

# TRAINED TO TORTURE

Systematic war crimes by the Burma Army in  
Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State  
(March 2011 - March 2016)



*By Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO)*





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## SUMMARY

TWO documentation of human rights violations in Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State from March 2011 to March 2016 provides evidence that the Burma Army is committing war crimes, on a widespread, systematic basis – in particular torture, shelling of civilian targets, and forcing civilians to be porters and human shields.

Since 2011, despite the ongoing peace process, the Burma Army has been expanding its forces and launching large-scale

offensives against ethnic resistance forces in northern Shan State, including the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA). The number of Burma Army troops in Ta'ang areas has increased fourfold from over 3,000 in 2011 to over 12,000 in 2016, with at least 7 combat divisions deployed from central Burma. Fierce attacks, including aerial bombing, have caused displacement of over 14,000 Ta'ang villagers, most of whom remain unable to return home.

The most frequently documented violations, constituting war crimes, are summarized below:

| Violations                                    | Location                 | No. of villagers suffering from violation   | No. of Burma Army battalions/divisions committing violations |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Torture</b>                                | 33 villages, 8 townships | 117   | 18   |
| <b>Shelling/ bombing of civilian targets</b>  | 29 villages, 9 townships | Thousands endangered, 17 killed, 35 injured | 19   |
| <b>Forced portering; use as human shields</b> | 24 villages, 7 townships | Over 1,000                                  | 20   |

In particular, the widespread use of torture provides compelling evidence that war crimes are being committed systematically. Many of the 117 civilians tortured – including village leaders and a monk -- suffered serious injury or mental derangement. Four died as a result of the torture.

The most common torture methods involved tying up villagers with rope, kicking and beating them with guns. Video evidence of this torture was widely circulated on social media, when 11 villagers were tortured by troops of IB 324 and Pansay militia troops in Say Kin village, Namkham township on December 23, 2015.

Other torture methods used by Burmese government troops include suffocation with plastic bags, pouring petrol down throats, stabbing with knives, burning, and slicing skin off villagers' arms. TWO has also documented three incidents of skinning alive, before killing, of eight TNLA prisoners of war, by Burmese government troops.

The similarity of torture methods used by troops from local as well as centrally-based battalions, indicates they are included in combat training and authorized as standard practice, despite

the fact that torture is a blatant war crime.

Other repeatedly committed crimes include extrajudicial killing, sexual violence, looting and destruction of property. Military confidence of impunity for rape prevails. On November 25, 2015, a soldier raped a mute girl in full view of other villagers, who did not dare intervene because he was armed.

TWO is gravely concerned that the Burma Army, which remains exempt from civilian oversight under the current constitution, is not only continuing its offensives in the ethnic areas in defiance of the “peace process”, but is also systematically committing war crimes against the ethnic peoples in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.

It is urgently needed for the National League for Democracy (NLD) to act to curb the military's power, its criminal practices and impunity. Simply sharing power with the Burma Army under the current government will only maintain the military status quo, perpetuating the war and condemning the ethnic peoples to untold ongoing suffering.

## **TWO therefore make the following urgent demands:**

### **To the new NLD-led government:**

- To authorize an immediate ceasefire throughout the country, and begin a new fully inclusive peace process, in which all ethnic resistance forces can take part in genuine political dialogue.
- To denounce and call for an end to the human rights violations including the shelling of civilians areas being committed by the Burma Army in the ethnic areas.
- To set up an independent fact-finding commission to investigate Burma Army war crimes
- To invite the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC) to carry out an investigation into war crimes committed by the Burma Army.
- To allow humanitarian aid agencies to freely access and assist IDPs in conflict areas until it is safe for them to return home voluntarily.

### **To the international community:**

- To pressure the Burmese government to stop the Burma Army offensives and abuses against ethnic peoples, and to allow aid agencies to freely access and assist all IDP populations.
- To immediately end all military-to military engagement with the Burma Army, as it has had no impact on its systematic criminal practices, and has simply legitimized an abusive institution.
- To prioritize aid for the basic humanitarian needs of IDPs and refugees in all locations, and provide this aid through local community based organizations.

## METHODOLOGY

TWO's Information Documentation and Research Department was set up in 2006 to document human right violations in Ta'ang areas, with the aim of seeking truth and justice for local communities.

Information is collected through a network of field workers in Ta'ang areas, who interview community members that are victims and eyewitnesses of abuses, opening a space for them to share their experience and voice their feelings and concerns.

This report is a compilation of human rights violations documented by TWO's field workers between March 2011 and March 2016 in areas they have been able to access in the following townships and sub-townships of northern Shan State: Namkham, Namsan, Mogoke, Mongmit, Muse, Kutkhai, Tarmony, Namtu, Mantong and Tangyan.

After compilation, the violations were analyzed by TWO staff in relation to international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions, their added protocols, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

## BACKGROUND

The Ta'ang (Palaung) people are one of the indigenous ethnic people of Burma, with a population numbering over one million. The majority of Ta'ang people live in northern Shan State, with some living in southern and eastern Shan State. The Ta'ang people are traditionally hill dwellers, who in the past enjoyed self-rule and a self-sufficient economy, mainly depending on tea and paddy cultivation. The customary lands of the Ta'ang people are rich in gems and minerals such as silver, zinc, gold and aluminum.

However, decades of dictatorship have left control of most resources in the hands of the Burmese military and their cronies. The tea industry has been monopolized, driving down prices of tea and causing loss of livelihoods. Increasing numbers of Ta'ang farmers have been forced to migrate, or have turned to opium growing for survival. This has caused widespread drug addiction among Ta'ang men, as documented in previous PWO reports “Poisoned Flowers” (2006) “Poisoned Hills” (2010) and “Still Poisoned” (2011), and a growing incidence of trafficking of Ta'ang women and girls, mainly to China, as documented in PWO's 2011 report “Stolen Lives”.

Ta'ang people have suffered decades of abuse and oppression from the Burmese military. To resist this, some Ta'ang leaders formed the Palaung State Liberation Army (PSLA) in 1963, with the aim of restoring democracy and a federal system in Burma. However, in 1991, the PSLA agreed to a cease-fire with the Burmese government, without any guarantee of rights for the Ta'ang people. Later, the PSLA were forced to disarm in 2005.

The disarming of the PSLA created more economic and social problems for the Ta'ang people, as without PSLA protection they became more vulnerable to human rights violations and the drug scourge flourishing in areas under the control of the Burma Army and its militia allies.

In 2011, Ta'ang people in northern Shan State were impacted by the Burma Army's new offensives, breaking a 22-year ceasefire with the Shan State Progressive Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA) and a 17-year ceasefire with the Kachin Independence Army (KIA). These offensives, aimed to force the ethnic armies to become Border Guard Forces under the Burma Army, led to large scale displacement of communities



*IDPs arriving in Nampatkar in March, 2016, Photo by PWO*

throughout Kachin and northern Shan State.

To protect their people, and to push for their right to self-determination, a new Ta'ang armed group, the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), formed by former PSLA/PSLF members, began military operations in Ta'ang areas in late 2011.

Since then, the TNLA, together with the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Kokang resistance force, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), has come under heavy attack by the Burmese military in northern Shan State. The offensives have involved widespread, systematic abuses against civilians, and led to large-scale displacement.

Since 2011, TWO has documented the displacement of over 14,200 villagers in Ta'ang areas (see detailed list of displacement in appendix). Most of those displaced are sheltering in IDP camps in northern Shan State, or in makeshift refugee camps in China. Only about 2,000 have been able to return home.

## Burma Army expansion and spread of conflict in Ta'ang areas

In 2011, there were about 36 Burma Army battalions operating in Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State. These included ten battalions under the Kyaukme-based Military Operations Command (MOC) 1, and ten under the Hsenwi-based MOC 16. With each battalion comprising about 100 soldiers, this totalled over 3,000 troops stationed in these areas.

Since then, TWO has recorded a further estimated 90 battalions deployed into Ta'ang areas, mainly as part of combat divisions from central Burma (Infantry Divisions 11, 33, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99), bringing the total number of troops up to over 12,000 in Ta'ang areas.

Jet fighters and helicopters from Lashio and Mandalay have also increasingly been used for aerial bombing during offensive operations since late 2015.

The Burma Army expansion has led to intensification of conflict, with increased use of jet fighters and helicopter gunships since late 2015.

In 2011, only 20 clashes took place between TNLA and the Burma Army. This increased to over 50 clashes in 2012, over 100 in 2013, over 150 in 2014, over 200 in 2015, and about 60 in the first three months of 2016.





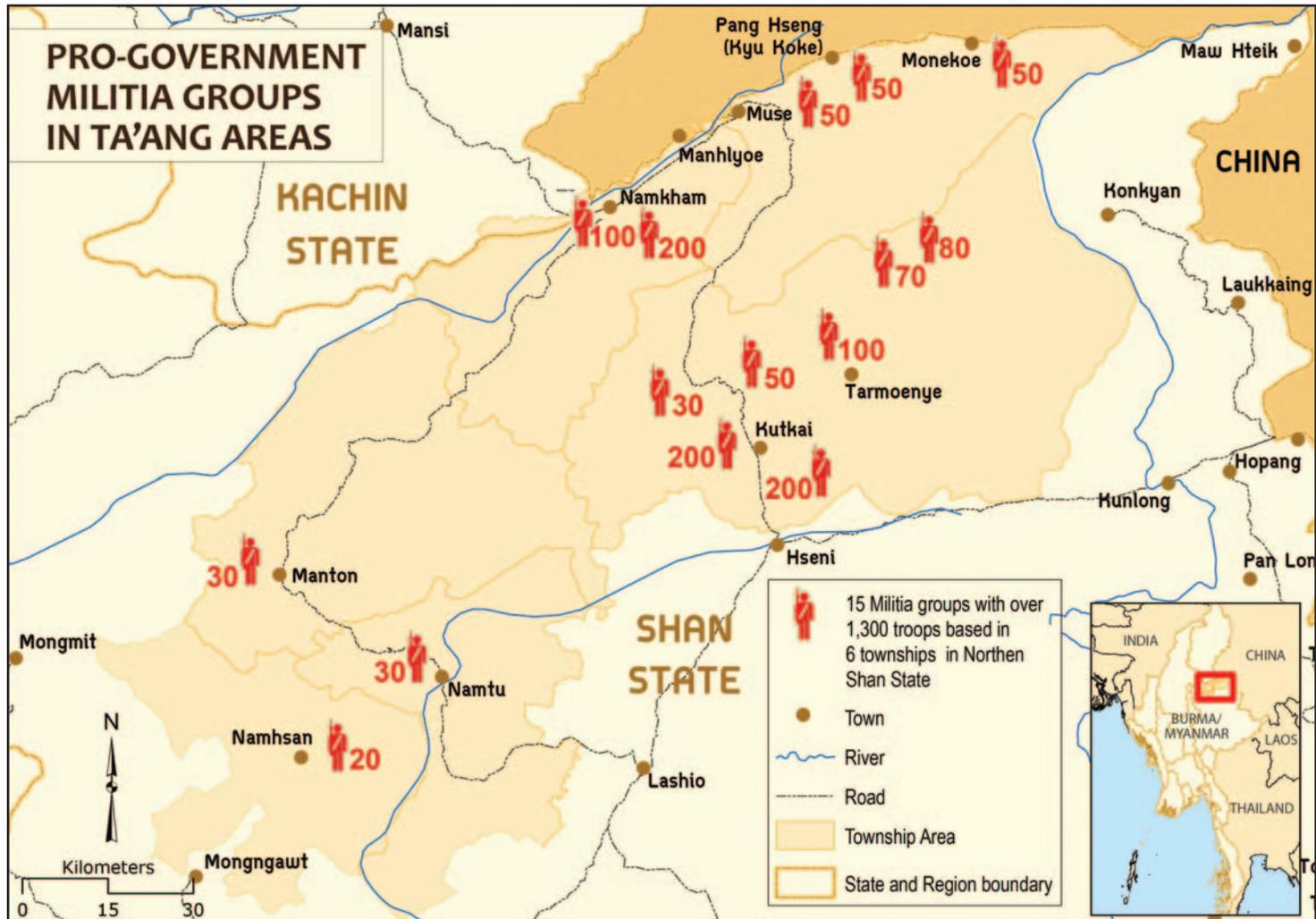
## Continued reliance on local militia to “divide and rule”

A long-standing strategy of the Burma Army’s anti-insurgency operations has been to organise local paramilitary forces to help maintain control of rural areas. In exchange, these militia units have been allowed to establish lucrative local business fiefdoms, with authorities turning a blind eye to illicit dealings, including the drug trade.

There are currently 15 main pro-government militia groups in Ta’ang areas, with over 1,260 troops (see detailed list in Appendix), who have been assisting the Burma Army in military operations against ethnic resistance forces.

Opium growing and drug production have flourished in militia-controlled areas, causing increased addiction and suffering for local communities. The TNLA has sought to destroy opium fields and drug refineries in militia controlled areas, but have repeatedly been blocked by both Burmese government troops and militia, whose economic interests they are threatening.

In earlier reports, TWO has exposed the involvement in the drug trade of militia groups such as the Pansay militia in Namkham. However, their strategic importance to the Burma Army has rendered them untouchable. They have also been allowed to gain increased respectability as members of parliament for the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). The Pansay militia leader, U Kyaw Myint, served as a USDP MP for Namkham from 2010-2015. U T Khun Myat, ethnic Kachin leader of the Kaung Kha and Mai Yu Lay militias, was elected as the USDP MP for Kutkhai in both the 2010 and 2015 elections (and has recently gained even greater respectability by being appointed the Deputy Lower House Speaker under the NLD-led government.). Also re-elected as a USDP MP for Kutkhai in 2015 was U Myin Lwin (a.k.a Wang Guoda), head of the Tarmony militia. His militia’s cooperation with the Burmese military was rewarded in March 11, 2016, when approximately “Mong Wong” Chinese residents in the Tarmony area were recognized as full citizens of Burma.



## **Ta'ang exclusion from the peace process**

Despite ongoing Burmese military aggression, the TNLA has sought to engage in peace negotiations with the Burmese government. The TNLA met with the Myanmar Peace Center, led by U Aung Min on July 31, 2013, in Muse, northern Shan State, but the Burma Army launched new attacks against TNLA in Kutkhai and Kyaukme only eleven days afterwards.

In August 2014, and then a month later, the TNLA sent official letters to the Burmese government asking for further negotiations, but received no reply.

Despite the fact that TNLA was a member of the ethnic armed groups' Nationwide Ceasefire Coordinating Team, the government refused to accept the TNLA -- together with the MNDAA and Arakan Army -- to sign the NCA, claiming they would need to sign a bilateral ceasefire agreement with the TNLA first. However, there were no approaches by the Burmese government in 2015 to discuss this with TNLA. The non-inclusive nature of the NCA was the main reason why only eight groups signed the NCA in October 15, 2015.

Since the signing of the NCA, attacks by government troops have escalated in Ta'ang areas. Alarmingly, the Burma Army also appears to be deliberately fuelling conflict between the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA), which signed the NCA, and the non-signatories, including the TNLA. Since the signing of the NCA, large numbers of RCSS/SSA troops have been deployed, with the collusion of the Burma Army, into northern Shan State, leading to clashes with TNLA troops in Kyaukme and Namkham townships, and fresh displacement.

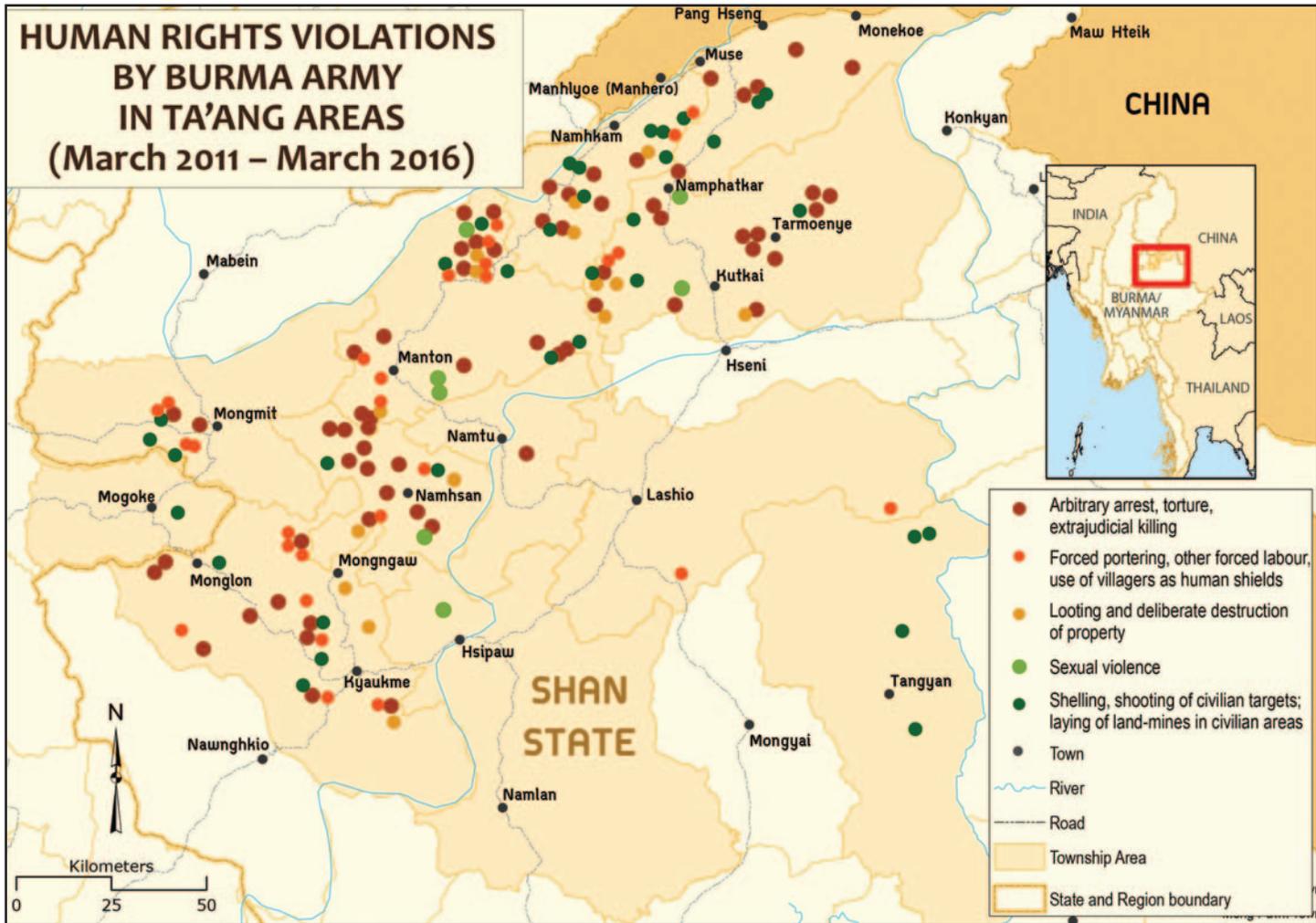
## **Analysis of human rights violations by the Burma Army in Ta'ang areas (March 2011 – March 2016)**

Detailed lists of human rights violations by the Burma Army documented by TWO are contained in the appendix of this report. The main violations are summarized below.

| <b>Violations against civilians</b>            | <b>No. of incidents</b> | <b>No. of villagers suffering from violation</b>            | <b>No. of villages, townships</b> | <b>No. of Burma Army battalions/divisions committing violations</b> |
|--|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Torture  | 42                      | 117   | 33 villages, 8 townships          | 18  |
| Extrajudicial killing                          | 8                       | 10  | 9 villages, 4 townships           | 6   |
| Sexual violence                                | 7                       | 7   | 6 villages/towns, 3 townships     | 5   |
| Shelling of civilian targets                   | 21                      | 17 killed, 35 injured (thousands endangered)                | 29 villages, 9 townships          | 19  |
| Forced portering/ guides; use as human shields | 27                      | 322 used as porters/ guides; over 700 used as human shields | 24 villages, 7 townships          | 20  |
| Deliberate destruction of property, looting    | 11                      | Inhabitants of 11 villages                                  | 11 villages, 5 townships          | 11  |

The violations are analyzed according to categories in the following sections of this report.

# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY BURMA ARMY IN TA'ANG AREAS (March 2011 – March 2016)

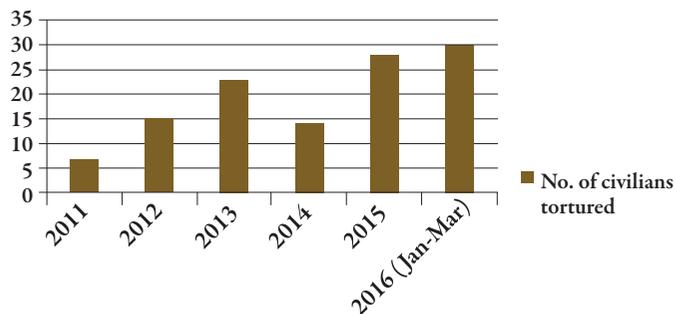


# 1. Torture

Over the past five years, there have been repeated, widespread incidents of Burmese government troops arbitrarily arresting and torturing civilians, usually for suspected contact with ethnic resistance forces. TWO has documented 42 incidents of torture in 33 villages in 8 townships (Namkham, Mantong, Muse, Namsan, Kyaukme, Kutkhai, Mongmit, Namtu). A total of 117 people, including village leaders and a monk, were tortured. Many suffered serious injury or mental derangement. Four died as a result of the torture.

The incidence of torture has increased during 2016, with already 36 people being tortured in the first three months of the year.

Number of Civilians Tortured by Burma Army  
(2011 - March 2016)



The torture was carried out by troops of at least 18 battalions/divisions. Almost all the torture incidents until late 2014 were carried out by locally based battalions, in particular Mantong-based IB 130, Kutkhai-based IB 45, (under the Lashio-based Northeast Regional Command) and LIB 324, 501, 502, 507 (under Military Operations Commands 1 and 16, based in Kyaukme and Hsenwi respectively). from combat divisions (ID 11, 33, 77, 88, 99) deployed into the Ta'ang area from central Burma.

The most common torture methods involved tying up villagers with rope, slapping them in the face, beating them with guns, and kicking them (including in the head) while on the ground. Usually, the villagers were questioned about their links to the TNLA, and the whereabouts of Ta'ang troops.

A villager from Namphatka described being tortured in April 2013 by troops from Kutkhai-based IB 45: "12 villagers were arrested in the morning and they asked us about the TNLA. They asked: 'Do you know the TNLA and when they were at Lwae Kyayan Hill?' We knew nothing about the TNLA but they forced us to go to Lwae Kyayan Hill. They forced us to go in front and followed us with their guns pointed at our backs.

They said: 'If we hear the sound of firing at Lwae Kyayan Hill, we will kill you all.' When we arrived at Lwae Kyayan hill, there were no TNLA soldiers. When they didn't see TNLA troops, they tortured us and asked us where they had gone. They beat us with guns, sticks and slapped our faces. We suffered a lot. I still can't stand up properly because of the beating I received to my ribs. I haven't been able to stand up for two days and I have to take pain relief medicine. My friends also suffered like me."

Some villagers have been forced to take off their clothes, allegedly to look for marks that would indicate they had undergone military training as TNLA members.

Despite the supposed purpose of trying to locate TNLA troops, sometimes torture by the Burma Army appears simply to have been a collective punishment against Ta'ang villagers. In a well-publicized incident on December 23, 2015, captured on video, 11 villagers were tortured collectively by troops of IB 324 and the Pansay militia in Say Kin village, Namkham township. They were told: "You Palaung are all rebels. We will kill you all."



*U Saw Maung from Moe Meik Township was tortured brutally by ID - 88 and got wounded on his eye*

A villager described his experience:

*"First they shelled with heavy arms. We were trying to escape from the shelling by organizing the old people, children and women together. But before we finished, they entered the village and ordered all the men who were hiding to come out. They said: If you don't come out, we U Saw Maung, tortured and wounded in the will burn down the whole eye by LID 88, in Mong Mit township scared, and all the men came out after they threatened us. When we came out, they tied us with rope and forced us to lie on the ground. They hit my waist and my back with a gun, and kicked and trod on my face and head with boots. My mouth was bleeding and I couldn't breathe. I got seriously wounded in my waist and back. I am using traditional medicine for treatment now."*

Other torture methods used by Burmese government troops include suffocation with plastic bags, pouring petrol down throats, stabbing with knives, burning, and also slicing skin off villagers' arms.

This widespread use of torture against civilians by troops from locally-based as well as centrally-based battalions, indicates that torture is being included as part of standard training to army personnel. authorized as a standard practice by the Burma Army. The similarity of the torture techniques by the different battalions also indicates that these methods are being

Clearly, these inhumane practices against civilians are not isolated criminal acts by individual soldiers, but are being authorized and institutionalized by the Burma Army.

Torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment of civilians, are a grave breach of international humanitarian law (see Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention, Article 4), and constitute war crimes.

After a torture incident in November 2014, a local villager asked the LIB 106 troops (under ID 77), why they had tortured his fellow villagers, and received the chilling reply: "It is our duty."

### *Torture and killing of Ta'ang prisoners of war*

TWO has documented four cases of torture and killing of Ta'ang soldiers captured by the Burma Army. In two cases, the soldiers were captured on a private visit to their home villages. In the other two cases, the soldiers were captured while patrolling.

In each case, the soldiers were treated with extreme brutality. 8 of the 9 soldiers captured were not only beaten, but skinned alive before being shot dead. One was half buried in the earth, and then his face and arms skinned.

The incidents took place in four consecutive years -- 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 -- in different townships (Mantong, Namsan, Kyaukme and Muse), with torture carried out by members of three different battalions (IB 130, IB 504 and ID 77). The skinning was carried out by members of IB 504, a locally based battalion under Military Operations Command no. 1 in Kyaukme, and members of ID 77, a combat division deployed from Pegu since 2013 to provide support to the operations in northern Shan State.

This not only indicates the existence of a policy within the Burma Army to employ torture against prisoners of war, but

also suggests that training has been given in skinning as a method of torture. This contravenes Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Convention and Additional Protocol II, which prescribe humane treatment for persons deprived of liberty related to non-international armed conflicts, and protection against murder, torture, as well as cruel, humiliating or degrading treatment.

### *Torture by government-allied militia*

At least six of the incidents of torture of civilians documented by TWO were carried out jointly by Burma Army troops together with members of the government-allied militia, in particular the Namkham-based Pansay militia. Thus, whether or not the Burma Army has given formal training in torture methods to its militia allies, the militia units are being shown by example that such crimes are accepted practice.

It is therefore not surprising that the militia have independently carried out torture of civilians. On January 12, 2014, two local staff of UNODC who were travelling from Namkham to carry out crop monitoring in the Pansay area, as part of a government-approved program, were physically assaulted by the Pansay militia. They were beaten with guns, on their bodies and heads, and suffered bruising. Regrettably, the UNODC made no public complaint about this.



*Burma Army troops and Pan Say militia beat villagers in Say Kinn Village, Namkham Township, December 2015*



*Mai Nyi Puu who is Say Kinn Villager were beaten by IB 324 and Pan Say Militia*

## 2. Extrajudicial killing of civilians

Eight cases of extrajudicial killing of civilians by Burma Army troops have been documented. The killings, of ten civilians, were carried out by troops from six different battalions, in nine villages in four townships.

Two villagers were shot and killed when they met troops on the road, and another five were killed in their fields, one after being tortured. One villager was shot and killed while hiding in his village to escape being forced to porter.

One 87-year-old man called U Ba Aye was shot dead at point blank range, when troops from IB 130 and the Ngawn Sai militia entered his house, after fighting with TNLA in his village. They left his body in a pool of blood in the house, and did not allow his relatives to come and bathe and bury him till a day later.

Most recently, on March 14, 2016, a 17-year-old girl was shot dead by troops of ID 33 when she went back to her village in Namkham after fleeing to the jungle to escape clashes.

Most of these killings appear to have been deliberate acts of murder. Murder of civilians is a grave breach of international humanitarian law (specified in Article 4 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions), and constitutes a war crime.



*Mai Naing Jar was shot on the way to Namkhan by LID 88*

### 3. Sexual violence

TWO has documented seven cases of sexual violence committed by Burma Army troops in northern Shan State during the past five years. This likely represents only a small portion of the actual incidence of such crimes, as many cases are not reported due to fear of military reprisal and social stigma.

The incidents documented by TWO took place from 2012 to 2016, in three different townships (Mantong, Kutkhai and Namsan), all in or near rural villages. They involved soldiers or officers from 5 different battalions/divisions. The first four incidents involved soldiers from locally based battalions (IB 115, 502 and 130); the two most recent incidents involved soldiers from combat divisions from central Burma (ID 99 and ID 33), who were temporarily camped in the area during ongoing military operations.

The circumstances of the incidents indicate confidence of impunity among the perpetrators, mostly being committed in areas where others were likely to hear or witness the violence: there was an attempted rape of a nun in a monastery compound, rape of a woman by the roadside in her village, and rape by an officer of a woman inside his military camp. On

November 25 2015, villagers witnessed a soldier raping a mute girl by the roadside on her way to a temple ceremony, but did not dare stop him as he was armed.

Only in one case did a survivor dare report the crime. The nun who had suffered attempted rape complained to the military commander whose troops were temporarily camped in the monastery. At first, the commander did not accept the complaint, but when the nun asked help from the village headman, the commander was forced to organize a line-up so that the nun could identify her attacker. The soldier was then beaten publicly.

In the other cases, no survivors dared file complaints against the perpetrators, fearing repercussions from the military, and also doubting they would receive justice. In two cases, the perpetrators threatened to kill the women if they dared report the crime.

Rape is explicitly forbidden under international humanitarian law in internal armed conflict, in Article 4 (2) (e) of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions.

## 4. Shelling, shooting at civilian targets



*Houses were destroyed in shelling at Man Aung village, Namkham  
by LID-88, 99, IB-45  
Photo by Sanao Tem*

Over the past five years Burma Army troops have repeatedly used heavy weapons to fire indiscriminately into populated villages, either shelling from ground positions or using aircraft. Attacks were made against 29 villages in nine townships, killing 17 civilians, wounding 35 -- including elderly, women and children -- and endangering thousands of lives.

These attacks were carried out by troops from at least 19 battalions, both locally based as well as from combat divisions from central Burma (ID 33, 77, 88 and 99). All incidents of shelling of civilians in early 2016 have been carried out by ID 33 and 99.

In some cases the shelling was carried out together with allied local militia (Pansay militia and Myo Ma militia in Namkham).

Apart from shelling of civilian targets, TWO has documented seven incidents when Burmese troops have indiscriminately shot at civilians, killing two and injuring eleven, including women and girls.

Troops have opened fire on civilian vehicles, and shot at villagers running away from fighting.

The consistent pattern of indiscriminate shelling and shooting of civilian targets indicates this is a deliberate strategy of the Burma Army during its offensives in northern Shan State. This practice is in direct violation of international humanitarian law. Article 13 of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions states: “The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack.” Furthermore, Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court states that “attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives” is a war crime.



*9 years old girl was shot by LID (33) in Kutkhai*



*A women got wounded during the shelling in Sai Lain village, Moe Miek by IB 71*

*The secretary of Shwe Nyaung Pin village, Moe Meik, killed by shelling of IB 223*



## 5. Forced portering, use of civilians as human shields



*Aik Naing Pann was shot during the clashes in Man Puu village by IB-22, IB-23, IB -144; IB 88 and Pansay militia*

The Burma Army has been systematically using forced labour throughout Ta'ang areas in the past five years. TWO has documented 27 incidents of forced labour, from mid-2011 until March 2016, involving at least 20 battalions/divisions.

A total of 322 villagers in 24 villages of seven townships were used as forced labour. Most were forced to serve as porters, carrying military supplies, with

some forced to act as guides for troops, or to build military camps. The villagers were either fed little or not at all during this work. None received any financial recompense for their labour. Being forced to accompany troops in areas of active conflict placed the villagers at grave risk. Two porters were killed by landmines, and four were injured in battle.

The incidence of forcing villagers to be porters has increased during 2015 and early 2016, with at least 148 villagers forced

to be porters during this time. This has been mainly by the combat divisions deployed from central Burma, including ID 33, 77, 88, 99, showing that the policy of conscripting porters is continuing to be authorized from the central command.

Almost all villagers taken for forced labour were men, but in March 2013 three girls, aged 14, 15 and 16, from a village in Tangyan were forced at gunpoint to act as guides for Burmese troops from Lashio-based LIB 41. One of the girls described her experience: "Around 30 soldiers arrived in our village at 5 pm and ordered us to guide them to Hway Pu village. We didn't want to go. We were afraid. We cried when the soldiers aimed their guns at us. We slept one night in the forest. Fortunately, the soldiers did not rape us. The soldiers did not dare venture around the forest, so they forced us to fetch water for them. They released us around 7 am the next day."

In fact, even the act of fetching water was extremely dangerous. The very next day, two men from the same village forced to porter for the same unit were killed by landmines while fetching water for the troops.

The son of one of the victims, forced to porter at the same time, described what happened. "The Burmese soldiers tied us up in pairs. Then they told us to collect water for them. We were in front and the soldiers were behind us. My father and U Hlaing



*Mai Yan Than Tun, a Namkham villager,  
was shot and blinded his eye*

Kham were right in the front. They stepped on the mines and died in front of me. I was so shocked I could not speak.”

The Burmese troops offered financial compensation of 500,000 kyat (approx USD 500) to the families of each of those killed by the land mines, admitting they had been laid by the Burma Army. However, as one of the other porters said: “Is the life of a person only worth 500,000 kyats? They are so cruel. The victims were the breadwinners for their family, but

now they have gone. How will their family be able to continue for survival?”

Villagers serving as guides or porters have also been used as “human shields” to deter attacks by Ta’ang forces. In June 2015, six women and one man were made to walk in front of troops shooting from behind.

In one incident, over 700 villagers were forbidden by Burmese troops from leaving their village, even though it had been bombed, as they wanted to use the villagers as shields against a possible attack by Ta’ang forces.

The Burma Army’s use of uncompensated and abusive forced labour is a violation of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, which provides that persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict “shall, if made to work, have the benefit of working conditions and safeguards similar to those enjoyed by the local civilian population.” Endangering civilians by forcing them to carry military supplies in active war zones and act as human shields, also violates the same Additional Protocol, which specifies: “the civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations.”

*Houses in Kutkhai burned  
by LID 33 in 2016*



*Looting and deliberate destruction of civilian  
property*

TWO has documented eleven incidents of looting or deliberate destruction of homes and property in twelve villages in 5 townships, by Burma Army troops from eleven different battalions/divisions. Houses were broken into, and items including rice, other foodstuff, money, motorbikes, mobile phones were stolen.



*Sacks of paddy were burned by ID 33*

Most recently, in March 2016, Burma Army troops have been deliberately burning down houses and food stocks of villagers. In Kutkhai, 19 houses and all rice stores in three villages were entirely burned down by troops of ID 33.

The looting/pillaging of civilian property is a violation of international humanitarian law, specified in Article 4 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, as is the deliberate destruction of food stocks (Article 14 of the same Additional Protocol).

### *Lack of access to justice*

In most cases of abuse by Burma Army troops, villagers have not dared file any complaints to the authorities, as they are too afraid of reprisals by the army. As explained by a villager who had been forced to work as a porter “We want to submit a complaint letter. However we don’t have a place to submit the complaint, and even if we did, we would not dare to do so. The army camp is so close to our village, so we are scared of them”

In rare cases when villagers dared complain, military authorities have usually not taken responsibility for any injuries or death inflicted on civilians. Only in one case, in February 2015,

when village leaders complained to the Burma Army after a villager was injured and became deranged due to torture by ID 77, did the local commander provide 500,000 kyat (USD 500) to pay for his medical expenses.

Villagers also have little hope that the police authorities will take their side against the military.

In two cases documented by TWO, police themselves committed grave abuses against civilians. In one case, in March 2012, a boy was shot dead by the local assistant commander of police in Nampatkar town,

Kutkhai, after an argument. In August the same year, two migrant workers were hospitalized after being beaten with an iron bar by police in Muse.

In October, 2015, after relatives of 57-year-old U Aik Lin, found beaten to death in his fields near Muse, took the body to Muse Hospital for an autopsy, the police filed the case as a suspected suicide.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report provides evidence that the Burma Army is committing war crimes – in particular torture, shelling of civilian targets, and enslavement of civilians as porters and human shields -- on a widespread, systematic scale during its ongoing offensives in Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State.

The fact that the crimes are being committed with complete impunity, not only by locally based battalions, but increasingly by battalions deployed under combat divisions deployed from central Burma, indicates clearly that the crimes are being authorized from the central command.

TWO is gravely concerned that the Burma Army, which remains exempt from civilian oversight under the current constitution, is not only continuing its offensives in the ethnic areas in defiance of the “peace process”, but is also systematically committing war crimes against the ethnic peoples in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.

It is urgently needed for the National League for Democracy (NLD) to act to curb the military's power, its criminal practices and impunity. Simply sharing power with the Burma Army under the current government will only maintain the military status quo, perpetuating the war and condemning the ethnic peoples to untold ongoing suffering.

## **TWO therefore make the following urgent demands:**

### **To the new NLD-led government:**

- To authorize an immediate ceasefire throughout the country, and begin a new fully inclusive peace process, in which all ethnic resistance forces can take part in genuine political dialogue.
- To denounce and call for an end to the human rights violations including the shelling of civilians areas being committed by the Burma Army in the ethnic areas.
- To set up an independent fact-finding commission to investigate Burma Army war crimes
- To invite the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC) to carry out an investigation into war crimes committed by the Burma Army.
- To allow humanitarian aid agencies to freely access and assist IDPs in conflict areas until it is safe for them to return home voluntarily.

### **To the international community:**

- To pressure the Burmese government to stop the Burma Army offensives and abuses against ethnic peoples, and to allow aid agencies to freely access and assist all IDP populations.
- To immediately end all military-to military engagement with the Burma Army, as it has had no impact on its systematic criminal practices, and has simply legitimized an abusive institution.
- To prioritize aid for the basic humanitarian needs of IDPs and refugees in all locations, and provide this aid through local community based organizations.

## APPENDICES

Detailed list of violations by the Burma Army and other state security forces, documented by TWO (March 2011-March 2016)

### 1. *Arbitrary arrest, torture, extrajudicial killing*

| No. | Date of violation | Location of violation                        | Type of violation            | Details of violation   | Battalion or Division of perpetrator(s) |
|-----|-------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1.  | Mar 17, 2011      | Man Sat village, Namkham                     | Torture                      | 2 drivers of charcoal cars were interrogated and beaten, their faces slapped for no reason   | Corporal Aung Htike, Myo Aung ID 88     |
| 2.  | Apr 14, 2011      | Kaung Tain & Nyaung Pin La villages, Kyaukme | Arbitrary arrest and torture | 1 ex-member of PSLF from Kaung Tain and 1 farmer from Nyaung Pin La were arrested arbitrarily on suspicion of connection with ethnic armed groups, beaten with sticks on face, head, and kicked.<br>Note: On April 17, 2011, 1 was given an 8 year prison sentence, the other 2 years. | MOC (Sa Ka Kha) 1, LIB 502              |
| 3.  | Aug 16, 2011      | Lwae Suang village, Mantong                  | Extrajudicial killing        | 1 villager was shot and killed when he hid in the village afraid of being forced to be a porter  | IB 130 (led by Zayartun)                |
| 4.  | Oct, 2011         | Pan Khar village, Mantong                    | Torture, leading to death    | Secretary of village and chairman of village were beaten severely; causing death of the chairman   | IB 130                                  |
| 5.  | Dec, 2011         | Pan Khar village, Mantong                    | Torture                      | 1 villager was beaten with gun on his back and feet for disobeying a curfew order in village   | IB 144 led by Colonel Aung Phyo         |

|     |               |  |   |   |  |
|-----|---------------|--|---|---|--|
| 6.  | Jan 3-4, 2012 | Mong Wee, Namkham                            | Shooting and torture of civilian (leading to death) | 1 local villager was shot and handcuffed. He was pulled along on the ground after being shot and his relatives forbidden from giving him medical treatment; he died of his injuries | LIB 507 and Pansay militia   |
| 7.  | Mar 13, 2012  | Moe Lom & Moe Nwet villages, Mantong         | Extrajudicial killing                               | 2 villagers were shot and killed by troops they met when returning back from their paddy field  | IB 130 (led by Battalion Deputy Commander – Myo Myint and Colonel Aung Myint Oo) |
| 8.  | May 15, 2012  | Lwae Khone quarter, Namphatkar town, Kutkhai | Extrajudicial killing                               | 1 boy was shot dead for arguing with the police   | Police – Assistant Commander of Police (Than Oo)                                 |
| 9.  | Jun 9, 2012   | Mat Waw village, Sai Lain tract, Mantong     | Torture   | 1 villager was beaten and slapped for not buying food, alcohol, cigarettes for soldiers   | IB 130   |
| 10. | Jul 26, 2012  | Thet Mon village, Zayan Myauk, Namsan        | Extrajudicial killing                               | 1 villager was shot and killed (and 2 villagers escaped) when they met 90 military troops on their way  | LIB 324  |
| 11. | Aug 15, 2012  | Pan Sway village, Mantong                    | Arbitrary arrest and torture                        | Father and son were arrested and interrogated for suspected contact with TNLA, beaten with gun, tied with rope, suffocated with plastic bags  | IB 501 (20 soldiers)   |

|     |               |  |                                      |  |  |
|-----|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 12. | Aug 12, 2012  | Muse township                          | Torture                              | 2 local villagers who had migrated to work at China-Burma border were beaten with an iron stick on their heads and hospitalized  | 2 policemen from Muse Police station       |
| 13. | Aug 18, 2012  | Twin Hoke village, Mantong             | Torture                              | 1 villager was tied with rope, stabbed with knife on his neck, and accused of being TNLA soldier, when he went to his farm   | IB 324                                     |
| 14. | Aug 30, 2012  | Taung Mae village, Namsan              | Arbitrary arrest                     | 1 villager was arrested arbitrarily for suspected contact with SSA   | IB 115 -Captain-ThanTun and Namsan militia |
| 15. | Sep 1-7, 2012 | Pan Swe village, Mantong               | Extrajudicial killing                | 1 TNLA member was arrested in his village when off duty, severely tortured and killed (found with wounds on his head and gunshot wounds in his body)                       | IB 130                                     |
| 16. | Sep 4, 2012   | Ohm Khme & Ohmatat villages, Namsan    | Torture (while forced to be porters) | 3 villagers from Ohm Khme and 1 villager from Ohmatat were forced to show the way, carry military supplies and beaten in the head  | IB 115 (based in Naung Cho)                |
| 17. | Sep 10, 2012  | Htat Kyat village (Man Punn), Mantong  | Arbitrary arrest, torture            | Father and son were interrogated, detained one night and beaten with guns, slapped and forced to take off their clothes (to look for marks that might show they were TNLA) | IB 130                                     |
| 18. | Sep 16, 2012  | Namtan village, Mantong                | Arbitrary arrest, torture            | 1 villager was arrested, handcuffed, beaten with a gun on his arm, slapped on his face   | IB 130                                     |
| 19. | Nov 19, 2012  | Kwan Salan village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme | Torture                              | 1 villager interrogated, beaten  | Commander of IB 502                        |

|     |              |                                       |                                 |  |   |
|-----|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 20. | Nov 24, 2012 | Bhayagyi village, Namsan              | Extrajudicial killing           | U Aik Sai was shot dead by troops on his way back from Pansayee to Bhayagyi  | IB 502  |
| 21. | Nov 26, 2012 | Man Pay village, Namsan               | Arbitrary arrest, disappearance | U Aike Pwae was arrested and interrogated for suspected contact with TNLA; disappeared   | IB 502 and Namsan/Ngawn Sai militia – (led by Tun Myat Lay) |
| 22. | Dec 15, 2012 | Lwae Mauk village, Mantong            | Torture                         | 1 villager and 1 headman were accused of contacting TNLA; beaten with guns on their chest  | IB 130  |
| 23. | Mar 20, 2013 | Sounhin village, Namsan               | Torture, extrajudicial killing  | 3 TNLA soldiers tortured, killed, while off duty; found with gunshot wounds on their body; their bodies and faces had been skinned | IB 504  |
| 24. | Apr 14, 2013 | Lwae Kyayan village, Nampaka, Kutkhai | Torture                         | 12 villagers arrested, tortured (tied with rope, beaten with guns, slapped)  | IB 45 and Pansay militia                                    |
| 25. | Apr 15, 2013 | Lwae Kyayan village, Nampaka, Kutkhai | Arbitrary arrest and torture    | 5 villagers were arrested and tortured   | IB 45   |
| 26. | May 29, 2013 | Pan Yan village, Namsan               | Extrajudicial killing           | U Ba Aye (87 yrs old) was shot and killed in his house   | IB 130 and Ngawn Sai militia                                |
| 27. | Jun 20, 2013 | Man Sat & Na Aw Gyi villages, Mantong | Threatened with guns            | 3 villagers threatened with guns for contacting TNLA   | IB 130  |
| 28. | Jun 21, 2013 | Lon Kan, Pain Pune, Man Sein, Kutkhai | Torture                         | 3 village headmen beaten severely  | LIB 145 (Kunlong) & Pansay militia                          |

|     |              |  |                                |  |                       |
|-----|--------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 29. | Sep 2013     | Sailean village, Mantong                   | Arbitrary arrest               | 2 villagers arbitrarily arrested   | IB 502 (Kho Mon camp) |
| 30. | Jan 12, 2014 | Pansay area, Nam kham                      | Torture                        | 2 male staff of UNODC were beaten with guns, on their bodies and heads, while doing crop monitoring  | Pansay Militia        |
| 31. | Jan 16, 2014 | Ho Main village, Namsan                    | Arbitrary arrest and torture   | Village headman, monk and 5 villagers was arrested and beaten, their faces slapped (accused of allowing TNLA to celebrate Ta'ang revolution day in his village)  | IB-502, IB 506        |
| 32. | Feb 27, 2014 | Pan Pyat village, Kyaukme                  | Torture, extrajudicial killing | 3 TNLA soldiers were arrested and tied up in village as prisoners of war; one was half buried in the earth; all were tortured by skinning their face and arms, and hit with guns; finally shot dead; their commander emerged from his hiding place to try to save them from torture, and was shot dead | ID-77                 |
| 33. | Jun 17, 2014 | Pan Swe village, Mantong                   | Arbitrary arrest, torture      | Arrested all family members for suspected contact with TNLA; father tied up and beaten, because he had a mobile phone  | IB 95                 |
| 34. | Nov 1, 2014  | Ho Chaung village, Kayah Lam tract, Namsan | Torture                        | 4 villagers hit, kicked  | LIB 106 under ID 77   |
| 35. | Feb 15, 2015 | Kayah Lam village, Namsan                  | Torture                        | 1 villager tortured (tied with rope, hit; now mentally unstable)   | ID 77                 |

|     |              |  |   |   |                        |
|-----|--------------|--|---|---|------------------------|
| 36. | Feb 17, 2015 | Man Aung village, Namkham                  | Torture                                 | 1 mute villager (age 26) tortured (hit with gun)  | IB 317, under ID 88    |
| 37. | Feb 25, 2015 | Shwe Nyaung Bin village, Mong Mit          | Torture                                 | 2 villagers arrested in their tea farm and tortured (hit, kicked)   | ID 88                  |
| 38. | Mar 8, 2015  | Nam Mawt village, Tarmyonye, Kutkhai       | Arbitrary arrest and torture            | Chairman of village was arrested, tied up with rope, and beaten after clashes   | ID11 (based in Mon Si) |
| 39. | Mar 10, 2015 | Mong Mit town                              | Torture                                 | 2 civilians were hit with guns  | ID 88                  |
| 40. | Mar 11, 2015 | Mai Sat village, Namkat, Muse              | Torture                                 | 1 villager tortured after being shot in the leg (hit with gun, causing injury in one eye, petrol poured in his mouth)   | A corporal from ID 88  |
| 41. | Apr 27, 2015 | Nam Kat village, Muse                      | Torture, extrajudicial killing          | 2 TNLA soldiers captured, taken to forest near village, tied up, beaten with guns, their bodies skinned, then shot dead; their bodies found by villagers going to make charcoal | ID 77                  |
| 42. | Jun 26, 2015 | Pann Kan village, Haung Kan tract, Mantong | Arbitrary arrest, extrajudicial killing | 2 villagers were arrested at their paddy farm and disappeared; their bodies were found buried near their farm   | IB 324, IB 130         |
| 43. | Sep 10, 2015 | 105 mile area, Muse                        | Arbitrary arrest, torture               | 8 villagers arrested, tortured, beaten with guns, slapped in the face   | LIB 45                 |

|     |              |  |                                    |  |  |
|-----|--------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 44. | Oct 15, 2015 | 105 mile area, Muse                      | Torture, extrajudicial killing     | 1 villager disappeared while tending cattle; 5 days later, his body was found beaten to death;                   | Suspected ID 99 (who had been operating in the area at the time) |
| 45. | Dec 23, 2015 | Saykinn village, Namkham                 | Arbitrary arrest, torture          | 78 villagers arrested: 11 men tied up with rope, hit with guns, slapped, their heads trodden on with boots       | IB 324 and Pan Say militia                                       |
| 46. | Dec 24, 2015 | Pan Yoke (1) village, Namkham            | Torture                            | 1 villager arrested and tortured   | IB 324 and Pan Say militia                                       |
| 47. | Jan 10, 2016 | Kaung Naim village, Tarmonye, Kutkhai    | Arbitrary arrest and torture       | 3 villagers were arrested, tied with rope and beaten with knife handles for suspecting contact with TNLA         | ID 33, ID 99   |
| 48. | Feb 22, 2016 | Kaung Law village, Ho Pon tract, Kutkhai | Arbitrary arrest and torture       | 3 villagers were arrested arbitrarily and beaten, skin sliced off their arms, burned with firewood on their body | ID 33, ID 99   |
| 49. | Mar 6, 2016  | Ngwat Ngar village, Kutkhai              | Arbitrary arrest and detention     | 4 villagers detained in Kutkhai (military camp)  | ID 99  |
| 50. | Mar 9, 2016  | Kaung Naim village, Kutkhai              | Arbitrary arrest and interrogation | 20 villagers including one student were arrested and interrogated without any reason; kept in 209 military camp  | ID 66  |
| 51. | Mar 11, 2016 | Pan Lawt village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme     | Arbitrary arrest and torture       | 5 villagers were arrested and interrogated, slapped in the face; kept at police station                          | ID 77 (771,772)  |

|     |              |   |                                |  |                 |
|-----|--------------|---|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 52. | Mar 11, 2016 | Mai Sat village, Nam Kat tract, Muse        | Torture                        | 1 villager was interrogated and beaten on feet and face, when returning from carrying firewood                                     | LID 88          |
| 53. | Mar 13, 2016 | Kaung Naim village, Kutkhai                 | Arbitrary arrest               | 4 villagers, incl. one student, were arbitrarily arrested and interrogated   | ID 66           |
| 54. | Mar 14, 2016 | Sae Nay village, Sae Nay tract, Namkham     | Extrajudicial killing          | 1 girl (17 year old) was shot dead when she went back to her village, after fleeing to the jungle to escape clashes in her village | ID 33           |
| 55. | Mar 14, 2016 | Kaung Nain village, Tarmyonye, Kutkhai      | Arbitrary arrest               | 23 villagers were arrested arbitrarily for suspected contact with TNLA   | ID 99 and ID 33 |
| 56. | Mar 16, 2016 | Par Linn village, Mong Lom village, Kyaukme | Arbitrary arrest and detention | Over 50 villagers were arrested and detained at Mong Ngaw military camp  | ID 77           |
| 57. | Mar 21, 2106 | Par Linn village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme        | Torture                        | 5 villagers were beaten, tied up with rope without any reason  | IB 115          |
| 58. | Mar 23, 2016 | Khon Tar village, Namsan                    | Torture                        | 5 villagers were interrogated, beaten, their faces slapped, when they came back from their tea farm                                | IB 505, IB 115  |
| 59. | Mar 24, 2016 | Pannma village, Kyaukme                     | Torture                        | 3 villagers were beaten, tied with rope  | ID 77           |
| 60. | Mar 25, 2016 | Pan Ta Pyae village, Kyaukme                | Arbitrary arrest and torture   | 1 villager arrested and detained for three days in military camp; beaten and kicked in the face, eyes                              | ID 77           |

|     |              |                              |   |   |                        |
|-----|--------------|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 61. | Mar 25, 2016 | Kaw Paung village, Kyaukme   | Arbitrary arrest, torture causing death | 8 villagers (including village administrator, and 1 mute villager) arrested, tied up with rope, tortured; 5 men released on March 31, with severe injury from torture; 1 man died of his wounds | ID 77                  |
| 62. | Mar 28, 2016 | Naung Kautlok village, Namtu | Arbitrary arrest and torture            | 1 villager was arrested, tied with rope, his body and face beaten   | ID 33 + Pansay militia |
| 63. | Mar 28, 2016 | Man Aung village, Namkham    | Arbitrary arrest and torture            | 1 villager was arrested, tied with rope and beaten  | ID 33                  |

## 2. Sexual violence

| No. | Date           | Location of violation          | Type of violation | Details of violation   | Battalion or Division of perpetrator(s)  |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 1.  | Jan 12, 2012   | Nr. Thoe Hone village, Mantong | Attempted rape    | A Burmese soldier tried to rape a 13 year old IDP girl on her way to sell goods; she managed to run away   | IB 130 (camped nearby)                   |
| 2.  | Sept 28, 2012  | Taung Ma village, Namsan       | Attempted rape    | A soldier attempted to rape a nun in a monastery compound, but was stopped by other nuns. The nuns complained to the military commander, who asked the nun to point out the soldier in a line-up; the soldier was beaten in front of villagers | IB 115 (temporarily camped in monastery) |
| 3.  | April 19, 2013 | Yay Pone village, Mantong      | Rape              | A soldier entered a woman's house at night, gagged her mouth, and raped her. He threatened to kill her if she reported the rape.   | IB 502 (based above village)             |

|    |                |   |      |   |   |
|----|----------------|---|------|---|---|
| 4. | April 20, 2013 | Nr. Yay Pone village, Mantong                   | Rape | A woman raped at knifepoint by a soldier in tea plantation; he threatened to kill her if she reported the rape  | IB 502 (based above village)                |
| 5. | Aug 4, 2014    | military base, Hsipaw town                      | Rape | An 18-yr-old girl was raped by an officer in his military camp; he tried to force her to have an abortion when she became pregnant                                    | IB 130                                      |
| 6. | Nov 25, 2015   | Aung Tha Pyae quarter, Namphatkar town, Kutkhai | Rape | A mute girl was raped by a soldier on her way to a ceremony at local monastery; other villagers witnessed the crime, but didn't dare stop the soldier as he was armed | LID 99 (temporarily camped around the town) |
| 7. | March 18, 2016 | Naung Khun Kyae village, Pan Kuu tract, Kutkhai | Rape | 1 woman was raped by the roadside in her village by a soldier; his unit had ordered her to go and fetch them chickens. She did not dare report the crime.             | ID 33 (temporarily camped in village)       |

### *3. Shelling, shooting of civilian targets; laying of landmines in civilian areas*

| No. | Date         | Location of violation                          | Type of violation           | Details of violation  | Battalion or Division of perpetrator(s) |
|-----|--------------|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | Mar 24, 2011 | Mansat (Jone Ja) village, Nar Aww Gyi, Mantong | Shelling of civilian target | 2 villagers killed by shelling of pagoda above village  | IB 130                                  |
| 2.  | Jul 19, 2011 | Man Puu village, Namkham                       | Shelling of civilian target | 2 villagers killed, 10 houses destroyed by shelling; livestock (cows, horses, buffalo) killed | IB 22, IB 23, IB 144 and LID 88         |

|    |              |   |  |   |                                      |
|----|--------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 3. | Aug 8, 2012  | Mai Maw village, Mantong  | Shooting of civilians during clashes                     | 2 women shot by Burmese soldiers in Mai Maw market as clashes broke between KIA and Burmese troops.                 | LIB 324                              |
| 4. | Oct 4, 2012  | Ho Nam village, Pan Kya Rouk, Namsan  | Indiscriminate shelling                                  | 2 villagers working in their farm were seriously injured by Burma Army shelling and hospitalized at Namsan hospital | IB 130, LIB 115                      |
| 5. | Mar 6, 2013  | Par Linn village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme  | Shelling of civilian target                              | Shelling into village, killed 1 villager and injured 3; 10 houses burnt and damaged                                 | IB 502                               |
| 6. | Mar 30, 2013 | Kaung Kaw, Kaung Sai, Namanut, Par Phan, Man Toke, Hwe Puu, Man Kyaung, Mat Waw villages, Lwae Say group, Tangyan | Shelling of civilian targets (causing forced relocation) | 8 villages (432 villagers) forced to flee from their homes to other areas due to shelling                           | LIB 41                               |
| 7. | Sept 2, 2013 | Par Linn village, Kyaukme   | Shelling of civilian target                              | 1 villager died from shelling of village; 3 houses, temple, pagoda, also damaged                                    | LIB 17                               |
| 8. | Feb 27, 2014 | Pan Pyat village, Kyaukme   | Shelling of civilian target                              | Village chairman killed and 3 villagers injured by shelling into village; houses also damaged                       | ID 77                                |
| 9. | Apr 20, 2014 | Man Aung village, Namkham   | Shelling of civilian target                              | 2 houses and pagoda damaged by shelling   | IB 423 and Myo Ma Militia in Namkham |

|     |                 |  |  |  |  |
|-----|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| 10. | Apr 23, 2014    | Thein Kan village, Mong Wee, Namkham                         | Throwing grenade at civilians                                  | 1 villager killed, 1 wounded when a grenade was thrown at them by Burmese troops as they were carrying charcoal  | IB 123   |
| 11. | May 13, 2014    | Pha Dan village, Namkham                                     | Shelling of civilian target                                    | 1 villager killed by shelling; houses burnt and damaged  | IB 423   |
| 12. | Jul 19-20, 2014 | Man Puu village, Namkham                                     | Shelling, firing into civilian areas, causing injury and death | 10 villagers shot and wounded during the clashes, 1 killed; property of villagers destroyed  | IB 22, IB 23, IB 144; IB 88 and Pansay militia |
| 13. | Jul 20, 2014    | Sai Laine village, Moegoke                                   | Shooting at civilians  | 3 villagers were shot and wounded as they tried to run away from fighting in their village   | IB 71  |
| 14. | Aug 18, 2014    | Man Kao village, Awe Law tract, Namkham                      | Shelling of civilian target                                    | 1 villager killed and 2 villagers wounded from shelling  | LID-88   |
| 15. | Nov 25, 2014    | Naw Yae village, Mantong                                     | Laying landmine next to civilian property                      | 1 villager killed by landmine laid by Burmese troops (laid beside his motorbike which he had left by the road when he met Burmese troops the day before) | ID 88  |
| 16. | Feb 2, 2015     | Panthilar near Annt Bwe Taung, border of Moegoke and Mongmit | Shelling of civilian target                                    | 1 pregnant women and 1 child killed, 7 villagers seriously wounded during the shelling   | IB 223   |
| 17. | Feb 3, 2015     | Lwae Sar village, Mongmit                                    | Aerial bombing of civilian target                              | 3 villagers (in 1 family) seriously wounded by bombing from 4 military helicopters   | ID 77, ID 88                                   |

|     |                 |   |   |   |  |
|-----|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| 18. | Feb 2-3, 2015   | Shwe Nyaung Bin, Lwae Wain, Lwae Sar, Shwe Taryar, Pan Thilar, Par Khar villages, Mongmit | Aerial bombing of civilian target                               | 6 villages (approx 1,000 people) fled their homes and 19 houses in Shwe Nyaung Bin damaged and burnt by bombing from military helicopters | IB 223                                     |
| 19. | Feb 28, 2015    | Man Aung village, Namkham   | Landmine laid near field  | 1 villager stepped on landmine, seriously wounded, in his charcoal-making field after Burmese troops had passed through                   | n.a.                                       |
| 20. | May 2, 2105     | Between Mogoke and Lashio (nr. Kyaukme)   | Shooting at civilian target                                     | 1 girl died, when troops shot at van on Mogoke-Lashio road  | IB 107                                     |
| 21. | Jun 26-30, 2015 | Pann Kan village, Haung Kan tract, Mantong  | Shelling of civilian target; restriction of villagers' movement | 1 male villager died in shelling (1 baby got sick and died due to lack of medical care)   | IB 324, IB 130                             |
| 22. | Oct 17, 2015    | Maw Taung village, 105 mile area, Muse  | Laying of landmine near village                                 | 1 villager injured by landmine after troops of LIB 45 stayed a night in his village   | LIB 45                                     |
| 23. | Nov 22, 2015    | 105 mile area, Muse   | Shooting at civilians   | 3 villagers shot at, injured on motorbike   | Burmese speaking troops at Asia World gate |
| 24. | Dec 23, 2015    | Say Kinn village, Namkham   | Shelling of civilian target                                     | School and monastery damaged by shelling  | IB 324 and Pansay militia                  |

|     |              |   |                                    |  |                 |
|-----|--------------|---|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 25. | Jan 14, 2016 | Kaung Wak village, Muse                     | Shelling of civilian target        | 1 pregnant woman and 1 child seriously injured in ordnance explosion after Burmese troops had fired into the village; one shell hadn't exploded, and the woman accidentally detonated it | ID 99           |
| 26. | Mar 6, 2016  | Man Nham Aun village, Kutkhai               | Shelling of civilian target        | A 60 year old woman seriously injured by shelling into the village   | ID 99           |
| 27. | Mar 8, 2016  | Ngwat Ngar village, Kutkhai                 | Shelling of civilian target        | Over 500 villagers fled when 4 houses were destroyed and other houses damaged by shelling using 105 mm mortars.  | ID 99           |
| 28. | Mar 9, 2016  | Man Puu village, Kutkhai                    | Shooting at civilian               | 9 year old girl shot, seriously injured, while running away from fighting in her village   | ID 33           |
| 29. | Mar 19, 2016 | Pan Yay Kan village, Kwan Hae group, Namsan | Shelling of civilian target        | A 50-yr-old women and 15-yr-old student seriously injured by shelling  | IB 505, IB 115  |
| 30. | Mar 20, 2016 | Man Kaung village, Tarmyonye, Kutkhai       | Indiscriminate shooting in village | 1 villager was shot and seriously wounded when Burmese troops shot inside village  | ID 99 and ID 33 |
| 31. | Mar 30, 2016 | Ho Tat village, Nar Aww Gyi, Mantong        | Shelling of civilian target        | 27 year old man (Aik Hluu) killed and 3 villagers including 2 women seriously wounded and hospitalized in Lashio due to shelling in village  | ID 33           |

#### 4. *Forced portering, other forced labour, use of villagers as human shields*

| No. | Date            | Location of violation                       | Type of violation                                   | Details of violation   | Battalion or Division of perpetrator(s) |
|-----|-----------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1.  | Jun 7-8, 2011   | Par Linn, Kyauk Phyu villages, Kyaukme      | Forced portering                                    | 7 villagers from Par Linn, 3 villagers from Kyauk Phyu were forced to be porters   | IB 522, IB 402 under MOC 16             |
| 2.  | Mar 2, 2012     | Mantong township                            | Forced labour (driving military supplies)           | 1 driver forced to transport military supplies from Mantong to Mongmit; he was seriously injured when fighting broke out along the way   | IB 130                                  |
| 3.  | Jun 24-26, 2012 | Kwan Salan, Mong Ngaw sub-township, Kyaukme | Forced portering, use of villagers as human shields | 10 villagers were forced to guide troops and carry military supplies; 2 villagers forced to walk ahead of the troops as human shields    | LIB 205                                 |
| 4.  | Sep 4, 2012     | Ohm Khme, Ohmatat villages, Namsan          | Forced portering, torture                           | 3 villagers from Ohm Khme and 1 villager from Ohmatat were forced to show the way, carry military supplies; they were beaten in the face | IB 115 (based in Naung Cho)             |
| 5.  | Sep 16, 2012    | Man Lwae, Namsan                            | Forced portering                                    | 1 villager forced to guide troops and carry military supplies  | LIB 502                                 |
| 6.  | Nov 9, 2012     | Htat Kyat, Nar Aww Gyi group, Mantong       | Forced portering                                    | 20 villagers forced to be porters, carrying military supplies  | IB 144, LIB 501                         |

|     |              |   |  |  |                    |
|-----|--------------|---|--|--|--------------------|
| 7.  | Mar 12, 2013 | Khun Khar village, Kyaukme                      | Forced labour and destruction of property    | Whole village (over 100 houses – 1 person per house; men, women and children) forced to build military camp above the village; and forced to cut down community forest to build camp | IB 501             |
| 8.  | Mar 21, 2013 | Namsayee village, Namkham                       | Forced portering                             | 2 villagers forced to be porters (carrying ammunition)   | LIB 567            |
| 9.  | Mar 25, 2013 | Nammanoot village, Loise tract, Tangyan, Lashio | Forced to be guides and porters for soldiers | 3 girls (under 17) forced to be guides for 30 soldiers; slept 1 night; forced to fetch water   | LIB 41             |
| 10. | Mar 26, 2013 | Kaung Sai village, Tangyan, Lashio              | Forced portering                             | 2 villagers were forced to be porters and killed by land mine when forced to fetch water for soldiers on the way   | LIB 41             |
| 11. | Apr 19, 2013 | Panswe village, Mantong                         | Forced portering/guides                      | 2 villagers forced to be porters/guides;   | IB 501             |
| 12. | April, 2013  | Lwae Mauk village, Mantong                      | Forced to be guides                          | Three villagers were forced to guide soldiers  | IB 130             |
| 13. | Jun 24, 2013 | Kwan Salan village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme          | Forced portering/guides                      | 2 villagers were forced to be porters to carry military supplies and guide soldiers  | IB 502             |
| 14. | Jul 22, 2014 | Man Aung village, Namkham                       | Forced labour                                | Villager forced to carry goods on motorbike for military; afterwards they seized his motorbike   | ID 88, ID99, IB 45 |
| 15. | Dec 13, 2014 | Pan Phat village, Kyaukme                       | Forced portering                             | 6 villagers used as porters carrying military supplies   | ID 77              |

|     |               |   |                            |  |  |
|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| 16. | Feb 1, 2015   | Pantilar village, Mongmit   | Forced portering           | 5 villagers used as porters for carrying military supplies including weapons   | Approx. 1,000 troops from ID 88          |
| 17. | Feb 3, 2015   | Pantilar village, Mongmit   | Forced portering           | 3 villagers forced to be porters to carry military supplies  | IB 233                                   |
| 18. | Feb 10, 2015  | Shwe Nyaung Bin village, Mongmit  | Forced to be human shields | Over 700 villagers were forbidden by Burmese troops from fleeing their village during clashes with TNLA, and used as human shields to prevent TNLA attacks; they were threatened their village would be burned down if they left | IB 276 under ID 88                       |
| 19. | Mar 7, 2015   | Shwe Nyaung Bin village, Mongmit  | Forced portering           | 7 villagers used as porters (some used their motorbikes to carry goods)  | Over 100 troops from IB 276, under ID 88 |
| 20. | May 11, 2015  | Pan Ma Ywa Haung, Pan Ma Ywa Thit, Pyein Sin villages, Pyein Sin tract, Kyaukme | Forced portering           | 23 villagers forced to be porters, carry military supplies for one day   | IB 223                                   |
| 21. | Jun 18, 2015  | Jone Ja (Man Sat) village, Nar Aww Gyi group, Mantong                           | Forced portering           | 19 villagers were forced to be porters and carried their supplies from Man Sat to Lwae Mawe village at midnight  | ID77                                     |
| 22. | June 18, 2015 | Jone Ja (Man Sat) village, Nar Aww Gyi group, Mantong                           | Forced to be human shields | 6 women and 1 man forced to go with soldiers to the monastery at edge of village as human shields, while soldiers were shooting behind them  | ID 77                                    |

|     |                |  |                  |   |                                      |
|-----|----------------|--|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 23. | Oct 12, 2015   | Moe Lom village, Moe Lom group, Mantong    | Forced portering | 24 villagers were forced to be porters and 4 people got injured during the clashes on the way | ID 77 led by Colonel Than Htike Kyaw |
| 24. | Feb 20, 2016   | Ngwat Ngar village, Kutkhai                | Forced portering | 2 villagers were arrested at gunpoint and forced to be porters and show the way               | LIB 107 under ID99                   |
| 25. | Mar 6, 2016    | Ngwat Ngar village, Kutkhai                | Forced portering | 14 villagers were forced to be porters  | ID 99                                |
| 26. | Mar 11, 2016   | Pan Lawt village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme       | Forced portering | 16 villagers were forced to be porters (for one day and one night)                            | ID 77 (771, 772)                     |
| 27. | Mar 12, 2016   | Kwansalan village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme      | Forced portering | 17 villagers were forced to be porters and all the houses in the village were checked         | ID 77 and ID 33                      |
| 28. | March 30, 2016 | Ho Tat village, Nar Aww Gyi tract, Mantong | Forced portering | 18 villagers forced be porters from Ho Tat to Naw Rae village                                 | ID 33                                |

### *5. Looting and deliberate destruction of property*

| No. | Date         | Location of violation    | Type of violation   | Details of violation  | Battalion or Division of perpetrator(s) |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | Jul 24, 2012 | Nam Linn village, Namsan | Looting of property | 3 houses were broken into by soldiers, who looted food and household property | IB 115                                  |

|     |              |   |                                  |  |   |
|-----|--------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 2.  | Aug 31, 2012 | Htat Kyat village, Nar Aww Gyi tract, Mantong         | Looting of property              | 5 houses' locks were destroyed by gunfire, and soldiers looted rice, salt, money (about 250,000 kyats) | IB 501  |
| 3.  | Feb 18, 2013 | Htat Kyat village, Mantong                            | Destruction of property, looting | Soldiers broke into house, stole clothing, household utensils  | Soldiers based in Hsipaw                            |
| 4.  | Mar 12, 2013 | Khun Khar village, Kyaukme                            | Destruction of property          | Villagers forced to cut down trees in community forest to build military camp                          | IB 501  |
| 5.  | Jun 18, 2013 | Ngawt Ngar village, Kutkhai                           | Looting                          | Soldiers broke into shops and looted goods worth 2,000,000 kyat  | IB 145 (based in Kunlong) led by Maj. Saw Yu Hlaing |
| 6.  | Jul 22, 2014 | Man Aung village, Namkham                             | Confiscation of property         | Villager forced to carry goods for military, then his motorbike was seized                             | ID 88, ID 99, IB 45                                 |
| 7.  | Nov 11, 2014 | Myo Tit tract, East Quarter, Namsan                   | Arbitrary taxation               | Each house forced to provide one unit of rice, (over 100 households)                                   | LIB 107 under ID 77                                 |
| 8.  | Jun 18, 2015 | Jone Ja (Man Sat) village, Nar Aww Gyi group, Mantong | Looting of property              | The troops entered three houses without permission and looted property, including food, money, phone   | ID 77   |
| 9.  | Dec 20, 2015 | Sae Nay village, Manpu tract, Namkham                 | Looting of property              | Looted about 3,500,000 kyats from whole village, seized 2 motorbikes                                   | Pansay militia                                      |
| 10. | Dec 23, 2015 | Say Kinn village, Namkham                             | Looting of property              | Looted property and food worth over 200 million kyat (about USD 150,000)                               | IB 324 and Pansay militia                           |

|     |                 |  |  |   |               |
|-----|-----------------|--|--|---|---------------|
| 11. | Mar 11, 2016    | Pang Law village, Mong Ngaw, Kyaukme   | Deliberate destruction of buildings, looting of property | Burned down monastery, broke into all houses, looted valuables, money, livestock worth millions of kyat                     | ID 3312       |
| 12. | Mar 10-11, 2016 | Lwae Kann, Man Swe, Pain Punn, Kutkhai | Deliberate destruction of homes and property             | 11 houses from Lwae Kann, 6 houses from Man Swe, 3 houses from Pain Pann were burnt down, all paddy stores were also burned | ID 33         |
| 13. | Mar 28, 2016    | Pan Law village, Kyaukme               | Destruction of property                                  | 2 teachers' houses were destroyed by troops   | ID 77, LIB 59 |

*Summary of displacement in Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State 2011-2016*

| No | Camp locations                 | Total no. of IDPs/ refugees | Original Location (villages)                                       | Year displaced | No. returning home   |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| 1. | Thon Home village, Mantong     | Over 500                    | Pan Khar, Mai Kha, Pan Hlone, Mantong township                     | 2011           | Over 300 IDPs have returned home, some to other villages where their relatives are |
| 2. | Christian Church Camp, Mantong | Over 260                    | Lwae Mauk, Man Kyi, Mantong township                               | 2011           | Over 50 IDPs have returning back to original villages                              |
| 3. | Nay Win Nee Camp, Namkham      | About 430                   | Man Lwae (1), Man Lwae (2), Kyu Sai, Auu Lan Par, Mantong township | 2011           | No one able to return home   |

|     |  |            |  |      |  |
|-----|--|------------|--|------|--|
| 4.  | Kar Lai Camp, Kutkhai                    | Over 800   | Mantong, Naung Hawe, Hein Monn, Kutkhai township   | 2012 | No one able to return home                             |
| 5.  | Mai Yu Lay, Kutkhai                      | Over 2000  | Man Sein, Pain Bwnn, Lwae Khae, Lwae Sayan, Naw Nang, Kutkhai township   | 2012 | No one able to return home                             |
| 6.  | Namtu Camp, Namtu                        | Over 200   | Man San, Awe Law, Lwae Monn, Namtu township  | 2012 | All have returned home                                 |
| 7.  | Tangyan Camp, Tangyan                    | Over 700   | Kaung Kwat, Kaung Sai, Nam Mar Wee, Phar Pan, Man Toke, HwaePuu, Man Kyaung, Man Yaung, Tangyan township   | 2012 | All have returned home                                 |
| 8.  | Namkham camp, Namkham                    | Over 800   | Man Puu village, Namkham township  | 2014 | All have returned home                                 |
| 9.  | Lu Chan Ko, China                        | Over 700   | Main Pain, Shar Man Law, Pan Kyone, Ho Pone, Han Hao, Htan San, Sin Kyae (old village), Sin Kyae (new village), Nham Mar, Pan Kyu, Kyu Lunn, Man Kyu, Naung Hao, Sai Aww, Naung Kyo and Man Sar villages from Tar Shwe Htang, Konkyan and Laogai townships | 2015 | The Burmese military troops have not allowed them back |
| 10. | Popper Yone Monastery, Namtu             | Over 60    | Pan Kan village, Namtu township  | 2015 | All staying in camp outside Namtu town                 |
| 11. | Hike Par, Mong Hsu (Southern Shan State) | Over 2,000 | Nam Pa Moong, Koong Nim, Ta Sarm Boo, Nam Soke, Ho Nam, Mong Hsu township  | 2015 | No one able to return                                  |
| 12. | Mong Wee Camp, Namkham                   | 826        | Lwat Naw, Han Pann, Namkham township   | 2016 | All have returned home                                 |

|     |                                  |           |   |      |                                |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------|---|------|--------------------------------|
| 13. | Mai Yu Lay (new camp), Kutkhai   | Over 1000 | NgwatNgar, Man Puu, Man Sein, Pain Bann, Manton, Kutkhai township                                       | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 14. | Namphatkar, Kutkhai              | 667       | Ngwat Ngar village, Kutkhai township  | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 15. | Thi Ho Monastery, Kyaukme        | 353       | Pan Lawt, Kyauk Phyu (villages under Tawt San tract, Kyaukme township)                                  | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 16. | Old people's home, Kyaukme       | 328       | Tawt San, Mikone, Nyaing Maung, Kyaukme township  | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 17. | Yay Oo Monastery, Kyaukme        | 217       | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 18. | Aung Hsu Pann Monastery, Kyaukme | 207       | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 19. | Warso Monastery, Kyaukme         | 86        | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 20. | Shwe Nyaung Pin, Kyaukme         | 191       | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 21. | Kan Main, Kyaukme                | 96        | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |

|     |                                  |          |   |      |                                |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------|---|------|--------------------------------|
| 22. | Namsalin, Kyaukme                | 242      | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 23. | Mong Long                        | Over 300 | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return yet      |
| 24. | Taung Nauk Monastery, Kyaukme    | 210      | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 25. | Shwe Kyin Monastery, Kyaukme     | 99       | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 26. | Wai Hlu Win Monastery, Kyaukme   | 85       | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 27. | Aung Mingalar Monastery, Kyaukme | 53       | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 28. | Mai Tinn Village, Kyaukme        | 221      | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 29. | Kanbawza Monastery, Kyaukme      | 121      | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |

|     |                                  |     |   |      |                                |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---|------|--------------------------------|
| 30. | Tharthana Win Monastery, Kyaukme | 85  | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 31. | Ti Linn Monastery, Kyaukme       | 258 | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return home yet |
| 32. | Oke Pho, Moegoke                 | 97  | Nyaung Maung, Par Lai, Pain Kadaw, Kaung Tain, Kyauk Phyu, Tawt San, Kwansalann, Lwae Pann Tan, Kyaukme | 2016 | No one able to return yet      |

**Total number displaced = over 14,200**  
**Of these, over 12,000 remain displaced**  
**Only about 2,000 have been able to return to their original homes, but without guarantees of safety**

*List of pro-government militia in Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State*

| Name of militia  | Area of operation, township | No. of troops     |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Pansay militia, led by U Kyaw Myint (former USDP MP)   | Pansay area, Namkham        | Over 200          |
| Namkham Myo Ma militia   | Namkham township            | Over 100          |
| Kaung Khar militia, led by U T Hkun Myat, currently USDP MP for Kutkhai and Deputy Lower House Speaker | Kaung Khar, Kutkhai         | Over 200          |
| Mai Yu militia, also led by U T Hkun Myat  | Mai Yu Lay, Kutkhai         | Over 30           |
| Kyu Koke militia   | Kyu Koke, Muse              | Over 50           |
| Mong Koe militia   | Mong Koe, Muse              | Over 50           |
| Phaung Sai militia   | Phaung Sai, Muse            | Over 50           |
| Shauk Haw militia  | Shauk Haw, Kutkhai          | Over 80           |
| Lone Kan militia   | Lone Kan, Kutkhai           | Over 50           |
| Lone Htan militia  | Lone Htan, Kutkhai          | Over 70           |
| Kutkhai militia  | Kutkhai township            | Over 200          |
| Tarmonye militia, Led by U Myin Lwin aka Wang Guoda, currently USDP MP for Kutkhai                     | Tarmonye, Kutkhai           | Over 100          |
| Ngawn Sai militia, led by Tun Myat Lay   | Ngawn Sai, Namsan           | Over 20           |
| Namtu militia  | Namtu township              | Over 30           |
| Mantong militia  | Mantong township            | Over 30           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |                             | <b>Over 1,260</b> |





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