

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details 173 incidents of rape and other forms of sexual violence, involving 625 girls and women, committed by Burmese army troops in Shan State, mostly between 1996 and 2001. It should be noted that due to the stigma attached to rape, many women do not report incidents of sexual violence. Incidents may also not have reached SHRF, as information on human rights abuses in Shan State is gained from refugees arriving at the Thai-Burma border. Therefore the figures in this report are likely to be far lower than the reality.

The report reveals that the Burmese military regime is allowing its troops systematically and on a widespread scale to commit rape with impunity in order to terrorize and subjugate the ethnic peoples of Shan State. The report illustrates there is a strong case that war crimes and crimes against humanity, in the form of sexual violence, have occurred and continue to occur in Shan State.

The report gives clear evidence that rape is officially condoned as a 'weapon of war' against the civilian populations in Shan State. There appears to be a concerted strategy by the Burmese army troops to rape Shan women as part of their anti-insurgency activities. The incidents detailed were committed by soldiers from 52 different battalions. 83% of the rapes were committed by officers, usually in front of their own troops. The rapes involved extreme brutality and often torture such as beating, mutilation and suffocation. 25% of the rapes resulted in death, in some incidences with bodies being deliberately displayed to local communities. 61% were gang-rapes; women were raped within military bases, and in some cases women were detained and raped repeatedly for periods of up to 4 months. Out of the total 173 documented incidents, in only one case was a perpetrator punished by his commanding officer. More commonly, the complainants were fined, detained, tortured or even killed by the military.

Shan women are increasingly vulnerable to rape due to the increased militarization and anti-insurgency measures in Shan State by the Burmese regime, currently named the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). The number of battalions in the state has nearly tripled since 1988. The majority of rape incidents were committed in the areas of Central Shan State where over 300,000 villagers have been forcibly relocated from their homes since 1996. Many rapes took place when girls or women were caught, usually searching for food, outside the relocation sites. Rapes also occurred when women were being forced to porter or do other unpaid work for the military, and when stopped at military checkpoints.

The report also explores some of the physical and mental effects of the rapes on the survivors, who suffered not only from the lack of legal redress for the crimes, but also the lack of any crisis support. Some survivors faced blame and rejection from their own families and communities. Many of the survivors decided to flee to Thailand after being raped. However, the lack of recognition of Shan refugees in Thailand means these survivors have no protection, no access to humanitarian aid or counselling services. They are thus vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking and are in constant danger of being deported into the hands of their abusers.

The SHRF and SWAN therefore make the following recommendations:

To the State Peace and Development Council:

1. To immediately implement a nationwide ceasefire in order to stop increased militarization and anti-insurgency campaigns in the ethnic states;
2. To begin tripartite dialogue with representatives of non-Burman ethnic nationalities and the democratic opposition on the country's political future;
3. To respect fully their obligations under international humanitarian law, including article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all civilians, including children, women and persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, from violations of humanitarian law;
4. To respect fully their obligations under the ILO 1930 Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour (No. 29);
5. To end the continuing violations of the human rights of women, in particular forced labour, forced relocations, abuse, torture, sexual violence, exploitation and abuse in detention and summary executions, often committed by military personnel and especially directed towards women who are returning refugees, internally displaced, or belong to ethnic groups or the political opposition;
6. To put an end to the causes of the systematic forced displacements of persons and the flow of refugees to neighbouring countries and create adequate conditions for their safe and voluntary return and complete reintegration, to allow humanitarian personnel safe and unhindered access to assist their return and reintegration, and to address the problems of trafficking of women and children, especially in the border area;
7. To fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by bringing national legislation and practice into conformity with these conventions, and to consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
8. To implement fully the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in particular the request to prosecute and punish those who violate the human rights of women;

To the Royal Government of Thailand

1. To give protection to Shan civilians along the Thai-Shan border by allowing them to cross the border into Thailand and to access refugee camps and UNHCR.
2. To allow Shan asylum seekers access to humanitarian aid agencies based in Thailand.
3. To exercise particular caution in relation to the deportation of Shan migrant workers as many are genuine refugees.
4. To not repatriate Shan women into the hands of the Burmese army.
5. The governments of Thailand and Burma should allow the international community and UNHCR to participate in any discussions, negotiations and/or repatriation programs involving Burmese migrants. Such discussions must address the root causes for the outflow of migrant workers.

To the international community

1. To not allow political developments in Burma to act as a 'smokescreen' on the continuing human rights violations occurring predominantly in the non-Burman ethnic nationality areas;
2. To pressure the SPDC to fulfil the recommendations above, which are based on the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/67 on the 'Situation of human rights in [Burma]', and to withhold all forms of aid to the regime until irreversible changes are made towards democratic reform in Burma.
3. To pressure UN agencies and international NGOs working in the ethnic states of Burma to publicly bear witness to the atrocities being committed by the SPDC against civilians in these areas, since their silence makes them complicit in these abuses.

INTRODUCTION

This report was jointly researched by the SHRF Women's Desk and SWAN. The SHRF has been producing monthly newsletters documenting the human rights abuses, including rape, committed by the Burmese military in Shan State since 1997. In 1999, the SHRF produced a Burmese language booklet listing the incidents of rape committed by the Burmese military in that year. Members of SWAN have also made a number of presentations at international forums over the past few years exposing the extent of state violence against women in Shan State. However, it was clear that a more detailed and comprehensive report needed to be produced to bring the international community's attention to the scale of systematic sexual abuse being committed by the Burmese military in ethnic areas.

The need to expose the effects that the continuing civil war in Burma is having on ethnic civilians, particularly women, has become increasingly urgent in the light of recent indications that the international community is relaxing its pressure on the regime due to apparent progress towards political transition. The continuing restriction of access for outsiders to most of the border areas and the lack of freedom of information has enabled the regime to hide the full extent of its ongoing systematic oppression of the ethnic populations in Burma. By hiding the scale of these ongoing abuses, the regime is deliberately obscuring from the international community the urgent need to put an end to the civil war and to engage the ethnic groups in dialogue concerning the country's future.

Apart from revealing the extent of the sexual violence committed by the Burmese military and the need to restore a process of law that can punish the perpetrators of such crimes, the report also seeks to explore the problems faced by the rape survivors, including community censure resulting from prevailing gender attitudes.

SHRF and SWAN compiled information for this report between January 2001 and March 2002. During this time, 28 women on the Thai-Burma border were interviewed specifically for this report, either by members of the SHRF or SWAN networks, or by members of the Lahu Women's Organisation. These interviews are reproduced in full as an appendix to this report. A further 145 cases were compiled from the monthly SHRF newsletters. These cases are less detailed and do not focus on the effects of the sexual violence on the survivors. Information from all the 173 cases is summarized in a chart also appended to the report.

Although the majority of cases documented took place between 1996-2002, five earlier incidents were also included, as they were compiled through direct interviews with the women involved.

For current information on rape incidents in Shan State please refer to the SHRF monthly newsletter found at: www.shanland.org.

SHRF and SWAN wish to thank all those who volunteered their time to assist with the compilation and editing of this report. We are grateful to the Norwegian Human Rights Fund for supporting the production of the report.

BACKGROUND

Historical and political background of Shan State

Shan State is a mountainous area covering 160,000 square kilometers in the northeastern part of the country known today as the Union of Burma. It is rich in natural resources, such as gems, minerals and teakwood. The population of Shan State is estimated at over eight million, about half being ethnic Shan, who inhabit the region's fertile valleys. The Shan are ethnically linked to the Thai, and speak a similar language. Other ethnic groups include Akha, Kachin, Lahu, Lisu, Palaung, Pa-O and Wa, most of whom are hill-dwellers.

Shan State used to be divided into over thirty principalities, ruled by their own hereditary chieftains. Even when the British colonized Burma, the Shans were allowed to continue self-rule. The Shans agreed to join the rest of Burma to gain independence on condition that they would be granted the right to secede after 10 years. This condition was stipulated in the constitution, but was never granted.

Efforts by Shan and other ethnic leaders to negotiate with the Burmese government for more equitable rights for their people ended abruptly with the coup of 1962, when the army led by General Ne Win seized power in Burma. Since then, successive military regimes have ruled the country, refusing to relinquish power. In the elections of 1990, the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) won the second highest number of seats nationwide after the National League for Democracy, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, but the army refused to honour the results. Members of the SNLD have since suffered harassment in the same way as other opposition party members.

Over the past forty years various ethnic resistance movements have operated in the Shan State. The Burmese military have responded by steadily building up their military presence in the area. Owing to the mostly guerrilla nature of the resistance, the favoured tactic of the regime has been to carry out large-scale anti-insurgency campaigns targeting civilians, in an effort to prevent villagers from harbouring and supporting the ethnic rebels. These campaigns have involved forced relocation of villages to strategic sites near army bases, where civilians can be closely guarded.

The largest and most intensive forced relocation program was carried out in 1996-1997 in Central Shan State. Over 300,000 people from over 1,400 villages were forced from their homes into relocation sites where nothing was provided for them. Most of these villagers are still not allowed to return home, and over half are estimated to have fled as refugees to Thailand.

Gender roles in Shan State, and traditional responses to rape

“nang ying ker lii pho, to sat ker lii cao”

(a woman respects her husband; an animal respects its master)

- old Shan proverb

Traditional rural Shan society is male-dominated. Men occupy all leading positions in the public sphere, as village headmen, and members of village and temple committees. In family life, they are regarded as the heads of the household.\

Women play no role in decision-making at the community level. They are expected to marry, serve their husbands, and bear children. In the household, women do most of the cooking, cleaning and childcare tasks; outside the house they also fetch water, plant and collect vegetables.

Even though women are often seen in the markets selling vegetables and other products, and are expected to keep the family's money, it is usually men who will make any major financial transactions, like selling of the rice harvest or livestock. They also take the major decisions in the family regarding finances (as illustrated by the Shan proverb: “mae bae pho, thuk nii”: If a man is dominated by his wife, he'll be in debt.)

Most Shans are Buddhists, and religious practices reinforce women's subordinate status in the society. Only men can be ordained as monks, who perform key spiritual and ceremonial functions for the community, and therefore enjoy considerable respect and power. Although women can become nuns, they have a lower status than monks and are generally not respected.

In traditional Shan society, the only places of education in villages were temples, where only boys who ordained as novices could be educated. This remains true in some villages in Shan State today. This fact, coupled with the expectation that girls will anyway become wives and mothers, means that most families give priority to their sons' education.

In accordance with their subordinate status, women are expected to be demure in public, and, unlike men, chaste until marriage. Women who lose their virginity before marriage are described as “*soom to*” or “spoiled”, and any women engaging in sex outside marriage are liable to censure, even if the sexual encounter was forced upon them. Fear of censure within their own communities thus inhibits women from reporting incidents of rape.

Nevertheless, in the past, rural Shan women had recourse to customary legal processes to punish rapists. Cases would be brought before village elders, and if found guilty, men would be punished by a fine payable to the women, her parents and the village elders. Women also had the option of taking the cases to the township courts to be tried under the Burmese penal code (according to which the maximum penalty for rape is 10 years in prison.)

Therefore there was some measure of legal protection available to women in the case of sexual violence. However, this has now been eroded by the Burmese military's contempt for the law. In numerous instances of rape in this report the Shan women survivors attempted to seek justice within their community, turning to their parents and the village headmen according to their custom, but were inevitably thwarted by the absolute power exercised by the Burmese military in their areas.

Sexual violence during four decades of civil war in Shan State and international law terminology

Most of the information collected in this report covers cases of rape committed by the Burmese military in the past six years. However, sexual violence has been commonplace in Shan State during the past four decades, since the Burmese military began operations against the ethnic resistance forces in the late 1950s.

The context of the civil war has given Burmese troops licence to practice sexual violence against local ethnic women with impunity. As potential supporters of the resistance, women are perceived as legitimate targets for violence. Sexual violence serves the multiple purpose of not only terrorizing local communities into submission, but also flaunting the power of the dominant troops over the enemy's women, and thereby humiliating and demoralizing resistance forces. Furthermore, it serves as a “reward” to troops for fighting in the war.

Ethnic factors have exacerbated the tendency to violence, as the military regime has deliberately deployed troops of other ethnicities in the various ethnic states. Alienation of the troops from the local communities, and Burmese nationalist sentiment fuelled by propaganda, facilitates violence, including sexual violence, against the local ethnic civilians.

The regime has continued to build up its army over the past decade, and has increased the number of troops deployed in the ethnic states, which has inevitably led to an increase in sexual violence.

Despite the fact that Burma is a signatory to the 1949 Geneva Conventions¹, the regime has never sought to enforce these laws amongst its army. When reading this report, the following terminology should be kept in mind.

War crimes cover grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other serious violations of the laws of war, committed on a large scale in international as well as internal armed conflicts. Although the articles do not refer to rape and other crimes of sexual violence specifically when defining grave breaches, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among others, has interpreted rape to be an example of “torture or inhuman treatment” or “willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health,” which are both grave breaches.

Genocide covers those specifically listed prohibited acts (e.g. killing, causing serious harm) committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group². Although Burma is not a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Convention), the Convention has arguably become customary international law obligating all States.

¹ Burma acceded to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 on the protection of victims of war on 25 August 1992.

² Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted 9 Dec. 1948, 78 U.N.T.S.277. See International Criminal Court Statute [the Rome Statute], Article 6.

Crimes against humanity cover those specifically listed prohibited acts (‘inhumane acts of a very serious nature’) when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds³. Such acts include murder, extermination, rape, sexual slavery, the enforced disappearance of persons and the crime of apartheid⁴.

Genocide and war crimes against humanity are punishable irrespective of whether they are committed in time of 'peace' or of war.

Increased militarization in Shan State

Despite the fact that out of the nine armed groups in Shan State⁵, all but one (the Shan State Army-South) now have cease-fire agreements with the military regime, the SPDC has since 1988 almost tripled its military presence throughout Shan State.

Of the total twelve regional commands of the Burmese army, three are in Shan State, with the following numbers of battalions:

Northeastern Region	38	battalions
Eastern Region	31	(not including those based in Karenni State)
Triangle Region	37	
Light Infantry Division 55	10	
Total	116	battalions ⁶

There are an estimated 500 battalions in Burma, which means that almost one quarter of the Burmese army is now based in Shan State.

RAPE CONDONED AS A ‘WEAPON OF WAR’⁷

Evidence collected for this report shows clearly that the troops of the Burmese military regime are systematically using rape as a weapon in their anti-insurgency campaigns against civilian populations in Shan State. That this practice is officially condoned by the military authorities can be concluded from a number of factors that will be discussed in this section.

³ Report of the Secretary-General Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Security Council Resolution 808, 32 I.L.M. at 1159 (1993), para. 48.

⁴ The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (the ICTY) statute explicitly lists rape as a crime against humanity in Article 5(g) as does the Rome Statute at Article 7(1)(g)

⁵ The Myanmar National Democracy alliance Army, United Wa State Army, National Democracy Alliance Army, Shan State Army (North), Kachin Defence Army, Pa-O National Organisation, Paluang State Liberation Army, Shan State Nationalities People’s Liberation Organisation, Shan State National Army, and the Shan State Army (South)

⁶ Information compiled from the All Burma Students’ Democratic Front and the Shan Herald Agency for News.

⁷ The Trial Chamber of the ICTY in the Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic case discussed using ‘weapon of war’ to mean a kind of concerted approach or an order given to the Bosnian Serb armed forces to rape Muslim women as part of their combat activities. See Press Release on the ‘Judgment of Trial Chamber II in the Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic case’, The Hague, 22 February 2001 JL/P.I.S./566-e.

The systematic and widespread incidence of rape

It should be noted that because of the stigma attached to rape, many women do not report incidents of sexual violence. Furthermore, since much of the information about human rights abuses in Shan State is gained from refugees arriving at the Thai-Burma border, news of many incidents may not have reached SHRF. Therefore the figures in this report are likely to be far lower than the actual figures.

The incidents of rape and other forms of sexual violence documented in this report over the past six years can be summarized as follows:

year	no. of incidents	est. total no. of girls	est. total no. of women	location
1996	5	4	6	in 5 townships
1997	30	25	157	in 11 townships
1998	30	18	38	in 13 townships
1999	26	17	71	in 13 townships
2000	33	13	69	in 17 townships
2001	44	15	186	in 17 townships
overall total	168	92	527	

It can be seen that the number of incidents of rape recorded in 2001, and the numbers of girls and women raped, are even higher than in recent years. This indicates that, despite the claims of the regime that “peace” has now been restored to Shan State, their troops are continuing to commit human rights violations against civilian populations at a higher rate than ever.

It is also significant that troops from a total of *fifty-two* Burmese army battalions were involved in the incidents of rape documented for this report (see Appendix 4). This is compelling evidence that the practice of rape is accepted throughout the ranks of the Burmese military.

Officers committing rape

One fact that shows clearly that rape is condoned by the military authorities is that 83% of the cases of rape documented in this report were committed by military officers, from the ranks of corporal to major as the following list of perpetrators shows:

ranks of officers	nos. committing rape
“commander/officer” (rank unspecified)	48
major	14
captain	63
lieutenant	5
sergeant	6
corporal	3
Total	139

In the vast majority of these cases (85%) the officer was on duty with other troops, and made no attempt to hide his crime. In fact, in 10 of the cases, the officer actually passed on the victim(s) to his troops either to let them gang-rape her, or to let them kill her.

Three women, aged 18, 21 and 24, were collecting firewood in the forest near the road, 2 miles west of their village of Pa Sak, Murng Hsat township, when 80 SPDC troops from LIB 359 seized the women and interrogated them. After a while, Captain Htun Kyaw took the youngest girl into a nearby bush and raped her. After that, he gave all the women to his junior officers and told them to rape them. The troops then beat all the women to death with sticks. (case 105)

Torture and killing of raped women

The extreme and unrestrained brutality displayed by the troops committing the sexual abuses reveal clearly that the rapes are being used together with other acts of violence, such as torture, as part of a campaign to terrorize and subjugate the local civilian populations. In 25% of the incidents documented, the girls or women were killed following the rape, by being shot, suffocated, beaten, stabbed or burned to death.



Nang Sam Hoom (right), aged 14, raped and burned alive by SPDC troops

In many of the incidents documented, the women were not only raped, but were also physically tortured in other ways, including being beaten, suffocated by having plastic put over their head, and having their breasts cut off. In the following example, the woman was beaten unconscious and raped, and her pregnant sister murdered:

Her brother-in-law was going back to village to get some more rice and other food stuff. When the troops came to the farm, they saw only the 2 women. The troops accused them of being wives of the Shan soldiers and beat them. Although they tried to explain that they were just villagers from Mark Mong Pawk village, the troops did not listen but continued to beat her sister with a stick until she fainted and when she said that her sister was pregnant and pleaded for mercy, they even poked her sister's womb. When she tried to intervene to stop the troops from poking her sister's womb, a commander struck her on the head with a stick, knocking her unconscious. When she became conscious, a commander dragged her to their bed in the hut and raped her and, after he finished, beat her unconscious again for some time. When she regained consciousness, she

found herself lying with no clothes on and her sister was lying dead just outside the hut. There was no sign of the soldiers. They had gone, taking away with them her 2,000 Kyat of money and gold. (case 64)

In most of the incidents, there were no efforts made to conceal the bodies of the dead rape victims. On the contrary, the following example shows that rape and killing of victims was on occasion deliberately made public as a method to intimidate the local ethnic population:

A 12-year-old girl was taking hay to feed cattle in a field near the relocated village of Nawng Kaw, Laikha township, when she was raped and shot dead by SLORC⁸ troops from the Kho Lam base. When some of her relatives heard the gun fire, they came to have a look and were stopped by the soldiers. When they asked for permission to bury her body, the soldiers said, "She must be kept like this as an example for your people of Shan State to see. If you bury her you must die with her."(case 15)

Gang-rape

61% of the rape incidents documented involved gang-rape. These incidents were thus committed collectively, with no fear of being witnessed.

In many of the gang-rape cases, the victims were also killed by the troops. However, in a number of the cases, the women were released, showing that the perpetrators clearly had no fear of repercussions arising from the incident.

Three women, aged 18, 35 and 37 were at their farm in the Kho Lam area when they were arrested by 80 SPDC troops from IB 99 led by Capt. Than Maung. They were kept for 4 days and 3 nights, during which time they were repeatedly gang-raped by the troops. They were then released. (case 116)

Rapes within military bases

The fact that eleven of the rape incidents were actually committed within the military bases, with the full knowledge not only of other military personnel, but also members of the local communities living near the bases, indicates the extent of the impunity felt to be enjoyed by the regime's troops.

In one notable incident, two high school girls from Lai Kha who dared to speak out publicly in a school meeting against the SPDC policies, were publicly arrested by SPDC soldiers, taken to the local military base, and raped by the commander for 4 days and nights, apparently as "punishment", before being released in return for money.

A school meeting was held at a middle school in Lai Kha town, where there were 84 students studying up to 6th standard. After giving a speech, the head teacher asked the students if they had any questions to ask. A 17-year-old schoolgirl from the 5th standard then asked: "I would like to ask why the Burmese soldiers who claim to be government troops oppress the people so much. A lot of village people have been forced to move to the town where they are faced with difficulties to settle down and make a living. I've seen how pitiful they are". Another 18-year-old schoolgirl, from the 6th standard also asked, "Why did the government troops close down the main market

⁸ the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the former name of the current Burmese military regime.

place of Lai Kha town? This market has been where it is for a long time, but now it has been closed down for 2-3 weeks by the government soldiers and has not yet opened again, why? If the government soldiers are angry with the Shan soldiers, they should go after the Shan soldiers". Before the head teacher, who was hesitating, could answer the questions, two SPDC soldiers who were on security duty at the school called out the girls and said that they should go to the military base and ask the commander and took them to LIB 515 base. The commander locked up the girls. At night he took one girl into his bedroom and ordered her to take off her clothes, pointing his pistol at her. He then raped her all night. Next morning he brought another girl and raped her for one day and one night. After raping the girls in turn for 4 days and 4 nights, the commander demanded that the parents pay 15,000 kyat for the release of each of them. (case 91)

Extended detention for purposes of rape

In twenty-four of the cases, women were kept by the regime's troops for periods of up to four months for the purposes of rape. Again this open use of "comfort women" without fear of reprisal indicates the climate of impunity regarding rape amongst the armed forces.

4 female and 6 male villagers were seized while they were working at a farm and forced to carry military things and go with the troops while they patrolled the deserted villages in the relocation areas, camping wherever they were when night fell, sometimes stopping for 2-3 days at a place. The women were raped almost every night by one soldier or another. These civilians were forced to serve as unpaid military porters for a straight period of almost 4 months, from 7.8.2000 to 20.11.2000, during which time the women were also forced to serve as sex slaves. (case 120)

Lack of prosecution of perpetrators, punishment of complainants

Evidence in this report shows clearly that not only are there no serious efforts on the part of the military authorities to bring perpetrators of rape among their ranks to justice, but they are actively discouraging the reporting of such incidents by inflicting physical abuse, imprisonment and fines on any complainants.

In most of the rape incidents documented in this report, the victims reported the abuse first to a family member and then to a village headman or other community leader. Together they would then advise the girl or woman of the best action to take. Often (in 22 cases, 13%), the headman advised the family not to take the case any further as it would not only fail to bring justice, but might also be dangerous for the complainants. The fact that in one case a headman was himself beaten and tortured to death by SPDC troops for having reported a rape shows the disincentive for community leaders to get involved in such matters.

A village headman secretly saw when Capt. Soe Hlaing left the farm house (after committing the rape and murder of a 19-year-old girl) and found out what had happened, went to Ke-See town and complained about it to the town community leader. The captain heard that he was being suspected of committing rape and murder by the headman. Early in the morning, at about 4:30 am of 13.12.1998, the captain and some troops came to Nawng Kaw village and surrounded and searched the headman's

house. After searching for a while, the troops said they found a walkie-talkie in the house and Soe Hlaing immediately ordered the arrest of the headman. The villagers were certain that the walkie-talkie was secretly planted earlier by the captain's soldiers to frame the headman. The captain and his troops tied the headman to a house pillar and interrogated him while beating and torturing him. They asked him where he got the walkie-talkie, which Shan resistance group had given it to him etc., and poured hot water down his throat and beat and kicked him until he died while still being tied to the pillar in his house. (case 70)

Other factors discouraging girls and women from reporting rape incidents to the SPDC authorities were: they could not speak Burmese, which would clearly disadvantage them during any subsequent judicial proceedings; and they often did not know the name and the military unit of the rapist, and thus realised that they had almost no chance of proving the case.

However, in as many as 37 (21%) of the rape incidents documented, the victims, their relatives or community leaders actually dared to report the crime to the SPDC authorities. In only one of these cases (in April 1997) was the perpetrator, from the SPDC mortar battalion in Murng Hsat, punished by his commander.

"When the village headman came back from his farm late that evening, I told him all that had happened. He then complained to the SPDC local military camp commander. The commander tied up the soldier who had raped me, beat him and then put him in jail." (case 24)

However, even in this case, it does not appear that the matter went through the process of law, and it is thus unlikely that the perpetrator would have been given the maximum 10-year jail sentence for the rape.

In eleven cases, the SPDC officers registered the complaint, but did nothing further. In nine cases, the SPDC officers arranged for a "line-up" of as many as 80 soldiers in order for the victim to identify the rapist, but deliberately left the rapist out of the line. Following the lack of positive identification, in one case the headman who had made the complaint was beaten unconscious and detained until the family of the rape victim paid 2,000 kyat for his release. In two other cases, the victim herself was imprisoned and up to 20,000 kyat had to be paid for her release. In another case the headman and his deputy were imprisoned until 5,500 kyat could be paid for their release. In three other cases, the complainants were not imprisoned but had to pay fines of up to 30,000 kyat for defaming the military.

Only in one case was there a positive identification from a line-up, which appears to have been the result of an intervention from an officer from one of the Shan cease-fire organisations. However, following the identification no further action was taken.

More commonly, the SPDC officers rejected the accusation outright. In three of these cases, the SPDC officers claimed that the perpetrator had not been in the area when the crime was committed, in one case stating that he had long been transferred. Significantly, in two of the cases, the officer accused was indeed immediately transferred to another unit.

Out of the eleven cases when the SPDC officers rejected the accusation outright, in seven cases the complainants were punished for making the complaint. In three cases, the complainants were physically abused: the rape victim was beaten unconscious, the father of one victim was beaten, and a headman was slapped. In six cases, the complainants were actually fined, as much as 60,000 kyat, for making the complaint. In one case, the father of the victim was arrested and detained until village leaders paid a cow for his release.

In none of the cases documented for this report was there any mention of the SPDC authorities asking that the raped women be given proper medical examinations, which could be used as a basis for rape prosecution. This again indicates that they had no serious intention of bringing the perpetrators to justice.

There is information that in eleven of the cases, women themselves or their families arranged for medical treatment, either for injuries or illnesses arising from the rape, or to test blood for possible infection. In two of the cases, the hospital workers documented evidence of the sexual abuse, and in one case (of a 5-year-old girl who was raped in her home by an SPDC soldier), even took photographs and said they would try and report the incident. However, no further action was taken, and in one case, hospital workers who had treated a woman who had been beaten and raped, advised the woman to lie about the cause of her injury. In other words, the medical personnel themselves were too afraid of the military authorities to dare to push for justice in the case.

Later when she went to the hospital for treatment of her split scalp, she was asked what had happened to her. When she said she was beaten by SPDC troops, the health workers told her to say that her head was hit by a falling branch, otherwise they were afraid the soldiers would eventually come back and punish her. She was so frightened that she left for the Thai border 2-3 days later. (case 64)

MILITARIZATION LEADING TO INCREASED VULNERABILITY TO RAPE

As well as revealing the practice of rape as a ‘weapon of war,’ evidence from the report also shows clearly that the increased militarization and anti-insurgency programs by the military in Shan State, have in themselves significantly increased the vulnerability of women in rural Shan areas to rape. This section examines these factors.

FORCED RELOCATION

The maps accompanying this report (in Appendix 3) show clearly that the majority of rape cases documented (76%) were in the areas of Central Shan State where the rural populations have been forcibly relocated.

The Burmese military regime has long had a practice of forcibly relocating villages in rural areas in order to prevent local people from providing support to resistance armies. The most extensive forced relocation program in Shan State (which is continuing until the present) was carried out between 1996-1997, when the regime ordered over 1,400 villages (over 300,000 rural people, mostly farmers) to move at gunpoint to strategic relocation sites near main roads and Burmese army bases. These villagers, deprived of their lands and livelihoods, were given no support at all by the regime, and many were forced to become day labourers or beggars. As a result, an estimated 150,000 Shans have fled to Thailand to try and survive as migrant labourers. Tens of thousands have hidden in the forests near their old villages.

This forced relocation program has increased women’s vulnerability to rape in a number of ways.

Rape while villagers were in the process of being forcibly relocated

When villagers were forcibly relocated, they were usually given a verbal or written order to move out of their village within a specified number of days (in most cases 3-7 days). They were told that if they were found in their village after the deadline, they would be shot on sight. However, in a number of cases, the regime’s troops did not even wait until the deadline, and began inflicting violence on the villagers either immediately after the relocation orders were given, or while the villagers were in the process of moving.

Violence inflicted on the villagers included beatings and other forms of torture, and being burned alive in their houses. It also included rape.

6% of the rape incidents documented in this report occurred while the villagers were in the process of being forcibly relocated.

There was a Shan family of 5 in a remote hut near a rice farm of Mark Kawk village, when SLORC troops came and saw them. Their village was being forced to move to Laikha relocation site, and they were on their way there, but for some reason had stopped at the place to rest. The troops tied up the father, suspended him to the beam of the hut with a rope and made a fire under him, roasting him over it. They then gang

raped the teenage girl and eventually killed her. A few days later, her father died after suffering much from the pain of torture. Her mother suffered much from the agony of watching her husband being tortured and her daughter being raped and killed, and finally became mentally unbalanced. (case 17)

Rape of women found outside the relocation sites

Having been relocated to designated sites, the villagers were not only forbidden to return to their former villages and fields, but were also limited to an area within a specified radius from the site, usually 2-3 miles. Areas outside this radius were regarded as “free-fire zones” by the Burmese military, where any villagers found would be considered as insurgents and shot on sight.

Such restrictions were naturally untenable for the villagers, whose livelihoods depended not only on access to their fields, but also to forests where sources of food, firewood and water were available.



Shan women hiding in the jungle

From the outset, some villagers refused to go to the relocation sites, preferring to risk their lives by hiding in the forests near their old villages, where they hoped they could survive on hidden stores of food, and by cultivating secret plantations.

Other villagers went initially to the relocation sites, but then sneaked back to their old villages to try and retrieve some possessions, or else to try and do some secret planting of crops.

14% of the rape incidents documented in this report were of villagers who were caught in or near their old villages by patrolling Burmese troops.

They were accused of being wives of insurgents, or of providing food to insurgents. They and other members of their families were tortured to reveal the whereabouts of the insurgents in the area. In many cases, following rape, the women were killed.

The victims were among the people who had been relocated to the town (of Kun Hing) from the outlying rural areas since 1996-1997. It was very difficult for them to subsist in the town, with no work and no farming land available, so many of these farmers had since August 1999 secretly built small huts near their farms to stay and rest while tending them and had been secretly going and coming until the day of incident. The troops with 26 forced civilian porters, searched along the banks of Nam Paang River,

surrounded every hut they found and arrested the occupants, and burnt down the huts. 3 male farmers were gathered, tortured and interrogated one by one by the troops, who demanded to know the whereabouts of the Shan soldiers in the area. But the farmers denied knowledge of this. The troops kept interrogating them, beating and torturing them until each of them died one after another, and their bodies were dumped into the Nam Paang river. 2 women were taken with the troops for 2 days and 2 nights and gang raped by all officers and eventually shot dead. (case 97)

In several of the incidents, the women had actually requested and been given permission, in the form of a written pass, by the authorities to return to their old villages. This did not prevent them being raped and killed.

In May 1998, many villagers who had been forcibly relocated to Kho Lam had asked for permission from the SPDC authorities in Nam Zarng to go and work on the farms outside the village. 19 villagers managed to get a pass from the authorities in Nam Zarng as well as permission from the commander of the local military camp at Kho Lam, Capt. Han Sein, to work on the farms about 4 miles west of Kho Lam and they had been working on the farms from May to June 1998 when troops from IB 246 came upon them and shot at them from a distance. The villagers all ran away into the nearby forest without anyone getting hit and the soldiers left after searching the farms for a while. After a while, a woman and her uncle, presuming the troops had really left, went back to the farms to get their clothes and beds from the farm hut and return to the village. However, as they reached the hut, the soldiers came back and arrested them and beat her uncle to death. She was stripped of her clothes and raped many times before she was also shot dead in the hut. After that, the troops left the farms and went to Kho Lam. (case 49)



Shan women on their way to fields

Even though the relocated villagers were supposed to be allowed to farm or forage in areas close to the relocation sites, 27 of the rape incidents in this report took place in the near vicinity of the relocation sites. In most cases, the women were caught while they were simply carrying out their usual daily tasks for survival, such as planting or gathering food, fetching firewood or water, or peddling goods.

2 girls aged 16 and 17, originally from Kung Sa village, relocated to the town, were grazing their oxen in a meadow about half a mile west of town. 50-60 troops from Co 3, IB

55, led by Capt Thein Win, saw the girls and arrested them. The troops secretly took the girls and their 4 oxen to their camp and detained them for 6 days and 5 nights, during which the 2 girls were repeatedly raped by the captain and his officers. The 4 oxen were also killed for meat by the troops. When the troops had to go out for another round of patrol, they took the girls with them and when they got to a remote place in the forest the captain ordered his troops to shoot them dead. (case 111)

Rape of women within the relocation sites

It is ironic that 6% of the rape incidents took place actually within the relocation sites, where villagers are supposed to be “safe” if they obey the orders of the Burmese military. This indicates clearly that the regime’s troops were so sure of impunity with regard to rape, that they did not even need a pretext of “punishment” to commit rape. The proximity of most of the relocation sites to the Burmese military bases thus increased the vulnerability of the relocated villagers to rape.

A sixteen-year-old girl was alone in her home in Wan Nong Kun Mong relocation site when SPDC captain Than Kyaw and his troops entered and asked for drinking water in her house. When the captain learned that she was alone in the house, he sat down and asked her to massage his arms, saying his arms were so stiff and hurt from overwork. She was very frightened and declined, saying she did not know how to massage. The captain insisted for a while, then when she did not appear to give in easily, he pointed his pistol at her and threatened to shoot her, saying, “Don’t you know me, I am an army captain.” He then dragged her by the arm into the inner room of the house, ordered her to take off all her clothes and raped her, keeping his pistol on her all the time. After raping her, he searched the bedroom and took away two necklaces weighing 1 and 2 Baht, 45,690 Kyat of money, and cold season overcoats. (case 74)

FORCED LABOUR

Forced portering

One of the main factors that have increased women’s vulnerability to rape is the Burmese army practice of forcibly recruiting porters. Particularly in rural areas, the army forcibly conscripts villagers to carry supplies for their troops, either during routine patrols, or during military offensives. Generally the army conscripts men. This means that when troops arrive at a village, men often run away from a village in case they will be conscripted, leaving the womenfolk alone and vulnerable to the visiting troops.

When the troops of SPDC Co. 5, LIB 154 entered the village of Nar Lein, the men of the village ran away in fear of being forced to be porters, leaving only women in the village. When Captain Kyaw Myint saw the 14-year-old girl alone in her house, he ordered his troops to stand guard outside the house. He then dragged her into the bedroom, slapped her and raped her. (case 171)

Once porters are conscripted, often for periods of months or even years, women are also left alone and more vulnerable to rape. 6% of the rape incidents took place when the husbands of the women raped were away being forced to work, mostly as porters, for the Burmese military.

The troops came to the three women working in the fields and asked them where all their men were. The women explained that their men had not come with them and were not at home either, as they had been taken by SPDC troops to serve as porters 3-4 days ago and had not yet returned. A commander took one girl into a nearby farm hut and raped her and slapped her until there were bruises all over her face. The other 2 women were raped by other officers and later handed over to all the troops. At one point, during a short respite, one girl ran away. However, she had only managed to get to the edge of the farm when soldiers who were standing guard outside the farm saw her and shot her dead on the spot. (case 82)

In one of the incidents documented, the woman raped had been widowed when her husband was beaten to death while being a porter for SPDC troops.

Two years prior to being raped, Ar Phue's (not her real name) husband, 30-year-old Ah Kho, had been beaten to death by SPDC soldiers when he was taken to be a porter. She was left to work on their farm alone. In February 2001, seven soldiers from LIN 359 base in Takhilek approached her and threatened to shoot her with their guns. Not able to speak Burmese, she couldn't understand what the soldiers were saying, and could not run away on her bad leg (she was crippled). The soldiers proceeded to gang-rape her for an hour. (She later became pregnant). (case 135)

In another of the incidents documented, an SPDC officer deliberately ordered the husband of one woman to go and accompany his troops elsewhere so that he could rape his wife.

Capt. Tun Oo of LIB 524 saw Naang Aye (not her real name) in the relocation site of Ton Hoong. After that Capt. Tun Oo ordered 30 SPDC troops led by Capt Tan Aung to patrol the area and also ordered village headman Lung Min to call Zai Maung Hla, husband of Naang Aye to him. Capt Tun Oo said: "Today, I want you to be a guide for my troops for 2 days." When Naang Aye's husband was not at home, Capt. Tun Oo came to her house and called her inside, saying: "What do you have in your bedroom? Let's go and see." After that the captain pointed his pistol at her forehead and threatened her and dragged her into the bedroom and raped her from 10 am to 3 pm. (case 152)

Women are also forced to work as porters, as well as being used to accompany patrolling troops as "guides," during which time, they are routinely used as "comfort women" by the troops. Nine of the rape incidents documented in this report took place when the women were being forced to porter or act as guides for the regime's troops.

When she and her brother got to a place about 2 miles from town and 1 mile from their farm, they ran into some SPDC troops. The commander asked them some questions and said that he needed a guide and he would take her and told her brother go to back home and tell their family about it. The troops continued searching deserted villages in the outlying areas. At night, when they rested at a deserted village, Captain Aung Khin forced her to stay in the same deserted house with him and tried to rape her. When she tried to resist, he threatened to shoot her with his pistol, and slapped her so hard she almost fainted. He then dragged her by the hair into the inner room. He forced her to take off all her clothes before he counted 3, or he would shoot her dead. She had no choice, but to yield, and he raped her. During the four days that the troops patrolled the countryside until they returned to Kun Hing she was raped every night. (case 65)

Other forms of forced labour

As widely documented in many human rights reports, the Burmese military continues to use conscripted unpaid labour for a variety of tasks, particularly in the rural areas. Common tasks include road-building, building and cleaning of military barracks, guarding roads and village, and working on military plantations.

Five of the rape incidents documented in this report took place while women were being forced to carry out such tasks for the military. One of the incidents involved 40 women in April 2001 forced by SPDC LIB 332 and LIB 520 to build a road for 9-10 days. At night the women were kept separately from the men. They were then singled out at gunpoint and raped by the troops.

Another incident, in May 2001, took place in an SPDC military camp:

The local camp commander ordered fifteen women from Nam Kat village to come to the military camp to clean the camp's guard house. When the fifteen women entered the camp, the captain assigned fourteen women to clean the bedrooms of the other captains, ordering her to clean his room. As she entered the room to begin cleaning, a captain followed her, closing the door behind him. He grabbed at her, and she screamed "The captain is raping me!". (case 147)

Military Checkpoints

The setting up of regular military checkpoints along roads, allegedly to keep a check on insurgent activity, but also to collect arbitrary taxes, has enabled the regime's troops to take advantage of women travelling between villages.

Five of the incidents documented in this report took place when women were stopped at military checkpoints. The following incident (in August 2001) took place at the main checkpoint before the Ta Sarng Bridge over the Salween River.

While the troops from LIB 225 searched the villagers' belongings and questioned them, Captain Myint Lwin picked out 3 women from among the villagers, took them to a separate place and interrogated them. One of the troops said to the truck drivers,

“We received an order from our superior to keep the 3 women here until we learn more about them, and they may be released by then,” and ordered them and the other villagers to go on their way. A captain brought them into his bedroom one at a time and raped them. After he had raped all 3 women, he let his close subordinates rape the women. Later all the 21 soldiers manning the checkpoint raped the women. (case 157)

ROVING PATROLS: LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY

As the number of Burmese army battalions based in Shan State has increased (see introductory section), so too have the numbers of military patrols sent out to scour the rural areas for pockets of resistance.

Although the majority of the rapes were committed by troops from battalions stationed at bases in the same township as the location of the incidents, often the troops were on patrol in remote areas far from their bases. Furthermore, a large proportion (at least 30 incidents) were committed by troops from battalions stationed in other townships, and some even from battalions based in other parts of Burma. The troops in question were usually mandated to patrol the rural areas in search of insurgents.

Regardless of the culture of impunity, it is clear that this practice of sending troops out to patrol areas far from their base units greatly reduces the likelihood of being able to trace perpetrators of crimes committed during the patrols.

THE SURVIVORS

The main aim of this section is to expose the profound effects that the sexual violence has had on the rape survivors, thereby highlighting not only the urgent need to take measures to prosecute perpetrators and prevent further such cases happening, but also the need for appropriate protection and services to be provided to the survivors.

Effects on physical health

Although specific physical details are not available in most of the incidents in this report, in several of the cases it was clear that the survivor was severely injured during the assault. In several cases, survivors were unconscious when found after the incident, and in at least two cases, the survivor was unable to walk. One of the cases was a woman who was gang-raped when she was 7-months pregnant, and who then gave birth prematurely to her child.

Naang Hla (not her real name), was left alone, sick and numb, in the small hut in the jungle. She was too dizzy to stand or walk. She had a constant headache, violent diarrhea, and bled so profusely that she thought she had lost the baby. Still alone, four days later, Naang Hla gave birth to her child, after only seven months of pregnancy. (case 160)

As mentioned in the previous section, in eleven of the cases, the girls or women were treated in hospital. Only in one of these cases were details available of the nature of the injury,

namely of the five-year-old girl whose sexual organs had been seriously damaged. Periods of stay in hospital were up to 10 days, and in one case, the patient had to visit hospital five times. In one of the cases, it was mentioned that the hospital costs totaled 17,000 kyat, which had to be paid by the woman herself.

In five of the cases, even though they were not hospitalized, there was mention of unspecified illness, lasting for several months.

Only in one of the cases was it revealed that the survivor had become pregnant following gang-rape by seven Burmese army soldiers.

Effects on mental health

There is a lack of detailed information concerning the mental state of the survivors, mostly because interviews conducted for this report were too brief to explore fully the depth of emotions experienced by the women involved.

It is apparent that some of the physical symptoms suffered by survivors following the incidents, were closely linked to their mental state. For example, several women spoke of insomnia, loss of appetite, loss of weight, and lack of energy.

Some women mentioned feeling “depressed,” “sad” and “afraid.” One woman stated: “*When my mind wandered to what had happened, my heart would beat so hard. I was afraid of all men.*” (case 1). Another woman “*kept to herself after the incident. She didn’t want to see or communicate with anyone.*” (case 119)

Several of the survivors stated a strong desire to bring their rapists to justice. One mentioned feeling “angry” when justice was not done.

At the same time, several of the survivors mentioned feeling “shame” at what had happened, undoubtedly a result of prevailing gender attitudes and censure within the community (see later section “Double punishment”).

In none of the incidents mentioned were any counselling services available for the survivors. From the little evidence available, it is clear that the survivors were in urgent need of such services, particularly those facing censure from their communities.

The fact that one of the women repeatedly raped during a period of almost two months (case 51) became insane is an indication of the level of trauma experienced by women subjected to rape. Another woman became an opium addict following the rape (case 76), and abandoned her young child as a result.

Family and community support

It has already been mentioned that in 21% of the incidents, members of the survivor’s family and community leaders dared to report the cases to the military authorities. This indicates that in many cases, family and community members tried to assist the survivor in seeking justice.

Furthermore, in ten cases where further details of family responses to the incidents were documented, it is stated that husbands and other family members were helpful to the survivor: they were either “supportive”, “understood” her, or “didn’t blame” her.

However, it is noteworthy in a number of cases that the survivor was actually blamed by family or other community members following the incidents.

Double punishment: blame and rejection following rape

In three of the incidents, the women suffered blame by their boyfriends or husbands following the rape. One of these women had her engagement broken off by her boyfriend, who refused to come and see her after the rape. Another woman was taunted by her husband, who called her “*Burmese leftovers*.”

In a particularly disturbing case, a woman was beaten by her husband following the rape:

“When my husband came home (after the rape), I told him what had happened. He was furious at me and beat me. The relationship between me and my husband suffered tremendously as a result of the rape. Every day, my husband and children would say “Prostitute! If you want to sell sex, we will build you a small hut in the jungle. You can sell sex there.” I felt very hurt by these words, until finally I couldn’t stand it any longer. I divorced my husband. When I went to see my children, they said: “Whore, you are not our mother, don’t come see us any more,” and drove me away. My husband said: “You didn’t control yourself. You had sex with another man. You are no longer my wife. Leave our house right now.” Eventually I decided to come to Thailand.” (case 3)

In another case, a schoolgirl who was raped in the street by a Burmese army soldier, was refused support by her family.

“My family didn’t understand, and they didn’t take care of me. They didn’t accept me, and my friends looked down on me. I felt completely alone and depressed. This was in 1991, when I was in 10th standard in Murng Hsat high school. I had to take an examination soon after the rape, but my depression kept me from taking the exam. This affected everything, and my life went downhill.” (case 1)

In a further incident, a twelve-year-old girl with poor eyesight who suffered attempted rape and serious physical injury by an SPDC soldier on her way back from a temple, was blamed by the community for the incident:

Many of the villagers blamed Naang Tong (not her real name) for the incident, claiming she had been foolish to return to Ton Hoong (from the temple) without the elders. (case 144)

The incidents above indicate clearly that gender attitudes within these communities are grossly unjust towards the rape survivors, and urgently need to be changed.

Despite the prevalence of these unjust attitudes, it is encouraging to note one case in which the woman had the strength to refuse to succumb to community pressure, which she felt was against the best interests of herself and her family. This is the case (no. 135) in which the raped woman became pregnant. When it became known she was pregnant, she was urged by other villagers to find a husband, to avoid censure among the community. Despite being disabled, a refugee, and already having a young son from her former marriage, she did not succumb to this pressure, preferring to remain a single mother. She explained: *“I know we’ll have a difficult time, but I don’t want my child to have a step-father. Some men love only women, but not their children. If I get married, it will be difficult to get a divorce.”* (case 135)

Migration following rape

In twenty-two of the cases documented (13%), the women, with or without their families, moved to Thailand following the rape.

In some of these cases, the women moved immediately after the rape, in fear of further assault. In one of these cases, the 18-year-old woman was encouraged to leave by the village headman:

Worried for her safety, he told her, “If you have a place to go, you should go. If you have a place to move, you should move. You shouldn’t face those soldiers again.” And so Naang Yin (not her real name) stayed on the move, spending each night at a different relative’s house. Her parents were anxious about her security, but they didn’t dare complain to the military for fear of repercussions. Ten days after her release (from detention and gang-rape), Naang Yin’s mother took her to Thailand. (case 133)

In other cases, the women left for Thailand after one or two months or an unspecified period of time.

Lack of protection and support in Thailand

Unlike on the borders of Karen and Karenni States of Burma with Thailand, there exist no official refugee camps along the Thai-Shan border. Current Thai policy recognises only “temporarily displaced persons” fleeing directly from fighting, and not from the abuses inflicted on civilian populations by the Burmese military’s anti-insurgency campaigns in Shan State. Therefore, the estimated over 150,000 Shan refugees who have fled to Thailand following the forced relocation in Central Shan State in 1996, are denied any protection and humanitarian assistance by international aid agencies. They are forced to find work as migrant labourers, usually illegally, and face great difficulties in fulfilling their basic needs. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

The contents of this report indicate clearly that refugees fleeing from Shan State to Thailand have a genuine fear of persecution and are thus deserving of refugee status. It is regrettable that even women and children who have suffered sexual violence are being denied the right to protection and assistance.

The following case of one of the rape survivors who fled to Thailand in August 2001, and who was interviewed for this report two months later, illustrates the untenable situation faced by some Shan refugee women in Thailand. The woman, Naang Hla (not her real name), 16 years old, was gang-raped in front of her husband when she was 7 months pregnant by ten SPDC soldiers. The husband was taken away and killed. She was left alone to give birth prematurely to her child. She was found by some relatives, and together they fled to Thailand.

At the time of the interview, her baby was two months old and very ill. Drinking her milk gave the child violent dysentery, but Naang Hla had no money to buy milk. Too weak to work, she had no money to travel to a clinic or pay for medical attention. (case 160)

Naang Hla was supported by her relatives, also refugees, who were working illegally in an orange orchard in northern Thailand. However, the hut in which they stayed was close to the site where trucks used for spraying of chemical pesticide in the orchards were loaded. Apparently as a result of living in close proximity to these toxic chemicals, Naang Hla had to be hospitalised. When SWAN tried to contact her to provide emergency assistance after her discharge, it was found that the orchard where she worked had been raided by Thai soldiers searching for illegal migrants, and she had fled to another area.

Dangers of deportation

The fact that women and children who have fled from sexual violence in Shan State are denied protection in Thailand means that they are liable for deportation at any time. The Thai authorities have conducted periodic widespread crackdowns on illegal migrants during the past few years, during which refugees have not only been arrested and transported back to the border, but on occasion have been handed directly over to the Burmese authorities on the other side.

For those who have suffered sexual violence, this means being repatriated into the hands of the very military authorities who were responsible for their torture.

In one of the cases documented in this report, four young women who had fled to Thailand following forced relocation of their villages in 1996, returned back to Shan State in 1998 after crackdowns by Thai authorities on migrant workers in Chiang Mai. During the journey they were separated from relatives, and they decided to travel back to the Thai border to find them. On the journey, they were raped, mutilated and killed by SPDC troops at one of the military checkpoints:

They traveled by truck from Murng Nai, and after crossing the Salween, the soldiers ordered the women off the truck, and told the truck driver to carry on to Murng Ton and the women would be sent on there later. Two days later, one of the soldiers from the camp came to buy food at Murng Ton and revealed to someone who knew the women that they had been raped on the day they were detained, and the next day their breasts were cut off, and they were killed and their bodies buried. (case 48)

The danger of sexual violence is also not limited to the Burmese side of the border. In July 1999, eleven Shan women were sexually assaulted by a Thai military officer when they were being deported back to Burma from northern Chiang Mai province. Two of the women tried to press charges of rape, but were forced under threat to accept money instead. The Thai military officer was merely transferred to another post, and received a cut in benefits.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AS AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Historically, rape has been characterized as an attack against the honor and dignity of women, and not as a grave act of violence. However the last decade has witnessed important developments in the treatment of harm experienced by women in armed conflict. The most extensive development has been increased recognition of sexual violence as an international crime. The Statutes of the Tribunals created to address crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda explicitly incorporate rape as a crime against humanity. The Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda expressly includes rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault as a violation of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II. Both Tribunals have issued indictments relating to sexual violence and defendants found guilty of such violence have been convicted of crimes against humanity, including as a result of rape, enslavement and torture; violation of the laws or customs of war, including the result of rape, torture and outrages upon personal dignity; and genocide, through rape and sexual violence committed with the specific intent of destroying in whole or in part a particular group.

The Statutes of the Tribunals have been built on by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (the Rome Statute) whose jurisdiction will include genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression. The Rome Statute makes explicit that rape and other gender violence are among the most serious crimes of concern to the international community by specifically defining them as constituent acts of crimes against humanity and war crimes.⁹

The Rome Statute will enter into force on 1 July 2002. The Court, to be based in The Hague, Netherlands, is expected to be established in 2003. The Court is expected to draw upon the jurisprudence of the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda (the ICTY and ICTR respectively).

The Court's jurisdiction is not retroactive. It can only address crimes committed after entry into force of the Statute. The Court may exercise its jurisdiction over a specific case when either the State in whose territory the crime was committed, or the State of the nationality of the accused, is a party to the Statute. Non-party States may accept the Court's jurisdiction on an ad hoc basis. The Court will also have jurisdiction over cases referred to it by the Security Council whether or not the State concerned is a party to the Statute.

⁹ See Rome Statute <http://www.un.org/law/icc/statute/romefra.htm>, Articles 7 & 8.

It is unlikely that Burma will come within the Court's jurisdiction until a democratic transition is underway or has occurred. However, examining the jurisprudence to date gives a clear indication of what international crimes are currently being committed in Shan State and in the event an ad hoc tribunal were established to investigate and prosecute serious crimes committed within a certain time period such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, murder, sexual offences and torture, the jurisprudence of the two ad hoc international tribunals and the Court will be drawn upon.

Sexual violence as torture

Rape was not conceptualized as torture until the *Celebici judgement* delivered by the ICTY in November 1998.¹⁰ One of the four accused, Hazim Delic, a Bosnian Muslim deputy camp commander at the Celebici prison camp, was found guilty of torture as a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions and as a violation of the laws and customs of war (war crimes) for the rapes he committed against two Bosnian Serb women held prisoner at the camp in 1992.

The Trial Chamber found that there was no question that acts of rape could constitute torture under international law. The Trial Chamber emphasized that rape and sexual violence inflicts the severe physical and psychological pain and suffering that characterizes torture. One of the required elements of the crime of torture is that the act must be inflicted for a designated 'purpose'. The Trial Chamber accepted that the required purpose can include: 'obtaining information or a confession from the victim, or a third person, punishing the victim for an act he or she or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, intimidating or coercing the victim or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind'.¹¹ Violence directed against a woman because she is a woman, is a form of discrimination. The Trial Chamber emphasized that when such violence is committed against a woman because she is a woman, in addition to rape because of a woman's ethnicity, then the prohibited 'purpose' of gender discrimination is triggered.¹² Sexual violence has been recognized as torture in other ICTY cases.¹³

Sexual violence as a constituent element of genocide

Under certain conditions, acts of sexual violence can also be the means of committing the international crime of genocide. As defined in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Convention), this crime constitutes certain acts 'committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such'. There is no specific reference to rape or other sexual violence. The acts that are proscribed include killing members of the group, causing serious bodily or mental harm, imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group, forcibly trans-

¹⁰ *Prosecutor v. Delalic and Others*, Case No. IT-96-21, Judgment (16 November 1998), [*Celebici Judgment*].

¹¹ *Ibid.*, at para 494.

¹² *Ibid.*, at para 493.

¹³ For example, in *Prosecutor v Furundzija*, Case No IT-95-17/1, Judgment (10 Dec 1998), [*Furundzija judgment*], Anto Furundzija, a local commander in Vitez in a special Croatian Defense Council military police unit, was convicted of torture as a co-perpetrator in the rape of a Bosnian Muslim woman during interrogation, as well as of aiding and abetting in the rape. The court stated the elements of torture in armed conflicts include that at least one of the persons involved in the torture be a public official or from 'any other authority-wielding entity'.

ferring its children to another group, or deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its destruction in whole or in part. The Genocide Convention is reflected in the Rome Statute.¹⁴

The aim of the Genocide Convention is to prevent and punish those persons who act upon their hatred of a particular group by physically harming the group members, with a view to ultimately eradicating them. When sexual violence occurs in the context of a genocidal attack, it is a manifestation of the same hatred towards members of the group that motivates other physically harmful acts. Therefore it is artificial to separate acts of sexual violence from the other genocidal acts.¹⁵

The ICTR decision in *Prosecutor v. Akayesu* issued on 2 September 1998, recognized for the first time that acts of sexual violence can be prosecuted as constituent elements of a genocidal campaign.¹⁶ Jean-Paul Akayesu, then Mayor of Taba commune, was charged with genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes and with having known that acts of sexual violence were being committed and having facilitated the commission of such acts by permitting them to be carried out on the commune's premises. He was also charged with being present during the commission of crimes of sexual violence and thus of encouraging these crimes. The court pronounced that the crimes of sexual violence committed in the Taba commune and throughout Rwanda constituted acts of genocide.

The Trial Chamber was persuaded that the sexual violence was accompanied by the specific *intent* required for the crime of genocide. The intent was evident in particular from the fact that many rapes were perpetrated near mass graves, and; that statements were made that the women being taken away would be collected later for execution.¹⁷

The Trial Chamber also considered the meaning of the phrase 'imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group'. Particular attention was given to various acts of sexual violence, such as sexual mutilation, sterilization, forced birth control, and deliberate impregnation. Furthermore, rape was found to be a measure that, due to the mental harm inflicted, may be imposed to prevent births within a group.¹⁸

Sexual violence as crimes against humanity

The widespread or systematic commission of acts of sexual violence against a civilian population may be prosecuted as crimes against humanity, regardless of whether they take place in the context of war or peace. Crimes against humanity include acts such as murder, torture, enslavement, imprisonment, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, rape or other inhu-

¹⁴ See Rome Statute Article 6.

¹⁵ See Judith G. Gardam & Michelle J. Jarvis, *WOMEN, ARMED CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW*, Kluwer Law International, 2001, at page 190.

¹⁶ *Prosecutor v Akayesu*, Case No ICTR-96-4, Judgment (2 Sept 1998) [*Akayesu judgment*].

¹⁷ *Ibid*, para 733. See Gardam, *supra* note 15, at page 195.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, paras 507-508. See Gardam, *supra* note 7, at page 195. The classification of sexual violence as genocide was confirmed in the subsequent judgment issued by the ICTR in the *Prosecutor v. Musema*, ICTR-96-13-1 Judgment, 27 January 2000 [*Musema judgment*].

mane acts when committed systematically or on a mass scale against civilians. They are also war crimes when committed in either international or internal armed conflicts.

Developments in the context of the recognition of sexual violence as a crime against humanity include: torture as one of the acts constituting a crime against humanity; rape has been expressly recognized as one of the acts constituting a crime against humanity;¹⁹ acts of sexual violence (other than rape), have been charged and recognized as crimes against humanity, by means of inhumane acts, and; ‘enslavement’ as a constituent act of crimes against humanity has been recognized.

The *Akayesu judgment* articulated a broad definition of rape as a war crime that places rape on an equal footing with other crimes against humanity. The tribunal found that the rapes were both systematic and carried out on a massive scale. The *Akayesu* definition reconceptualises rape as an attack on an individual woman’s security of person, not on the abstract notion of virtue and not as a taint on an entire family’s or village’s honor. The court defined sexual violence to include forced nudity thus constituting a crime against humanity by way of other inhumane acts.²⁰ This establishes that acts of sexual violence are not limited to those involving penetration or even sexual contact. This classification of ‘serious sexual assault’ as a crime against humanity by way of inhumane acts was also confirmed by the ICTY in the *Furundzija decision*.

In the *Tadic* case,²¹ Dusko Tadic, a member of the Bosnian Serb forces and low-level official at the Omarska camp, was convicted by the ICTY on 7 May 1997 for crimes against humanity for criminal acts of persecution that included crimes of sexual violence. He was not convicted for directly committing an act of sexual assault, but for his participation in a general, widespread and systematic campaign of terror. This decision states categorically that rape and sexual violence can be considered constituent elements of a widespread or systematic campaign of terror against a civilian population. It is not necessary to prove that rape itself was widespread or systematic but that rape was one of perhaps many types of crimes - the spectrum of which was committed on a widespread or systematic basis and comprised an aggressor’s campaign of terror.²²

¹⁹ ICTY Statute Article 5(g) and ICTR Statute Article 3. The Rome Statute Article extends the recognition of sexual violence in the context of crimes against humanity in Article 7(1)(g) to ‘rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any form of sexual violence of comparable gravity’.

²⁰ See *Akayesu Judgment*, para 697. Also see the *Musema judgment*, supra note 20 - Musema was also found guilty of crime against humanity (rape) as the rape was consistent with the pattern of the widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population which he had knowledge of.

²¹ *Prosecutor v. Tadic*, Judgment, 7 May 1997 [*Tadic judgment*].

²² *Ibid*, para 704 and 649. See also *Prosecutor v. Blaskic*, No. IT-95-14, Judgment (3 March 2000), para 203, which discusses at length what constitutes a crime against humanity. The court listed four elements that comprise a ‘systematic attack’ including: (a) the perpetration of a criminal act on a very large scale against a group of civilians or the repeated and continuous commission of inhuman acts linked to one another; (b) the existence of a political objective, a plan pursuant to which the attack is perpetrated or an ideology, in the broad sense of the word, that is, to destroy, persecute or weaken a community; (c) the perpetration and use of significant public and private resources, whether military or other; and (d) the implication of high-level political and/or military authorities in the definition and establishment of the methodical plan.

The first convictions by the ICTY of rape as a crime against humanity came in the *Kunarac, Kovac, and Vukovic* decision of 22 February 2001.²³ Trial Chamber II found that rape was ‘used by members of the Bosnian Serb armed forces as an instrument of terror. An instrument they were given free rein to apply whenever and against whomever they wished’. The court found, amongst other factors, that the actions of the accused were part of a systematic attack against Muslim civilians; they knew that one of the main purposes of that campaign was to drive the Muslims out of the region; to achieve this they terrorized the Muslim civilian population in a manner that would make it impossible to return; they also knew of the general pattern of crimes, especially of detaining women and girls in different locations where they would be raped, and; they were not just following orders, if there were such orders, to rape Muslim women, the evidence showed free will on their part.

Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic were also convicted for enslavement as a crime against humanity. The decision is the first time that the ICTY found enslavement as a crime against humanity. Six women were found to have been enslaved by the defendants - held for months in sexual slavery and subjected to multiple gang rapes by the defendants and others. This decision has set a legal standard for sexual enslavement as a crime against humanity.²⁴

Sexual violence as a war crime: Grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Convention, and violations of the laws and customs of war

War crimes cover grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other serious violations of the laws of war, committed on a large scale in international as well as internal armed conflicts. Not all of the Geneva Conventions apply to internal armed conflicts. In the case of rape, however, international humanitarian law does forbid acts of sexual violence in internal armed conflicts. Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions prohibits ‘violence to life and person,’ ‘cruel treatment,’ ‘torture’ or ‘other outrages upon personal dignity.’ Article 4(2)(e) of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, governing the protection of civilians in internal armed conflicts, explicitly outlaws ‘outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault.’²⁵

The ICTY in the *Furundzija judgment* and the *Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic* case confirmed the status of rape as a war crime. In the *Furundzija judgment*, the ICTY confirmed, among other things, the status of rape as a war crime, particularly under common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions dealing with internal armed conflicts. The court found Furundzija guilty of aiding and abetting a war crime, the rape of a Bosnian Muslim woman. Furundzija was found to have provided ‘assistance, encouragement, or moral support which ha[d] a substantial effect on the perpetration of the crime’ when his subordinate orally, anally and vagi-

²³ See Press Release on the ‘Judgment of Trial Chamber II in the Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic case’, The Hague, 22 February 2001 JL/P.I.S./566-e.

²⁴ Ibid, at page 1 and Human Rights Watch, ‘Bosnia: Landmark Verdicts for Rape, Torture, and Sexual Enslavement’, (New York, February 22, 2001).

²⁵ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, opened for signature December 12, 1977, Article 4(2) (a) and (e), 1125 U.N.T.S. 3, 16 ILM 1442 (1977). Burma is not a party to the Protocol, however, it is arguable this is customary international law.

nally raped a Bosnian Muslim woman Furundzija was interrogating. Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic were convicted of rape as a violation of the laws or customs of war, a war crime.

According to the Rome Statute, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Convention (in international armed conflict) or constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to four Geneva Conventions (in a non-international conflict) are war crimes.²⁶

Command responsibility for rape

Although the Trial Chamber of the ICTY stated in the Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic case that it will not ‘accept low rank or a subordinate function as an escape from criminal prosecution’ stating ‘in time of peace as much as in time of war, men of substance do not abuse women’, the ICTY has indicted a number of individuals for command (or superior) responsibility for crimes of sexual violence. The doctrine of command responsibility holds those in positions of superior authority liable for the acts of their subordinates.

In the *Celebici judgment*, the ICTY found Zdravko Mucic guilty on the basis of command responsibility for the violations of international humanitarian law committed by guards at the camp. The tribunal stated, “The crimes committed in the Celebici prison-camp were so frequent and notorious that there is no way that Mr. Mucic could not have known or heard about them.” Those crimes included rapes and sexual assaults committed by Mucic’s subordinates.

In the *Blaskic judgment* the ICTY convicted Tihomir Blaskic, a colonel in the armed forces of the Croatian Defense Council (HVO) and Chief of the Central Bosnia Operative Zone of the HVO armed forces, for a range of humanitarian law violations, including war crimes, grave breaches and crimes against humanity against the Bosnian Muslim population of central Bosnia on the basis that he ‘ordered, planned, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of those crimes’.

CONCLUSION

Evidence in this report has revealed that the Burmese military regime is using rape on a systematic and widespread scale as a ‘weapon of war’ against the ethnic populations in Shan State. It has also illustrated that the increased militarization of the region has greatly increased the vulnerability of women and girls to rape. Examining the jurisprudence from the ICTY and ICTR on sexual violence as an international crime, illustrates there is a strong case that war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed by the Burmese army in Shan State.

²⁶ Rome Statute, article 8 (2) (b) (xxii) (international armed conflicts) and (vi) (internal armed conflicts).

The rape survivors have no recourse either to legal processes, or to any crisis support inside Shan State. Those fleeing to Thailand are also denied their right to protection and humanitarian assistance, and are liable to deportation at any time.

Clearly, the main reason why the Burmese army is able to continue to commit rape on such a systematic and widespread scale with impunity is that most of Shan State, particularly the zones of conflict, is closed off to the outside world. International human rights monitors entering Burma are not allowed into these areas, and in other areas are kept under close scrutiny by the regime. Thus, the only way that news can reach the outside world is across the borders. However, the regime continually seeks to discredit any reports from the border areas, dismissing them as coming from sources linked to “insurgents.” Regrettably, some members of the international community, without coming to the borders to verify the stories of the refugees, are increasingly choosing to give the regime the benefit of the doubt. Some foreign governments are now beginning to soften their stance on the regime, and to encourage aid and investment, ignoring the ongoing civil war, and the continuing widespread atrocities being committed against civilians in the ethnic areas.

International pressure must be maintained on the regime to force it to begin meaningful dialogue not only with the democratic opposition led by Aung San Suu Kyi but also with the ethnic opposition. Unless a nationwide ceasefire is called, and political dialogue addressing the country’s ethnic issues started, the civil war will continue, and the nightmare of violence in Burma’s ethnic areas will continue unabated.

There is no doubt that the context of the war is the direct cause of the levels of sexual violence occurring today. It is urgently needed to end the war, demilitarize the ethnic areas, and restore democracy and the rule of law, so that women and children can begin to be protected from sexual violence.

Given the gender inequalities prevalent in Shan State, we are under no illusion that sexual violence will end completely once the war has ended, but for women to advocate for their rights an essential prerequisite is democratic governance and the rule of law. Only upon this basis will it be possible to work towards the complete end of discrimination against women in our society.

We therefore make the following recommendations:

To the State Peace and Development Council:

1. To immediately implement a nationwide ceasefire in order, to stop increased militarization and anti-insurgency campaigns in the ethnic states;
2. To allow the participation of representatives of non-Burman ethnic nationalities in the contacts with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, which would facilitate broad-based and inclusive national reconciliation and the restoration of democracy;
3. To respect fully their obligations under international humanitarian law, including article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, to halt the use of

weapons against the civilian population, to protect all civilians, including children, women and persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, from violations of humanitarian law;

4. To respect fully their obligations under the ILO 1930 Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour (No. 29);
5. To end the continuing violations of the human rights of women, in particular forced labour, forced relocations, abuse, torture, sexual violence, exploitation and abuse in detention and summary executions, often committed by military personnel and especially directed towards women who are returning refugees, internally displaced, or belong to ethnic minorities or the political opposition;
6. To put an end to the causes of the systematic forced displacements of persons and the flow of refugees to neighbouring countries and create adequate conditions for their safe and voluntary return and complete reintegration, to allow humanitarian personnel safe and unhindered access to assist their return and reintegration, and to address the problems of trafficking of women and children, especially in the border area;
7. To fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by bringing national legislation and practice into conformity with these conventions, and to consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
8. To implement fully the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in particular the request to prosecute and punish those who violate the human rights of women;

To the Royal Government of Thailand

1. To give protection to Shan civilians along the Thai-Shan border by allowing them to cross the border and to access refugee camps and UNHCR.
2. To allow Shan asylum seekers access to humanitarian aid agencies based in Thailand.
3. To exercise particular caution in relation to the deportation of Shan migrant workers as many are genuine refugees.
4. To not repatriate Shan women into the hands of the Burmese army.
5. The governments of Thailand and Burma should allow the international community and UNHCR to participate in any discussions, negotiations and/or repatriation programs involving Burmese migrants. Such discussions must address the root causes for the outflow of migrant workers.

To the international community

1. To not allow political developments in Burma to act as a ‘smokescreen’ on the continuing human rights violations occurring predominantly in the non-Burman ethnic nationality areas;
2. To pressure the SPDC to fulfil the recommendations above, which are based on the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/67 on the ‘Situation of human rights in [Burma],’ and to withhold all forms of aid to the regime until irreversible changes are made towards democratic reform in Burma.
3. To pressure UN agencies and international NGOs working in the ethnic states of Burma to publicly bear witness to the atrocities being committed by the SPDC against civilians in these areas, since their silence makes them complicit in these abuses.

Appendix 1 - Detailed interviews (28 cases)

(nos. refer to Summary list of 173 cases)

- (1) Name: Ya Mie (not her real name)
Age: 19
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Lahu
Religion: Christian
Occupation: Farmer
Location: La-Hu village, Murng Sart
Date of Incident: 8-3-1991
SPDC Troops: IB 49, branch 3 base, Murng Sart town

“One night, two friends and I were coming back from a video show. Instead of going home on the main street, we chose to walk back through the farmland. On our way, an SPDC soldier from IB49, branch 3 base in Murng Sart town approached us. He grabbed me and ordered my friends to go away. My friends were afraid, and so they ran back to the village. I knelt down and begged him not to hurt me, but he dragged me to the side of the road and raped me.

“After the incident, I gave up all hope. Though I wanted to complain to the authorities, I was afraid of the SPDC military. Before the incident, I would occasionally get a headache and feel dizzy, but after I was raped the headaches and dizziness increased. I couldn’t sleep at night. When my mind wandered to what had happened, my heart would beat so hard. I was afraid of all men.

“My family didn’t understand, and they didn’t take care of me. They didn’t accept me, and my friends looked down on me. I felt completely alone and depressed. This was in 1991, when I was in the 10th standard in Murng Sart high school. I had to take an examination soon after the rape, but my depression kept me from taking the exam. That affected everything, and my life went downhill.”

- (2) Name: Naang Khin (not her real name)
Age: 17
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Nong Lom village, Nar Worn tract, Murng Pan township
Date of Incident: 17.6.1991
SPDC Troops: Co.4, LIB 332, Captain Maung Maung Soe

On 17.6.1991, 50 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 332 led by Capt. Maung Maung Soe were patrolling outside the area of Murng Pan town. The troops noticed Naang Khin coming back alone to her village. She had been at her farm. Naang Khin was coming home early to cook dinner and prepare the house before her parents got back from the farm. When the troops saw her, they began asking her many questions and took her with them. When night fell, they still did not allow her to leave. "Join us for dinner," they said. "After dinner our troops will go into the village." Naang Khin didn't eat dinner. She sat alone, sad and afraid. After they finished their dinner, the captain told her they would sleep there. "This isn't a good time to keep going," he said.

Upon hearing this, Naang Khin broke down and cried. The captain approached and raped her, in spite of her loud screams and cries for help. "If you want to go back home and see your parents again, don't cry and scream," the Captain told her. "If you don't obey, I will shoot you right here in this jungle. You are not in your village where you're supposed to be." The troops kept her with them for 4 nights and 5 days before they finally released her outside of her village.

During the time that Naang Khin disappeared, the villagers suspected that Burmese soldiers had taken her. They had seen the footprints of Burmese soldiers passing near their farm. When Naang Khin's parents returned from their farm and didn't find her at home, Naang Khin's 43-year-old father, Loong Sue Yae, reported his daughter's disappearance to the village headman Loong Kan Na. The village headman took her father to complain to the tract headman Loong Sa Pin Yar. Even though the village and tract headman knew about Naang Khin's disappearance, they could do nothing. They simply had to wait for her to come home.

When Naang Khin finally returned, she told her parents what had happened. She was upset and distressed for 2-3 days. Her relatives took her to Murng Pan hospital to be checked by doctors. The doctor put her on an IV and required that she stay in the hospital for two nights and two days. After leaving the hospital, she had to stay at home for 25 days. Shortly after that, she traveled to Thailand with her relatives, Sai Mar Lar and Naang Tun Myint. Since then, she has stayed in Thailand and has gotten married here.

- (3) Name: Nar Lay (not her real name)
 Age: 26
 Status: Married, 2 children 6 and 9 years old
 Ethnicity: La-Hu
 Religion: Christian
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: La-Hu village, Murng Sart
 Date of Incident: May, 1992
 SPDC Troops: LIB 333, Murng Sart

“I lived in a small hut in the jungle with my husband and two children. There, we looked after our buffaloes and cows. One day, my husband took our two children into the jungle to hunt birds and left me alone in the hut. An SPDC soldier from LIB 333 base in Murng Sart came into our yard to steal our bananas. Although I can’t speak Burmese that well, I tried to talk to him and to take our bananas back. I called out to my husband, but he was so far away at that time, he didn’t hear me. The soldier grabbed me and kicked my legs until I fell to the ground. Then he grabbed my legs. I tried to escape, but he was stronger than I am. He raped me for an hour and a half.

“When my husband came home, I told him what had happened. He was furious at me and beat me. The relationship between me and my husband and children suffered tremendously as a result of the rape. Every day, my husband and children would say ‘Prostitute! If you want to sell sex, we will build you a small hut in the jungle. You can sell sex there.’ I felt very hurt by those words, until finally I couldn’t stand it any longer. I divorced my husband. When I went to see my children, they said, ‘Whore, you are not our mother, don’t come see us any more,’ and drove me away. My husband said, ‘You didn’t control yourself. You had sex with another man. You are not longer my wife. Leave our house right now.’ Eventually I decided to come to Thailand.”

- (4) Name: Naang Jang (not her real name)
 Age: 16
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Nam Nor village, Wan Jid tract, Larng Kher township
 Date of Incident: 24.8.1992
 SPDC Troops: Co.3, IB 99, Captain Maung Soe

Five SPDC troops led by Captain Maung Soe were patrolling the area when they saw Naang Jang and her 38-year-old mother, Ba Sar, planting sugar cane on their farm. 4 soldiers took Ba Sar to another location where all of them gang-raped her. Meanwhile, the captain raped her daughter, Naang Jang. When they were finished, the soldiers dug up the sugar cane and

took the plants with them. When Ba Sar got home she told her 44-year-old husband, Loong Kham Aan, what happened. Loong Kham Aan felt angry but did not report the incident to the village headman Loong Oon till about five days later. The village headman asked, “Why didn’t you complain when the case had just happened? Why did it take such a long time to let me know? The case happened so long ago I’m afraid to complain to the military.”

(5) Name: Naang Cham (not her real name)
Age: 22
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Na Bang Pai village, Mai Hai tract, Murng Nai township
Date of Incident: July 1994
SPDC Troops: Co.2, IB 64, officer Soe Maung Nyo

4 SPDC troops led by Officer Soe Maung Nyo were patrolling the area. The troops saw Naang Cham resting in a small hut on her rice farm. The troops didn’t ask her any questions, but approached her and raped her. After two of the soldiers had finished raping her, her 38-year-old mother, Ba Nyunt, began to scream loudly, “Burmese soldiers are raping my daughter!” When the soldiers heard her, they pointed their guns at Ba Nyunt and beat her unconscious. Then 3 soldiers raped Naang Cham again before they stole a variety of snake gourds and pumpkins from Naang Cham’s farm.

Ba Nyunt reported the incident to the village headman, Loong Bhue Mar. The village headman promised to complain to the tract headman. But nothing happened.

(24) Name: Nar Lu (not her real name)
Age: 21
Status: Single
Ethnicity: La-Hu
Religion: Christian
Occupation: Farmer
Location: La-Hu village, Murng Sart township
Date of Incident: April 1997
SPDC Troops: Murng Sart-based, mortar battalion

“I spent much of the day looking after our buffaloes. The sun was hot, and I was tired, so I went home, closed the doors to our house, and slept. While I was sleeping, an SPDC soldier from Murng Sart base, mortar Battalion scaled the walls to the house and jumped down into my room. I woke up to see the soldier standing in my room. When he saw me, he ran over and grabbed me. I shouted, but nobody came to help. Finally, the soldier raped me. After he had finished raping me, I got up quickly and found a knife to protect myself.

“In our La-Hu village, everybody works on their farms during the day, so nobody is at home. When the village headman came back from his farm late that evening, I told him all that had happened. He then complained to the SPDC local military camp commander. The commander tied up the soldier who had raped me, beat him and then put him in jail. My family has been very supportive, and has helped me not to give up. I haven’t given up, and I work hard on our farm.”

(53) Name: Na Shi (not her real name)
 Age: 29
 Status: Married, with 2 sons and 1 daughter
 Ethnicity: La-Hu
 Religion: Christian
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: La-Hu village, Murng ton town
 Date of Incident: 16-7-1998
 SPDC Troops: Murng Ton-based

“On that day, I came back from working on the farm at 5 in the evening. On my way back to my house, I encountered an SPDC soldier from Murng Ton base. I was afraid and I didn’t look at him. But he grabbed my arm and stopped me from continuing on to the village. He said, ‘Stop. I’m not letting you go back,’ and then he touched my breast. I was very afraid and I screamed as he dragged me to the side of the road. I knelt, begging and entreating him not to hurt me, but he didn’t listen or care what I said. Then, he raped me. I was so afraid, and I lay unconscious for a while there at the side of the road. When I woke up, it was 7 o’clock. I never get home so late, and so I hurried back and found my worried children and husband anxiously waiting for me. Crying, I told them all that had happened to me. My husband visited the village headman to report the crime, but because I did not know the identification number of the battalion or the name of the soldier, we could do nothing.”

(112) Name: Naang Thwe (not her real name)
 Age: 18
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Bang Yong village, Wan Ler tract, Lai Kha township
 Bang Yong was relocated to Wan Ler tract on 16-4-1997.
 Date of Incident: 16-5-2000
 SPDC Troops: Co. 2, LIB 515, Captain Tun Aung

60 SPDC troops came from Lai Kha to Wan Ler village to patrol the area. When they arrived in the village, they began to search the houses in the village. At that time, most of the villagers were away at their farms, and Naang Thwe was home alone. When the captain saw that Naang Thwe's parents were not at home, he ordered her into the house, without asking her any questions. She thought that the captain would search the house, and that he simply wanted her to go with him. But when they reached the bedroom, the captain grabbed her hand, threatening her with his pistol. Pointing his gun at her forehead, he said, "If you want to die, go ahead and make a noise." He raped her from 9 in the morning until 12:30 that afternoon.

He finally left, and when her parents came home from the farm that evening, Naang Thwe, crying, told them all that had happened. When her 57-year-old father, Lung Kham Moon heard about the incident, he reported it to the village headman, Lung Saw, and a village elder, Lung Kamg. Two days later, the three of them went with Naang Thwe to complain to authorities in Lai Kha town. Lai Kha authorities called local camp commander, Captain Maung Htwe and discussed the incident with him. The Captain then asked Naang Thwe to come to the military camp to identify the rapist. She was shown a line-up of soldiers, but when she couldn't find Captain Tun Aung among them, Captain Maung Htwe imposed a fine on each of the four villagers. Naang Thwe and Lung Kamg each had to pay 30,000 Kyat. Village headman, Lung Saw had to pay 20,000 Kyat, while her father, Lung Kham Moon paid 15,000 Kyat. If they could not pay the fines, each person would have to spend 10 years in prison.

Naang Thwe was ill for 3 months, but she recovered eventually. Her relatives were supportive, and felt sad about the incident. There was little they could do, however, because the soldiers had the guns and the power.

(119) Name: Naang Yone (not her real name)
Age: 16
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Original Ho Pai village, relocated to Ham Ngai tract,
Murng Kerng township on 27-8-1997.
Date of Incident: 20-7-2000
SPDC Troops: Co. 3, LIB 514, Captain Than Maung

In July 2000, 50-55 SPDC troops were patrolling the area around the original location of Ho Pai village to search for villagers who had secretly returned to tend their farms. Captain Than Maung spotted Naang Yone in the fields, and called her to come to a small hut on the farm. When they got to the hut, he asked, "Who came with you to the farm?"

Naang Yone answered, "I came with my father, but right now he is fetching water." Upon hearing that, Captain Than Maung ordered Naang Yone into the hut where he raped her at gunpoint. He raped her from 10 in the morning until 3 that afternoon. She cried and pleaded, but he didn't release her until after 3 o'clock.

Though she reported the incident to her relatives and the village headman, they didn't dare complain to the military. They wanted to see justice done, but they knew of others who had complained about rape, and had been forced to pay a fine of 10,000 Kyat to the military. After the incident, Naang Yone kept to herself. She didn't want to see or communicate with anyone. Her family understood and took care of her.

(133) Name: Naang Yin (not her real name)
Age: 18
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Shopkeeper, High School Student
Location: Market quarter, Kaeng Tawng town, Murg Nai township
SPDC Troops: IB 246, Kun-Hing-based, Commander Myint Oo,
Officer San Win Po
Date of Incident: January, 2001

Naang Yin was the 18-year-old daughter of two shopkeepers, Lung Tha and Pa Khong. Lung Tha and Pa Khong sold dry foods in their shop, such as oil, beans, seeds, and rice. Naang Yin studied at the high school in Kaeng Tawng town, and so she spoke Burmese in addition to Shan. SPDC troops from the local military camp regularly came to the shop to sell staples they got from the military camp, and to supplement their basic provisions. The troops from IB 246, including officer San Win Po, invited Naang Yin to come to the camp to buy some basic provisions at cheaper prices.

Naang Yin went to the camp for the first time alone in January, 2001. She arrived to find that many of the commanders, captains and soldiers were away from the camp, patrolling the surrounding area. But there were still a few soldiers at the camp, including officer San Win Po. Coming into the camp alone, she was taken by officer San Win Po and ten other soldiers. They held her prisoner and gang raped her for four days. Her parents searched everywhere for her, until, finally she was released on the fourth day. She reported the incident to the village headman, and received a medical check-up from a relative who was a nurse.

The village headman, worried for her safety, told her, "If you have a place to go, you should go. If you have a place to move, you should move. You shouldn't face those soldiers again." And so Naang Yin stayed on the move, spending each night at a different relative's house. Her parents were anxious about her security, but they didn't dare complain to the military for fear of repercussions. Ten days after her release, Naang Yin's mother took her to Thailand. The people in village were angry and blamed the soldiers for what had happened. When the village headman counseled the young girls in the village, many of them would talk about what happened to Naang Yin.

(135) Name: Ar Phue (not her real name)
 Age: 24
 Status: Widowed 2 years ago, married at 14, mother of 3-year-old son
 Ethnicity: Akha
 Religion: Christian
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Wan Pa Khae village, Nam Phung tract,
 Ta-Khi-Laek township
 Date of Incident: February, 2001
 SPDC Troops: LIB 359, Ta Khi Laek township
 Note: When Me Lue was 10 years old, she had lost partial use of her leg due to an illness. As a result, she cannot walk very well.

Two years prior to being raped, Ar Phue's husband, 30-year-old Ah Kho, had been beaten to death by SPDC soldiers. He had been taken to be a porter for their troops, and Ar Phue did not know exactly where her husband had died, nor the identification number of the battalion that had killed him. Nevertheless, she was left to work on their farm alone, a half-hour walk from the village. In February, 2001, seven soldiers from LIB 359 base in Ta-Khi-Laek approached her and threatened to shoot her with their guns. Not able to speak Burmese, she couldn't understand what the soldiers were saying, and could not run away on her bad leg. The soldiers proceeded to gang rape her for an hour. A villager, hearing her screams, ran over to help. Upon seeing the villager, the soldiers stopped their attack, and left the scene.

Ar Phue reported the incident to the village headman. Luckily, she did not get ill, but at the time of the interview, she was three months pregnant. Fighting between the Shan army and the Burmese army broke out two days after the rape, preventing Ar Phue from seeking medical attention. Her village is close to the Burmese camp, and she could hear bombs and shelling near by. She was forced to relocate, with her child and relatives, to further inside Shan State away from the border with Thailand. She stayed there for 4-5 days before moving to an IDP settlement on the border. She traveled to the camp with her neighbor's family, as her parents did not live in the same village.

On days it did not rain, Ar Phue left the camp to work on a tea plantation. She left earlier than the others, because her bad leg forced her to walk slowly and she wanted to get there early enough to get work. She received 3 baht for every kilogram of tea leaves she picked, and one day she earned as much as 30-40 baht for her work. At the time of the interview, there were so many people looking for jobs, that there were days when there was no work for Ar Phue to do.

Knowing she was pregnant, her neighbor's family urged her to find a husband. "If other people knew that I was pregnant with a Burmese baby," Ar Phue said, "who will like that?" She didn't want to marry a soldier, for fear of having to either worry about his safety, or endangering herself or her child by accompanying him on his forays into the jungle. "I know that we'll have a difficult time, but I don't want my child to have a step-father," she said. "Some men love only women, but not their children. If I get married it will be difficult to get a divorce."

Added to her difficulties, Ar Phue was not educated and spoke limited Shan. “I don’t know how to deal with the incident,” she said. After her husband died, Ar Phue had decided not to go to live with her parents. Her father had died due to illness around the same time as the attack. Her mother visited her at the camp and stayed to marry a Shan villager there.

The village she had left, which was so close to the Burmese army camp, often fell prey to the Burmese soldiers when fighting broke out. The troops regularly forced villagers to be porters for the army, and looted village houses for livestock, food and household items. Although she didn’t know exact details, Ar Phue believed that other women in her village had also been raped by Burmese soldiers.

(136) Name: Naang Shwe (not her real name)
Age: 18, youngest daughter
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: 4th Standard Student in primary school, Farmer
Location: Nong Tao village, Nong Long tract, Larng Kher township
Date of Incident: 29-3-2001
SPDC Troops: Co. 4, LIB 525, Captain Soe Nyint

Eighteen-year-old Naang Shwe went out to her family farm to look after their cows. At that time, SPDC troops from Co. 4 of LIB 525 led by Capt. Soe Nyint were patrolling the area and noticed Naang Shwe staying at the farm. The Captain called her to him, and when she approached he grabbed her and raped her. She cried and shouted, but he didn’t release her until he had finished. She told her relatives what had happened, and her uncle, Lung Aue Zay Ya, went to complain to the village headman and village elder. A Shan police captain told Lung Aue Zay Ya not to bother reporting the incident because he expected that the villagers would lose the case, and that there would be no consequences for Capt. Soe Nyint. After the rape, Naang Shwe felt ashamed, angry and sad. Eventually, she traveled across the border to Thailand.

(138) Name: Naang Mie (not her real name)
Age: 5
Status: single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: N/A
Location: Ba Sar village, Kaeng Tawng, Murng Nai township
Date: March, 2001
SPDC Troops: IB 99, Mitthela and Myinchan-based from Central Burma, new camp in Ba Sar Village

Naang Mie lived with her parents, Lung Lao and Pa Kham Sar in Ba Sar village. In March 2001, when Naang Mie was five years old, her parents went to work on their farm, leaving Naang Mie with her twelve-year-old sister. That night, her elder sister went out to a movie. The movie finished at 9 p.m., and their house was far away from the other houses in the village. So Naang Mie was left alone.

At 7 o'clock, an SPDC soldier from IB 99 came into the house. He tied up Naang Mie's hands and legs with rope, and raped her. When her sister came home from the movies, she found Naang Mie there, tied up and crying, with her sexual organs bloody. There was no one else around. Naang Mie was too afraid to tell her sister what had happened, because the soldier had threatened to kill her if she complained to anybody. A neighbor came and took Naang Mie to the hospital that night. She summoned the courage to tell a doctor what had happened, and a nurse stitched up her ripped vagina. They gave her medicine and took photographs for their records. The doctor and nurses told the girls that they would try to report the incident. Naang Mie's parents complained to the village headman, but they were too afraid to go to the military with their grievance. They were afraid for their children's safety, and because they were often away from their house all day, they worried that the military might loot and destroy their home. Many of the villagers blamed the parents for the incident, believing that if the parents had not been away, Naang Mie would not have been raped.

(140)	Name:	Naang Mya (not her real name)
	Age:	19
	Status:	Single
	Ethnicity:	Shan
	Religion:	Buddhist
	Occupation:	Farmer
	Location:	Koong Sar village, Nar Kharn tract, Murng Nai township
	Date of Incident:	16-4-2001
	SPDC Troops:	Co. 3, LIB 248, Captain Hla Phey

On April 16, 2001, 19 year old Naang Mya was alone at home, in an area regularly patrolled by SPDC troops from Co. 3, LIB 248. When Captain Hla Phey, the commander of the patrol unit saw that Naang Mya was alone, he approached her and said, "One of the soldiers from my battalion is lost. He might be hiding in your house." Claiming that he needed to search the house, he entered and ordered Naang Mya to come with him. He directed her into the bedroom, where he raped her. After the rape, he ripped Naang Mya's gold necklace off her neck and took it with him. Her gold necklace weighed 1 baht and was worth 5000 Thai Baht. Ashamed, and fearful of retaliation by the Burmese soldiers, Naang Mya did not complain to the authorities. She kept to herself, lost weight and eventually fell ill, becoming severely jaundiced. Though her relatives supported and took care of her, her fiance, 21 year old Zaai Moon, would not come to see her. As a result of the rape, they broke off their engagement.

(144) Name: Naang Tong (not her real name)
 Age: 12
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: en route to Ton Hoong village from temple in Ba Sar village, Kaeng Tawng, Murng Nai township
 Date of Incident: April, 2001
 SPDC Troops: IB 99, Mitthela and Myinchan-based from central Burma, new branch in Kaeng Tawng, Murng Nai township

Twelve-year-old Naang Tong lived with her parents, Lung Malar and Pa Ong, in Ton Hoong village. She had had trouble with her eyes since she was a baby, and could not see very well. In April, 2001, the villagers from Ton Hoong went to worship at the temple in Ba Sar village, Kaeng Tawng, Murng Nai township. On her way to the temple, she walked with the elders of her village. On the way back, however, Naang Tong walked alone with a friend. An SPDC soldier, from IB 99, saw the two girls, grabbed Naang Tong and tried to rape her. Her friend was afraid and ran away, but Naang Tong could not run far because of her poor eyesight. She struggled away from the soldier, but tripped and fell on the ground in the dirt road. The soldier grabbed her and tried again to rape her. At that moment, a woman riding a bicycle from Ton Hoong to Ba Sar village passed by and saw what was happening. When the soldier saw the woman watching him, he released Naang Tong.

Though the soldier didn't have a chance to rape Naang Tong, her face was bruised and scarred from the blows he had inflicted, and her body was sore. She reported the incident to the village headman, and a villager took her to Kaeng Tawng hospital for medical treatment. A doctor and several nurses took photographs of her injuries to keep on record.

The family and village headman did not complain to the military, for fear of repercussions. Others had been raped in the past, and when they went to complain they were forced to pay a fine of ten chickens and one bucket of oil to the military. Many of the villagers blamed Naang Tong for the incident, claiming that she had been foolish to return to Ton Hoong without the elders.

(145) Name: Naang Nyunt (not her real name)
 Age: 18
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Nong Kor village, Wan Zad tract, Ke See township
 Date of Incident: 1-5-2001
 SPDC Troops: Co.5 of LIB 424, Captain Soe Phu

Naang Nyunt, an 18-year-old woman from Nong Kor village, Wan Zad tract, Ke See township was attacked and raped in her house by Captain Soe Phue on 1.5.2001. After the incident, Naang Nyunt's father complained to the village headman, Lung Tun Hla. Together they reported the rape to Captain Thung Zaw, commander of LIB 424 based in Ke See township. As there were no eyewitnesses, other than Naang Nyunt herself, the commander said he could do nothing.

(147) Name: Naang Phong (not her real name)
Age: 21
Status: Married
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Nam Kat village, Nar Boi tract, Nam Zarng township.
Nam Kat was relocated to Nam Zarng town on 11-3-1997.
Date of Incident: 18-5-2001
SPDC Troops: IB 66, Captain Than Maung Tun

On May 18th, 2001, local camp commander, Captain Than Maung Tun, ordered fifteen women from Nam Kat village to come to the military camp to clean the camp's guardhouse. The fifteen women entered the camp, and Captain Than Maung assigned fourteen women to clean the bedrooms of the other captains, while ordering Naang Phong to clean his room. As Naang Phong entered the room to begin cleaning, Captain Than Maung followed her, closing the door behind him. He grabbed at her, and she screamed "The Captain is raping me!" He slapped her mouth with his hand, and raped her.

When she got home, she told her husband, Zai Pan Ti, what had happened. He reported the incident to the village headman, Lung Au Li Ya, who in turn took Naang Phong and her husband to see the Captain. Naang Phong accused the Captain saying, "Yesterday, you raped me in your room."

In response, Captain Than Maung replied, "If I raped you, why didn't you tell anyone, or call for help? If I raped you, why didn't the other fourteen women who came with you see or hear any noise or sign of a struggle?" Turning to the other fourteen women, the Captain asked, "Did anybody here see me rape this woman? If so, raise your hand." No one raised her hand, because no one had seen the rape with her own eyes. They had only seen the Captain take Naang Phong into his room. Upon that, the Captain fined Naang Phong 15,000 Kyat for causing him to "lose face."

After the incident, Naang Phong felt sad, ashamed and afraid. She was lethargic and had no appetite. Her husband and relatives understood and supported her, and she and her husband continue to live together. Two to three months after the incident, Naang Phong and her husband came to live in Thailand.

(152) Name: Naang Ang (not her real name)
 Age: 27
 Status: Married, no children
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Ter Hong village, Nong Hee tract, Murng Nai township.
 Ter Hong was relocated to Ton Hoong on 11-4-1996.
 Date of Incident: 4-7-2001
 SPDC Troops: Co. 3, LIB 524, Capt. Tun Oo, Kun Hing town-based

On June 29, 2001, as SPDC troops were patrolling the area around the Ton Hoong relocation site, Captain Tun Oo noticed Naang Ang in the village. The Captain then ordered 30 troops, led by Captain Tan Aung, to patrol the area. A few days later, the captain ordered Lung Min, the village headman, to bring Naang Ang's husband, Zaa Maung Hla, to him. When Zaa Maung Hla arrived, the Captain said, "Today, I want you to serve as a guide for my troops for two days. Go pack your things and come back and wait here." Zaa Maung Hla could not protest, and had to do as he was ordered.

On July 4th, Zaa Maung Hla was still away from home. Knowing her husband was away, Captain Tun Oo went to see Naang Ang, and without any questions, walked right into the house. "What do you have in your bedroom? Let's go and see."

"Captain," Naang Ang said, "go and see by yourself."

At that, the Captain said, "You will go inside with me." He pulled out his pistol, aimed it at her forehead, and threatening her, he dragged her into the bedroom and raped her. He raped her for five hours, from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

When Zaa Maung Hla came home, Naang Ang told him all that had happened. Her husband reported the incident to the village headman and a village elder. Upon hearing what happened, they said. "The only eyewitness is Naang Ang. Though we want to report the incident, it is your word against his. We will not be able to win." They decided not to complain to the military.

At times, her husband called Naang Ang "Burmese leftovers." But family members from both sides intervened and talked through what had happened, making it clear that Naang Ang had not chosen to have sex with the Captain, but rather had been raped at gun point. In August 2001, she and her husband came to Thailand.

(155) Name: Naang Aye (not her real name)
 Age: 16
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Koong Sar village, Wan Nong-Koong Mong tract,
 Nam Zarng township
 Date of Incident: 16-7-2001
 SPDC Troops: Co. 2, IB 66 Nam Zarng-based, Captain Zaw Hlaing

On July 16, 2001, Naang Aye, a 16-year-old girl from Koong Sar village, Wan Nong-Koong Mong tract in Nam Zarng township, was raped by Captain Zaw Hlaing one and a half miles east of her village. She did not report the incident to authorities. 9-10 days after the rape, however, Naang Aye fell ill. She was depressed, lethargic, and had no appetite. Her relatives brought her to Nam Zarng Hospital, where she stayed for 5 days. As she still had not recovered after 5 days in the hospital, her family moved her to Loi Lem Hospital. After 10 more days of treatment and 17,000 Kyat in medical bills, Naang Aye felt well enough to return home.

(160) Name: Naang Hla (not her real name)
 Age: 16
 Status: Married, with 2-month-old child
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Keng Lom village, Keng Lom tract, Kun Hing township.
 Keng Lom was relocated to Kun Hing in 1996.
 Lived in Kun Hing for 2 years due to difficulty in securing money and food. In 1998 she went into hiding in the jungle near Keng Lom, and had been there until the incident.
 After the attack, she crossed the border into Thailand.
 Date of Incident: August, 2001
 SPDC Troops: LIB 246

Naang Hla was sixteen years old, had been married three years, and was seven months pregnant when she and her husband were attacked by SPDC troops patrolling the area. Naang Hla lived with her twenty-six-year-old husband, Zai Kue Na, in a small hut on their farm. In August, 2001 SPDC troops entered their farm and beat, tortured and interrogated Zai Kue Na. They blindfolded him with a towel and tied him to a tree. After beating Zai Kue Na, the soldiers took Naang Hla into the hut and beat her with a stick, threatening her with their guns. They pushed at her body and face with their guns until her nose bled. Then, although she was seven months pregnant, they raped her, one after the other. In all, ten soldiers raped her while others stood outside the hut, laughing when she cried and shouted. They had tied her husband near enough to the hut to hear everything happening to his wife

and to hear her cry out loudly in pain. They treated her as though she were not a human being, and raped her from 8am until 4pm. As the nightmare continued, Naang Hla lost consciousness several times.

When they had finished raping Naang Hla, the soldiers took her husband with them to be a porter for the SPDC troops. He never came back. Naang Hla knew that he must have died.

Naang Hla was left alone, sick and numb, in the small hut in the jungle. She was too dizzy to stand or walk. She had a constant headache, violent dysentery, and bled so profusely she thought she had lost the baby. Still alone four days later, Naang Hla gave birth to her child, after only seven months of pregnancy. The next day, her husband's relatives arrived from Kun Hing to take her to Thailand. They were worried about the troops patrolling the area, and by the time they arrived, they had heard about the rape and Zai Kue Na's death.

She wanted to complain about her husband's death, and to punish the soldiers who raped her, but she couldn't. She spoke no Burmese, and did not know how to approach the authorities. Not being sure of the troop number of the soldiers, she was hesitant to report the rape or her husband's murder.

At the time of the interview, her baby was two months old and very ill. Drinking her milk gave the child violent dysentery, but Naang Hla had no money to buy milk. Too weak to work, she had no money to travel to a clinic or pay for medical attention.

(161) Name: Naang Mo (not her real name)
Age: 13
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Nam Kham village, Kun Hing township
Date of Incident: August, 2001
SPDC Troops: LIB 246, Kun Hing-based

SPDC troops were patrolling the area near Kun Hing base, when they saw thirteen-year-old Naang Mo with her fourteen-year-old friend, Naang Jung collecting vegetables in the forest, two hours outside Nam Kham village. They approached the girls, and Naang Jung managed to escape and run to safety. But a captain caught and raped Naang Mo and then released her near Nar Khue village early the next morning. Just outside Nar Khue village, Naang Mo put her face in her sarong and cried. Eventually, she made it back to her village and told her relatives what had happened. They wanted to complain to the local base commander, but they were afraid that, if they were to report the incident, they would be punished with fines or imprisonment. Although they wanted justice, there was nothing they could do. Naang Mo felt depressed, ashamed, and lethargic.

(162) Name: Naang Kham (not her real name)
 Age: 16
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer, Finished 4 Standard in primary school
 in Murng Pan town
 Location: Loi Noi village, Nong Long tract, Murng Pan township
 Loi Noi was relocated to Murng Pan town in 1998.
 Date of Incident: 11-9-2001
 SPDC Troops: Co. 4, LIB 520, Captain Kyaw Won

Sixteen-year-old Naang Kham was alone at home when Capt. Kyaw Won came into the village, saying that he wanted to buy some chickens. Finding Naang Kham alone, he entered her house and raped her. She cried out loudly, and he slapped her face, leaving it badly bruised. After the incident, she did not complain to authorities, but confided in her family. She later went across the border to Thailand with her relatives.

(168) Name: Naang Tun (not her real name)
 Age: 19
 Status: Married
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Kang Oon village, Nong Kaw tract, Lai Kha township.
 Kang Oon was relocated to Wan Long Bue Hui,
 Lai Kha township on 4-4-1997.
 Date of Incident: 24-10-2001
 SPDC Troops: Co. 3, LIB 515, Captain Soe Soe Aung

On October 24, 2001, 4 SPDC soldiers, led by Captain Soe Soe Aung, left the local military camp to buy chickens in the relocated village of Kang Oon. Arriving in the village, Captain Soe Soe Aung noticed Naang Tun alone, and asked her, "Where is your husband?"

"He is away, doing forced labor," she answered.

"I need to search your house," he said. "You must come with me to protect against the loss of any personal property." At the house, the captain grabbed Naang Tun's hand and forced her to lie down, pointing his pistol at her head. "Don't get up," he ordered. "If you do, I'll shoot you."

As he was raping her, she cried out loudly two or three times, screaming "Don't do this to me, Captain!" He slapped her face and threatened her again with his pistol, saying, "Do you want to die?" Afraid, she grew silent and said nothing more until he had finished raping her and left with his troops to go back to the camp.

Naang Tun reported the incident to headman Lung Kan Na and 7 or 8 elders in the village. They asked her to wait until her husband came home. He arrived home 2-3 days after the rape, and Naang Tun, crying, told him what had happened. They went with the headman and village elders to the camp. In all, 13 villagers approached to local LIB 515 military camp to talk to the camp commander, Captain Than Tun. The Captain said, “Captain Soe Soe Aung has been patrolling the area for the last 19-20 days. He’s not back yet.” Naang Tun insisted that she would easily recognize him, so the camp commander ordered a line-up of all his troops. 146 soldiers stood in line, but Captain Soe Soe Aung was not among them. When Naang Tun could not identify the rapist, Captain Than Tun said, “These are all the soldiers in my camp right now. I don’t know who raped you, but you can’t blame my soldiers and my military camp like that.” Upon saying that, he sent Naang Tun to a military jail. She stayed there for one day and one night, until a village elder went to see Capt. Than Tun again. The villager apologized to the Captain, and asked that Naang Tun be released. The Captain said, “You have to pay for Naang Tun’s release. You have made me feel shame, and have caused me to lose face. You must pay 20,000 Kyat.” The villagers paid the money, and Naang Tun was released.

After her release, Naang Tun did not feel well. She had a headache and was dizzy and had to go to the hospital in Lai Kha town five times. Eventually, she recovered. Her family is supportive and understanding, but Naang Tun wants to see her rapist punished.

(169) Name: Naang Lawnt (not her real name)
 Age: 32
 Status: Married, with 3 children (Zaai Won, 9, Naang Moon, 7, and Zaai Lin, 5)
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Loi Sim village, Wan Lone tract, Murng Kerng.
 Loi Sim was relocated to Murng Kerng town on 27-4-1997.
 Date of Incident: 6-11-2001
 SPDC Troops: LIB 514, Officers Thein Myint & Nyan Lin

60-70 SPDC troops were patrolling the area around Naang Lawnt’s village. When her husband, Zaai Tun, saw the troops approaching, he ran away, but the soldiers saw him leaving. They surrounded Naang Lawnt’s house, and searched it thoroughly, inside and out without finding anything illegal. When they were finished searching the house, they ordered Naang Lawnt to come with them, but she didn’t want to go. Officer Thein Myint slapped her face three or four times, saying, “Are you coming with us, or not?” She had no choice, and was forced to leave with the troops. They took her first to the jungle for two nights, where both officers Thein Myint and Nyan Lin raped her. They then took her to the deserted village of Koong Ben, Hui Hey tract in Murng Kerng township. They kept her there for three nights, and then took her to the local LIB 514 camp for one last night. She was raped throughout this time, for a total of six days and nights.

Finally she was released at 7 am. Before she left, officer Thein Myint warned “If you tell anybody about this, I will come and kill you and your husband.” When Naang Lawnt got home, she told her husband everything, but they were too afraid to complain to anyone.

Naang Lawnt and her husband still live together. He is understanding, and only blames the Burmese soldiers for what happened. Naang Lawnt is depressed, and frustrated that there was no way to punish to soldiers for what they did to her. She fell ill after the incident, and spent seven days in the hospital in Murng Kerng town.

(170) Name: Naang Ying (not her real name)
Age: 17
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Wan Khom village, Murng Khun tract,
Murng Kerng township. Wan Khom was relocated to
Murng Kerng on 11-6-1997.
Date of Incident: 6-11-2001
SPDC Troops: Co. 5, LIB 514, Captain Kyaw Myint and 4 of his officers

Naang Ying was outside the village, searching for food, when 60-70 SPDC troops passed by. They saw her working, and took her with them. They took her to the jungle for two nights and the deserted village of Koon Ban, Hui Hey tract in Murng Kerng township for three nights, and then, finally, the local camp for one night. Captain Kyaw Myint, along with 4 of his officers, gang raped her every night for those six nights. They released her at 6am on the seventh day.

When she got home, she told her parents and relatives what had happened. Her family took her to the hospital in Murng Kerng for a blood test, and her uncle, the village headman Lung Nan Ti, went to report the incident to Murng Kerng town’s headman, Lung Hla Shwe. Upon hearing what had happened, Lung Hla Shwe went to discuss the incident with a Shan Captain, Shwe Hla of Company 3, LIB 515. The Captain said, “Burmese soldiers have a habit of lying. Since we didn’t witness the incident ourselves, they will ask who can verify that it happened. Although Naang Ying knows which soldiers raped her, they can still claim that she is lying. I’m not saying this because I want the soldiers to go unpunished. Even though I’m an SPDC soldier, all my relatives are Shan, and I’m very sorry about what happened. I just know that it will be impossible to win this case.”

Her family was understanding and supported Naang Ying. She was frustrated, because she wanted to punish the rapists, but she could do nothing.

(171) Name: Naang Seng (not her real name)
 Age: 14
 Status: Single
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Nar Lein village, Wan Phey tract, Murng Kerng township.
 Nar Lein was relocated to Murng Kerng township
 on 13-9-1997.
 Date of Incident: 6-11-2001
 SPDC Troops: Co. 5, LIB 514, Captain Kyaw Myint

When 60-70 SPDC troops entered Nar Lein village, the men of the village ran away in fear of being forced to be porters for the SPDC, leaving only women in the village. Captain Kyaw Myint approached Naang Seng's house and saw that the fourteen-year-old girl was alone at home. Ordering his troops to stand guard outside the house, Captain Kyaw Myint dragged Naang Seng into the bedroom and raped her. She cried loudly, and he slapped her.

After the troops left the village, her family came back. Naang Seng told them what had happened, but they were too afraid to complain to authorities. Two days after the incident, Naang Shwe, Naang Seng's older sister, took her to the hospital in Murng Kerng for a medical exam. Afraid and depressed, Naang Seng couldn't sleep for five or six nights. She wanted to punish the captain, but could do nothing.

(172) Name: Naang Khei (not her real name)
 Age: 24
 Status: Married (8 years ago, has 6-year-old daughter and
 3-year-old son)
 Ethnicity: Shan
 Religion: Buddhist
 Occupation: Farmer
 Location: Na Lae village, Murng Boo Long tract, Murng Paeng
 Date of Incident: 28.11.2001
 SPDC Troops: Co.3, IB 248, Captain Tun Yin and Lt. Than Maung

On 28.11.2001 Naang Khei was gathering wild vegetables on her farm one mile from her village. Capt. Tun Yin and Lt. Than Maung saw that Naang Khei was alone there. They aimed a gun at her and walked toward her. She thought that the 2 officers might want to steal the villagers' vegetables from the farm. But after they reached her, they ordered her to put both her hands up and searched her whole body. When they didn't find anything, they ordered her to go to a pile of straw on the farm. Naang Khei didn't go at first, but they pointed their gun at her back and forced her forward. When they arrived at the straw pile one pointed his gun at her while the other raped her. Then they switched. In all, it took 2-1/2 hours before they let her go back home. When she arrived home, she told her husband and parents about the incident. Together with her parents and her 33-year-old husband, Sai Kaw, Naang Khei

went to report the incident to the village headman Loong Saw. The village headman then accompanied the four of them to complain to Co.3, Commander Capt. Kyaw Kaeing in Murng Boo Long tract base. Naang Khei told him all the things that happened to her. The Commander said that it was good for him to know. He told the five of them to come again tomorrow at 8:30 am. On 29.11.2001 at 8:30 am, the five of them arrived at the military camp. The Commander asked Naang Khei to identify the rapist. "Look carefully at their faces, and point out the ones who raped you," he instructed. She was shown a line-up of soldiers, but she couldn't find Captain Tun Yin and Lt. Than Maung among them. Naang Khei told the Commander that Capt. Tun Yin and Lt. Than Maung were not among the 48 soldiers. "I would recognize them," she said.

The Commander said, "These are all the soldiers in Co.3. We are all here together 49 soldiers including myself. This means you wanted my military branch to be blacklisted." He started to send all five of them to prison. But the village headman intervened and asked for forgiveness. Instead of prison, the Commander imposed a fine on each of the five villagers. Within five days, Naang Khei and the village headman each had to pay 10,000 Kyat, her husband had to pay 5,000 Kyat and her parents were required to pay 7,000 Kyat each. This came to a total of 39,000 Kyat.

(173) Name: Naang Ku (not her real name)
Age: 18
Status: Single
Ethnicity: Shan
Religion: Buddhist
Occupation: Farmer
Location: Warn Lao village, Warn Lao tract, Kun Hing town ship
Date of Incident: 4.12.01
SPDC Troops: Co.4, LIB 524, Captain Myint Maung Htwe

On 4.12.01, Capt. Myint Maung Htwe from Co. 4, LIB 524, was on a regular patrol of a relocation area to which villagers were relocated in early 2001. When the captain saw Naang Ku alone at home in the relocation site, the captain went up to her house and asked, "I see you're alone at home. Where are your parents?"

"My father is away doing forced labour and my mother and my elder sister went to work on the farm," Naang Ku answered

"Last night, who came to your house? Did you have a guest?"

"Nobody came," she said. The captain, saying he would find out whether or not a guest had stayed there, asked Naang Ku to let him see the house and bedrooms. He ordered her inside with him, drew and aimed his gun at her and ordered her to lie down. When she refused, he grabbed her hand and forced her to lie down. Twice Naang Ku shouted, "The captain is raping me!" The captain slapped her face and her mouth and continued to rape her.

“If you scream or tell your parents or relatives what happened, I will come and shoot all of you dead,” he threatened as he was leaving her house. In the evening time, when her parents and her relatives came back home from work, she told them about the incident. They didn’t report the incident to anyone. The next morning her mother brought her to Kun Hing hospital for a medical check up. After the incident, her parents didn’t want to stay in the relocation site any longer. They moved to Murng Ton and later to Thailand. They arrived in Thailand on 26.12.01.

Appendix 2 - List of SPDC battalions whose members committed sexual violence

No.	Military Unit/No.	Location of base (if known); on patrol (if known)	No. of Cases	Area/township where sexual violence occurred & No. of Cases
1	IB 246	Based in Kun Hing	19	Kun Hing 14, Murng Nai 2, Nam Zarngn 3
2	LIB 515	Based in Lai Kha	14	Lai Kha 11, Loi Lem 1, Murng Kerng 2
3	IB 66	Based in Nam Zarng & patrolling	13	Nam Zarng 10, Murng Nai 2, Murng Pan 1
4	LIB 524	Based in Kun Hing	11	Kun Hing 8, Murng Nawng 1, Murng Nai 2
5	LIB 514		8	Murng Kerng 6, Loi Lem 1, Ke See 1
6	IB 99	Based in Malkthila and Myingan(Central Burma) 2, based in Larng Khur 1, based in Nam Zarng 1	7	Larng Kher 2, Murng Nai 3, Nam Zarng 2
7	IB 225	Based in Murng Ton	6	Murng Ton 6
8	LIB 333	Based in Murng Sart	6	Murng Sart 5, Murng Ton 1
9	LIB 334	Based in Murng Yawng	6	Murng Yawng 6
10	IB 64	Based in Murng Nai 2, based in Lai Kha 1	5	Murng Nai 2, Loi Lem 1, Ke See 1, Lai Kha 1
11	LIB 520	Based in Murng Pan	4	Murng Pan 3, Murng Nai 1
12	LIB 513	Patrolling	4	Loi Lem 3, Murng Kerng 1
13	LIB 332		4	Murng Pan 4
14	IB 49	Based in Murng Sart	3	Murng Sart 3
15	IB 227	Based in Murng Yarng 1, based in Murng Phyak 1	3	Murng Yarng 1, Murng Khark 2
16	LIB 314	Patrolling	3	Kaeng Tung 3
17	LIB 316	Based in TaKhiLaek	3	TaKhiLaek 3

18	LIB 424	Based in Ke See 2, based in Kun Hing 1	3	Ke See 2, Kun Hing 1
19	LIB 359	Based in Ta-Khi-Laek	2	TaKhiLaek 1, Murng Sart 1
20	LIB 519	Based in Murng Ton 1, based in Kun Hing 1	2	Kun Hing 1, Murng Ton 1
21	IB 247	Patrolling	2	Nam Zarng 2
22	IB 226	Based in Kaeng Tung	2	Kaeng Tung 2
23	IB 55	Patrolling	2	Lai Kha 2
24	IB 248		2	Murng Nai 1, Murng Paeng 1
25	LIB 277	Based in Murng Ton 1, patrolling 1	2	Murng Ton 1, Murng Pan 1
26	LIB 525	Patrolling	1	Larng Kher 1
27	IB 45	Patrolling	1	Murng Sart 1
28	LIB 378	From Arkan State	1	Kun Hing 1
29	LIB 44	Patrolling	1	Kun Hing 1
30	IB 43	Patrolling	1	Murng Paeng 1
31	LIB 242	Patrolling	1	Kae See 1
32	LIB 442	Patrolling	1	Lai Kha 1
33	LIB 517	Patrolling	1	Lai Kha 1
34	LIB 502	Patrolling	1	Murng Pan 1
35	IB 65	Based in Murng Ton	1	Murng Ton 1
36	LIB 324	Based in Nam Tu	1	Nam Tu 1
37	IB 22	Patrolling	1	Nam Zarng 1
38	LIB 422	Based in Murng Nai	1	Murng Nai 1
39	LIB 527	Based in Murng Sart	1	Murng Sart 1
40	IB 102	Patrolling	1	Kun Hing 1
41	IB 279		1	Murng Yarn 1
42	LIB 514	Patrolling	1	Kae See 1
43	LIB 529	Based in Kaeng Tung	1	Murng Ton 1
44	IB 245		1	Kaeng Tung 1
45	IB 226	Patrolling	1	Kaeng Tung 1
46	LIB 503	Based in Murng Phyak	1	Murng Ton 1
47	LIB 383	Based in Murng Kerng	1	Murng Kerng 1
48	LIB 516	Patrolling	1	Kae See 1
49	IB 64		1	Lai Kha 1
50	IB 221	Based in Murng Phyak	1	TaKhiLaek 1
51	IB 9		1	Murng Kerng 1
52	IB 244		1	Kaeng Tung 1

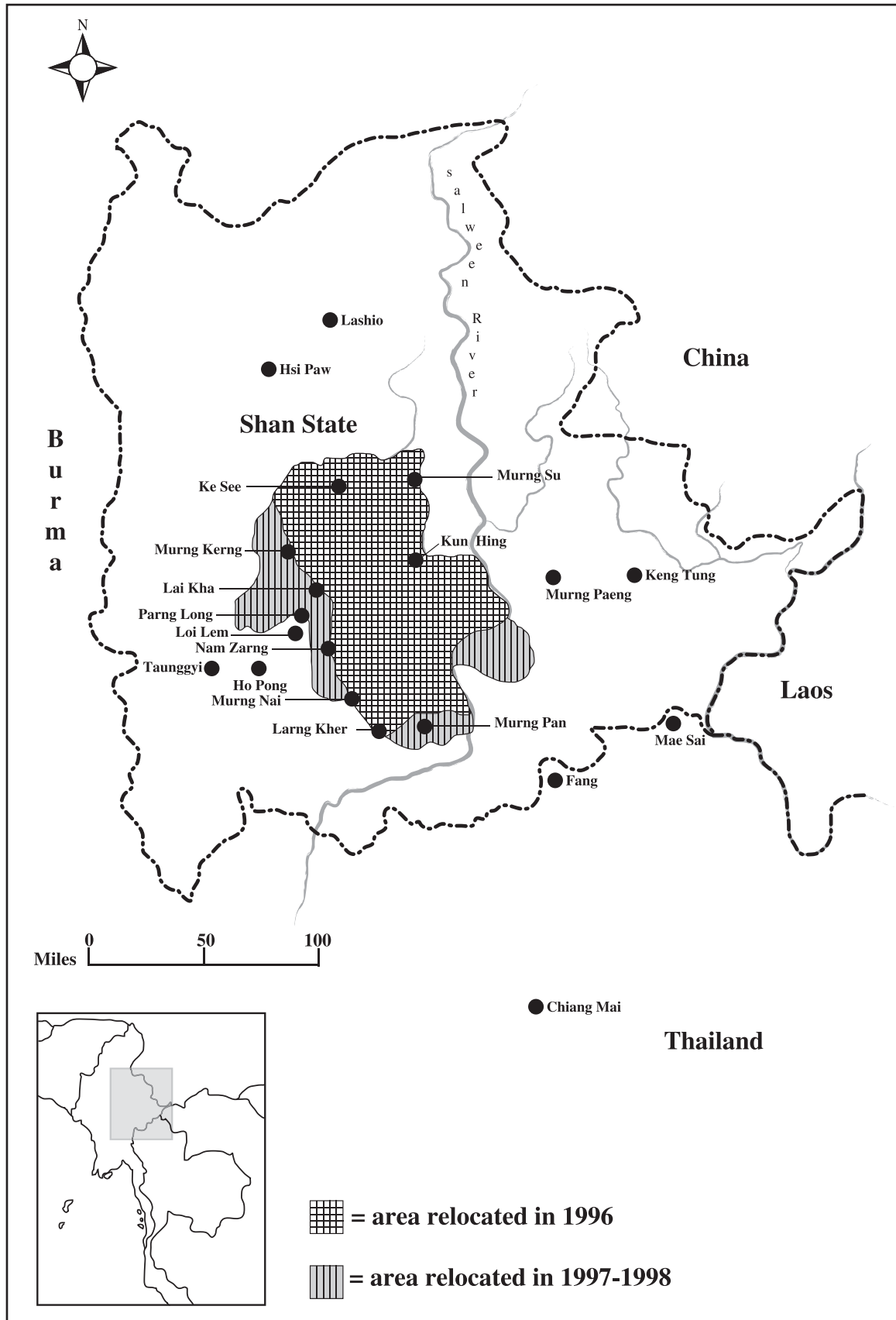
Appendix 3 - Names of perpetrators of sexual violence

1. IB 246
 - Maj Saw Win
 - Maj Too Nyeing
 - Maj Tu Nyein
 - Maj Aung Shein
 - Commander Myint Oo
 - Capt Soe Naing Oo
 - Capt Tin Maung Win
 - Capt Than Naing Oo
 - Capt Kyaw Aye
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Aung Moe
 - Capt Htun Myint
 - Capt Aung Htay
 - Capt Kyaw Myint
 - Capt Zaw Thein
 - Officer Saw Win Po
2. LIB 515
 - Maj Soe Hpyu
 - Commander Maung Maung
 - Commander Han Aung
 - Capt Tun Aung
 - Capt Myin Oo
 - Capt Aung Hpyu
 - Capt Soe Soe Aung
 - Lt-Col-Htun Sein
3. IB 66
 - Commander Htun Myint
 - Commander Tin Myint
 - Commander Myint Sein
 - Capt Than Kyaw
 - Capt Htun Aung
 - Capt Htay Aung
 - Capt Aung Kyaw
 - Capt Soe Win
 - Capt Nyunt Maung
 - Capt Than Maung Tun
 - Capt Zaw Hlaing
 - Sgt. Khin Maung
 - Sgt. Sein Win
4. LIB 524
 - Maj Htun Mya
 - Commander Htun Mya
 - Commander Khin Hla Win
 - Commander Khin Maung
 - Commander Hla Aung
 - Capt Htun Mya
 - Capt Win Naing
 - Capt Tun Oo
 - Capt Soe Win Hpyu
 - Capt Myint Maung Htwe
5. LIB 514
 - Capt Kyaw Myint
 - Capt Sein Win
 - Capt Myint Aung
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Thein Maung
 - Capt Kyaw Myint
 - Capt Than Myint
 - Officer Thein Myint
 - Officer Nyan Lin
 - Lt. Aung Hla
 - Sgt Pa Thein
6. IB 99
 - Capt Aung Zaw
 - Capt Than Than
 - Capt Aung Htun
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Maung Soe
7. IB 225
 - Capt Aung Zaw
 - Capt Kyaw Aye
 - Capt Htun Myint
 - Capt Myint Lwin
8. LIB 333
 - Commander Thein Maung
 - Capt Maung Maung
 - Capt Naing Oo
 - Corporal Kin Maung Soe

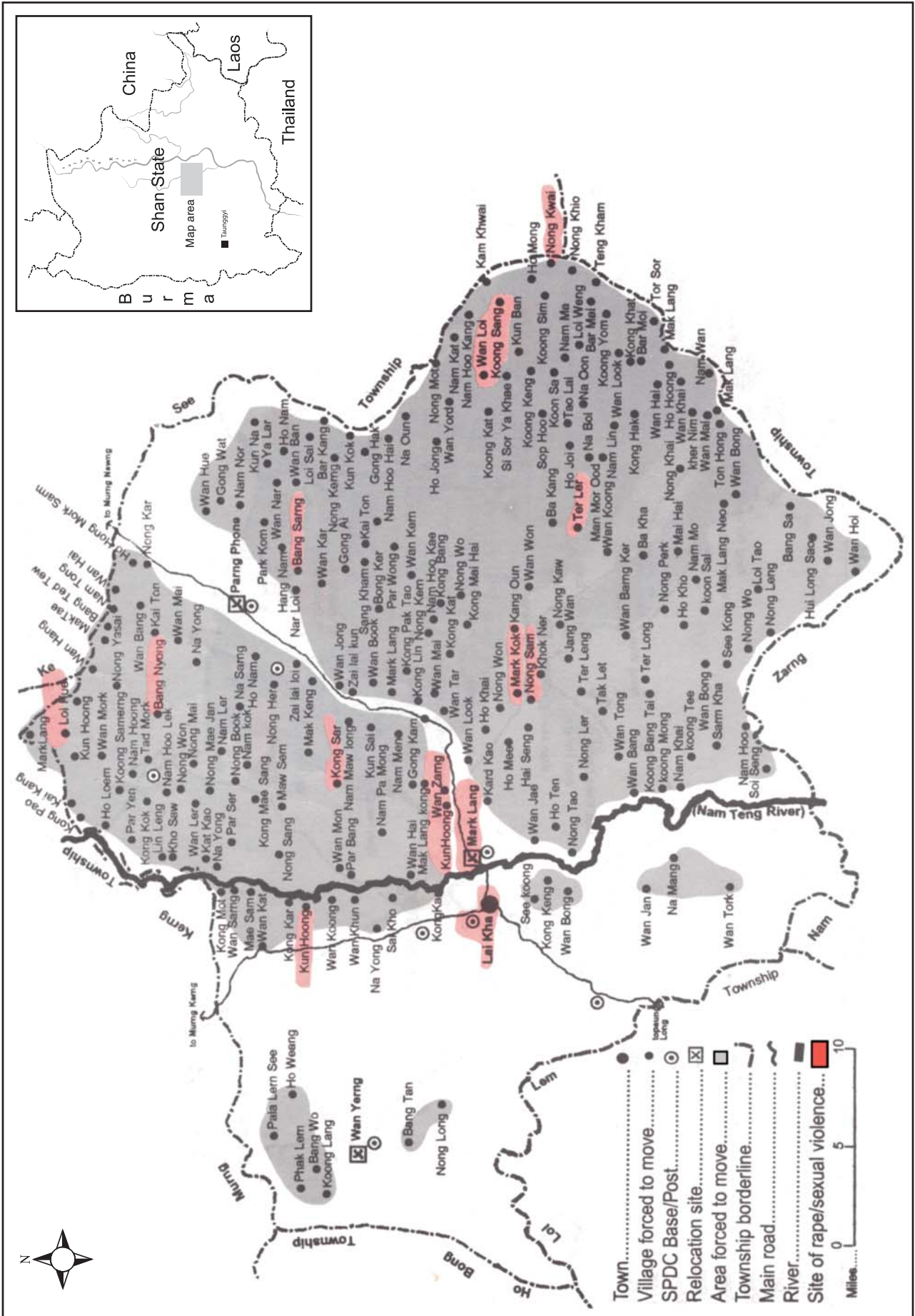
- | | |
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| <p>9. LIB 334</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copal Kyagyi - Private Kyaw San <p>10. IB 64</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commander Khin Than Aye - Commander Chit Htwe - Maj Kyaw Khang - Officer Soe Maung Nyo <p>11. LIB 520</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maj Than Maung - Maj Maung Ong - Capt Than Maung - Capt Kyaw Won <p>12. LIB 513</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maj Kooma - Commander Hla Thaug <p>13. LIB 332</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Maung Maung Soe - Capt Hla Hpe - Capt Kyaw Win <p>14. IB 49</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Han Sein <p>15. IB 227</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Sein Win - Private Hla Tin <p>16. LIB 314</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lt Kyaw Soe - Lt Hla Htwe <p>17. LIB 316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commander Naing Lin - Private Maung Bo | <p>18. LIB 424</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maj Maung Kyaw Tun - Capt Soe Hlaing - Capt Soe Phu <p>19. LIB 359</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Htun Kyaw <p>20. LIB 519</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maj Min Sein - Sgt Hla Phyu <p>21. IB 247</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commander Tha Aye - Capt Mya Htoo <p>22. IB 226</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private Kyaw Lwin - Lt. Kyi Htun <p>23. IB 55</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Khin Soe - Capt Thein Win <p>24. IB 248</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Hla Phey - Capt Tun Yin - Lt Than Maung <p>25. LIB 277</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maj Aye Thant - Capt Khin Maung Nyunt <p>26. LIB 525</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capt Soe Nyint |
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Appendix 4 - map of locations of incidents of sexual violence

FORCED RELOCATION IN SHAN STATE 1996 - 1998



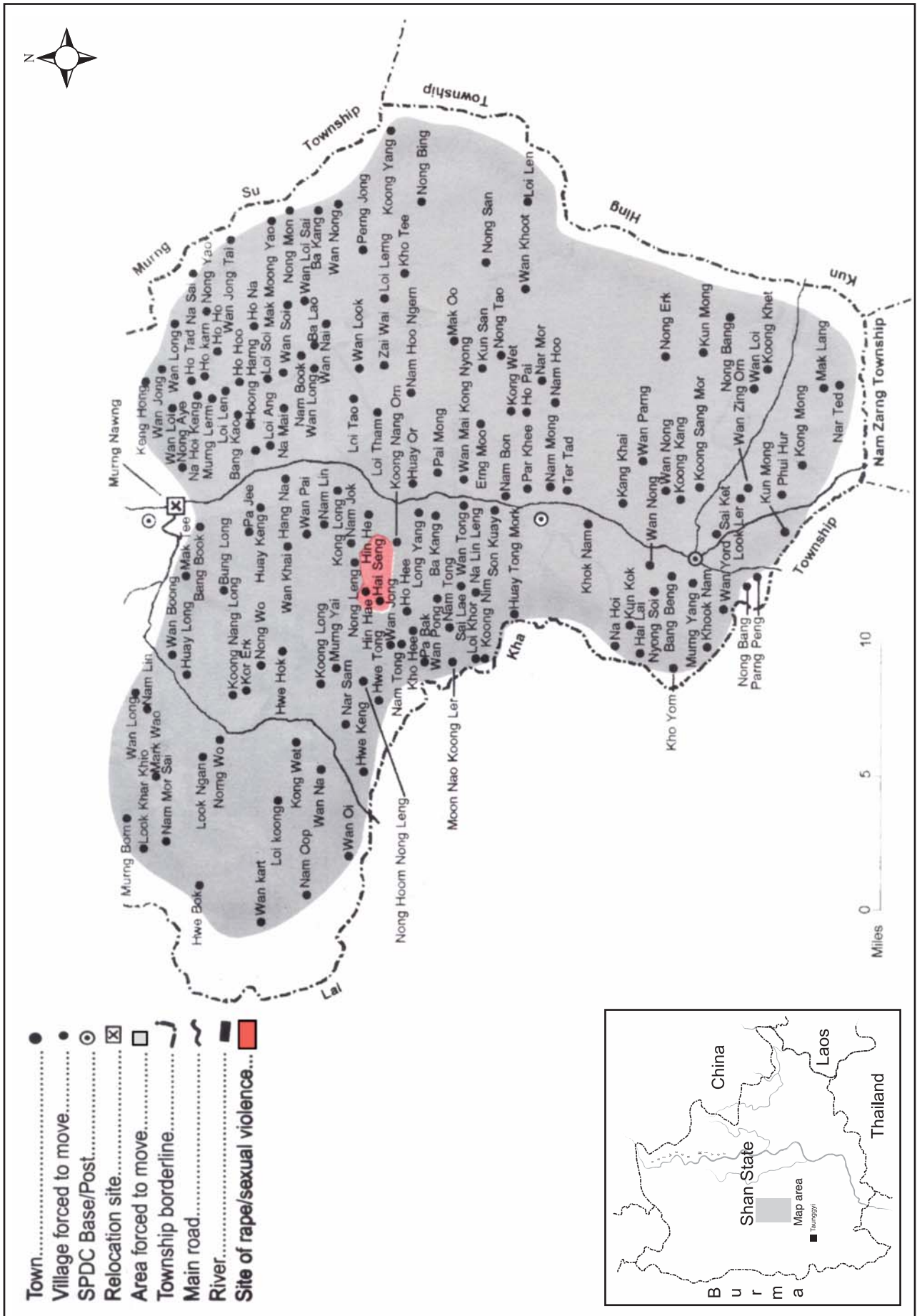
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN LAI KHA TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



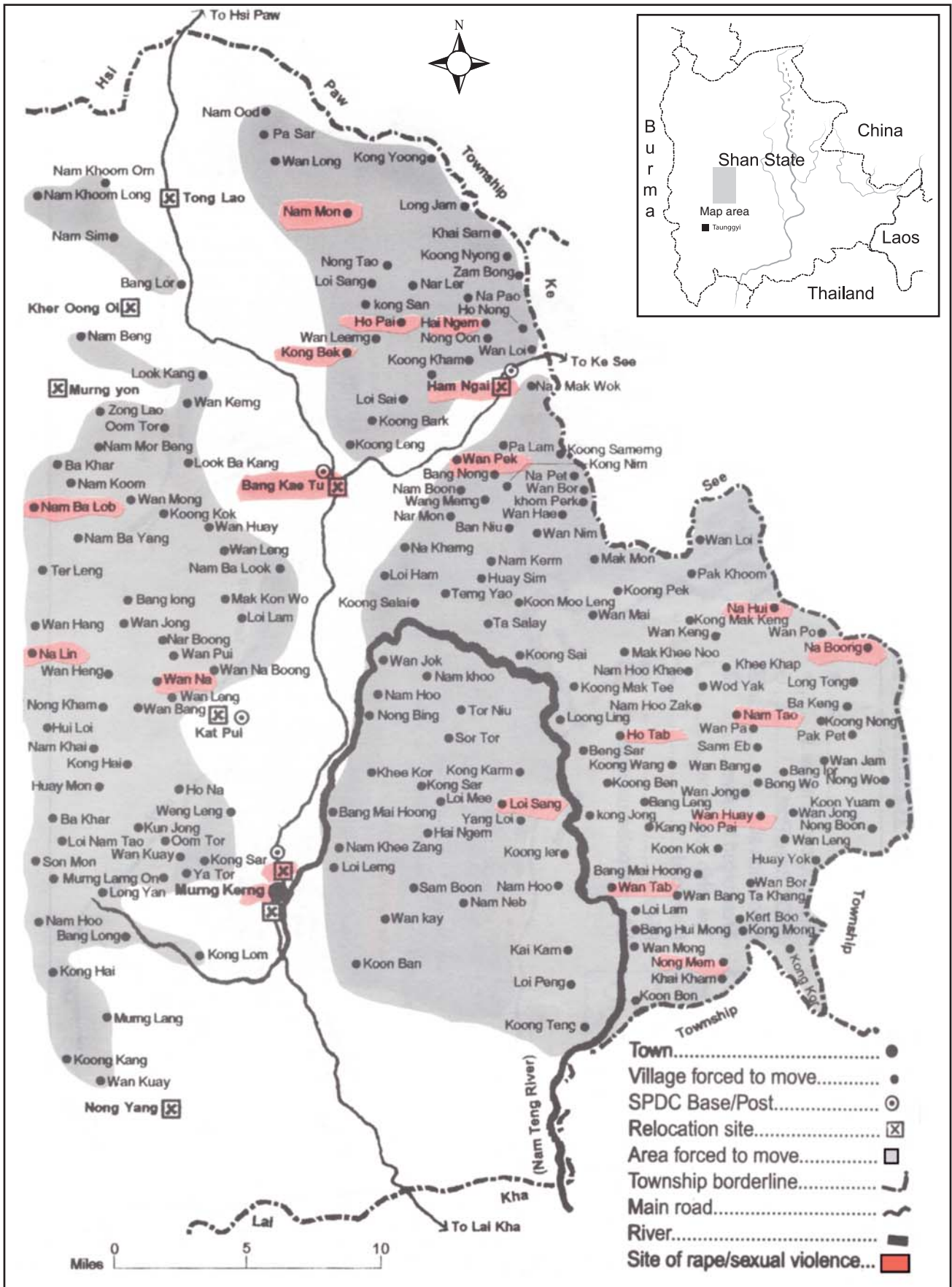
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN NORTHERN KE SEE TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



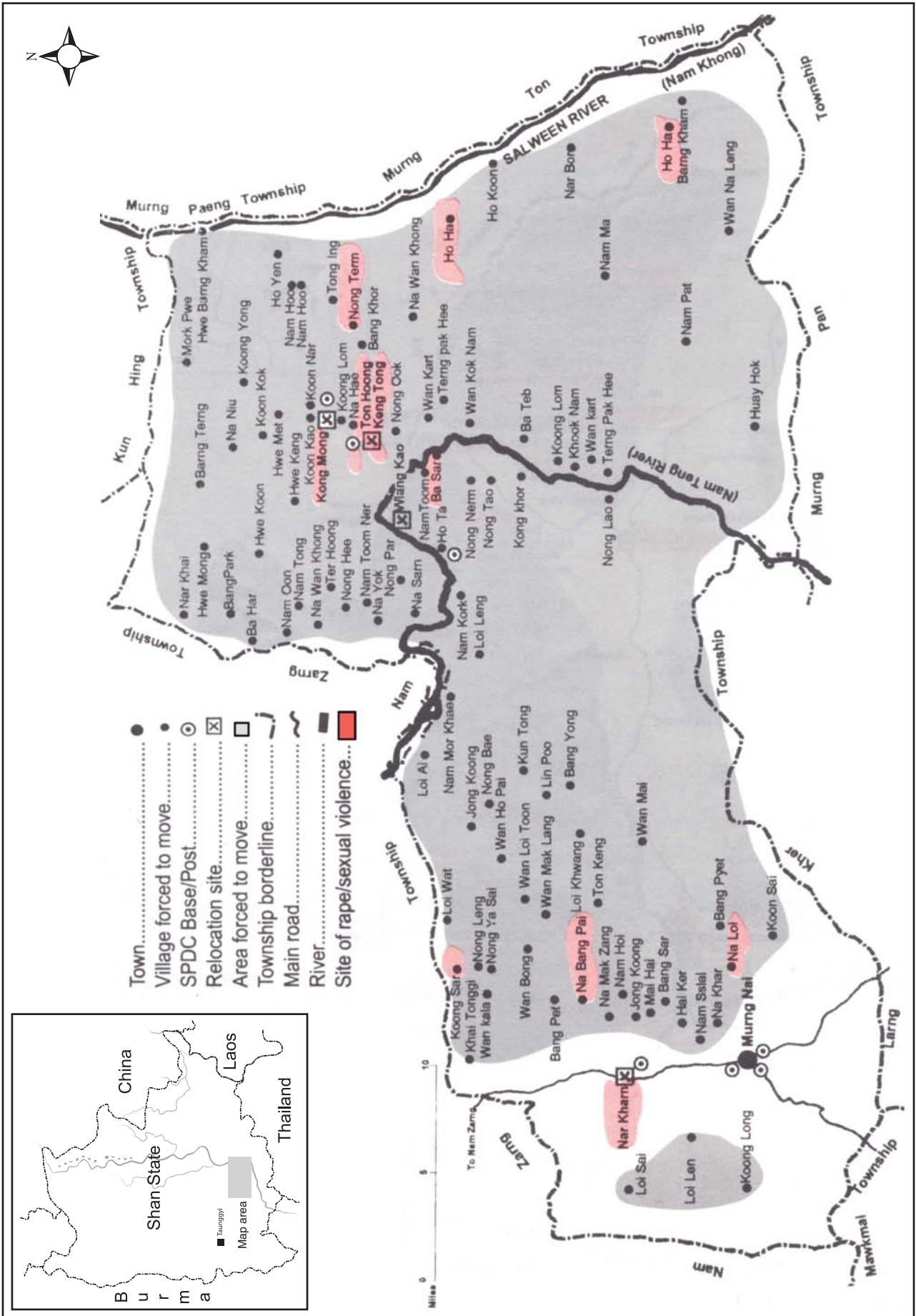
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN SOUTHERN KE SEE TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



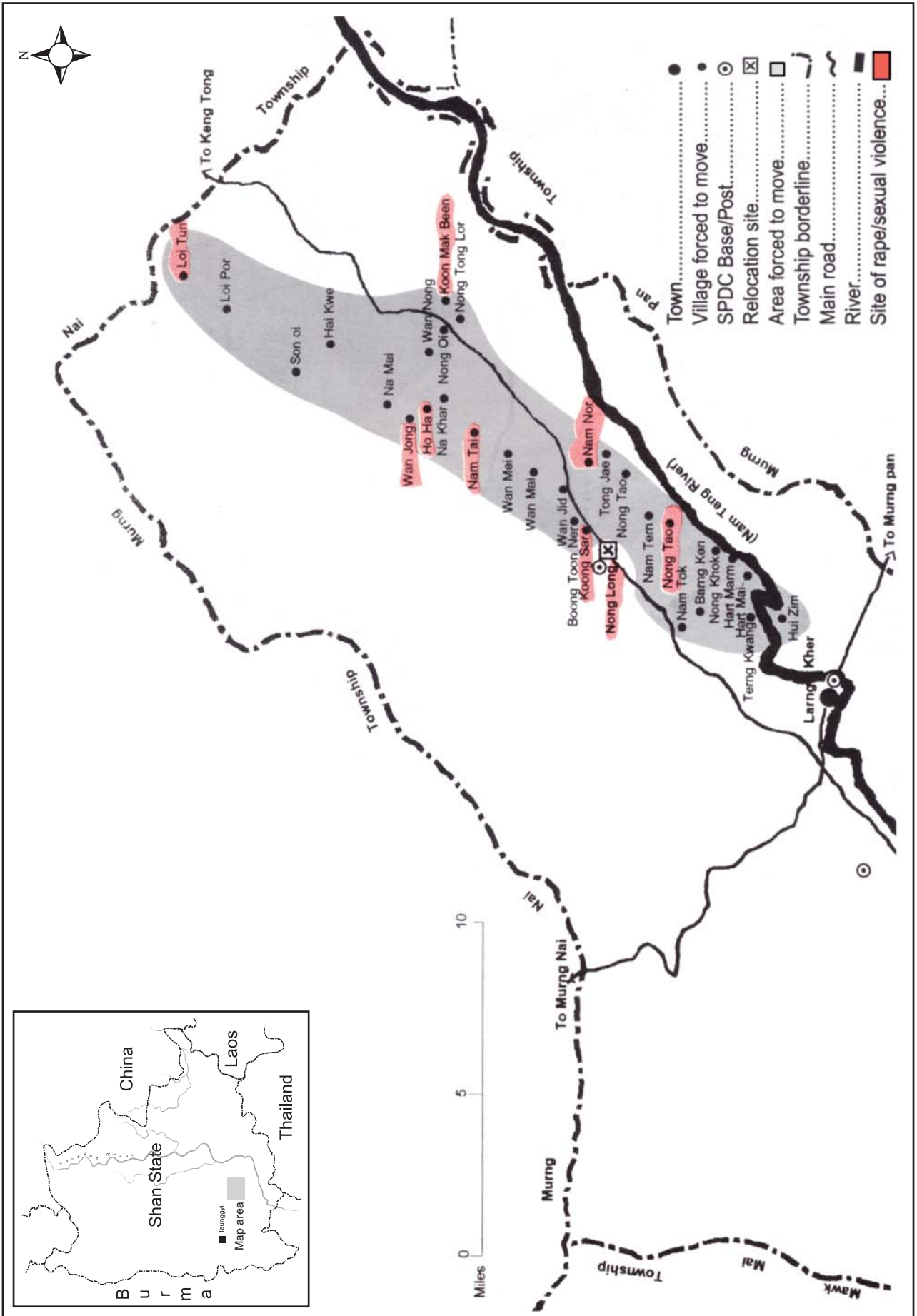
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG KERNG TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



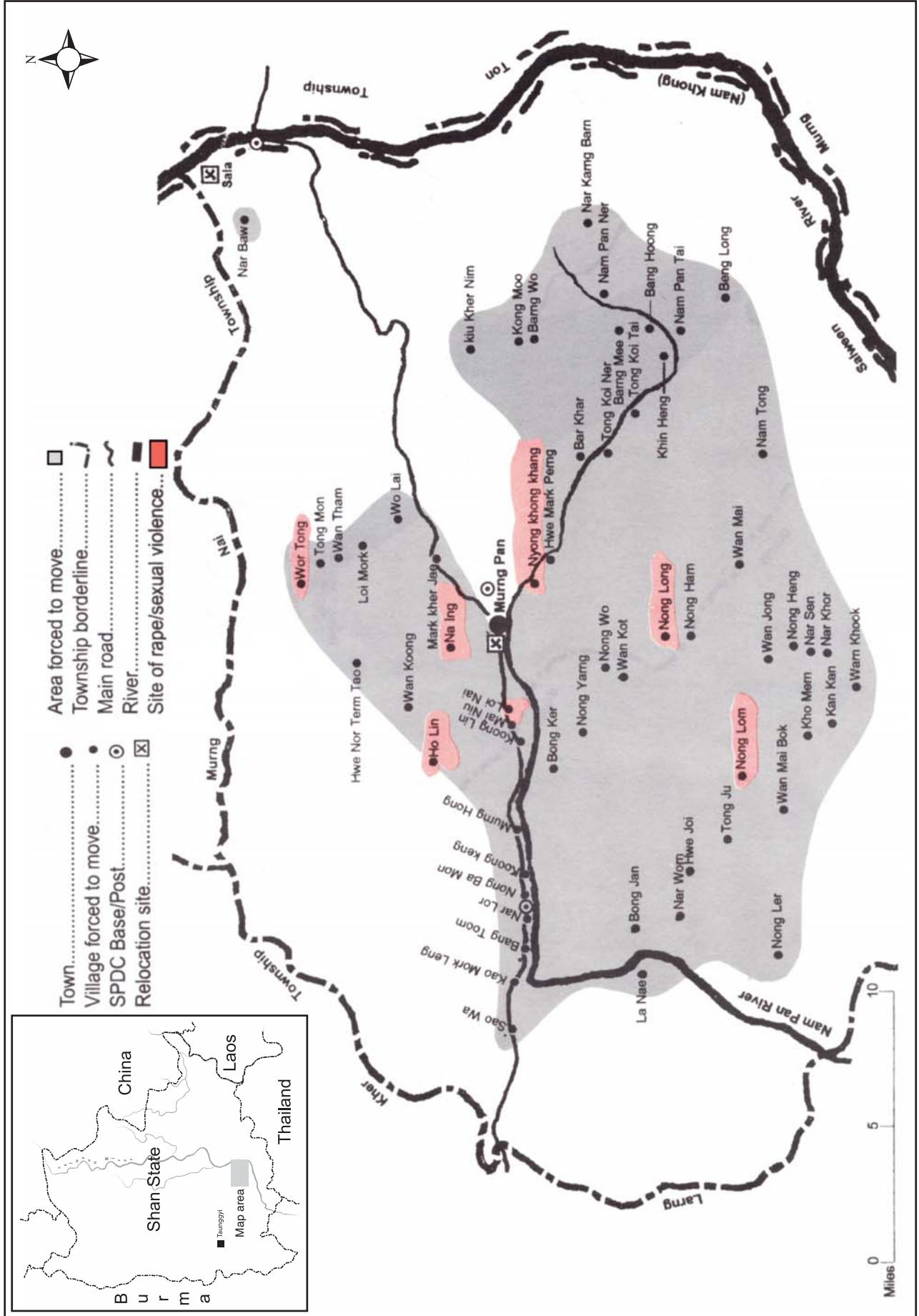
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG NAI TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



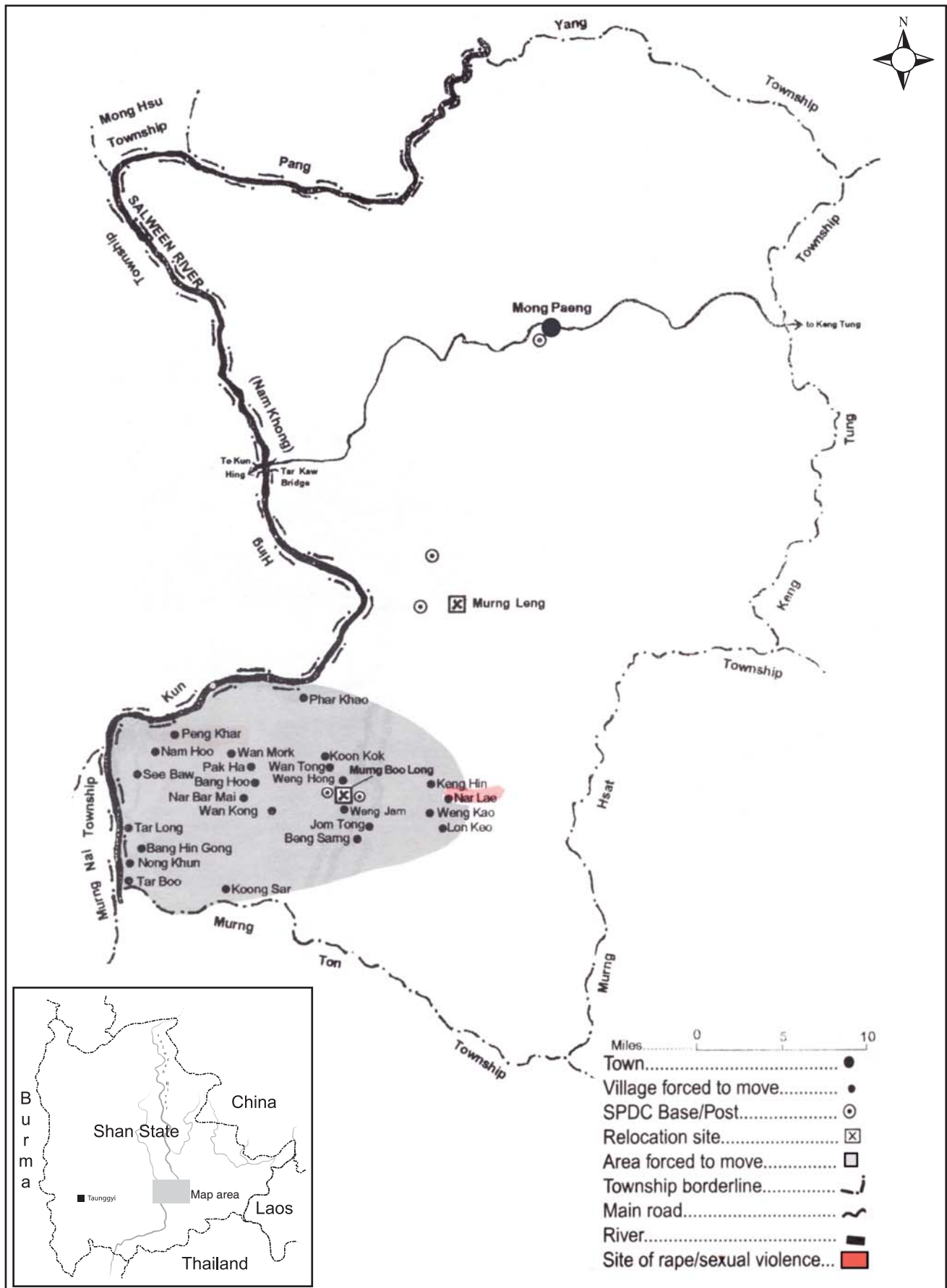
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN LARNG KHER TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



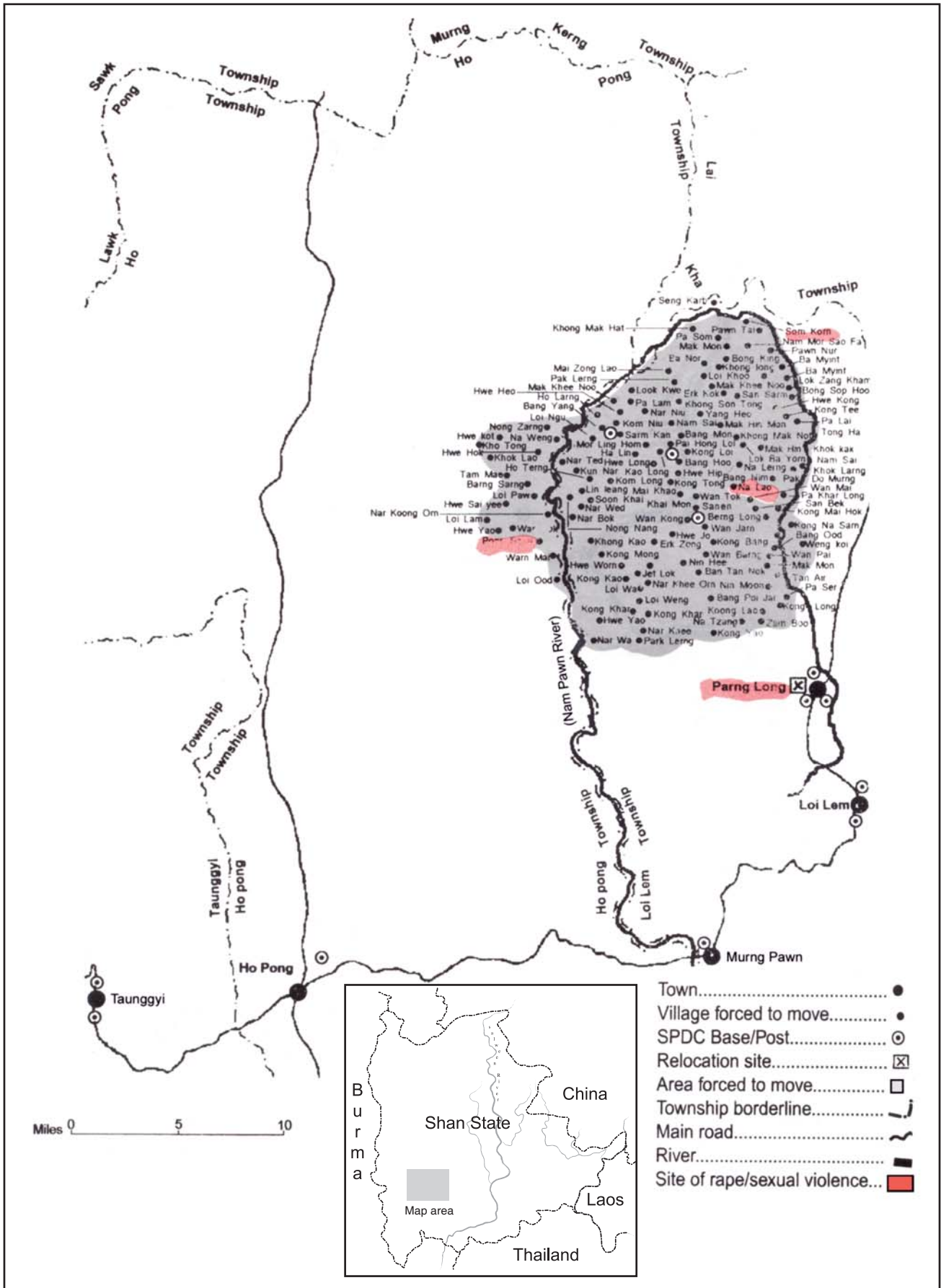
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNUNG PAN TOWNSHIP (1997 - 1998)



VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG PAENG TOWNSHIP (1997 - 1998)



VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN HO PONG AND LOI LEM TOWNSHIP (1998)



Appendix 5 - Summary of 173 cases of sexual violence

No.	No. of women	Date of rape	Age of woman	Age of girl under 18	Village of origin, tract, township	What the woman was doing; place
1	1	8.3.1991	19		La-Hu village, Murng Sart	coming back from a video show through farmland on the way to village
2	1	17.6.1991		17	Nong Lom village, Nar Worn tract, Murng Pan township	Coming back from the farm, the troops took her with them in the jungle
3	1	May-92	26		La-Hu village, Murng Sart	looking after buffaloes and cows, in a hut in the jungle
4	2	24.8.1992	38	16	Nam Nor village, Wan Jid tract, Larng Kher township	planting sugar cane on the farm
5	1	Jul-94	22		Na Bang Pai village, Mai Hai tract, Murng Nai township	working on rice farm, in a small hut on the farm
6	2	20.12.1996	18,25		Mong Pawk village, Mak Mong Mon tract, Namzarng	walking to town to buy some brown sugar to make Shan confectionery to sell, near forest
7	1	20.12.1996		15	Pang Long town, Loilem township	driving a bullock-cart to get hay from their farm, a few hundred yards from the town, in the forest
8	4	21.12.1996	18,20,22	17	the old village Hai Seng, Murng Yai tract, Ke See township	the women had come back to their old village to get rice
9	1	29.12.1996	22		Kun Khoi village, west of Ton Hoong in Keng Tawng area	alone at home, in village
10	2	31.12.1996		16,17	the old village Nong Kham, Nar Mon tract, Kun Hing township	women who had come in search of their cart oxen, in old village

SLORC/ SPDC troop details	What happened	Legal Action	Notes
1 SLORC soldier from IB 49, branch 3, Murng Sart-based	raped	none	faced censure from family and friends.
Co.4, LIB 332, Captain Maung Maung Soe	raped for 4 nights and 5 days	none	stayed 2 days and 2 nights in hospital
1 SLORC soldier from LIB 333, Murng Sart-based	raped	none	husband and children rejected her as a result of the rape
5 SLORC troops led by Captain Maung Soe	4 soldiers raped her mother and a captain raped her	4-5 days later her father complained to headman but headman said it was too late to take action	Troops also stole sugar cane
4 SLORC troops from Co.2, IB 64, led by officer Soe Maung Nyo	gang raped at gunpoint, her mother beaten unconscious	complained to headman, headman said he would complain to tract headman, but nothing happened.	5 SPDC soldiers stole snake gourds, pumpkins from the farm
3 SLORC soldiers led by Sergeant Khin Maung IB 66	gang-raped,	The parents and village leaders complained to battalion commander. He said that Sgt. Khin Maung had been transferred long ago; slapped village leader; fined them 5,000 Kyats each	
SLORC soldiers	gang-raped	the case was dropped because she could not find the rapists.	
80 SLORC troops led by Maj. Kyaw Khaung, IB 64	Maj. Kyaw Khaung raped 17- year-old girl and other 3 were gang raped by sergeants and soldiers.		
IB 99 led by Capt. Aung Zaw	raped	Complained to base commander Capt. He denied rape fined them 1cow, 1pig and 3,000 Kyat.	
100 SLORC IB 64 commander Khin Than Aye	Commander raped both women and the soldiers killed both oxen for food		the troops eventually burnt down all the houses in all the villages.

11	1	11.1.1997	22		Kho Lam village, Nam Zarng township	when she was forced to clear roadside bushes east of village.
12	1	18.1.1997	18		Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Nam Zarng township	in the house, in village
13	6	28.3.1997	18,19,24, 23,20,30		Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Nam Zarng township	in the village
14	2	30.3.1997			Nawng Kaw village, Nawng Kaw tract, Lai-Kha township	driving ox-cart carrying rice paddy, probably to sell to Palawng people. on the way in the forest
15	1	30.3.1997		12	Nawng Kaw village, Nawng Kaw tract, Lai-Kha township	she was taking hay down to feed cattle in a field.
16	7	1997			Sop Sim village, Kaeng Kham tract, Kun Hing township	on the nights when all the men in the village had gone away, house after house
17	1	Mar-97		Teenage	Mark Kawk village, Wan Zae tract, Lai Kha township	they were forced to moved to Laikha relocation site, on the way there
18	1	1.4.1997		16	Wan Lao village, Kun Hing township	in her house, in village
19	4	2.4.1997	18,22,25	16	Nong Kham village, Ho Yarn tract, Kun Hing township	
20	1	6.4.1997	18		Waeng Nur village, Murng Sart township	staying at home, in her house, in village

IB 66 Sgt. Sein Win, Nam Zarng-based	raped and threatened to shoot her if she dared make any noise.		
IB 99 Capt. Than Than, Nam Zarng-based	raped, soldiers ordered to take father away		Village was being forcibly relocated
100 SLORC soldiers led by Major Saw Win from IB 246	raped and killed all of them, accusing them of being SURA soldiers' wives.		Village was being forcibly relocated
15 SLORC troops from Kho Lam-based	raped, shot dead		2-year-old child left alone in the forest while the 2 oxen were taken to Kho Lam and killed for meat.
SLORC troops from Kho Lam-based	raped, shot dead		When some of her relatives asked for permission to bury her body, the soldiers said, "She must be kept like this as an example for you people of Shan State to see. If you bury her you must die with her".
a platoon of SLORC troops from LIB 519, Led by Sgt. Hla Phyu, stationed at Sop Sim village	raped the wives of seven houses,		
SLORC troops	raped and killed, father tortured		Village was being forcibly relocated. The troops tied up her father, suspended him from the beam of a hut with a rope and made a fire under him, roasting him over it. A few days later, her father died. Her mother witnessed the rape and torture; has become mentally unbalanced.
LIB 424, Major. Maung Kyaw Tun, Kun Hing-based	raped	Headman and villagers confronted Major. He denied it, beat her unconscious. Fined parents 10,000 Kyat for false accusation.	
26 SLORC troops led by Major. Myint Lwin from LIB 424 Kun Hing-based	gang-raped		Village was being forcibly relocated. The troops burned down all houses in the village
IB 45, led by Maj. Aung Lwin	raped, slapped her face was swollen	Reported to headman. Headman could do nothing.	

21	1	14.4.1997			Wan Warn village, Lai Kha township	on a mini-tractor
22	2	18.4.1997			Nawng Hai village, Kho Lam tract, Nam Zarng township	the way to village
23	2	20.4.1997			Pa Lai village, Nar Khan tract, Murng Nai township	in the house, in village
24	1	Apr-97	21		La-Hu village, Murng Sart	sleeping in her house, in the village
25	1	3.5.1997	18		Woe Long village, Kaeng Kham tract, Kun Hing township	coming back with her father from Kun Hing relocation site to old village Woe Long to pick up some belongings
26	2	3.6.1997	28,40		Ter Leng village, Lai Kha township	sneaking back into the village to get their gold, which they had buried underneath the head of their beds.
27	2	6.6.1997	29,-		Murng Kerng township	walking to Wan Nar village, Murngton township. In local Military base
28	7	8.6.1997	18,19,21, 22,27,38	17	Ter Hung village, Ton Hoong tract, Murng Nai township forced to relocate to Ton Hoong	forced to carry military things from Kaeng Tawng area all the way to Murng Pan.
29	43	1.7.1997			Waeng Kham, Kun Mi, Wo Long, Nar Taw, Wan Parng, Ho Ha, Nar Poi, Karng Nar, Nar Yao, Son Sarng, Nar Khar Awn and Nar Khar Long villages, Kaeng Lom tract, Kun Hing township	coming back to collect their possessions left behind at their old villages. They were all arrested and gathered together at Kun Mi village.
30	2	10.8.1997	32,36		Kho Lam tract, Nam Zarng township	The 2 women were accused of being wives of Shan army members.

SLORC soldiers	raped and burnt to death		local villagers found the remains of her body
LIB 378 (brought in from Arakan state), 1 Capt. and 3 soldiers	raped woman and beat and stabbed man's chest, belly and neck and killed him		asked man about Shan resistance movement in the area
50 SLORC troops from Lai Kha-based IB 64, led by Maj. Khin Than Aye	Maj. raped her, other soldiers raped her mother and beat her father unconscious		Village was being forcibly relocated
1 SLORC soldier from Mung Sart-based, mortar battalion	raped	Camp commander beat a soldier and put him in jail	
50 SLORC troops from Kun Hing-based IB 44 led by Maj. Than Oo	Raped and killed. Tied up father day and night		
troops from LIB 424 led by Maj. Myint Than, brought 35 porters from Laikha with 36 bullock-carts.	raped and killed		Stole iron, lumber, livestock and burned down all the 36 houses.
LIB 519, commanded by Maj. Min Sein	robbed, raped and killed. Father beaten to death		
SLORC troops from Mung Pan-based LIB 520, led by Maj. Than Maung	gang-raped all night; some could hardly walk, a headman was later beaten to death.		Village was being forcibly relocated
250 SLORC troops of LIB 524 led by Maj. Htun Mya ransacked Kaeng Lom area.	raped several times during 3-4 days and nights before killed.		43 women and 53 men villagers were beaten, tortured, questioned and accused of being supporters who provided food and information for Shan soldiers. 2-3 days later the troops put plastic bags over their heads, wrapped up their necks until they suffocated to death and threw their bodies into the Nam Parg river.
80 SLORC troops led by Maj. Too Nyeing from IB 246	raped repeatedly for 5 consecutive days, warned not to tell anyone. Or face 6 months' imprisonment		4 male villagers in the same group were accused of supporting the Shan troops with food and were taken to the Army base at Kho Lam. They were beaten and tortured while being interrogated and finally killed by suffocation with plastic being put over their heads and faces.

31	11	6.9.1997	18	15 up	Huay Kharn village, Murng Poo Awn tract, Murng Paeng township	the troops gathered all the villagers together and chose out 11 young women
32	42	15.9.1997			hiding in the forest, Kun Hing township area	refusing to move to the town, staying in the forest
33	1	26.9.1997	18		Pha Khe village, Huay Sai tract, Murng Ton township	at home with some children, in her house, in village
34	4	3.10.1997			Nam Tao, Nar Mark Zawk, Wan Tab, Wan Nar Huay and Wan Mark Man villages, Murng Khun tract, Murng Kerng township	they went back to look for their belongings at their former villages.
35	More than 20	3-4.10.1997	,--	14-15,	Waeng Nur village, Murng Sart	young men of the village went to the relocation sites to build shelters before they moved their families and belongings. During that time the women and old man were left in village
36	5	12.10.1997	18,19,20,25	17	Mai Heo Lao village, Murng Pan township, which had been forced to move since 20.8.1997	they had come back to search for food and green vegetables.
37	4	18.11.1997	18,20,26	12	Kung Sa village, Kun Hing township	they had come back to get their rice and paddy at the deserted village of Kung Sa.
38	1	23.11.1997			Mai Hong Sarm Ton near Hai Narnng village, Pang Long tract, Loi-Lem township	at a place called Mai Hong Sarm Ton
39	5	27.11.1997	18,19,19, 20,30		Wan Parnng village forcibly moved to Murng Nawng relocation site	they were resting in a hut at a rice field near Wan-Parnng. Legally returning to old rice-fields after relocation

60 SLORC troops from IB 43 led by Capt. Ohn Myint, ransacked Huay Karn village.	raped and robbed, beaten and burned		Headman questioned about Shan troops. Beaten unconscious. Valuables robbed during relocation, 37 houses burned down.
120 SLORC troops of LIB 524 led by Capt. Htun Mya	gang-raped for 2 days and 2 nights, then killed		All villagers (57 men and 42 women) killed.
SLORC troops from IB 277 led by Capt. Khin Maung Nyunt, Murng Ton-based	raped all night	Complaint registered with Commander Col.Aye Thant; victim shown line up that did not include the accused. Fined 15,000 Kyat for “defaming” military when victim could not make positive identification.	
80 SLORC troops led by commander Maung Maung Htwe of LIB 515	gang-raped by the troops 3 days and 2 nights, 3 male villagers shot dead		During relocation 57 houses burned down.
25 SLORC troops from LIB 333, Murng Sart-based, disguised as Shan soldiers, but Burmese firearms	raped during relocation	- Complaint registered at military base with Commander of LIB 333. - Victim shown line up of 80 soldiers. Accused were not among them. - Victims apologized profusely to avoid paying fine.	During forced relocation
SLORC troops from LIB 277 led by Maj. Aye Thant	raped one by one for 3 days; released for ransom of 2,000 Kyat each		Relocated villagers accused of being Shan soldiers’ wives
100 troops from IB 246 and 250 troops from LIB 524	3 raped and killed. 1 raped and wounded.		2 men, also shot and killed.
troops from Pang Long-based, LIB 513 led by Maj. Kooma	gang-raped and killed	SPDC troops called the police to come look at the corpse, saying that they had found a body of a dead woman. They took photographs.	
120 troops from LIB 524 led by commander Htun Mya with 20 porters and 5 horses	raped by all soldiers until evening and killed		One woman escaped with help of an ethnic officer

40	1	26.12.1997	18		Wan Sar Lar village, Murng Ton township	in her house, in village
41	7	18.1.1998	18,20,40,42	16,17,17	the countryside, 3 miles north of Ho Lin village, in Murng Pan township	they were clearing the forest to make place for rice cultivation
42	4	20.1.1998	18,20,22	17	Murng Nai, Nam Zarng, Larng Khur and Murng Pan township	returning from working in Thailand, crossing Salween river of Ta Sarng (Ta-Sar-Lar)
43	1	28.1.1998		17	Mawk Zarm village, Nam Pa Luk tract, Murng Kerng township	alone in the house, in the village
44	1	1.2.1998	18		Murng Sart town	in the kitchen, at house, in village
45	2	19.4.1998	24,35		Nar Mon and Wan Pek villages, Ham Ngai tract, Murng Kerng township	in Huay Kyawng
46	2	3.5.1998	30,29		from the old villages of Nar Mon and Wan Pek forcibly relocated to Ham Ngai relocation site, Murng Kerng township	one woman went back to tend her orange orchard at the old village and another woman and her sister went to their former village to dig for yams because they had no rice to eat.
47	1	11.5.1998		14	Nawng Zem village, which had been forced to move to Lai Kha town relocation site	at a farm hut, 3-4 miles east of Lai Kha
48	4	18.5.1998	20	16,16,17	Na Loi, Wan Loi villages, Na Loi tract and Loi Khio tract, Murng Nai township	returning from Murng Nai, near Ta Sang
49	1	6.6.1998	30		Kho Lam, Nam Zarng township	at a farm 4 miles west of Kho Lam

3 SPDC soldiers led by Capt. Aung Zaw from IB 225, Murng Ton-based	raped for 2 hours		House ransacked, parents falsely accused of selling amphetamines and fined 500 Kyat.
SPDC troops from IB 66, led by deputy commander Htun Myint	a commander and his officers raped the women and tied 4 men to trees for 2 days and 2 nights		Victims fined 2,000 Kyat each for destroying forest.
SPDC troops led by officer Aung Myint	forced to work and raped		
115 troops from Lai Kha-based, LIB 515 led by Maj. Soe Hpyu	raped, shot dead, her father and relatives shot dead, house burned down		Father shot after striking the Major with fire-wood and knocking him unconscious. House ransacked, valuables stolen. Village ordered to be relocated. Headman's house set on fire.
3 SPDC soldiers led by Capt. Han Sein from IB 49 Murng Sart-based	raped	Registered complaint with commander Myo Thant of IB 40, Han Sein denied charges and was reassigned to a new location before punishment was levied.	
SPDC troops of LIB 513	raped and killed		
a group of SPDC soldiers from IB 9	One woman raped and stabbed 6 times in the chest, body dumped in ditch and covered with mat and twigs. Other woman raped and stabbed to death, 4 times in the chest, and buried under thin earth.		
85-90 SPDC troops from LIB 442 led by Maj. Myint Than	raped and burned to death		Her parents and one villager tied up and left in forest. Mother died of grief.
SPDC troops from IB 225 near Ta Sang led by an officer Tin Aung	raped, mutilated, breasts cut off and killed		Had returned from Thailand following crackdowns on migrant workers
80-90 SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Major Tu Nyein	gang-raped and shot dead		Villagers from relocated village received permission to return to fields. In spite of permission, 8 were detained for 9 days until their families paid 15,000 Kyat for each.

50	1	Jun-98	25		Kaeng Lom relocated to Kun Hing relocation site	coming back from the field with her nephew, near the entrance of the town
51	2	25.6-10.8.1998	18,20		deserted Loi village, Phawng Seng tract, Lai Kha township	working on a farm near a deserted village, taken along with the troops
52	3	14-15.7.1998	25,27,36		Nar Kharn village, Murng Nai township	going to their farm, outside the village,
53	1	16.7.1998	29		La-Hu village, Murng Ton	back from working on the farm, on the way back to her house
54	1	17.7.1998	28		outermost quarter of Lai Kha town	at home, in town
55	1	18.7.1998	24		Murng Wee village, Nam Kham township	in her village
56	1	25.7.1998		16	Zaet Lawk village, Phawng Seng tract, Lai Kha township	
57	1	27.7.1998		13	Phawng Seng village, Phawng Seng tract, Lai Kha township	
58	2	1.8.1998		14,14	Zaet Lawk village, Sa Nin tract, Lai Kha township	forcibly taken to a deserted house and locked up inside.
59	5	10.8.1998	19,24,32,36,49		Kun Hing township	going to work at their farm, 4 miles east of Kun Hing

4 soldiers from LIB 246 and LIB 524	gang-raped		
SPDC troops of LIB 517	repeatedly raped until 10.8.1998; one died and one lost her sanity was abandoned in the jungle		7 other villagers were lined up and interrogated and beaten until some of them lost consciousness. Two of the women were accused of being wives of Shan soldiers.
12 SPDC troops from LIB 524 led by commander Khin Hla Win	gang-raped and killed		One man accompanying two of the women was also killed; the bodies were heaped together near the road.
1 SPDC soldier from Murng Ton-based	Raped		
50 SPDC troops from LIB 515 led by commander Han Aung from Lai Kha-based	raped and shot dead; her husband threatened	Registered complaint with LIB 515 Commander Soe Phyu who claimed that Han Aung had been sent on a military operation 3 days earlier and had not yet returned. The accused was assigned to a distant outpost. The husband, fearing reprisal, fled to Thailand.	
SPDC's township Officer of Nam Kham, Captain Ant Maw	Raped	Capt. Ant Maw was said to have been interrogated by the Commander of the Northeastern command. No punishment was levied.	
SPDC's troops from LIB 515	raped for one hour until she lost consciousness		
SPDC's troops from LIB 515	raped until she fainted		
SPDC troops from LIB 515 led by commander Thein Aung	raped until they were so weak, they could hardly raise their heads, let alone move around or stand up.		Parents beaten with rifle butts when trying to protect their daughters.
50-60 SPDC troops from LIB 524 led by commander Kin Maung	raped		kept men and women at separate places, while the troops raped the other 4 women all night. The next morning, the commander gathered the 9 villagers together, lined them up, and told them not to tell anyone that he and his troops had ever come to that place; he would send his troops to kill anyone who did.

60	1	14.8.1998		14	Murng Yaen village, Wan Parng village, Nam Tu township	she was only a minor but an invalid who could not walk properly because one leg was limp. On the day of the event, she started to have her period while she was attending school and feeling sick, she asked permission and returned from the middle school of Murng Yaen village to her village, Wan Parng, on the way
61	1	19.8.1998		17	Nar Pa Kao village, Me Ken tract, Murng Ton township	she was collecting firewood in the forest west of Nar Pa Kao village, in a farm hut 1 mile west of village.
62	1	27.9.1998		17	Wor Tawng village, Ho Lin tract, Murng Pan township	the family was staying overnight and tending their rice and soybean farm, in a deserted house, in deserted village
63	1	27-28.9.1998	26		Kaeng Lom village forced to relocate to Kun Hing town relocation site	going to their farm located 2-1/2 miles from town, in the deserted village of Mark Larng, Kaeng Lom tract, at Kaeng Kham deserted village.
64	1	14.10.1998	36		Nam Hoo village, Nar Poi tract, forced to relocate to Mark Mong Paw village, Mark Mong Mon tract, Nam Zarng	staying a few nights to work at their farm 3 miles south of Mark Mong Paw village relocation site.
65	1	14-17.10.1998	21		Long Maw village, Kun Hing township	going to reap rice at their farm in the country side, in deserted village.
66	1	19.10.1998		17	Wan Nam village, Murng Yarn township	washing clothes at Nam Yarn river outside the village, she was alone

Corporal Naing Htay from SPDC's LIB 324	raped	Complaint registered with Major Ne Win, Commander of Murng Yaan military camp and Deputy commander of LIB 324. Under pressure from Brigadier Commander of SSNA (a Shan ceasefire group), he agreed to a line up. Although the victim made a positive identification, no further action was taken.	
58 SPDC troops Capt Shwe Nyunt, commander of Company 2 of SPDC's IB 65 Murng Ton- based	Raped for 3 hours	Registered complaint with Lt. Col. Shwe Myint (aka) Hla Myint, IB 65 Commander; he asked 5 villagers if they had witnessed the rape itself. On hearing they had not, he fined the victim 5,000 Kyat and the villagers 2,000 Kyat each for "defaming" the military.	
80-90 SPDC troops from LIB 520 led by Major Maung Ong	Raped and shot dead. Brother and parents interrogated and shot dead		Troops stole rice, chili, salt and soybeans.
SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Commander Myint Oo	gang-raped	Registered complaint with Myint Oo who denied charges. Community leader arrested for "defaming" of 60,000 Kyat before release.	
30 SPDC troops of IB 22 led by commander Than Nyunt	Raped, robbed and beaten; 7 months-pregnant sister beaten to death		Women accused of being wives of Shan soldiers. When soldiers discovered woman was pregnant, they poked her womb with stick. Advised by hospital workers to lie about cause of injury.
SPDC troops led by Capt. Aung Kin, Kun Hing-based	raped, 4 villagers and 2 porters were killed		
2 SPDC troops, Maung Kyi and Than Htaik from Company No.1 of Capt Sein Win of IB 227	raped, left lying bleeding, for almost a week she could not walk		

67	4	19-21.10.1998	18,20,22,26		Kaeng Lom and Ho Yarn villages, Kun Hing township	working on a farm 3 miles north of Kun Hing,
68	2	22.10.1998	18	16	Murung Yu village, Murung Yawng township	gathering wild vegetables along the bank of Nam Luay river outside their village.
69	1	21.11.1998	25		Nar Khong Mue village, Murung Ton township	at home, while husband was portering for SPDC
70	1	10.12.1998	19		Nawng Kaw village, an Zard tract, Kae See township	watering her vegetable garden just outside of the village, in a farm hut
71	6	1.1.1999	22,27,30,31,33	15	Wan Ek and Wan Wawn villages, Nawng Kaw tract, Nam Zarng township	carrying rice on their shoulder yokes and walking from their farms to their villages.
72	2	10.1.1999		16,17	Murung In village in Murung Sart township	collecting firewood near their village, near the bank of Nam In stream
73	14	17.1.1999	18,19,20,21,22,23,23,24,40,40,41,41,42,44		Tawng Seng village, Huay He tract, Ho Pong township	11 men and 14 women were taking rice from their farms to the village, using shoulder yokes
74	1	24.1.1999		16	originally Kawng Yaao village relocated to Wan Nawng Kung Mong tract, Nam Zarng township	alone at home, in relocation site

SPDC troops led by Capt. Htun Maung, Kun Hing-based	forced to massage the soldiers, raped all night, 2 of the victims' husbands and one villager shot and killed		
5 SPDC troops led by Corporal Kyagyi from LIB 334, 30 troops of Co.3 under the command of Capt. San Myint stationed at the bridge spanning Nam Luay river	gang-raped, until both of them were bleeding	Complaint registered at LIB 334 head-quarters. No further action taken.	
2 SPDC soldiers; Maung Win and U Kyaw from LIB 225	Raped at gun point		
LIB 424, Capt. Soe Hlaing	raped, beaten on the head with heavy stick, robbed and killed	Village headman witnessed Capt. Soe Hlaing leaving house and reported it to town community leaders. Upon hearing of headman's suspicion's, the captain and his soldiers arrested, beat and tortured headman to death, claiming they had found a walkie-talkie in headman's house.	
70-80 troops of IB 66 led by commander Myint Sein	1 girl raped and shot dead, raped other 5 for 1 hour, 1 porter shot dead		Accused of assisting Shan soldiers
SPDC troops from LIB 333 led by Capt. Maung Maung	raped	Complaint registered with Murg Sart SPDC authorities	
SPDC troops from Murg Pawn (in Loi-Lem) led by commander Aung Mya	Raped, one girl released while the other 11 men and 13 women were taken away with the troops as porters. 3-4 of them were killed and others disappeared.		Accused of assisting Shan soldiers.
SPDC Capt. Than Kyaw from IB 66	raped and robbed at gun point		Fled to Thailand to avoid future abuses

75	5	27.1.1999	18,28, 35,36,42		Nam Pa Man village, Ka Li, Kun Hing township	a group of men and women villagers came to work on their farm in Kaeng Lom area, Kun Hing township
76	1	Feb-99	40		Tam Yaung village relocated to Murng Kyaut town.	working alone on the hill side
77	1	4.3.1999	19		Wan Ten village, Murng Laang tract, Kaeng Tung township	gathering firewood in a forest near her village
78	2	10.4.1999	19,37		Kun Mong village, Kung Hing township	2 women were just going to their farm, near Kun Nyawng village, 3 miles north of Kun Mong , Between Kaeng Tawng and Kun Hing
79	1	13.4.1999		17	Murng In village, Murng Poo tract, Murng Sart township	a girl and her 2 friends went together to gather wild vegetables along the banks of Nam In stream in the vicinity of their village.
80	15	21.5.1999	-48	13 to	Nai Lao and Loi Hong villages, Loi Lem township which had been relocated to Pang Long	they had sneaked back secretly to their old villages to pick their crops of tea in order to earn money to survive,
81	4	22.5.1999	20,25,45,49		originally from Wan Tong village, Wan Heng tract, Kae See township relocated to Kae See relocation site	4 married couples had been cultivating their farm since early April 1999, 3-1/2miles from Kae See town
82	3	24.5.1999	18,22	16	originally from Wan Paang village, Nawng Hee tract, Nam Zarng township relocated to town	they were working on their rice farm, 3-1/2miles from the town
83	4	29.5.1999	18,20,22	16	originally from Nam Kham village in Naa Poi tract relocated to outskirts of Kun Hing town	they were working with their parents on their farms, in Kaeng Lom tract

50 SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Maj. Aung Shein	raped, robbed, men taken to be porters		Men taken for porters, disappeared.
3 SPDC soldiers	gang-raped at knife point	Reported to village headman who did not dare approach SPDC authorities. No further action taken.	Woman became addicted to opium following incident; gave her young child to another family to look after.
Lt Kyaw Soe from LIB 314	raped	Reported to village headman who did not dare approach SPDC.	
25 SPDC troops led by Maj Khin Maung Lay, from Co.1 of LIB 422, Murng Nai-based	mother and daughter gang-raped and killed		Accused of assisting Shan soldiers
7 SPDC troops from LIB 527, Murng Sart-based	raped and killed		
80 SPDC troops from IB 64, LIB 513, LIB 514 and LIB 515	raped, beaten with a stick on their back and legs		
50 SPDC troops from LIB 514 led by Capt Sein Win	raped for 3 consecutive nights, locked up in military camp for 3 days and 3 nights		Had returned to harvest their crop. Captain disregarded their permit. Would not release the women until ransom of 10,000 Kyat was paid for each couple. After that the people fled to the Thai border.
50 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 247 led by commander Tha Aye	gang raped, slapped and beaten until they were bruised all over. Killed 1 girl	Headman advised parents not to make a complaint.	
SPDC troops from LIB 246, Kun Hing-based, and IB 12, Loi Lem-based, led by Capt Soe Naing Oo, Capt Tin Maung Win and Capt Than Naing Oo	gang-raped and killed		The troops separated them from their parents and took them to different places, different groups of troops gang-raped them, later killing all of them.

84	5	29.6.1999	19,27,47	15,17	originally from Naa Pung village, Wan Phui tract relocated to outskirts of Murng Kerng town	villagers were working on their rice and sesame farms 3-1/2 miles west of Murng Kerng town
85	1	7.7.1999		16	originally from Tawng Heo village, Wan Thi tract relocated to Lai Kha town	Tending a plot of land to grow vegetables about 1 mile from the town
86	1	30.7.1999	23		Naa Lao village, Murng Laen tract, Ta Khi Laek township	while gathering wild vegetables outside her village

35 SPDC troops from LIB 524 led by Capt Win Naing	raped, tortured	the headman and village committee members went to LIB 524 base and lodged a complaint with Commander Aung Win. The Commander ordered 70 soldiers to line up, for identification but Capt Win Naing was deliberately left out. The headman and village committee members were accused of defaming the military and detained in the prison at the military base. The headman was beaten with a stick until he lost consciousness. Their families were ordered to pay 2,000 Kyat for the release of each person and the rest of the victims that had been beaten and raped at the farm including a girl were fined 500 Kyat each.	The troops arrested 2 men and 5 women. The troops separated men and women and tied up the men and interrogated them about the Shan soldiers while torturing and beating them. The troops then raped the 4 young women. the captain took the youngest one for himself and gave the other 3 to his officers. A girl was so scared that she cried and struggled, a captain struck her on her head with his pistol, splitting her scalp and fracturing her skull.
2 SPDC soldiers from LIB 515	raped	Her parents and village leader complained to the authorities at their military camp. The company commander, Capt Saw Hpyu, then ordered about over 30 of his troops to line up for identification but the rapists were not included. The SPDC commander then accused the village leaders of trying to vilify the military and arrested the headman and his deputy and ordered 5,500 Kyat for the release of each.	
2 SPDC soldiers from Ta Lur-based LIB 316	raped	Her father and the headman went to complain to the military authorities at LIB 316 base and were promised that the culprit would be taught a proper lesson.	

87	1	16.9.1999	30		originally from Kaeng Lom village, Kaeng Kham tract relocated to Kun Hing town relocation site	she and her husband were tending their rice field on the eastern side of Nam Paang river, about 4 miles from the town
88	1	18.9.1999	18		Wan Tap village, Murng Nung tract, Murng Khak township	she was catching fish alone in an irrigation ditch outside her village
89	1	21.9.1999	21		Nam Kai village, Pa Leo tract, Ta Khi Laek township	she was digging bamboo shoots on the bank of Nam Kai stream
90	2	29.9.1999	18,21		Wan Pae village relocated to Kun Hing town relocation site	they were going around and selling confectionery to people working in the farm in Kun Hing township,

SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Kyaw Aye	raped and killed		the husband was beaten to death with sticks at the edge of the rice field. The wife was forced to go with the troops for 4 days and 3 nights during which she was raped by the Capt. whenever he liked. On the last day when the troops were about to return to their base, a captain called up his officers one by one and ordered them to rape her one after another. She was given to a private who, after raping her, stabbed her to death with his bayonet.
a soldier from IB 227 Murng Phyak-based, a private name Hla Tin	raped	Her parents and village headman complained to tract chairman. He was too afraid of the SPDC troops to do anything against them and dared not push the case any further.	The soldier threatened her with his gun before raping her.
3 Privates, Maung Bo and 2 other soldiers from Co.2 of LIB 316 Nam Mae Kong river crossing ferry at Kaeng Laap village-based	Gang-raped her and killed her husband	The parents and relatives of the couple, together with some village leaders, went to complain to the Commander of Co.2 Capt Aung Naing. They were consoled by him that if the incident was true he would take action against the culprits immediately and put them in jail. But nothing happened.	The soldiers approached the woman and seized her. But the woman called out to her husband for help, who was also digging bamboo shoots somewhere nearby, out of sight of the troops, causing him to run towards her. As soon as a soldier saw the husband coming, he aimed his rifle and shot him down, killing him instantly. After that, all of them raped her.
57 troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Than Maung	raped and killed		The troops arrested them, accused them of being wives of SSA soldiers and interrogated them. (Their fathers and the husband of one of them were among those who had been killed in Taad Pha Ho massacre, one of the notorious massacres on 16.6.1999 by SPDC then known as SLORC troops.) The troops took them along on patrol for 5 days and 4 nights during which they abused and raped the women to their satisfaction and eventually shot both of them dead and took away their confectionery worth 2,876 Kyat, and 252 Kyat of money from them.

91	2	8.10.1999	18	17	a middle school in Lai Kha	asking questions, against the laws of SPDC military regime, in military base
92	4	30.10.1999	30,31,38,42		originally from Kung Pek village, Huay Awn tract, relocated to Murng Kerng town relocation site	4 women were returning from reaping rice at their farms in the deserted village west of the town
93	1	11.11.1999	23		Murng Khawn tract, Kaeng Tung township	she was washing vegetables on the bank of Nam Khawn river alone
94	3	17.11.1999	18,19,22		Pa Sak village, Me Nim tract, Murng Sart township	gathering wild vegetables in the morning to sell at the market place in town, about mid-way between the town and their village

the commander of SPDC's LIB 515, Lt-Col. Htun Sein, Lai Kha-based	arrested detained, raped and money was extorted for their release	After their release, the 2 girls recounted their plight to their parents, village and community leaders and the head teacher, and wanted their cases submitted to higher authorities. However the head teacher said that their questions were against the laws of the country and that he was not at all sure whether they would win or lose the case, so the best thing to do at the moment was to keep quiet. So, they have been keeping quiet up to present.	At a meeting in Lai Kha town school, where there were 84 students studying up to 6th standard, two students asked why SPDC military forced the village to move close the market. Two guards from the SPDC heard the question and took the 2 young students to the military base. At the base the commander raped the girls at gun point for 4 days and nights. The girls were not released until the parents paid 15,000 Kyat each.
30 SPDC troops from LIB 514 led by Capt. Myint Aung	raped all night and shot dead		The troops accused them of having gone to provide rice for the Shan rebels.
Private Kyaw Lwin from Co.2 of Loi Muay-based IB 226	raped	Her parents and the headman went to complain to the Company Commander Capt. Htun Sein. He said, "I sent Kyaw Lwin, the one you are talking about, to town yesterday. But you said it was him. How could it be him? You are only too quick to accuse us soldiers. Go back home or I will order my men to lock you up here". The headman could say nothing.	
SPDC troops from Co.3, of LIB 333 led by commander Thein Maung	raped for 3 hours, their mouths and faces slapped, threatened to be killed		A commander and his men forced the villagers at gun-point to go into the nearby forest and tied the man at the tree with a rope, and raped the women. Took their money.

95	6	22.11.1999	19,20	16,16, 17,17	originally from Huay Phu village, Sai Murng tract relocated to Ka Lai tract Kun Hing township	women were returning from the town after buying their merchandise, mid-way between town and Ka Li relocation site
96	1	7.12.1999		16	Naa Pa Kaa village, Mae Ken tract, Murng Ton towhsip	she was returning from offering alms to the Buddhist monks at the village monastery and was passing one of the houses in which the soldiers were staying, in the village
97	2	11.1.2000	21	17	Nam Pa Man village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kun Hing township	3 men and 2 women had been secretly cultivating little plots of rice and sesame seed at a remote place along the bank of the Nam Paang river
98	1	12.1.2000		16	Ter Laat village, Murng Yarn township	she was washing clothers alone on the bank of Nam Yarn stream, out of sight of the village
99	1	20.1.2000	25		Kho Lam area, Nam Zarn township	2 men and 2 women had been subsisting by growing rice on a remote farm at which they occasionally stayed during cultivating times
100	1	22.1.2000	18		from Kun Hing town called Nawng Hai about 3 miles	worked on rice farm at a place from town

23 SPDC troops from Co.5 of LIB 524 led by commander Hla Aung	Raped	Their parents complained to leaders of relocation site. The leaders explained that if they brought the case to the senior military officer, the victims would only be told to point out the rapists in a line of soldiers for which the culprits would be deliberately left out. If they were not able to find the perpetrators, they would in turn be accused of telling a lie, trying to tarnish the image of the military and would have to suffer further abuse. There was no way in which they could win the case.	The troops accused them of buying goods for Shan resistance troops and arrested them. They were then divided among the officers and taken away to different places in the forest beside the road and raped repeatedly until about 17:00 hrs in the evening. Whenever the women cried or screamed out of pain or anger, they were slapped and punched all over their faces until they were bruised and swollen.
Capt. Kyaw Aye commander of Co.5 of IB 225 Murng Ton-based	raped	When her father complained to the captain, he was arrested and severely beaten. Village leaders had to pay a cow and pig for his release.	She was stopped by a captain who wanted her to take a letter to the village headman. She went up to the house to collect the letter only to be raped by the captain at gunpoint.
80-90 SPDC troops from Co.2 of IB 102 led by Capt. Saw Hpyu	raped and shot dead, farm huts burnt		The 3 men were interrogated, tortured and killed.
Segeant Hla Myint and his 2 soldiers from IB 279	gang-raped at gunpoint	Her parents went to complain to the headman but he did not dare to take the case to the town; they could do nothing further.	
70-80 SPDC troops from IB 66 led by Capt. Htun Mya	Raped, beaten and killed		1 man and 1 woman shot and killed; the other woman and man were captured for 90 days; they were beaten and tortured, and the woman repeatedly raped. She died 5 days after her release.
50-60 SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Aung Moe	Repeatedly raped then beaten to death	The girl's cousin, who was working as a porter for the SPDC troops tried to intervene to save his relatives, but was beaten and became mentally unbalanced and later died.	Father and brother also tortured and beaten to death; accused of supporting Shan soldiers.

101	19	27.1.2000	21 up	15 up	Ho Phaai Long village, Ho Phaai Long tract, Murng Pan township	the villagers were forced to move to the other part of the village
102	2	10.2.2000			San Long Lao Lee village, Murng Laen tract, Ta-Khi-Laek township	the girls were gathering wild vegetables just outside their village.
103	2	23.2.2000	18,18		Ta Khoi village, Wan Tap tract, Murng Yawng township	they were catching fish in a stream near Ta Khoi village
104	2	6.3.2000	18	17	Yaang Khum Mu village, Nawng Kwaang tract, Kaeng Tung township	they were foraging for wild vegetables along the banks of Nam Yaang stream some distance from the village
105	3	13.3.2000	18,21,24		Pa Sak village, Waeng Nur tract, Murng Sart township	the women were collecting firewood in the forest near the road, 2 miles west of village.
106	3	26.3.2000	19,22	15	Wan Khem village, Wan Khem tract, Kae See township relocated to Kae See town relocation site	wild vegetables in the forest about 2-1/2 miles south of the town
107	1	29.3.2000			Kung Kaat village relocated to Wan Lao tract, Kun Hing township	she was alone in the kitchen, in Naa Kawng Mu village, Murng Harn tract Murng Ton township
108	1	9.4.2000	19		Wan Paw village, Murng Yu tract, Murng Yawng township	she and 2 other women from the same village were gathering wild vegetables along the banks of Nam Paw stream some distance from their village

70-80 SPDC troops from LIB 520 led by Capt. Than Maung	arrested, robbed and raped		Women were raped when their husbands ran away.
12 SPDC troops from LIB 316 led by Commander Naing Lin	raped		They were taken to a nearby farm hut and both of them were raped by Naing Lin and some of his troops.
3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 334	raped and humiliated by being given 10 Kyat		The soldiers seized the women in the water, took them out and raped them on the bank of the stream.
3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 314 led by Lt. Hla Htwe	raped them several times on the bank of the stream, depriving them of their virginity, and left as soon as they finished.	Their parents complained about it to community leaders, but no one dared take the case to the SPDC authorities in the area.	The troops seized the girls who screamed in terror and struggled to free themselves, but the village was out of hearing distance and the soldiers were too strong for them.
80 SPDC troops from LIB 359 led by Capt. Htun Kyaw	raped and beaten to death		The troops seized the women and interrogated them. After a while, a captain took the youngest girl into a nearby bush and raped her. After that, he gave all the women to his junior officers and told them to rape them. The troops beat all the women to death with the sticks.
30 SPDC troops from Co.3 of LIB 514 led by Capt. Than Myint, Lt. Aung Hla and Sgt. Pa Thein	3 SPDC officers raped the women all night and into half of the next day and finally gave the women to the remaining 30 troops. The troops gang-raped and shot all dead.		The troops accused the women of being wives of Shan rebels, tied them up and interrogated them, demanding to know where the Shan resistance soldiers were in the area and who their leader were..
Commander Capt. Hla Maung of Co.4 of LIB 529, Kaeng Tung-based, stationed at Naa Kawng Mu	Raped at gunpoint	She, a headman and 5 village committee members together went straight to the military camp where the captain was staying. The captain denied the charge right away.	The captain came to the house where she was staying in village and asked for some cooked sticky rice. When he learned that she was alone, he put his pistol on her and raped her.
Private, Kyaw San from Co.2 of LIB 334, Murng Yawng-based	raped	When her father and headman tried to lodge a complaint with the Commander of Co.2 at the military camp, no action whatsoever was taken to address their plight.	The soldier grabbed her and dragged her into a nearby bush. The other 2 women were too frightened to help their friend and ran away toward their village.

109	1	11.4.2000	18		originally from Kun Pan village relocated to relocation site in Kun Hing	Amongst farms on a small remote island on Nam Paang river
110	4	25.4.2000	19,22,24,37		Kun Pu village, Kun Pu tract and Naa Mawn village, Nawng Hai tract, Kun Hing township	These women had been secretly peddling small things like tobacco, tea, salt and other small food stuff among the displaced persons who were hiding in remote places, in the countryside of Kun Hing
111	2	2.5.2000		16,17	originally from Kung Sa village, Wan Saang tract and Nam Tawng village, Wan Lur tract, Lai Kha township	2 girls were grazing their oxen in a meadow about half a mile west of town
112	1	16.5.2000	18		Bang Yong village, Wan Ler tract, Lai Kha township	at home, in house, in relocation site.

100 SPDC troops with 20 forced civilian porters from IB 246 led by Capt. Htun Myint	raped and killed		The 18-year-old physically and mentally disabled girl had been living with her family in a hidden village on the river. When the soldiers came everyone ran away, leaving the disabled girl behind as she was unable to walk. The Captain nevertheless, interrogated her for some time, beating and torturing her. He then ordered his troops: "Take her away, I don't want to see this kind of fool anymore." The soldiers gang raped her and shot her dead, dumped her body down into the water
100 SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Capt. Htun Myint	arrested, forced to act as guides and raped for 5 days and 4 nights		The troops forced them to lead the way to the secret camps of the displaced persons where they had peddled their goods.
50-60 SPDC troops from Co.3, IB 55 led by Capt. Thein Win	detained, raped and killed		The troops saw the girls and arrested them. They took the girls and their 4 oxen to their camp and detained them for 6 days and 5 nights, during which the 2 girls were repeatedly raped by a captain and his officers. The 4 oxen were also killed for meat by the troops. The captain later ordered his troops to shoot the girls dead.
Co.2, LIB 515 Captain Tun Aung	raped her at gunpoint for several hours	She, her parents and the headman went to complain to authorities in Lai Kha town. Lai Kha authorities called local camp commander, Captain Maung Htwe and discussed the incident with him. The Captain asked her to come to the military camp to identify the rapist. She was shown a line up of soldiers, but when she couldn't find Captain Tun Aung among them, the camp commander imposed a fine on each of the four villagers. She and a village elder had to pay 30,000 Kyat each, the village headman had to pay 20,000 Kyat and her father paid 15,000 Kyat. If they could not pay the fines, each person would have to spend 10 years in prison.	The troops arrived in their village, and began to search the houses in the relocation site. At that time, most of the villagers were away at their farms, and she was home alone. When a captain saw her, he ordered her into the house. When they reached the bedroom, the captain raped her at gunpoint. She was ill for 3 months, but she recovered eventually.

113	6	May-00	18,20, 21,24,27	16	Sa Harn, Naa Khaak, Naa Tong, Kaeng Lom Awn, Nam Pon and Laai Ha villages, Ho Yarn tract, Kun Hing township	these women were going from Ka Li relocation site towards Kun Hing town to buy their goods and were carrying 3,000-5,000 Kyat of money each.
114	1	29.6.2000	18		in Lai Kha township	she was alone weeding grass in a rice farm, Lai Kha township
115	3	2.7.2000	36,44,45		Ho Ha village, Son Oi tract, Kung Mark Pin village, Haai Kuay tract and Loi Thun village, Haai Kuay tract, Larng Khur township	they were secretly growing rice and vegetables at a small, remote plot of land some distance from Nawng Long village.
116	3	5.7.2000	18,35,37		Haang Naa village, Wan Zid tract relocated to Kho Lam relocation site, Nam Zarng township	displaced women at farm in Kho Lam area
117	1	8.7.2000	40		in Kun Hing township	a displaced woman and her husband, in hiding were taking some food to sell and buy rice in the town, before they reached the town
118	2	18.7.2000	18	16	originally from Haang Lin village, Naa Poi tract relocated to Nam Zarng town relocation site	The girls were working on a remote farm north of Nam Zarng town
119	1	20.7.2000		16	Ho Pai village, Ham Ngai tract, Murng Kerng township	walking on a farm

70-80 SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Aung Htay	robbed, raped and killed in a group		The troops stopped them and took them some distance away from the road and robbed them of all their money. The captain raped one of them and told all his troops to rape all women. The captain ordered his troops to make all the women sit in a group and shoot them dead.
80-90 SPDC troops from Co.3 from LIB 515 led by Capt. Myint Oo, Lai Kha-based	raped and her brother who tried to intervene was shot dead		The captain ordered his troops to stand guard around the farm. He asked the girl to come into the hut on the farm, then threatened her with a gun if she struggled or screamed. She managed to scream attracting the attention of her brother who tried to stop the captain. Her brother was shot.
70-55 SPDC troops of Co.4 from IB 99 led by Capt. Aung Htun with 12 civilian porters, 2 guides and 1 interpreter	burned up all the granaries, beat up the farmers and gang raped the women, causing many to lose consciousness, suffer from broken limbs and lose eye sight.		These farmers dared not bring their farm produce back to the relocation site but stored their unhulled rice in containers made of bamboo at hidden places near their farms, secretly drawing a little at a time for their families to eat. The troops robbed them of the little money they had.
80 SPDC troops from IB 99 led by Capt. Than Maung	repeatedly gang-raped during 4 days and 3 nights		The troops forced the women to go with them for 4 days and 3 nights. Raped by all the troops. The youngest girls, even after she got back home, was so physically and mentally sick that she was not able to eat and sleep properly for many months.
35 SPDC troops from Co.4 of IB 246 led by Capt kyaw Myint	raped, beaten; she and husband died		the troops stopped them, took all their belongings and interrogated them.
60 SPDC troops from Co.3 of IB 66 led by Capt. Htay Aung	raped and beaten to death		The troops with some civilian porters and guides surrounded the farm and arrested them.
Co.3, LIB 514, Captain Than Maung	raped her at gunpoint from 10 am to 3pm.	She reported the incident to her relatives and the headman, but they didn't complain to military. They wanted to see justice done, but they knew of others who had complained about rape, and had been forced to pay a fine of 10,000 Kyat to the military.	A captain spotted her in the fields and called her to come to a small hut on the farm.

120	4	7.8.2000	25,28,33,36		Naa Keng village, Loi Keng tract, Naa Yaang village, Saai Khaao tract, Nam Hoo village, Saai Khaao tract and Naa Waai village, Wan Lao tract, Kun Hing township	They were working at a farm and forced to carry military things for the troops
121	2	17.9.2000	19,21		Pa Sak village, Mae Nim tract, Murng Sart township	the girls were gathering firewood in the forest about 1-1/2 miles from the village
122	1	18.9.2000	18		Wan Nawng Nur village, Nawng Long tract, Kaeng Tung township	she was visiting her family in Wan Laao village. On her way back to her village alone, at a remote spot,

SPDC troops	used them for almost 4 months, during which time the women porters were frequently raped and one man porter killed		A porter tried to escape but was captured by the troops. He was beaten and tortured, including by a bamboo stick being rolled on his shins, in front of the other porters. In 3 days, the wounds in his shins were full of pus and the troops beat him to death.
3 SPDC soldiers from Mung Sart-based, LIB 333 Tin Aye, Mya Maung and Htun Hpe	raped	The women knew these soldiers and even knew their names. They told their parents and they went to consult with the village headman. The headman explained that there was no way the military commander would be fair to them. Most likely, the victims would be told to point out the perpetrators in a line of soldiers where they were not included, and then they would be scolded, accused of dishonouring the military and fined and/or punished. The headman said that this had often been the case with rape cases committed by SPDC soldiers. In Mung Sart township alone, there had already been 20-30 rape cases by SPDC troops that were being left untackled and in most cases the victims were fined and/or punished.	The soldiers threatened to shoot them if they did not comply.
3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 314 led by Lt. Hla Htwe	gang-raped	Her parents were very frustrated and angry, and went to complain to the village leader. But the village leader was not willing to push the case further because he knew it would only bring more harm to the family.	The 3 soldiers seized her, took her into the nearby forest and gang raped her. She screamed several times during her ordeal, for which she was slapped and threatened each time.

123	1	24.9.2000	21		Kun Hung village, Wan Saang tract, Lai Kha township	she and her husband were weeding their rice farm.
124	2	25.9.2000	20	17	Nam Kaang village, Huay Koi tract, Kaeng Tung township	they were working in their farm
125	3	6.10.2000	18,18,19		Sali Mon village, Wan Maan tract, Murng Yawng township	they had gone together to gather wild vegetables in the forest near their village. Bathing in a stream.
126	1	27.10.2000	30		Loi Sak village, Kyawk Teng tract, Yawng Hwe township	she was returning from the town market to her village by bicycle, at a remote spot on the way.
127	2	4.11.2000	20,22		originally from Som Khawn village, Pa Laai tract, Loi Lem township relocated to Pang Long town	the 2 women were threshing rice alone on their farm in Loi Lem township
128	2	5.11.2000	,-	16	Ho Lin village, Naa Law tract, Murng Pan township	she and her parents were working in their farm, near Ho Lin village

SPDC troops from LIB 515 led by Capt. Aung Hpyu	gang-raped her for 10 days and beat her husband to death		She and her husband was arrested. For 10 days she was repeatedly raped by several officers. On the tenth day she was gang raped by about 10 troops. She was not even able to stand up when she was released, and it took her some time to be able to walk back to her village.
7 SPDC troops from IB 245	gang-raped		All 7 of them raped both women several times. The older girl managed to keep herself conscious and the younger girl completely lost consciousness. The older girl staggered back to her village and reported the incident to her parents. When the parents and some relatives and fellow villagers went to the farm to look for the younger girl, she was still unconscious.
12 SPDC troops from Murg Yawng-based, LIB 334	women forced to stand naked and insulted		The women were bathing naked in the waist-deep clear water. The troops came near the stream and ordered the girls to stand up and come near the bank, pointing their guns and threatening to shoot if they did not comply. The girls were too afraid to defy the order, and when they reached where the water was about knee-deep, the troops started to laugh at them. Extremely embarrassed and ashamed, the girls squatted down into the knee-deep water to hide their naked bodies and cried. But the troops forced them to stand up again, threatening to shoot, and when the girls stood up the soldiers laughed at them again, clapping their hands. This happened 5-6 times until the troops saw several other women from the village coming to take a bath and left the scene.
Khun Gyi, the deputy commander of Co.2,a member of SPDC sponsored Pa-O militia in Kyawk Teng tract.	raped	she and her parents complained about it to the headman. Though the headman said he would do whatever he could, nothing happened	The rapist was driving a car alone. He stopped his car and stopped her, and dragged her into a roadside bush, pointing his pistol at her and threatening to shoot if she shouted or struggled. After he raped her, he drove his car away, leaving her crying in the bush.
45 SPDC troops from Pang Long-based LIB 513, led by commander Hla Thaug	gang-raped until they could not stand up		
40-45 SPDC troops from Co.3 of LIB 332 led by Capt. Hla Hpe	raped mother and daughter, beat father		The troops also took 5 chicken and 2 ducks from their farm hut.

129	1	26.12.2000		15	Waeng Nur village, Waeng Nur tract, Mung Sart township	She and her father were watering their vegetables, about 3 miles north of village
130	1	17.1.2001		17	Ho Ha village, Nam Zarng township	she and her father were going to gather firewood, 1-1/2 miles from village
131	1	19.1.2001			Ho Ha village, Kaeng Tawng area, Murng Nai township	in their house, in the village
132	1	24.1.2001		14	Ton Hoong village relocation site in Ton Hoong tract, Murng Nai township	they were gathering wild vegetables at an old farm some distance northwest of Ton Hoong.
133	1	Jan-01	18		Market quarter, Kaeng Tung	going to buy basic provisions in the camp.

15 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 333 led by Corporal Kin Maung Soe, Murng Sart-based	raped her and killed her father	She and the village leaders later went to complain about the incident to Capt. Soe Naing Oo who promised to look into the matter and help the victims as much as he could. But no action was taken.	The troops came into their farm regularly and took as many vegetables as they wanted. Her father complained, the Corporal then ordered his troops to take her father away and kill him. She was taken to a nearby hut and raped.
70-80 troops of IB 66 led by Capt. Aung Kyaw	raped her and killed her father		The troops stopped them and interrogated them, and beat her father to death. A captain raped her and took her along with them for 2 days before they released her.
60-70 SPDC troops of Co.2 from IB 66 led by commander Tin Myint, Nam Zarng-based	Raped her, beat her husband to death and looted their house		The troops came to Ho Ha village and searched all the house. At one of the houses, the troops beat to death a villager in his house and raped her wife, and took away all the money and valuables and things they wanted, including clothes, household utensils, chickens, pigs and cattle.
45-50 SPDC troops from Co.4 of IB 246 led by Capt. Zaw Thein, stationed at Ton Hoong relocation site	Raped her and beat to death her father and brother	Some time after she got back to relocation site, she reported the incident to the village elders and community leaders, and they went to find the bodies of the 2 dead victims and buried them properly. No one dared to do anything more than this, for fear of further abuses.	The troops tied up her father and brother and interrogated and tortured them, and eventually beat them to death with sticks. A captain raped her and took her along with the troops for 3 nights.
Officer San Win Po and ten soldiers from Kun Hing-based, IB 246	held her prisoner and gang raped her for four days	She reported the incident to the village headman, and received a medical check-up from a relative who was a nurse. The village headman, worried for her safety, told her, "If you have a place to move, you should move. You shouldn't face those soldiers again". And so she stayed on the move, spending each night at a different relative's house. Her parents were anxious about her security, but they didn't dare complain to the military for fear of repercussions. Ten days after her release, her mother took her to Thailand.	As she was a shopkeeper she was invited into the military camp to buy goods for the store at cheap prices. When she went to the military store. she was taken by San Win Po and ten soldiers. Her parents searched everywhere for her, until finally she was released on the fourth day.

134	1	23.2.2001	19		Nawng Hoi village, Huay Koi tract, Kaeng Tung township	she was gathering vegetables in a farm near her village.
135	1	Feb-01	24		Wan Pa Khae village, Nam Phung tract, Ta Khi Laek township	working on their farm alone, a half-hour walk from the village
136	1	29.3.2001	18		Nong Tao village, Nong Long tract, Larng Kher township	While working on the farm
137	1	30.3.2001		17	Kun Kawk village, Kun Mong tract, Murng Nai township	She was with her uncle on an ox-cart carrying pieces of wood and bamboo.
138	1	Mar-01		5	Ba Sar village, Kaeng Tawng township	alone at home, in her house, in the village

20 SPDC troops led by Lt. Kyi Htun from IB 226	raped	She, the headman and her father saw the head of the Lahu people's militia of Huay Koi tract, and lodged a complaint with the township authorities. The township officer listened to the case and consoled the villagers that he would take appropriate actions to bring the culprit to justice. But no action was taken.	When Lt. Kyi Htun learned that she was alone, he ordered his troops to go ahead of him to the next village, ordered her to go into the farm hut, threatening her with his gun. Using his gun as a threat to keep her from struggling and screaming.
7 soldiers from LIB 359, Ta Khi Laek township	raped and threatened to shoot her with their guns		Two years prior to being raped, her husband had been beaten to death by SPDC soldiers, when portering for them. She was left to work on their farm alone. She could not run away on her bad leg. A villager, hearing her screams, ran over to help. Upon seeing the villager, the soldiers stopped their attack, and left the scene. At the time of interview she was three months pregnant by the soldiers who raped her.
Co.4, LIB 525, Captain Soe Nyint	raped	Her uncle went to complain to the village headman and village elder. A Shan police captain told him not to bother reporting the incident because he expected that the villagers would lose the case, and that there would be no consequences for Capt. Soe Nyint.	She cried and shouted, but the captain didn't release her until he had finished. After the rape she felt ashamed, angry and sad. She travelled across the border to Thailand.
13-14 SPDC soldiers from IB 66 led by Capt. Soe Win, Nam Zarng-based	gang-raped, her uncle was tied up with rope. They killed the oxen for meat.		She was gang-raped by all soldiers including their captain for several hours.
1 SPDC soldier from Meikhtila and Myinchan-based, new camp in Ba Sar village	tied her hands and legs with rope and raped her	Her parents complained to the village headman, but they were afraid for their children's safety, and because they were often away from their house all day, they worried that the military might loot and destroy their home.	Her parents went to work on their farm, leaving the 5-year-old girl with her twelve-year-old sister. Her sister went out to a movie. She was left alone. At 7 o'clock, a soldier came into the house. When her sister came home from the movies, she found her there, tied up and crying, with her sexual organs bloody. A neighbor came and took her to hospital that night. She summoned the courage to tell a doctor what had happened, and a nurse stitched up her ripped vagina. They gave her medicine and took photographs for their records. The doctor and nurses told the girls that they would try to report the incident. Many of the villagers blamed the parents for the incident, believing that if the parents had not been away, she would not have been raped.

139	5	Mar-01			Kho Lam village, Nam Zarng township	serving as forced labourer at the military camp
140	1	16.4.2001	19		Koong Sar village, Wan Nong Koong Mong tract, Nam Zarng township	Staying alone at home, in her house, in the village
141	1	27.4.2001	19		Naa Ing village, Ho Lin tract, Murng Pan township	She and 3 men were on the way to their farm
142	1	30.4.2001	50		Ta Mark Laang village, 3 miles north of Lai-Kha town	Alone at home.
143	40	Apr-01			Mai Nyawng Khongkhang village, Murng Pan township to Ton Hung village in Mung Nai township	they had been conscripted as civilian labourers for road construction in township

35-40 SPDC troops from IB 66 led by Capt. Nyunt Maung stationed at the outpost camp at Kho Lam village	raped women labourers		The troops often come into the village at night and conscripted 10 villagers, 5 men and 5 women, to serve as forced labourers at the military camp. Once at the camp, men and women are separated to different quarters and the women often raped by the officers.
Co.3, LIB 248 Captain Hla Phey	raped and stole her gold necklace	Ashamed, and fearful of retaliation by the Burmese soldiers, she didn't complain to the authorities.	The Captain said he needed to search her house for one of his soldiers. He forced her into a bedroom and raped her and stole her valuables. She kept to herself, lost weight and eventually fell ill, becoming severely jaundiced. Though her relatives supported and took care of her, her fiance would not come to see her. As a result of the rape, they broke off their engagement.
35-40 SPDC troops from LIB 332 of Co.5 led by Capt. Kyaw Win	raped the woman and beat up 3 male villagers until lost consciousness several times and later detained all of them and extorted money for their release.		The troops accused the villagers of providing rice for the Shan soldiers.
11 SPDC troops from Co.2 of IB 55 led by Capt. Khin Soe	gang-raped		The troops came to the village and seized pigs and chickens from the houses. The troops came to the woman's house and forcibly took her chickens and a lot of vegetables. When they learned that she was alone in the house, all the soldiers raped her.
SPDC troops from LIB 332 and LIB 520	raping the women labourers at night		about 80 villagers including men and women had to stay at the work sites and work for 9-10 days at a time before they were replaced by another shift of labours. At night, the women were kept separately from the men where some of them were singled out at gunpoint and raped by the troops. Almost all the women at the work sites had been raped in this manner.

144	1	Apr-01		12	Ton Hoong village, Kaeng Tawng township	Walking back to her village with her friend.
145	1	1.5.2001	18		Nong Kor village, Wan Zad tract, Ke See township	In her house, in the village
146	1	4.5.2001	18		Naa Kawng Mu village, Murng Ton township	in the house, in the village
147	1	18.5.2001	21		Nam Kat village, Nar Boi tract, Nam Zarng township	She was ordered to come to the military camp to clean the guard house.

<p>1 SPDC soldier from IB 99, Meikhtila and Myinchan-based, new branch in Kaeng Tawng</p>	<p>attempted rape</p>	<p>The family and village headman did not complain to the military, for fear of repercussions. Others had been raped in the past, and when they went to complain they were forced to pay a fine of ten chickens and one bucket of oil to the military.</p>	<p>She had trouble with her eyes since she was a baby, and could not see very well. On her way to the temple, she walked with the elders of her village. On the way back she walked alone with her friend. A soldier saw the two girls, grabbed her and tried to rape her. Her friend ran away, but she could not run far because of her poor eyesight. At that moment, a woman riding a bicycle passed by. When the soldier saw the woman watching him, he released her. Her face was bruised and scarred from the blows he had inflicted, and her body was sore. The headman and a villager took her to Kaeng Tung hospital for medical treatment. A doctor and several nurses took photographs of her injuries to keep on record. Many of the villagers blamed her for the incident, claiming that she had been foolish to return to Ton Hoong without the elders</p>
<p>Co.5 of LIB 424, Captain Soe Phue</p>	<p>raped</p>	<p>Her father and the heaman complained to Capt. Thung Zaw, commander of LIB 424 based in Ke See township. As there were no eyewitnesses, other than herself, the commander said he could do nothing.</p>	
<p>Co.4, LIB 503 Murng Phyak-based, Capt. Thaug Sein</p>	<p>slapped, dragged, raped at gunpoint</p>	<p>Soon after the incident the troops left her village and she could not do anything about her plight.</p>	<p>Her husband was a member of the village people’s militia. He was out on security duty. Although she managed to shout 2-3 times in protest, no one dared to come near her house.</p>
<p>IB 66, Capt. Than Maung Tun</p>	<p>slapped and raped</p>	<p>The headman, the woman and her husband came together to see the Captain. She accused the captain saying, “yesterday, you raped me in your room”. The Captain replied, “If I raped you, why didn’t call for help? If I raped you, why didn’t the other fourteen women who came with you hear any noise or sign of a struggle?” Turning to the other fourteen women, the Captain asked, “Did anybody here see me rape this woman? If so, raise your hand.” No one raised her hand, because no one had seen the rape with her own eyes. Upon that, the captain fined her 15,000 Kyat for causing him to lose face.</p>	<p>The local camp commander ordered fifteen women to come to the military camp to clean the camp’s guard house. The captain assigned fourteen women to clean the bedrooms of the other captains, ordering her to clean his room. The captain followed her, closing the door behind him. He grabbed her, and she screamed “The captain is raping me!”. After the incident, she felt sad, ashamed and afraid. She was lethargic and had no appetite. Her husband and relatives understood and supported her, and she and her husband continue to live together. Two to three months after the incident, she and her husband came to live in Thailand.</p>

148	1	2.6.2001		17	Paang Sa village, Naa Loi tract, Lai-Kha township	She was gathering vegetables to feed her pigs along the edge of a rice field outside the village
149	1	7.6.2001	62		Paang Ken village, Pha Khe tract, Murng Ton township	Home alone as all the family were out working

<p>Co.4, IB 64, commander Chit Htwe</p>	<p>raped</p>	<p>Her father, the woman and tract leader complained to the battalion commander Aung Kyaw at LIB 333 base. She was asked if she would recognize him when she saw the one who had raped her. When she said yes, the commander told all 3 of them to come back the following morning when the troops lined up for morning check. The next morning, 3 of them accompanied by 13 other fellow villagers, went to the military base and the commander told her to point out her rapist among the lines of 250 or so soldiers. She could not find Chit Htwe. The commander then said that those were all the soldiers in the camp and accused her of trying to defame one of the soldiers under his command. The 3 villagers who had filed the complaint were obliged to pay 30,000 Kyat each and the other 13 who had accompanied them were to pay 20,000 Kyat each.</p>	<p>While Chit Htwe was raping her, her father who was worried about his daughter and had come after her saw it and shouted for help, and Chit Htwe quickly ran away.</p>
<p>Co.4, IB 225, Capt. Htun Myint</p>	<p>raped</p>		<p>The troops stopped at Paang Ken village for a night's rest. Capt. Htun Myint chose a house for himself to spend the night. When he was alone with the woman, he raped her and when she tried to shout he closed her mouth firmly with one of his. She did not dare to tell anyone until the troops left the village.</p>

150	1	8.6.2001			Naa Kawng Mu village, Murng Ton township	Husband had been conscripted to provide labour at the local military camp, she was alone at home.
151	Up to 108	13.6.2001	,-	8 up	from the relocation site in the outskirts of Murng Kerng town	They were conscripted and forced to carry ammunition, rice and other food stuff.
152	1	4.7.2001	27		Ter Hong village, Nong Hee tract, Murng Nai township	Alone at home, in her house, in relocation site
153	2	11.7.2001	24,30		Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Nam Zarng townhsip	In a rice farm hut about 3 miles southwest of village
154	1	14.7.2001		16	Murng Tum village, Murng Sart township	she was looking for their cow which was grazing in the fields south of their village.

5 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 333 led by Capt. Win Zaw	gang-raped	When her husband returned from his forced labour duty, she, her husband, the village leaders and community leaders complained to the local military camp commander, Capt. Myint Lwin, Commander of Co.4 of IB 65. The captain listened to the case and said that he would report it to the superiors of the troops who had committed it. But no action was taken.	A captain and his troops went on an inspection round for unreported guests in the village. A captain raped her threatening her with his pistol while the other soldiers stood guard around the house. After that, the 5 other soldiers gang-raped her.
SPDC troops from LIB 514 led by Capt. Thein Maung, under the orders of the battalion commander, Lt. Col. Hla Myint	raped and served the military without pay for 16 days		The troops took all the adult men from houses. Where men were not available they took women and children. Altogether 142 men, 108 women and children.
Co.3, LIB 524, Captain Tun Oo, Kun Hing-based	Ordered her husband to porter for his troops. Raped her from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.	Her husband reported the incident to the village headman and a village elder. Upon hearing what happened, they said, “the only eyewitness is she. Though we want to report the incident, it is your word against his. We will not be able to win”. They decided not to complain to the military.	He threatened her with a gun, dragged her into the bed room and raped her. Later, her husband blamed her calling her “Burmese leftovers”. Family members from both sides intervened and talked through what had happened, making it clear that she had not chosen to have sex with the captain, but rather had been raped at gun point. In August she and her husband came to Thailand.
50 SPDC troops from IB 247 led by Capt. Mya Htoo	gang-raped and beaten to death		The troops suspected the farmers of helping and providing rice for the Shan soldiers. The commander sent an order to the village headman of Wan Phui to bring the 5 farmers to the military camp at Kho Lam for interrogation. Some time later the farmers were released and they all returned home safely. When they went again to work at their rice farm, the farmers were arrested by the troops. the 3 men were tied up and interrogated, tortured and beaten to death. The 2 women were taken into the farm hut and gang raped by the troops and beaten to death.
Co.4 LIB 333, Capt. Naing Oo	raped and beaten unconscious		A captain pointed a pistol at her and dragged her by the hand into a nearby bush. When he released her, she started to cry and shout again and he struck her on the head with his pistol butt, and she fell down on the ground. He then beat her all over the body with a stick until she lost consciousness. Her father found her lying unconscious in a bush.

155	1	16.7.2001		16	Koong Sar village, Wan Nong Koong Mong tract, Nam Zarng township	On the way to her village.
156	3	23.7.2001			Pang Kae Tu village, Pang Kae Tu tract, Murng Kerng township	They were going to their rice field to plant rice, forced into the nearby guardhouse at the military base
157	3	11-17.8.2001	18,20,28		Wan Long village, Ham Ngaai tract, Murng Kerng township	They were stopped at Ta Saang bridge check point, on the Salween river
158	1	17.8.2001			Wan Zing village, Wan Kung village, Kae See township	the villagers were ordered to provide the military with 3 tons of teakwood.
159	1	30.8.2001	21		Nam Kaa Long village, Nam Saw tract, Murng Khark township	She was sitting alone waiting for her friends on the bank of Nam Luay river, near Paang Mu village, in Murng Khark township
160	1	Aug-01		16	Keng Lom village, Kun Hing township	Staying on their farm with her husband, hiding in the farm near deserted village
161	1	Aug-01		13	Nam Kham village, Kun Hing township	Collecting vegetables in the forest with her friend

Co.2, IB 66 Nam Zarng base, Capt. Zaw Hlaing	raped		9-10 days after the rape, she fell ill. She was depressed, lethargic, and had no appetite. Her relatives brought her to Nam Zarng hospital, where she stayed for 5 days. As she still had not recovered after 5 days in the hospital, her family moved her to Loi Lem hospital. After 10 more days of treatment and 17,000 Kyat in medical bills, she felt well enough to return home.
7-8 SPDC troops from LIB 383	gang-raped		Since it was a custom for Shan farmers to start work early in the morning, they were going very early. The road to the rice fields passed close by the base of LIB 383 which was between the village and the fields. When the 3 women got near the base, the women were gang-raped by all soldiers.
21 SPDC troops from IB 225 led by Capt. Myint Lwin	detained and raped		While the troops searched the villagers' belongings and questioned them, a captain picked out 3 women from among the villagers. He brought them into his bedroom one at a time and raped them. After he had raped all 3 women, he let his close subordinates rape the women, later all the 21 soldiers manning the checkpoint raped the women.
37 SPDC troops from LIB 516 led by deputy battalion commander Maj. Tin Maung Htoo	rape		Raped while being forced to provide the military with teakwood.
3 SPDC soldiers from IB 227	Raped, beaten unconscious and robbed of her money	Her relatives later complained with the SPDC township authorities, but no action was taken.	3 soldiers appeared from nowhere and dragged her into a nearby bush. The soldiers raped her one after another while the other 2 held her down and closed her mouth. The soldiers robbed her of 600 kyat.
SPDC troops from LIB 246	Beat, tortured and interrogated her husband. Beat her with a stick, threatening her with their guns, pushed at her body and face with their guns until her nose bled. Although she was seven months pregnant, raped her one after the other		The troops blindfolded her husband with a towel and tied him to a tree. In all ten soldiers raped her while others stood outside the hut, laughing when she cried and shouted. They had tied her husband near enough to hear everything happening to his wife and to hear her cry out loudly in pain. They raped her from 8am until 4 pm. the soldiers took her husband with them to be a porter. He never came back.
A captain from LIB 246, Kun Hing- based	Caught and raped her released her next morning	she and her relatives wanted to complain to the local base commander, but they were afraid that they would be punished with fines or imprisonment.	Her friend escaped and ran to safety. But the captain caught and raped her and then released her near Nar Khue village early the next morning.

162	1	11.9.2001		16	Loi Noi village, Nong Long tract, Murng Pan township	Alone at home, in relocation site
163	1	16.9.2001	19		Wan Lawn village, Murng Khawn tract, Kaeng Tung township	She was washing clothes alone in a stream some distance west of her village
164	2	22.9.2001	24,25		Pa Pek village, Pa Hok tract, Murng Yawng township	Collecting bamboo shoots, in the forest near their village
165	1	1.10.2001	20		originally Keng Lom village, Keng Lom tract, Kun Hing township relocated to Ka Li relocation site	She was gathering wild vegetables along the edge of a rice field about 1 mile from relocation site
166	1	9.10.2001	23		Wan Thaang village, Wan Dap tract, Murng Yawng township	She and her husband went to the town market with some fellow villagers, when returning home from the town market, at a remote point on the way between the town and their village
167	2	19.10.2001	18,19		Mae Hai village, Murng Hai tract, Ta-Khi-Laek township	they were catching fish in the Nam Hai stream, some distance from their village
168	1	24.10.2001	19		Kang Oon village, Nong Kaw tract, Lai Kha township	Alone at home, in relocation site

Co.4, LIB 520 Capt. Kyaw Won	raped and slapped her face, leaving it badly bruised		A captain came into the relocation site, saying that he wanted to buy some chickens. After the incident, she didn't complain to authorities but confided in her family. She later went across the border to Thailand with her relatives.
3 SPDC soldiers from Loi Muay-based IB 244	gang-raped		She was standing knee-deep in the water washing clothes, the soldiers dragged her out of the water, letting all her clothes be swept away in the stream. She cried and told her parents about her plight when she got back to her village, but they had no one to complain to.
7 SPDC soldiers from LIB 334	raped	The women and their village leader complained to the head of the people's militia of their village tract, no one dared take the case to the SPDC soldiers	The soldiers brutally tore off their clothes while raping them. The soldiers left the women lying with their torn clothes.
Capt. Soe Win Hpyu from LIB 524	raped		A soldier called out to her asking her if she had seen Shan soldiers passing through that way. When she said no, the soldier ordered her to come near him, aiming his pistol at her. On releasing her, he warned her not to tell anyone about the incident, or he would come and kill not only her but also her parents.
3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 334	raped her and beat her husband	They complained to the headman and the head of the people's militia of their village. The head of the people's militia complained to the Murng Yawng township SPDC authorities, but no action was taken.	The soldiers searched them, deliberately and repeatedly touching the wife's private part in front of the husband, prompting him to intervene. One of the soldiers then punched the husband to the ground, and told him not to move or he would shoot him dead. One which seemed to be the commander of the troops dragged the wife into a nearby bush and raped her. The troops then laughed at them loudly and went away.
25 SPDC troops from IB 221 Murng Phyak-based	gang-raped until they lost consciousness	Their parents reported the incident to the village elders and leaders, no one dared to take the case any further.	The troops ordered them to come to the bank. When the women got on the bank, the troops gang-raped them without saying anything to them. When they regained consciousness, it was almost dark.
Co.3, LIB 515, Capt. Soe Soe Aung	Her husband was doing forced labor for the military. The Captain slapped her face and threatened her with his pistol and raped her.	When her husband returned from his forced labour duty, she, her husband, the headman and village elders, altogether 13 villagers approached the local LIB 515 military camp and spoke to, Captain Than Tun. The Captain said, "Captain Soe Soe Aung has been patrolling the area for the last 19-20 days. He's not back yet."	The captain asked to search her house. At the house, a captain forced her to lie down, pointing his pistol at her head. After her release, she did not feel well. She had a headache and was dizzy and had to go to the hospital in Lai Kha town five times. Eventually, she recovered.

169	1	6.11.2001	32		Loi Sim village, Wan Lone tract, Murng Kerng township	Home, in the jungle, in deserted village and in military camp
170	1	6.11.2001		17	Wan Khom village, Murng Khun tract, Murng Kerng township	Searching for food, outside village, in the jungle, in desert village and in military camp

		<p>She insisted that she would easily recognize him, so the camp commander ordered a line-up of all his troops. 146 soldiers stood in line, but Captain Soe Soe Aung was not among them. When she could not identify the rapist, Captain Than Tun sent her to a military jail. She stayed there for 24 hours, until a village elder went to see Capt. Than Tun again. The villager apologized to the Captain, and asked that she be released. The Captain demanded 20,000 Kyat for making him lose face.</p>	
LIB 514 Officers Thein Myint and Nyan Lin	Slapped her face and forced her to leave with the troops. She was raped continually for a total of six days and nights.		The troops were patrolling the area and her husband ran away. The troops took her first to the jungle for two nights, then took her to the deserted village of Koong Ben for 3 nights and then took her to the local military camp for one night. She was raped by 2 officers throughout this time. Before she left one captain warned her not to tell anyone or he would come and kill her and her husband. The couple still live together. Her husband is understanding and only blames the soldiers. She fell ill after the incident, and spent seven days in the hospital in Murng Kerng town.
Co.5 of LIB 514, Capt. Kyaw Myint and 4 of his officers	gang-raped every night for six nights	Her uncle went to report the incident to Murng Kerng town's headman. They went to discuss the incident with a Shan Captain of Co.3, LIB 515. The captain said, "Burmese soldiers have a habit of lying. Since we didn't witness the incident ourselves, they will ask who can verify that it happened. Although she knows which soldiers raped her, they can still claim that she is lying. I'm not saying this because I want the soldiers to go unpunished. Even though I'm an SPDC soldier,	The troops saw her working outside the village and took her with them. A captain and 5-6 soldiers gang-raped her every night for six nights. Her family took her to the hospital in Murng Kerng for a blood test. Her family was understanding and supported her.

171	1	6.11.2001		14	Nar Lein village, Wan Phey tract, Murng Kerng township	Alone at home, in the village
172	1	28.11.2001	24		Na Lae village, Murng Boo Long tract, Murng Paeng township	she was gathering wild vegetables on her farm
173	1	4.12.2001	18		Warn Lao village, Warn Lao tract, Kun Hing township	Alone at home, in relocation site

		all my relatives are Shan, and I'm very sorry about what happened. I just know that it will be impossible to win this case".	
Co.5, LIB 514, Capt. Kyaw Myint	Slapped and raped		When the troops entered the village, the men of the village ran away in fear of being forced to be porters, leaving only women in the village. A captain ordered his troops to stand guard outside the house, and he dragged her into the bedroom. She cried loudly. After the troops left the village, her older sister took her to hospital in Murg Kerng for a medical exam. Afraid and depressed, she couldn't sleep for five or six nights.
Co.3, IB 248, Capt. Tun Yin and Lt. Than Maung	one pointed his gun at her and the other raped her.	She, her husband, her parents and a headman went to complain to Co.3 commander Capt. Kyaw Kaeing in Murg Boo Long tract base. Next morning, the commander asked her to identify the rapist. She was shown a line up of 48 soldiers, but she couldn't find Tun Yin and Taung Maung among them. The commander then blamed them for seeking to defame his men, and imprisoned them. She and the headman had to paid 10,000 Kyat each, her husband paid 5,000 Kyat and her parents paid 7,000 Kyat each for their release..	
Co.4, LIB 524, Capt. Myint Maung Htwe	Slapped her and raped her		Her father went to do forced labour, her mother and sister went to work on the farm. A captain raped her at gunpoint in her house. He warned her not to tell her relatives and her parents or he would come and shoot them all dead. Next morning her mother brought her to Kun Hing hospital for a medical check.