

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME HEADDQUARTERS KAREN NATIONAL UNION KAWTHOOLEI

Monthly KNU Report on Human Rights Violations in Karen State, Burma (January 2010)

Summary

The present report, prepared by the Karen National Union (KNU)¹, covers human rights violations perpetrated by the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC)² army and its proxy, the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA)³ in Eastern Burma, in January 2010. In this report, Karen state means the present SPDC-defined Karen State, some parts of Pago (Pegu) Division and Taninthayi (Tenasserim) Division.

The Burmese military dictatorship in its war against the KNU is targeting Karen civilians in Karen state, Eastern Burma. The United Nations (UN) has described human rights violations by the military junta in Karen State as war crimes and crimes against humanity. This human rights update highlights some of the abuses, mainly *murder*, *forced labor*, *violence against women*, *extortion*, *pillage*, *and village attack and destruction*, based on information collected in the 7 districts of the KNU. This report is far from being comprehensive as there are large parts of Karen State where the KNU is unable to collect data on human rights abuses.

During this period, the predominant forms of human rights violations perpetrated by the SPDC and DKBA troops were forced labor and extortion. The 818 villagers and another unknown number were subjected to unpaid forced labor. The SPDC and DKBA troops extorted 1,470 bamboo poles, 42,600 pleats of roofing leaves, 270,000 Kyat (276.92 USD) and an unspecified quantity of timber from

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¹ The KNU was officially founded on the 5th of February 1947 by merging the four Karen organizations, namely the Karen National Association (KNA), the Karen Central Organization (KCO), the Buddhist Karen National Association (BKNA) and the Karen Youth Organization (KYO), to unify the Karen people's struggle for their rights.

² The SPDC is the military dictatorship of Burma.

³ The DKBA, a splinter group from the KNU, was founded in January 1995 and is a proxy of the SPDC. P.O Box 22

villagers. Other forms of human rights violations include, but not limited to, 1 rape, 3 murders and the destruction of 11 houses, 1 school, 1 major irrigation system and 58 farms.

The KNU hopes that the present report will assist the international community in its endeavor to ensure the implementation of the aims and objectives of the international bill of rights – i.e. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – and of subsequent various other human rights agreements. Specifically, it hopes that this report will assist the international community in its effort to bring about a social order that respects, promotes, and protects universal human rights in Burma, where various ethnic groups reside. As a democratic organization genuinely committed to peace, freedom, justice, democracy, human rights and federalism, the KNU is also willing and ready to cooperate with the world community and at the same time, welcomes its cooperation in this regard.

Word and Abbreviation: KNU = Karen National Union (Political wing of the Karen resistance); KNLA = Karen National Liberation Army (Military wing of the Karen resistance); SPDC = State Peace and Development Council (Military dictatorship of Burma); DKBA = Democratic Kayin Buddhist Army (A puppet army of the SPDC); MOC = Military Operations Command, IB = Infantry Battalion, LIB = Light Infantry Battalion, Baht = Name of Thai currency; Kyat = Name of Burmese currency; Viss = 1.6 Kg; A Pyi of rice = 2 Kg; A Tin of rice = 16 Kg or 4 gallons in volume; A Basket of rice = 32 Kg or 8 gallons in volume; A sack of rice = 48 Kg.

Key abuses:

1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder

• 3 villagers were killed and 1 wounded.

2. Extortion

- 42,600 pleats of roofing leaves were demanded.
- 1,470 bamboo poles were demanded.
- 270,000 Kyat (approximately 276.92 USD) were extorted.
- An unspecified quantity of timber was demanded.

3. Forced labor

• The 818 villagers and another unknown number were subjected to forced labor.

4. Pillage

• 12 tins of rice, 50 Viss of salt, 10 Viss of cooking oil, 15 Viss of fish-paste, 2 Viss of long beans, 1 gold ring, 13,000 Kyat, 7 ducks, 13 chicken, 2 goats, 1 fishing net, 1 hammock, 1 machete, and 1 Karen traditional basket were looted from villagers.

5. Village attack and destruction

- 10 baskets of paddy were burnt.
- 11 houses, 1 school and 3 hut-cum-barns were burnt down.
- 1 major irrigation system and 58 farms were destroyed.
- 1 house was damaged.

6. Violence against women

• 1 woman was raped.

7. Other forms of human rights violations

- 11 villages were forced to buy 1,100 lottery-tickets.
- Restriction of movement, physical abuse, etc.

1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder

Innocent civilians in Karen State, Eastern Burma, are often arbitrarily arrested, tortured, wounded or killed by SPDC or DKBA troops for no reason. While some were tortured or killed on accusation of working for or hiding KNU/KNLA personnel, others were simply killed by shooting on sight. During this month, 3 villagers were killed by SPDC troops, which is the violation of one of the fundamental human rights, being the right to life. While two of the three killings took place in Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District, the other one took place in Toungoo (Taw Oo) District. In Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District, 1 villager was also wounded by DKBA troops. For details, see the following situation reports and table on arbitrary arrest, torture and murder.

Toungoo (Taw Oo) District

On 19 January 2010, SPDC troops, from LIB-427 under MOC-7 and based in Nau-soe army camp, shot dead Saw Htoo Nay Wah of Khaw-du village, aged 30, son of Saw Maung Shwe Khin, decapitated him and took his head to their base. On the same day, the same troops burnt to destroy10 baskets of paddy owned by Naw Kay Lay of Khaw-du-htoe village. (Also see 5. Village attack and destruction)

Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District

• On 17 January 2010, at 13:00 hours, SPDC troops from MOC-10 entered Kheh-der village, Kyaukkyi (Ler Doh) Township area of KNLA Brigade 9 and shot at the villagers, killing Saw Mya Kaw Htoo, aged 47. After the shooting, they burnt down 11 houses and 1 school at 14:15 hours. After burning down Kheh-der village, LIB-367 under MOC-10, on January 19, 2010, at 12:03 hours, entered Oo-keh-khee village and shot at the villagers, killing villager Saw Eh Moo. Saw Eh Moo is survived by his wife and 6 children. (Also see 5. Village attack and destruction)

Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District

• On 1 January 2010, DKBA troops led by Maung Nyo Shwe came to Kaw-ka-thaw village and shot at the villagers, injuring villager Saw Dar Lu from Ah-kyu village, aged 32, as a bullet went through his palm. Subsequently, they started shooting at the wall of a house owned by Thramu Ma Ohn Shwe, aged 28, in Kaw-ka-thaw village. (Also see 5. Village attack and destruction)

TABLE 1: Statistics on arbitrary arrest, torture and murder

No.	Name of victim	Age	Report	Report	Perpetrator	Location	Remark
1	Saw Htoo Nay Wah	30	Killed		LIB-427	Khaw-du village,	He was
					under MOC-	Toungoo District	decapitated
					7		
2	Saw Mya Kaw Htoo	47	Killed		SPDC MOC-	Kheh-der village,	
					10	Nyaunglaybin	
						District	
	Saw Eh Moo	-	Killed		LIB-367	Oo-keh-khee,	Survived by his
					under MOC-	Nyaunglaybin	wife and 6
					10	District	children
3	Saw Dar Lu	32		Injured	DKBA led by	Kaw-ka-thaw,	A bullet went
					Maung Nyo	Kawkareik	through his palm
					Shwe	District	
Subto	Subtotal 3		3	1	7		
Gran	d total		4				

2. Extortion

Extortion is one of the two most dominant forms of human rights violations virtually talking place daily in the 7 districts of the KNU. During this period, extortion of pleats of roofing leaves⁴, bamboo poles, money, food and timber took place in Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District, Toungoo (Taw Oo) District, Papun (Mu Traw) District and Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District. However, the majority of the cases took place in Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District, and the principal perpetrators were the DKBA troops, belonging to a proxy army of SPDC. 42,600 pleats of roofing leaves, 1,470 bamboo poles, 270,000 Kyat, 3 Viss of chicken, an unknown quantity of timber and an unspecified number of loh⁵ leaves were extorted from villagers. For detailed information, see the following situation reports and table on extortion.

Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District

⁴ Roofing leaves are a special type of leaves native to tropical countries, and they are known in Karen as *La-terr* and in Burmese as *In-pet*. Using shaved bamboo, these leaves are woven into pleats of roofing leaves, approximately 6 and a half feet long.

⁵ *Loh* is a type of palm tree native to tropical countries, and its leaves are used for roofing. *Loh* leaves are very wide and resemble the leaves of toddy palms.

- On 1 January 2010, Kyaw Min from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded 1,500 pleats of roofing leaves from Naw-ber-baw village and 1,000 pleats from Lar-kyoe-khaw-hti village, Bi-lin Township, and ordered the villagers to deliver them at Ka-ter-ti motor road by January 2, 2010.
- On 10 January 2010, Poe Law Eh from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded 2,000 pleats of roofing leaves from Pa-dut-daung village and 1,500 pleats from See-koe and Nyar-hsu-hta villages for the construction of a military camp in Pa-dut-daung. At the same time, he demanded 1,000 pleats of roofing leaves from Tar-u-khee village and 2,000 pleats from Tar-u-ni village, and ordered the villagers to deliver them at Taung-tat military camp in Ohn-taw.
- Maung Chit Thu from the DKBA Brigade 999 is setting up his army camp in Kyeh-gaw-hta village, Mae-lay-khee village tract, Kyaikhto Township. He has demanded timber from Mae-naw-gaw-hta, Bi-lin Township for the construction of structures and ordered that the timber should be sent to him by January 21, 2010.
- On 13 January 2010, Adjutant Sein Aung from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded pleats of roofing leaves from Mae-naw-thur village tract: (1) 500 pleats from Mae-naw-thur-khee, (2) 1,000 pleats from Peh-wa-hta, (3) 1,000 pleats from Khaw-htee-khee, (4) 1,000 pleats from Khaw-htee-hta, (5) 500 pleats from Paw-gee-khee, (6) 2,500 pleats from Pet-let-noh, and (7) 1,000 pleats from Noh-kheh, which is 7,5000 pleats in total. He ordered the villagers to deliver them to Nut-kyi by March 1, 2010.
- On 14 January 2010, Adjutant Sein Aung from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded pleats of roofing leaves from villages in Pa-yar-raw village tract, Bi-lin Township: (1) 3,000 pleats from Lay-kay, (2) 2,000 pleats from Ler-khlaw, (3) 1,000 pleats from Pa-yar-raw, (4) 1,000 pleats from Thoo-ka-hbee, and (5) 1,000 pleats from Ler-poe. He ordered the villagers to deliver them to Ohn-taw by February 1, 2010.
- On 18 January 2010, Adjutant Sein Aung from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded 1,000 shingles of roofing leaves from Mae-naw-gaw-hta and 3,000 shingles from Lar-kyaw-hta in Bi-lin Township, and ordered the villagers to deliver them to Nut-kyi village by March 1, 2010.
- On 18 January 2010, Captain Khin Myint Lwin, the camp commander of Ta-paw military camp of LIB-706, demanded 500 *Wa-mae*⁶ bamboo poles in Ha-ta-ret village tract, Pa-an Township, and ordered the villagers to deliver them to Ta-paw army camp by January 22, 2010.

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⁶ Wa-mae is the Karen name for a type of bamboo.

- On 19 January 2010, Adjutant Sein Aung from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded pleats of roofing leaves from Htee-pha-doh-hta village tract, Bi-lin Township: (1) 2,500 pleats of roofing leaves from Htee-pha-doh-hta village, (2) 1,000 pleats from Kawk-poe-kho, (3) 1,000 pleats from Htawt-klawt-hta village, (4) 1,000 pleats from Htee-pha-doh-khee, and (5) 1,000 pleats from Laykhaw-hti. He ordered the villagers to deliver them to Taung-tat army camp by January 19, 2010.
- On 20 January 2010, Adjutant Sein Aung from the DKBA Brigade 333 demanded pleats of roofing leaves for the renovation of his army camp and for the households of his troops: (1) 1,500 pleats from Ha-ta-ret village tract and (2) 1,500 pleats from Ta-kaw-boe village tract. He ordered the villagers to deliver them to Law-bu army camp by January 22, 2010.
- On 28 January 2010, Company Commander Myo Nyunt from LIB-206 demanded 1 Viss of chicken from Dar Koot of Net-paw-kho village and 2 Viss of chicken from Saw Maw Kyoo of Wa-bu village in Thanton Township.

Toungoo (Taw Oo) District

- On 7 January 2010, SPDC troops, from IB-20 and based in Shar-si-bo, Htan-ta-bin Township, ordered Shar-si-bo villagers to cut 100 bamboo poles and deliver them to them for the construction of their army camp.
- On 25 January 2010, SPDC LIB-421, under MOC-7 and based in Klaw-mee-der, ordered Klaw-mee-der villagers to cut 70 four-yard-long *Wa-doh*⁷ bamboo poles for the renovation of their army camp. At the same time, they imposed restriction on the movement of the villagers of Klaw-mee-der, Hoo-mu-der, and Ler-klah-der by ordering them to get testimonials from them before they go to work outside their villages, and to come back and sleep in their respective villages after sunset. If the villagers do not comply with the order, they will be shot dead on sight. (*Also see 2. Other forms of human rights violations*)
- On 28 January 2010, SPDC LIB-261, under MOC-7 and based in Play-hsa-lo army camp, forced each household in Play-hsa-lo village, Htan-ta-bin Township to cut 3 *loh* leaves and deliver them to them.

Papu (Mu Traw) District

On 15 January 2010, Maung Kyi, the commander of DKBA security battalion, demanded 200 bamboo poles and 2,000 pleats of roofing leaves from Mae-nyu and Mae-khu villages, and 600

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⁷ Wa-doh is the Karen name for giant bamboo. In Burmese, it is known as Wa-boe-wah.

bamboo poles and 2,600 pleats of roofing leaves from Htee-doh-hta, Do-mu and Mae-khu-khee villages, and ordered the villagers to deliver them to Ta-ri-hta where Bo Maung Kyi is based.

Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District

- On 26 January 2010, DKBA Platoon Commander Di Boe from Battalion 901 extorted (1) 50,000 Kyat from Ka-toe-hta village, (2) 50,000 Kyat from Au-ler village and (3) 100,000 Kyat from Kya-ka-wa village in Kawkareik Township.
- On 29 January 2010, Pah Na Kya, under the command of Saw Thoo Ler of DKBA Battalion 907, demanded 70,000 Kyat from Kya-ka-wa villagers who requested anonymity.

TABLE 2: Statistics on extortion

No.	Name of person	Items	Number of	Perpetrator	Township	Remark
	or village	extorted	unit		and/or dicricts	
1	Naw-ber-baw	Pleats of	1,500	Kyaw Min	Bi-lin	To be delivered
	Lar-kyoe-khaw- hti	roofing leaves	1,000	from the DKBA Brigade 333	Township, Thaton District	to Ka-ter-ti motor road
2	Pa-dut-daung See-Koe and Nyar-hsu-hta	Pleats of roofing leaves	2,000 1,500	Poe Law Eh from the DKBA Brigade 333	Thaton District	For the construction of a military camp
	Tar-u-khee Tar-u-ni	Pleats of roofing leaves	1,000 2,000	Poe Law Eh from the DKBA Brigade333	Thaton District	To be delivered to Taung-tat army camp based in Ohn- taw
3	Mae-naw-gaw-hta	Timber	Unknown	DKBA Brigade 999	Kyaikhto Township, Thaton District	For the construction of an army camp in Kyeh-gaw-hta village
4	Mae-naw-thur-khee Peh-wa-hta Khaw-htee-khee Khaw-htee-hta Paw-gee-khee Pet-let-noh Noh-kheh	Pleats of roofing leaves	500 1,000 1,000 1,000 500 2,500 1,000	Adjutant Sein Aung from the DKBA Brigade 333	Mae-naw-thur village tract, Thaton District	To be delivered to Nut-kyi village

5	Lav lav	Pleats of	2 000	Adiutont	Do vion movi	To be delivered
3	Lay-kay		3,000	Adjutant	Pa-yar-raw	
	Ler-khlaw	roofing	2,000	Sein Aung	village tract,	to Ohn-taw
	Pa-yar-raw	leaves	1,000	from the	Thaton	
	Thoo-ka-hbee		1,000	DKBA	District	
	Ler-poe		1,000	Brigade 33		
6	Mae-naw-gaw-hta	Pleats of	1,000	Adjutant	Thaton	To be delivered
		roofing		Sein Aung	District	to Nut-kyi
	Lar-kyaw-hta	leaves	3,000	from the		
				DKBA		
				Brigade 333		
7	Ha-ta-ret	Bamboo	500	Captain Khin	Pa-an	To be delivered
		poles		Myint Lwin,	Township	to Ta-paw army
				the	Thaton	camp
				commander	District	
				of Ta-paw		
				military	\wedge	
				camp of	* *	
				LIB-706.		
8	Htee-pha-doh-hta	Pleats of	2,500	Adjutant	Bi-lin	To be delivered
	Kawt-poe-kho	roofing	1,000	Sein Aung	Township,	to Taung-tat
	Htawt-klawt-hta	leaves	1,000	from the	Thaton	army camp
	Htee-pha-doh-		1,000	DKBA	District	
	khee			Brigade 333		
	Lay-khaw-hti		1,000	>		
9	Ha-ta-ret village	Pleats of	1,500	Adjutant	Thaton	To be delivered
	tract	roofing		Sein Aung	District	to Law-bu army
	Ta-kaw-boe	leaves	1,500	from the		camp
	village tract	, 4		DKBA		
				Brigade 333		
10	Dar Koot of Net-	Chicken	1 Viss	Company	Thaton	
	paw-kho village			commander	Township,	
	Saw Maw Kyoo	Chicken	2 Viss	Myo Nyunt	Thaton	
	of Wa-bu village			from LIB-	District	
				206		
11	Shar-si-bo	Bamboo	100	Troops from	Toungoo	For the
	7	poles		IB-20	District	construction of
						the military
						camp
12	Klaw-mee-der	Four-yard-	70	LIB-421	Toungoo	For the
		long		under MOC-	District	renovation of
	y	Bamboo		7		their army camp
		poles				
13	Play-hsa-lo	Loh leaves	3 leaves each	LIB- 261	Htan-ta-bin	
		(similar to	household	under MOC-	Township,	

		of toddy			District	
		palms)				
14	Mae-nyu and	Bamboo	200	Maung Kyi,	Papun District	To be delivered
	Mae-khu	poles		the		to Bo Maung
		Pleats of	2,000	commander		Kyi's base in
		roofing		of DKBA		Ta-ri-hta
		leaves		security		
	Htee-doh-hta, Do-	Bamboo	600	battalion.		
	mu, Mae-khu-	poles				
	khee	Pleats of	2,600			
		roofing				
		leaves				
15	Ka-toe-hta	Money	50,000	DKBA	Kawkareik	
	Au-ler	Money	50,000	Platoon	District	
	Kya-ka-wa	Money	100,000	Commander Di Boe from		
	Itya ka wa	Wildlie	100,000	Battalion 901		
16	Kya-ka-wa	Money	70,000	Pah Na Kya	Kawkareik	
10	Kya-Ka-wa	Wioney	70,000	from the	District	
				DKBA	District	
				Battalion 907		
Tota	Cotal (pleats of roofing leaves) 42,600			Note: each household in Play-hsa-lo village was		
Tota	l (bamboo poles)		1,470	forced to provide 3 <i>loh</i> leaves, and Mae-naw-		
Tota	Total (money) 270,000 Kyat			gaw-hta had to provide an unspecified quantity of		
Tota	ıl (chicken)		3 Viss	timber.		

3. Forced labor

Unpaid forced labor is another most dominant form of human rights violations taking place in Karen State. Villagers are forced to transport supplies, clear landmines, build barracks, bunkers, roads, bridges, etc. virtually every day. For the month of January 2010, forced labor mainly took place in Toungoo (Taw Oo) District. The 818 villagers were subjected to forced labor, in addition to another unknown number. Of the 818 villagers, 184 were female, 251 were male, and the gender of the rest was unknown. All these villagers were forced to transport supplies, military or otherwise, and the perpetrator was the SPDC. For detailed information, see the following situation reports and table on forced labor.

Toungoo (Taw Oo) District

 On 1 January 2010, SPDC troops, from MOC-7 and based in Klaw-mee-der, forced 20 female and 10 male Klaw-mee-der villagers to transport their food supplies from Pa-let-wa army camp to Klaw-mee-der army camp. On the same day, Kyaw Aye, the commander of MOC-7 and based in Kler-la, forced one person from each household in Kler-la, Kaw-thay-der, Kau-soe-kho and Klay-soe-khee villages to transport food supplies from Koe-day to Tha-aye-hta army camp.

- On 4 January 2010, SPDC troops, from MOC-7 and based in Klaw-mee-der, Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township, forced 30 female and 40 male Klaw-mee-der villagers to transport supplies from Pa-let-wa to Klaw-mee-der army camp.
- On 5 January 2010, the same SPDC troops, from MOC-7 and based in Klaw-mee-der, forced 40 male and 30 female Klaw-mee-der villagers, 40 male Maw-pah-der villagers and 18 others arrested on the way, to transport their food supplies from Pa-let-wa to Klaw-mee-der army camp.
- On 8 January 2010, Kyaw Aye, the commander of MOC-7, forced 80 Peh-kaw-der villagers, 30 Maw-koe-der villagers, 30 Der-doh villagers and 10 Naw-thay-der villagers to transport supplies from Maw-koe-der military camp to Kler-la military base, in Daw-pha-kho Township.
- On 9 January 2010, SPDC LIB-424 led by Htun Htun Naing forced 58 villagers from Peh-kaw-der, 30 from Maw-koe-der, 20 from Der-doh and 7 from Naw-thay-der to transport food supplies from Kler-la to Maw-koe-der military camp.
- On 11 January 2010, Battalion Commander Htun Htun Naing, from LIB-424 and based in Maw-koe-der, forced one person from each household in Maw-koe-der village, Daw-pha-kho Township to build structures in Maw-koe-der military camp.
- On 11 January 2010, SPDC troops, from LIB-421 under MOC-7 and based in Klaw-mee-der, Htan-ta-bin Township, forced 30 female and 40 male Klaw-mee-der villagers to transport supplies for them from Pa-let-wa to Klaw-mee-der military camp.
- On 12 January 2010, SPDC LIB-261, under MOC-7 and based in Play-hsa-lo, forced 2 female and 5 male Plaw-baw-der villagers, 30 female and 27 male Play-hsa-lo villagers, 10 female and 10 male Yer-lo villagers, and 15 female and 5 male Lay-goh-lo-baw-pha villagers to transport supplies from Yu-lo area to Play-hsa-lo military camp.
- On 15 January 2010, SPDC troops, from LIB-261 under MOC-7 and based in Play-hsa-lo military camp, Htan-ta-bin Township, forced 11 female and 24 male Play-hsa-lo villagers, 2 female and 5 male Yer-lo villagers, and 4 female and 5 male Plaw-baw-der villagers to transport supplies for them from Yu-lo area to Play-hsa-lo military camp.
- On 23 January 2010, SPDC troops from MOC-7 forced 100 Klay-soe-khee villagers to transport cooking oil and other food supplies for them to Tha-aye-hta.

• On 28 January 2010, SPDC IB-264 led by Nyunt Hlaing forced villagers to transport rice, cooking oil and other food supplies for them from Phar-der-kah to Kher-weh army camp. The villages subjected to forced labor were:

1.	Kher-weh	100 sacks of rice
2.	Ka-thaw-bwe	50 sacks of rice
3.	Thu-geh-der	40 sacks of rice
4.	Htee-ta-bu	40 sacks of rice
5.	Khu-thay-der	40 sacks of rice
6.	Khau-lau-kah	30 sacks of rice
7.	Sa-bah-law-khee	30 sacks of rice

8. Ler-gee-kho-der-kah
9. Ler-gee-kho-der-kho
40 sacks of rice and 10 tins of cooking oil
40 sacks of rice and 10 tins of cooking oil

TABLE 3: Statistics on forced labor

No.	Name of village	Number of villagers		Perpetrator	Township and/or District	Remark
		Male	Female			
1	Klaw-mee-der	10	20	MOC-7	Toungoo District	To transport food supplies from Pa-let- wa military camp to Klaw-mee-der military camp
	Kler-la	Unknown		Kyaw Aye,	Toungoo District	To transport food
	Kaw-thay-der	_	from each	the		supplies from Koe-
	Kau-soe-kho	household	l in the 4	commander		day to Tha-aye-hta
	Klay-soe-khee	villages)		of MOC-7.		military camp
2	Klaw-mee-der	40	30	MOC-7	Htan-ta-bin Township, Toungoo District	To transport supplies from Pa-let-wa to Klaw-mee-der military camp
3	Klaw-mee-der	40	30	MOC-7	Toungoo District	To transport food
	Maw-pah-der Unknown	40	-			supplies from Pa-let- wa to Klaw-mee-der military camp
4	Peh-kaw-der	80		Kyaw Aye,	Daw-pha-kho	To transport things
•	Maw-koe-der	30		the	Township, Toungoo	from Maw-koe-der
	Der-doh	30		commander	District	military camp to Kler-
	Naw-thay-der	10		of MOC-7.		la military camp
5	Peh-kaw-der	58		Htun Htun	Toungoo District	To transport food
	Maw-koe-der	30		Naing from	_	supplies from Kler-la
	Der-doh	20		LIB-424		to Maw-koe-der

	Naw-thay-der	7				military camp	
6	Maw-koe-der	Unknown		Htun Htun	Daw-pha-kho	For construction of	
		(1person	from each	Naing,	Township,	structures in Maw-	
		household	l in the	Battalion	Toungoo District	koe-der military camp	
		village)		Commander			
				of LIB-424.		_	
7	Klaw-mee-der	40	30	LIB-421	Htan-ta-bin	To transport supplies	
				under	Township, Toungoo	from Pa-let-wa to	
				MOC-7	District	Klaw-mee-der	
						military camp	
8	Plaw-baw-der	5	2	LIB-261	Toungoo District	To transport supplies	
	Play-hsa-lo	27	30	under		from Yu-lo area to	
	Yer-lo	10	10	MOC-7		Play-hsa-lo military	
	Lay-goh-lo-baw-	5	15		A *	camp	
	pha					,	
9	Play-hsa-lo	24	11	LIB-261	Htan-ta-bin	To transport supplies	
	Yer-lo	5	2	under	Township, Toungoo	from Yu-lo area to	
	Plaw-baw-der	5	4	MOC-7	District	Play-hsa-lo military	
						camp	
10	Klay-soe-khee	100		MOC-7	Toungoo District	To transport food	
						supplies to Tha-aye-	
44	771 1	TT 1	/ 1 1	ID 261	D D	hta	
11	Kher-weh	Unknown	`	IB-264	Toungoo District	To transport food	
	Ka-thaw-bwe	villages w				supplies from Phar-	
	Thu-geh-der	subjected	to forced	M T		der-kah to Kher-weh	
	Htee-ta-bu	labor.)		1		army camp	
	Khu-thay-der			7			
	Khau-lau-kah	_					
	Sa-bah-law-khee	4					
	Ler-gee-kho-der-						
	kah						
	Ler-gee-kho-der-						
	kho						
Subto	otal	251 (M)	184 (F)	-		old in 5 villages and 9	
		383 (sex 1	inknown)	whole villages were also subjected to forced labor, which is			
Grand total 818 not included in g			n grand total.				

4. Pillage

Pillage is another form of human rights abuses taking place in this period, and it took place in Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District, Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District and Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District. 13,000 Kyat, 1 gold ring, 2 goats, 7 ducks, 13 chickens, 12 tins of rice, 50 Viss of salt, 10 Viss of cooking oil, 15 Viss of fish-paste, 2 Viss of long beans, 1 fishing net, 1

hammock, 1 machete and 1 basket were looted from villagers, and both the SPDC and DKBA troops were the perpetrators of the abuse. For details, see the following situation reports and table on looting.

Thaton (Doo Tha Thoo) District

• On 26 January 2010, SPDC Column 2 Commander Thein Htun Aung from LIB-703 entered Ler-Khlaw village, Bi-lin Township and (1) looted1 fishing net and 2 Viss of long beans from Kyaw Win, aged 40, (2) ordered Maung Ngo, aged 26, to show him the location of KNU/KNLA personnel and subsequently, slapped him across the face once for not knowing their location, and (3) ransacked Kyaw Na Gah's house and looted 10,000 Kyat, 1 hammock, 1 machete, and 1 Karen traditional basket from him. (Also see 7. Other forms of human rights violations)

Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District

- On 18 December 2009, at 3:30 p.m., a corporal under the command of LIB-599 Commander Tin Bo Aung raped Ma Mya Mya of Kyauk-sa-yit village, aged 34; subsequently, he looted 1 gold ring and 3,000 Kyat from her. (Also see 6. Violence against women)
- On 18 January 2010, at 13:15 hours, LIB-362 attacked a hut owned by Saw Bwe Say, looted 12 tins of rice, 50 Viss of salt, 10 Viss of cooking oil and 15 Viss of fish-paste, and then burnt down the entire hut in Baw-hsi-lo, Hsaw-hti (Shwe Gyin) Township. (Also see 5. Village attack and destruction)

Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District

- On 3 January 2010, Maung Nyo Shwe and Myint Zaw Oo from the DKBA Battalion 908 shot domestic animals owned by Ah-kyu villagers for food in Kawkareik Township: (1) 4 ducks owned by Ma Kyi Aye, (2) 1 duck owned by Ma Nyein Thay, (3) 2 ducks owned by Moo Yar Khin, and (4) 1 chicken owned by Naw Moo Aye.
- On 30 January 2010, Maung Nyo Shwe (aka) Pha Htaw from the DKBA Battalion 908 looted 11 chickens and 2 goats from Ah Nyein, aged 47, and 1 chicken from Maung Nay Sein, aged 50, in Kaw-ka-thaw village.

TABLE 4: Statistics on pillage

No.	Name of	Type of	Number of	Perpetrator	Location	Remark
	victim	loot	unit/Amount			

1	Kyaw Win	Fishing net	1	Column 2	Ler-khlaw	
				commander	village, Bi-lin	
		Long beans	2 Viss	Thein Htun	Township,	
				Aung from	Thaton District	
	Kyaw Na	Money	10,000 Kyat	LIB-703		
	Gah	Hammock	1			
		Machete	1			
		Basket	1			
2	Ma Mya	Golden ring	1	A corporal	Kyauk-sa-yit	Committed the
	Mya			under the	village,	crime after
		Money	3,000 Kyat	command of	Nyaunglaybin	raping her
				LIB-599	District	
				Commander		
				Tin Bo Aung		
3	Saw Bwe	Rice	12 tins	LIB-362	Baw-hsi-lo,	Committed the
	Say	Salt	50 Viss		Shwe Gyin	crime after
		Cooking oil	10 Viss		Township,	attacking and
		Fish-paste	15 Viss		Nyaunglaybin	before burning
					District	the hut
4	Ma Kyi Aye	Duck	4	Maung Nyo	Ah-kyu	Committed the
	Ma Nyein	Duck	1	Shwe and	village,	crime by
	Thay		4	Myint Zaw	Kawkareik	shooting the
	Moo Yar	Duck	2	Oo from the	Township,	poultry for
	Khin			DKBA	Dooplaya	food
	Naw Moo	Chicken	1	Battalion	District	
	Aye			908		
5	Ah Nyein	Chicken	11	Maung Nyo	Kaw-ka-thaw	
		Goat	2	Shwe (aka)	Village,	
	Moung Nev	Chicken		Pha Htaw	Dooplaya	
	Maung Nay Sein	Chicken	1	from DKBA	District	
	Selli	4		Battalion		
				908		

5. Village attack and destruction

In this period, village attack and destruction of civilian property took place in Toungoo (Taw Oo) District, Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District, Papun (Mu Traw) District and Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District. 11 houses, 1 school, 1 hut, and 3 hut-cum-barns were burnt down. 1 major irrigation system and 58 farms were destroyed. 1 house was damaged, and 10 baskets of paddy were burnt. The destruction of the major irrigation system was the direct result of the construction of a road by the DKBA to engage in gold mining, which in turn resulted in the destruction of 58 farms as the farms relied on the irrigation system. For detailed information, see the following situation reports and table on village attack and destruction.

Toungoo (Taw Oo) District

• On 19 January 2010, SPDC troops, from LIB-427 under MOC-7 and based in Nau-soe military camp, shot dead Saw Htoo Nay Wah of Khaw-du village, aged 30, son of Saw Maung Shwe Khin, decapitated him and took his head to their base. On the same day, the same troops burnt to destroy 10 baskets of paddy owned by Naw Kay Lay of Khaw-du-htoe village. (Also see 1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder)

Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District

- On 17 January 2010, at 13:00 hours, SPDC troops from MOC-10 entered Kheh-der village, Kyaukkyi Township area of KNLA Brigade 9 and shot at the villagers, killing Saw Mya Kaw Htoo, aged 47. After the shooting, they burnt down 11 houses and 1 school at 14:15 hours. After burning down Kheh-der village, LIB-367 of MCO-10, on January 19, 2010, at 12:03 hours, entered Oo-keh-khee village and shot at the villagers, killing villager Saw Eh Moo. Saw Eh Moo is survived by his wife and 6 children. (*Also see 1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder*)
- On 18 January 2010, at 13:15 hours, LIB-362 attacked a hut owned by Saw Bwe Say, looted 12 tins of rice, 50 Viss of salt, 10 Viss of cooking oil, and 15 Viss of fish-paste, and then burnt down the entire hut in Baw-hsi-lo, Hsaw-hti (Shwe Gyin) Township. (Also 4. Pillage)

Papun (Mu Traw) District

- On 25 October 2009, DKBA troops started their activities in Waw-mu village tract, Dwe-loe Township and started building a road to engage in gold mining, which destroyed a major irrigation system and 58 farms which depended on the irrigation system.
- On 11 January 2010, due to a recent fighting, DKBA commander Bo Lweh burnt down 3 hutcum-barns in Mae-ta-ru-hta, Mae-wei village tract. The owners of the hut-cum-barns are: (1) Saw Boh Htoo, (2) Saw Maw Pei, and (3) Saw Maw Ka.

Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District

• On 1 January 2010, DKBA troops led by Maung Nyo Shwe went to Kaw-ka-thaw village and shot at the villagers, injuring 1 villager by the name of Saw Dar Lu of Ah-kyu village, aged 32, as a bullet went through his palm. Subsequently, they started shooting at the wall of a house owned by Thramu Ma Ohn Shwe, aged 28, in Kawk-ka-thaw village. (Also see 1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder)

TABLE 5: Statistics on village attack and destruction

No.	Name of Village	Property	Number of	Perpetrator	Location	Remark
		attacked or	property			
		destroyed				
1	Khaw-du-htoe	Paddy	10 baskets	LIB-427 under	Toungoo District	Paddy owned
				MOC-7		by Naw Kay
						Lay
2	Kheh-der	House	11	SPDC MOC-	Kyaukkyi,	Also shot at
		School	1	10	Nyaunglaybin	villagers in
					District	Kheh-der and
						Oo-keh-khee
3	Not in the village	Hut	1	LIB-362	Nyaunglaybin	Committed the
					District	crime after
						looting
4	Waw-mu village	Irrigation	1	DKBA troops	Dwe-loe	Destruction
	tract	system		(4)	Township, Papun	through
		Farm	58		District	building roads
						for the purpose
				*		of gold mining
5	Mae-ta-ru-hta	Hut-cum-barn	3	DKBA	Mae-wei village	
				Commander	tract,	
				Bo Lweh	Papun District	
6	Kaw-ka-thaw	House	1	DKBA troops	Kawkareik	Shot at the
				led by Maung	District	wall of a
			~	Nyo Shwe		house owned
		1 >				by Thramu Ma
		4				Ohn Shwe

6. Violence against women

In the present report, violence against women is defined as "any act of gender-based violence that result in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life". During this period, one sexual violation took place in Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District. Naw Mya Mya of Kyauk-sa-yit village was raped by an SPDC corporal from LIB-599. The perpetrator also looted 1 gold ring and 3,000 Kyat from her.

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⁸ The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women General Assembly Resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993

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Nyaunglaybin (Kler Lwee Htoo) District

• On 18 December 2009, at 03:30 hours, a corporal under the command of LIB-599 Commander Tin Bo Aung raped Ma Mya Mya of Kyauk-sa-yit village, aged 34; subsequently, he looted a ring and 3,000 Kyat from her. (*Also see 4. Pillage*)

TABLE 6: Statistics on violence against women

No.	Name of victim	Age	Perpetrator	Location	Remark
1	Ma Mya Mya	-	A corporal under the	Kyauk-sa-yit,	The offender also looted a
			command of LIB-599	Nyaunglaybin	ring and 3,000 Kyat from the
			Commander Tin Bo	District	victim.
			Aung		

7. Other forms of human rights violations

In Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District, SPDC Column 2 Commander Thein Htun Aung from LIB-703 slapped Ler-khlaw villager Maung Ngo, aged 26, across the face once for not knowing the location of KNU/KNLA personnel subsequent to questioning him. In Toungoo (Taw Oo) District, SPDC LIB-421 has imposed restriction on the movement of the villagers of Klaw-mee-der, Hoo-mu-der and Ler-klah-der. The villagers are now required to get testimonials from the troops before they go to work in their plantations, forage for vegetables and fruits, etc., and banned from overnighting outside their respective villages. If they fail to comply with the order, they will be shot dead on sight. In Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District, 2 SPDC officers forced the villagers of 11 villages to buy a total of 1,100 lottery-tickets, each of which costs 1,000 Kyat. Although the villagers are aware of the fact that the two officers came to cheat them out of their money, they have no choice but will have to do what they were told. Otherwise, they would risk getting into any kinds of trouble. For further information, see the following situation reports.

Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District

- On 26 January 2010, SPDC Column 2 Commander Thein Htun Aung from LIB-703 entered Ler-Khlaw village, Bi-lin Township and (1) looted1 fishing net and 2 Viss of long beans from Kyaw Win, age 40, (2) ordered Maung Ngo, age 26, to show him the location of KNU/KNLA personnel and subsequently slapped him across the face once for not knowing their location, and (3) ransacked Kyaw Na Gah's house and looted 10,000 Kyat, 1 hammock, 1 machete, and 1 Karen traditional basket from him. (Also see 4. Pillage)
- On 26 January 2010, DKBA Battalion 907 under Brigade 999 planted landmines around a village; subsequently, 2 buffalos owned by Naw Ma Mya hit the landmines and were killed.

Toungoo (Taw Oo) District

• On 25 January 2010, SPDC LIB-421, under MOC-7 and based in Klaw-mee-der, ordered Klaw-mee-der villagers to cut 70 four-yard-long *Wa-doh* bamboo poles for the renovation of their army camp. At the same time, they imposed restriction on the movement of the villagers of Klaw-mee-der, Hoo-mu-der, and Ler-klah-der by ordering them to get testimonials from them before they go to work outside their villages, and to come back and sleep in their respective villages after sunset. If the villagers do not comply with the order, they will be shot dead on sight. (*Also see 2. Extortion*)

Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District

• On 2 January 2010, Tin Maung Htun and Doctor Sein Win (Kyo-doe) of the SPDC Military Affairs Security Service came to meet with village headmen and ordered them to sell lottery-tickets for them to buy a fire-engine. They gave each village a book of 100 lottery-tickets, each of which to be sold for 1,000 Kyats. All the tickets must be sold, no matter how many households there are in each village. Because of this, the village headmen are faced with a lot of difficulties as no villagers want to buy them. The villagers knew that they came to cheat them out of their money. The villages are: (1) Nwah-gyan-gone, (2) Kawk-war-leh, (3) Ywa-ka-lay, (4) Kawk-hto-ki, (5) Kawk-kya, (6) Kayin-kyauk-phyar, (7) Kala-kyauk-phyar, (8) Mi-ni-gone, (9) Pah-pu, (10) Yay-po-kyi, and (11) Mee-ka-lo.

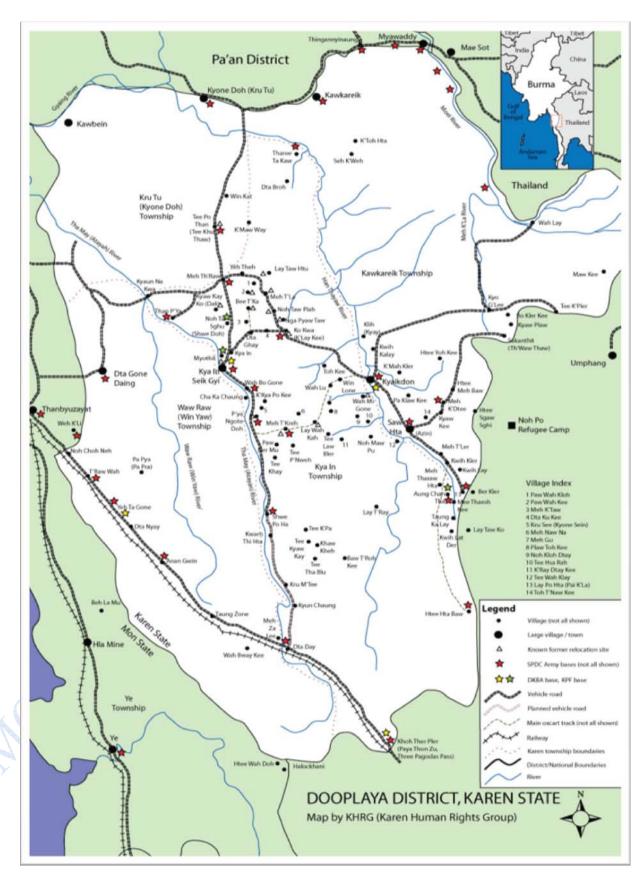
*See maps of Burma, Karen State and districts below

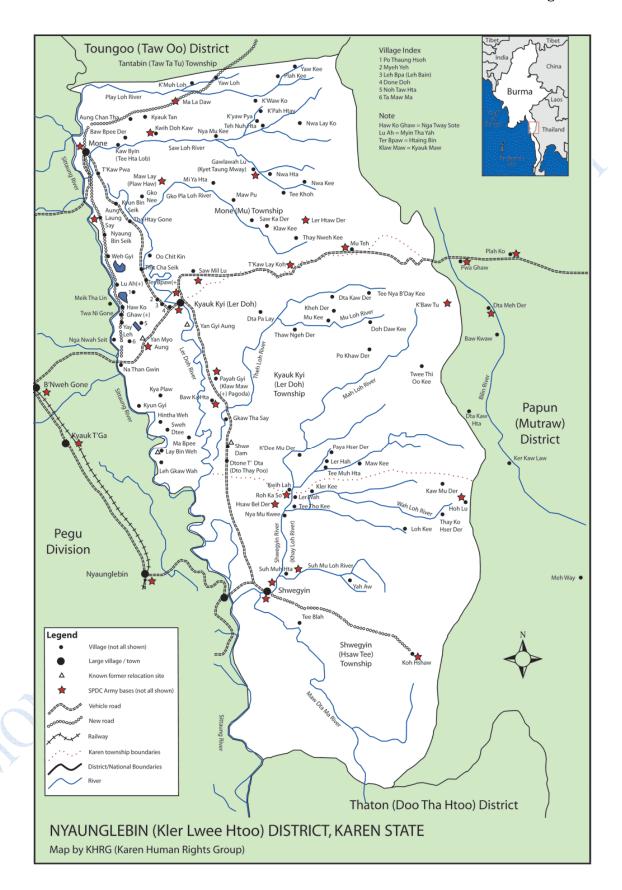


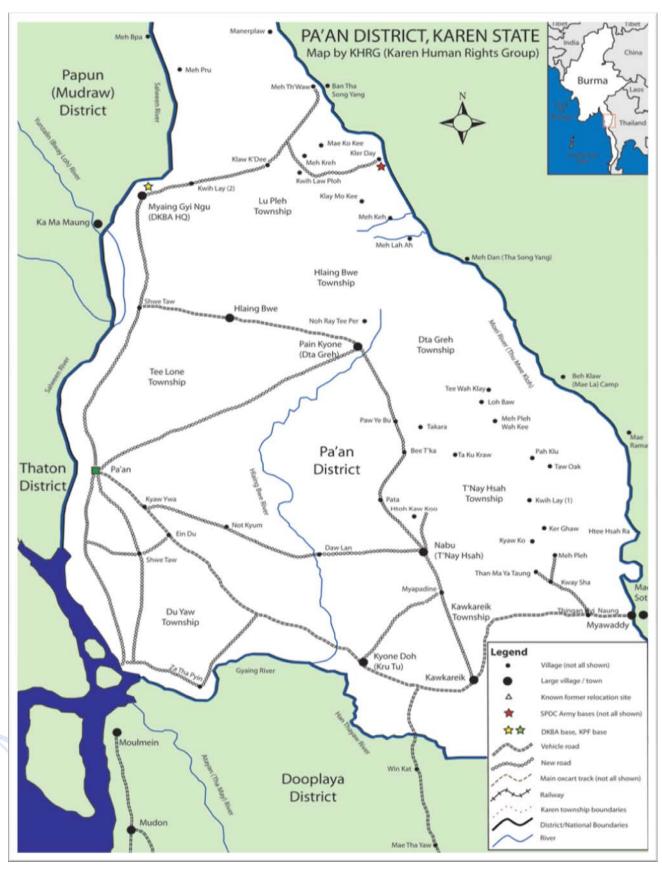
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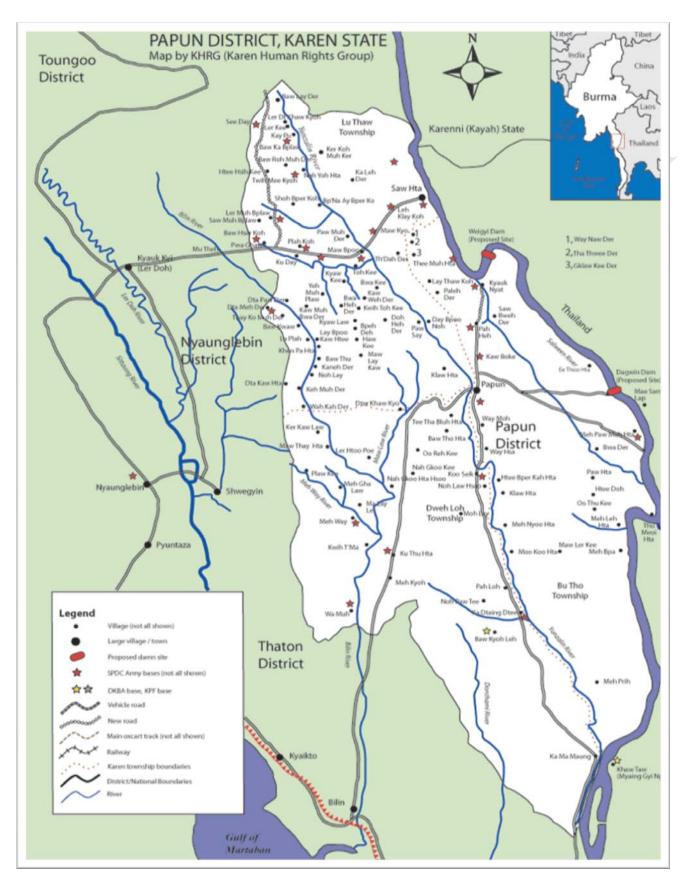
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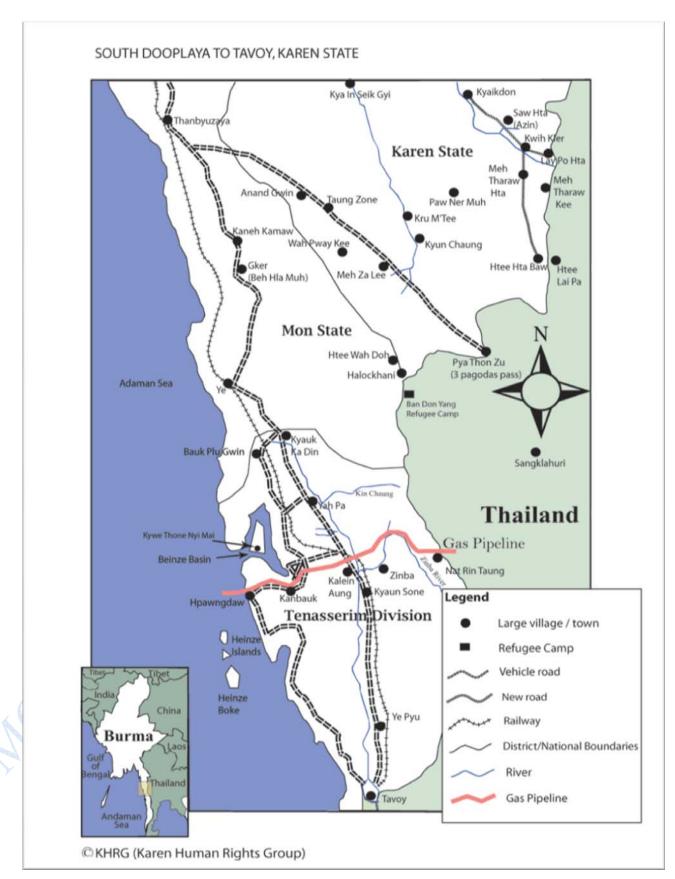


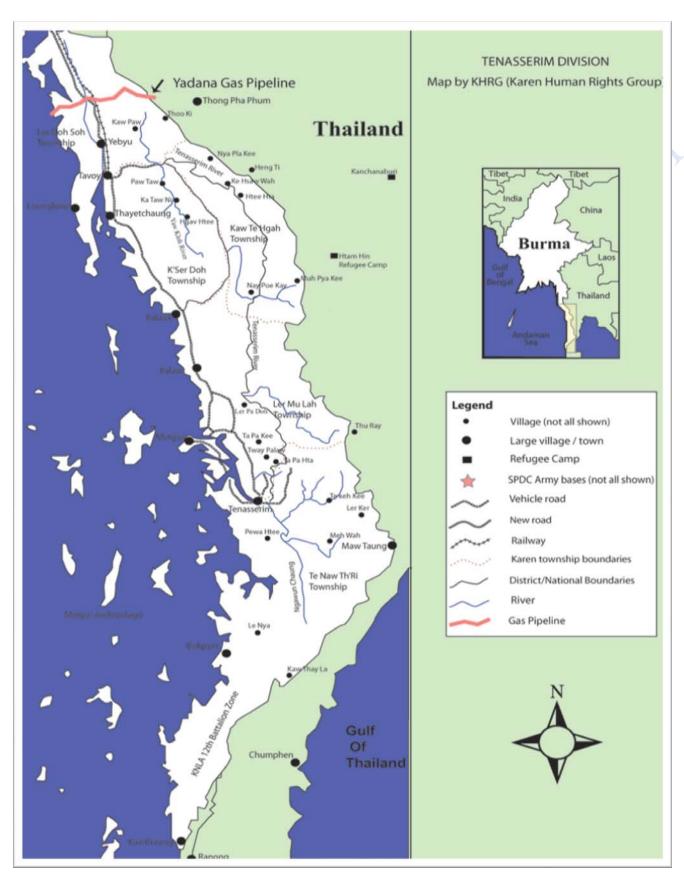




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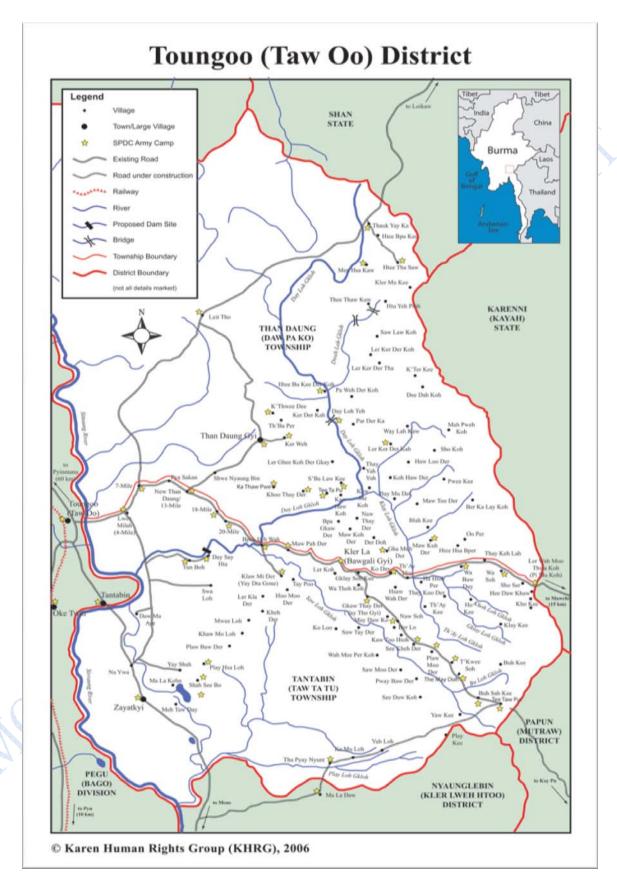






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