



July -  
December  
**2014**

# **Report on the Human Rights Situation in Burma**

Network for Human Rights Documentation - Burma



## **Acknowledgement**

We are extremely grateful to the interviewees for their courage in speaking the truth. We are also thankful for the ND-Burma member organizations and their field workers who collected the information under great personal risk.

We would like to express our gratitude to the numerous people and institutions that provided critical support and input for the production of this report. We especially would like to thank the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners for editing the report.

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*Cover photo:* HURFOM, victims of past related HRV  
*Back cover photo:* HURFOM, Confiscated land, Mon state

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# Introduction

Throughout the period from July to December 2014, ND-Burma documented 107 human rights violations across Burma. The violations documented during these six months 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's findings demonstrate that, despite progress in reaching ceasefire agreements with non-state armed groups, the government has made little progress protecting the human rights of its citizens. Furthermore, continued arrests of human rights defenders demonstrate that the government is not serious about working with civil society to protect human rights.

During this period, people in Burma, especially activists, communities, and victim's families have dared to raise the issue and demand the truth of what actually happened to their loved ones. For instance Ko Aung Kyaw Naing, also known as Ko Par Gyi, was a freelance journalist who went missing while he was in Mon State. In October, the Burma Army announced that Ko Par Gyi was fatally shot when he attempted to grab a weapon and flee while being investigated in military custody.<sup>1</sup> Later Ma Thandar, an activist and wife of Ko Par Gyi, tried to demand that the Burma Army state the truth regarding what happened to Ko Par Gyi. Finally the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) agreed to investigate the case, however the commission's report was unsatisfactory to the victim's family and activists who had seen Ko Par Gyi's body and believed that he was killed following brutal torture.

This period also marked the three year anniversary of the disappearance of Samlut Roija, a 28 year old ethnic Kachin woman who was abducted by the Burma Army from Light Infantry Battalion 321 along with her husband and father-in-law, near their farm in Hkaibang village, Momauk Township, Kachin state in 2011. Her husband and father-in-law escaped while she was brought to the army camp.

Later Samlut Roija's family submitted a letter asking authorities about her fate. Both the military and civilian authorities refused to supply an answer. In March 2012, her husband submitted a letter to the Supreme Court, which was also rejected. Therefore on the third anniversary of her disappearance, over 100 organizations signed a petition and demanded the Burmese government fully investigate her forced disappearance and hold the perpetrators accountable.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2014, '2014 in Burma: Bells, Bills, Bombs and Ballots', *The Irrawaddy*, 31 December. Available from: <http://www.irrawaddy.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> 2014, 'Burmese government urged to investigate the enforced disappearance of Sumlut Roi Ja' *International Federation for Human Rights* 28 October. Available from: <https://www.fidh.org/International-Federation-for-Human-Rights>

In 2012, Ja Seng Ing, a ninth grade Kachin school girl who lived in Maw Wan quarter No.1, Sut Ngai Yang village of Hpakant was shot and killed by the Burma Army while she and her friends hid during fighting between the Burma Army and Kachin Independence Army (KIA).<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Brang Shawng, the father of Ja Seng Ing, submitted a petition to authorities asking them to investigate this incident. However Mr. Brang Shawng was instead charged under Article 211 of the Myanmar Penal Code for making “false charges” against the Burma Army in a letter he sent to the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) in October 2012.<sup>4</sup>

On December 6, 2014, the Ja Seng Ing Truth Finding Committee (the Committee) released a 42 page report titled “Who Killed Ja Seng Ing?” which documents the testimonies of 16 individuals with knowledge of the events surrounding Ja Seng Ing’s death. The committee also called on the Burmese Government to initiate an investigation into her death.<sup>5</sup>

At the Letpadaung copper mining project in Sagaing Region, 56 year old Daw Khin Win was fatally shot by the police in December while she and villagers gathered to protest against a Chinese mining firm, Wanbao, which attempted to fence off an area which the company had not yet legally acquired.<sup>6</sup>

While human rights defenders and activists call for the truth about how victims suffered and for perpetrators to be held accountable, they were met with repressive laws such as well-known controversial Article 18 of the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act and Article 19, the sister clause.

In July, Chin State, eight Chin activists – were charged under Article 18 of “The Right to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act” for protesting without permission after they organized a demonstration in protest of the beating and attempted rape of a 55 year old woman from Rezua sub-township in Matupi Township, Chin State by a soldier from the Burma Army. Even though these Chin activists applied in advance to the respective police station requesting to hold a demonstration, they still faced threats and intimidation from local officials according to Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO) statement<sup>7</sup>.

Following the death of 56 year old Daw Kin Win at the site of the Letpadaung copper mine, activists Daw Naw Ohn Hla, U Nay Myo Zin and Daw Sein Htwe, who led demonstrations calling for an investigation into and accountability for the killing, were arrested<sup>8</sup>.

Political and rights activists are still behind bars according to the monthly chronology issued by Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) in December 2014. By the end of December, 81 political activists remain in prison, with 78 farmers in jail and 203 people awaiting trial. As another year passes by the government’s promise to release all political prisoners by the end of 2013 is once again left unfulfilled.

Since 2011, the government has attempted to negotiate ceasefire agreements with the 16 non-state-armed groups in Burma. Although preliminary ceasefires have been signed

3 Documented by Kachin Women’s Association Thailand (KWAT)

4 2014, ‘Open Letter: To President Thein Sein’, *Burma Partnership* 8 December. Available from: <http://www.burmapartnership.org/>

5 2014, ‘Myanmar Military Allegedly Killed 14-Year-Old School Girl’, *Burma Partnership* 6 December. Available from: <http://www.burmapartnership.org/>

6 2014, ‘Police Kill Villager in Copper Mine Standoff’, *The Irrawaddy* 22 December. Available from: <http://www.irrawaddy.org/>

7 2014, ‘Burma: Eight Chin activists convicted; fined’, *Network for Human Rights Documentation Burma* 25 July. Available from: <http://nd-burma.org/>

8 2014, ‘Three Activists Arrested for Anti-Mine Protest in Rangoon’, *The Irrawaddy* 30 December. Available from: <http://www.irrawaddy.org/>

with 14 of these groups, fighting between government troops and the two remaining groups without ceasefires continues, as well as clashes between parties to ceasefires. Armed clashes between Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAO) and the Burma Army in 2014 are stated below:<sup>9</sup>

*Clashes recorded as following:*

Kachin State 73 clashes, KIA and Myanmar army, Karen State 13 clashes, Karen National Union (KNU) 3, Democratic Karen Benevolent Army 10 (DKBA), Mon State 3 clashes (DKBA), Rakhine State 3 clashes, Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO), Shan State 143 clashes, Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) 113, Shan State Progress Party (SSPP) 17, Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) 13, Tanintharyi Region 1 clash (KNU), Bago region 1 clash (KNU)

Even though the government has held negotiations and other 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 Shan State. As a result of the fighting, almost 100,000 people have become internally displaced in Kachin and Shan States.<sup>10</sup>

## Methodology

**Fieldworker Situation:** ND-Burma members' fieldworkers put themselves at great risk to document human rights violations. Due to security concerns human rights monitoring cannot take place openly; thus, a representative sampling 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, that person could be at the risk of arrest under repressive laws, 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 assistance from several international human rights NGOs, to fieldworkers of member organizations who collect the information presented in these reports. Fieldworkers collect interviews and other information from thirteen of Burma's fourteen states and regions. Individual cases are documented depending on opportunity and external circumstances. The cases presented here constitute firsthand 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.

However, there are some limits to our data collection. Firstly, field-workers of ND-Burma member organizations 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 culture 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.

**Data Management:** Fieldworkers from ND-Burma member organizations send documents to

<sup>9</sup> Those clashes were recorded from various media by Myanmar Peace Monitoring (MPM) team in 2014. Actual number of clashes between EAOs and government forces can be more than recorded numbers. SSPP claimed they had 25 clashes in October but MPM could only record 4 clashes from media. KIA also claimed that they had 15 clashes in April but MPM could only record 7 clashes.

<sup>10</sup> 2014, 'Snapshot of Humanitarian Issues', *Relief Web*, 31 December. Available from: <http://reliefweb.int/>

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 July to December 2014. Any other information collected during this period regarding earlier periods will be saved for historical records and will be used as evidence to seek accountability during a democratic transition period.

## **Distribution of Human Rights Violations by Category**

Over the period of July-December 2014, ND-Burma documented 107 human rights violations, mostly at the hands of military. The human rights violations documentation of ND-Burma has been collected from around Burma in thirteen of the fourteen states and regions in Burma. This report highlights torture, one of the most common human rights violations that is taking place in Burma, with as many as 38 cases collected and documented by ND-Burma in this report.

In addition, there have been 32 cases Confiscation/Destruction of Properties and 12 cases of killing that have been documented by ND-Burma that have taken place in the country. ND-Burma released our last periodic report covering January-June, 2014 that highlighted 103 cases of human rights violations in Burma. So, the follow up and second periodic report also suggests that human rights violations inside Burma are on the increase, and at the least are not being reduced, despite the new government being in office for almost four years.

## **Burmese troops in military operation (Mon state)**

## Human Rights Violations Documented by ND-Burma: July – December 2014

No.	HRVs Category	Number of Bulletins
1.	Arbitrary/illegal arrest/detention	2
2.	Confiscation/destruction of property	32
3.	Disappearance	2
4.	Forced Labour	3
5.	Forced Relocation	1
6.	Killing	12
7.	Obstruction of freedom of expression/Assembly	2
8.	Obstruction of freedom of movement	2
9.	Other Sexual Violence	1
10.	Rape	4
11.	Use of Child Soldiers	6
12.	Torture	38
13.	Arbitrary Taxation	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>107</b>

### Appendix 1: ND-B Documented Human Rights Violation Category vs. Months [July-December 2014]

Month vs. Categories	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Arbitrary/ illegal arrest/ detention		1		1			2
Confiscation/ destruction of property	6	10	7		7	2	32
Disappearance		1			1		2
Forced labour		2	1				3
Forced relocation		1					1
Killings	2	5	1		2	2	12
Obstruction of freedom of express/ assembly						2	2
Obstruction of freedom of movement		1			1		2
Other Sexual Violence					1		1
Rape			4				4
Use of Child soldiers	6						6
Torture	8	23			7		38
Arbitrary Taxation	1	1					2
Total	23	45	13	1	19	6	107

### Appendix 2: Human Rights Violations by Categories Vs. State & Region: July-December 2014

Month vs. Categories	Chin State	Irrawaddy Region	Kachin State	Karen State	Magway Region	Mandalay Region	Mon State	Pegu Region	Rakhine (Arakan) State	Rangoon (Yangon) Region	Sagaing Region	Shan State	Tenasserim Region	Total
Arbitrary/ illegal arrest/ detention	1						1							2
Confiscation/ destruction of property					1		11		5	2		9	4	32
Disappearance			1									1		2
Forced labour			1									2		3
Forced relocation												1		1
Killings			4	2			1	1				3	1	12
Obstruction of freedom of express/ assembly					1					1				2
Obstruction of freedom of movement			1				1							2
Other Sexual Violence												1		1
Rape			1									3		4
Use of Child soldiers		1					1			3	1			6
Torture		9	8	2		3	3	4		2		7		37
Arbitrary Taxation	1											1		2
Total	2	10	16	4	2	3	18	5	5	8	1	28	5	107



### Appendix 3: ND-B Documented State & Region vs Months July-December 2014

State & Region Vs. 16 Categories	Chin State	Irrawaddy Region	Kachin State	Karen State	Magway Region	Mandalay Region	Mon State	Pegu Region	Rakhine (Ara-kan) State	Rangoon (Yan-gon) Region	Sagaing Region	Shan State	Tenasserim Region	Total
<b>July</b>	1	3	6				2		5	5	1			<b>23</b>
<b>August</b>		7	7	1		3	4	2				20	1	<b>45</b>
<b>September</b>			1				6					5	1	<b>13</b>
<b>October</b>	1													<b>1</b>
<b>November</b>			2	2	1		6	3		1		3	1	<b>19</b>
<b>December</b>				1	1					2			2	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>107</b>



Factory workers protesting in Yangon/Rangoon (Photo credit - irrawaddy.org)



**Forced labour (Mon state)**

## Case Studies

### Human rights violations documented by Palaung Women's Organization (PWO)

On August 18, 2014, there was a battle between the Burmese military and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA). Light Infantry Division (LID) 88 of the Burmese government army and Battalion No. 112, under the command of Brigade No. (1), of the TNLA fought from 9:45 to 10:00 in between Man Sao and Kyaung Wine village, Nam Kham township, northern Shan State. During this fighting, villagers from Man Kyaung (Gaung Ta Wah) stepped on a landmine. One villager named Mai Naing Zar (22) died and another, Mai Youi Htun Than (23) had serious wounds and was hospitalized.

Mai Naing Zar and Mai Youi Htun Than are from Man Kaung village, Aom Lao. On August 14, while they were going to Nam Kham to go shopping, a landmine went off near the Man Kaung village, causing serious injuries to both. After the landmine went off, they both were handcuffed and interrogated by Government troops because they both were suspected as TNLA soldiers. Mai Naing Zar died at hospital and Mai Youi Htun Than had an injury to the left of his head, eye, abdomen and left leg. He was in Muse hospital for surgery on his abdomen and leg, and had another surgery on his head in Lashio hospital on 20 August.

"We went to the Nam Kham for shopping. Nai Zar drove the motorcycle and I sat behind him. On the road, we were stopped and interrogated by Burmese soldiers; they thought we were TNLA soldiers. Five minutes later, the first mine went off and I got injured on my face. After that they are sure we were TNLA soldiers. They beat us, I don't count how many [times]. Even though we had injuries from the mine, we were tortured more. I've got an injury to my eye from torture. They told us 'you won't live' and tied us with handcuffs. Three more landmines went off. Nyi Naing Zar also had many injuries from the mine. That's why they removed the handcuff and released us. Nyi Zar's situation was getting worse, so when a Chinese boy saw us, he brought us to hospital," recounted Mai Youi Htun Than. "Nyi Naing Zar had injuries on most of his body, that's why he died when he reached Nam Kham hospital. When he was brought to Nam Kham hospital, his parents, relatives and media came to see him. However the police didn't allow them to see him. After the surgery, they didn't tell us whether the injury was caused by a shell, bullet or mine. The police destroyed all the evidence of his surgery record. His funeral was held at 12 noon on August 19 in Nam Kham."

Mai Youi Htun Than was in Muse hospital for surgery on his abdomen and leg, then transferred to Lashio hospital for his head injury. Since Lashio hospital doesn't have the facilities for his head surgery, he was transferred again to Mandalay hospital on 26 August. Both of them did not get any assistance from the government, the government only



investigated them. Only their relatives and Ta'ang society helped with their hospital fee.

According to one source, the landmine that killed Nyi Naing Zar was planted by the TNLA. At that time, the TNLA were based in and around the Aom Lao village, Ho Nar, Kaung Wine, Man Sat, Nam Kham township and used landmines to prevent the government entering these areas. When we asked TNLA, they refuted this, saying they did not plant the mine. There was no independent investigation into who planted the mine along a civilian road.

There were other violations during this clash, including instances of forced labor and other landmine accidents. The Burmese LID (88) forced Mai Lum Ao (21) and Mai Lam Than Naing to serve as guide on 18 August 2014. During the fighting, Mai Lum Ao got serious injuries to the center and right side of his abdomen, the right side of his arm and his leg. He was hospitalized at Muse. "When Burmese commander entered the village head's house, the village head saw these two. Mai Lam Than Hlaing followed the Captain in the middle, and Lam Ao was in front as a guide. When shellfire exploded, Mai Lam Ao got injured, but Mai Lan Than Hlaing wasn't hit, so he tried to escape. Mai Lam Ao has serious injuries. The Burmese troops brought him to Mu Se hospital however his parents did not know about what happened to him," said his relatives. Government troops didn't provide health assistance for Mai Lum Ao. The only assistance he received was given by Ho Nar village, because the village head of that village had sent them to be a guide for Government troops.

### **Human rights violations Documented by Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT)**

Mr. Lahpai Yawhan's family had arrived at the Namhkam IDPs camp on 2014. Two days later, Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and Mr. Labang Baw La headed back to their houses in the Man Win area to retrieve belongings to bring back to the Namhkam IDPs camp. Upon reaching the Maw Swi Bridge, they were stopped by a group of Burmese government soldiers. Their bags were searched one by one. The soldiers found a photograph of Mr. Lahpai Yawhan in his bag. In this photo, Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and his two friends posed. Behind them in the photograph were two men wearing KIA uniforms that Mr. Labang Baw La did not know. Due to this photograph, Mr. Labang Baw La and Mr Lahpai Yawhan were then held by the soldiers. Threatening them with guns, the soldiers asked the two men if they were KIA soldiers, to which they replied they were only civilians and they did not know the two people wearing KIA uniforms in the photograph. However, the soldiers did not believe their words, and thinking they were KIA soldiers, took their other belongings contained in their bags. At this moment, people who know Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and Mr. Labang Baw La personally passed and witnessed the incident.

A few minutes later, the soldiers asked their Sergeant to join them, in order to show him the photograph. The Sergeant then informed the soldiers that the two men posed a problem for them, and thus Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and Mr. Labang Baw La must suffer an immediate punishment. Following the Sergeant's orders, the soldiers arrested the two men and ordered them to take their clothes off. They then proceeded to cover the men's eyes using their own clothes, and tie their hands behind their heads with a piece of rope. They were then ordered to lie face-down on the road.

An hour later, the two men were taken to a slope where they were tied. They were then interrogated again about the photograph and were asked again if they were KIA soldiers. Although Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and Mr. Labang Baw La reassured the soldiers that they were not KIA soldiers, the soldiers continued to distrust them, and declared that "Every Kachin family has at least one KIA soldier." Following this statement, the men were asked how many KIA soldiers formed part of their families, to which Mr. Lahpai Yawhan answered that his father was a KIA soldier. The soldiers continued to question him, and asked him for the current location of his father. He replied that his father had been killed



on the front line in 2012. The soldiers then ordered them to repeat that the soldiers had the power to kill them, and therefore the men were obliged to tell the truth. At this time, Mr. Lahpai Yawhan believed he would be killed and was therefore very afraid.

The two men were then called over by the Sergeant, and their ID cards and passports were checked and confiscated. The Sergeant ordered them to retrieve their ID cards and passports the next day, but in order to do so they would have to find their own means to learn where he lived as he would not provide them with this information.

The witnesses who passed by while they were being searched had informed the Pastor of Man Win Church of the incident. The pastor of Man Win church phoned the pastor of Namhkam area for support. The pastor of Namhkam IDPs camp then went to see the head of Maw Swi Bridge military base and requested they be released under the status of internal displaced persons. As a result, Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and Mr. Labang Baw La were finally released at approximately 4:00 pm.

It is important to note that although Mr. Labang Baw La was not in the possession of a KIA soldiers' photograph, the soldiers attacked him to the same extent as Mr. Lahpai Yawhan. Since the event of this violent episode, Mr. Lahpai Yawhan and Mr. Labang Baw La have not gone back to this road again.

## Conclusion

During this period from July through December 2014, the situation of human rights, peace negotiation, protection of human rights and political activism are unlikely to improve.

As we mentioned in the introduction session, 81 political activists remain in prison, with 78 farmers in jail for protesting confiscation of their land, and 203 more activists and protesters are awaiting trial. Negotiating a comprehensive Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) between the government and ethnic armed groups is at a deadlock after the 6<sup>th</sup> round of talks in September 2014. Moreover in the year 2014 alone, fighting occurred with 73 clashes in Kachin state (KIA and Myanmar army), 13 clashes in Karen state (KNU 3, DKBA 10), 3 clashes in Mon state (DKBA), 3 clashes in Rakhine state (RSO), 143 clashes in Shan state (TNLA 113, SSPP 17, RCSS 13), 1 clash in Taninthari region (KNU) and 1 clash in Bago region (KNU)<sup>11</sup>, as IC communities and the government and military. If the government and military want to demonstrate that they are trustworthy to transform the country and genuinely encourage national reconciliation then they should take these allegations seriously.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi also commented on the difficulties of Burma's democratic reforms, during the 25<sup>th</sup> Asean Summit in November 2014. At a press conference prior to the event she stated "In fact, I would like to challenge those who talk so much about the reform process – what significant reform steps have been taken within the last two years?"<sup>12</sup> Daw Aung San Suu Kyi posed this question, whilst voicing the widespread opinion that "This reform process started stalling early last year."<sup>13</sup>

In order to bring a degree of satisfaction to victims of human rights violations during the almost 70 year civil war, government and ethnic armed groups should include civil societies

<sup>11</sup> Those clashes were recorded from various media by Myanmar Peace Monitoring (MPM) team in 2014. Actual number of clashes between EAOs and government forces can be more than recorded numbers. SSPP claimed they had 25 clashes in October but MPM could only record 4 clashes from media. KIA also claimed that they had 15 clashes in April but MPM could only record 7 clashes.

<sup>12</sup> 2014, "Australian PM meets Aung San Suu Kyi", *Eleven Media*, 13 November. Available from: [http://www.elevenmyanmar.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=8084:australian-pm-meets-aung-san-suu-kyi&catid=44:national&Itemid=384](http://www.elevenmyanmar.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8084:australian-pm-meets-aung-san-suu-kyi&catid=44:national&Itemid=384)

<sup>13</sup> 2014, "Aung San Suu Kyi says Myanmar Reforms Stalling ahead of Barrack Obama Visit", *ABC*, 6 November. Available from: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-11-06/suu-kyi-says-myanmar-reforms-27stalling27/5870202>

in their discussions about the past and other issues related to HRVs. They must openly and meaningfully consult the victims and communities to understand the impact of these violations and what kind of remedy they seek.

Moreover, the military must cooperate with inquiries regarding recent incidents (including holding perpetrators accountable) and not use the legal system to intimidate victims and witnesses.



**Farmers protesting in Letpadaung Copper Mine (Photo - facebook.com)**

# Summary of Human Rights Violations Documented by ND-Burma from January to December 2014

The following chart described 210 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 regularly documented the human rights violations for six-month periodic reports, and a total of 103 cases of human right violations were documented in 2014 from January-July 2014. Despite the government changes and progress in Burma, ND-Burma's findings demonstrate that the government has been doing little to protect human rights in the country. Instead, the government is still using restrictive and oppressive laws to arrest human right defenders and the government still lacks accountability on human rights abuses both in the present and in the past violations.

## *Human Rights Violations Documented by ND-Burma: January – December 2014*

No.	HRVs Category	Number of Bulletins
1.	Arbitrary/illegal arrest/detention	6
2.	Confiscation/destruction of property	68
3.	Disappearance	3
4.	Forced Labour	12
5.	Forced Relocation	2
7.	Human Trafficking	5
8.	Killing	26
9.	Obstruction of freedom of expression/Assembly	3
10.	Obstruction of freedom of movement	4
11.	Other Sexual Violence	1
12.	Rape	9
13.	Use of Child Soldiers	8
14.	Torture	52
15.	Arbitrary Taxation	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>210</b>

## Appendix 1: ND-B Documented Human Rights Violation Category vs. Months [January – December 2014]

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	Arbitrary Taxation	Total
January		30		1	1		8	1	1		4	1	3	4	54
February	1		1	3		1	1		1				8	1	17
March	2			4		1	2					1		2	12
April		3					3						1	1	8
May															
June	1	3		1		3					1		2	1	12
July		6					2					6	8	1	23
Aug	1	10	1	2	1		5		1				23	1	45
Sept		7		1			1				4				13
Oct	1														1
Nov		7	1				2		1	1			7		19
Dec		2					2	2							6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>210</b>

## Appendix 2: Human Rights Violations by Categories Vs. State & Region: January – December 2014

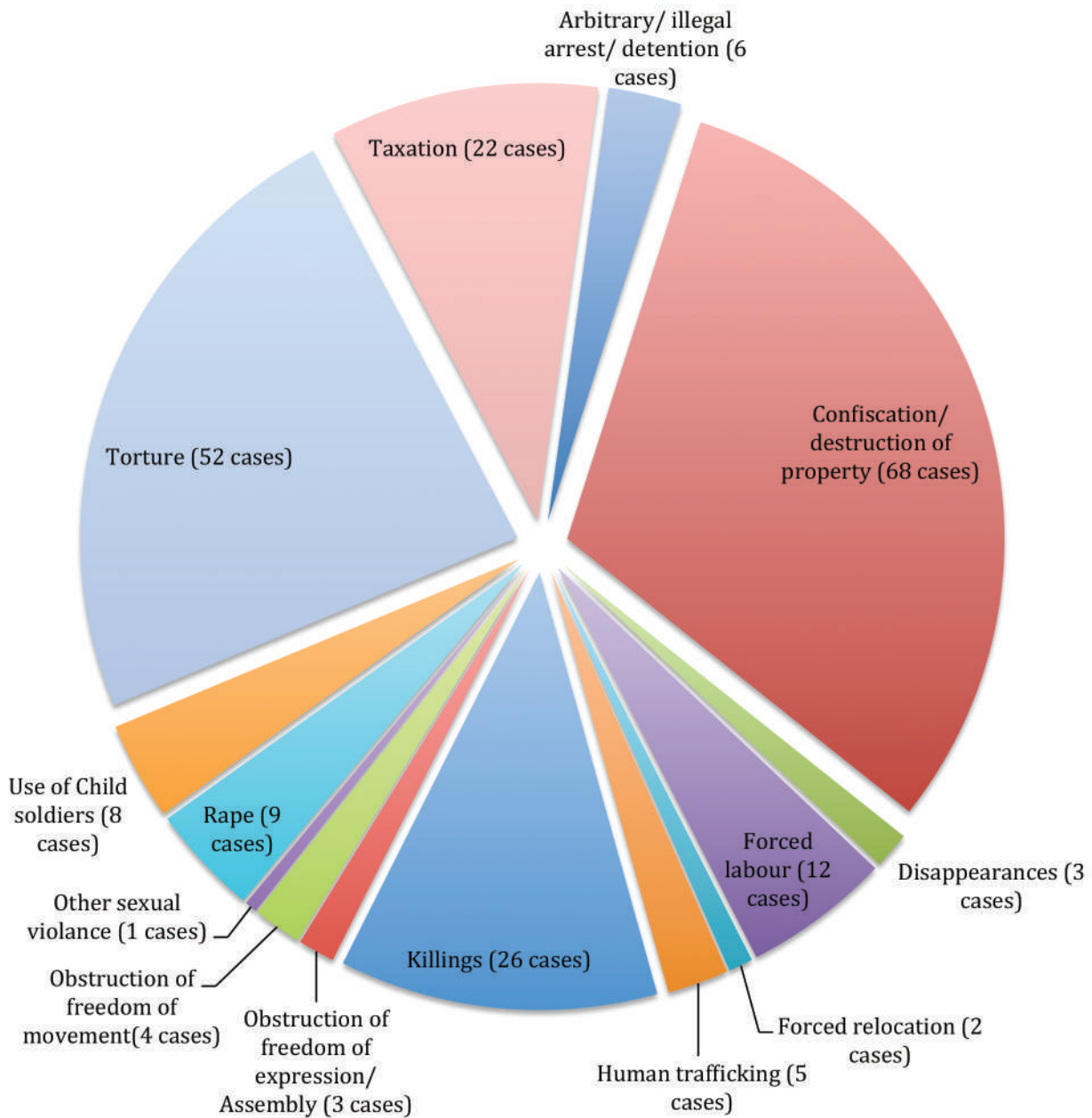
State & Region Vs. 16 Categories	Arbitrary/ illegal arrest/ detention	Confiscation/ destruction of property	Disappearances	Forced labour	Forced relocation	Human trafficking	Killings	Obstruction of freedom of expression/ Assembly	Obstruction of freedom of movement	Other sexual violence	Rape	Use of Child soldiers	Torture	Taxation	Total
Chin State	1													1	2
Irrawaddy Region		1				2						1	9		13
Kachin State		1	1	5	1	1	9		1		2	1	8		30
Karen State							2						2	1	5
Magway Region		1						1							2
Mandalay Region													3		3
Mon State	2	38					1	1	2		2	1	6	4	57
Pegu Region		1					1						4	1	7
Rakhine (Arakan) State		5													5
Rangoon (Yangon) Region		2				1		1				3	2		9
Sagaing Region												1			1
Shan State	3	12	2	5	1	1	12		1	1	5	1	16	3	63
Tenasserim Region		7		2			1						2	1	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>210</b>



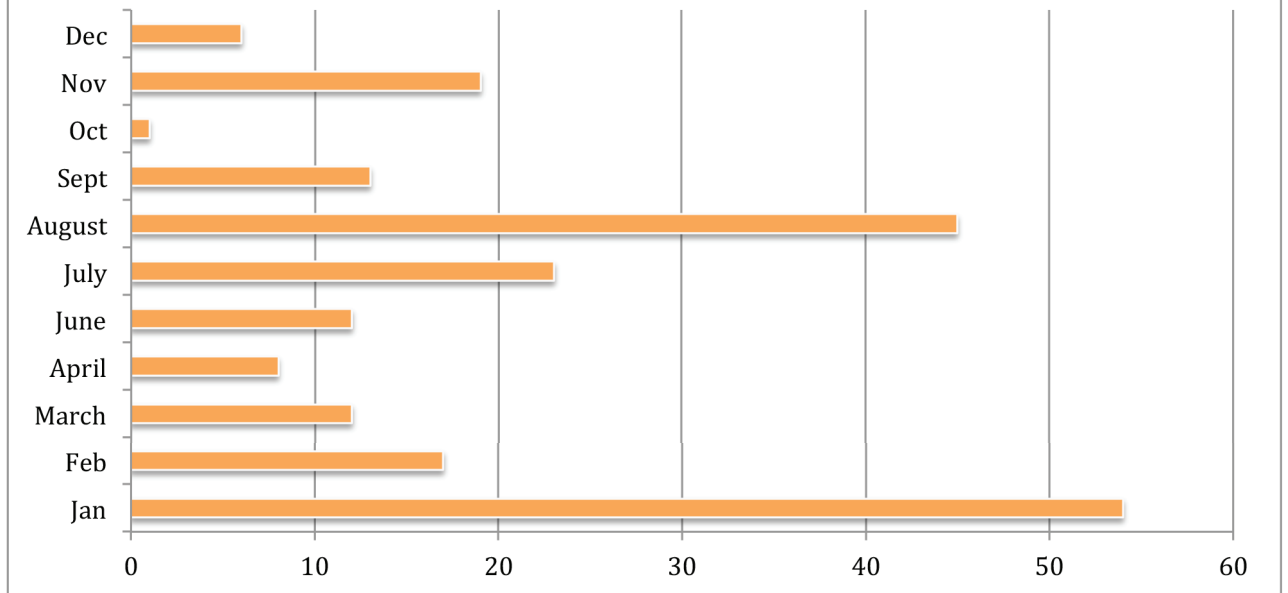
### Appendix 3: ND-B Documented State & Region vs Months January – December 2014

State & Region Vs. 16 Categories	Chin State	Irrawaddy Region	Kachin State	Karen State	Magway Region	Mandalay Region	Mon State	Pegu Region	Rakhine (Arakan) State	Rangoon (Yangon) Region	Sagaing Region	Shan State	Tenasserim Region	Total
January			9				34					5	6	54
February												17		17
March			5	1				1				5		12
April												8		8
June		3					5	1		1			2	12
July	1	3	6				2		5	5	1			23
Aug		7	7	1		3	4	2				20	1	45
Sept			1				6					5	1	13
Oct	1													1
Nov			2	2	1		6	3		1		3	1	19
Dec				1	1					2			2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>210</b>

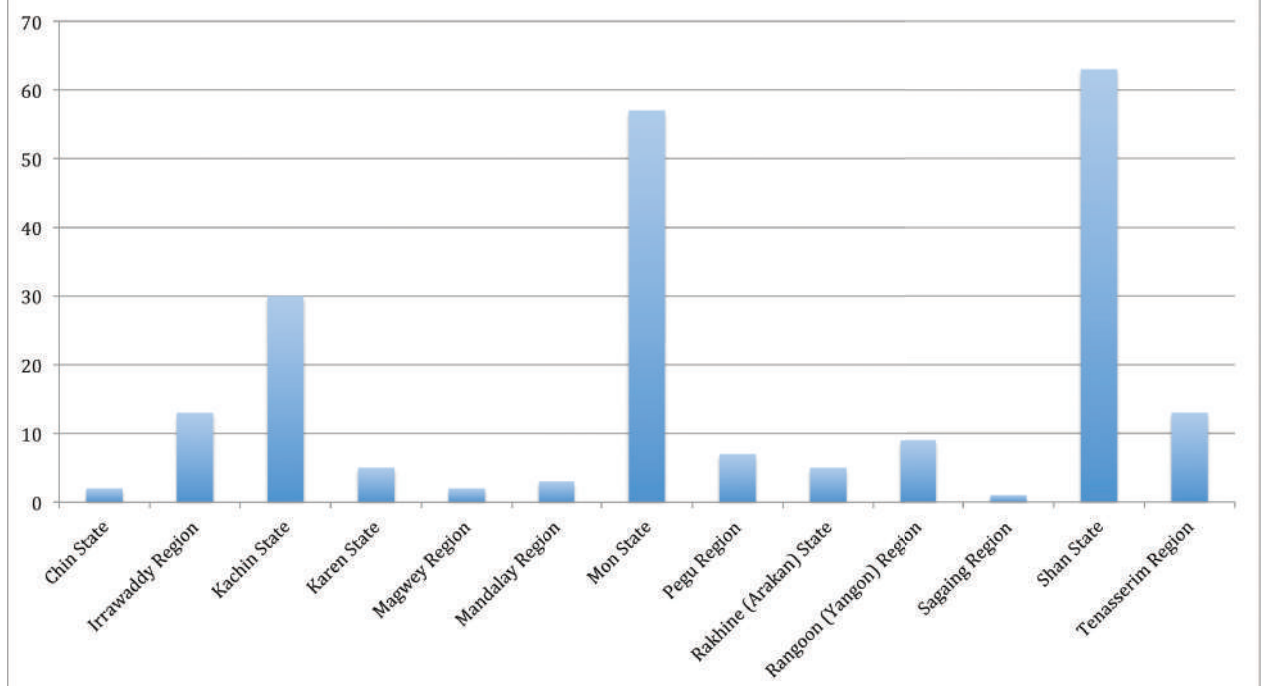
## Human Rights Violations by category (January - December, 2014)



## Number of Human Rights violations documented by Month (Jan - Dec 2014)



## Human Rights Violations by Categories Vs. State & Region: January - December 2014







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