

**UN CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

ANNEXES

TO

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF BURMA

SHADOW REPORT ON BURMA

FOR THE 64TH SESSION OF

**THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**



July 2016

ANNEXES

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Annex 1 Article 5- Stereotyping & Customary Practices

1. Harmful Practices

Issue	Ethnic group	Practice
Customary Practices around Menstruation	Karenni/ Kayah	<p>Karenni communities who practice the Hgay-toe-boe Buddhist tradition have a set of restrictive “do and don’t” practices for menstruating women. This is the practice that has existed for many generations and violations cause loss of self-confidence, discrimination and blame from the community.</p> <p>When menstruating, Karenni women are not allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer flowers to the Buddha’s shrine, • offer meals • sit in the front in the monastery • cook rice wine (because it is believed that the wine would turn bitter or sour) • participate in the Hgay-toe-boe festival • Violations are believed to result in bad omens. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Karenni National Women’s Organisation (KNWO)</i></p>
	Palaung	<p>When menstruating, Palaung women are prohibited from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offering flowers and food to Buddha • offering food to monks • praying <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Palaung Women’s Organisation (PWO)</i></p>
Pregnancy out of marriage/wedlock	Palaung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women required to hold a village cleaning ceremony, fined, driven out of the village and/or disowned by her family. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Palaung Women’s Organisation (PWO)</i></p>
	Pa-O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are forced to marry another man <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Pa-O Women’s Union (PWU)</i></p>
	Rakhaing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are driven out of the village. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Rakhaing Women’s Union (RWU)</i></p>
	Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Shan State: women are driven out of the village and required to lift a very heavy rock if they want to be allowed back in • Other parts of Shan state: women are driven out of the village and can only re-enter the village after the baby is born. Must ask forgiveness from elders and cut and clean grass in the village monastery compounds. • When deaf women become pregnant, they have been known to be forced to get an abortion. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Shan Women’s Action Network (SWAN)</i></p>
Dowry System	Dawei	<p>In four townships of Tanintharyi Region (Tavoy/Dawei, Laung Lon, Thayetchaung and Yebyu townships)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dowry system in place for marriage with most dowries

		<p>ranging from 5 to 15 million Kyat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A higher dowry is fetched for women from wealthy families, property owners, university graduates, government civil servants or teachers • Perception of wedded women as “property” that is “bought” for a dowry. As a result women have little say in who they marry and there is a perception that the man can do anything he wants to his wife including domestic violence. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Tavoyan Women’s Union (TWU)</i></p>
	Kuki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Kuki tradition, dowry is given in the form of cash or mythun (a kind of cattle) • If a man’s wife refuses to have sex with him because she is sick, a common attitude is “I bought you with money. You have to let me have sex or do anything to you whenever and wherever I want”. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Kuki Women’s Human Rights Organisation (KWHRO)</i></p>
New mothers	Karen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three days after they gave birth, new mothers are required to go back to their birth place/house and wash their hair. • They believe that doing so will prevent the birth from affecting the holiness of men in the house. • When a new mother visits other people’s houses, she is also required to conduct a ceremony to clean the house. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Karen Women’s Organisation (KWO)</i></p>
Giving Birth to Twin	Pa-O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a woman gives birth to a triplet or quadruplet, they are not allowed to eat from a plate, they can only eat in leaves instead. • They believed that only animals give birth to three, four children at a time, and triplets/quadruplets are considered “un-humanlike” <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Pa-O Women’s Union (PWU)</i></p>
Women’s Leadership	Kuki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in Kuki communities are prohibited from taking leadership positions in village/community affairs (For example, women are not allowed to be the leaders of village administrative body, cultural leaders, etc). • In terms of religion, there are a lot more rules or restriction for women who want to become reverends. Although male reverends are allowed to get married, female reverends are not allowed to get married. If they do, they will be removed from their position. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Kuki Women’s Human Rights Organisation (KWHRO)</i></p>

2. Women as Head of Household

<p>In Burma, most women's identification cards state their occupation only as "dependent" even if the card holder is employed, for example as a teacher. If the individual does not make a specific request, the authority will only write down her occupation as "dependent".</p>	
Shan	<p>A Shan woman who was a single mother of two has her own job supporting herself and her children. Around 2011-2012, she went to get a new ID card at an immigration office in Southern Shan State. She also applied for a new house registration for her family. Rationally, she should be named the head of household since she has no husband. However, the immigration officer did not let her name use as a head of household, but put her father's name instead and registered her as "dependent".</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Burmese Women's Union (BWU)</i></p>
Lahu	<p>A Lahu woman in her late 30s was separated from her husband when her son was one year old. She has got a job herself, and raised her son alone. Now the son is 13 years old. In October 2015, she went to the Keng Tong Immigration Office to remove her name from her parents' house registration and apply for a new house registration for herself. However, the Immigration Officer told her that she was not able to do it because she was a woman and a dependent with no head of household. Because she has no husband, she must continue to be registered under her parents' house registration as "dependent".</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Lahu Women's Organisation (LWO)</i></p>
Dawei	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>This picture shows a house registration in which all women were registered as "dependents" even though they have made a living on their own for 6 years since their father passed away.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Source: Tavoyan Women's Union (TWU))</i></p> </div> </div>

Annex 2 Article 6: Case Studies of Trafficking

<i>Trafficked into forced marriage in Fujian¹</i>	
“If I did not want to get married, they will force me to stay with the dogs”	
Date trafficking incident occurred: 2013	Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the death of her mother, migrated with her father from Myitkyina, Kachin State, Burma to Yin Jiang, China • Victim earned low pay in China- 1,500 Yuan per month • Victim was befriended by 2 Kachin women who promised work for 3,000 Chinese Yuan a month in another province • Victim did not tell family as was worried they would not give her permission to go • Victim was subsequently trafficked to Tikut, Fujian, confined to a house and forced to marry a Chinese man • Victim was forced to work without pay at the farm of her captors • After 3 months, victim was able to access a phone and called the police. • Victim was imprisoned for 3 months then sent to the Muse District Shelter for Trafficking, from where she was picked up by the Muse Kachin Baptist church
Location of Trafficking Incident: Yin Jiang, China	
Destination trafficked to: Tikhut, Fujian, China	
Persons Trafficked: Myitkyina, Kachin woman; Age- unknown	
Perpetrator: Two Kachin women	
Key influencing factors: Financial insecurity, migration of Kachin community to China to find work	

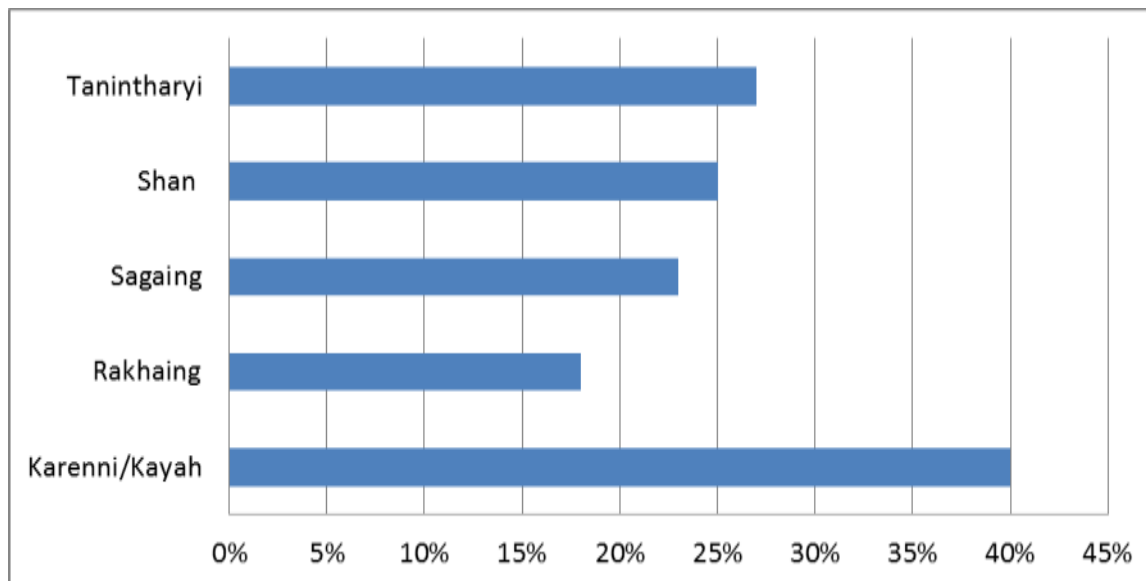
<i>Trafficked from Laiza²</i>	
“The Chinese people gave me food to eat and locked me in a room. One night, a Chinese man came into the room to sleep with me. ”	
Date trafficking incident occurred: 2012	Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim’s father passed away and victim had no income in her home village close to Myitkyina • Victim went to Laiza, Kachin State, Burma with a friend in January 2012 to find work, but was unable to find stable income due to ongoing fighting • Victim became friend with a woman called “L”, who promised work in China in Ga Du, China • Victim traveled with 5 other Burmese women but was taken to Yin Jiang, instead of Ga Du, where they were picked up by 2 Chinese women and locked in a hotel room • Victim was able to secretly call “G”, a friend in Laiza, who
Location of Trafficking Incident: Laiza, Kachin State, Burma	
Destination trafficked to: A village outside of Kunming, Yunnan, China	

<p>Persons Trafficked: A young Kachin woman (anonymous) and 5 other Burmese women from Mogaung and Monyin; Age- unknown</p>	<p>reported her situation to the Kachin Women’s Association (KWA) office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 2 weeks, victim was transported to Ruili then Kunming and separated from the other women. • Victim was sold to a family of 6 for 6,000 Yuan and taken to a village 2 days from Kunming, Yunnan Province in China • After some months, victim eventually escaped and hid in a cemetery, and with the help of a Chinese lady called her friend “G” and the police • Was held in detention by police for 3 months, after which she was sent to a government office in Ruili, and given a border pass and 60 Chinese Yuan to return home
<p>Perpetrator: A woman in Laiza identified as “L”</p>	
<p>Key influencing factors: Financial instability, migration for work, ongoing conflict</p>	

<p><i>Trafficked to Wan Tain, China³</i></p> <p>“I heard news from the village that Lway EE didn’t go to work in the charcoal business but that she went to work in another place. Moreover, I heard more news that she has disappeared.. ”</p> <p>– a villager, Northern Shan State, Burma</p>	
<p>Date trafficking incident occurred: 4th September 2009</p>	<p>Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On September 4, 2009, the perpetrators asked the victim to come work for them in Mine Baw Township making charcoal, promising her half the profits • When they arrived, the male and female perpetrator separately made excuses to leave, leaving the victim with an old Chinese man • The pair claimed the Chinese man was their business partner, but it was later reported that they had sold the victim to the man for 25,000 Yuan • When the perpetrators returned to their village, the village chairman called them and asked them what had happened to the victim • They repeatedly denied that they had deceived and trafficked the victim. However, when they were told that evidence could be obtained, they admitted their guilt and the village chairman ordered them to pay 170,000 Kyat (170 USD) in compensation
<p>Location of Trafficking Incident: Namkham Township, Northern Shan State</p>	
<p>Destination trafficked to: Wan Tain, China</p>	
<p>Persons Trafficked: Lway EE, Palaung female, 29 years old</p>	
<p>Perpetrator: 44 years old female: Lway FF and 42 years old male Mai B</p>	
<p>Key influencing factors: Financial instability, migration for work, ongoing conflict</p>	

Annex 3 Article 10: Education

Women Literacy Rates in WLB Surveyed Ethnic Areas⁴



The Hidden Costs of Education in WLB Surveyed Ethnic Areas (Kyat)

State/ Region	Primary Level				Secondary Level				High school Level				Areas Surveyed
	Minimum		Maximum		Minimum		Maximum		Minimum		Maximum		
	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	
Karenni/ Kayah State	60,000	52.17	200,000	173.9	400,000	347.83	900,000	782.61	700,000	608.70	1,000,000	869.57	9 villages in 3 townships: Demawso, Loikaw & Pin Laung
Shan State	50,000	43.48	100,000	87.0	50,000	43.48	1,000,000	869.57	200,000	173.91	2,000,000	1,739.13	9 villages in Phe Khon Township, Southern Shan State; 5 villages in Mong Lon & Mong Ngwt, Northern Shan State; 6 villages in Keng Tung and Tachilek in

													Eastern Shan State
Rakhaing State	700,000	608.70	100,0000	869.6	900,000	782.61	1,500,000	1,304.35	1,500,000	1304.35	2,500,000	2,173.91	9 villages in 6 townships: Ann, Kyauk Phru, Myabon, Minbya, Pauk Taw, Sittwe
Sagaing Region	30,000	26.09	60,000	52.2	300,000	260.87	2,000,000	1,739.13	1,000,000	869.57	2,000,000	1,739.13	11 wards in Homalin & 5 villages in Leshi, and 5 wards in Hkhamti
Tanintharyi Region	50,000	43.48	600,000	521.7	120,000	104.35	1,000,000	869.57	1,000,000	869.57	2,500,000	2,173.91	18 villages in 3 townships: Laung Lon, Dawei & Tha Yet Chaung

School attendance for persons aged five and over living in conventional households- Union Wide⁵

	Total (5 years and above)	Age Groups in years				
		5 - 9	10 - 13	14 -15	16 - 20	21 and above
UNION	43,517,147	4,724,561	3,907,608	1,850,492	4,313,615	28,720,871
Never Attended	5,605,333	20.3%	4.5%	5.3%	6.7%	14.2%
Previously Attended	29,450,337	8.5%	19.3%	44.2%	71.5%	84.9%
Currently attending	8,461,477	71.2%	76.2%	50.5%	21.8%	0.9%

Drop-out rate and Literacy rate in WLB Surveyed Ethnic Areas

State/ Region	Drop –out rate		Literacy rate
	Primary to Secondary	Secondary to High school	
Karenni/ Kayah State	18%	83%	40%
Rakhaing State	27%	62%	18%
Sagaing Region	10%	37%	23%
Shan State	20%	85%	25%
Tanintharyi Region	68%	37%	27%

Note: *Average income of household in ethnic areas is less than \$100 per month.*

Annex 4 Article 12: Health

The Cost of Childbirth in WLB Surveyed Ethnic Areas ⁶

State/ Region	At home by Traditional Birth Attendant				Government hospital								Areas Surveyed
	Minimum		Maximum		Natural Birth				C-Section				
	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	Kyat	U\$	
Karenni/ Kayah State	50,000	43.48	70,000	60.86	200,000	173.91	300,000	260.87	300,000	260.87	450,000	390.29	Karenni/ Kayah State: Survey in 11 villages in Demawso, Loikaw and Pruso Township
Shan State	20,000	17.39	30,000	26.09	100,000	87.0	300,000	260.87	200,000	173.91	400,000	347.83	Shan State: Survey in Nam Hsan, Man Tong, Nam Kham, Kyaunkme & Lashio, Northern Shan State
Rakhaing State	30,000	26.09	50,000	43.48	150,000-	13.4	180,000	156.11	350,000	303.56	700,000	608.7	Rakhaing State: Survey in 9 areas in 6 townships in Ann, Kyauk Phru, Myabon, Minbya, Pauk Taw, Sittwe)
Sagaing Region	55,000	47.7	100,000	87.0	150,000-	130.4	300,000	260.87	300,000	260.87	600,000	522.00	Sagaing Region: Survey in 11 wards in Homalin & 7 villages in Leshi, and 5 wards in Hkhamti
Tanintharyi Region	25,000	21.68	60,000	52.2	150,000-	130.4	300,000	260.87	250,000	216.83	500,000	434.6	Tanintharyi Region: Survey in 10 villages in Laung Lon Township

Annex 5 Article 12: Health - Reports from the Field

1. Community Health Workers

Karen State

In Karen State, there are government sponsored clinics, but these clinics have neither staff nor medicines and are almost always closed. In lieu of accessible health care, villagers have appointed health workers to serve the needs of the community. Although they have not attended any government training or hold state sponsored certifications, these health workers receive training and certifications from other private institutions. However, they are not considered government civil servants, there are a lot of limitations in their work.

(Source: Karen Women's Organisation)

Kachin State

In Kachin State, children and mothers in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps suffer from anemia, frequent stomach aches, chronic coughing and malnutrition. Anemia in mothers is common due to frequent pregnancy, and mothers have higher rates of illness due to the added pressures of taking care of the family. Rates of maternal mortality are high.

In lieu of government services, The Kachin Women's Associate in Thailand (KWAT) has a team of community health workers dispatched to the community. These health workers delivered 61 children in 2013, 103 children in 2014 and 119 children in 2015, respectively. During this time, there have been no reports of any casualties from childbirth in the camps in which the KWAT has been attending to births.

(Source: Kachin Women's Association Network, Thailand)

2. Government Health System

IDP/ Refugee camps in Shan State

In Shan State, government health workers are present but provide untimely service and lack accountability to their patients. Community-based organizations like the Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN) provide basic health education and healthcare to the villagers.

During the fighting between Government army and Shan State Army (North), Government's health workers have not only failed to provide health care service to refugees in Mung Hsu area but have also prohibited SWAN's health workers from providing any service.

In one case the government appointed midwife stationed in Hai Pa village ran away during the fighting. She came back to the village only after the fighting stopped. Then she took all the medicines that people donated for refugees to the government clinic in the village.

(Source: Shan Women's Action Network)

Tanintharyi Region

Most pregnant women do not want give birth in the hospital because of difficulties in transportation and high cost. They are also often mistreated and disrespected by health workers at the hospitals.

Ma Tin Su, a government health worker and village tract hospital administrator based in Tha-yet-chaung Township, Tavoy/Dawei District, Tanintharyi region was responsible for ten villages and always told people under her care to give birth at the hospital in the township.

Believing in the health worker's words, a pregnant lady from one of the villages prepared to give birth in the hospital. One day she started having contractions. As she had experienced an earlier false alarm, she thought it was just like last time and did not say anything to her people who are taking care of her until the baby head started to appear passed her cervix. Because of emergency, the people became so worried and called a local auxiliary midwife, Ma Myint Kyu, for the delivery. Ma Myint Kyu delivered the baby, and continued to take good care of the mother and the baby three more days.

On the third day, Ma Myint Kyu received a summon telling her that the village tract hospital administrator, Ma Tin Su reported her for delivering a baby without a license. The new mother has since been treated badly at the village hospital by Ma Tin Su for not calling her for the delivery since. (Source: Tavoyan Women's Union)

Sagaing Region

Due to hospital inaccessibility, 90% of married women from Homalin and Leshi townships, in the upper part of Sagaing Region did not give birth in the hospital. They gave birth with community midwives and did not receive any stitches for tears.

Consequently, many of them have suffered complications. With little health education available, many people are not aware that they are suffering from these conditions until informed. (Source: the Kuki Women's Human Rights Organisation. Information is based on the organization's survey in 11 wards in Homalin, and 5 villages in Leshi from November 2015 to February 2016)

3. Awareness of Reproductive Health

2015 Survey by Adolescent Reproductive Health Zone (ARHZ)

Survey areas:	Mong Hsu, LaiKha, and Keng Tong, Mong Phyat, Mong Pyin and Tachilek Townships in Shan State + Demawso, Loikaw, Pruso Townships in Karenni/ Kayah State
Ethnicity:	Lahu, Ahka, Wa, Shan, Karenni/Kayah and Kachin
Number of respondents:	300 respondents
Age range:	14 to 30 years old
Findings:	
10 %	Have a basic understanding about reproductive health
20%	Are aware of the concept of family planning & how it applied to their lives
10%	Know how to protect themselves from STDs and STIs
less than 10%	Know how to handle an unexpected pregnancy
10%	Know how and where to get service and information of reproductive health
20%.	Understanding HIV/AIDS
30%	Know where to go and what to do if they are at risk of reproductive health complications
Attitudes: Most adolescents see reproductive health as a concern only for married people	

Note: ARHZ is a youth network formed in 2006 with 6 organizations including MAP Foundation & Shan Youth Power

Annex 6 Article 14: Rural Women

Drug Problems

Drugs are a very serious problem in Burma due to lack of government action. WLB sees this as a deliberate strategy to weaken and eventually wipe out ethnic people across Burma. Production of opium, heroin and different varieties of methamphetamines are increasing and illicit drugs are easily accessible and cheap.

Military involvement

- Local militias rely on the profits from the production and selling of drugs to finance their operations. Government turns a blind eyes to the local ethnic militias' **serious involvement** in drug productions and trade.
- Government military officials in the area are in the pocket of the drug lords, taking bribes in exchange for protection. Consequently high ranking drug lords are never arrested, only low level drug traffickers.

Source: Labu Women's organization (LWO)

Impact on women

- Women and children carry much of the burden of the impact of illicit drugs as men are most likely to be drug users in the community.
- Due to their husband's drug use, married women of drug users are commonly left with all the burdens of raising a family, including income generation, household work and childcare;
 - In the family of drug addicted, there are increased rates of violence and instability and increased hardship for the family as they tend to become impoverished, with husbands stealing women's earnings as money for drug use.

Source: Palaung Women's Organization (PWO) and the Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN)

Influx of Foreign Investors Lead to a Lack of Accountability

The increase in foreign investment and large scale development/infrastructure projects has led to an influx of foreigners with no ties to the community and little accountability to the local people. This has led to an increase in gender-related violence and an erosion of women's security in these areas.

In Kachin State, in 2011, security guards from Asia World Company (a company with ties to the regime involved in construction of the Myitsone Dam) raped a young girl who was opening a small shop near where the construction was going on for the Myitsone Dam.

In Tavoy/Dawei, a 13 year old girl was raped by a 40 year old man who had come to Tavoy/Dawei for investment projects. The man raped her after visiting her house often before the incident, grooming her with snacks, beauty products and pocket money.

It is also not uncommon for men working on these projects to "trick" a woman into living with them outside of wedlock, promising marriage and support- only to leave at the end of the project.

In one such instance, three construction workers from Thailand working on road construction as part of the special economic zone in Thabyuchaung village, Tavoy/Dawei Township lived with a single woman, a widow and a divorced woman respectively, promising to marry and take care of them. They left at the end of the

project. One of the women was left behind with a child and no means of support. *Source: Tavoyan Women's Union (TWU), and Kachin Women's Association, Thailand (KWAT)*

Land Ownership Rights

In rural areas and across Burma, it is extremely rare for women's names to appear on official land title documents. Among the 60 women interviewed by the Tavoyan Women's Union (TWU), only two women have their name on the land title.

One example is a widow, Daw Mya Yee whose husband passed away 15 years ago. She has been working on the land and trying to apply for land ownership at the Department of Land Registry. Up to this date her application has been refused and the registration still states that her husband U Khin Shwe is the owner as shown in the picture.

Lack of control of land impacts women's access to rights including financial and material security, and significantly obstructs access to financial assets, including credit and savings.



Source: Tavoyan Women's Union

No Women's Voices in Rural Development Planning

In March 2016, KWHRO conducted a survey amongst women in their catchment area on the benefit of rural development in their lives. Generally the development projects in their area benefit villagers, but women are not able to play the active role nor have space to raise their concerns.

The example can be seen in recent consultations for a planned Community Driven Development (CDD) program to be implemented in five townships of Sagaing Region by UNDP from 2016-2020. The two women who attended the first meeting to discuss the implementation of this program were not invited by the men to join the conversation. They had to listen to the conversation from the kitchen. As of the UNDP's requirement, these two women were selected to serve in the village committee.

Source: Kuki Women's Human Rights Organisation (KWHRO)

Annex 7 GR 19: Sexual Violence Cases by Non-State Actors Reported to WLB members and Women Against Violence Team (2014- April 2016) - Summary

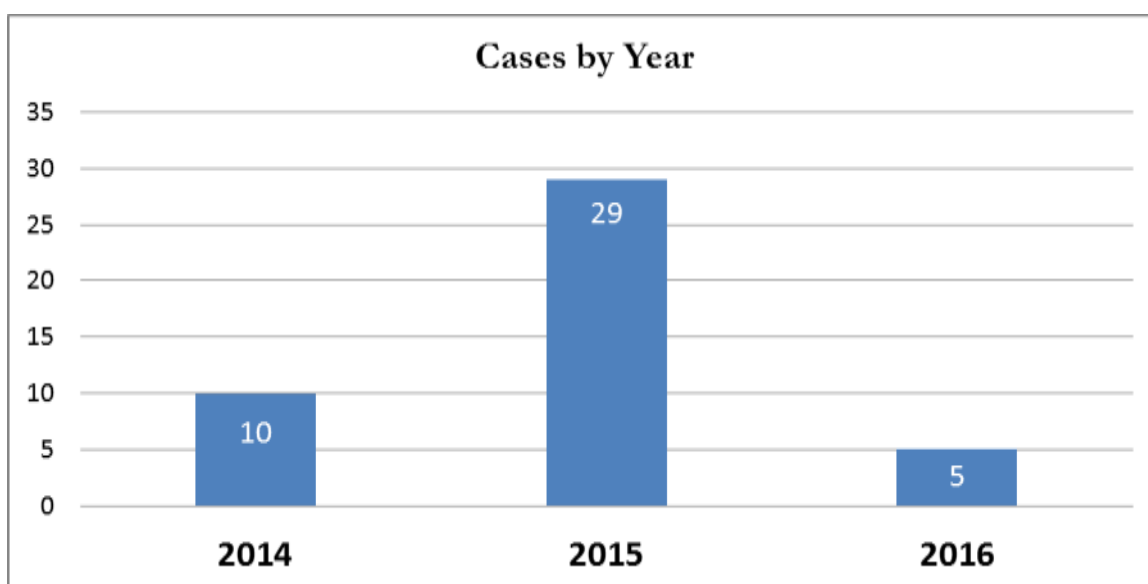
Number of cases: **44**

Number of victims: **53**

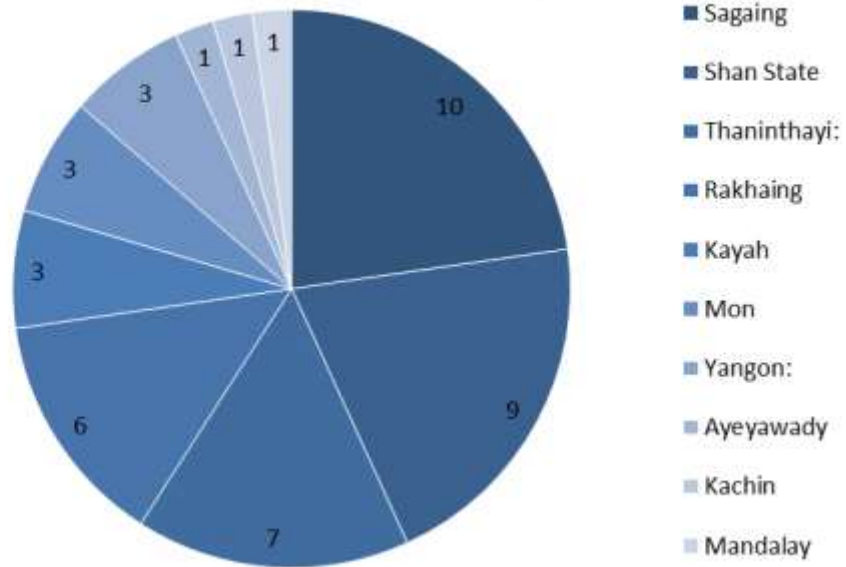
Number of cases involving minors (girls younger than 18): **18**

Number of cases involving woman with a disability/mental illness: **5**

Number of cases leading to death: **5**



Case by State and Region



**Annex 8 GR 19: Sexual Violence Cases by Non-State Actors
(2014 - April 2016) - Detailed cases**

Case No.	No. of Women /Girls	Date	Age	Location	Perpetrator Details	Incident Details	Type	Legal Action/Community Action/Monetary Compensation	Link
1	1	10-Apr-14	Unknown	Takyattaw village, Laung Lon Township, Dawei	A man from her village	Woman was raped. She informed TWU 5 months after the incident	Rape	No action. The village administrator, police and the relatives of the perpetrator sued her back.	TWU
2	1	2-May-14	32	A village in Ramree Town, Kyauk Phru Township, Rakhaing State	Four men from construction site	Four men raped a dumb woman (who can't speak)	Rape	All 4 perpetrators were arrested. Out of 4, one committed suicide in the jail. All perpetrators were found guilty and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment under Penal Code.376 in Kyauk Phru on 9 November, 2014.	RWU
3	2	1-Jun-14	Unknown	Kyaung Gong Village (Ayeyarwaddy Region)	2 men: her neighbour and house owner	2 sisters have no relatives and are surviving on their own. They were abused by 2 men. One sister was mentally ill and died after the incident. The house owner came to the funeral and destroyed the ceremony and asked her to leave his house.	Attempted rape	A complaint was made to NLD local quarter level and case was solved.	BWU
4	1	4-Jun-14	11	Kalein-Aung Sub-Township, Ye Byu Township, Tanintharyi Region	Raped and murdered by unknown	The child did not get back home from school on the evening of 4 June 2014. Then the child was found dead in a hole with her school bag, umbrella, and shoes beside her. Her shirt was ripped off and her head smashed by a stone.	Murder	Police from Kalein-Aung Village investigated but did not find the culprit	WCRP

5	1	1-Aug-14	11	Aung Tha Pye village, Demawso, Karenni/ Kayah State	Her teacher's husband	11 year old girl was raped by her teacher's husband at her teacher's house while she was taking a special evening class. On that evening, the teacher asked all the children to study, and went out. Then, the husband asked all the children except the girl buy snacks. When all the children left, he took the girl to the room, put his fingers inside the girl and raped her.	Rape	The girl's mother informed the incident to the police but the perpetrator was hiding in the military camp where his brother-in-law was stationed. The police were not allowed to go into the military camp to find the culprit.	KNWO
6	1	1-Oct-14	Under 18	Shwe Pyithar Township, Yangon/Rangoon Region	Her boyfriend	The couple was living together in an apartment. When she got pregnant, her boyfriend told her to have abortion and later he disappeared.	Cheating to have sex	First, the girl made a complaint to the local Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation, who talked to the man's parents. They wanted to give her compensation of 500,000 Kyat . She refused to accept the compensation because she only wanted the man to take the responsibility. She has sued the man, and now the case is in progress at the Court in North Shwepyithar Township, Yangon Region	BWU
7	1	2014	21	Ward No. 7, Aye Thar Ya, Taunggyi, Southern Shan State	Her boyfriend	She was tricked to have sex with a promise to get married from 2014	Cheating to have sex	She informed this to SWAN in May 2015. But she still didn't know what to do or whether she wants to press the charges against her boyfriend.	SWAN

8	1	6 Nov 2014	17	Shwe Phyu Guest House, Meikthilar, Mandalay Region	Her employer	<p>She was raped and the perpetrator promised he would marry her</p> <p>She stayed with him for 3 months. When she became pregnant, he drugged her, causing her unborn child to</p>	Rape and cheating to live together	<p>First, the survival made a complaint to local Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation, but they told her that they did not handle such cases. So she informed Chan Mae Tharzi police</p>	SWAN
						<p>be aborted without her consent. Afterward, he told her to go home, promising he would marry her within 2 months. However he never came, and called to tell her he could not marry her as he was already married. He promised that he would pay her 40 Million Kyat compensation, however did not follow what he promised.</p>		<p>station. A Shan MP also helped her to contact the Shan Minister in Mandalay. On 21 May 2015, the compensation for sexual assault was settled only with the amount of 6.5 million Kyat in Mandalay. She was forced to accept it because she was beaten up by the man's father-in-law's family and needed money to sue them at Muse Court. (Details in barriers for justice in ANNEX 6)</p>	
9	1	1-Dec-14	11	Paing Nae Taw village, Laung Lon Township, Tanintharyi Region	A cousin's husband	Woman was raped by her cousin's husband	Rape	The perpetrator was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for rape, and also got another 3 years' imprisonment for raping a school girl	TWU
10	1	5-Jan-15	20	Kyauk Pone Village, Laung Lon Township, Dawei, Tanintharyi Region	A man from the village	The parents found out and informed the police. The police officer tried to negotiate with 1 million Kyat for compensation but the parents asked for 3 Million Kyat.	TWU		

						The parents did not get 3 Million and did not feel satisfied with the police officer's decision. The parents continued the case at the court to charge him. But the perpetrator ran away from the village. The police have issued a warrant, and the Dawei Lawyer group is helping with the case.			
11	1	25-Jan-15	Unknown	Shwepyithar Township, Yangon/Rangoon	Her neighbour	Attempted rape	Attempted rape	A complaint was made to the elder/community leader and to the police station in Insein Township. The case is now going in progress	BWU
12	1	1-Jan-15	18	Wet Yu village, Ta Mu Township, Sagaing Region	A man in the village	A mentally ill woman was raped	Rape	The incident was informed to the village chair person, and she received 300,000 Kyat as a compensation.	KWHRO
13	1	1-Feb-15	10	Htoe Mar village, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region	The aunt's husband	First she was sexual harassed and finally raped by her aunt's husband at their house.	Rape	The girl's aunt pressed charges against the man in court, and he was punished.	WRWAB
14	3	7-Apr-15	52, 15 and 13	Own Ta Bin quarter, Sittwe, Rakhaing State	A Karate trainer/ man from the same quarter	Attempted to rape 2 girls. Then he threatened the grandmother with a knife and raped her.	Attempted rape	A court case was opened in Sittwe. In May 2016, the court sentenced the man to 5 years in prison. RWU feels that the punishment was not severe enough, so they are planning to try again at the District level court.	RWU
15	1	3 May 2015	22	Tee Village, Lai Kha Township, Southern Shan State	A villager	She was on the way to the farm when she was robbed and raped by a man. She was so shocked and ashamed that she tried to commit suicide in the stream. The villagers	Rape and robbery	The parent informed the local Militia No. 758. The militia asked questions to all 53 males in the village, but didn't find out.	SWAN

						found her and brought her back to the village. Too traumatized to tell who the perpetrator was.			
16	1	18-May-15	8	Taung Min Pyaung Village, Laung Lon, Dawei, Tanintharyi Region	The employer of the girl's family	Employer of a girl's family raped their 8 year old daughter	Rape	The girl's family informed TWU and then TWU helped open the case in the Maung Ma Kan's Police Station under Penal Code 376. First, the man tried to settle the case by giving 200,000 Kyat to the girl's family through the assistant to the head of village but her mother refused to accept the compensation. Now the perpetrator has ran away from the village and the police have issued a warrant for him. After a year, the perpetrator came back and turned himself in to the police. TWU is following up with the case and the girl' family has sued him again in May 2016. Now the court case is in progress.	TWU
17	4	1-Jun-15	31, 22, 19, 17	Quarter No. 15, Ba Yint Naung , Yout Chaung Village, Mrauk Oo, Rakhaing State	Top restaurant owner	The restaurant owner recruited workers to work at his restaurant. When the women started to work, he forced them to sign to work there 3 months. They were then forced to do sex entertainment at KTV shop in Kyauk Phru Township. But after 3 months, the restaurant owner kept their ID cards,	Forced labour	The women escaped and informed to the Kyauk Phru's Police Station. RWU members went to safe them and made an arrangement for them to go back home safely.	RWU

						and did not pay their salaries to keep them from escaping.			
18	2	1-Jun-15	12 year old daughter and her mother	Aung Minglar Village, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region	The girl's step father	A man wanted to have sex with his wife's daughter but the wife did not allow it. The husband sometimes hurt the wife with the tip of a knife and sometimes hit her head against the house floor etc. During the latest attack, she got injured in the head and was hospitalised.	Domestic Violence	The wife informed the village administrator but no one took action against him. At last, she could not stand the violence anymore and left her husband to save herself.	WRWAB
19	1	1-Jul-15	22	Jone Lang Village, Ye Township, Mon State	A man	A deaf girl was raped by a man on the farm. She had been raped twice before this incident when she was 16. One was a military man and another was her brother's employer.	Rape	The parents informed the case to the village administrator, but no action was taken.	WCRP
20	1	1-Jul-15	45	Insein, Pauk Taw, Yangon/Rangoon	Her husband	A woman was beaten & often threatened by her husband. Finally she could not stand it anymore and entered into the nunhood. Even though she became a nun, the husband kept calling and threatening her. She wanted to deal with the case in court but the husband kept threatening her on the phone. So she stopped to the case, left the nunhood and went away to another place trying to survive by	Domestic Violence	The woman informed WRWAB and to Legal Aid Network but finally she withdrew the case.	WRWAB

						herself.			
21	1	2-Jul-15	18	Naung Pin Seik Village, Laung Lon Township, Dawei, Tanintharyi Region	A deserter	A domestic worker was raped and killed in the house where she was working while the man's parents went out. A stick was found inside her.	Rape and Murder	He was sentenced 7 years imprisonment for murder.	TWU
22	1	6-Jul-15	17	Bal Do Village, Mudon Township, Mon State	Her uncle	Girl was raped by her uncle, and forced her to have an abortion when she got pregnant	Rape	The case was reported to the village administrator and he ordered the perpetrator to pay 1.3 Million Kyat compensation to her. He paid 1.3 Million Kyat to her, and the case was settled.	WCRP
23	1	4-Jul-15	12	Aung Tha Pye village, Demawso Township, Karenni/Kayah State	A male relative	A male relative raped a 12 year old girl. By the time her father found out, it had already happened 4 times. The man paid 100 Kyat per time and on the other hand threatened the girl to keep silent	Rape	The case was informed to the police and the man was sued. The court made a decision as attempted rape, but not a rape case. The court decided only 5 years of jail term for the perpetrator. The decision made on 29 September 2015.	KNWO
24	1	1-Aug-15	21	A Quarter in Sittwe Township, Rakhaing State	Army Captain and his wife, who were also the house owner	A woman from Upper Burma came to work in Sittwe as a house keeper at the house of the Army Captain. She did not get any salary. The couple forced her to work much harder than she could.	Forced labour	She escaped from the house, and people in the street informed RWU. RWU rescued her and arranged her to go back to her home safely.	RWU
25	1	24-Aug-15	19	Mae Phone Long Village, Tachileik Township, Eastern Shan	Her boyfriend	The man left her after he found out that the woman got pregnant.	Cheating to have sex	The woman informed the man's parents, but there was no action	LWO

				State					
26	1	1-Oct-15	23	Laung Lon Township, Dawei, Tanintharyi Region	Her boyfriend	Man refused to marry his wife and left her when he found out the woman was 2 months' pregnant. The quarter administrator called the man to sign the marriage paper. After 1 month, he left her again. Now the woman is 5 months' pregnant.	Cheating to have sex	The woman informed TWU and TWU has referred the case to the lawyer and is preparing the summons.	TWU
27	1	7-Nov-15	50	Kung Taung, Ta Mu Township, Sagaing Region	4 unknown men from another village	4 men from outside the town raped her whilst visiting to find a job. She was killed after she was raped.	Gang Rape and Murder	Case was informed to Tamu court and still going on with trial	KWHRO
28	2	12-Nov-15	26	Man Li, Ta Mu Township, Sagaing Region	Mentally ill brother	A man, who is mentally ill, killed his mother and later raped his sister. The girl got pregnant and she moved to another village to be free from the brother. The man was caught by the villagers and the village administrative informed the case to police.	Rape and Murder	Currently he is in Kham Ti Jail and the trail is ongoing	KWHRO
29	1	28-Nov-15	18	At XXX village High School in Putao Township, Kachin State	Male high school teacher	High School teacher raped 18 year old who was living near the school. The School Principal, district level educational officer, head of the school and one of the high school teachers were involved in handling the case and supported the perpetrator not to be punished.	Rape	The perpetrator's side negotiated to pay 4.5 Million Kyat to her family to not report the case. The girl did not accept the offer. The case was reported to the police under Penal Code. 376 for rape. KBC lead the court process, KWAT and United Rights Group, Humanity Institute, Sha-it Social Development Foundation, Shingnip Kachin Legal Aid	KBC, KWAT and local CSOs

								Network are working together. 3 hearings have been conducted as of March 2016 and the trial continues to progress	
30	1	15-Dec-2016	45	Kwat Thit quarter, Mong Phyak Township, Eastern Shan State	Husband	Husband was violent towards the woman and had an affair with another woman.	Domestic Violence	No complaint	LWO
31	1	2009 to 2015	Unknown	Daw Law Khu Village, Pruso Township, Karenni /Kayah State	Her boyfriend	Woman got pregnant with her boyfriend in the year 2009. She informed to the head of village and the head of village encouraged both of them to get married as everyone in the village knew about the pregnancy. He refused to get married and only signed a temporary married paper but he did not live with the woman. The woman asked to a get divorce if he would not live with her as a husband but he did not accept.	Cheating to have sex	Until 2015 the woman is still dealing with the case and on the other hand she is trying to survive without the man's support and responsibility.	KN WO
32	2	1-Dec-15	13 and 15	Kyar Thae Toe Bo Village, Tachileik Township, Eastern Shan State	The step-father	A woman remarried, and her husband (the girl's stepfather) raped the elder daughter many times. After a few years, she ran away as she could not continue to survive. Later, the step father raped the second daughter who was only 13 years old. The mother could not keep silent anymore and told the husband to stop. But	Rape	The mother informed to the Lahu militia group, and he was arrested by the militia group and put in Tachileik Jail. The mother still feels afraid that her husband will come out from the jail one day, kill her and marry her second daughter.	LWO

						he threatened her that he would kill her and would marry to the daughter after killing her.			
33	1	1-Dec-15	Unknown	Tazin Quarter, Kalay ownship, Sagaing Region	Her male friend	A male friend raped her while going to the village festival	Rape	The woman tried to talk to the man but he refused to take responsibility. She did not inform to the police or village administration	WRWAB
34	1	1-Dec-15	Unknown	Chan Myae Aung Si Quarter, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region	Her boyfriend	A woman had an intimate relationship with a man but he did not want to marry her. He shared private pictures of her on Facebook. The girl felt so ashamed that she wanted to leave her job, but she kept working. The man kept hassling her by posting her pictures on Facebook.	Cheating to have sex, revenge pornography	The woman sued him in court but he ran away to Malaysia and the woman could not continue with the case.	WRWAB
35	1	From 2011 to 2015	33	Chan Myae Aung Si Quarter, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region	Her employer's nephew	Her employer's nephew cheated her to have sex. A man told a girl that he had fallen in love with her and he would get a divorce from his wife. When she got pregnant, the man said it was not his baby and did not accept to take responsibility. He paid 50,000 Kyat to her. Now the child has turned 5 years old and the man wants the child. Then the man's wife informed the village administrator that the girl is trying to approach her husband.	Cheating to have sex	The perpetrator's wife hired a lawyer to take action against the victim, who has no money to hire the lawyer to defend the allegation. The case is ongoing	WRWAB

36	1	During 2015	21	Market Quarter, Ke Si township, Southern Shan State	Moe Han Min Naing, Wan Kan Quarter, Ke Si Township	Male Friend lured her many times to have sex& she was 5 months pregnant when reported The Perpetrator denied his acts and refused to take responsibility for the pregnancy	Cheating to have sex	The incident was reported to on 29 Dec 2015, and now he has been sued at District Court in Ke Si Township. The court case is in progress. She gave birth to a baby	SWAN
37	1	1-Jan-16	32	Naung Pin Thar Quarter, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region	A man from the village	A widowed woman with 3 children was working as many hours as she could to feed her children. Sometimes she came back at very late at night. A man from the same quarter grabbed her and raped her. She tried to escape but without success. The man warned that if she informed to the police, he would kill her. She got pregnant and the man forced her to do an abortion. But the abortion was not successful. The man then gave her 2 pills to eat but she did not know what kind of pills. The neighbour found out and finally they pushed them to get married.	Rape, forced abortion	The community forced them to get married.	WRWAB
38	1	1-Jan-16	26	Nang Aung Maw village, Ta Mu Township, Sagaing Region	The step father	A girl's step father raped the girl and she got pregnant. The mother and the daughter felt ashamed to speak out the incident. Finally the daughter had a baby.	Rape	The daughter ran away from home and got married with her boyfriend.	KWHRO
39	1	21-Jan-16	24	Wan Phaihanna, Kenglon Village	A 40 year old man named	The perpetrator raped a 24 year old dumb woman	Rape	No action.	SWAN

				Trace, Kali , Kun Hing Township, Southern Shan State	Jing Nya	twice on a Htawlargye (vehicle) around 6 pm			
40	1	15-Feb- 16	7	Kan Seik Village, Pauk Taw Township, Rakhaing State	A close male friend of the family	The perpetrator is a close friend of the family who always comes to the house. The girl lives with her grandmother as her	Rape	RWU is now pressing charges against the man in court. The case is in progress.	RWU
						parents went to another town to find jobs. On that day, the girl was watching a movie with other children in the village. The perpetrator told the girl to go with him and have food at another wedding ceremony. He raped the girl and sent back to her home at 8:30 pm. Her vagina was bleeding. RWU members in Sittwe took the girl to have a medical check-up at the village clinic on the same night . And on the next day, she was sent to Pauk Taw Township hospital to get medical treatment. Her health situation is getting worse and she was transferred to Sittwe Township hospital.			
41	1	22-Mar- 16	4	South of Khaw Zar, Ye Township, Mon State	Raped by 15 year old boy	In the evening, a girl was playing near the shore line and at around 7:00PM, a boy raped her. Her labia was torn and she was bleeding from the vagina.	Rape	The grandmother of the girl informed the ward administrative and the local police station at 3:00 AM in March 23th, 2016. The police took the case	WCRP

								under(P) 7/1016 Penal Code: 376 rape case	
42	1	24-Mar-16	34	Sittwe Township, Rakhaing State	Her drug addicted husband	A drug addicted husband attacked his wife so badly that she fell down unconscious. While she was unconscious the husband cut her vagina with a knife.	Rape, domestic violence	She was rescued by RWU and sent to the hospital. RWU is planning to press charges against the husband.	
43	1	Early 2016: Daily for a month	8	Aye Tharya, Taunggyi, Southern Shan State	Her 12 year old brother, another mentally ill 12 year old son and a man	A woman named Ma Shin took the girl from school to her house everyday. At home, taught her 12 year old mentally ill son and the girl's brother to rape . Her son-in-law also rape the girl. Now the girl has a bump inside her. They are too poor to get medical treatment.	Rape	They informed it to the local Police and the woman was put into jail for a week and now out. As they had no money and their son also got involved, they would not press the charges.	SWAN
44	1	9 April 2016	24	Honaung Quarter, Lai Kha Township, Southern Shan State	Sai Jin, a male friend and married man with 2 children . He is from Mong Kerng visiting the town	One night, They went to the festival together , and the man raped her in the car on way back. She was too afraid to shout as he had brought a long sword in his car. Felt so ashamed that the woman went hiding in Mong Kerng. The parents had to find her and brought her back home after 3 days of incident.	Rape	The case was brought to the village administration Office. He admitted and agreed to pay 10 million Kyat compensation to the woman on 21 April 2016. However, up to date, he gave only 600,000K to the family. So the family is planning to sue him at the court.	SWAN

Sexual Violence Cases Committed by Burma's Military in Non-conflict Areas (2010 – 2015)

Number of cases: **2**

Number of cases involving minors (girls younger than 18): **2**

Number of rapes leading to death: **2**

Number of cases receiving some form of compensation: **2**

Number of cases tried in civilian court: **2**

Case No.	No of women/ girls	Date	Age	Village of origin, tract, township	Troop/ perpetrator details	Details	Legal Action	Reported by
1.	1	22 Sep 2015	8	Sittwe, Rakhaing State	Lance Corporal Nay Win Aung from Light Infantry Battalion 354	A young girl was raped a soldier. The incident occurred whilst the father was out buying things and the girl was home alone. The perpetrator was an army man and close friend who came to the house often. The father came back and found the girl crying. He reported it to the quarter's management officer. The officer then reported it to the police station who arrested the man. The girl was sent to the Sittwe hospital for medical treatment. The girl died after she was transferred to Yangon/Rangoon hospital from Sittwe hospital.	The perpetrator was brought back to the Battalion by the Commander was initially only for disobeying army rules, with the military court sentencing him to 1 year in jail. Following community outcry, RWU successfully brought him to the civil court for appropriate punishment. The perpetrator who raped was punished under act of 376/377/511 for 10 years sentence in civilian court, in addition to the 1 year's punishment he recieved from military court for abandonment of a duty without permission. The decision was made in March 10th, 2016 in Sittwe court.	RWU

							This case of a military man being brought to trial is extremely rare and was a joint effort between WLB and RWU	
2.		15 Nov 2015	5	Sittwe Township, Rakhaing State	Light Infantry Battalion 378	A 5 year old girl in Sittwe was raped by Kyaw Kyaw Moe from Light Infantry Battalion 378 who is a deserter from military. The girl was seriously injured and entered Sittwe hospital for treatment. The perpetrator was arrested and put in Sittwe jail. RWU opened the case seeking justice	RWU and local women's organizations with the support of WLB were again able to push for the trial of the case in the civilian court. This is extremely rare. The 1st trial was on 23rd of December 2015 and testimony was made to the victim's mother in this trial. The 2nd trial was on 29th December, 2015 and testimony was made to the two witnesses, the girl's father and the grandfather. The perpetrator was sentenced to 10 years jail in civilian court and 5 years punishment from the military court- in total 15 year sentence. The decision made in March 10th, 2015.	RWU

Annex 9 GR19/33: Barriers to Justice in the Government Judicial System

Putao Township, Kachin State	
Date of Incident: 28th November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28th November 2015: Incident occurred • 29th November 2015 (morning): The district level educational officer offered a contract for compensation of 4,500,000 Kyat that did not specify rape. Her father was ashamed so signed quickly, against the will of his daughter, who wanted the man to get punished. • December 3, 2015: Additional evidence had out that another male teacher was present during the rape. Supporters of the survivor tried to re-open a case at the local police station. The police refused to take action as the contract was signed. • Kachin Baptist Church (KBC) case follow up person went to the school to try to re-open the case. The head of the school also said that the case was finished as the contract was signed. They also threatened that children from KBC would not be accepted to the school next year • The case was eventually taken to court and the case is in progress at the time of the writing of this report (26 May 2016) • The survivor is now facing the challenge of time and money to get to the trial's 6 separate hearings, and the problem of language- she only speaks the local Kachin (Rawang) language and needs a translator. • The outcome of the case is yet to be decided. In total there is expected to be 15 separate hearings. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Kachin Women's Association, Thailand (KWAT)</i></p>
Location: Schoolteacher's house, Kachin State	
Crime: A 17 year old girl was violently raped by her teacher with another teacher present. It was witnessed by one of the girl's friends	
Barriers to justice: Intimidation, threats, perpetrator does not show up, cost of attending 6 hearings, language	

Mu Se Township, Northern Shan State	
Date of Incident: 6th of November, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th of November, 2014: The initial incident- sexual assault- occurred. Afterwards, the perpetrator promised he would marry the survivor. She stayed with him for 3 months. • When the survivor became pregnant, he drugged her, causing her unborn child to be aborted without her consent. Afterward, he told her to go home, promising he would marry her within 2 months. However he never came, and called to tell her he was already married. He promised that he would pay her 40,000,000 Kyat (Approximately \$33,000 USD) compensation, however never followed up. • Early May, 2015: The girl filed a lawsuit against him. While the case was pending, the girl was contacted by the perpetrator's father in law, a powerful Chinese businessman, to come to his family house in Muse and discuss the settlement. • 7 pm on 7 May 2015: Survivor arrived at the house at and the businessman and his entire family brutally beat the girl,
Location: Perpetrator's house, Mu Se Township, Northern Shan State	
Crime: A Chinese businessman brutally attacked a 17 year old Shan girl, who was previously sexually assaulted by his son-in-law (her employer), then filed a lawsuit against her when she tried to press charges.	
Barriers to Justice:	

<p>Intimidation, threats, cost of attending over 30 court appointments, language, corruption allowing the survivor to be “counter-sued”</p>	<p>stripping her of her clothing. She managed to escape with no clothes on. With the help of local administrator and Police, she filed an incident report at the police station in Muse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 May 2015, The Muse judge, accepted the case and the accused were charged under Penal Codes 427 and 323. • Since then, there have been more than 40 court appointments regarding the case. The survivor struggled with the legal costs and costs of attending. The perpetrator has threatened her lawyers as such now had 3 different lawyers. The Police officer responsible for the assault case never appeared in court. There has been no examination of the attackers. • On 14 Mar 2016, the court sent a summons to the young woman, informing her that she is being counter-sued by the perpetrators, and faces charges under Penal Codes: 447 & 427. The case was accepted by the same judge <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Shan Women’s Action Network (SWAN)</i></p>
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Tavoy/Dawei Township, Tanintharyi Region	
Date of Incident: May 18, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 18, 2015: Incident occurred • The first court appointment was postponed from February 19, 2016 to February 22, 2016. Then, the next court appointment was postponed from March 7, 2016 to March 22, 2016. The plaintiffs were not informed until they arrived at the court. • The family of the girl make their living by fishing and are very poor. Their livelihood is depended on the daily earnings and the father is a TB positive. The distance between their village and Laung Lon Township court is about 20 miles and it costs 10,000 Kyat for them to rent a motorbike. • With the cost for motorbike rental and the fact that the court keeps postponing the appointment make it very difficult for the girl family to go to the court. Witnesses also do not want to go to the court because they are afraid and they also have to leave their job for the day. • TWU is supporting the family’s costs, which would otherwise prove prohibitive. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Tavoyan Women’s Union (TWU)</i></p>
<p>Location: Taungminbyaung Village, Laung Lon Township, Tavoy/Dawei District. Crime: 9 year old girl from Dawei was raped by 50 year old man who offered her a lift home on his motorcycle</p>	
Witnesses: 3 women	
<p>Barriers to justice: unreliability of the justice system (court closed when plaintiffs arrived, told to come back another day), witnesses dare not testify due to threats, travel costs</p>	

Annex 10

GR30: Conflict Related Sexual Violence (2010 to 2015) Summary

Number of cases: **92**

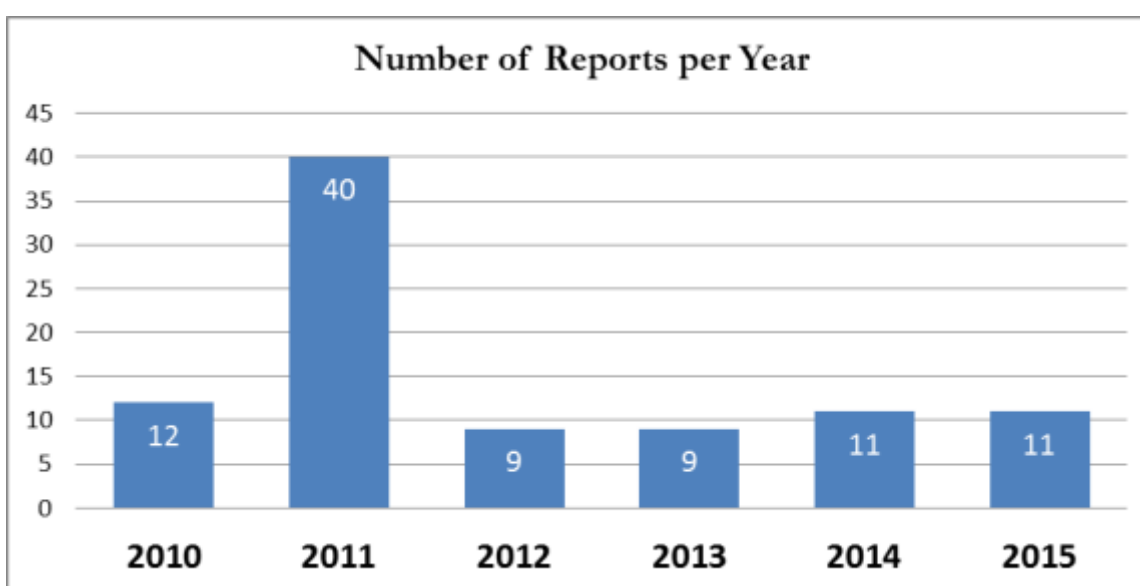
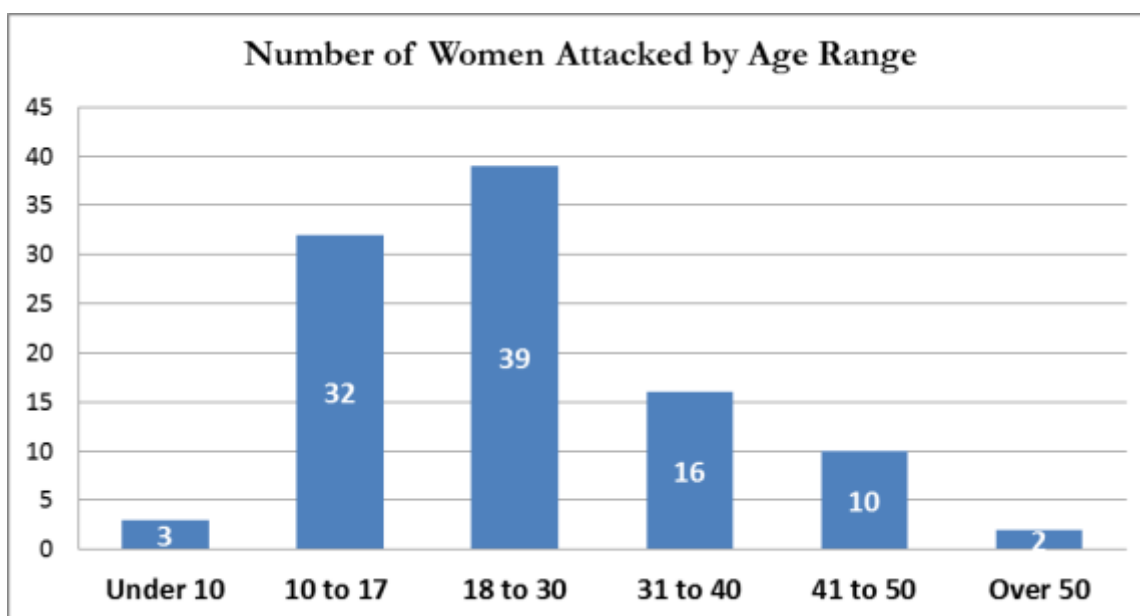
Number of victims: **123**

Number of cases involving minors (girls younger than 18): **41**

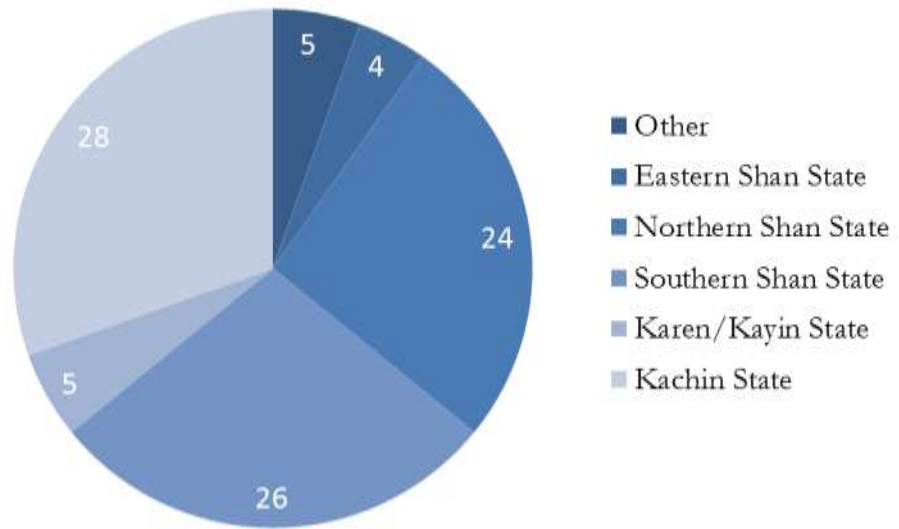
Number of rapes leading to death: **24**

Number of cases receiving some form of compensation: **11**

Number of cases tried in civilian court: **2**



Case Reports from Each Region/State



**Annex 11 GR30: Conflict Related Sexual Violence
(2010 to 2015) Detailed Cases**

Case No.	No. of Women/Girls	Date	Age	Location	Perpetrator Details	Incident Details	Legal Action/ Monetary Compensation	Link
1	1	24-Apr-10	13	Mong Yai, Northern Shan State	4 ex-soldiers from Infantry Battalion (67)	Gang-raped and beaten to death while tending buffalo	N/A	SWAN
2	1	27-May-10	20	W—village, Lu Plat , Pa Aan Township District, Karen State	A soldier from point- 962, Jay Pyaw Kone, Burma Military Basement	Raped while collecting charcoal in the forest. Soldier threatened her with his gun, then pushed her on the ground and raped her. Threatened to kill the girl and her family if she told anyone	N/A	KWO
3	1	15-Jul-10	Unknown	Kawng Yaa village, Naa Khaan tract, Mong Nai Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldier from Light Infantry Battalion (574)	The soldier threatened with gun and forced victim into her bedroom where he raped her.	N/A	SWAN
4	1	24-Jul-10	30	Na Yarng village, Mong Yai, Northern Shan State	Soldier from Burma Army Infantry Battalion (524)	Raped while at home alone.	N/A	SWAN
5	1	07-Aug-10	17	Koong Yao Village, Mong Nai Township, Southern Shan State	Light Infantry Battalion (569)	She was raped while two other villagers were tortured. One had his ear cut off with a knife and another one was killed.	N/A	SWAN
6	1	16-Oct-10	16	Na Karn, Mong Nai Township, Southern Shan State	Officer from Light Infantry Battalion (248)	Raped while alone in her house. Afterwards she fled because the news of the rape spread and she was afraid of punishment.	N/A	SWAN
7	1	06-Nov-10	25	Wan Na New, Wiang Gao-Mong Nawng Tract, Ke Si Township, Southern Shan State	Captain of Burma Army Mone Nawng, led by Major Win Zaw Latt, Burma Army Infantry Battalion (277)	Disabled woman raped by army captain. He pushed her down, covered her mouth to stop her from shouting, and tied her hands and legs. He tied her hair to a pole in hut, took off her clothes, and raped her.	N/A	SWAN

8	1	20-Nov-10	Unknown	Wan Huay Sim, Nong Long Tract, Larng Khur Township, Southern Shan State	Captain of Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (578)	Killed her parents in her home, took her into a field, and raped her.	N/A	SWAN
9	1	01-Nov-10	15	W—village, Lu Thaw Township, Mu Traw District, Karen State		Raped while harvesting chilies. A soldier from the Burma Army, carrying both a knife and gun, raped her and threatened that if she screamed he would put the bayonet in her mouth.	N/A	KWO
10	1	09-Dec-10	15	Wan Pang New, Hsipaw Township, Northern Shan State	Former army officer Kyaw Thu Naing, head master of Wan Pang New High School	Raped at school after other students had gone home.	N/A	SWAN
11	1	14-Dec-10	17	Wan Koong Pao Village, Ham Ngai Tract, Mong Kerng Township, Southern Shan State	4 soldiers of Burma Army Nong Ngu base in Mong Kerng	Gang-raped, and husband shot dead. Raped repeatedly for 2 nights	N/A	SWAN
12	1	22-Dec-10	Between 20 to 30	Waw Lay village, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District, Karen State		Body of a woman was found naked. Raped before killed.	N/A	KHRG
13	2	01-Nov-11	Unknown	Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District, Karen State	Burma Army Commander Officer Light Infantry Battalion (202) based in Waw Lay	A 17 year old former child soldier in the Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (202) based in Waw Lay reported that “3 soldiers who followed an officer came back and told me that two girls were raped. After they raped her, the girl who was raped by the officer was killed. Her head was cut off. Another girl who was raped by them was killed like this. They stabbed her with knife”.	N/A	KHRG

14	2	21-Mar-11	30, 34	Nam Lao Village, Mong Gao Tract, Tang Yan Township, Northern Shan State	Soldiers from Light Infantry Battalion (291) based at Nam Pong (local commander Major Hla Noe) and Infantry Battalion 33 from Mong Gao, Tang Yan Township	Two women were gang-raped, and one of them died.	N/A	SWAN
15	1	22 Mar, 2011	Unknown	Wan Pa Tab Village, Parng Jae Tract, Ke Si Township, Southern Shan State	Soldiers from Light Infantry Battalion (131) based in Nam Pook, Wan Wa tract, Kesi township	Soldiers raped two women from Wan Pa Tab village (reported by women to community leaders, details unknown)	N/A	SWAN
16	1	23-Mar-11	19	Nam Lao Village, Mong Gao Tract, Tang Yan Township, Northern Shan State	Soldier from Light Infantry Battalion (291) Nam Pong base, Infantry Battalion (33), and local militia	Gang-raped by soldiers on the road just after Burma army troops had taken over the SSA-north base in Nam Lao. No one dared to help her.	N/A	SWAN
17	1	26-Mar-11	25	Wan Bang Hom, Nam Lap Tract, Tang Yan Township, Northern Shan State	Three soldiers from Light Infantry Battalion (147)	Gang raped by soldiers when alone in her house after other villagers had fled to escape the Burma Army	N/A	SWAN
18	1	10-Apr-11	44	Wan Nawng Tao, Wan Zing Tract, Mong Nawng Sub-Township, Southern Shan State	Light Infantry Battalion (574) Keng Tawng	Soldiers raped her and threatened further harm if she told anyone.	N/A	SWAN

19	1	01-Apr-11	38	Than Daung Township, Toungoo District, Bago Region	Soldiers from Light Infantry Battalion 336, under MOC # 7	Raped by soldiers	N/A	KHRG
20	1	02-Jun-11	35	Wan Nar Karng, Mong Nawng Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Infantry Battalion 9, based in Loi Hsai(south of Mong Nawng)	Five soldiers stripped naked and gang raped a 35 year old disabled woman who was tending buffaloes south of Wan Loi Zarng. The troops threatened to kill her if she told anyone. They also threatened other villagers to keep silent.	N/A	
21	2	10-Jun-11 - 14-Jun-11	Between 22-25	Dum Bung Village, Momauk Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (237)	Two women raped by Burma Army soldiers.	N/A	KWAT
22	3	10-Jun-11 - 14-Jun-11	Between 22-27	Na Lung Village, Momauk Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (141)	Three women raped and killed by Burma Army soldiers.	N/A	KWAT
23	1	14-Jun-11	Over 30	Momauk Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (437)	Woman from Momauk raped by Burma Army soldiers.	N/A	KWAT
24	1	17-Jun-11	9	Mungsi, Kut Kai Township, Northern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	Girl raped by Burma Army soldiers. She is currently in Kutkai hospital.	N/A	KWAT
25	1	17-Jun-11	25	Daw Hpum Yang, Momauk Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (142)	Woman raped and killed by Burma Army soldiers in front of husband, who was tied up.	N/A	KWAT
26	4	17-Jun-11	Over 40, 18-20	Sin Bo village, Monyin Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (141)	One woman and three girls were raped by Burma Army soldiers. The woman, a mother of four, was found dead after incident.	N/A	KWAT

27	6	18-Jun-11	15 – 45	Dum Bung Village, Momauk Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (437)	Burma Army soldiers killed children, raped girls and women, and abducted men to be forced porters from three households that were unable to flee from Dum Bung Village.	N/A	KWAT
28	1	18-Jun-11	Around 50	Je Sawm Village, Mansi Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (139)	When a girl and her grandmother were returning home, 3 Burma Army soldiers came out from behind the bushes, killed the girl, and raped and killed the grandmother.	N/A	KWAT
29	1	01-Jun-11	14	Hkarung Mu Dan Village, Loi Je Township, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	Burma Army soldiers raped and killed girl in front of her parents when the family was fleeing to the Chinese border.	N/A	KWAT
30	1	01-Jun-11	13	Yihku Mamhkan, Mansi Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	Two girls who had fled their village to avoid fighting returned to feed their livestock and were found by Burma Army soldiers. One of the girls escaped but the other was raped and killed.	N/A	KWAT
31	3	01-Jun-11	14, 15	Muse Township, Northern Shan State	Police	When three girls walked in front of the police station, police officers dragged the girls into the station and raped them.	N/A	KWAT
32	4	23-Jun-11	15-17	Between Man Wing and Nam Kham, Northern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	Soldiers raped and killed four girls in between Man Win and Nam Kham. Several Palaung women witnessed the crime.	N/A	KWAT
33	1	01-Jun-11	35	Man Wing, Bhamaw, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	A woman was raped by soldiers in Man wing in front of her husband, who had been tied up.	N/A	KWAT
34	1	01-Jun-11	15	Mawshwi, Shwe Nyawng Pin , Shwegu Township, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	Burma Army soldiers raped and killed a 15 year old girl.	N/A	KWAT
35	1	30-Jun-11	16	Myo Daw Hkan Ma road, Myitkyina, Kachin State	Guards at the Local State Department	A girl was walking in front of local state department when the guards stopped her and raped her.	N/A	KWAT

36	4	07-May-11	12, 30, 35, 50	Wan Loi, Ke Si Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (513) from Pang Long Township	Soldiers entered the village, stole livestock, and raped 3 women and one 12 year old girl. The girl was raped in front of her mother. One woman was 9 months pregnant. One woman was beaten, stripped naked, and raped outside the village.	N/A	SWAN
37	1	09-Jul-11	23	XX village, Hai Par Tract, Mong Hsu Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (513)	Three Burma Army soldiers went to a woman's house and gang raped her for two nights.	N/A	SWAN
38	2	02-Aug-11	Unknown	XX village, Mong Kerng Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	Two sisters were working in their field outside their village when two soldiers found and raped them, detaining them and raping them for two more nights before releasing them.	N/A	
39	2	09-Aug-11	39, 17	Bum Tawng Village, Wai Maw Township, Bhamaw District, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (37)	Soldiers gang raped and killed a 39 year old women and her 17 year old daughter. The soldiers also tortured, shot, and killed the girl's 44 year old father.	N/A	KWAT
40	1	28-Aug-11	35	“Wan S Village”, Mong Yai Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Infantry Battalion (325) led by Capt. Myo Jaw Maung	Woman was raped in front of her husband	N/A	SWAN
41	1	24-Sep-11	14	Mansi Township, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	Burma Army soldiers raped a girl during the day. (source Jinghpaw kasa blog)	N/A	KWAT
42	1	24-Sep-11	40	Nam Um Village, Kut Kai Township, Northern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	40 year old woman was raped by soldiers (sources Jinghpaw kasa blog)	N/A	KWAT
43	1	26-Sep-11	12	Nam Puk Village Tract, Ke Si Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	A 12 year old village girl was gang-raped to death.	N/A	SWAN

44	1	06-Oct-11	21	Wai Maw Township, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (121)	Woman arrested and sexually assaulted in front of her husband.	N/A	KWAT
45	1	06-Oct-11	42	Wai Maw Township, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (121)	Woman and man arrested, and at night time a Burma army soldier covered the woman with blanket and rubbed her breasts and other parts of her body, and pointed at her with his penis.	N/A	KWAT
46	3	07-Oct-11	15-17	Myitkyina Township, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	Three Chinese girls were gang raped by the Burma Army (source Kachin News Group).	N/A	KWAT
47	1	18-Oct-11	19	Nam San Yang Village, Wai Maw Township, Myitkyina District, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	A 19 year old Kachin girl was gang-raped and killed by government troops.	N/A	KWAT
48	4	28-Oct-11	28	Loi Je Township, Kachin State	Burma Army Battalion (321)	Woman, husband and father in law were taken to the Mu Bum military camp. Husband and father in-law ran away to the Chinese border, but woman remains in hands of the soldiers. Three other girls were also raped.	N/A	KWAT
49	2	01-Oct-11	19-24	Myitkyina Township, Kachin State	Burma Army soldiers	The Burma Army soldiers took two girls from Myitkyina Township to the front lines of the KIA offensive. The prettier girl was forced to take a bath when the military rested, where she was raped. Afterwards, she was forced to take baths and raped by the captain every night.	N/A	KWAT
50	1	01-Oct-11	Over 30 years	Kut Kai Township, Northern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	Raped and killed by Burma Army soldiers.	N/A	KWAT
51	1	27-Nov-11	24	Mong Nang, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	Speech-impaired woman was raped. Tried to shout but her voice wouldn't come out. "Finally, as she shouted with all her might, her	N/A	SWAN

						voice came out. When we went upstairs to take a look the three soldiers ran away," her relative said.		
52	1	2011	Unknown	Kyauk gyi/ Ler Doh, Nyaunglebin Township, Bago Region	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (440)	Burma Army soldier a girl to come and see him at school, threatening to arrest her mother if she did not go. The soldier lied to her and said, 'don't worry; a few of your friends are at the school'. She was afraid but she didn't have a choice, and so she went to the school where the soldier raped her.	N/A	KHRG
53	1	01-May-12	48	Pang Wa Township, Kachin State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (347) / Infantry Battalion (118)	Burma Army soldiers raped a 48 year old grandmother, who they found at the church. She faced severe abuse by Burma Army soldiers for three days, during which she was denied food, and was raped, kicked, beaten with guns, and slapped in the face until she lost consciousness.	N/A	KWAT/ Kachin Land News
54	2	20-May-12	30+, 15	Mong Paecin, Eastern Shan State	Burma Army Battalion (360)	A soldier came to stay at the Wiang Sang village and raped 15 year old girl and her mother.	N/A	
55	1	28-May-12	28	Mong Paecin, Eastern Shan State	Burma Army Battalion (360)	Raped and died immediately afterwards	N/A	SWAN
56	1	04-Jun-12	18	Mong Paecin, Eastern Shan State	Burma Army Battalion (360)	Speech impaired young woman was raped	N/A	SWAN
57	1	05-Jun-12	40	Hanggai Village, Namhpak Kar Township, Muse District, Northern Shan State	Burma Army Infantry Battalion (68)	Burma Army soldier broke into the victim's home through her window. The soldier then brutally raped mother of 6 children. (source Jinghpawkasa blog)	N/A	KWAT
58	1	17-Jun-12	30	Mark Karn, Shan State	Burma Army Battalion (527)	Raped next to the river by a Burma Army soldier.	N/A	SWAN
59	1	23-Sep-12	29	Wan Pang Nong Village, Mong Maw Province, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (324)	Raped by three soldiers when she went to wash her children's laundry at a brook near the village. Afterwards, was severely beaten and was unable to walk home. Other villagers found her and carried her.	N/A	SWAN

60	1	24-Sep-12	17	Muse Township, Northern Shan State	Burma Army Soldiers	A 17 year old girl gang raped and killed by soldiers. (source Jinghpaw Kasa blog)	N/A	KWAT
61	1	27-Sep-12	26	Xx village, Putao Township, Kachin State	Burmese Army Soldiers	Woman and her husband were looking after the farm when soldiers came and asked husband to get cigarettes. When he left, soldiers raped her	N/A	KWAT
62	1	07-Feb-13	Unknown	Nong Yum Village, Mong Nim District, Ke Si Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (131)	The soldier pounded the door of woman's home, threatened her with a knife and told her to give him 70,000 Kyat. When he noticed that only she and her two children were at home, he raped her until he fell asleep. While he was sleeping, she contacted other villagers who arrested him. The following day, she was brought to a hospital for a checkup.	The case was reported to the police station, brought to court, and considered according to court-martial. He was sentenced to jail for 9 years	SWAN
63	1	21-Mar-13	18	Nam Palam Village, Mong Awd, Mong Hsu Township, Southern Shan State	Kyaw Maung, 28 year old soldier from Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (513)	Young girl raped by soldier. Her parents complained to the commander. Soldier told parents that he would marry their daughter but they said that he must be punished. He then broke into their garden and committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.	N/A	SWAN
64	1	14-Apr-13	8	Wan Lee Village in Namlan, Hsipaw Township, Northern Shan State	Htay Aung Kyaw, soldier from Burma Army Infantry Battalion (17)	Girl child raped while living with her grandparents. Her parents came and found her crying and shaking in fear.	The soldier came back and threw 50,000 Kyat at the survivor	SWAN
65	1	31-May-13	38	Nam Par Man, Waing Pui District, Kar Li Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	A soldier entered woman's house and raped her. She shouted for help and her husband returned and saw the incident. When her husband ran to stop the officer, he got angry and ran away. The officer returned to their house with a group of soldiers and threatened them. They were very afraid and fled their home	N/A	SWAN

66	1	30-Oct-13	15	Lu Htawng Village, Kachin State	Captain ThetHpyoAung(a) ZawHtetAung and two other soldiers from Burma Army Light Infantry Regiment (116)	1 captain and 3 soldiers gang raped a 15 year old girl in Lu Htawng Village	N/A	Kachin Land News (KLN)
67	1	02-Nov-13	29	SawngHka Village, Kachin State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (286)	Three soldiers raped a 29 year old mother of three	N/A	Kachin Land News (KLN)
68	1	02-Nov-13	35	Kut Kai Township, Northern Shan State	2 Policemen	Raped by 2 policemen who came to her house. The men took turns to rape her while the other held her down. They tried to put a hand inside her. Both of them kept doing it. She had a very bad pain after the rape.	This complaint was made to the police station but they said the victim did not recognize to the perpetrators, so they could not solve it.	KWAT
69	1	11-Nov-13	8	HkaLum Village. Lashio Township, Northern Shan State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (323) under Hsenwi-based 16th Military Operations Command (MOC-16)	An 8 year old girl was in her house babysitting her younger sibling while their parents worked in the paddy field. A soldier come to her house, threw the baby to the bed, and then raped the girl. The soldier threatened that if she told anyone he would kill her.	The Burmese military sentenced the perpetrator to 2 years imprisonment. The case was referred to the civil court, and he was sentenced 20 years imprisonment.	KWAT & Kachin Land News (KLN)
70	1	10-Dec-13	22	Near Than Daung Gyi Township, Toungoo District, Bago Region, Karen State	TunThein Service number- Ta/ 392332 // Military Operation Command # 1, Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion - 506	Attempted rape of woman returning to her village from the market. Woman was chased and pushed to the ground. He told her that he would kill her if she shouted. Another man from the village came by and the man ran away. Village elders were informed and the villagers	The girls was offered 500,000 Kyat compensation. She was threatened that if she refused	Free Burma Ranger

						found and detained the perpetrator three or four days later. They took him to the nearest camp (Tatmadaw) where they found out that he was a soldier after he had been interrogated.	the settlement her family would be expelled from the village.	
71	1	09-Jan-14	Unknown	On the bus, on the way to Myitkyina-Sumpara Bum, Kachin State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (298)	3 Kachin women were pulled off a bus by soldiers. 2 were able to run away but 1 was brutally gang-raped. The Battalion Commander later summoned the victim, her parents, a village administer and other local villagers to a meeting to question them about who had been spreading information about the case to the press.	N/A	Kachin Land News (KLN)
72	1	26-Jan-14	43	Wae Yet Village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State	Second Corporal Ye Min Tun from Artillery Battalion (315), based at Wae Yet village	A Mon woman suffered serious injuries during an attempted rape by a Burma Army officer while out tapping rubber some distance away from her husband, who was doing the same work. When she struggled to resist rape, her attacker hit her numerous times in the face and chest, knocking out two of her teeth and causing internal bleeding in her head. After one week, her head injury had worsened, and on February 5th, 2014 she was sent to Yangon/Rangoon	When the case was reported to the commander, he offered to cover the medical costs of the victim, but only if charges were not pressed against the perpetrator. Later on we heard that the perpetrator was sentenced for 7 years in prison by military court but have no confirmation.	Thanbyuzayat watch, Irrawaddy-English page, HURFOM news WLB center in Mawlamyine
73	1	26-Jan-14	Unknown	A village near No. 14 Burma Military Training School based in Pruso, near Loikaw, Karenni/ Kayah State	He is from Light Infantry Battalion (426) based in Bawlakhe Township, Kayah State, and from he No. 14 Military	On January 26 , a soldier in training went back to his battalion on his break. On the way home he attempted to rape a local woman who was out foraging for vegetables with her two children. Local villagers caught the soldier, and reported the case to the military authorities.	One officer at the training center, Captain AungZawHtun, settled the matter informally by	Kantawaddy Times

					Training School in Pruso		offering to pay 300,000 Kyat as compensation to the woman, with a warning that the incident should not be reported to the media. The local women's group tried to meet with the woman, but the woman/villagers said that the Captain had warned them not to speak about the incident anymore.	
74	1	10-Apr-14	17	NhkunZauTawng Village, Bhamaw Township, Kachin State	Two Burma Army soldiers Light Infantry Battalion (320) Bamaw, Kachin State	A girl was in the field tending to some cattle. Two soldiers threatened to kill her with a hand grenade, and then raped her.	N/A	Free Burma Ranger on the 22th April, 2014
75	1	10-Apr-14	Unknown	Dotponeyan village near Bhamaw Township, Kachin State	2 soldiers. One was .Private AngNaingSoe, Serial No. TA/427966, Battalion of Engineering No. 914, Bhamaw Township, Kachin State.	Woman and her mother had gone by motorcycle in search of two cattle that had not returned home. Two soldiers on the roadside flagged them down. When she stopped, they forced her off the road at knifepoint and pushed her motorcycle out of view, and threatened to kill her if she screamed. They kept her there until dark and then forced her to drive her motorbike again, sitting behind her. They pressed a grenade against her belly, held a knife at her	One month after the incident, the police revealed that they had not yet opened a case against the alleged perpetrators. The Asian Human Rights commission	Asian Human Rights Commission. Urgent Appeals case. BBC interview, 14th June, 2014. Irrawaddy news, May 28th, 2014

						side, and warned her not to stop or talk to anyone as they went. Then they brought her to an abandoned house on farmland, where they took her inside and raped her throughout the night.	announced an urgent appeals case on May 27th, 2014.	
76	1	19-Apr-14	Unknown	Yay Pone Village, Man Tong Township, Northern Shan State	Infantry Battalion (502) based in Yay Pone village, Man Tong Township, Northern Shan State	The soldier covered her mouth and raped her. Then he told her that if she told anyone about it, he would kill her.	N/A	PWO
77	1	20-Apr-14	Unknown	Yay Pone Village, Man Tong Township, Northern Shan State	Light Infantry Battalion No. (502) based in Yay Pone village, Manton Township, Northern Shan State	Woman raped by soldier whilst picking tealeaves at the plantation. The soldier told her that if the news about the rape came out he would kill all of her family.	She had a medical exam and brought the case to the Sinli police department.	PWO
78	1	13-May-14	40	Xx village, Nanoi, Kut Kai Township, Northern Shan State	Soldier from Infantry Battalion (567)	Attempted rape by two soldiers, who came to woman's house at night time. Woman managed to escape	N/A	KWAT
79	1	14-May-14	43	Xx village, Munggutown, Muse Township, Northern Shan State	Soldier from Brigade (88)	Attempted to rape by soldier. Woman was ordered by soldier to perform a sexual act for his happiness. He threatened her when she refused. But the woman managed to escape.	N/A	KWAT
80	1	16-May-14	15	Nam Gut Village, located on the road between Kut Kai and Muse, Northern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	Soldiers raped a 15 year old girl and ransacked civilian homes	The soldier was convicted by a Burmese military court (Kut Kai based military court), who ruled that he was guilty of a breach of discipline (not rape) and	Kachin Land News (KLN)3

							sentenced to one year in prison.	
81	1	10-Jun-14	55	Rezua Sub-township, Madupi Township, Chin State	MyoThuraKyaw Light Infantry Battalion (269)	Attempted rape. Soldier grabbed the woman on the road. When soldier saw villagers watching him, he ran away. The woman was immediately rushed to the hospital in Rezua and has been receiving treatment since then for the serious injuries inflicted	N/A	CHRO press release, Chinland Guardian
82	2	19-Jan-15	20 & 21	Kawngkha village, Mu Se Township area, Northern Shan State	Soldiers from Infantry Battalion (502 & 503) Northern Shan State	Two Kachin Volunteer Teachers from KBC, Ms. Maran Lu Ra and Ms. Tangbau Hkawn Nan Tsin, were raped, tortured, and killed. The incident occurred at the time the Burma Army Light Infantry Unit 503 was camping in the same village. KWAT, KBC and other Kachin CBOs are trying to find justice	N/A	
83	1	20-Jan-15	38	Namtu Township, Kyuakme District, Northern Shan State	Private Maung Maung, Burma Army Battalion (77)	Attempted rape - Private entered woman's house, choked her, punched her three times and attempted to rape her. Woman shouted for help, and neighbors came to help. Woman was able to escape. The soldier tried to flee, but neighbours were able to capture him.	The battalion commander attempted to give the woman compensation through the village leader to settle the case, but she refused to accept.	KWAT
84	1	13-Apr-15	73	Momauk area, Bhamaw Township in Kachin State	Soldier from Light Infantry Battalion 438	Attempted rape - A soldier from Burma Army attempted to rape and kill a 73 year old woman	The case was brought to the police and the soldier was accused. The perpetrator was removed from the army. He was only punished by	

							military court despite requests from local CBOs to transfer the case to civilian court. Sentenced to 7 years under military codes 457/65/ 71/1 for disobeying military rules, dealing drugs, and violating territory (not rape). KBC is pushing to the army to transfer case in civilian court.	
85	1	17-Apr-15	Unknown	Loilem Township, Southern Shan State	Lance-corporal Myint Thein of Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion 513	Lance-corporal Myint Thein attempted rape a girl in her house, but her parents and neighbours heard her screams and prevented the rape.	On April 22, the girl's family tried to press charges, but the Loilem Township administrative office refused to accept the case.	
86	1	21-May-15	Unknown	Mong Paeng, Southern Shan State	Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion 333	Soldiers committed gang rape while troops were patrolling through village.	N/A	Source from SHRF
87	1	06-Jun-15	28	Phaline Village, Ho Pong Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldier from LIB249	Woman was raped, robbed and murdered 60 m from a Burma Army outpost, while victim was going to the local temple. Evidence at the crime scene indicated more than one culprit was involved.	At first the local commander denied responsibility, but after pressure from community	Source from SHRF + SWAN

							leaders, a soldier was arrested and beaten, but it is not known if he was sentenced. The husband was given food and 5.3 million Kyat by the Eastern Regional Commander	
88	1	06-Jul-15	Unknown	Laikha Township, Southern Shan State	Lt. Sein Min, Deputy Commander of Light Infantry Battalion (512)	Attempted rape lieutenant who came to the woman's house, pointed his gun at her in front of her parents, and ordered her to go with him to have sex. When her mother fainted, he left, but came back later and fired his gun outside the house. The mother had to be treated for shock in the hospital.	The perpetrator offered 300,000 Kyat to the family so that they would not press charges, and got angry when they refused the money. They have not yet dared press charges	Source from SHRF
89	1	08-Aug-15	Unknown	Kho Lam, Nam San Township, Southern Shan State	4 soldiers from Burma Army Light Infantry Battalion (149)	Troops on patrol were camping at the girl's house. They tried to rape her when she was preparing food in the early morning, but her parents and neighbours heard her scream and stopped the soldiers. The family did not dare press charges.	The family did not dare press charges	Source from SHRF
90	1	24-Aug-15	Unknown	Tachileik, Eastern Shan State	A private from Burma Military Operations Command 18	A soldier raped a woman on her farm.	The village headman helped the woman and her husband complain to the local military base. After she was able to identify the	Source from SHRF

							culprit, the local commander slapped and kicked him. The culprit was transferred to his base unit in Mong Phyak, but it is not known what punishment if any has been given. The Golden Triangle Regional Commander gave 5,000 baht (USD 140) to the woman.	
91	1	03-Nov-15	Unknown	Mong Pan, Southern Shan State	Lance-corporal Min Soe and Private Ne Win, Battalion 996.	Two soldiers raped woman in her house. When her husband came to help, they beat him in the head and split open his right ear.	The battalion commander called village elders and the couple to their base. He gave the couple 500,000 Kyat and 2 pigs. He promised to imprison the culprits, but it is not known if this was carried out.	Source from SHRF
92	1	05-Nov-15	Unknown	Ke Si Township, Southern Shan State	Burma Army soldiers	The woman and her husband were seized by about 10 Burma Army soldiers at their farm. The husband was tied up and the woman was gang-raped.	Since the crime happened during the ongoing military offensive, it will be very difficult to seek justice.	Source from SHRF

Women's participation in Government of Myanmar's Formal Peace Process

Date	Initiative	Details	Number of Women	Percentage women's participation
Dec-12	Union-Level Peace Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 teams formed by the Government of Myanmar (GoM) to invigorate its peace call. The teams divided their tasks geographically.⁷ 	0	0 %
3-May-12	The Union Peace Central Committee (UPCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 committees established by the GoM to better institutionalize the government's side of the peace process 9 of the UPCC's 11 members were members of the National Defense and Security Council (NDSC).⁸ 	0 of 11	0%
	Union Peace Work Committee (UPWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two women included were MPs Daw Mi Yin Chan & Daw Doi Bu⁹ 	2 of 52	3.34 %
1-Nov-12	Myanmar Peace Center (MPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support agency to the UPWC Composed of ministers, senior officials and technocrats, many of whom are returnees, exiles or ex-rebels One woman hired at the high-level: Daw Naw Rebecca Htin, hired as Associate Director for Peace and Political Dialogue¹⁰ 	1 of 13	7.7 %

Language of women's participation in Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement & Framework for Political Dialogue Text

National Ceasefire Agreement: "We shall include a reasonable number of women representatives in the political dialogue process" (NCA, Chapter 5, Clause 23).

Framework for Political Dialogue: "Will make efforts to include 30 % of women's participation in all political dialogues" (FPD Basic Principles, Chapter 2, Clause 10 approved¹¹ on 15 Dec 2015)

NB: This language implies that this 30 % is not mandatory and is rather a goal that participants should strive for

Women's participation in Post-NCA discussions

Under the U Thein Sein Government

Discussion/initiative	Total Participants	Number of Women	Percentage women's participation
Joint Implementation Coordination Meeting (JICM)	16	0	0%
Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC)	26	0	0%
Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC)	48	3	6%
UPWJC confirmed members	96	3	3%
Framework for Political Dialogue Drafting Committee(FPDDC)	24	1	4%

Women's participation at the Union Peace Conference, Naypyitaw, January 12- 16, 2016

Group	Quota	Number of Women Invited	Percentage (women invited)	Number of Women Attending	Percentage (women attending)
Government	75	6	8%	6	8%
Luttaw	75	2	3%	2	3%
Military	150	0	0%	0	0%
Ethnic Armed Groups	150	14	9%	13	9%
Political Parties	150	12	8%	10	7%
Ethnic Leaders	50	12	24%	11	22%
Academics	50	13	26%	10	20%
Total	700	59	8%	52	7%

Under the New NLD- led Parliament

Body	Total members	Number of Women	Percentage women's representation
Ethnic Affairs and Internal Peacemaking Committee (formed on 17 Feb 2016)	15	2	13%

Annex 13 GR 33: Access to Justice
Harmful Informal Justice Practices and Customary Law

Divorce and Inheritances	Palaung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Palaung customary law, when a women and a man get divorced, women do not have the right to an inheritance, even if she needs to raise children by herself. • If they have a son, only the father has a right to the custody of the son. In some cases, the father gets the custody of both son and daughter. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Palaung Women’s Organisation (PWO)</i></p>
	Kuki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Kuki customary law, when a woman and a man get divorced, women do not have the right to any inheritance. • In the case of divorce, women are not allowed to sit in the meeting to resolve the case, and are not entitled to custody of their children or any compensation. • On January 20, 2015, a father of five children, in Kyunpinthar village (Teijang village), Tamu Township committed adultery with a Bamar woman. Although his wife begged him to stop the affair, he became violent with his wife and eventually tried to kill her. After that, she no longer dared to live in the house and had to leave her five children and ask for a divorce. This case reached KWHRO, who were able to mediate between the husband and wife as well as parents from both sides through several meetings. They reached an agreement to divide their property in half on a certain date. • However, the Kuki Affairs Committee and the Kuki Culture Committee issued a letter stating that it is not Kuki culture or custom to divide half of the property to a wife under any circumstance; therefore, the husband did not need to transfer the property to his wife. Since then, the husband followed this ruling and has not transferred any property to the wife. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Kuki Women’s Human Rights Organisation (KWHRO)</i></p>
Land / House Ownership	Kayan, Karenni/ Kayah and Kayaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to their custom, daughters and wives do not have the right to own land. • Women can only own land when their husband has passed away. However, if the son is already an adult, the land will automatically go to the son.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there is no written law, the custom has been practiced for many generations. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Kayan Women's Organisation (KYWO)</i></p>
	Kuki	<p>According to the Kuki people's custom and traditions, Kuki women have never had the right to own land or property at any point in time.</p> <p>When the husband passes away, title is passed to his oldest son, the oldest brother of the husband or the brother's oldest son. If there are no other males in the family, women still do not get to own the land or property.</p> <p>As such, there is intense pressure placed on Kuki women to bear their husbands male children.</p> <p>KWHRO has received cases of women who do not give birth to a son or cannot bear children who are mistreated or forced out of their family when their husband passes away.</p> <p>In other cases, the husband would grow angry and divorce the woman.</p> <p>For example, a 58 year old woman from Naung-kart village, Tamu Township, Tamu Province was unable to bear any children. When her husband passed away, his family drove her out of their house and she now has to live in the forest.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Kuki Women's Human Rights Organisation (KWHRO) and Kuki in Sagaing Region</i></p>

Barriers to Justice at the Community Level

Socio-cultural, Financial and Legal Barriers to Justice

In one Karenni woman's account, the feeling of shame, prohibition of family members, high cost and language barriers in an all Burmese speaking court system made her afraid to speak out or take legal action, to the extent that she is now facing extreme financial difficulties to herself and her child.

“Although I wanted to report this incident to the court, my family prohibited me because the other side was very powerful and influential. Village leaders also encouraged me to solve the problem in traditional methods.” Women in her community who refuse to bow to family and community pressure and decide to go ahead with a lawsuit are often abandoned by the whole village. If the perpetrator was from a powerful or influential family, they often use their power to intimidate, threaten and further violate the woman and/or her family.

Another practice common in Karenni/Kayah State is to describe a woman who has a child out of wedlock as “not knowing know who the father is”. The woman is shamed by the community and there is no accountability for the man who is the “unknown father”. Most of the time, the community know who the father is, but refuses to name him.

Village leaders usually resolve the problem traditionally by giving women small amounts of compensation. The resolutions almost always done verbally, so there is no written document to be used as evidence if a woman is dissatisfied with the judgment or if the other side fails to comply.

Source: Karenni National Women’s Organisation (KNWO)

Informal Justice: “Cleaning” the Village after Rape

In Burma, a woman who has been raped is often considered “unclean” and outcast from her village. The only option for this to be rectified is if the survivor and her family pay tributes and put on feasts and festivals for the village in order to “clean” it.

In Karenni/Kayah State a 13 year old girl child in Kone Thar village, Loikaw Township, Kayan State was raped by a worker who had come from outside the area. KNWO assisted her to negotiate 4 million Kyat compensation, a substantial amount compared to many cases.

However after this, the young woman had to pay the village, youth and religion groups to “clean” the village according to custom. After this, there was very little money left over and she could not afford treatment.

In other cases, if survivors cannot afford to do this, they are pressured to borrow money to solve the problem.

Source: Karenni National Women’s Organisation (KNWO)

Intimidation of Survivors

<p>Karenni/Kayah</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many women who have been raped in Karenni/Kayah areas are intimidated by their perpetrators to keep silent. Survivors have told KNWO that they would be killed if they reported the incident to anyone. • When the family members of the victim find out about the rape, they are also punished or beaten by their family members. • In one instance of intimidation, a husband whose wife had left him due to violence regularly stalks and intimidates his wife and children- threatening to beat and kill his wife, stealing money from the children on their way home, destroying his wife’s meager sources of income, and breaking the wheels of the family bicycle. The wife is so afraid of him that she does not even dare to go outside at night to use the bathroom. • Social workers who are assigned to help the women also find themselves threatened. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Karenni National Women’s Organisation (KNWO)</i></p>
<p>Shan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If perpetrators have power in terms of money, resources and/or connections, they often abuse their power to threaten survivors to remain silent. • In one case, powerful perpetrators with connections to the Kaung-Kha People’s Militia Force threatened the lawyer of the plaintiff and even the lawyer’s teacher. When they attempted to offer the compensation and the plaintiff refused, they said they could not guarantee the safety of the plaintiff. • The plaintiff was also threatened by her lawyers. She was forced to obey the lawyer in everything, for example, the lawyer prohibited her from wearing pants or put her hair down. The lawyer threatened to withdraw her assistance if she failed to obey. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Shan Women’s Action Network (SWAN)</i></p>

<p>Karenni</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in Karenni areas who have reported their cases and take legal action are regularly threatened by the perpetrators, especially when they are in positions of power. • In one case, a woman from Thabyaykone village, Paung Laung Township, who was a widowed mother of three children was raped by the village administrator on a regular basis. • He threatened to punish her with made up charges if she reported this to anyone. She did not dare to report this to anyone out of fear, even after she fell pregnant with his child. • However, when her pregnancy became more apparent, she decided to report the case. The village administrator did not admit to any wrong doing. • Most people in the village took the village administrator's side. They were also afraid of his power and influence and did not dare to take side with a widowed mother of three. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: Karenni National Women's Organisation (KNWO)</i></p>
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Annex 14: Map of areas surveyed



Annex 15: List of WLB member Organizations and Consultation Workshop Participants

Women's League of Burma

Member Organizations (13)

- Burmese Women's Union (BWU)
 - Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT)
 - Karen Women's Organization (KWO)
 - Karenni National Women's Organization (KNWO)
 - Kayan Women's Organization (KYWO)
 - Kuki Women's Human Rights Organization (KWHRO)
 - Lahu Women's Organization (LWO)
 - Palaung Women's Organization (PWO)
 - Pa-O Women's Union (PWU)
 - Rakhaing Women's Union (RWU)
 - Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN)
 - Tavoy Women's Union (TWU)
 - Women's Rights & Welfare Association of Burma (WRWAB)
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CEDAW Action Myanmar (CAM)

Member Organizations (14)

- Association of Myanmar Disabled Women Affairs (AMDWA)
 - Women's Organizations Network of Myanmar (WON)
 - Thingaha Gender Working Group
 - Women Can Do It (WCIDI)
 - Shwe Inn Thu
 - The Mothers' Union (MU)
 - Shwe Danu
 - National Young Women Christian Association
 - Kachin Women Peace Network (KWPN)
 - Yaung Chi Thit
 - Akhaya
 - Tanintharyi Women's Network
 - NGO Gender Group
 - Legal Clinic Myanmar (LCM)
-

Women's Organizations Network of Myanmar (WON)

34 member organizations across Burma/Myanmar

- Ah Yeik Women Group
- Akhaya Women
- Ar Yone Oo Social Development Association
- Asho Women Organization
- Business Kind Myanmar
- Chin Women Development
- Colorful Girls
- Hindu Women Association
- Karen Women Empowerment Group
- Kayin Baptist Convention, Women Department
- Kindness women
- Muslim Women Council of Myanmar
- Myanmar Baptist Convention Women's Department
- Myanmar National Association of the Blind (Women's Department)
- Myanmar Council of Churches Ecumenical Women Work (MCC EWW)
- National Young Women Christian Association (National YWCA)
- Paw Wee Dee
- Phan Tee Eain (PTE)
- Phoenix Association

- Precious Stones
 - Pyi Gyi Khin
 - Rainbow
 - Ratna Mahal Education Care Group
 - Self Support Kayin Baptist Mission Society, Women's Department
 - Smile Education and Development Foundation
 - Society of Enlightening Quranic Knowledge
 - The Mothers' Union
 - Triangle Women's support Group
 - Wimutti Volunteer Group
 - Win-Win Organization
 - Women's Federation For World Peace
 - Yangon Kayin Baptist Women's Association
 - Yangon Young Women Christian Association
 - Yaung Chi Thit
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CSOs & CBOs

- Adolescent Reproductive Health Zone
- Equality Myanmar
- Ethnic Community Development Forum
- Forum for Democracy in Burma
- Gender Equality Network
- IPs/EN Network
- Kachin Development Networking Group
- Karen Human Rights Group
- Kayah National Development Foundation
- MAP Foundation
- Myanmar Positive Women's Network
- Phan Tee Eain
- Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together
- School for Shan State Nationality Youth
- Student and Youth Congress of Burma
- Shan Youth Power
- Sex Workers in Myanmar
- Women Federation Peace
- Women Initiative Platform
- Women's Peace Network in Arakan
- Women Union

Annex 16: Further reading

On the Ground Reporting from WLB member Organization and other NGOs

- *Drug Lords in Parliament*, (October 2011) by Shan Herald Agency for News
- *Breaking Barriers: Advocating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*, (February 2016) by Asia-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
- *Economics of Peace and Conflict*, (Sept 2013) by Myanmar Peace Monitor, Burma News International
- *Gender Equality and Cultural Norms in Myanmar* (2015) by Pansy Tun Thein
- *Grab for White Gold: Impacts of platinum mining in Eastern Shan State*, (May 2012) by Labu Women's Organization
- *If they had hope, they would speak: The ongoing use of state-sponsored sexual violence in Burma's Ethnic Communities*, (Nov. 2014) by the Women's League of Burma
- *In Pursuit of Justice: Reflections on the Past and Hopes for the Future of Burma*, (2014) by the Human Rights Foundation of Monland
- *KWAT Baseline Village Household Demographic-FP-Vital Events Survey in Kachin State*, (July-August 2015) by Kachin Women's Association Thailand
- *License to rape: The Burmese military regime's use of sexual violence in the ongoing war in Shan State* (May 2002) by The Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) and The Shan Women's Action Network
- *Lost Paradise: Damaging Impact of Mawchi Tin Mines in Burma's Karenni State*, (December 2012) by Molo Women Mining Watch Network
- *Our Lives Not For Sale: Tavoyan Women Speak Out Against the Dawei Special Economic Zone Project*, (December 2014) by Tavoyan Women's Union
- *Poison Clouds: Lessons from Burma's Largest Coal Mine Project at Tigyit*, (Jan 2011) by PaO Youth Organization
- *Poisoned Hills- Opium cultivation surges under government control in Burma*, (Jan 2010) by Palaung Women's Organization
- *Pushed to the Brink: Conflict and human trafficking on Kachin-China Border*, (June 2013) by Kachin Women's Association Thailand
- *Same Impunity, Same Patterns*, (January 2014) by the Women's League of Burma
- *Silent Offensive: How Burma Army strategies are fueling the Kachin drug crisis*, (October 2014) by Kachin Women's Association Thailand
- *Still Poisoned: opium cultivation soars in Palaung areas under Burma's new regime*, (Oct 2011) by Palaung Women's Organization
- *Stolen Lives: Human trafficking from Palaung areas of Burma to China*, (June 2011) by Palaung Women's Organization
- *The Burden of War: Women Bear the Burden of Displacement*, (November 2012) by Palaung Women's Organisation
- *The Long Road to Recovery: Ethnic and Community-Based Health Organizations Leading the Way to Better Health in Eastern Burma*, (Feb. 2015) by Health Information System Working Group (HISWG)
- UPR Advocacy Fact Sheets, *2nd Cycle Universal Periodic Review, Myanmar UPR 2015: Information on the Status of the Human Rights Situation in Myanmar*, (2015)
- *We Used to Fear Bullets Now We Fear Bulldozers ' ' Dirty coal mining by military cronies & Thai companies Ban Chaung, Dawei District, Myanmar* (October 2015) by Tarkapaw Youth Group, Dawei Development Association (DDA), and the Tenasserim River & Indigenous People Networks (Trip Net)

End Notes

¹ "Pushed to the Brink: Conflict and human trafficking on the Kachin China border" Kachin Women's Association, Thailand (KWAT) June 2013

² "Pushed to the Brink: Conflict and human trafficking on the Kachin China border" Kachin Women's Association, Thailand (KWAT) June 2013

³ "Stolen Lives: Human trafficking from Palaung areas of Burma to China"- Palaung Women's Organisation (PWO), 2011

⁴ Data collected from WLB member organisations

⁵ *The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census; The Union Report; Census Report Volume 2; Myanmar Department of Population, Ministry of immigration and population; May 2015*

⁶ Data collected by WLB Member Organisations

⁷ Teams led respectively by U Aung Thawng U Aung Min,

⁸ Full list can be viewed at: <http://mmpeacemonitor.org/peace-process/government-peace-plan>

⁹ Full list can be viewed at: <http://mmpeacemonitor.org/peace-process/government-peace-plan>

¹⁰ <http://burmaenac.org/stakeholders.html>

¹¹ <http://www.elevenmyanmar.com/politics/myanmar-government-approves-political-dialogue-framework>