

Report on the Human Rights Situation in Burma

July - December 2013

Children in IDP camp, KNU brigade 4, Ye Byu township, Thannintharyi Region. Photo by HURFOM

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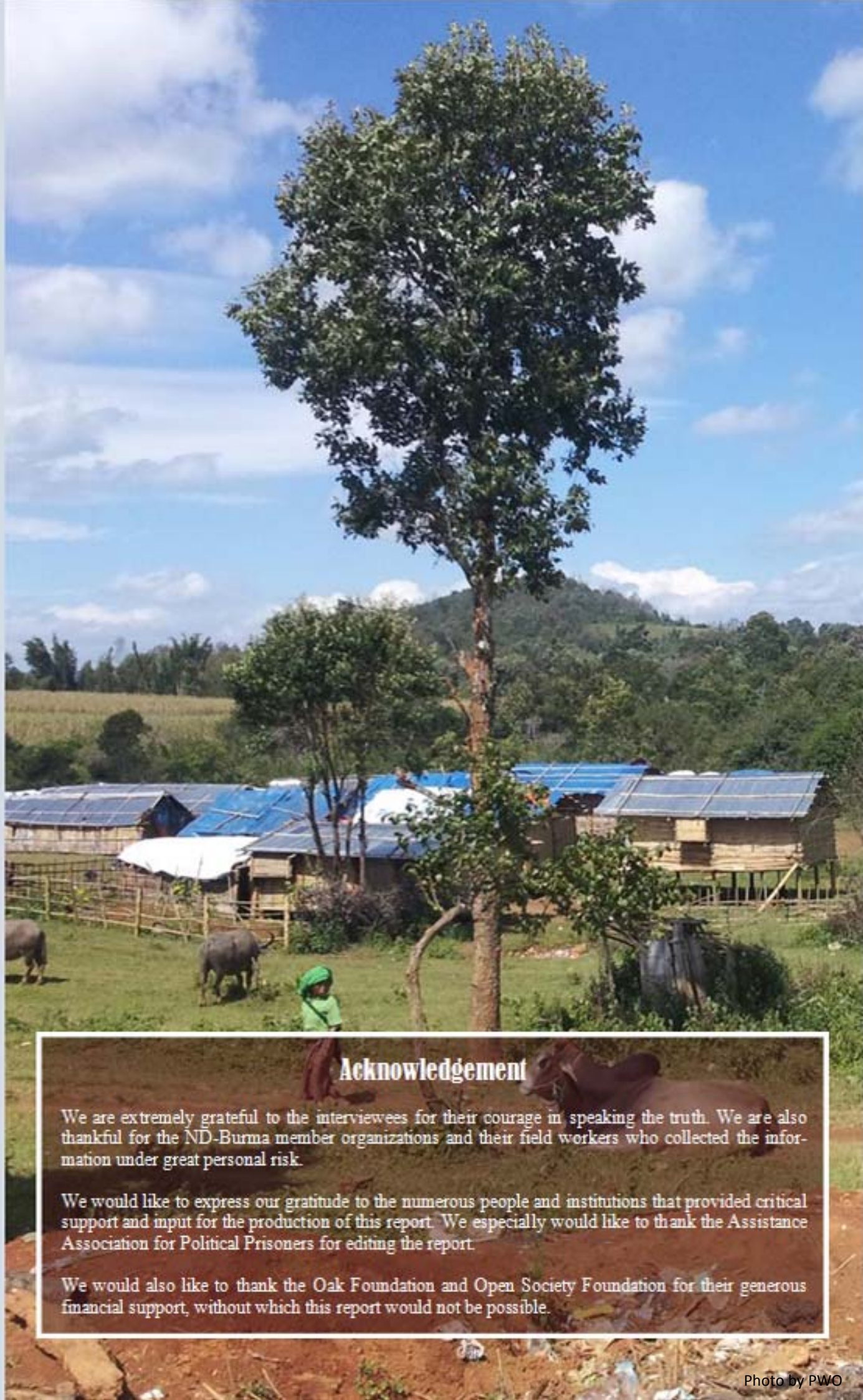
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Network for Human Rights Documentation - Burma



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INTRODUCTION

The Network for Human Right Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma) is an organization that documents and reports human rights violations taking place throughout Burma. We are a watch-dog for human rights violations and are continually monitoring the human rights situation in Burma.

This report covers the second period of 2013 and focuses on 106 documented cases of human rights violations in Burma from July-December 2013. There are many serious human rights violations addressed and highlighted in this report; torture, extra-judicial killing, illegal arrests and detention, arbitrary taxation, property crimes, forced labor, trafficking, forced displacement and rape.

While on a tour of Europe, President Thein Sein promised to release all political prisoners by the end of 2013 and declared that there would never again be any political prisoners in Burma. However, at the time of writing, there are still at 33 political prisoners incarcerated in Burma's prisons according to The Review Committee for Remaining Political Prisoners. Although most political prisoners were released under section (18) and section 505-b, the government still only carries out these releases under section 401 conditions. These conditions mean that human rights and political activists can still be re-arrested at any time. The Government is yet to abolish or amend this law. Therefore, campaigners and human rights advocates have been urging the government to take steps towards abolishing these unjust and undemocratic laws.

In some areas progress has been moving forwards. The government has been attempting to work with the ethnic armed groups to obtain cease-fire agreements in order to begin peace negotiations. As a result, there was an historic ethnic conference held in Laiza, Kachin State in November 2013. There was also a meeting of local authorities, representatives of government and ethnic leaders at Myitkyina in 2013. There are plans in place to hold a second ethnic conference for peace negotiations in Hpa'an, Karen State. Even though the government has attempted to hold meetings with ethnic armed groups, they have not yet reached a genuine political solution. Offensives continue in ethnic areas such as Kachin state and in the Palaung areas of Northern of Shan State. As a result of the fighting, over 100,000 people have become internally displaced in Kachin and Shan states. There are still a worrying number of human rights violations taking place in Burma, despite the democratic rhetoric coming from Thein Sein's government.

We have evidence to support these claims, with 102 cases of human trafficking to China described in the official report of Anti-Human Trafficking Police Force in Burma, 2013. The report addressed the issue of women that suffered and faced the horrors of trafficking, finding that the number of females being trafficked were considerably higher than males. There were also 55 cases of forced marriage and 24 cases of forced prostitution to China. The total number of human trafficking cases in Burma was 644. This number includes 261 men and 383 women that were trafficked to Thailand and China in 2013¹.

At the same time, the government has been increasing the number of troops posted in ethnic areas. History has shown us that more troops typically leads to more human right violations. Local villagers continue to suffer due to the ongoing operations of government troops against ethnic armed groups.

The government is currently carrying out a nation-wide census in Burma. The country has not had a census in over 30 years. There are some concerns that the methods that the government is using to conduct the census are in violation of the human rights of ethnic groups. For example, the government has created specific categories and code numbers to include various ethnic groups; and some ethnicities are not being recognized at all. This recent debate has become a large issue for this census, especially in the run up to the 2015 general elections.

In addition, since the new quasi-democratic government took office in Burma in 2011, they have been making a number of significant changes, supposedly as key factors in the democratic transition. These include; releasing political prisoners, reducing some censorship laws and calling for opposition groups living in exile to return home. They also set up the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC).

¹ <http://www.mmfreedom-daily.com/?p=15979>

Recently a committee member, Daw San San announced that the MNHRC would report the cases that it has received in 2013 to President U Thein Sein, Parliament and UN's Human Rights Commission in 2014. MNHRC has received 347 cases, 276 cases has been returned back to the people who sent the complain letter to Commission due to lack of documents, MNHRC has recorded 614 cases and need to be discussed for over 200 cases.

After the government entered into the agreement with The United Nations (UN) in 2012 for the prevention of child soldiers, the government has released 272 children over an 18 month period, including releasing and returning 96 child soldiers to their families on 18, Jan 2014².

Despite the challenges and restrictions inside Burma; human rights activists and human rights defenders continue their struggle to seek truth and justice. They address and highlight stories from the past such as experiences in Tharrawaddy Prison, documenting evidence of hard manual labor for political prisoners, torture and the killing of political prisoners on hunger strike on 25th Sept, 1990. Towards the end of the year Moreover, the activists and former political prisoners who have been released also urged the local authorities who participated in these human right violations to issue apologies and begin to make reparations for victims. As we strive towards national reconciliation, it essential to carry on the search for truth and justice. In order to build real national reconciliation, the government has the responsibility to implement truth-seeking procedures and bring a measure of accountability for these actions. Therefore, ND-Burma will continue to support truth seeking to restore justice in Burma by documenting and reporting human rights violations from the past.



Palaung local people are forcibly displaced. (Photo by PWO)

²<http://burmese.voanews.com/content/child-soldiers-/1832885.html>

ND-BURMA MEMBER REPORTS

Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma)-AAPP

AAPP recently released; “*The use of section 18 to continue human rights abuses in Burma*” in 2013. Section 18 of the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law is being frequently utilized to arrest and imprison political activists for undertaking human rights activism in Burma. AAPP (B) wishes to highlight the ongoing human rights abuses that section 18 permits and make the international community aware of the dangers it poses to political freedom in Burma. It is essential to continue to recognize the difficulties political prisoners face upon their release. Due to the restrictions placed upon them by Article 401, their freedom after prison is conditional. Their release does not officially acknowledge their political status and ensures they are released with conditions restricting their freedom. It is unacceptable that their old prison sentence still hangs over them once they have been freed. In addition, AAPP contributed to the 8888 silver jubilee ceremony and presented the paper entitled ‘The Role of Civil Society in Burma’s Transition to Democracy.’ AAPP releases a monthly chronology to highlight the changing political prisoner situation every month.

Website: www.aappb.org

Human Rights Foundation of Monland - HURFOM

During this six month period, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland – Burma (HURFOM) published a number of accounts highlighting the hardships faced by Mon farmers that became victims of land confiscation or unjust land acquisition. On October 9, 2013, HURFOM released a report; ‘*Disputed Territory*’, a follow-up on previously documented abuses and concentrating on an emerging new trend: farmers’ active and collective pursuits for rights to their land. The report aims to elaborate on the activities of and expresses solidarity with farmers who are resolutely and in some cases for the first time, seeking justice regarding their land. To exhibit current challenges and bring into focus some of the key obstacles in the Mon context, this report uses case studies of appeals over past military land confiscations in Ye Township and on-going transgressions by various investors in Kyaikmayaw Township.

<http://www.rehmonnya.org/reports/DisputedTerritory.pdf>

Kachin Women’s Association – Thailand

Kachin Women’s Association-Thailand (KWAT) has published 3 reports: 1) State Terror in the Kachin Hills 2) Pushed to the Brink 3) Undermining the peace process from Burma army attacks against civilians from September 2012 to October 2013. Soon after Thien Sein’s Government took power as the ruling party in Burma, the Burmese army’s offensive against Kachin Army began in 2011. Since then it has been ongoing with serious human rights abuses taking place in the conflict areas in both Kachin State and Northern Shan State. In this report, KWAT is urging the Burmese government to immediately cease military offensives against Kachin people and withdraw troops from conflict areas. www.kachinwomen.com

Palaung Women’s Organization and Ta’ang Student and Youth Organization

The Palaung Women’s Organization (PWO) and the Ta’ang Student and Youth Organization (TSYO) issued a statement in May 2013 in response to the military offensives by the Burmese military in Palaung areas, and resulting human rights violations including sexual violence. PWO and TSYO called on the government to allow the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission to investigate human rights violations perpetrated by the military to ensure those responsible are brought to justice. Moreover, PWO has released a documentary about drugs to promote awareness and education on drugs in 2013. TSYO had a press release and press conference in Yangon in 2013 concerning the gas and oil pipeline construction project that has resulted in a lot of human rights violations since its implementation.

www.palaungwomen.com and www.palaungland.org

METHODOLOGY

Fieldworker Situation: ND-Burma members' fieldworkers put themselves at great risk to document human rights violations. Due to the security concerns human rights monitoring cannot take place openly; thus, a comprehensive account of all violations that take place in Burma is not possible. Fieldworkers and the people who communicate with them face security risks even in ceasefire areas, as the military and police often intimidate victims into keeping quiet. If a member of the military or police discovers that a fieldworker is gathering information on human rights violations, then that person could be at the risk of arrest under repressive laws, receive harassment or even violent retribution. Fieldworkers rely largely on networks of individual contacts for information. Many of these contacts within the fieldworkers' networks were responsible for gaining additional contacts and conducting interviews with individuals, village leaders, and government staff members.

Documentation: ND-Burma has provided training with of assistance of several international human rights NGOs, to fieldworkers of member organizations that collected the information presented in these reports. Fieldworkers collect interviews and other information from nine of Burma's fourteen states and regions. Individual cases are documented depending on opportunity and external circumstances. The cases presented here constitute first-hand accounts of abuse perpetrated by the government and military during this period. The information supplied by eyewitness observers confirms concerns of widespread government violence perpetrated primarily by Burma Army soldiers.

Data Management: Fieldworkers from ND-Burma member organizations send documents to their mother organizations, whose staff upload the information to ND-Burma's network database. ND-Burma's data management team organizes each document and has selected reports from events that took place from June to December 2013. Any other information collected during this period regarding earlier periods will be saved for historical records and will be used as necessary to seek accountability during a democratic transition period.

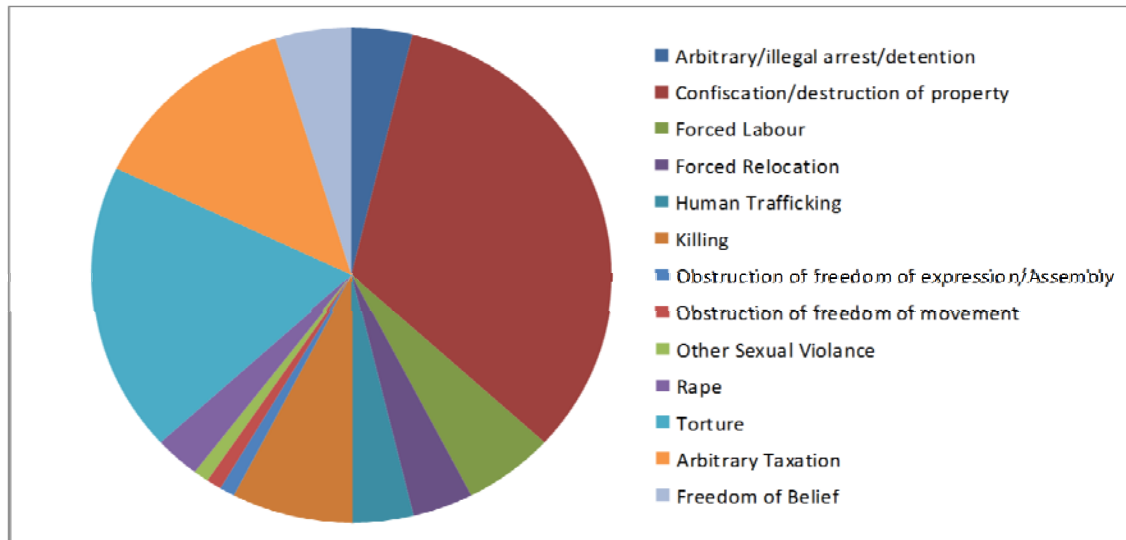
Distribution of Human Rights Violations by Category

ND-Burma has documented 106 human rights violations in Burma in the period from July-December, 2013. The human rights violations documentation of ND-Burma has been collected from around Burma in eleven of the fourteen states and regions in Burma. This report highlights one of the most common human rights violations land confiscation that is taking place in Burma, with as many as 35 cases collected and documented by ND-Burma in this report. Firstly, field-workers of ND-Burma members are unable to collect and document all of the human right violations covering Burma in their entirety due to security restrictions. Therefore, these cases are only the cases that we were able to document in eleven different states and regions in Burma. Secondly, on-going conflict and conflict-related displacement prevents access to certain areas and results in an underreporting in states where there is armed conflict, including Kachin and Shan states. Finally, a climate of impunity on the part of the military, and fear of retribution makes many victims of human rights abuses reluctant to report violations even when given the opportunity. In addition, there have been 20 cases of torture, 14 cases of arbitrary taxation and 8 case of killing that have been documented by ND-Burma that have taken place in Burma. ND-Burma released our last periodic report covering January-June, 2013 that highlighted 147 cases of human rights violations in Burma. So, the follow up and second periodic report also gives substantial evidence that proves human rights violations inside Burma are on the increase instead of a reducing, despite the new government being in office for over two years.

Human Rights violations document by ND-Burma (July-Dec, 2013)

No.	Category	Number of Bulletins
1.	Arbitrary/illegal arrest/detention	4
2.	Confiscation/destruction of property	35
3.	Forced Labour	6
4.	Forced Relocation	4
5.	Human Trafficking	4
6.	Killing	8
7.	Obstruction of freedom of expression/Assembly	1
8.	Obstruction of freedom of movement	1
9.	Other Sexual Violence	1
10.	Rape	3
11.	Torture	20
12.	Arbitrary Taxation	14
13.	Freedom of Belief	5
TOTAL		106

Categories of Human Rights Violations Documented by ND-Burma



Children can't access education in Palaung areas. (Photo by PWO)

CASE STUDY

Human Trafficking

According to KWAT documentation in 2013, there were over 24 cases of human trafficking in Kachin State alone. There were also 4 cases of human trafficking in relation to forced marriage to men in China documented during June-Dec, 2013. Moreover, there are other reports of human trafficking cases documented by other ND-Burma members that are also highlighted in this report. This report proves that the cases of human trafficking are increasing dramatically year on year due to lack of employment inside Burma, lack of government accountability and responsibility, including corruption within services.

Documented in Kachin State by Kachin Women's Association -Thailand

A Kachin girl who was living in Je Yang IDP camp was trafficked to China. She didn't know that she was going to be trafficked to China. She went to watch a movie with her boyfriend, Mr. Lashi from Wai Maw Township, and on that night he persuaded her to go to China in search of work. She did not know that her boyfriend was actually a trafficker. When she was in China, she was sold to another Chinese man. Her parents informed the Rescue Committee in the camp but no action was taken.

There are many instances of human trafficking that are happening in different regions around Burma. KWAT released "Push to the Brink," about human trafficking in 2013, while PWO published a report about 'Voices of Change' that highlights human trafficking in areas of Palaung. However, KWAT and PWO have been pursuing the cases they have documented and are trying to take these cases to court but there is no action taken by the courts for the victims. The organizations have evidence that the traffickers in question often bribe the police that are involved with the cases.

Rape and other Sexual Violence

We have documented a number of cases of rape and sexual violence. However, there are many more cases that go unreported. Our member organization KWAT, have documented more but could not send the data. In addition, the Women's League of Burma recently published a report in January, 2014 called "*Same Impunity, Same Patterns*" addressing the brutality of sexual harassment and gang-rape carried out with impunity by troops of the Burmese Government in ethnic areas. The report documents 104 cases of sexual abuse in ethnic areas; over 41 of these cases are accounts of brutal gang rape. Several of the victims were as young as 8 years old and 27 of the women were either murdered or died from their injuries. This proves that women are still suffering abhorrent sexual violence in Burma. Concerning these cases, the government has not taken any action to account for these human rights violations.

Documented in Northern of Shan State by Palaung Women's Organization

Lway EiLunn (not real name), from (one village), Mantong Township, northern Shan State was followed by a soldier from IB 501 as she went to the tea farm. The soldier raped her and threatened her so she would not tell others what happened. She said "*I went to the farm to do some cleaning, while I started to clean, the soldier (corporal) arrived, I saw three stripes on the badge on his arm. When he tried to rape me, I tried to fight him and struggled to get away; however I couldn't defend myself against him and I was raped. He threatened me not to tell others, he said if I tell I will be killed so I didn't dare tell anyone.*" The victim is married and her husband was away from home when she was raped by the corporal. Later, she discovered she was pregnant and delivered the baby, however she does not know whether the baby's father is her husband or the corporal who raped her. They can't get a paternity test because they live in rural village that has no access to this testing. She is lucky that her husband accepted her explanation that she was raped. They feel that they cannot make a complaint because they feel ashamed and are afraid of revenge from the soldiers. The battalion concerned is stationed in the area as security for the gas pipeline to China and based in Wane Pan village. After peace talks between TNLA and Burmese government, they left from Wane Pat village.

Ah Bu, over 7 years old girl was raped by soldier from LIB 323

On 11.11.2013, in the morning at around 8 o' clock (victim's father) went to a Chinese family to work in the paddy field. (Victim's mother) went to her auntie's paddy field to help her to cut the paddy. She left Ah Bu (not real name), over 7 and a small baby in the house. At 10.30 am, the baby was crying very loudly, at that time victim's mother came to see the baby. At the same time a Burmese soldier was sitting on a bench in front of their house. After that Ah Bu pick up the baby and went to her grandma's house. She was crying at that time and telling that 'one Burmese entered in my house'.

Grandmother took the baby from Ah Bu and went to their house. Then she saw the Burmese soldier was sitting on the bench. She was very afraid and called a friend. After that she, along with her friend came back to their house. Grandmother asked the Burmese soldier what he is doing there. She also told him to go back as they don't have any food for him, because it's not a lunch time.

After hearing Ah Bu crying, her mother came back and asked her the reason for crying. She told her mother that Burmese soldier slapped her twice. Her mother ignored that. But after lunch (12:00 noon) she again asked Ah Bu, politely, about the incidence. Ah Bu replied that a Burmese soldier came inside and asked her about her sex. When she replied that she is a girl, then the Burmese soldier started to rape her. After that he sat in the living room. He left his sleepers in the bedroom and wore the victims' mother's new slippers and went outside. The Burmese soldier also threatened her, that if she said anything to us, then he would kill her.

After that her parents informed the village leader and Village administrator. And also the mother called her husband and informed him about the incidence. He along with his friends searched for the Burmese soldier in the village. He was in his uniform when he was in the village. After that he changed and wore normal clothes.



Land confiscation under the development project in Palaung areas. Photo by PWO

Land Confiscation

Month after month, there has been a massive increase in the number of cases of land confiscation in Burma during 2013. This has led to more demonstrations and strikes, led by farmers and landowners to express their outrage and to protest for their rights. There are many different ways land confiscation occurs and according ND-Burma's research, we have seen that land has been confiscated by both government directly and by cronies of government, including companies that operate under development projects. In fact, HURFOM reported that over 20,000 acres of land was confiscated by the Burmese military and cronies of government in Mon state in 2013.

Documented in eastern of Shan State by Lahu Women's Organization

On the 20th July 2013, Daw Nah's vegetable farm was confiscated by Light Infantry Battalion- LIB-316.

Daw Nah went to her vegetable farm to clear the bushes, when two soldiers came and told her *"Grandmother! Battalion commander wants to tell you that you are not allowed to farm this land because it is close to the military camp, so you must leave this land fallow for security reason. You can't come here from now on."* Moreover the soldiers threatened her that if she continues to come to the farm, they can't guarantee her safety. Daw Nah informed and reported her case to the village head but the village head is also fearful and dared not complain to the military.

Documented in Mon State by Human Right Foundation of Mon Land- HRFOM

When ZayKa Bar Company³ came to confiscate land in Ni Don Village, the village administrator U KyawTun talked in terms of the good of the country and the nation to intimidate and coerce farmers into giving up their land. Farmers were told that the compensation offered was adequate, and that if they refused to accept it the case would be handed over to the government, who would seize the land with no compensation paid. A Mae Grow villager, 59, who had 10 acres of land confiscated by the June Industry Co. Ltd., spoke out about how residents had no one to turn to for justice after the companies involved obtained the endorsement of local authorities: "Dr Nu Nu Win, who invested the most [in the cement plant], has a good relationship with the government, confiscated our land and gave us 50,000 Kyat (around 51 USD) per acre via the administrator. But we did not get compensation for the full 10 acres. Kyiakmayaw Township Administrator; standing up for Dr Nu Nu Win, told us that we would lose our land without payment if we refused [to hand over the land]. They intimidated us and we did not have anyone to rely on. A woman who had five acres of land confiscated by the same company spoke about a visit by June Industry Co. Ltd management in February 2011, "Dr Nu Nu Win, Kyiakmayaw authorities and Land Records Department staff often came to frighten and compel us to do as they bid. They said that, as shown by the land law, all land is owned by government, so they have the right to confiscate [our land] since this is a government project. Even if it is being cultivated and worked on, if the country needs [the land] then they should be allowed to use it.

Torture & Inhumane Treatment

The government has been accompanying the ethnic armed groups for a nation-wide cease-fire led by minister, U Aung Min of the Myanmar Peace Center – MPC. The ethnic armed groups celebrated the Laiza conference and LawkheeLar conference to organize and compromise to reach a solution for a nation-wide cease-fire within a federal system. On the other hand, there are still oppressive wars taking place in Burma and the government has been pushing more troops into ethnic areas related armed conflict. For instance there were only 16 Burmese military battalion Palaung after the clashes between Burmese Battalions, Kachin Independent Army – KIA and Ta'ang National Liberation Army – TNLA in 2012. Now two years

³ ZayKa Bar Company is a company owned by a representative of USDP and current government MP who is sitting in parliament named ZayKabar U KhinShwe. He has the most power in Mon state and he confiscated land for his cement company.

later there are over 30 Battalions stationed in Palaung areas. After increasing troop numbers in Palaung areas there now are more serious human rights violations including torture, arbitrary arrests, inhuman treatment and killings.

Documented in Northern of Shan State by Palaung Women's Organization-PWO

Twelve villagers from Kutkhai Township were arrested by Pansay militia and Burmese military troops IB-45 under suspicion of having relations with the Ta'ang National Liberation Army –TNLA on the 14th April 2013 at 11am in the morning. The villagers were arrested and tortured. One of the villagers who escaped said; *“we were arrested and while they arrested us, the soldiers beat us and hit us with their guns. After that they asked a lot of questions about the TNLA. As they asked each question, we were slapped in the face.”* Nobody dared to complain about this to the courts because the IB-45 threatened the villagers that if you complain, we would kill all of your families.

CONCLUSION

This report highlights the cases of human right violations that are still taking place in Burma over the last six months, July - December 2013. It appears on the surface that U Thein Sein's government is making great strides towards realizing peace in Burma but in reality the situation for the people that live in Burma; especially in ethnic areas, is not improving for the better. It seems that reconciliatory moves made by the government are often counteracted by gross acts of repression against basic human rights.

Many landmark events have taken place in 2013. The government has been allowing civil society organizations to celebrate and mark ceremonies and hold event days inside Burma; such as '88 Anniversary day, International Peace day, Martyrs day etc. The people in Burma are also beginning to cooperate to seek justice and to seek truth through marches and demonstrations calling for their rights and to urge parliament to amend the draconian and restrictive laws of the past.

U Thein Sein called for a nation-wide cease-fire with the ethnic armed groups. The government has been trying to get the ethnic armed groups together to work towards a peace negotiation process by holding an historic ethnic conference in Laiza in Kachin and Lawkhee Lar in Karen State; however, there are still serious human rights violations taking place on a daily basis in ethnic areas. These human right violations are not only taking place in conflict zones but also in ethnic areas where they have already signed cease-fire agreements or have agreed to sit with the government and negotiate cease-fire agreements. For instance there were over 150 clashes of offensive incidents in Shan State that are under RCSS/SSA control in 2013. These acts perpetrated by Burmese Military forces do not serve to instill trust in the relationships between Government and ethnic armed groups.

Human rights violations are also taking place in many areas in Burma that are not engaged in any conflict with the military forces. These human rights violations are predominantly happening in areas where the government is implementing massive development projects with foreign investors, extracting natural resources for export. The local people in these areas are suffering a plethora of abuses as a direct result of these projects.

President U Thein Sein also promised to release all political prisoners; releasing 361 political prisoners in seven different presidential amnesties throughout the year. Despite the promise of U Thein Sein to release all political prisoners at the end of 2013, there are still at least 33 political prisoners that remain in jail in Burma according to announcements from the Scrutinizing Committee for Political Prisoners. Even though the government has released a number of political prisoners, they continue to re-arrest political activists under the section (18) of the demonstrations without permission act, if they disagree with their behavior.

The Presidential order of December 30th 2013 repealed many sentences for those in prison and those awaiting trial. And yet activists are still being arrested under the very laws the Presidential order released them from. This is not a clear message regarding the status of political activists and it does not give a true picture of how free they are to express their political opinion.

This report highlights that in spite of these breakthroughs the government still practices oppressive laws, restricting human right activists and activists expressing opinions about the past through sections (18) and (505-b). Many ex-political prisoners want to talk about their past experiences and the harsh treatment they received at the hands of the military junta in a public forum. And yet those who are expressing political standpoints and openly peacefully demonstrating are arrested, imprisoned and harassed upon release. While this revolving door system for political activists remains in place, it is very hard to assert that any real substantive change has happened. It is only when the practice of imprisoning and abusing human rights activist is at an end can we say there will be no more political prisoners inside Burma's prisons.

In essence what the Government is giving with one hand it is taking away with the other. The people of Burma want to trust and believe in what the Government is offering but the evidence shows that their promises are at times empty. This is why ND-Burma seeks to promote national reconciliation to help the victims of truth seeking and justice by documenting and reporting the continuous and serious violations of human rights in Burma. Only by uncovering the truth and seeking justice can the Government gain the trust and respect of the people of Burma.

ND-Burma Documented Human Rights Violations by Categories Vs. State & Region: July – December 2013

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Human Rights Violations by Categories Vs. Month: July – December 2013

Monthly Vs Categories	Arbitrary/ illegal arrest/ detention	Confiscation/ destruction of property	Forced labour	Forced relocation	Human trafficking	Killings	Obstruction of freedom of expression/ Assembly	Obstruction of freedom of movement	Other Sexual Violence	Rape	Torture	Taxation	Freedom of Belief	Total
July					3						1			4
August	1	10	2	2			1			1	4	1		22
September		17	1			3				1	6	7	2	37
October	1	4	1	2		4		1			4	1	3	21
November	2	4	2		1	1			1	1	8	2		22
Total														106

Human Rights Violations by State & Region Vs. Month: July – December 2013

State & Region Vs. Monthly HRVs	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Chin State			9	3		12
Kachin State	3					3
Karen State		4	7			11
Mandalay Region		3	2			5
Mon State		3	9			12
Pegu Region		1	1	1		3
Rangoon (Yangon) Region		1				1
Sagaing Region		1	3	1		5
Shan State	1	9	4	16	22	52
Tenasserim Region			2			2
Total	4	22	37	21	22	106



Burmese military checking the local people in Mon State without any reason.

Summary of Human Rights Violations Documented by ND-Burma from January to December 2013

The following chart described 253 human rights violations across Burma. These violations occurred in areas of armed conflict but also in areas covered by ceasefires. Each violation is a specific incident, but it may involve any number of victims, from one victim of killing, to forced labor involving many victims, to the forced displacement of an entire village. ND-Burma has documented the human right violations for six-month periodic report regularly and totally cases 253 human right violations documented in 2013 started January-December 2013. Despite of the government changes progress in Burma, ND-Burma's finding demonstrate that, the government has been doing a little progress to protect human right in country. However, the government is still practicing the restrict and oppress laws to arrest the human right defenders and the government still lack accountability on human right violations both at the present and in the past that has committed.

Human Rights Violations Documented by ND-Burma: January -December 2013

No.	HRVs Category	Number of Bulletins
1	Arbitrary/illegal arrest/detention	10
2	Confiscation/destruction of property	75
3	Disappearance	2
4	Forced Labour	26
5	Forced Relocation	10
7	Human Trafficking	11
8	Killing	18
9	Obstruction of freedom of expression/Assembly	2
10	Obstruction of freedom of movement	5
11	Other Sexual Violence	2
12	Rape	10
13	Use of Child Soldiers	2
14	Torture	36
14	Arbitrary Taxation	37
15	Freedom of Beliefs	7
TOTAL		253

ND-Burma Documented Human Rights Violation Category vs. Months January - December 2013

Monthly vs. Categories	Arbitrary/ illegal arrest/ detention	Confiscation/ destruction of property	Disappearance	Forced labour	Forced relocation	Human Trafficking	Killings	Obstruction of freedom of express/ assembly	Obstruction of freedom of movement	Other Sexual Violence	Rape	Use of Child soldiers	Torture	Taxation Arbitrary	Freedom of Belief	Total
January	1	9		3		3	1	1	1		3		2	3	2	29
February	3	1					2							1		7
March	1	3		2		1	1						1	5		14
April		6	1	2	1	2	1		2	1			3	3		22
May	1	17		12	5	1	1				3	2	7	8		57
June		4	1	1			4		1		1		3	3		18
July						3							1			4
August	1	10		2	2			1			1		4	1		22
September		17		1			3				1		6	7	2	37
October	1	4		1	2		4		1				4	1	3	21
November	2	4		2		1	1			1	1		8	2		22
Total	10	75	2	26	10	11	18	2	5	2	10	2	39	34	4	253

Human Rights Violations by Categories Vs. State & Region: January – December 2013

State & Region Vs. 16 Categories	Arbitrary/ illegal arrest/ detention	Confiscation/ destruction of property	Disappearances	Forced labour	Forced relocation	Human trafficking	Killings	Obstruction of freedom of expression/ Assembly	Obstruction of freedom of movement	Other sexual violence	Rape	Use of Child soldiers	Torture	Taxation	Freedom of Belief	Total
Chin State		6		2			1	1	1		1			11	6	29
Irrawaddy Region													2			2
Kachin State	4	1				6	3				2		2			18
Karen State	2	11		6	3				1		1		7	4		35
Mandalay Region		2			1		1				1					5
Mon State	1	18		1									2	7		29
Pegu Region		1					1		1			2		1		6
Rakhine (Arakan) State		7														7
Rangoon (Yangon) Region		1													1	2
Sagaing Region		1					2						1	1		5
Shan State	3	25	2	17	6	5	10	1	2	2	5		24	11		113
Tenasserim Region		2														2
Total	10	75	2	26	10	11	18	2	5	2	10	2	38	35	7	253

ND-B Documented State & Region vs Months January –December 2013

State & Region Vs. 16 Categories	Chin State	Irrawaddy Region	Kachin State	Karen State	Mandalay Region	Mon State	Pegu Region	Rakhine (Arakan) State	Rangoon (Yangon) Region	Sagaing Region	Shan State	Tenasserim Region	Total
January	9		4	8		1		1	1		5		29
February	2		5										7
March	6		3	5									14
April				1			1				20		22
May		2	3	10		14	2	6			20		57
June						2					16		18
July			3								1		4
August				4	3	3	1		1	1	9		22
September	9			7	2	9	1			3	4	2	37
October	3						1			1	16		21
November											22		22
TOTAL	29	2	18	35	5	29	6	7	2	5	113	2	253

