



**OFFICE OF THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
KAREN NATIONAL UNION  
KAWTHOOLEI**

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

***Summary***

The present report, prepared by the Karen National Union (KNU)<sup>1</sup>, covers human rights violations perpetrated by the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC)<sup>2</sup> army and its proxy, the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA)<sup>3</sup> in Eastern Burma, in April 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. This human rights update highlights some of the abuses, mainly ***arbitrary arrest, murder, physical abuse, extortion, pillage, forced labor, village attack, destruction of property and forced eviction*** 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 month, 2 villagers were arrested and killed, 1 village woman wounded and 2 villagers beaten up. In addition, SPDC troops shot at some villagers, but they escaped unharmed. A member of the DKBA stole 1 buffalo, and SPDC troops demanded 110,000 Kyat, 11 chickens, 2 Pyi of rice, 550 bamboo poles, 1,300 pleats of roofing leaves, another unknown number of bamboo poles and roofing leaves, 2,000 *Merr* (pieces of sharpen, short,

<sup>1</sup> The KNU was officially founded on the 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The SPDC is the military dictatorship of Burma.

<sup>3</sup> The DKBA, a splinter group from the KNU, was founded in January 1995 and is a proxy of the SPDC.

bamboo or wooden stave/stake), 12 2x4<sup>4</sup> pieces of timber, 16 2x3<sup>5</sup> pieces of timber, 16 1x3<sup>6</sup> pieces of timber, and 2,000 bamboo and wooden poles. SPDC troops also subjected 13 villagers and another unknown number of villagers to forced labor and commandeered 2 bullock-carts to transport pleats of roofing leaves. They also burnt to destroy 62 cardamom plantations, 6 betel-nut plantations and another unknown number of plantations, etc. and forced 30 households to leave their village.

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.

### 1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder

- 2 villagers arrested and killed.
- 1 village woman wounded.
- 2 villagers beaten up.
- SPDC troops shot at villagers, but they were unharmed.

### 2. Extortion and pillage

- 110,000 Kyat extorted.

<sup>4</sup> 12 pieces of 2 inch-thick and 4-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

<sup>5</sup> 16 pieces of 2-inch-thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

<sup>6</sup> 16 pieces of 1-inch thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

- 1 buffalo stolen, and 11 chickens and 2 Pyi of rice demanded.
- 550 bamboo poles, 1,300 pleats of roofing leaves, another unknown number of bamboo poles and roofing leaves, 2,000 *Merr* (pieces of sharpen, short, bamboo or wooden stave/stake), 12 2x4<sup>7</sup> pieces of timber, 16 2x3<sup>8</sup> pieces of timber, 16 1x3<sup>9</sup> pieces of timber and 2,000 bamboo and wooden poles demanded.

### 3. Forced labor

- 13 villagers and another unknown number of villagers subjected to forced labor and 2 bullock-carts commandeered.

### 4. Village attack and destruction

- 62 cardamom plantations, 6 betel-nut plantations and another unknown number of plantations, etc. destroyed.

### 5. Other forms of human rights violations

- 30 households forced to leave their village.

## 1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder

*In Karen State, villagers were arbitrarily arrested, killed, tortured or abused at home, in the jungle, in their plantations or on their farms. In the past 3 months, 11 villagers were killed, 13 injured, 2 subjected to physical abuses, 5 villagers arrested and 1 missing. In this month of April, 2 villagers were arrested and killed, 1 village woman wounded and 2 villagers beaten up. One of the villagers killed was subjected to torture before being killed. In addition, SPDC troops also shot at some villagers in Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township when they went back to retrieve their property from their village, presumably after they had fled attacks. (See the following situation reports for details)*

#### *Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District*

- On 7 April 2010, in Bi-lin Township, Battalion Commander Bo Lweh, from DKBA Battalion 3 under Brigade 333, tied up innocent village chief Po Tin Hla, aged 60, from Nya-hsu-hta village and beat him up. He was beaten up to the point that he could not even eat and had to be hospitalized in Waw-mu village. Accusing the village chief of Zee-gone village of communicating with the KNU/KNLA, he punched and hit him with his pistol ten times.

<sup>7</sup> 12 pieces of 2 inch-thick and 4-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

<sup>8</sup> 16 pieces of 2-inch-thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

<sup>9</sup> 16 pieces of 1-inch thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

### ***Toungoo (Taw Oo) District***

- On 2 April 2010, SPDC LIB-427 arrested innocent villager Saw Min Naing (aka) Taw Thoo from Kaw-thay-der village, Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township near Kaw-thay-der village and sent him to the commander of MOC-7. Although the village chief wanted to go and guarantee Saw Ming Naing's innocence, he was not allowed to do so. On 7 April 2010, the same battalion arrested villager Saw Dar Oo Oo from Kaw-thay-der village, Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township in Pa-let-wa, tied him up and tortured him by putting him in the water. Then they killed Saw Min Naing (aka) Saw Taw Thoo in Kler-la area on 7 April 2010 and Saw Dar Oo Oo in Pa-let-wa on 19 April 2010.
- On 4 April 2010, at 09:50 hours, in Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township, SPDC troops shot at villagers from Kheh-der village in Htee-hgo-lo when the villagers went back to fetch their belongings/property from their village.
- On 5 April 2010, at 10:00 hours, SPDC troops again shot at villagers near Kheh-der village, but all the villagers escaped unharmed.
- On 11 April 2010, one SPDC soldier from the troops based in Bu-hsa-khee area went to Zee-phy-gone village with a small arm and demanded that the village chief give him one bottle of alcohol and one chicken. Because he did not get what he had demanded, he shot at the wife of villager Saw Mee Kar twice, and one of the bullets hit her in the thigh. (*Also See 2. Extortion and pillage*)

## **2. Extortion and pillage**

*Extortion and pillage are among the most widespread forms of human rights violations in Karen State. SPDC troops and its proxy the DKBA extort and loot all kinds of property from villagers such as bamboo, timber, pleats of roofing leaves, domestic animals, jewelry, clothing, food, household materials, etc. from villagers. This month, a DKBA soldier stole a buffalo, and the SPDC extorted 110,000 Kyat, 11 chickens, 2 Pyi of rice, 550 bamboo poles, 1,300 pleats of roofing leaves, another unknown number of bamboo poles and roofing leaves, 2,000 Merr (pieces of sharpen, short, bamboo or wooden stave/stake), 12 2x4<sup>10</sup> pieces of timber, 16 2x3<sup>11</sup> pieces of timber, 16 1x3<sup>12</sup> pieces of timber and 2,000 bamboo and wooden poles. (See the following situation reports for details)*

<sup>10</sup> 12 pieces of 2 inch-thick and 4-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

<sup>11</sup> 16 pieces of 2-inch-thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

<sup>12</sup> 16 pieces of 1-inch thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (The length is unspecified)

***Thaton (Doo Tha Htoo) District***

- On 7 April 2010, Thawmana from the DKBA ordered his subordinate Saw Hsa Lah to steal a buffalo owned by Saw Maung Mya Aung from Plaw-poe-do village and sold it in Ta-mo-ya village. Although the owner knew what had happened to the buffalo, he/she did not dare to go and get it back.
- On 20 April 2010, Moe Moe Kyi from SPDC LIB-703 based in Tat-paw army camp extorted 5 bamboo poles and 5 pleats of roofing leaves from each household in Ha-ta-ret village, Kroo-si village, Pwa-gaw village, Dar-thoo-khee village, Htee-kyu village, Bwo village, Noh-law-plaw village and Noh-au-lar village in Ha-ta-ret village tract, Pa-an Township, and the deadline for the delivery of the materials is 25 April 2010.
- DKBA troops led by Gu Kyoe and Mo Der extorted (1) 10,000 Kyat from Mg Na, (2) 10,000 Kyat from Mg Htun, (3) 10,000 Kyat from Mg Sein, (4) 10,000 Kyat from Kyaw Wah Di, (5) 10,000 Kyat from Lay Bwaw, (6) 10,000 Kyat from Thaw Bee, (7) 10,000 Kyat from Htwei Dar, (8) 10,000 Kyat from Day Tu, (9) 10,000 Kyat from Mg Htun, (10) 10,000 Kyat from Bee Be and (11) 10,000 Kyat from Thar Bo, a total of 110,000 Kyat.

***Toungoo (Taw Oo) District***

- On 11 April 2010, one SPDC soldier from the troops based in Bu-hsa-khee area went to Zee-phy-gone village with a small arm and demanded that the village chief give him one bottle of alcohol and one chicken. Because he did not get what he had demanded, he shot at the wife of villager Saw Mee Kar twice, and one of the bullets hit her in the thigh. (*Also See 1. Arbitrary arrest, torture and murder*)
- On 24 April 2010, in Daw-pha-kho Township, SPDC troops led by Battalion Commander Myo Htun, from LIB-423 under MOC-7 and based in Maw-koe-der army camp, forced the villagers from Maw-koe-der village to cut 200 *Wa-doh*<sup>13</sup> bamboo poles and 100 *Wa-hsi*<sup>14</sup> bamboo poles, the villagers from Der-doh village to cut 150 *Wa-doh* bamboo poles and 50 *Wa-hsi* bamboo poles and the villagers from Naw-thay-der village to cut 50 *Wa-doh* bamboo poles.
- On 27 April 2010, SPDC troops based Ka-zer-doh demanded 400 pleats of roofing leaves Yay-shar village and 400 pleats of roofing leaves from Pyin-gun village, and

<sup>13</sup> *Wa-doh* is the Karen name for giant bamboo, and it is known as *Wa-boe-wah* in Burmese.

<sup>14</sup> *Wa-hsi* is the Karen name for small bamboo.

commandeered 1 bullock-cart from each village to transport the roofing leaves to Ka-zer-doh. (Also see 3. Forced labor)

### ***Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District***

- On 3 April 2010, to repair Lah-ta-kau army camp, Police Station Commander Aung Aung Oo ordered that Kawt-paw and Noh-tha-lar villages to make 2,000 *Merr* (sharpen short bamboo or wooden stave/stake) and Raw-keh, Pah-kya and Ta-mo-khoo-thu villages to cut 2,000 bamboo and wooden poles. The deadline for the delivery of the materials is the end of April. – D
- On 20 April 2010, Police Station Commander Aung Aung Oo based in Lah-ta-kau summoned the village chiefs from Raw-keh-pah-kya, Wa-ka, Tha-mee-doh, Wai-zar-koe, Taung-kyar-inn and Myauk-kyar-inn villages and demanded (1) 12 2x4<sup>15</sup>, 16 2x3<sup>16</sup> and 16 1.5x3<sup>17</sup> pieces of timber from Raw-keh-pah-kya village (2) 100 pleats of roofing leaves from Wa-ka village, (3) 100 pleats of roofing from leaves Tha-mee-doh village, (4) 100 pleats of roofing leaves from Wai-zar-koe village, (5) 100 pleats of roofing leaves from Taung-kyar-inn village and (6) 100 pleats of roofing leaves from Myauk-kyar-inn village. The deadline for the delivery of the materials is before the end of April.
- On 25 April 2010, SPDC column 2 led by Aung Soe Oo from IB-231 entered Myo-haung and demanded (1) 2 chickens from Daw Kyi, aged 60, (2) 2 chickens from Ei Nya, aged 61, (3) 4 chickens from Pah Lah Lu, (4) 1 Pyi of rice from Mu Gaw Lar, aged 37, (5) 1 chicken from Daw Saw Hla, aged 96, (6) 1 chicken and 1 Pyi of rice from Daw Aye Kyaw, aged 70 and (7) 1 chicken from Saw Thwi Wah, aged 35.

### **3. Forced labor**

*Slave labor is probably the most widespread form of human rights violations in Burma. Forms of forced labor usually include the construction of roads, barracks, trenches and bunkers, portering, landmine sweeping, cooking, etc.. In the past three months, 1,080 villagers and another unknown number of villagers were subjected to unpaid forced labor, and 140 bullock-carts were commandeered to transport supplies in Karen State. In this month of April, 13 villagers and another unknown number of villagers were subjected to forced labor, and 2 bullock-carts were commandeered by the SPDC to transport roofing leaves. (See the following situation reports for details)*

<sup>15</sup> 12 pieces of 2-inch-thick and 4-inch-wide lumber. (the length is unspecified)

<sup>16</sup> 16 pieces of 2-inch-thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (the length is unspecified)

<sup>17</sup> 16 pieces of 1.5-inch-thick and 3-inch-wide lumber. (the length is unspecified)

***Toungoo (Taw Oo) District***

- On 4 April 2010, in Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township, SPDC troops based in Klaw-mee-der army camp forced 12 villagers from Klaw-mee-der village to transport their supplies from Ler-klah-der to Klaw-mee-der army camp. On the same day, SPDC troops active in Tha-kwee-soe area burnt the forest, and the fire spread to Kler-daw-kho, located above Tha-kwee-soe village. (*Also see 4. Village attack and destruction*)
- On 25 April 2010, SPDC troops based in Paya-ywa village forcibly took 1 villager from Taw-gu village with them to Ka-zer-doh area. 1 VILLAGER – D
- On 27 April 2010, SPDC troops based Ka-zer-doh demanded 400 pleats of roofing leaves Yay-shar village and 400 pleats of roofing leaves from Pyin-gun village, and commandeered 1 bullock-cart from each village to transport the roofing leaves to Ka-zer-doh. (*Also see 2. Extortion and pillage*)

***Papun (Mu Traw) District***

- On 27 March 2010, DKBA troops forced a group of 5 villagers to fetch water and cook for them (for four consecutive times) and changed villagers in the fifth time. – D
- DKBA troops had moved to Mae-bu-hta-kho-koe and forced a group of 3 villagers, including an elderly Burman, to send them meals three times a day. – D

**4. Village attack and destruction**

*In the past 3 months, 109 houses, 1 school and 3 hut-cum-barns were burnt down, and 10 baskets of rice and 1 major irrigation system along with 58 farms, 7 one-acre cardamom plantations, 2 betel-nut plantations, another unknown number of plantations and 1 paddy store with 120 baskets of paddy were destroyed. In addition, 314 villagers fled into hiding, and 117 betel-nut, betel-leaf and durian plantations had to be left unattended because SPDC troops shelled places where villagers live and work. In this month of April, 62 cardamom plantations, 6 betel-nut plantations, another unknown number of plantations, etc. were destroyed. SPDC troops destroyed these plantations either deliberately or through burning the forest. (See the following situation reports for details)*

***Toungoo (Taw Oo) District***

- On 3 April 2010, in Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township, when SPDC LIB-421 replaced IB-250, it burnt the forest, destroying cardamom plantations in Day-baw-du area owned

by villagers from Kau-soe-kho village. The villagers whose cardamom plantations destroyed were as follows:

- (1) Saw Mae Ber 1 cardamom plantation with two-hundred-Viss prospect of harvest
- (2) Saw Mei Lay 1 cardamom plantation with one-hundred-Viss prospect of harvest
- (3) Saw Kyee Doh 1 cardamom plantation with one-hundred-Viss prospect of harvest
- (4) Naw Myint Thein 1 cardamom plantation with fifty-Viss prospect of harvest
- (5) Saw Rocket 1 cardamom plantation with seventy-Viss prospect of harvest

- On 4 April 2010, in Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township, SPDC troops based in Klaw-mee-der army camp forced 12 villagers from Klaw-mee-der village to transport their supplies from Ler-klah-der to Klaw-mee-der army camp. On the same day, SPDC troops active in Tha-kwee-soe area burnt the forest, and the fire spread to Kler-daw-kho, located above Tha-kwee-soe village. (*Also see 3. Forced labor*)
- On 8 April 2010, SPDC LIB-421 burnt the forest in Htan-ta-bin (Htaw-ta-htoo) Township, destroying (1) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Eii Ter, (2) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Than Win, (3) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Poe Hlaing, (4) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Kay Ree, (5) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Maw Thee Theh, (6) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Kyau Ber, (7) 2 cardamom plantations owned by Saw Htoo Si, (8) 2 cardamom plantations owned by Saw Pi Toe, (9) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Eh Doh, (10) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Pah Lah, (11) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Tee Kee Ree, (12) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Mg Tin Myaing, (13) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Day Day, (14) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Kau Meh, (15) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Heh Na You, (16) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Htun Lin, (17) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Toe Law, (18) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Too Loo, (19) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Lar Day, (20) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Doo Du, (21) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Soe Min, (22) 1 betel-nut plantation owned by Saw Lar Koo Ku, (23) 1 betel-nut plantation owned by Saw Kaung Gyi, (24) 1 betel-nut plantation owned by Saw Bei Lay and (25) 1 betel-nut plantation owned by Saw Has Poe.
- Beginning from 10 April 2010, SPDC troops, from TOC-1 and IB-102 and based in Buh-sa-khee area, burnt the forest in the area, destroying many *Doo Thi*, plants and cardamom plantations.
- On 18 April 2010, SPDC LIB-423 led by Column Commander Win Phyo Aung under MOC-7 burnt the forest in Gar-mu-der and Koe-day areas, destroying (1) Saw Mya's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (2) Saw Mya Shwe Moo's 1 betel-nut plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (3) Saw Yu Crit's 1 betel-nut plantation with 3-



tin prospect of harvest, (4) Saw A'moo's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (5) Saw Nay Kaw's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (6) Saw Noah's 1 cardamom plantation with 6-tin prospect of harvest, (7) Saw Moo Htoo's 1 cardamom plantation with 10-tin prospect of harvest, (8) Saw Dar Leh Poe's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (9) Saw Poe Htoo's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (10) Saw Sha Mo Aye La's 1 cardamom plantation with 8-tin prospect of harvest, (11) Saw Maung Thar Noh's 1 cardamom plantation with 3-tin prospect of harvest, (12) Saw Augustine's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest, (13) Saw Kyaw Lay's 1 cardamom plantation with 5-tin prospect of harvest and (14) Saw Nay Moo's 1 cardamom plantation with 3-tin prospect of harvest. As of this report, the fire is still burning.

- On 23 April 2010, SPDC LIB-423 based in Tha-aye-hta and Koe-day army camps burnt the forest in Tha-aye-hta and Koe-day areas, and the fire has now spread to Ha-htoe-ber and Hsaw-wah-der areas, and destroyed a lot of *Doo Thi* and plantations.
- On 23 April 2010, SPDC LIB-423 and LIB-426 burnt to destroy, in Pwee-loh area, (1) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Kau Too, aged 75, (2) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Dar Keh, aged 45, (3) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Ko Poe Sein, aged 35, (4) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Dar Htoo, aged 30, (5) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Koo Gar, aged 45, (6) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Naw Pyah Ta Hla and (7) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Naw See Ree Ya, aged 63.

On the same day, the same troops burnt to destroy, in Koe-day area, (1) 1 cardamom plantation with fifty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Khyay Lay, aged 30, (2) 1 cardamom plantation with fifty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Kyee Ber, aged 27, (3) 1 cardamom plantation with two-hundred-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Si Blute, aged 40 and (4) 1 cardamom plantation with thirty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Kheh Ler.

On the same day, the same troops burnt to destroy, in Htee-ni-lo area, (1) 1 cardamom plantation with fifty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Naw Hseh Leh, aged 30, (2) 1 cardamom plantation with one-hundred-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Mah Kyah, aged 30, (3) 1 cardamom plantation with fifty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Puu Tu, aged 37, (4) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Dar Koo Ku, (5) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Taw Buu, aged 40, (6) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Saw Koo Nu, aged 55, (7) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Naw Ma Tin Kree, aged 38 and (8) 1 cardamom plantation with fifty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Heh Kwet, aged 56.

On the same day, the same troops burnt to destroy, in Mu-day area, (1) 1 cardamom plantation with sixty-Viss prospect of harvest owned by Saw Gay Moo, aged 39, (2) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Naw Hser, aged 38 and (3) 1 cardamom plantation owned by Naw Toe To, aged 35.

## 5. Other forms of human rights violations

### *Kawkareik (Dooplaya) District*

- On 28 April 2010, SPDC troops led by Aun Soe Oo from IB-231 forced 30 households in Au-krau village to leave their village: (1) Saw Pan Ngwe, aged 45, and his family, (2) Ta Klay Meh, aged 50, and his family, (3) Aye Naing, aged 40, and his family, (4) Poe Tha Lot, aged 45, and his family, (5) Hla Myint, aged 50, and his family, (6) Mg Ngwe, aged 60, and his family, (7) Pi Tu, aged 35, and his family, (8) Day Mu Dah, aged 18, and her family, (9) Pah Kyi, aged 51, and his family, (10) Daw Yin, aged 41, and her family, (11) Mo Lo, aged 62, and his family, (12) Wah Wah, aged 32, and her family, (13) Nyein Chan, aged 19, and his family, (14) Taw Teh, aged 51, and his family, (15) Khin Nyein, aged 43, and his family, (16) Lah Bwe, aged 59, and his family, (17) Naw Kyi, aged 62, and her family, (18) Khay Pha, aged 57, and his family, (19) Nu Yi, aged 53, and her family, (20) Naing Ko, aged 57, and his family, (21) Paw Mu Khah, aged 32, and her family, (22) Kyaw Ray, aged 35, and his family, (23) Pah You Gaw, aged 25, and his family, (24) Ngwe Lu, aged 30, and his family, (25) Pah Htu, aged 28, and his family, (26) Ka Htoo, aged 42, and his family, (27) Par Tar, aged 55, and his family, (28) Hla Ngwe, aged 48, and his family, (29) Pi Toe, aged 49, and his family and (30) Nyein Pay, aged 39, and his family.

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