naw Hsa Paw, 25  
(3) Naw Ray, 53 (4) Naw Paw, 43  
Date of Incident: 6/09/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC battalions, IB 53, 39 and 73  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC battalions, IB 53, 39 and 73 based at Naw-soe area seized Kaw-thay-doe villagers and forced them to carry military food supplies to Naw Soe camp.

#### **Cases #908-915**

Names: (1) Naw Ta Eh, 28 (2) Naw Esther, 40 (3) Naw Ka Sha, 28,  
(4) Naw Say Heh, 22 (5) Naw Mah, 34 (6) Naw Krit Ma, 28 (7)  
Naw Shai Ree Moo, 25 (8) Naw Say Say  
Date of Incident: 11/09/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73, led by Bo Hla Saw Oo  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 73 led by Bo Hla Saw Oo seized eight Kaw-thay-doe female villagers and forced them to carry military food supplies to Naw-soe camp.

#### **Cases #916-917**

Names: Naw Ler and Naw Meh Ler  
Date of Incident: 21/02/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC Troops  
Human Rights Violation: Arbitrary Detention

The SPDC troops came to Kaw-thay-doe village and arrested three villagers, including two women without any reason.

#### **Cases #918-921**

Names: (1) Naw Ma Mar, (2) Naw Noh Noe, (3) Naw Ah Yi and (4) Naw Pu Kyi  
Date of Incident: July and August 2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Bo Mya Kyaw of IB 73 under Operation Command 2 of SPDC Southern Command  
Human Rights Violation: Extortion/Theft

In the months of July and August, 2002, Bo Mya Kyaw of IB 73 under Operation Command 2 of SPDC Southern Command, demanded from truck owners of Kaw-thay-doe village, (1) Naw Ma Mar, (2) Naw Noh Noe, (3) Naw Ah Yi and (4) Naw Pu Kyi - three sacks of rice and medicine worth 10,000 Kyat for the return trip of each truck from Toungoo to Kaw-thay-doe. Moreover, they also demanded from each truck warm clothes, a portable radio, food and other items worth 8,000 Kyat. These troops sold the medicine and rice at 6,500 Kyat per sack, to the villagers.

#### **Cases #922-924**

Names: Naw Jue Ju, Naw P' zaw Paw and Naw Jew  
Date of Incident: July and August 2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Commander of Operation Command (1) Khin Maung Oo, of SPDC Southern Command and SPDC IB 75 battalion commander, Nyi Nyi Thein Zaw  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Human minesweepers

Beginning from early December, Commander of Operation Command (1) Khin Maung Oo, of SPDC Southern Command and SPDC IB 75 battalion commander, Nyi Nyi Thein Zaw, ordered villagers of Kler-lar (Baw-ga-li-gyi), Wa-tho-kho (Baw-ga-li-lay), Kaw-thay-doe (Ye-tho-gyi), Klay-soe-khee (Ye-tho-lay), Ler-kho (Kyauk-pone) and Kaw-soe-kho (Thit-say-taung) to work, at their own expense to repair a motor road. For the security of the SPDC troops and tractor and bulldozer drivers, from landmines and attacks, the troops forced the villagers to go in front of them. Villagers who were forced to go in front as mine sweepers were; (1) Saw Ta Poe Po, (2) Saw Lay Doh, (3) Naw Jue Ju, (4) Naw P' zaw Paw, (5) Saw Nay Po and (6) Naw Jew, from Kaw-thay-doe village, and (1) Saw Heh May, (2) Saw Soe Doh, (3) Saw She Mya, (4) Saw Theh Htun, (5) Saw Bi Oh, (6) Saw Bi Lay and (7) Saw So Ywa, from Baw-ga-li village.

### **Cases #925-927**

Names: Naw Mu Mu, Naw Yeh Bu, Naw Koo Ku  
Date of Incident: 14/12/2002  
Place of Incident: Maw-thay-doe village and Law-bee-ler village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 48, led by battalion commander Khin Maung Sint  
Human Rights Violation: Abduction/Arbitrary detention

Troops from SPDC IB 48 led by battalion commander Khin Maung Sint, seized and took with them villagers, Naw Mu Mu (F), Naw Yeh Bu (F) and Saw Lay Paw (M) from Maw-thay-doe village and Naw Koo Ku (F) from Law-bee-ler village to Toungoo via Klaw-mee-doe village.

### **Cases #928-929**

Names: Naw Lah Htoo and Naw Ler Paw  
Date of Incident: 28/12/2002  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC guerrilla unit, led by commander Htun Nay Win  
Human Rights Violation: Abduction/Arbitrary Detention, Looting and Destruction of Homes

Troops from SPDC guerrilla unit, led by commander Htun Nay Win, came into Mwee-lo village, Tan-ta-bin Township and looted chickens, pigs and rice from villagers and also seized and took with them the headman and a villager. They were not released up to this day. On the same day, troops from SPDC IB 75 seized and took with them 4 villagers, namely, (1) Saw Mya Taung Gyi, M, (2) Naw Lah Htoo, F, (3) Saw Hsa Keh Keh, M, and (4) Naw Ler Paw, F, from Ber-lo village, Tan-bin Township, looted belongings of the villagers and burned down two of Naw Ler Paw's houses.

### **Cases #930**

Names: Naw Koe  
Date of Incident: 30/12/2002  
Place of Incident: Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 73 Nay Win  
Human Rights Violation: Murder and Looting

At about 5:00 PM, some troops from SPDC IB 73 shot to death villager Naw Koe (F), and took away from her a gold necklace worth about 100,000 Kyat, a gold ring, a pair of gold earrings and a wrist watch.

### **Cases #931**

Names: Naw Ah Dah  
Date of Incident: 16/01/2001  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights Violation: Arbitrary Detention

Troops from SPDC army arrested Kaw-thay-doe villager, who has not yet been released.

### **Cases #932**

Names: Naw Keh Wah  
Date of Incident: 29/01/2001  
Place of Incident: Play-has-lor area, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC guerilla unit led by Min Zaw  
Human Rights Violation: Arbitrary Detention

At 2:00 pm troops from the so called SPDC guerilla unit led by Min Zaw ambushed villagers in the Play-has-lor area. Most of the villages ran away but Saw Kyi Lin and wife Naw Keh Wah who could not escape were seized by these troops.

### **Cases #933**

Names: Naw Poo Pu (17).  
Date of Incident: 5/02/2001  
Place of Incident: Play-has-lor area, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 75  
Human Rights Violation: Arbitrary Detention

Troops from SPDC IB 75 came to Maw-thay-doe area and without any reason seized and took away with them Law-bee-ler villager Saw Ko Nya, 50, and Ku-ler-doe villager, Naw Poo Pu, 17. Those troops also destroyed 50 baskets of rice in Maw-thay-doe area.

### **Cases #934**

Names: Naw Pler  
Date of Incident: 8/06/2001  
Place of Incident: Kho-lu village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 75  
Human Rights Violation: Murder, extortion and forced labour

At 9:00 am, a column from SPDC IB 75 came into Kho-lu village and shot to death Naw Pler, daughter of the village head, Saw Meh Nay Kya, at Kwe-hta in Kho-lu area. These troops constantly demanded money, meat and various items from Klaw-mee-doe, Hu-mu-doe and Ler-kla-doe villagers and also porters and runners to carry supplies.

### **Cases #935-936**

Names: Naw Pler and Ma Tin Tin  
Date of Incident: 4/10/2001  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 26 Commander Thein Htun  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

The SPDC IB 26 Commander Thein Htun forced Kaw-thay-doe villagers, Maung Ba Oo, Naw Keh Ler, Saw Pah Koe and Ma Tin Tin to carry food supplies to Si-hkeh-doe camp.

### **Cases #937-938**

Names: Naw Law La and Naw Moo Loo  
Date of Incident: 6/10/2001 and 7/10/2001  
Place of Incident: Play-soe-khee village and Baw-ga-li village, Toungoo District

Perpetrator: SPDC IB 26 Commander Thein Htun  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

The SPDC IB 26 Commander Thein Htun demanded from Saw Po, Saw Law Kyi, Saw The Sha, Saw Leh Soe, Saw Gabaw Wah and Naw Law La of Play-soe-khee village to carry food supplies to Kleh-mu-si-day camp. On 7-10-2001, this commander also forced Baw-ga-li villagers, Saw Maung Kauh, Naw Moo Loo, Saw Oo Per, Saw Peh Na, Saw Pah Oo, Saw Htun Lin and Saw Kah Dwe to carry food supplies to Si-hkeh-doe camp.

#### **Cases #939-940**

Names: Naw Lo Paw, 50 and Naw Mya Paw, 21  
Date of Incident: 12/11/2001  
Place of Incident: Klay Soe Khee village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 26, forced 3 villagers, (1) Saw Pu Loo, M-45, son of Saw Paw, (2) Saw Sha Lee Kae, M-18, son of Saw Moo Loo and (3) Saw Shu Loo, M-18, son of Saw Hsa Maung from Kaw Thay Doe village and 2 villagers (1) Naw Lo Paw, F-50, daughter of Saw Htoo Kha, and (2) Naw Mya Paw, F-21, daughter of Saw Wah from Klay Soe Khee village, Tan-ta-bin township, to carry military supplies to Bu-has-khee camp.

#### **Cases #941-944**

Names: 4 women, names not provided  
Date of Incident: 22/07/2004  
Place of Incident: Gar-mu-doe village, Than-daung Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC IB 26  
Human Rights Violation: Forced Labour/Portering

Troops from SPDC IB 26 demanded 4 female villagers and 4 male villagers of Gar-mu-doe village, Than-daung Township for carrying military supplies to Tha-aye-ha.

#### **Case #945-948**

Names: Naw Ha Mar, Naw Ka Shwe, Naw Ta Nee and Naw Kray Kray  
Date of Incident: 30/12/2003  
Place of Incident: Kaw-thay-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 124 and IB 92  
Human Rights Violation: Arrest and extortion

Troops from SPDC IB 124 and IB 92 arrested Kaw-thay-doe villagers, Tan-ta-bin township: (1) Naw Ha Mar, (2) Naw Ka Shwe, (3) Naw Ta Nee and (4) Naw Kray Kray while they were going to their betel nut plantations. The troops arrested them at Pwee-lor, tied them up and sent them to SPDC IB 92 battalion commander Win Min Htun, based at Haw-sha-day. These troops extorted from Saya Koo Lu 2,000 kyat, and they took Saw Pu Tu and Saw Htun May to another place, accusing them of having weapons.

#### **Case #949**

Name: Naw Mu Ra Paw  
Age: 27  
Date of Incident: 12/08/2006  
Place of Incident: Teh Nn Hta village, Kler Lwee Htoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops

Human Rights abuse: Attacks on civilians, forced displacement

I left my village on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2006 and arrived in the new camp on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2006. At that time, I gave birth and my child was only three days old. As long as I was living in my village, since I was a child I had to flee when the Burmese soldiers attacked. At that time my mother kept me on her back and we hid in the jungle and she always kept me quiet.

Now is my time to keep my child in front of me and escape. Because the Burmese troops came near our village and all of our villagers were afraid of those Burmese troops and left the village. We are afraid of them because if they see any of us in the village or outside the village they shot us to death without any reason. No questions asked. The situation was worse and worse because the Burmese troops made an offensive with ten Battalions into our village and so before they arrived, our village leader told us not to stay in the village. So we the villagers gathered together and left our village and went to Key Pu village. We had to walk for three days because the Burmese soldiers followed us, to kill us and so as we were escaping we also had to hide in the jungle. There was no water for us, no food and no medicine in the jungle. We had little of our rice but we could not cook during the day time because if the Burmese soldiers saw the flame or smoke they would launch their gun at us. The children were hungry and thirsty and crying. But we closed their mouth sometimes because the Burmese soldiers were very close to us. Then from Key Pu to the new camp we had to walk for eight days.

#### Case #950

Name: Naw Has Ku  
Age: 22  
Date of Incident: 12/08/2006  
Place of Incident: Nwar Lay Koe village, Mone Township  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights abuse: Attacks on civilians, forced displacement

I'm a teacher and was teaching in my village Nwar Lay Koe. There was a middle school up to 8 grades. There were 90 students who studied in this school. They came from other villages including some students from our village. This is the only middle school in this Mone Township. Since the SPDC started the offensive in 2005 October, we had to flee from them. We were afraid of them because when they entered the village they forced all of us, from old to young including students to work as porters. They asked us to carry heavy things for them. So at those times we had to close our school and work for them. So when we heard that the troops were coming closer to us, we left our school and ran from there. Sometimes when they saw us in the jungle while the villagers were finding vegetables, they shot them to death with out any reason. I had a new baby in July and when she was about 3 months old we had to flee from the SPDC. I was still weak and there was no food for me. I was also afraid of the troops and so my breast could not feed my child. We ran with a small basket and put some clothes in it. Then when we left our village and were hiding in the jungle, the SPDC troops came to our village and planted mines under our house, at the gate of Church and on the way of entering the village. Some of our Karen soldiers went there to pick up some clothes for us and they saw the landmines and they tried to take them out.

We the villagers went around our village to hide. We thought that we could go back to our village and so we didn't go from far from the place. But the situation was not like that. The SPDC troops burned down our farms and crops and nothing was left for us. If they saw any body outside the village or inside, they shot them to death. We worried about it, made an examination. After we finished the examination, we closed the school and we escaped and all the students, teachers and including the head master also escaped together. Then some of the students went back to their villages. Some of them followed us and they didn't meet with their parents until they reached the new camp. We escaped at night, cooking at night and hiding in the deep forest. The season is still raining and it was really hard for us as we have a

small child. There were a lot of insects which bit us and the children suffered a lot. We had a lot of problems on our way like no house to rest in, no food, no water, even though we had some money, we could not buy food because on the way all the villagers had suffered like us and some of their houses were burnt already. If we saw a house but then we could not enter it because we were afraid of the mines.

In our group, there were about 300 people who escaped and for women like me there were a lot of difficulties. We could not breastfeed because all our milk had dried up. We came across the villages like Gay blay koh, The na hta, Key pu, La er der, Ta kew so, Tha dah der and then reached the camp on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2006.

We were in the camp but it seems that we were in the jungle and we always told our children not to make noise. Sometimes we had nightmares, like we were under the trees but we were actually in the camp. After we arrived in the new camp, for a moment we felt free and got food and some warm clothes. But the SPDC troops are still close to us and we don't know about our future.

### **Case #951**

Name: Naw Mu Dah Paw  
Age: 8  
Date of Incident: 12/08/2006  
Place of Incident: Nwar Lay Koe village, Mone Township  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights abuse: Attacks on civilians, forced displacement

She left with her 3 brothers and her aunty (Lah Set Poe's mother). They just came on foot and she carried her own clothes. When she was interviewed she said "I came here with my aunty and left my mother because while we were in school, our teacher told us that we should get out now because the SPDC troops were close to us. So they packed some clothes for me and let me follow them. My mum works on a farm and she does not know where I am. I think she will also follow us soon because no one is at home or in the village.

### **Case #952-953**

Name: Naw Paw Lah Wah, Naw K'Brue Shee (and Saw K'Brue Say)<sup>25</sup>  
Age: 12, 7 (10)  
Date of Incident: 12/08/2006  
Place of Incident: Nwar Lay Koe village, Mone Township  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights abuse: Attacks on civilians, forced displacement

Naw Paw Lah Wah said – "We are living in the jungle and my parents worked hard for us to feed us. They had to carry heavy things and walk far distances to find food for us when their farm could not produce enough food for our family. It was about 2001 when I was 7 years old that both of them got sick. We didn't have medicines and my aunty found traditional medicines and gave it to them. But unfortunately both of them died in the same year and in the same month June, my mother first by two weeks. When my mother died, my youngest sister was only 7 months old and my aunty took care of us and my youngest sister was fed with cow's milk and sometimes with goat's milk. I had fled from the SPDC since I was in the cradle and my mother carried me all the time. Then when I was about 5 years old my mother had one son and with this son she had to flee. My aunty told me that my mother gave birth in the forest under the tree. Then when my mother got pregnant with my youngest sister she got sick and weak but she had to flee and carry us while my father carried our things. Now there

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<sup>25</sup> Only girls and women are counted in the Case list for this report.

is no more worry for them said my aunty. I was studying in grade 2 in Ngwar Lay Koh. Now we are in the new camp and I hope that I can go to school.”

#### **Case #954**

Name: Naw Wah Ye Paw  
Age: 20  
Date of Incident: 2<sup>nd</sup> week October 2006  
Place of Incident: Teh Na Hta village, Mone Township, Nyaunglebin District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights abuse: Attacks on civilians, forced displacement

I lived in The Na Hta village, Mone Township, Toungoo District. I escaped from the SPDC fighting and burning our houses, villages and our grain and farm. I was only in grade one because since I was born and until today, I experienced only war. So I helped my parents on the farm and when I was about 19 years old in 2005 I got married and my husband helped me the fields. We left our village in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October and went into the jungle to hide because if the SPDC troops saw us in the village or outside the village they would have shot us dead. There were many experiences before and during this offensive. So we were afraid of that and we also had other problems like no food, water and medicines. I was 4 months pregnant when I left my village. We could not go back to our village or our home because the SPDC troops entered into our village and planted landmines under our house and on the way to our village. So we escaped from there. Many of our villagers left their homes and they carried their babies of 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 months and hid in the jungle. We didn't have enough food, no clean water and it was cold and raining and so as I was 4 months pregnant it took one month on the way as we wandering in the wilderness. We hoped that we would have a chance to go back. But later on the offensive pushed us to leave our village and our place.

When I was in the jungle going here and there one day I slipped on the ground and it hurt me and after three days I lost the baby at 5 months. There were no medicines for me. In our group there was a medic who had trained in Mae Tao clinic and worked for 5 years. She went with us and she also had a 2 month old baby that escaped with her. Then on our way we met with a Karenni Army nurse and our medic asked for some medicine for me and he gave it to her. So our medic gave me an injection and something to drink. There was no water to swallow the medicine and they went to a far place to carry water for me. So after 5 days I recovered a little and then I followed the others. If I didn't get the medicine I think I would have died in the jungle because of bleeding and no medicines. So I thanked our medic and the Karenni medic who healed me in the jungle.

So I left my village in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October, 2006 I arrived at the new camp on 22<sup>nd</sup> November. It was very hard for me to walk. I was not like the others. I was weak and pale and not strong enough to walk. But the medic and other friends helped me and went with me and so I could reach the new place. The day on which I lost the baby was 15<sup>th</sup> November 2006 and then after 10 days I got to the new camp on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2006.

#### **Case #955**

Name: Naw Win Shwe  
Age: 35  
Date of Incident: 13/03/2006  
Place of Incident: Nwar Lay Koh, Mone Township Kler Lwee Htoo District  
Perpetrator: SPDC troops  
Human Rights abuse: Torture and Murder, Forced displacement

I was born in Aw Law Si village and stayed there until I was 25 years. Then I married in 1997 and went to Nwar Lay Koh Mone Township Kler Lwee Htoo District because of the military attacks. I had 4 children and the eldest one was 9 years old and the youngest was 5. We had to flee because we could not survive our life. We were faced with many problems like the SPDC taking away our belongings and burning down our house, our farm, our food and our grain. As we are farmers my husband worked hard to have food for our family. We were always moving. 2006 is an unlucky year for our family. We fled from our place because we heard that the SPDC troops made a heavy operation upon our Karen State and so we hid in the forest.

On 13<sup>th</sup> March 2006, my husband was arrested by the Burmese troops while he was coming back from the hill farm. We heard the gunshot and dared not go back to look for him. The Burmese soldiers brutally killed him by taking out his eyes, cutting his ears off and cutting out his mouth from his body. We heard his screams loudly because it was not too far from us. But we dared not go to that place. If we went then the SPDC would do the same to us as they did to my husband. So we fled from our house and we went outside our village and hid in the deep forest. Then the next day we went to Teh Na Hta village then to Pa Ta Hta so that we would be far from our village. My husband was 30 years old and he was only a villager not a Karen soldier. The SPDC troops shot him as a Karen soldier and killed him brutally.

As we went out from our village we also went far from our farm, because the SPDC troops went around our field and if they saw one of us they would have killed us or forced us to labour for them. This situation was in March 13<sup>th</sup> 2006 and so from the relocation side, from our hiding place we then moved from place to place and then came to the new camp. We were wandering for a month to reach the new place because the SPDC troops shot their guns and so we tried to escape from them and it took a long time. On our way it was rainy season and it was really hard for the children to walk or climb up the mountains. We didn't have enough food and so we had to share with each other. Sometimes the children were crying because they were afraid of the SPDC troops and sometimes they were thirsty and hungry and so they cried. But the elders stopped them crying because we were very close to the SPDC and if they cried loudly there would be a danger for others, so when there was some food they gave it to the children first.

I have four children, the oldest one is nine years old and the youngest is five years old. When they were in the village they attended school. After their father was killed by the SPDC the youngest son told me that when he becomes a young man he will join the Karen soldiers and take revenge on the SPDC for his father. I tried to explain him to go to school but he just told me that he wants to be a soldier. When we started our journey my husband was at the farm and worked for the whole day while we were in a hiding place and so after he was killed, I went on the journey with my 4 children. It is very dangerous and difficult for they were too small to walk or carry things. In the jungle they got sick and had diarrhoea. There were no medicines and no clean water. In our group there were about 14 families. Because of the situation, being left alone with small children I cried at night. I didn't want my children to see me while I was crying. Now we are in the camp and I feel that it is better than living in the village because we get many things from the camp. I hope that my children will have a chance to study in the camp.

#### **Case #956**

Name:	Ma Khin Thee Ta
Age:	25
Date of Incident:	29/11/2006
Place of Incident:	Anun Gwin village, Win yee Township, Dooplaya District
Perpetrator:	Thaung Hlaing from the company 3, Infantry Battalion 98 under the command of Company Commander Myo Min Than
Human Rights abuse:	Rape

It was about 7:30 pm on November 11, 2006. I was in my house and getting ready to sleep with my children. Suddenly one of the soldiers came to my house and pointed his gun at me and asked me to follow him. I was afraid of that soldier but he had a gun and it was night time and so I had to go with him. He took me from my village Anan Gwin to a place called Nyaing Chang Yee (Peace troops) and raped me badly. Then about 10:30 pm he released me to come back to my village.

#### **Additional reports from villagers:**

This SPDC soldier made a mistake which was to steal a villager's duck and he was afraid of punishment and he fled from his troops. He had gone to Ma Khin Thee Da's house to hide and he told his friends who came to him that if you punish me I will kill her. Then he took her outside her house. It was on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2006 and about 10:30pm she said that she was raped by that soldier Thaug Hlaing.

Then the next day when her husband knew that she was raped, he scolded his wife and blamed her. But the villagers and the head of the village tried to explain what had happened to her husband. Then the SPDC soldier Thaug Hlaing was captured by his troops on 3<sup>rd</sup> December and was reportedly sentenced to death. The commander told all of the villagers and the head of the village and to Ma Khin Thee Ta not to tell anybody and then gave her 150000 kyats (US \$ 135) and told her not to tell anyone. She did not want to take that money. But she was forced to take it, even though she didn't want it as she was afraid.

Her health situation was poor because of rape and her husband also scolded her many times and there was quarrelling between them. Some of the elders from the village came and explained to her husband that she was raped but he would not accept that she had been forced.

#### **Case #957**

Name:	Naw Ma Thin
Age:	48
Date of Incident:	2/3/02 and 18/3/02
Place of Incident:	Wah Thoe Ko village, Baw K'Lee Lay village, Taw Ta Htoo, Toungoo
Perpetrator:	IB (48) Major Khin Moug Sait and IB (53) Major Ko Lay
Human Rights abuse:	Forced Labour/Portering

It happened once on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 2002 and again on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2002. Infantry Battalion (48) Major Khin Moug Sait and Infantry Battalion Major Ko Lay forced Wah Thoe Ko villagers to carry rice for them from Kler Lar army camp to Nor Soe army camp then to Bu Has Kee army camp. They were also forced to carry their own food. Naw Ma Thin is poor and this year she only had enough rice for her family for six months. So her husband had to go to look for daily work in another place. She stayed with her children at home as her children were sick.

She then had to leave her sick children and go as a porter. She could not do anything to refuse being a porter for the Burmese troops. At that time she had to go twice within one month. She had to carry rice including her own food that weighed about 20 pounds. She had to go during battle, among landmines full of worry and fear and more than that she very much worried about her sick children back home. When she was a porter she saw the other women including young children and old women. The youngest was about 12 years old and the oldest was about 55.

Naw Ma Thin who is 48 years old said it is ten times including this time that she had been a porter. She always had to give porter fees about 600 baht sometimes up to 1,000 baht. More than that she had to be a spy for the Burmese troops in their camp. She had to deliver a letter from each army camp, providing them with the news. The SPDC troops

always came to Wah Thoe Ko village. Whenever they came they ordered us to give them chickens or pigs. If they did not give them they got very angry and grabbed the animals themselves as they liked.

Naw Ma Thin has faced and experienced these terrible things and she really needs help and hopes that this illegal government will be overthrown. She believes that unless the military is no longer in power the Karen villagers will never enjoy a peaceful life.

#### **Case #958**

Name: Naw Aye Hsa Paw  
Age: 31  
Date of Incident: 16/03/2006  
Place of Incident: Nwar Lay Koh village  
Perpetrator: SPDC Troops  
Human Rights abuse: Murder, Attacks on civilians and Landmines

I was born in Nyah Mu Kee but moved to Nwar Lay Koh. I got married at the age of 16 and had 3 children and they are about 9, 5 and 2. I was wandering for a month starting from March 16<sup>th</sup> 2006. It happened with me at the same time when one of my friend's husbands was killed by the SPDC troops. On the 16<sup>th</sup> March, we got news of the military attack. We had no rain coats with us because the Karen soldiers said if we bring them, it would be difficult for them. We just ran without knowing where and there was no medicine. Because of the weather, the bad situation and no medicines one of my child died during our flight and people just buried him without knowing if he had really died or not. I'm not sure if he died because his body was not cold and hard yet, but the Karen army told me not to worry that they would bury my child. At that time there were no medicines and it was the time of fighting and I'm not sure whether my child was dead or not. But there was no time and people, those who were with us told us to let it be and asked me to leave and so we urgently buried him and then moved to another place.

So I left that place Nya Mu Kee and escaped because the gunshots were very close to us and we were asked to leave urgently. At that time, everyone just tried to survive, it was very difficult. We couldn't take care of each other well. The leaders ordered us to move to Nwar Lay Koh because of the security situation and we came to the camp. While living around our area, villagers always have to flee and often stepped on the landmines which were planted around their houses and churches. From Nwar Lay Koh to Kae Pu, it took 3 days and we had to walk including night time with no candle light.

I could not remember days or months because since March we went around and hid in the jungle sometimes and climbed up the mountain to get far from the SPDC troops. When they went out from that area then we come closer to our place to go to our farm, because there was no food for us in the jungle. But if we heard that the troops came back to our area, then we fled. We were in the forest for about 6 months until we arrived at the new camp. When we got into the camp we were told that it was 21<sup>st</sup> November 2006.

There were about 200 people on the way and not enough food and water. But we shared with each other and we gave first to the old and to the children. Right now I am 7 months pregnant and I escaped with my baby since I was a month pregnant. I felt tired and miss my child who died. Now in the camp I think the rest of my children will have medicine to recover as they got cold and weak on the way.

#### **Case #959**

Name: Naw Say Paw  
Age: 38  
Date of Incident: 6/02/2006  
Place of Incident: Bawlake town, northern Karenni State

Perpetrator: Win Naing, the 1st Lieutenant of LIB 337, # 2 company  
Human Rights abuse: Rape and Murder

The wife of a former Burmese Army soldier was raped and killed by another Burmese Army soldier on 6th February, 2006 at Bawlake town, northern Karenni State

Naw Say Paw, 38 years old, was raped and killed by Win Naing, the 1st Lieutenant of LIB 337, and # 2 Company. After Lt Win Naing raped Naw Say Paw he stabbed her three times in the chest and cut her throat.

Naw Say Paw's husband, Sgt. Aung is a 39-year-old soldier who joined the Burma Army in 1987, serving in LIB 337 (commanded by Kyi Oo). At the time of the murder, he was at Rangoon at a teaching camp where he was a trainer of new soldiers. His wife Naw Say Paw was home alone in Bawlake town, northern Karenni State.

When he returned home, he learned of the murder and rape of his wife and then fled for his life. The Burma Army chased him but he fought them, wounding three soldiers and then fled to the Karenni Resistance. He ran away from his battalion on 5 February 2006 and arrived at the Karenni resistance area on 8 February 2006.

Sergeant Saw B Aung has one child, Noe Noe, who is now being looked after by his grandparents.

**NB** LIB 337 is the unit that has now replaced LIB 424 in Mawchi, southern Karenni State.

**Appendix 3 – Further reports of widespread Forced Labour and other human rights abuses across Toungoo District.**

**Total reported cases – 3,158+**

**2005 Reports - 31+ cases**

**Date:** 15/02/2005  
**Location:** Mae-tin-tai, Taung-gyi, Peh-taw-day, Sha-zee-bo, Ye-shan, Zee-pyu-gon and Taw-gon villages, Tan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District  
**Details:** Villagers including women and children were forced to construct an army camp at Yae-way, between Bon-ma-ti and Htee-lor, in Tan-ta-bin Township  
**Perpetrator:** SPDC Troops

**Date:** 28/11/2005  
**Names:** Naw Htoo Bler, Saw Lay Eh, Naw Moe, Saw Lar Toe, Saw Heh Du, Saw Po Si, Saw Rue Htoo, Saw Ta Peh Meh, Saw Doh Po Hen, Saw Doh Ywa, Saw Ta Poe Toe, Saw Eh Poe, Saw Sar Dam, Saw Naw Toe, Saw Hen Lee, Saw Sar ler Moo, Saw Law Doh, Naw Roe Sar Paw, Naw Pree Dee, Saw Ta Par War, Saw Lar Kyaw Mu, Saw Bwa Su Mu, Saw Sar Mi, Naw Jeh Ni, Saw Leh Mu, Naw Ta Yoe Mar, Saw Bweh, Saw Tada Po, Naw Ta Mu Mu, Naw Htoo Bler, Naw Apel.  
**Location:** Tan-ta-bin Township  
**Details:** In the morning, at about 9:00 am, Column 1 Commander Thaug Sein and Column 2 Commander Sint Naing from SPDC IB 75 based in Tan-ta-bin Township burnt down 25 houses in Si-daw-ko village. 25 families, a number headed by women lost their homes. After the burning, these troops planted M-14 landmines at the bottom of the front stairs of the Christian church. They arrested 6 villagers.  
**Perpetrators:** Column 1 Commander Thaug Sein and Column 2 Commander Sint Naing from SPDC IB 75, Tan-ta-bin Township

**2004 Reports - 2490 Cases**

**Date:** 14/03/2004  
**Location:** Baw-ga-li village, Kaw-soe-kho village, Wah-tho-kho village, Ler-kho village, Ka-plaw-doe village, Maw-Pa-doe village, Peh-kaw-doe village, Maw-koe-doe village, and Der-doe village, in Baw-ga-li area  
**Details:** 150 villagers were forced to construct a road from Na-soe to Bu-sa-khe. More over villagers' trucks in Baw-ga-li and Kaw-thay-doe area, travelling to Toungoo had to give various items to the troops of SPDC southern command head quarters as demanded.  
**Perpetrator:** Operation Command-1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters

**Date:** 2004  
**Location:** Twenty Miles village, Thu-ger-doe village and Htee-ta-pu village in the Twenty Miles village area  
**Details:** 75 villagers were forced to serve in the people's militia  
**Perpetrator:** Operation command-1 of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters

**Date:** 15/03/2004  
**Location:** Baw-ga-li area  
**Details:** 150 villagers were forced to clear bushes and landmines along the Kaw-thay-doe - Ba-hsa-khe motor road, bringing with them their own food supplies  
**Perpetrator:** Operation command-1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters

**Date:** 17/03/2004  
**Location:** Baw-ga-li, Ler-ko, Ku-plaw-doe, Peh-kaw-doe, Kaw-soe-kho, Der-doe and Maw-pah-doe villages  
**Details:** 102 villagers were forced to construct a road to Bu-has-khe  
**Perpetrator:** Operation command-1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters

**Date:** 1/04/2004  
**Location:** Baw-ga-li village  
**Details:** 41 villagers were forced to carry supplies for the army from Baw-ga-li to Kaw-thay-doe, Naw-soe and Bu-has-khee  
**Perpetrator:** Operation command-1 commander Khin Soe of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters

**Date:** 20/04/2004  
**Location:** Klaw-mee-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township  
**Details:** 60 villagers were forced to carry food supplies from Pa-let-wa to Klaw-mee-doe  
**Perpetrator:** Bo Lin Lin Aung of SPDC LIB 439 based at Klaw-mee-doe camp

**Date:** 13/05/2004  
**Location:** Baw-gali area  
**Details:** 150 villagers were forced to carry their own food supplies enough for 2 days and to work at Baw-gali army camp  
**Perpetrator:** Acting Operation Commander of Operation Command 1, Aung Kyaw Htay

**Date:** 17/05/2004  
**Location:** Baw-gali area  
**Details:** 130 villagers were forced to carry military supplies to Tha-aye-hta camp. The next day Bo Hlaing Win Tint of Klaw-mee-doe camp and Klaw-mee-doe camp commander Yin Soe demanded from each household of Ler-kla-doe and Klaw-mee-doe villages to bring one giant bamboo each to Klaw-mee-doe army camp  
**Perpetrator:** Acting Operation Commander of Operation Command 1, Aung Kyaw Htay

**Date:** 18/05/2004  
**Location:** Hkeh-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township  
**Details:** 20 villagers were forced to construct Klaw-mee-doe army camp.  
**Perpetrator:** Bo Hlaing Win Tint of Klaw-mee-doe camp and Klaw-mee-doe Camp commander, Yin Soe

**Date:** 1/06/2004  
**Location:** Taw-bya-gyi, Leik-pya-gyi, Maung-nwe-gyi and Kun-daing-gyi village tracts

Details: **400 villagers** were forced to carry food supplies from Ler-hgi-kho-doe-ka to Kler-pa-hti camp, for SPDC IB 39.  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC IB 124, led by Bo Kyaw Za Ya based at Than-daung Toen

**Date:** **19/07/2004**  
Location: Sha-zee-bo, Ye-shan, Taw-gon and Zee-pyu-gon villages  
Details: **59 villagers** were forced to construct an army camp.  
Perpetrator: About 30 troops from SPDC IB 73 led by Bo Myo Naing

**Date:** **22/03/2004**  
Location: Baw-gali, Kaw-soe-kho, Wah-tho-kho, Ler-kho, Klay-soe-khee, Kaw-thay-doe, Der-doh, Maw-koe-doe, Peh-kaw-doe, Ku-leh-doe and Maw-pah-doe, villages in Tan-ta-bin Township  
Details: **1000 villagers** were forced to carry army food supplies from Ta-aye-hta place of Baw-gali to Kyee-chaung army camp. Moreover, they were ordered to search for landmines in front of the camp and threatened to burn down the villages and plantations, if a mine exploded.  
Perpetrator: Operation Commander, Khin Maung Oo of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters

**Date:** **12/04/2004**  
Location: Baw-gali village, Kaw-thay-doe village, Kaw-soe-kho village, Maw-pah-doe village and Khu-pler-doe village  
Details: **147 villagers** including women and children were forced to bring with them their own food supplies and to clear Tha-aye-hta motor road. The troops burned the forest and as a result many villagers' plantation were burned and destroyed. On that day Operation Commander, Khin Maung Oo ordered trucks from Kaw-thay-doe, Baw-gali and Kaw-soe-kho villages to transport supplies to Tha-aye-hta.  
Perpetrator: The No. 2 Operation Command Commander, Khin Maung Oo of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters based at Baw-gali

**2003 Reports - 257 cases**

**Date:** **2/06/2003**  
Location: Kaw-thay-doe and Baw-ga-li villages, Tan-ta-bin Township  
Details: **250 villagers** including children were forced to carry food supplies for the army from Baw-ga-li village to The-aye-hta and Wah-soe.  
Perpetrator: The No. 2 Operation Command Commander, Khin Maung Oo of SPDC Southern Command Headquarters based at Baw-gali

**Date:** **30/10/2003**  
Location: Hkeh-doe village, Tan-ta-bin Township  
Details: **7 villagers** both men and women were forced to work in Klaw-mee-doe army camp  
Perpetrator: Bo Aung Nyunt Win from SPDC IB 73, based at Klaw-mee-doe village

**2002 Reports - 320 Cases**

**Date:** **23/09/2002-29/9/2002**  
Location: Khone-htaing, Leik-pya-gyi, Leik-pya-galay and Ta-wah-lor-khee village tract

Details: **320 villagers** were forced to carry military food supplies from Thandaung to Day-lor Bridge  
Perpetrator: The SPDC battalion IB 124

**2001 Reports - 60 Cases**

Date: 30/12/2001  
Location: Ber-gor-doe village  
Details: **60 villagers** were forced to carry supplies every day to Tha-aye-ta place near Maw-chi motor road.  
Perpetrator: Troops from SPDC LIB 344, based at Baw-ga-li village

## **Appendix 4: KWO- Aims of the organisation**

### **Karen Women's Organisation**

The Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) was formed in 1949 with the aim of supporting and organising women's contribution to the Karen struggle for freedom, democracy and equality. Due to effects of the civil war in Burma, the KWO activities and its development were restricted.

In 1985, the KWO held a congress and reorganised from the central to the grass roots level. KWO is a founding member of the Women's League of Burma (WLB), formed by women's organisations from the Burma border areas in 1999. The KWO is happy to participate actively within the WLB to work towards greater unity between ethnic minorities.

The majority of KWO's work is carried out in refugee camps and inside Burma in IDP areas. KWO has a committee in each district, which is assisted and supported by three Resource Centres. Staffed by representatives from the districts, the Resource Centres provide essential support for the Camp Committees including proposal writing for program funding, facilitation of communication between camp and IDP committees, donors and local NGO's, and a venue for trainings and workshops. This year, KWO has focused on improving the documentation skills of its members. Through various workshops, such as International Criminal Court law and fact-finding training, members learnt how to record, interview and verify the cases of women from IDP areas and the camps. By gathering evidence of State violence against the most vulnerable members of the community, KWO is able to inform and lobby the local and international community for change. In turn, the Resource Centres report to the KWO Executive Committee, who meets quarterly to review progress and discuss future plans.

Today, KWO has over 30,000 members including women from IDP areas inside Burma, the refugee camps along the border, and from overseas, in countries such as Canada, Australia, Germany and USA.

### **Objectives of the KWO**

- Assist women in the endeavour to be free from all forms of oppression.
- Promote and empower women in all spheres of life, including education and general living standards.
- Encourage women to participate in the struggle for freedom, democracy and equality.
- Develop women's knowledge, ability and skills, including political and all skills.
- Achieve rights of women and equal status with men.
- Maintain and promote Karen culture and tradition.