

Civilian and Military order documents
August 2009 to August 2012



Karen Human Rights Group
Documenting the voices of villagers in rural Burma

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The Karen Human Rights Group
October 2012

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The Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) was founded in 1992 and documents the situation of villagers and townspeople in rural Burma through their direct testimonies, supported by photographic and other evidence. KHRG operates independently and is not affiliated with any political or other organisation. Examples of our work can be seen online at www.khrg.org, or printed copies may be obtained subject to approval and availability by sending a request to khrg@khrg.org.

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Abstract

This report contains a total of 58 translated copies of order documents issued by military and civilian officials of Burma's central government, as well as 'Border Guard' battalions, to village heads in eastern Burma between August 2009 and August 2012, including 44 order documents issued since February 2011. To provide additional context for forced labour incidents documented by KHRG community members during 2012, original excerpts from 23 pieces of KHRG field information are also included. These documents cumulatively serve as primary evidence of ongoing exploitative local governance in rural Burma. During 2012, systemic forms of forced labour consisted of military camp maintenance or building; portering; labour for community or development projects; and agricultural labour. This report thus supports the continuing testimonies of villagers regarding regular demands for labour, money, food and other supplies to which their communities are subject to by local civilian and military authorities. The order documents collected here include demands for attendance at meetings; the provision of money and food; the production and delivery of thatch, bamboo and other materials; forced labour as messengers and porters for the military; forced labour on road construction and repair; the provision of information on individuals, households and non-state armed groups; and the imposition of movement restrictions. In almost all cases, demands were uncompensated and backed by implicit or explicit threats of violence or other punishments for non-compliance. Most demands articulated in the orders presented in this report involved some element of forced labour in their implementation.

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Notes on the text

This report is comprised of 59 Burmese and Sgaw Karen language order documents issued by Burma government military and civilian officials and state-controlled 'Border Guard' battalions to villagers in eastern Burma between August 2009 and August 2012. These order documents were received by KHRG between November 2011 and August 2012.

The district names mentioned in the report are indicated on the accompanying maps. While districts are identified with Burmese language names, their boundaries follow Karen designations (shown in the Karen State Districts map below), but not those used by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (RUM) government. Under government designations (as shown in the Burma map below), sections of western Toungoo and Nyaunglebin Districts fall within eastern Pegu (Bago) Division, western Thaton and Dooplaya Districts form part of Mon State, and Tenasserim Division comprises a division wholly separate from Kayin State.

While KHRG conducts research in all of the above areas, 51 order documents for this report were collected from locally-defined Papun, Toungoo and Dooplaya districts; a further seven order documents were collected from Pa'an and Thaton districts. This disparity is due to constraints on KHRG's ability to collect written documents in certain locations; KHRG researchers and villagers supporting them conduct documentation activities under intense threats to their personal security.¹ This report, then, represents only a fraction of the total number of order documents issued by military and civilian authorities inside Burma. The 59 orders translated below should be taken as case studies, which support the conclusion that the RUM government continues to violate its obligation to end the use of forced labour, particularly by Tatmadaw and other military personnel over which it has authority.² Nothing about the conditions in Papun, Toungoo and Dooplaya districts suggest military practices documented there are unique from other locations, and KHRG continues to document the use of forced labour across eastern Burma.³

In the text of the orders, 'Sd.' indicates the signature of the issuing officer. The village head to whom the order letter is sent is often referred to as 'Village Head', 'Chairperson', 'Secretary' or 'Na Ya Ka [Patron]'. The issuing officer in some cases uses colloquial familiar terms such as A'Ko [Brother] and A'Ba [Uncle] to refer variously to themselves, to the villager to whom the order is addressed or to invoke the authority of a third-party commanding officer. KHRG has in some cases retained these terms to most accurately reflect the form of the original order letter; the use of these phrases should not be interpreted as indicating familial ties between any of the actors.

Village and personal names have been censored using single and double letters beginning from A--- and continuing alphabetically to Z---, then beginning at Aa--- and continuing to Az---

¹ For a discussion of the threats faced by KHRG researchers, see *Self-protection under strain: Targeting of civilians and local responses in northern Karen State*, KHRG, August 2010: pp. 5-6.

² For recent developments and background information on forced labour, see pp. 7-13 below.

³ The collections of order documents shared with the ILO in 2010, for example, featured orders primarily from Papun, Toungoo and Nyaunglebin districts. In 2009, orders primarily originated in Papun, Pa'an and Thaton Districts and in 2008 they originated in Toungoo, Nyaunglebin, Papun and Thaton Districts. For public versions of these reports, see *SPDC and DKBA order documents: January 2009 to June 2010*, KHRG, September 2010; *SPDC and DKBA order documents: August 2008 to June 2009*, KHRG, August 2009; *SPDC and DKBA order documents: October 2007 to March 2008*, KHRG, August 2008.

-- and so on, according to the order in which they first appear in the report. These letters do not represent the first letters of the censored words. They also do not necessarily appear in the text chronologically; multiple orders issued by the same civilian or military authorities or received by the same village or village head retain the same alphanumeric character. Other identifying alphanumeric characters have been censored with dashes "--". In cases in which original order documents were not dated, KHRG attempted to determine a specific date or date range, based on the terms of the order, the date the order was collected by a KHRG field researcher and/or the dates of other information collected from the same location or by the same researcher. Where not apparent in original order letters, KHRG has similarly attempted to identify authors' probable locations based on other information collected from the same location or by the same researcher and, in some cases, by a distinctive signature identified on another order document. In translating these documents, KHRG has sought a literal over idiomatic rendition where possible. In some cases, KHRG has added words or phrases where necessary to clarify the original text. These are inserted within square brackets, such as in "[You] are informed." The authors of order documents often enclose numbers, times and sometimes words or phrases within parentheses as, for example, "Brigade #333 (DKBA)". All round parentheses reflect content of an original document and are not additions by KHRG.

Italicised notes at the bottom of individual orders are additional comments, which community members working with KHRG who collected the documents in Eastern Burma have provided to elaborate on the context. Community members are trained by KHRG, wherever possible, to take statements from those villagers or village heads from whom they collected original order letters, and these are included in the italicised comments below those orders in some cases. We have tried to accurately reflect the grammar and layout of the original documents wherever possible. Thus, missing words, poor grammar and inconsistent formatting have been retained in the orders for the sake of accuracy.

Figure 1: Locally-defined Karen districts (Kayin and Mon states; Bago Region)



Figure 2: Locally-defined Karen districts (Tanintharyi Region)



I. Introduction and executive summary

In 2012, forced labour continues to be the most common abuse reported by villagers living in KHRG's seven eastern Burma geographic research areas, which stretch across four of the country's 14 states and regions and incorporate all or part of Mon and Kayin states, as well as Bago and Tanitharyi regions.

As evidence of ongoing exploitative demands, this report comprises 58 translated order documents issued by Republic of the Union of Myanmar (RUM) civilian officials and officers of the state army, the Tatmadaw, and by Tatmadaw Border Guards. These orders were issued in Papun, Toungoo, Thaton, Pa'an and Dooplaya locally-defined districts of eastern Burma between August 2009 and August 2012; seven of the orders contained in this report were issued since January 2012. Out of the 58 total documents, 53 were issued by RUM civilian or Tatmadaw officials and five were issued by Tatmadaw Border Guard battalions.

As Border Guard battalions operate under '*the sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty, tutelage or authority*'⁴ of the Tatmadaw and, as the two groups often participate in joint operations, demands on the civilian population issued by these groups since their August and September 2010 formal integration into the command structure of the Tatmadaw, as Border Guard battalions, should be understood as having been sanctioned by RUM military officials.⁵

Recent developments

Since the beginning of January 2012, descriptions from villagers in all of KHRG's seven research areas have displayed a continuation of predictable and long-established patterns of forced labour and other exploitative demands. These are issued without alteration or interruption by Tatmadaw, Border Guard or non-state armed groups. Villagers described forced labour to produce building materials, perform infrastructure construction and agricultural work, transport military rations and provide them with food, as well as the large-scale confiscation of land for the construction of military camps, rubber plantations and dams.⁶

⁴ Pursuant to its obligations under Art.26 of the ILO Forced Labour Convention, the Burma government is obligated to apply the ban on forced labour '*to the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty, tutelage or authority*'. See ILO Forced Labour Convention 1930, Art. 26.

⁵ While Tatmadaw and DKBA units have for years operated together, this operational hierarchy became formalised with the DKBA's transformation into a 'Border Guard Force' under control of the Tatmadaw and containing a fixed number quota of Tatmadaw officers. This transformation dates to at least May 2009, when commanding officers stated in high-level meeting of DKBA officers that the DKBA would transform itself into a 'Border Guard Force.' Leaked minutes from the May 2009 meeting are retained by KHRG on file. Ceremonies attended by Tatmadaw commanders officially announced the transformation of large portions of the DKBA into Border Guard Forces in September 2010. See, for example: "Border Guard Force formed at Atwinkwinkalay region, Myawaddy Township, Kayin State," *New Light of Myanmar*, September 2010.

⁶ For descriptions of land confiscation since February 2012 in Toungoo District related to the construction of Toh Boh Dam, see "Toungoo Interview: Saw H---, April 2011," KHRG, September 2012 and "Photo Set: More than 100 households displaced from Toh Boh Dam construction site in Toungoo," KHRG, April 2012. For a description of the destruction of agricultural land that would result from the Tavoy (Dawei) deep seaport in Mergui-Tavoy District, see "Complaint letter to Burma government about value of agricultural land destroyed by Tavoy highway," KHRG, July 2012. For descriptions of potential large-scale flooding and displacement of villagers that would result from the construction of a dam in Papun District, see "Photo Set: Villagers register concerns about proposed Hatgyi Dam," KHRG, June 2012. For descriptions of exploitative demands for food and the large-scale confiscation of land in Papun District, see "Papun Situation Update: Dweh Loh Township, January to March 2012," KHRG, May 2012;

Under the preliminary ceasefire agreement signed in January 2012, the RUM and the Karen National Union (KNU) agreed to end forced labour, arbitrary taxation and extorted villagers as a matter of principle.⁷ Two months later, in March 2012, the RUM committed itself to the complete elimination of forced labour by 2015, including forced labour imposed through land confiscation or resulting from the absence of necessary funding for authorities at the local level for infrastructure requirements, as well as forced labour associated with Public Works, construction or energy projects, and in the private sector.⁸ The RUM subsequently indicated that perpetrators who continued to issue forced labour demands would be prosecuted under the penal code, rather than within martial law.⁹

Additionally, the ILO Governing Body has since confirmed that the “necessary legislative base had been put in place with a view to meeting the requirements of Convention No. 29”,¹⁰ with the repeal of the Village Act and the Towns Act of 1907, and the adoption of the Ward or Village Tract Administration Act in 2012, which includes a specific definition of forced labour and provisions relating to its prohibition and mechanisms to punish perpetrators under the Penal Code.

The ILO Governing Body additionally noted that “there was a need for immediate action, and that the setting of a date limit of 2015 for the final elimination of all forms of forced labour could not be a pretext for delay. [...] Action should be taken to eliminate forced labour as soon as possible before that date.”¹¹ Two strategies were noted, specifically that the Joint Strategy endorsed by the government’s cabinet “be widely publicized to ensure the broadest public

and “Papun Situation Update: Bu Tho Township, Received April 2012,” KHRG, May 2012. For details about forced labour on military agricultural projects in Pa’an District, see: “Forced labour and extortion in Pa’an District,” KHRG, June 2012. For details about the forced transportation of military supplies and functional sweeping for landmines by civilians during road-building in Toungoo District, see: “Ongoing forced labour and movement restrictions in Toungoo District,” KHRG, March 2012. For a description of rations transport in areas known to be heavily mined, see: “Abuses since the DKBA and KNLA ceasefires: Forced labour and arbitrary detention in Dooplaya,” KHRG May 2012. For a description of the forced production of building materials in Thaton District, see: “Forced labour in Bilin Township,” KHRG, April 2012.

⁷ See point six of the eleven-point preliminary ceasefire agreement signed between the KNU and RUM officials on January 12th 2012 in Pa’an Town; see: “KNU ceasefire meeting with government behind schedule,” *Karen News*, February 23rd 2012. Meanwhile, as-yet-unpublished KHRG information received on February 19th 2012, suggests that there have been clashes between government forces and non-state armed groups in Pa’an District in February 2012 and that recent re-supply operations carried out by Tatmadaw forces in Nyaunglebin District exceeded the amount of supplies usually sent, and included heavy artillery. Local media sources have also reported ongoing fighting in Pa’an and Nyaunglebin Districts since January 12th 2012; see: “Killings and attacks between DKBA and BGF drives villagers from their homes,” *Karen News*, February 24th 2012; “Ceasefires, Continued Attacks and a Friendly Encounter Between Enemies,” *Free Burma Rangers*, February 3rd 2012.

⁸ For the full text of the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding between the ILO and the RUM, see ILO Governing Body “Developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)” Geneva, 313th Session, GB.313/INS/6(Add.), March 2012, Appendix 2.

⁹ This was described by ILO officials in statements reported by media groups, see “Soldiers using forced labour to be prosecuted,” *Democratic Voice of Burma*, May 9th 2012.

¹⁰ This is an extract from the ILO, Provisional Record, 101st Session, Geneva, May–June 2012, Additional agenda item, Report of the Officers of the Governing Body, para 14. See also ILO Convention 29 (1930), which calls for the elimination of all forms of forced labour in signatory states.

¹¹ See: ILO, Provisional Record, 101st Session, Geneva, May–June 2012, Additional agenda item, Report of the Officers of the Governing Body, para 16.

awareness”¹² and that “the exaction of forced labour [...] be punished pursuant to article 374 of the Penal Code.”¹³

This report serves to support the ILO’s marked endeavours to eliminate forced labour in Burma, both by seeking accountability for commanding officers who continue to issue orders, and by urging the wider publication of the Joint Strategy to which the government’s cabinet has agreed. The latter, in particular, could serve as a strong tool at the grassroots level for use by villagers seeking to negotiate or resist compliance with forced labour demands.

It is imperative that civilian and military government officials, as well as all non-state armed groups, take action in line with their commitments to end forced labour mentioned above. 2015 is three years away, and villagers continue to face exploitative demands in the meantime. Forced labour drastically cuts down the time available to villagers to pursue their own livelihoods. Moreover, it encourages whole communities to continue avoiding contact with armed actors and, in many cases, to continue to hide in non-state controlled spaces. It further instructs against the voluntary return of internally displaced villagers and refugees, even where armed hostilities have ceased. Finally, KHRG research areas include some of the most heavily landmine-contaminated places in the world.¹⁴ As a result, forced labour entails increased risk of landmine-related injury or death, by forcing villagers to work in areas likely to be mined, to work in proximity to armed troops, and also by requiring them to travel to and work in unfamiliar areas where they may not be aware of the locations of mines.¹⁵

All actors interested in improving human rights conditions in eastern Burma and in creating more space for villagers to pursue their own livelihoods safely and effectively, including villagers previously living in hiding or seeking refuge outside of Burma, must press for an immediate

¹² “The Mission was particularly encouraged to hear that the Joint Strategy would be endorsed by the government’s cabinet, as this reinforces the elimination of forced labour as a common endeavour to be undertaken by all public authorities. It is also important that the Joint Strategy be widely publicized to ensure the broadest public awareness.” See: ILO, Provisional Record, 101st Session, Geneva, May–June 2012, Additional agenda item, Report of the Officers of the Governing Body, para 16.

¹³ “The Mission was informed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services that he had issued instructions to all units on 21 March 2012 to the effect that the prohibition of forced labour by law applied to the military; that the exaction of forced labour would not be tolerated and would be punished pursuant to article 374 of the Penal Code; that non-military personnel, including convicts, would not be used for forced labour in conflict zones; and that the military must engage non-military personnel in non-conflict zones for purposes such as construction or portering, by way of freely engaged and paid employment.” See: ILO, Provisional Record, 101st Session, Geneva, May–June 2012, Additional agenda item, Report of the Officers of the Governing Body, para 19.

¹⁴ KHRG research areas include some of all or parts of government-delineated Kayin and Mon states and Bago and Tanintharyi regions. The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor has noted that Kayin state and Bago region are suspected to contain the heaviest landmine contamination in Burma and collectively have the highest number of recorded victims. The Monitor also identified suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) in every township in government-delineated Kayin state; in Thanbyuzayat, Thaton, and Ye townships in Mon state; in Kyaukkyi, Shwekyin, and Tantabin townships in Bago region; and in Bokpyin, Dawei, Tanintharyi, Thayetchaung and Yebyu townships of Tanintharyi region; see *Country profile: Myanmar Burma*, ICBL Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. Similarly, Dan Church Aid (DCA) which currently operates mine-risk education (MRE) programs and a prosthetic clinic in eastern Burma, has noted that, while verifiable data is difficult to gather due to infrequency of access, Burma experiences some of the highest mine accident rates in the world. DCA also notes that no de-mining programs are currently being pursued as new mines continue to be deployed by both government and NSAGs; see DCA Mine Action: *Burma/Myanmar*.

¹⁵ In April 2012, the ILO affirmed the conclusion that forced labour attends increased landmine risks in a meeting in Yangon with KHRG. For further explanation, see the recent KHRG thematic report *Uncertain Ground: Landmines in eastern Burma*, KHRG, ay 2012, pp. 55 – 59.

cessation of forced labour demands. This must include the prosecution of perpetrators under the penal code, as no satisfactory level of progress can be made on forced labour until military officers, who are frequently the main agents of forced labour, are tried, convicted, stripped of their rank and imprisoned for demanding it.

Background on forced labour and written orders

The Tatmadaw's consistent reliance on the forced extraction of resources, labour and material support from the civilian population has been referred to variously as the 'self-reliance', 'self-sufficiency' or 'live off the land' policy, by KHRG as well as by respected historians of Burma's military. The military's widespread reliance on the civilian population for support has long been confirmed by the ILO: "*Government officials, in particular the military, treat the civilian population as an unlimited pool of unpaid forced labourers and servants at their disposal.*"¹⁶ In March 2012, Burma's government explicitly acknowledged, for the first time, that the forced extraction of resources, labour and material support from the civilian population to support troops was a pre-existing matter of policy, when it vowed to abolish "*forced labour associated with the Ministry of Defence self-sufficiency policy*" by 2015.¹⁷

Andrew Selth dates the 'self-sufficiency' policy to 1997, when Burma's War Office reportedly issued an order instructing the country's Regional Commanders "*to meet their basic logistical needs locally, rather than rely on the central supply system.*"¹⁸ Since troops are often unable to grow or purchase sufficient food and resources to subsidize their minimal rations, in practice this means that the Tatmadaw is logistically dependent on civilian labour to carry supplies and equipment, build army camps, maintain roads, and cultivate agricultural projects, as well as to provide material support, including the provision of rice, food, animals, and building materials. As a consequence, local Tatmadaw units and subordinate armed groups often support themselves via forced extraction of labour, money, food and supplies from local villagers in order to sustain frontline troops and ongoing military operations.¹⁹ As the military presence in eastern Burma has continued to expand, the burden placed on communities to support local army units has likewise increased.

Given the pervasive and persistent character of exploitative demands levied on rural communities, such abuses contribute significantly to poverty, livelihood vulnerability, food insecurity and displacement for large numbers of villagers across rural eastern Burma.²⁰ To comply with demands, villagers must divert valuable time, labour, money and other resources

¹⁶ "Report of Commission of Inquiry reveals widespread and systematic forced labour in Myanmar (Burma)," International Labour Organisation (ILO), August 20th 1998, ILO/98/32.

¹⁷ For the full text of the MOU signed by *inter alia* the Deputy Minister of Defence Aung Thaw, see ILO Governing Body 313th Session, Geneva, 15– 30 March 2012GB.313/INS/6 (Add.).

¹⁸ See, Andrew Selth, *Burma's Armed Forces: Power Without Glory*, Norwalk: Eastbridge, 2002 p. 136. See also, Mary Callahan, "Of kyay-zu and kyet-zu: the military in 2006," pp. 36-53 in Monique Skidmore and Trevor Wilson (eds.), *Myanmar: The State, Community and the Environment*, Canberra: Asia Pacific Press, 2007 p. 46.

¹⁹ See, Andrew Selth, *Burma's Armed Forces: Power Without Glory*, Norwalk: Eastbridge, 2002 p. 136. See also, Mary Callahan, "Of kyay-zu and kyet-zu: the military in 2006," pp. 36-53 in Monique Skidmore and Trevor Wilson (eds.), *Myanmar: The State, Community and the Environment*, Canberra: Asia Pacific Press, 2007 p. 46.

²⁰ For more on the relationship between abuses such as forced labour and food insecurity, see *Food crisis: The cumulative impact of abuse in rural Burma*, KHRG, April 2009. For more on the relationship between abuses such as forced labour and displacement, see *Abuse, Poverty and Migration: Investigating migrants' motivations to leave home in Burma*, KHRG, June 2009. See also, "Central Papun District: Village-level decision-making and strategic displacement," KHRG, August 2010.

away from their own livelihoods – reducing their capacities to meet their own household or community needs.

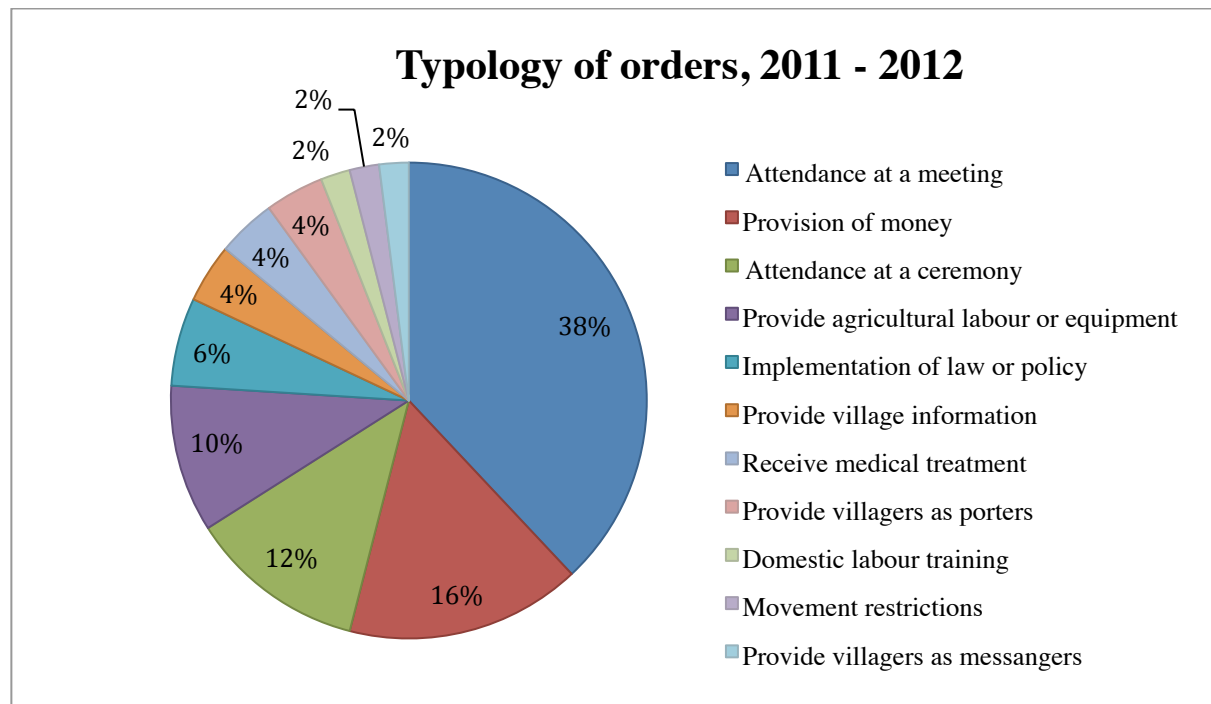
Despite the harmful consequences for civilians in eastern Burma, the Tatmadaw and subordinate armed groups have continued the practice of supporting units via extraction of labour and resources from the local population. Extractive demands are frequently issued in the form of written order documents. Such documents are written by the officers themselves or otherwise dictated by an officer and written down or typed by a scribe; these are then dispatched to particular villages by a messenger, who is frequently a local villager forced to serve in this capacity uncompensated.

Over the last 20 years, order documents have been important evidence of the continued use of forced labour in Burma.²¹ In response, there has been an increasing reluctance by military authorities to identify the camp location, the battalion from which an order is issued, or both. In some cases, Tatmadaw officers have referred to themselves only as ‘Camp Commander’ (Orders #13, #47) or ‘administrator’ (Orders #2, #16). The supplementary order notes, which are written by KHRG community members, may serve as additional evidence of ongoing abuse because such notes sometimes include direct testimony from villagers who, for example, may state that similar orders are received at least once per year (Orders #3, #4).

In addition to obscuring the origin of order letters, there has been a correspondent absence of specific written demands. Instead of receiving such details, village heads are frequently called to attend ‘meetings’ at which military or civilian authorities explain verbally what is required. Of the 44 order documents included in this report issued in 2011 and 2012, 19 (43%) contain requests for village heads to attend meetings; 13 (68%) of these contain a request only for a meeting without articulating any further demands in writing (Orders #2, #6, #21). 14 out of the 30 (47%) order documents sent by civilian government officials and 5 out of 10 (50%) sent by Tatmadaw officials contain, among other things, a request for a meeting.

Where possible, orders documents of this type are accompanied by explanations written by KHRG community members of what occurred in the meetings (Orders #9, #11). These notes support the argument that there is a reluctance to submit demands in writing. For example, in one order, the community members notes that the Tatmadaw no longer write letters with a specific order, but rather write letters requesting the person in charge write a letter using their own seal (Order #9). As such, of the 30 total RUM order letters, nine of them are signed by either the ‘Village head’, ‘Village tract administrator’ or the ‘Village administrator’. In addition to the five order letters from the Tatmadaw requesting a meeting, nine of the 15 civilian order letters request villagers’ attendance at a meeting with a specific Tatmadaw battalion (Order #29) or at a Tatmadaw army camp (Order #22), and five civilian order letters request villagers’ attendance to discuss ‘development of the region’ (Order #25).

²¹ Noted in Richard Horsey, *Ending Forced Labour in Myanmar: Engaging a pariah regime*. New York: Routledge, 2011, pp.15 fn.39.



* Percentages reflect total number of orders contained within the 44 order documents.

Despite the prevalence of requests for meetings, explicit demands nonetheless continue to be issued in writing: out of 44 order letters issued in 2011 and 2012 included in this report, 14 (32%) contain an explicit demand for labour, money, food or other supplies. Specifically, 8 out of the 30 (27%) order letters sent by civilian government officials, 3 out of 10 (30%) order letters sent by the Tatmadaw, and 3 out of 4 (75%) letters sent by the Border Guard contain explicit demands for a service, materials or the payment of fees or taxes.

Order documents from all groups included here were either hand-written or typed, and were often certified by an official stamp. The order documents issued by military or civilian government authorities contained in this report include demands for attendance at meetings; to provide money (Orders #9, #54), including for government health workers' (Order #17); attend a ceremony (Order #7); provide agricultural labour or equipment (Order #12); implement a law or policy (Order #15); provide village information; receive medical treatment; provide female villagers for domestic vocational training; provide villagers as porters; and provide villagers for sentry duty.

While most civilian and military order letters written in 2011 and 2012 do not contain explicit threats or reprisal, one order several orders included in this report do state that villagers or village heads *'must come without absence'* (Orders #2, #21, #23), and state that the consequences for non-compliance would be the *"responsibility"* of the village leaders or the entire community (Order #4) or could result in a fine (Order #54).

Compliance with these demands requires forced labour in the delivery of the stated items to specified army camps and bases, or simply travelling to these locations to meet with authorities and provide information. Further forced labour is also required in the form of domestic labour, fieldwork, or the collection of raw materials and fabrication of building materials like thatch, fence posts or bamboo poles. Other military or civilian government orders presented below, that

may not directly entail forced labour, include implementation of a law or policy (Orders #5, #15, #39, #57) and movement restrictions put in place to prevent accidents (Order #39).

The four letters from Border Guard battalions written in 2012 and 2011 included in this report, are orders to provide money, porters, attendance at a meetings or ceremony, and to write or sign documents correlating with the arbitrary enforcement of a law or policy (Orders #54 to #57). For a comprehensive list of the order documents contained in this report see the table in Section II, "List of order documents."

Although information received in 2012 has not provided as many examples of non-compliance and other village strategies similar to what has been quoted extensively in other KHRG reports, examples of village strategies can nonetheless be seen. In one order note, the KHRG community member describes a villager's request for the forced labour orders to be reported to the "international community" (Order #4), as well as a note indicating a trend towards orders being given verbally, sometimes over the phone after first establishing a relationship between the military or civilian officials and the village head (Order #11). There are examples of partial-compliance with an order, including not providing all money requested (Source Document: O) and avoidance of travel to decrease the likelihood of interaction with Tatmadaw soldiers (Source Document: W).

II. List of order documents

Order #	Actor	District	Letter Date	Orders
1	Tatmadaw	Dooplaya	January 17 th 2012	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
2	RUM	Papun	February 2 nd 2012	Attendance a meeting
3	Tatmadaw	Pa'an	May 4 th 2012	Provide agricultural equipment, including one plough for a Tatmadaw paddy farm; provide agricultural labour upon meeting
4	Tatmadaw	Pa'an	May 9 th 2012*	Provide agricultural equipment; provide agricultural labour for a Tatmadaw paddy farm
5	RUM	Papun	July 26 th 2012	Provide village information about land and animals; provide money
6	RUM	Dooplaya	August 24 th 2012	Attendance at a meeting at the township office
7	RUM	Papun	April 2012 (received)	Attendance at a ceremony for Independence Day
8	RUM	Pa'an	March 4 th 2011	Provide money; provide villagers for messenger duty; writing or signing documents
9	RUM	Pa'an	March 4 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting; provide money
10	RUM	Toungoo	May 5 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting about development of the region
11	Tatmadaw	Thaton	May 14 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
12	RUM	Papun	June 15 th 2011	Agricultural labour to clear land for teak plantations
13	Tatmadaw	Papun	July 7 th 2011	Provide money in lieu of forced labour
14	RUM	Toungoo	July 9 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
15	RUM	Papun	July 11 th 2011	Implementation of law requiring shops selling intoxicating substances to become licensed
16	RUM	Toungoo	July 23 rd 2011*	Agricultural labour to clear fallen trees from the road
17	RUM	Papun	July 25 th 2011	Provide money for government health workers' food costs
18	RUM	Papun	July 27 th 2011	Provide money for government health workers' food costs
19	RUM	Toungoo	July 27 th 2011*	Attendance at ceremony in honour of a government official
20	RUM	Toungoo	July 27 th 2011*	Attendance at ceremony in honour of a government official
21	Tatmadaw	Papun	August 9 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting at a Tatmadaw army camp
22	RUM	Papun	August 10 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting at a Tatmadaw army camp
23	Tatmadaw	Papun	August 11 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting at a Tatmadaw army camp
24	RUM	Papun	August 12 th 2011	Receive vaccinations
25	RUM	Toungoo	August 12 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting about development of the region
26	RUM	Toungoo	August 12 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting about development of the region
27	RUM	Toungoo	August 12 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting about development of the region
28	RUM	Toungoo	August 12 th 2011	Attendance at a meeting to discuss development of the region
29	RUM	Toungoo	August 14 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers

30	RUM	Toungoo	August 14 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
31	RUM	Toungoo	August 14 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
32	RUM	Toungoo	August 23 rd 2011	Female villagers for domestic vocational training
33	RUM	Toungoo	August 25 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
34	Tatmadaw	Toungoo	August 25 th 2011*	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
35	RUM	Papun	August 27 th 2011	Provide village information to make identity cards for the purpose of receiving health care
36	RUM	Toungoo	August 31 st 2011	Agricultural labour
37	RUM	Papun	September 20 th 2011*	Pregnant women to receive vaccinations
38	Tatmadaw	Dooplaya	October 26 th 2011	Attendance at a monastery in honour of the army commander
39	Tatmadaw	Papun	November 21 st 2011	Implementation of a policy regarding movement restrictions in landmined areas
40	RUM	Papun	December 22 nd 2011	Attendance at a ceremony for the Karen New Year
41	RUM	Dooplaya	January 20 th 2010	Attendance at a meeting about negotiating labour each month
42	RUM	Papun	April 19 th 2010	Provide money for DKBA salary
43	RUM	Papun	May 4 th 2010	Provide villagers for sentry duty
44	RUM	Papun	May 29 th 2010	Provide money for DKBA salary
45	RUM	Papun	June 12 th 2010	Provide money for DKBA salary
46	RUM	Dooplaya	July 4 th 2010	Attendance at a meeting
47	Tatmadaw	Papun	August 20 th 2010	Attendance at a meeting about road construction
48	Tatmadaw	Papun	October 5 th 2010	Provision of pork for Tatmadaw soldiers
49	Tatmadaw	Dooplaya	November 21 st 2010	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers; provision of bamboo
50	Tatmadaw	Dooplaya	November 27 th 2010	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers; provision of bamboo
51	RUM	Dooplaya	December 27 th 2010	Attendance a meeting
52	RUM	Papun	August 11 th 2009	Attendance at a meeting with Tatmadaw soldiers
53	RUM	Papun	November 28 th 2009*	Provide money for DKBA salary
54	Border Guard	Thaton	February 13 th 2011	Provision of money
55	Border Guard	Thaton	March 26 th 2011	Portering; provision of money
56	Border Guard	Papun	May 8 th 2011*	Portering
57	Border Guard	Papun	September 17 th 2011	Implementation of policy regarding trade and travel restrictions on cardamom
58	Border Guard	Papun	April 5 th 2010	Attendance at a meeting

* These order letters do not include the written date, and we have therefore included the date on which the order is to be filled; this date is typically within a few days of the order letter itself.

III. Republic of the Union of Myanmar (RUM) order documents

2012

Order #1 (Dooplaya District)

Date: 17.1.2012

A'Mo [Mother], village head,

Today, January 17th, at 1:00 pm, go to the IB [Infantry Battalion] #--- based in the LID [Light Infantry Division] camp. They call A'Mo because they want to meet with you.

According to the community member in Dooplaya District who collected this order letter, the village headwoman to whom this letter was addressed complied with the order to attend the meeting.

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #2 (Papun District)

Date: 10.2.2012

To A--- village head,

Subject: Invitation for the meeting

According to the above, I would like to meet with you, the village head and the other two villagers; so without absence, you must come and meet with me.

Date: 11/2/2012 (Saturday)

Time: 9:00 am

Location: B--- school

Sd.
K'Ma Maung Sub Township
K'Taing Tee village Tract
General Administrator

(Received by KHRG in June 2012)

Order #3 (Pa'an District)

<p>Stamp: LIB # -- Military operation headquarter Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>
--

Date: 4.5.2012

To,
Village head, O--- village

[I] am informing you with respect to be able to send five tractors including one plough to LIB #-- and to arrive at 6:00 am in the morning on Sunday in the second day of *Ka Hson La Pyion* [the full moon] on May 6th 2012.

Sd.
Battalion Commander (behalf)
LIB #--
S--- Military Camp

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, on May 4th 2012, LIB #--- wrote a letter to the P--- village tract leader to go and plough their [LIB #---] farm in Q--- camp. They [villagers in P--- village tract] have to arrive at the workplace at six o'clock in the morning on May 6th 2012. I asked the P--- village tract leader, "Is it possible for the villagers who have to plough for the Burmese [Tatmadaw] to not go?" The village tract leader told me that, "Once per year, they have to go one time during ploughing, one time during the sowing of seeds and one time during the harvest. When they go, they have to bring their own food and their own [work] stuffs. One village tract has to plough ten acres. They give three litres of petrol per day but for one day the three litres of petrol are not enough. When the villagers go back they have to refill the petrol by themselves because they do not have enough petrol to go back to their home. The villagers have to go to do forced labour one time during ploughing, one time during sowing seed and one time during harvesting. The villagers have to go to work for them at the beginning and till the end. They make the paddies that villagers have grown as Tatmadaw rations. Since the beginning of the year and till the end of the year, [villagers] do not have any opportunity to get paid for food cost and expenses."

(Received by KHRG in May 2012)

Order #4 (Pa'an District)

Date: 9.5.2012 (order)²²

R--- village
Village head

[I] am informing [you] to come with three tractors and to help [us] plant paddy and plough [a farm] in LIB [Light infantry battalion] #-- [army camp] on May 9th 2012, in the morning at 7:00 am. And, [I] am informing [you] that if [you] are missing, it is your [village head's] responsibility.

²² Order letters such as this one, which include '(order)' next to the date did not indicate a written date; this is the date on which the order is to be filled per the letter below;

LIB #--
S--- [Military camp]

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, on May 9th 2012, the armed group in Q---, Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) #--- wrote one [order] letter to the I--- village head and the village head of I--- [village] is Saw T---. He came to me very early in the morning; the time was 5:30 [am]. I asked him, “kwa,²³ you are visiting me very early in the morning, so what happened to you?” This village head told me; “look at this letter! We have to go to do force labour every year. We have to work for them [LIB #---] ploughing, sowing rice, harvesting paddy and collecting the paddy. Therefore, if you can help me I want you to report this for me, to spread it to the international [community]. Every village tract and every village in T’Nay Hsah Township have to do forced labour every year. Therefore, if you can do one thing, please help us.”

(Received by KHRG in May 2012)

Order #5 (Papun District)

Date: 26.7.2012

To
Administrator
Papun District
Me Tha Lut village tract

Subject: issue to charge the animals and all people who breed animals according to the law

According to the statement of the administrator from Papun District, Papun Township, which was released on July 26th 2012, to let the animal breeders know and follow: we inform the animal breeders to place their signatures on a document in the presence of their village leader, so that they know, if the animal of the villager who breeds animals destroys and eats the planted crops, [the breeder] will be charged according to the law for destroying crops.

Note: To send the list of animal breeders along with the signatures to the *[title censored for security]*.

To collect –

Slaughter a pig [for the purpose of selling] – 3,000 kyat (US \$3.46)²⁴
Slaughter a cow [for the purpose of selling] – 10,000 kyat (US \$11.54)

(Received by KHRG in April 2012)

²³ ‘Kwa’ means cousin in the Karen language, but is typically used as a term of endearment, rather than to indicate that the two individuals are relatives.

²⁴ As of September 19th 2012, all conversion estimates for the kyat in this report are based on the official market rate of 866 Kyat to the US \$1. This reflects new measures taken by Burma's central bank on April 2nd 2012 to initiate a managed float of the Kyat, thus replacing the previous fixed rate of 6.5 Kyat to US \$1.

Order #6 (Dooplaya District)

Stamp:
Kya In/Shwe Do village tract
Administrative Office
Kyainseikkyi Township

Date: 24.8.2012

There is an issue of concern with the V--- village head, so [you] are invited to come and meet at the big village that is in Kyainseikkyi.

Time: 9:00 am

Location: Village Secretary's house

Sd.
Name: W---
Administrator
Kya In/Shwe Do village tract
Kyainseikkyi Township

Follow [the order].

Pass it to the V--- village head, named X---.

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #7 (Papun District)

Date: unspecified

Stamp:
Village Administrator Office
Me Tha Lut village tract,
Papun Township
Letter Number: ____
Date: ____

Subject: Invitation for Independence Day

Regarding with the above issue, we inform three people to be included with the village leader from Y--- village to arrive in Z--- village at 5:30 am, as Z--- village has to attend the Independence Day Ceremony.

Sd.
[Title censored for security]
Me Tha Lut village tract
Papun Township

(Received by KHRG April 2012)

2011

Order #8 (Pa'an District)

<p>Stamp: Village Peace and Development Council Tha Mo village tract Paing Kyon sub-Township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

Date: 4.3.2011

Subject: For an emergency issue

This letter is being sent to every village head in all villages. When you see this letter pass it on after you have read it. Aa--- village head, Ab--- village head, Ac--- village head, Ad--- village head, Ae---village head and all villages. If you see this letter, each one of you send me the money as I have told you to arrive tomorrow. If you do not have time to collect from the villagers, then borrow it from other people. If you are not available to send it [to me] then, ask a messenger to bring it rapidly. Each village has to pay 60,000 kyat (US \$69.28). The money that Ac--- village has to pay is 100,000 kyat (US \$115.47). Send it to Af--- [village].

Written by a group of people.

[You have] just until tomorrow [to send the money].

Ac---Ab---Aa---

Ad---

Ae---²⁵

Send it [the money] rapidly.

Village head
Village Peace and Development Council
Af--- village, Paing Kyon sub-Township

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, on March 4th 2011, the Village Peace and Development Council, which is based in Ad---, camp commander and [title censored for security] demanded money village-by-village. This time, if the RUM needed something, they do not write a letter. They met with the village heads and village tract leaders and told them all; they ask the people in charge of the village tract to write a letter by their own seal, as reflected in the letter. Both order letters are the same and they were written by the village tract in charge. I knew that this money was all given at the end of the month. The village tracts in charge who received the money sent them directly to the hand of the Ad--- camp commander and [title censored for security].

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

²⁵ Villages Aa – Ae were requested to provide money.

Order #9 (Pa'an District)

<p>Stamp: Village Peace and Development Council Tha Mo village tract Paing Kyon-Township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

Date: 4.3.2011

- (1). Ag--- village head, I am writing to inform you that all of you must come to the meeting tomorrow by order of this letter which we send you today. Do not delay in this and send it so it arrives in Ae--- [village].
- (2). I am writing to inform Ag--- village head. Come here and bring with you 40,000 [kyat] (US \$46.18) tomorrow. I just write to inform you like this. All of you must come to the meeting.
- (3). Ab--- village head, I am writing to inform all of you to come to the meeting and bring 40,000 [kyat] from each one of you.
- (4). Ac--- village head, I am writing to inform all of you to come to the meeting and bring 40,000 [kyat] (US \$46.18) from each one of you.
- (5). Ad--- village head, I am writing to inform all of you to come to the meeting tomorrow and bring 40,000 [kyat] (US \$46.18) from each one of you.
- (6). Ae--- village head, come to the meeting tomorrow and bring with you money totalling 40,000 [kyat] (US \$46.18) from each one of you.

Village head
Village Peace and Development Council
Af--- village, Paing Kyon sub-Township

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, the order letter on March 4th 2011 is from the SPDC [Tatmadaw], which is based in Ad---. The camp commander and [title censored for security] demanded money village by village. This time if the SPDC needed something, they did not write a letter. They met with the village heads and village tract leaders, told them the information and asked the person in charge of the village tract to write a letter by their own seal as reflected in the letter. Both order letters are the same and it was written by the village tract in charge. I knew that this money was all given at the end of the month. The village tracts in charge, who received the money sent them directly to the hand of the Ad--- camp commander and [title censored for security].

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #10 (Toungoo District)

Stamp:
Sub-township general administrative directorate
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town
Letter: 2/1-7/U6
Date: May 5th 2011

Date: 5.5.2011

To
Administrator (Chairman)
Ah---
Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in Sub-township general *[title censored for security]* at 2:00 pm on May 16th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss the following case: the development of the region.

Sd.
Sub-township *[title censored for security]* (Behalf)

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #11 (Thaton District)

Stamp:
Frontline LIB #--
Column #1
Letter: ____
Date: ____

To,
Village head
Ai--- village

Date: 14.5.2011

Subject: Invitation to attend the meeting

Related to the village issue, I would like to discuss with you gentlemen, so [I am] informing you to come to Aj--- army camp on the 15th at 9:00 am.

Sd.
14.5.2011

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, on May 14th 2011, the Tatmadaw, which is based in Aj--- army camp ordered the Ai [village] female village head to go to attend the meeting at Aj--- army camp. The point of the meeting was to ask the female village head to collect and send the number of households in the village, population, the photo of the monastery and how many monks were there, schools, the number of students and teachers, and a picture of the students and teachers. The village head collected it all and sent it

all to them. Later, if they needed something, they did not write a letter, they informed and ordered the village head on the phone.

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #12 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Village tract Administrative Office Meh Th'Loh village tract Papun District Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>
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Date: 15.6.2011

Subject: To plant teak owned by the village tract

Regarding to the above subject, on June 16th2011, at 8:00 am in the morning, we are going to plant the teak that is owned by the village tract. So, in order to do that, we want to inform you and the villagers to come and clear the forest.

Sd.
[Title censored for security]
Meh Th' Loh village tract,
Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #13 (Papun District)

Date: 7.7.2011

To Ak--- village head,

Subject: Hiring in lieu of porter

According to the above, we held the meeting in Al--- and discussed hiring in lieu of porter annually. So, as your village, you need to give 80,000 kyat (US \$92.37) and you need to send it to us.

Sd.
Camp Commander
Am--- Army Camp [Tatmadaw]

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #14 (Toungoo District)

Date: 9.7.2011

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Thandaung Gyi Township Bawgali Town Letter: 2/1-7/ U 6 Date: July 9th 2011</p>
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To
Administrator and the members
An--- village
Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: To come and meet

We inform you to come and meet according to the following plan, as the Military Operations Command [MOC] Frontline #--- from Bawgali town would like to meet and negotiate with the Bawgali Sub-township [*title censored for security*] and the members.

Date: July 11th 2011 (Monday)

Time: 10:00 am

Place: Sub-township general administrative directorate office, meeting hall, Bawgali Town.

Sd.
Sub-township [*Title censored for security*] (Behalf)

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #15 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Township General Administrative Directorate Papun Town Letter: 4/ 2 - 1/ U 4/ 334 Date: July 11th 2011</p>
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Date: 11.7.2011

To
Administrator (Quarter/ Village)
(1/2/3/4) Quarter/ Western part/ Z---/ U---/ Ao---/ Ma Htaw village tract

Subject: Application for legal license for shops selling intoxicating drugs

We inform the shops that sell intoxicating drugs illegally in the quarter/ villages in Papun Town, Papun District to apply for a legal intoxication license to Papun Township general administrative directorate latest at July 20th 2011, and [we inform] you [the administrator of the quarter/village] to announce and urge the people who sell intoxicating drugs illegally in your quarter/ village that

we are going to charge them effectively under the intoxicating drugs law²⁶ if they do not apply for a license in a limited time and continue selling the intoxicating drugs.

The information that should be included while applying for license should include:

- Form for applying for an intoxicating drugs license
- Recommendation letter of quarter/ village administrator
- Recommendation letter of township police station
- Map shows the location of the shop

Sd.
Township Administrator [Behalf]
(Saw Ap---, [Civil Servant]/#---)

(Received by KHRG in April 2012)

Order #16 (Toungoo District)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

Date: 23.7.2011 (order)

Subject: To clear the road

Because trees between Ar--- Bridge to An--- village are falling down and there are land-slides, we inform your village to work and clear [both trees and land] together as social work, on Saturday, July 23rd 2011.

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security]
Sub-township general administrative directorate

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, it was written by a group from the Tatmadaw military based in the lower part of An--- village. The military group who wrote the letter was Tatmadaw Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) #---. They requested the villagers clear the road, which runs from Ar--- Bridge to An--- [Maw Hpa Der] village. One person from each house had to go to clear the road.

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

²⁶ It is likely this order letter is referring to the Burma Excise Act (1896), in which Chapter 38 enumerates the “penalty for keeping or knowingly permitting the keeping of place for selling alcoholic liquor or intoxicating drug.”

Order #17 (Papun District)

Stamp:
Village tract administration
office, Ma Htaw village tract,
Papun district
Letter: _____
Date: July 25th 2011

Date: 25.7.2011

To the administrator of As---,

Subject: To support the food cost

On July 25th2011, the health care coordinator and his group members will go to the field to check for diseases and cure patients. Therefore, to support their food cost, I informed you by letter last time, but I didn't get any reply. So, now I'm informing you again. As As--- village, we want to inform you to provide support, 17,000 kyat (US \$19.63).

The deadline to send the money is August 30th 2011.

Sd.
Village tract [Title censored for security]
Ma Htaw village tract
Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #18 (Papun District)

Stamp:
Village tract administration
office, Ma Htaw village tract,
Papun district
Letter: _____
Date: July 27th 2011

Date: 27.7.2011

To the administrator of As--- village,

Subject: To support the food cost

As I mentioned in the subject, the district health care coordinator and his group members will go to the field and cure the disease freely, we would like you to support the food cost. So I want to inform you, as As--- village, you will have to support 17,000 kyat (US \$19.63) and send it on July 30th 2011 to At--- village tract administrator.

Sd.
Village tract [Title censored for security]
Ma Htaw village tract
Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #19 (Toungoo District)

Date: 27.7.2011 (order)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

To
The administrator and the members
Ah--- quarter/ village
Bawgali Town

"Invitation"

As the administrator from Than Daung Gyi Township, Bawgali Sub-township will be transferred to Pegu Region, Oak Twin Township, we invite you to come and attend without fail the ceremony of the farewell party that we are going to celebrate according to the following agenda in the honour [of him]:

Date of the celebration: July 27th 2011 (Wednesday)

Time of the celebration: 10:00 am

Place of the celebration: Sub-township general administrative directorate office, meeting hall, Bawgali Town.

Sd.
Sub-township [*Title censored for security*] (Behalf)
Bawgali Township, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #20 (Toungoo District)

Date: 27.7.2011 (order)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

To
The administrator and the members
An--- quarter/ village
Bawgali Town

"Invitation"

As the Administrator from Than Daung Gyi Township, Bawgali Sub-township will be transferred to Pegu Region, Oak Twin Township, we invite you to come and attend without fail the ceremony of the farewell party that we are going to celebrate according to the following agenda in the honour [of him].

Date of the celebration: July 27th 2011 (Wednesday)

Time of the celebration: 10:00 am

Place of the celebration: Sub-township general administrative directorate office, meeting hall, Bawgali Town.

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security] (Behalf)
Bawgali Sub-township, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #21 (Papun District)

Date: 9.8.2011 (order)

To Ak--- village head,

On August 9th 2011, Tuesday, we are going to hold the meeting at Am--- army camp; so, without absence, we inform you to come and attend the meeting.

Sd.
Camp Commander
Am--- army camp

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #22 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Village tract administration office Z--- village tract Papun district Letter: ____ Date: August 10th 2011</p>

Date: 10.8.2011

To the Administrator of Au--- village,

The camp commander of At--- army camp wants to meet with you, so, I would like to inform you that you must come without absence on August 11th 2011 (Thursday), as soon as you receive the letter.

Sd.
Village tract administrator
Z--- village tract, Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #23 (Papun District)

Date: 11.8.2011 (order)

To the administrator of As---

The camp commander of At--- army camp wants to meet with you so; I would like to inform you that you must come without absence on August 11th 2011 (Thursday) as soon as you receive the letter.

Sd.

Village tract administrator
Z--- village, Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #24 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Village tract administration office Z--- village tract Papun district Letter: _____ Date: August 12th 2011</p>
--

Date: 12.8.2011

Subject: To inject a vaccination

As I mentioned in the subject above, the Z--- village clinic is going to inject vaccinations for the pregnant women and the children who are under one year. So, we would like to inform you to come on August 13th 2011, Saturday, at 8:00 am in the morning.

Note: 9:00 in the morning on Sunday, Av--- and Aw--- [villagers], the two of them, must come to the administrator's house.

Sd.

Village administrator
Z--- village
Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #25 (Toungoo District)

Stamp:
Sub-township general administrative directorate
Bawgali Sub-township
Letter: 2/1-7/ U 6
Date: August 12th 2011

Date: 12.8.2011

To
Village administrator
An--- village
Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in the sub-township general administrative directorate office at 1:00 pm on August 18th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss the following case: to meet and discuss about the development of the region.

Sd.
Sub-township *[Title censored for security]*

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #26 (Toungoo District)

Stamp:
Sub-township general administrative directorate
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town
Letter Number: 2/1-7/ U 6
Date: August 12th 2011

Date: 12.8.2011

To
Administrator
An--- village tract
Bawgali Sub-township
Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in sub-township general administrative directorate office at 1:00 pm on August 18th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss about the following case: we want to meet and discuss about the development of the region.

Sd.
Sub-township *[Title censored for security]*
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #27 (Toungoo District)

Stamp:
Sub-township general administrative directorate
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town
Letter: 2/1-7/ U 6
Date: August 12th 2011

Date: 12.8.2011

To
Village administrator
Ah--- village
Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in Sub-township general administrative directorate office at 1pm on August 18th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss about the following case: need to discuss the development of the region.

Sd.

Sub-township [*Title censored for security*]
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #28 (Toungoo District)

Stamp:
Sub-township general administrative directorate
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town
Letter: 2/1-7/ U 6
Date: August 12th 2011

Date: 12.8.2011

To
Village administrator
Ax--- village, Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in Sub-township general administrative directorate office at 1pm on August 18th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss about the following case: want to meet and discuss about development of the region.

Sd.

Sub-township [*Title censored for security*]
Thandaung Gyi Township – Bawgali Town, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #29 (Toungoo District)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter Number: ____ Date: ____</p>
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Date: 14.8.2011 (order)

To
Village Administrator
Ay--- Village
Bawgali Sub-township
Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in Bawgali Sub-township general administrative directorate office at 8am on August 14th 2011 without fail as we have to discuss about the following case: The Commander from TOC [Tactical Operations Command] #- wants to meet [with the village leaders].

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security]
Bawgali Sub-township, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #30 (Toungoo District)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter Number: ____ Date: ____</p>
--

Date: 14.8.2011 (order)

To
Village Administrator
Az--- Village
Bawgali Sub-township
Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in Bawgali Sub-township general administrative directorate office at 8:00 am on August 14th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss the following case: the Commander from TOC [Tactical Operations Command] #--- wants to meet [with the village leaders].

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security]
Bawgali Sub-township, Toungoo district

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #31 (Toungoo District)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

Date: 14.8.2011

To Village administrator, Ax--- village, Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend a meeting in the sub-township general administrative directorate office at 8:00 am on August 14th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss about the following case: Tactical Operation Command [TOC] operations commander wants to meet with [village leaders].

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security]
Bawgali Sub-township, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #32 (Toungoo District)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter: 2/1-7/ U 6 Date: August 23rd 2011</p>
--

Date: 23.8.2011

To Administrator, An--- village tract, Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: The case to be able to send the female participants for vocational training:

You are informed to send six participants from Bawgali sub-township because the Women's Domestic Vocational Training School from Pa'an Town will start a high-level sewing training and basic domestic training on August 29th 2012.

The Bawgali sub-township has to send four participants, and one participant from Ba--- village tract. In order to support the five participants, the addressed quarters and village tracts have to send an allowance stipend of 15,000 kyat (US \$17.32) to Saw Bb--- (treasurer), Bawgali town, Quarter #-- office, at the latest on September 1st 2011.

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security]
(Bc---- Pa (Civil Servant)/4328)

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #33 (Toungoo District)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

Date: 25.8.2011 (order)

To
Village administrator
Ax--- village, Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in the sub-township general administrative directorate office at 8:30am on August 25th 2011 without fail, as we have to discuss about the following case: Frontline Military Operation Command [MOC] #--, Tactical Operation Command [TOC] #--, wants to meet with [the village leaders].

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security] [Behalf]
Bawgali Sub-township, Toungoo District

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #34 (Toungoo District)

Date: 25.8.2011 (order)

<p>Stamp: Sub-township general administrative directorate Bawgali Sub-township Letter Number: ____ Date: ____</p>
--

To
Administrator
Az--- village, Bawgali Sub-township

Subject: Meeting Invitation

We invite you to attend the meeting in Bawgali Sub-township general administrative directorate office at 8:30am on August 25th 2011 without fail as we have to discuss about the following case: Frontline MOC [Military Operation Command] #--, TOC [Tactical Operation Command] #-- wants to meet [with the village heads].

Sd.
Sub-township [Title censored for security] (Behalf)
Bawgali Sub-township, Toungoo district

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #35 (Papun District)

Stamp:
Village tract administration office
Ma Htaw village tract, Papun District
Letter: ____
Date: August 27th 2011

Date: 27.8.2011

To the administrator of As---

Subject: To provide household registration and discuss the At-- Clinic

As I mentioned in the subject, in order to be able to make the identity card, you need household registration. So, in order to discuss that and the At-- Clinic, the health care coordinator would like to meet with you so, you must come without absence on August 29th 2011 (Monday), 9:00 am in the morning at the house of the *[title censored for security]* of Ma Htaw village tract.

Sd.
Village tract *[Title censored for security]*
Ma Htaw village tract
Papun district

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #36 (Papun District)

Stamp:
Village tract administration office
Meh Th'Loh village tract
Papun district
Letter: ____
Date: August 31st 2011

Date: 31.8.2011

Subject: The production of cultivations

According to the above subject, we are going to form the production of the cultivation in Meh Th' Loh village tract so, including you, the village head and four other villagers must not be absent and come on September 1st 2011, Thursday, at 12:00 pm.

Sd.
Village *[Title censored for security]*
Z--- village, Papun district
Date 31/8/2011

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #37 (Papun District)

Date: 20.9.2011 (order)

<p>Stamp: Village administration office Me Tha Lut village tract Papun Township Letter Number: ____ Date: ____</p>

Subject: To be vaccinated

Regarding the above issue, we inform the children under one year and the pregnant women to come to the village clinic on September 20th 2011, at 8:00 am, to be vaccinated.

Village [*Title censored for security*]
Me Tha Lut village tract
Papun Township

(Received by KHRG in April 2012)

Order #38 (Dooplaya District)

To,
Village head
Bd--- village

Date: 26.10.2011

As soon as you receive the letter, come quickly to Be--- Monastery to meet with the column commander.

Sd.
Column Commander
Be--- village

[#--- Strategy Operations Command Group, Tatmadaw]

According to the community member in Dooplaya District who collected this order letter, the village head to whom this letter was addressed complied with the order to attend the meeting.

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #39 (Papun District)

Stamp:
Light Infantry Battalion #---
Papun Town
Letter: 341/10/U1
Date: November 21st 2011

Date: 21.11.2011

To
Village Administrator
Bf--- village

Subject: Regarding the location and prevention of landmine [accidents]:

LIB [Light Infantry Battalion] #--1 has planted mines [landmines] that can kill people in the battalion's area for the security of the battalion. Regarding this issue, we inform you to let the villagers know not to graze the animals from the village in the camp area, and not to cross and travel in the camp area for cutting bamboos and wood.

Therefore, we inform you that it is your duty if something happens because you would have crossed and travelled in the camp area without obeying the things that we have informed you of.

Sd.

Battalion Commander [Behalf]

The copy is- SOC [Strategic Operation Command],
Papun District administrator office (Papun Town)

(Received by KHRG in April 2012)

Order #40 (Papun District)

Stamp:
District General Administrative Directorate
Papun District – Papun Town
Letter Number: 5/ 33 -1/ U 6/ 586
Date: December 22nd 2011

Date: 22.12.2011

To
Quarter/ village tract administrators
Papun Township

Subject: Invitation to attend the Karen New Year Ceremony

We invite you to arrange and invite five elders of the community from each village in the quarter/village tract as we are going to celebrate the Karen New Year, which will fall on December 25th 2011 in Papun District, Papun Township according to the following agenda.

Ceremony agenda

Date: December 25th 2011

Time: 6:00 AM

Place: High School Playground, Papun

Sd.

District [*Title censored for security*]

(Saw Bg---, Pa/3245)

(Received by KHRG in April 2012)

2010

Order #41 (Dooplaya District)

Stamp:
Township Peace and
Development Council
Kyainseikkyi Township -
Kyainseikkyi Town
Letter #:5/1-12/ U 9
Date: January 20th 2010

Township Peace and Development Council
Kyainseikkyi Town
Letter No.....
Date.....

Date: 20.1.2010

To,
Village head, V--- village, Kyainseikkyi Town

Subject: Invitation to attend a meeting/ceremony

We would like to discuss related issues about negotiating work at the end of every month, as the following agenda. We are inviting you to attend the meeting/ceremony.

Agenda

Date: 31.1.2010 (Monday)

Time: 10:00 am

Place: Township Peace and Development Council (Ma Ya Ka) Office

Sd.
Village head (behalf)

According to the community member in Dooplaya District who collected this order letter, the village head to whom this letter was addressed complied with the order to attend the meeting.

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #42 (Papun District)

Stamp:
State Peace and Development Council
U--- village
Letter Number: ____
Date: ____

Papun Township, Village leader, N--- village

Date: 19.4.2010

[We] inform your village to send staff salary for the DKBA [Democratic Karen Buddhist Army] at the latest on the 28th.

Sd.

Chairman
State Peace and Development Council

(Received by KHRG in January 2012)

Order #43 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Village Peace and Development Council Tan Khun Taing village Letter Number: ____ Date: May 4th 2010</p>

Papun Township
Village leader
N--- village

Date: 4.5.2010

[We] inform your village to send two night guards regularly. If you miss, you have to take responsibility.

Sd.
Chairman
Village Peace and Development Council

(Received by KHRG in January 2012)

Order #44 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Village Peace and Development Council U--- village Letter Number: ____ Date: ____</p>
--

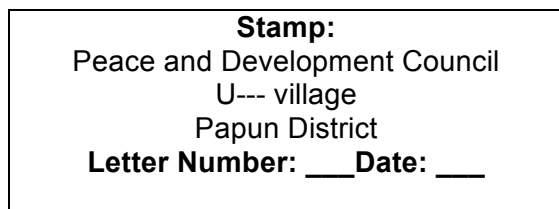
Date: 29.5.2010

[We] inform your village to send staff salary for DKBA [Democratic Karen Buddhist Army] latest at the end of this month without fail.

Sd.
Chairman
Village Peace and Development Council
U--- village, Papun Township

(Received by KHRG in January 2012)

Order #45 (Papun District)



Date: 12.6.2010

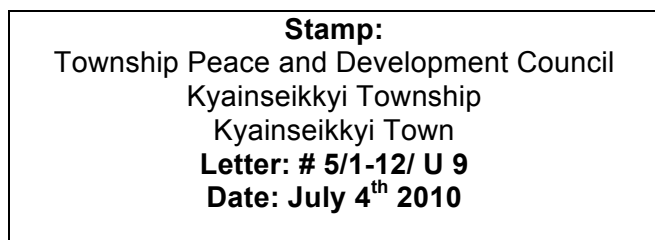
To, U Bh---, N--- village,

We are informing you to collect 20,000 kyat (US \$23.09) from your village for the DKBA's salary and you'll have to send it [at the] latest on November 28th 2009.²⁷

Sd.
Principle
Village Peace and Development Council
U--- village, Papun district

(Received by KHRG in June 2012)

Order #46 (Dooplaya District)



Date: 4.7.2010

To: Administrator, V--- village, Kyainseikkyi Town

Subject: Invitation to attend a meeting

Related issue about selecting an administrator, we would like to discuss with gentlemen, as the following agenda. We want you to attend the meeting (without fail).

Agenda

Date: 6.7.2010 (Wednesday)

Time: 9:30 am

Place: Township General administrative department

Sd.
Administrator (Kakha)

²⁷ As this order letter is dated in 2010, it is likely that 2009 is an error and the order is requested by November 28th 2010.

According to the community member in Dooplaya District who collected this order letter, the village head to whom this letter was addressed complied with the order to attend the meeting.

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

Order #47 (Papun District)

Date: 20.8.2010

To western Bi--- village head and eastern Bi--- village head,

On December 17th 2010, 8:00am on Friday, we are going to hold a meeting [at] Bj--- Monastery, about the building of the vehicle roads, so you must attend this meeting.

Camp commander
Bj--- Camp

(Received by KHRG in June 2012)

Order #48 (Papun District)

Date: 5.10.210

Mother Daw Bk---,

On October 15th2010, it is your village's turn to sell 15 viss²⁸ (24 kg. / 52.8 lb.) of pork to us. So, I want you to come and send it in the morning.

Camp commander
Bj--- camp

(Received by KHRG in June 2012)

Order #49 (Dooplaya District)

To Chairman, Be--- village

Date: 21.11.2010

Subject: To be able to send 100 bamboos

In order to repair the camp in BI--- village, [we] called a meeting and ask each village under control of SOC [Strategic Operation Command] #-- to send 100 bamboos.

[We] inform Be--- Village to send 100 bamboos to A BI--- camp on November 23rd 2010.

Sd.
BI--- Check point commander

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

²⁸ A 'viss' is a unit of weight equivalent to 1.6 kg. or 3.52 lb.

Order #50 (Dooplaya District)

Stamp:
No #-- Strategic Operations Command Group
BI--- village
Letter: 110/20/U1
Date: November 27th 2010

Southeast region directorate
No #-- Strategic Operations Command
Letter No.....
Date.....

Date: 27.11.2010

To,
Village head
Be--- village

Subject: meeting invitation

On December 1st 2010, 1372 year [Burmese year] the end of Tazuangmone [November] month 10th, 2nd Operation Commander from BI--- army camp will a hold meeting with village heads under his control, at 10 am.

Therefore, at the meeting that shown above, village heads or secretaries from the villages [are] to attend the meeting by themselves, and we demand the person who attends the meeting to bring with [them] 100 bamboos.

Sd.
Operations Commander (behalf)

Copy- office copy/ carbon copy

[Note]: They [villagers] complied *da/na* [Date] 21/9/2011.

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #51 (Dooplaya District)

Stamp:
Township Peace and
Development Council
Kyainseikkyi Township-
Kyainseikkyi Town
Letter No#: 5/1-12/ U 9
Date: December 27th 2010

Township Peace and Development Council
Kyainseikkyi Township-Kyain
Letter No.....
Date.....

Date: 27.12.2010

To,
Village head
V--- village
Kyainseikkyi Town

Subject: Invitation to attend the meeting

Related to the end of every month meeting issue, we would like to discuss, as the following agenda. We are inviting you to attend the meeting without fail.

Agenda

Date: 31.12.2010 (Friday)

Time: 10am

Place: Township Peace and Development Council (Ma Ya Ka) office

Sd.

27.12.10

Village head (behalf)

Copy- office copy

(Received by KHRG in February 2012)

2009

Order #52 (Papun District)

Date: 12.8.2009 (order)

<p>Stamp: Peace and Development Council U--- village, Papun District Letter: ____ Date: August 11th 2009</p>
--

To,
Village head
As--- village,

Subject: To come and meet with the camp commander

According to the above subject, the camp commander of At--- army camp wants to meet with you, so on August 12th2009, 12:00 pm, I want to inform you to come and meet with him.

Sd.
Principle
Village Peace and Development Council
U--- village, Papun District

(Received by KHRG in June 2012)

Order #53 (Papun District)

Date: 28.11.2009 (order)

<p>Stamp: Peace and Development Council U--- village, Papun District Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>

To,
U Bh---, N--- village,

We are informing you to collect 20,000 kyat (US \$23.09) from your village for the DKBA's salary, and you will have to send it [at the] latest on November 28th2009.

Sd.
Principle
Village Peace and Development Council
U--- village, Papun District

(Received by KHRG in June 2012)

IV. Tatmadaw Border Guard order documents

2011

Order #54 (Thaton District)

Date: 13.2.2011

To,
Bm--- [village head],

I am letting you know this: the issue is to send the money that is still your village's responsibility, right now. If you cannot do this I will charge you.

Remark: I write this letter as latest destination.

That's it.
Good luck.
Sd.
Camp accountability

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, the BGF [Border Guard Force] army; Company 2nd in command Bn--- under control of Battalion #--- wrote this [order] letter. In the letter, he asked for the salary of Bm--- villagers but the village head could not pay them completely so they asked for the remainder. Because of this order, the villagers were afraid and repaid them fully.

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #55 (Thaton District)

Date: 26.3.2011

To,
Bm--- village head
U Bo---

I am letting you know, the issue is if you receive the letter, send assistance money of 200,000 kyat(US \$230.95),as your village gives you the responsibility, rapidly along with the postmen simultaneously. If you cannot send, then come to meet [with me] by yourself.

That's it.
Good luck.
Sd.
26.3.2011
Sd.

According to the KHRG community member who collected this order letter, received from the same village and in the same date from village head U Bo---. The issue is the same as the one in which the officer wrote the order letter [Order #55] and again asked for money for two porters (200,000) *kyat* in Bm--- village.

(Received by KHRG in November 2011)

Order #56 (Papun District)

Date: 8.5.2011 (order)

<p>Stamp: Border Guard Battalion #-- B--- Battalion Office Township Letter: ____ Date: ____</p>
--

Bp--- village head, I am writing to let you know that on 8th of this month [May 2011],²⁹ send two porters to me at the B--- office. You need to immediately follow this order.

Sergeant of Battalion #--

(Received by KHRG in May 2011)

Order #57 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Border Guard Battalion #-- Battalion Office Letter: ____ Date: September 9th 2011</p>

Date: 17.9.2011

To
Village leader
Br--- village

Subject: Informing to take the document permitting the transportation of cardamom trading

Reference: According to the letter, which includes the order of Battalion Commander of the Border Guard #---, [given on] September 15th 2011.

²⁹ The order letter states it was written in May 2011.

Regarding the above issue, if all of the people who want to trade wholesale or retail cardamom during 2011 in the control area of the Border Guard Army #---, come and take a recommendation letter that gives permission for trading in AI--- camp, battalion camp.

(2) We inform you in advance that if we find people, without permission for transporting and trading cardamom on the vehicle road or by the riverine route, after we check all the bags, the things will be confiscated and the person who transports and trades will be fined.

Sd.
Battalion Warrant Officer
Border Guard #---

The copy is:

Advisor, the Border Guard #---

Battalion Commander, the Border Guard #---/---/---

Battalion Deputy Commander, the Border Guard #---

Company (1/2/3/Headquarters), the Border Guard #---

Office receipt/ Carbon Copy [for the [person] in charge to check]

(Received by KHRG in January 2012)

2010

Order #58 (Papun District)

<p>Stamp: Border Guard Battalion #--- Battalion Office Letter: 2 Date: April 5th 2010</p>

Date: 5.4.2010

To
Village leader

If you receive this letter, come to the B--- camp [at the] latest tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. As your promise is overdue for many days, you have to follow up your promise. [You] can't be delayed.

From
Sergeant Major Bs---
B--- office

(Received by KHRG in January 2012)

V. KHRG Source Documents: Forced labour during 2012

January 2012

Source Document A: 2012/January/Pa'an

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Lu Pleh Township, Pa'an District
Incident Date:	January 15 th 2012
Details:	<p>On January 15th 2012, the Tatmadaw gave the Border Guard soldiers training at the bottom of Htee La Neh Mountain. They [Tatmadaw soldiers] ordered the villagers to go to their base and cook rice and to bring them firewood. Villagers from the villages in the area, such as B---, D---, L--- and P---, had to go [to the army base] until the training was finished. The training took two months. Five people from each village had to go for five days [at a time].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in March 2012)</p>

Source Document B: 2012/January/Dooplaya

Published as:	<p>“Abuses since the DKBA and KNLA ceasefires: Forced labour and arbitrary detention in Dooplaya” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12f2.html</p>
Location:	Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District
Incident Date:	January 21 st 2012
Details:	<p>In January 2012, the villager photographed Saw D---, a 36-year-old logger and resident of Lay Ghaw, who was injured by a landmine on Lay Ghaw hill when he went to cut wood. Lay Ghaw is one of the four villages ordered to provide hand tractors [for the Tatmadaw] to transport rations to Aungmingalar in January 2012.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Field Report written by KHRG (Published in May 2012)</p>

February 2012

Source Document C: 2012/February/Dooplaya/1

Published as:	<p>“Abuses since the DKBA and KNLA ceasefires: Forced labour and arbitrary detention in Dooplaya” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12f2.html</p>
Location:	Ta Uh Hta village, Kwee Ler Hsguh village, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District
Incident Date:	February 29 th 2012

Details:	<p>On February 29th 2012, DKBA soldiers also ordered the residents of two additional villages, Ta Uh Hta and Kwee Ler Hsguh, to build the DKBA camp and fence in Ta Uh Hta village.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Field Report written by KHRG (Published in May 2012)</p>
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Source Document D: 2012/February/Dooplaya/2

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	N---, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District
Incident Date:	February 29 th 2012
Details:	<p>The incident happened on February 29th 2012. [Villagers from] the two villages of T--- and M---had to go and build and fence at the DKBA [Klo Htoo Baw/Democratic Karen Buddhist Army] camp which is based in Ta Auh Hta village. The people who suffer are the villagers in the area. This is happening because of using power.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Incident report written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in March 2012)</p>

Source Document E: 2012/February/Pa'an/1

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Takreh Township, Pa'an District
Incident Date:	Discussion up to February 2012
Details:	<p>In present time, it is much easier for the civilians to travel, and forced labour has also decreased a little. We can say that there is no building of roads, portering, forced demands, stealing, detention and fighting. There are still [demands for villagers to] cutting [bushes] for the Border Guard rubber plantation and giving money for building pagodas and for the religion. They have to cut bushes for the rubber plantation twice a year to three times a year. For the religion, they always ask money from the civilians two or three months per one time. This military group speaks pleasantly to the civilians and they do in order the villagers to understand them more. As I know, the money that they asked, they don't use just for building pagoda, they also use for their own use and to buy food for the soldiers from the front line.</p> <p>This is the situation of the civilians that I saw when I was in the region.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in June 2012)</p>

Source Document F: 2012/February/Pa'an/2

Published as:	“Ongoing forced labour and movement restrictions in Toungoo District,” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12f1.html
Location:	Khaw Thoh Koh village
Incident Date:	February 4 th 2012
Details:	<p>On February 4th 2012, 17 motorbikes were demanded from Khaw Thoh Koh village to send ration for the SPDC Army [Tatmadaw]. They have to take the rations from Hkleh La Camp to Koo Lay Camp. It took 3 hours [to travel] from Khaw Thoh Koh village to Koo Lay Camp.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Field report written by KHRG (Published in March 2012)</p>

Source Document G: 2012/February/Pa'an/3

Published as:	“Ongoing forced labour and movement restrictions in Toungoo District,” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12f1.html																																								
Location:	Hkay La village																																								
Incident Date:	February 2012																																								
Details:	<p>During February 2012, soldiers under Light Infantry Division (LID) #66 patrolled along the vehicle road to take security for re-supply operations by MOC #9 and a total of four villages in the Kler La area were ordered to provide motorbikes to transport rations from Kler La to 94-mile Camp; a fifth village was ordered to supply motorbikes to transport rations from Kler La to Naw Soe Camp.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Village providing motorcycles</th> <th>No. Motorcycles</th> <th>Transport rations from:</th> <th>Transport rations to:</th> <th>Journey (one-way in hours)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Feb. 4, 2012</td> <td>Khaw Thoh Kee</td> <td>17</td> <td>Khaw Thoh Kee</td> <td>94-mile Camp</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 5, 2012</td> <td>Khay La</td> <td>21</td> <td>Kler La</td> <td>94-mile Camp</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 5, 2012</td> <td>Kaw Thay Der</td> <td>16</td> <td>Kler La</td> <td>94-mile Camp</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 5, 2012</td> <td>Kleh Suh Kee</td> <td>10</td> <td>Kler La</td> <td>94-mile Camp</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb. 7, 2012</td> <td>Peh Kaw Day</td> <td>13</td> <td>Kler La</td> <td>Naw Soe Camp</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in March 2012)</p>					Date	Village providing motorcycles	No. Motorcycles	Transport rations from:	Transport rations to:	Journey (one-way in hours)	Feb. 4, 2012	Khaw Thoh Kee	17	Khaw Thoh Kee	94-mile Camp	3	Feb. 5, 2012	Khay La	21	Kler La	94-mile Camp	2.5	Feb. 5, 2012	Kaw Thay Der	16	Kler La	94-mile Camp	2.5	Feb. 5, 2012	Kleh Suh Kee	10	Kler La	94-mile Camp	2.5	Feb. 7, 2012	Peh Kaw Day	13	Kler La	Naw Soe Camp	4.5
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Feb. 7, 2012	Peh Kaw Day	13	Kler La	Naw Soe Camp	4.5																																				

Source Document H: 2012/February/Papun

KHRG source:	12-93-14
Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Y--- village, K'Ter Tee village tract, Dweh Loh Township, Papun District
Incident Date:	February 22 nd 2012
Details:	<p>This forced labour happened on February 22nd 2012 in Y--- village, K'Ter Tee village tract, Dweh Loh Township, Mu Traw [Papun] District. The forced labour occurred when the Border Guard Battalion #1014, which is led by Commander Maung Chit, and his people came and stayed in Y--- village; in the villagers' houses and beside the houses. Because they lived wherever they wanted, the Operations Commander who came to live in Y--- camp didn't approve, and he gave an order to Commander Maung Chit. The order is "<i>The Border Guard has to have its own camp in the correct place, and they must have dignity as the Thein Sein Government's military, so they have to build a camp.</i>"</p> <p>As the Operations Commander gave the order, Commander Maung Chit and his group from the Border Guard #1014 had to build the camp. However, they needed bamboo, thatches and wood poles. Because they couldn't find [them], they asked the Thaw Keh Hta, Buh Waw Kwee, Na Kyaw and Hpah Loh villagers. The villagers brought their own bamboo, thatches, wood poles and their own tools as usual, and after that, they had to build wooden hut and fence for them. They had to bring all the things that were needed, and they had to work with great effort but they didn't get any wages. They had to go and work for the Border Guard for five days, but when they were sick or when they were injured, the Border Guard didn't take care of them. For meals, they were treated but not with enough [food].</p> <p>There were about twelve or fifteen people who went and worked for them [at a time], so after the building was finished, there would have been 70 to 80 people who went and worked for the Border Guard. If we calculate the cost, it would be over 200,000 kyat (US \$230.95). Their leaders always talk about good things, but their subordinates on the front line are not following their leaders' words. If we look at the forced labour [problem] and the words of Thein Sein, they are not harmonious. Doesn't Thein Sein really know what his people are doing or does he decide to pretend that he doesn't know about that? Forcing people to labour like that has not ended yet, but there is not much forced labour and the villagers do not need to take a lot of prevention [measures]; their living standard can continue as usual.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Y--- village, K'Ter Tee village tract, Dweh Loh Township, Papun District (Received in January 2012)</p>

Source Document I: 2012/February 2012/Toungoo

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	K---, Ka---, Kh---, M---, Kl---, P---, S---, H---, Kt---, and Ht---villages, Toungoo District
Incident Date:	November 2011 – February 2012
Details:	<p>If we look back to the start from November until now, the citizens who live under the [control of] the Tatmadaw have had to face many difficulties. The villages that are nearest to the Burmese camp always have to face forced labour from the Tatmadaw. The villages of K---, Ka---, Kh---, M---, Kl---, P---, S---, H---, Kt---, and Ht--- are near the Tatmadaw camp. [This means that] they have to carry food for the Tatmadaw, do <i>set tha</i>,³⁰ cut bamboo, and clear [vegetation from the side of the] vehicle road.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in February 2012)</p>

March 2012

Source Document J: 2012/March/Papun

Published as:	“Papun Situation Update: Dweh Loh Township, January to March,” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12b45.html
Location:	K’Ter Tee and Htee village tract, Th’Bluh Hta village tracts, Th’Buh Hta village tract, Dweh Loh Township, Papun District
Incident Date:	January 1st to March 6th 2012
Details:	<p>Border Guard Battalion #1013, led by [Battalion Commander] Bo [Officer] Lah Kyaing Oo, confiscated the peoples’ cattle grazing land in order to build houses for the soldiers’ wives to live in. As a result of this human rights abuse happening, forced labour will also occur again as villagers will be forced to construct the barracks for the soldiers’ wives. Also, more than 150 acres of Noh Paw Htee villagers’ flat field farms will be flooded as a result of the dam that is going to be built on the Noh Paw Htee River by the Border Guard. These are the problems that have been impacting villagers and which they have been grieving over.</p> <p>The human rights abuses reported have been caused by the DKBA [Democratic Karen Buddhist Army], which has transformed into the Border Guard. They are the soldiers from Thein Sein’s government’s Border Guard Battalion #1013, led by Bo La Kyaing Oo. The reason for causing these [human rights abuses] is because of their objective to build houses for</p>

³⁰ *Set tha* is a Burmese term for forced labour duty, such as with messengers stationed at army camps or bases, serving as an intermediary to deliver orders from army officers to village heads, but also involving other menial tasks when no messages are in need of delivery.

	<p>soldiers' wives to live in. The Border Guard does not analyse the weak points and strong points of the job before implementing things; they do not even know how their work has impacted ethnic villagers, thus it keeps on happening.</p> <p>To give further information on these events, a D--- villager said that the villagers' cattle grazing land lies in the area between the south of D--- village and the north of M--- village. The houses will be built for the Border Guard [soldiers'] wives in the cattle grazing land between these two villages. As a consequence, many villagers have had to send d'nih [a kind of leaf used in thatch shingles] and bamboo poles to the Border Guard, either without any payment or for a very low price, even though they did not want to. These villagers were from villages in K'Ter Tee and Htee Th'Bluh Hta village tracts comprising: Noh Paw Htee, Poh Ma Heh, Noh Lah, Htee Hsaw Meh (Burmese name, Zin Zweh), Htee Theh Lay and Htee Law Hsee Hta, and villages in Th'Buh Hta village tract comprising: Hpway Taw Ngoo, K' Pay Kee, Htee Hpaw Doh Kee, Baw Soh Hta, Waw Law The, Thoh Klah, Noh Ghaw and Htee Th'Bluh Hta. [In these villages] villagers cannot avoid working for them.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Incident report written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in May 2012)</p>
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Source Document K: 2012/March/Pa'an

Published as:	"Forced labour and extortion in Pa'an District" http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12b59.html
Location:	D---village, T'Kaw Bee village tract, T'Nay Hsah Township, Pa'an District
Incident Date:	March 2012
Details:	<p>In D--- village, T'Kaw Bee village tract T'Nay Hsah Township, the DKBA donated money for the building of a well in March 2012. However, they did not construct it by themselves, but instead ordered local villagers to work on it from the beginning of the construction process until the well was completed.</p> <p>Although the DKBA provided all of the materials for the construction of the well, the villagers were required to transport the materials from Kawkareik town by hand tractor, which is an hour's journey from the site of the well.</p> <p>After the construction of the well was complete, the DKBA held an opening ceremony in celebration, where they gambled with villagers. By charging locals to enter card games, they were able to collect fees and replenish some of the money they had spent on providing materials to build the well.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in May 2012)</p>

April 2012

Source Document L: 2012/April/Thaton/1

Published as:	“Forced Labour in Bilin Township,” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12b50.html																			
Location:	P'Ya Raw village tract, Lay Kay village tract, Hkaw Poh Pleh village tract, Thu K'Bee village, Ler Poh village, Bilin Township, Thaton District																			
Incident Date:	April 2012																			
Details:	<p>During April 2012, residents of four village tracts in Bilin Township provided more than 5,000 bamboo poles and 20,000 thatch shingles, as well as unpaid service as <i>set tha</i> messengers to Tatmadaw Light Infantry Division (LID) #44 soldiers in Bilin Township.</p> <p>On March 27th 2012, LID #44 led by Camp Commander Naing Tin La, based in Lay Kay, ordered the residents of Lay Kay, Thu K'Bee, P'Ya Raw and Hkaw Poh Pleh village tracts in Bilin Township to produce a total of 5,000 small bamboo poles, known as <i>wah may</i> in Karen, and over 20,000 thatch shingles. Villagers complied in part with this order, and at least some of the thatch and bamboo was delivered to the camp at Lay Kay on April 2nd as ordered.</p> <p>According to a community member in Bilin Township, LID #44 demanded a greater number of bamboo poles and thatch shingles from larger villages, including P'Ya Raw, Lay Kay, and Hkaw Poh Pleh villages, and less from smaller villages such as Thu K'Bee and Ler Poh villages. Villagers did not provide the full amount that had been ordered; furthermore, on April 2nd 2012, when Y--- villagers were delivering bamboo poles to the camp in Lay Kay, the Y--- village head confronted some of the LID #44 soldiers and requested payment, but was denied.</p> <p>According to a community member in Bilin Township, as of April 30th 2012, villagers from each of the four village tracts continued to be forced to provide unpaid service as <i>set tha</i> messengers for LID #44 soldiers at the Lay Kay camp. A table below shows the amount of building materials that were ordered to be delivered to Lay Kay camp from the four village tracts in Bilin Township on April 2nd 2012.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th># Thatch shingles</th> <th># Bamboo poles</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P'Ya Raw village tract</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lay Kay village tract</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hkaw Poh Pleh village tract</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thu K'Bee village</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ler Poh village</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>While villagers were told that the thatch and bamboo building materials delivered on April 2nd were needed for the purpose of repairing the</p>		Location	# Thatch shingles	# Bamboo poles	P'Ya Raw village tract	5,000	1,000	Lay Kay village tract	5,000	1,000	Hkaw Poh Pleh village tract	5,000	1,000	Thu K'Bee village	3,000	1,000	Ler Poh village	3,000	1,000
Location	# Thatch shingles	# Bamboo poles																		
P'Ya Raw village tract	5,000	1,000																		
Lay Kay village tract	5,000	1,000																		
Hkaw Poh Pleh village tract	5,000	1,000																		
Thu K'Bee village	3,000	1,000																		
Ler Poh village	3,000	1,000																		

Tatmadaw camp at Lay Kay, community members said that they had no idea what happened to the thatch or bamboo after it was delivered.

Meanwhile, a KHRG staff member travelling between Thaton and Kyaikto towns on April 7th 2012 passed through Bilin and Kyaik Khaw towns and witnessed thousands of thatch shingles and bamboo poles stacked along the main road and more than ten military trucks carrying thatch shingles and bamboo poles in both directions towards Yangon and Mawlamyine. In at least three different places, the thatch or bamboo was being loaded actively onto trucks or tractors at the roadside, while soldiers and four empty military trucks stood in the middle of the road outside the LID #44 camp at Wunhtaw, obstructing traffic on the road in both directions.

Thatch shingles and bamboo poles are common commercial goods that provide basic building materials for many homes in Burma. This is evident by the volume of these materials photographed by the KHRG staff member. While there is no definitive link between the thatch and bamboo seen by the KHRG staff member in the area of Bilin and Kyaik Khaw towns on April 7th and the 5,000 bamboo poles and 20,000 thatch shingles delivered to the Tatmadaw LID #44 camp in Lay Kay camp on April 2nd, it should be noted that Kyaik Khaw town is where the road to Lay Kay camp joins the main vehicle road that runs between Yangon and Mawlamyine.

In any case, the 5,000 bamboo poles and 20,000 thatch shingles that were ordered far exceeds the amount required to rebuild a single Tatmadaw camp. This suggests that local Tatmadaw commanders in this case may have levied forced labour demands to supplement their own lucrative commercial activities, without paying the villagers who were forced to produce the goods.

The table below shows the number of households who had to comply with the forced labour demand and one person from each household had to make the thatch and bamboo. This information was gathered during a follow-up call with the community member on July 28th 2012.

No	Village names (Karen/Burmese)	Total # households in village	Total population of village
1	Da---village	125	879
2	Hp---village	315	2227
3	Gh---village	81	567
4	Si---village	70	466
5	W---village	110	1141
6	U---village	220	About 2,000
	Total # households*	721	7180
	Total # villagers affected	721	

- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG
(Received in April 2012)

Source Document M: 2012/April/Thaton/2

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	K---village, Ha T'Reh village tract, Meh K'Na village tract, Pa'an Township, Thaton District
Incident Date:	April 24 th 2012
Details:	<p>For this information, on June 4th 2012, when I went and interviewed the Me---village leader Saw E--- in K--- village, and while I was asking the questions, he told me about the [unnamed] company and the Border Guard coming in and confiscating 500 acres of land for plantations, and they forced the villagers to go and clear and cut the bushes for them. They asked each house to go and do this for three weeks without any wages.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Incident report written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in June 2012)</p>

Source Document N: 2012/April/Thaton/3

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	K--- village, Meh K'Na Hkee village tract, Pa'an Township, Thaton District
Incident Date:	April 25 th 2012
Details:	<p>On April 25th 2012, the Border Guard #1014, which is based in Law Pu camp and is led by Commander Tin Win, forced each house from the K---, Me--- and Te---villages to go and clear the rubber plantation that is between K--- and Te---, a place in Ha T'Reh village tract and K--- village. The Border Guard was known to have taken bribes from Thein Lay Myaing Company and Shwe Than Lwin companies before they forced the villagers [to clear the bushes].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Incident report written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in June 2012)</p>

Source Document O: 2012/April/Mergui-Tavoy

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Mergui-Tavoy District
Letter	Date: April 14 th 2012

Details:	<p>In our village, they [Tatmadaw] asked 100 people for <i>loh ah pay</i>,³¹ but we gathered and only 50 of us went.</p> <p>The village head asked, "<i>We called 100 people but why do only 50 of you come?</i>" We replied him that because some of the villagers were sick and some had to work for their livelihood, we let only 50 people come, and we also believed that the village head would understand our weaknesses.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">If the village heads do not provide this opportunity, we believe that there would be no future development in the village.</p> <p>Date: April 14th, 2012</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Demanded 50 people for repairing the road but only 35 people will go Demanded 100,000 kyat (US \$115.47) but we will only give 50,000 (US \$57.74)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Demanded 1500 thatch [shingles] but we will only give 1,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Mergui-Tavoy District</p> <p>Date: April 14th, 2012</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Military Police ordered 100 bamboos and I responded that "<i>If I give you bamboo and if the villagers report about this, will you take responsibility?</i>" and he said that "<i>as you like,</i>" but he hasn't asked anymore since.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I have decided that if the Burmese military asks me for 10,000 kyat (US \$11.55), I would just give 5,000 kyat (US \$5.78). For the remaining 5,000, I would not give. Even though they asked me for the money, I would reply that the villagers have difficulties so I can only give this amount of money. I have also decided that, in the future, I will break the process that the Burmese [Tatmadaw] uses to cause trouble for the villagers [and make it] disappear for all of our civilians.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in May 2012)</p>
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³¹ Loh ah pay is a Burmese term now commonly used in reference to forced labour, although traditionally referring to voluntary service for temples or the local community, not military or state projects.

Source Document P: 2012/April/Pa'an

Published as:	“Forced labour and extortion in Pa’an District,” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12b59.html
Location:	Htee Hpoh Kyaw village tract, Mya P'Deh village tract, Noh Ta Pweh village tract, T'Nay Hsah Township, Pa'an District
Incident Date:	April 2012
Details:	<p>According to a local village head, during April 2012, Tatmadaw soldiers from Light Infantry Battalions (LIBs) #547, #548, and #549 ordered residents of Htee Hpoh Kyaw, Mya P'Deh and Noh Ta Pweh village tracts in T'Nay Hsah Township to bring 12 hand tractors from each village tract in order to plough a paddy field owned by the Tatmadaw. The villagers from Htee Hpoh Kyaw village tract brought 12 hand tractors, the villagers from Mya P'Deh village tract came with nine tractors, while, the villagers from Noh Ta Pweh village tract came with only two hand tractors, making the task of ploughing the paddy field difficult.</p> <p>Each village tract was ordered to plough ten acres of land, and they were required to work until they had completed the task without fail. Three villagers were required to drive and operate each hand tractor and only three bottles of petrol for each of the hand tractors were provided by the Tatmadaw soldiers per day. The Tatmadaw soldiers did not provide any food for the villagers while the work was being done, so the villagers had to bring their own food every single day until the work was completed.</p> <p>After ploughing was completed, the Tatmadaw soldiers also ordered villagers to sow paddy. When the seedlings had grown and the paddy plants had become larger, the Tatmadaw herded cattle, which were grazing nearby, into the paddy field, and the cattle ate some of the paddy plants. According to a villager, this was carried out deliberately by Tatmadaw troops in order to extort money from the owners of the livestock, who were subsequently fined 30,000 kyat (US \$34.64) per animal to compensate for the damaged crops.</p> <p>The paddy field in which villagers were ordered to work is located near T'Nay Hsah village, beside the camp where LIB #547 and #548 are based. According to a community member, at one time Muslim villagers and Karen villagers used to live on this site, but about 20 years ago, the Burma government confiscated around 2,000 acres of land from the villagers, and this flat field comprises part of the land that was confiscated.</p> <p>Older villagers explained that forced labour at this site is part of a predictable pattern of abuse, and that they have been forced to work on this paddy field every year for the past 20 years. One villager, Maung P--- from B--- village,</p>

	<p>T'Nay Hsah Township, predicted that villagers will again be ordered to harvest the paddy during the harvesting period in November 2012. He explained that villagers will again be forced to bring their own food and sickles for the purpose of harvesting the paddy crop. Maung P--- told the community member working with KHRG that he did not want his voice to be audio-recorded and did not want to be photographed.</p> <p>According to that community member, villagers from Htee Hpoh Kyaw, Mya P'Deh and Noh Ta Pweh village tracts were likely to face further demands for forced labour following the completion of the ploughing and sowing of the paddy field described above. Villagers were informed that after the ploughing was complete, the villagers would be required to plough another paddy field, this time for the Border Guard. According to that community member, villagers have been forced to plough this field every year since the formation of the DKBA in 1994. The paddy field is located at the base of Noh Hta Baw cliff, close to Noh Hta Baw village. Border Guard Battalion #1015 owns the field and is based in K'Lah Koh camp, under Battalion Commander Mya Hkaing and Battalion Deputy Commander Maung Ngway Heh.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in May 2012)</p>
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Source Document Q: 2012/April/Toungoo

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	De--- village, Toungoo District
Incident Date:	April 28 th 2012
Details:	<p>On April 28th 2012, the LIB #35 based in an [army] camp beside De--- village, ordered five women and four men from De--- to clear the vegetation beside the army camp. Moreover, one day later, on April 29th 2012, they ordered one woman and three men to clear the vegetation inside the army camp. The forced labour in the D--- area is still happening. I do not know the name of the Tatmadaw officer who ordered the forced labour. After the [January] ceasefire between the KNU [Karen National Union] and the Burmese government, we have seen and known that the villagers are still ordered to do forced labour.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in June 2012)</p>

May 2012

Source Document R: 2012/May/Thaton

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Th--- village, Kyoh Moh Thweh village tract, Pa'an Township, Thaton District
Incident Date:	May 29 th 2012
Details:	<p>On May 29th 2012, the Border Guard soldiers, Moe Nyo and La Ba who are from Noh Hpoh Moh village, called five villagers from Th---, Ye---, Ht---, Ti--- and Ma--- villages, to attend a meeting. In this meeting, the leader Moe Nyo gave an order to form the <i>Thaung Kyan Thu Sant Kyin Yay A Hpwe</i> [anti-insurgency group]. Each village had to provide five people and, if they couldn't, they would have to give 50,000 kyat(US \$57.74) each month to hire a soldier. At that time, during the meeting, the village leaders from every village attending the meeting, were forced to sign a pledge to continue to recruit until they selected five people. The villagers who have to go [as recruits] do not want to go, but they also don't have money to hire people, so this is a big problem for them.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Th--- village, KyohMohThweh village tract, Pa'an Township (Received in June 2012)</p>

Source Document S: 2012/May/Pa'an

Published as:	"Forced labour and extortion in Pa'an District," http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12b59.html
Location:	P--- village, Htee Wah Blaw village tract, T'Nay Hsah Township, Pa'an District
Incident Date:	May 23 rd 2012
Details:	<p>On May 23rd2012, Tatmadaw Border Guard Battalion #1017 soldiers, under the command of Battalion Commander Dih Dih, based at Za Ya Phyu Camp, ordered villagers from P--- village, Htee Wah Blaw village tract, to hire six porters in lieu of forced labour. The camp is based between R--- and K--- villages. It costs 100,000 kyat (US \$115.47) to hire a porter for two months of work, meaning that each household had to contribute 3,000 kyat (US \$3.46) in order to raise the 600,000 kyat (US \$692.84) demanded in lieu of six porters.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-P--- village, Htee Wah Blaw village tract, T'Nay Hsah Township, Pa'an District (Received in May 2012)</p>

Source Document T: 2012/May/Papun

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Ke--- village, Ne--- village, Li---village, Meh Pree village tract, Bu Tho Township, Papun District
Incident Date:	May 18 th 2012
Details:	<p>Army Chief General Min Aung Laing and President Thein Sein stated that they will try hard to end forced labour. Even though they said that, we can say that there is still forced labour happening in the ethnic area.</p> <p>The information that we are going to report on is about forced labour. The incident happened on May 18th 2012 and the places where the incident took place are in Ne--- village, Ke--- village and Li--- village. These villages are in Meh Pree village tract, Bu Tho Township, Mu Traw [Papun] District.</p> <p>The one who perpetrated the forced labour [order] in this report is Commander Nyu Thein and his group, who are the subordinates of the Battalion Commander Saw Maung Chit from the NPD [Nay Pyi Daw] Government Border Guard military [Battalion] #1014.</p> <p>It is very difficult for them to change the behaviour that they used to have, or to be better, so it creates problems related to the human rights abuse: forced labour.</p> <p>The Border Guard #1014 is based in K'Ter Htee village. The Commander Saw Nyu Thein and his people frighten civilians who are from Li---, Ke--- and Ne--- villages and they asked those villagers that we have mentioned to do forced labour.</p> <p>On May 18th 2012, the Commander Nyu Thein asked three villagers from Li--- village, two people from Ne--- village and another villager from Li--- village. These villagers always have to stay with the Border Guard and they have to come and swap [duties] every three days. These villagers have to cook, cut wood and have to carry water for them. When they are travelling, the villagers have to porter their ammunitions and their food.</p> <p>The villagers have documented the information beginning on May 18th 2012 until the time that we are writing this information. Whatever good things President Thein Sein says about him, in the future, there would be more events like we have presented, because it is not easy for them to eradicate the bad behaviours that they used to have for many years.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Incident report written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in June 2012)</p>

June 2012

Source Document U: 2012/June/Toungoo

Published as:	“Tatmadaw soldiers fire at four villagers carrying rice, order forced labour in Toungoo District,” http://www.khrg.org/khrg2012/khrg12b67.html
Location:	Pe--- village, Tantabin Township, Toungoo District.
Incident Date:	June 23 rd 2012
Details:	At the beginning of June 2012, Tatmadaw Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) #1, under Light Infantry Division (LID) #66 and Commander Win Boh Shein, replaced LIB #5 stationed at Th' Ay Hta camp in Tantabin Township, Toungoo District. On June 23 rd , Tatmadaw LID #66 soldiers sent 50,000 sacks ³² (2,400 kg / 5,280 lb) of rice to the Kler La area, and demanded Kler La villagers in possession of trucks to transport the rice sacks to front line camps for them. - News Bulletin written by KHRG (Published in July 2012)

Source Document V: 2012/June/Dooplaya

Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District
Incident Date:	June 30 th 2012
Details:	A villager name Saw M---, 40 years old, and lives in Kl---village, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District said that, <i>“On June 30th 2012, I had put 10 litres of oil in my tractor and I was to go to my field. When I was going to my field I had to cross Aw May K’ La [Waw Lay] army camp, and when I was crossing the camp, the Tatmadaw soldiers asked me to stop. Then, they asked me to send weapons to K’Neh Lay army camp. I had to carry big guns; one was 81mm and another two are 55mm. I had to carry 3 big guns in total. On that day, [it was] not only me [to] have to carry big guns, but also another two villagers were stopped and had to carry bullets. On that day, 3 tractors had to go to K’Neh Lay army camp. One had to carry big guns and another two had to carry bullets.”</i> The villager added, <i>“They didn’t give us petrol or pay us anything. We had to fill the petrol by ourselves. I had put ten litres into my tractor already, but [that was] not enough. So, I had to refill with two more litres in Leh Khaw village.”</i> - Situation Update written by a community member trained by KHRG (Received in July 2012)

³² A sack is a unit of volume used to measure paddy, milled rice and seeds. One sack is equivalent to 31.35 kg. or 69.12 lb. of paddy, and 48 kg. or 105.6 lb. of milled rice. A sack is also equivalent to three big tins.

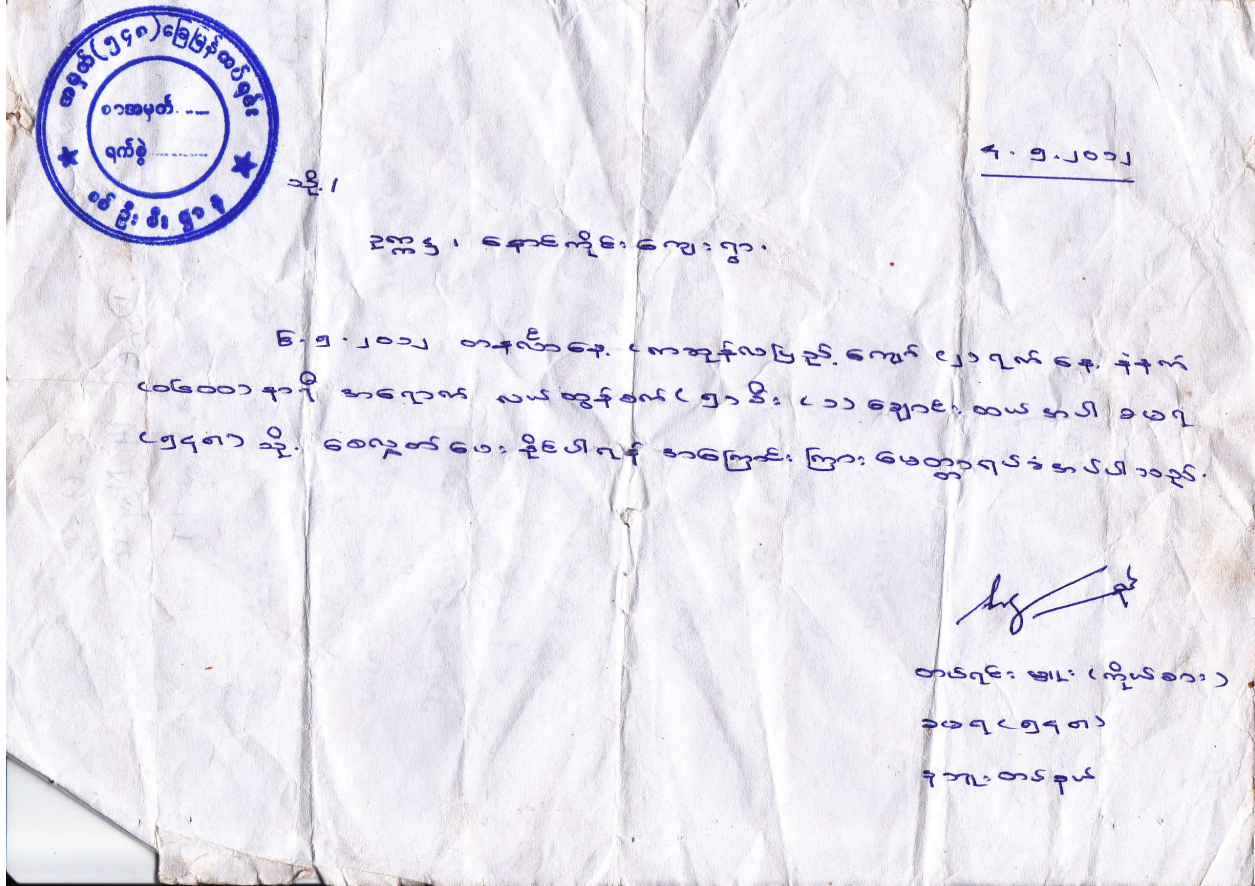
July 2012

Source Document W: 2012/July/Dooplaya

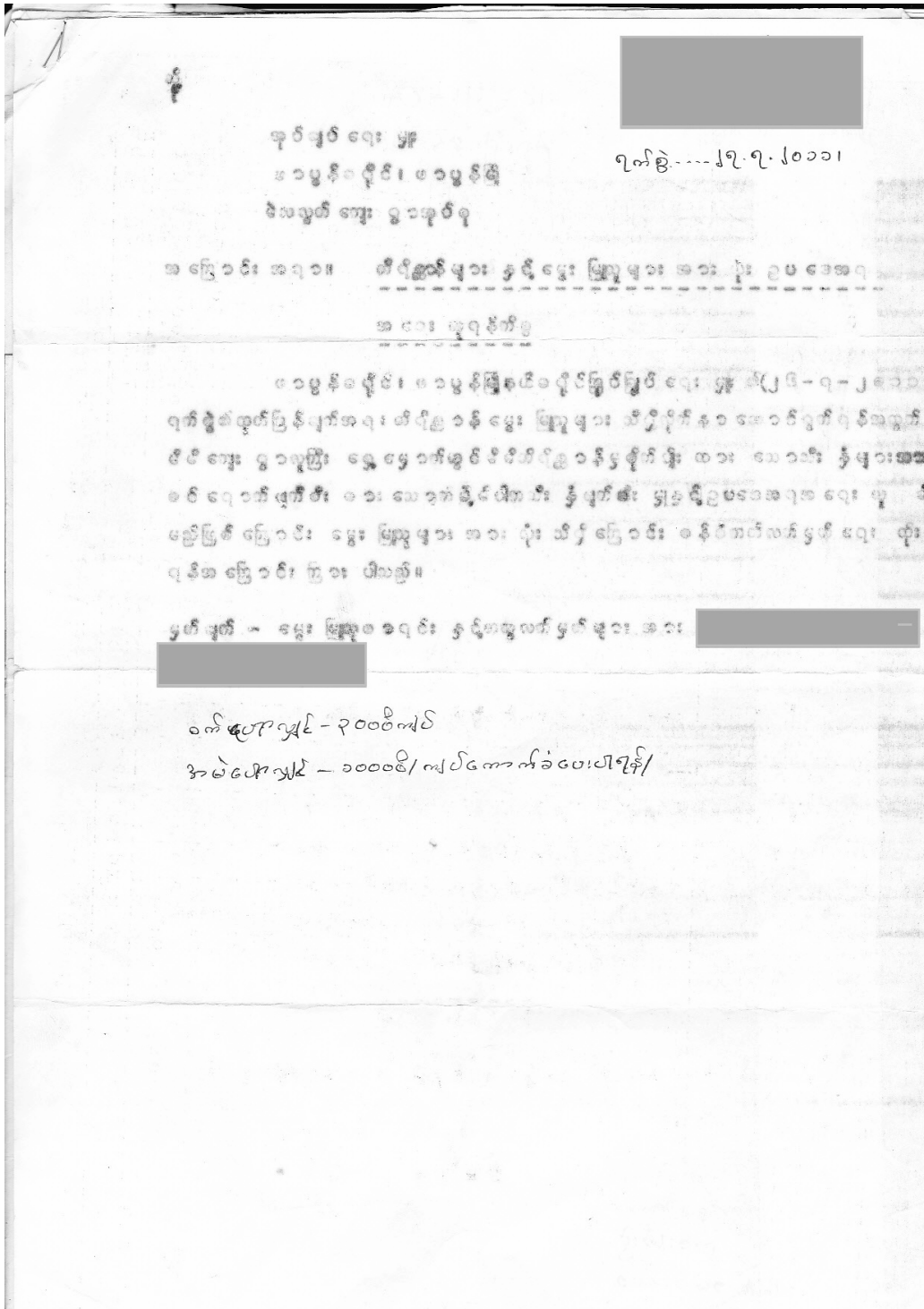
Published as:	<i>Previously unpublished</i>
Location:	Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District
Incident Date:	July 11 th 2012
Details:	<p>On July 11th 2012, the Tatmadaw [Military Operations Command #19], that is based in Waw Lay army camp, ordered two tractors every day to go to work, where three people have to follow each tractor. They [Waw Lay villagers] have to go to get the sands to build up a building; the Tatmadaw said that they would build up the Pagoda. This work occurs every day and not only recently; it already [occurred] many months ago but [the work] still has not finished. The villagers complain and they do not want to do [forced labour] anymore. However, the people in the village have to go everyday because they [Tatmadaw] order every day. For their army camp, they also need tractors to transport their rations. The Tatmadaw ordered the village head to arrange [tractors] for them, but the village head could not arrange it for them, and also the village head does not want to do it anymore. Because they always order things, it therefore causes a problem for the villagers. Because the village head did not arrange tractors that the [Tatmadaw] army camp needed, they wait in their army camp and, if the tractor travels in front of them, they stop and commandeer them. The villagers dare not travel anymore because if the Burmese soldiers see them when they are travelling, they order them.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-Situation Update written by a community trained by KHRG (Received in July 2012)</p>

VI. Order document examples

Order #3 (Pa'an District)




Order #5 (Papun District)



Order #8 (Pa'an District)

Subject : _____ Date : _____

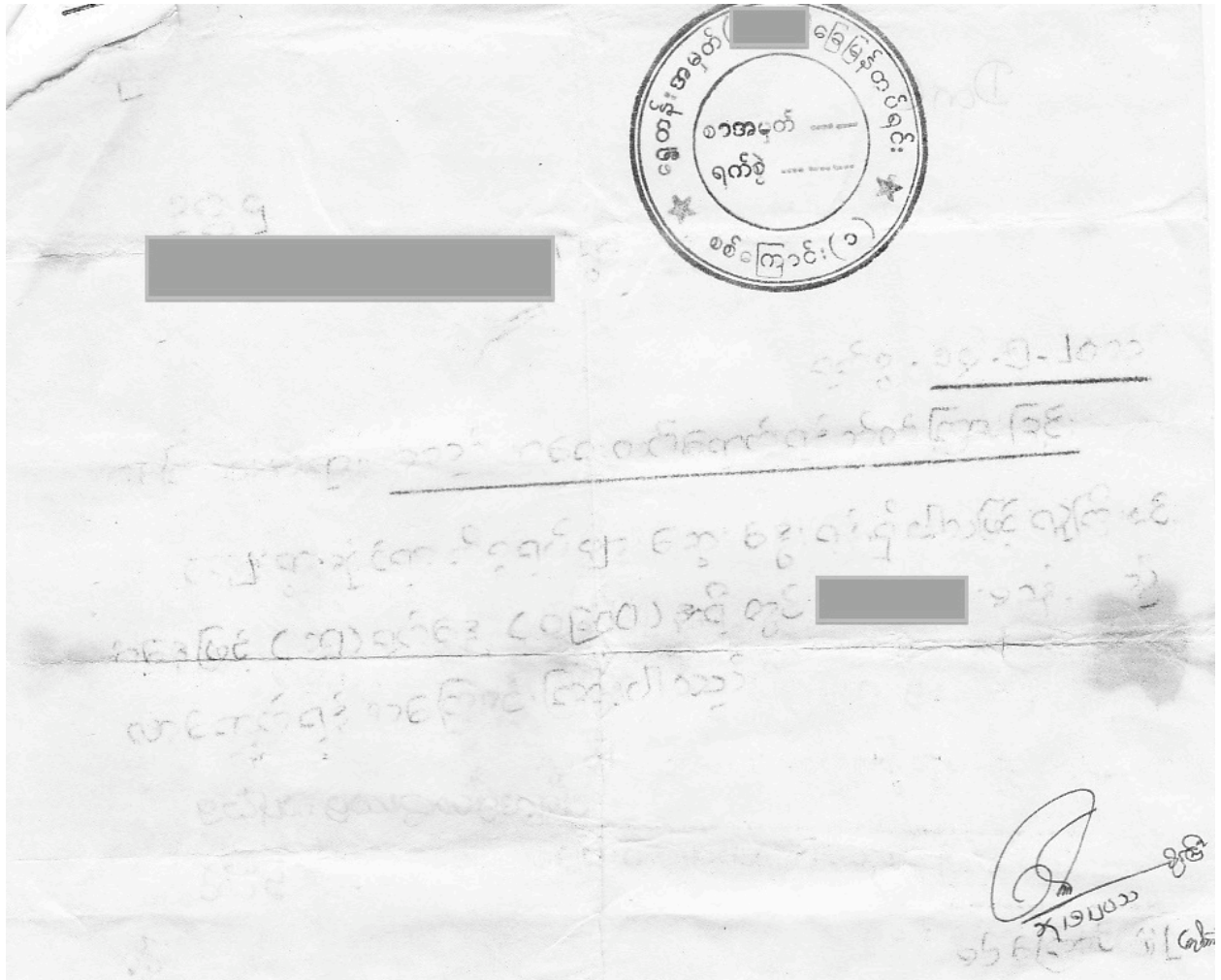


တာၤဝါၤခါၤခါၤဒါၤ
 စၢၤပံၤဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤပျီၤတီးၤဖျါၤဒီးၤတၢၢ်ကုၤ
 နၢၤဒၢၤခၢၤဝံၤခါၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤဒၢၤဒၢၤဒၢၤဒၢၤ
 ဝံၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 ဘၢၤပျီၤ • [redacted] ဘၢၤပျီၤ • [redacted]
 ဘၢၤပျီၤ • တၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤဘၢၤပျီၤ
 [redacted] ဘၢၤပျီၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤဖျါၤဒီးၤနၢၤဒၢၤခၢၤဝံၤ
 ခါၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤဒၢၤဒၢၤဒၢၤဒၢၤ
 ယၢၤတံၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤဖျါၤဒီးၤခါၤခါၤ
 စၢၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 နၢၤဒၢၤခၢၤဝံၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤခါၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 ဟါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤပျီၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤနၢၤဒၢၤခၢၤဝံၤ
 ခါၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 တၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤလၢၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 ဖျါၤလၢၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 ကွၢၢ်တၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ
 စၢၤခါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤဒၢၤဒၢၤဒၢၤ [redacted] ဒၢၤ
 ပျီၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤတၢၢ်တၢၢ်ဒါၤ

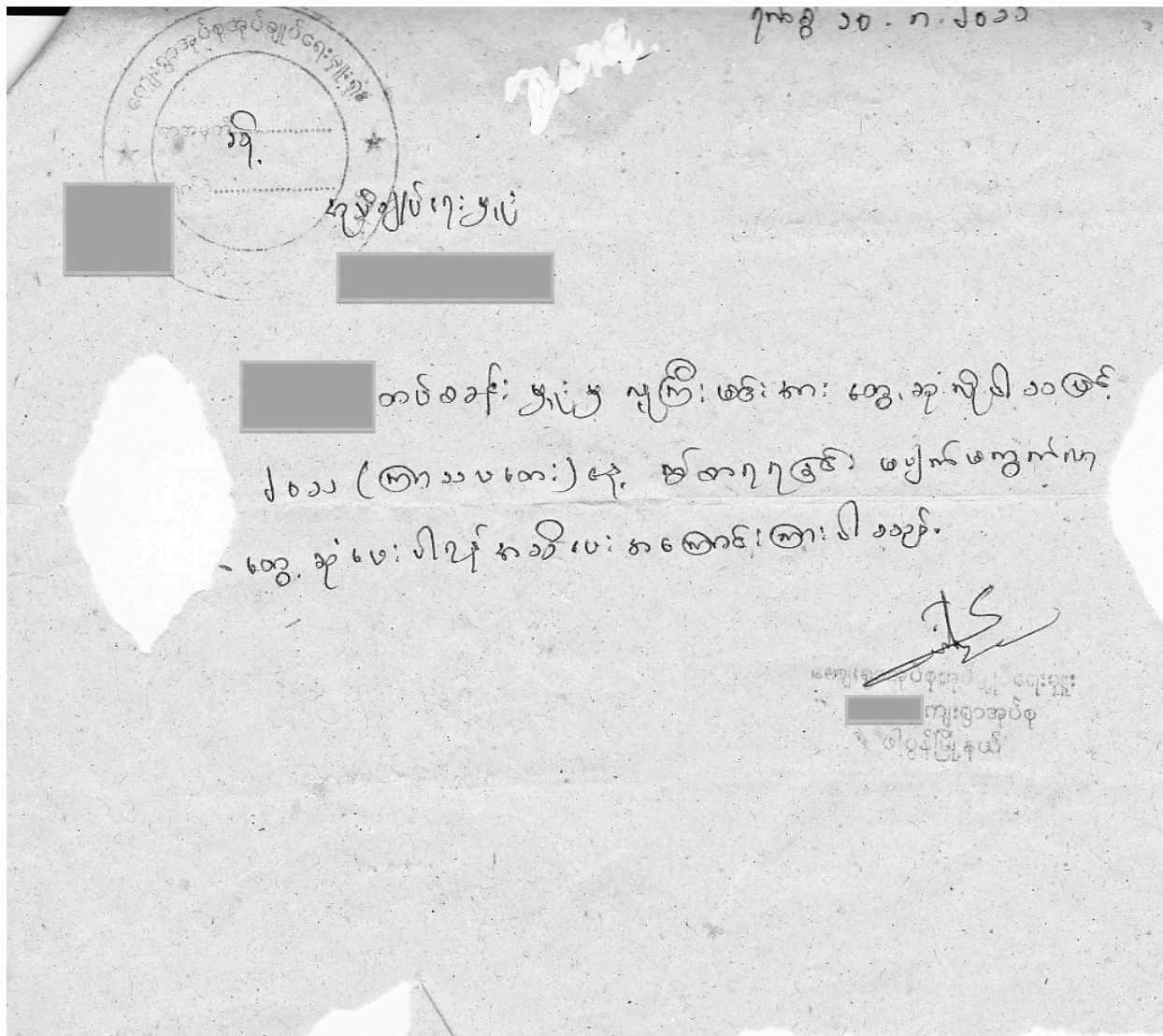
ခါၤခါၤဒၢၤခါၤ

ပိုင်ကျဲမြို့နယ်
 တရားရေးဌာန
 [redacted] ပိုင်ကျဲမြို့နယ်

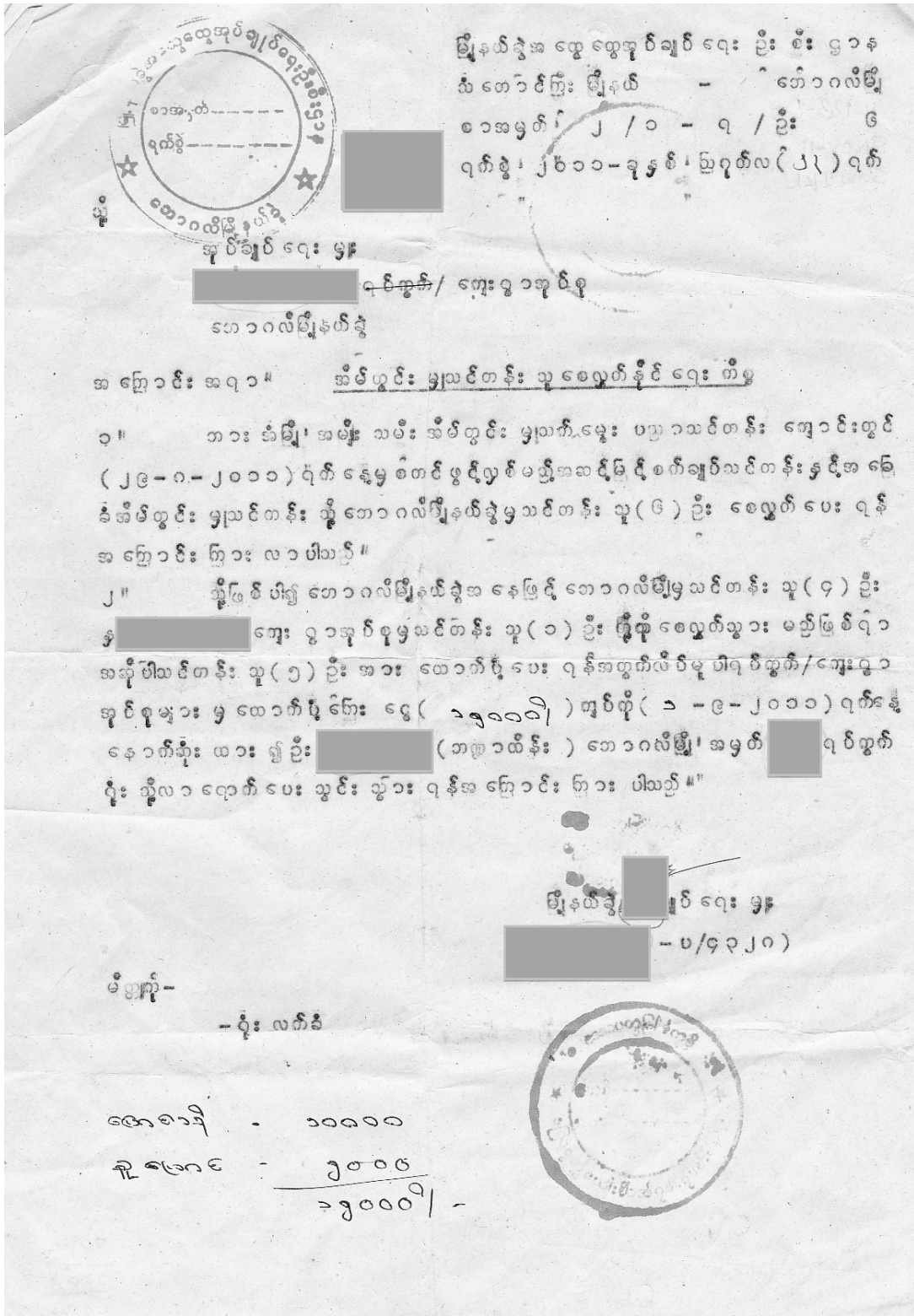
Order #11 (Thaton District)



Order #22 (Papun District)



Order #32 (Toungoo District)



Order #55 (Thaton District)

၁၅

၁၅.၅ ၂၆.၃.၂၀၁၁

[Redacted] ၄၈၆ [Redacted]

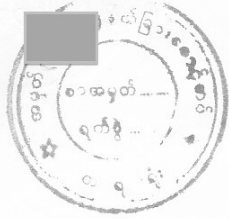
ဒီစာရိတ်ပါဝင်အား-အစားအထွေထွေ
စာရင်းဝင်ရောက်မှုအားအခြေအခံ
အား: ၅၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀
အစားအထွေထွေ (၂၀၀၀၀၀) ဝင်ရောက်
အစားအထွေထွေ အစားအထွေထွေ
အစားအထွေထွေ အစားအထွေထွေ
အစားအထွေထွေ အစားအထွေထွေ

၂၆.၃.၂၀၁၁

၂၆.၃.၂၀၁၁

၂၆.၃.၂၀၁၁

Order #57 (Papun District)



အမှတ်(၁၀၁၃)နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်

ဒီကေဘီအေ(ဘီဂျီအက်မ်)

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၁၇- ၉-၂၀၁၁။

သို့

ရွာသူကြီး


[Redacted] -----ရွာ

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ဖာလာရောင်းအဝယ် သယ်ဆောင်ခွင့်ပြုထောက်ခံချက် လက်မှတ်ထုတ်ယူရန် အကြောင်းကြားခြင်း

ရည် ညွှန်း ချက်။ အမှတ်([Redacted])နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်၊ တပ်ရင်းမှူး၏ ၂၀၁၁ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလ (၁၅)ရက်နေ့ ညွှန်ကြားချက်ပါ စာအရ

အထက်အကြောင်းအရာပါကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ၂၀၁၁ခုနှစ်အတွင်း အမှတ် [Redacted] နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်ဝင်အတွင်း ဖာလာထုတ်လုပ်ရောင်းဝယ်လိုသူ လက်ကမ်းကြီး/လက်ကမ်းသေး အားလုံးတို့သည် မိမိတို့ဖာလာသယ်ဆောင်ရောင်းဝယ်လိုပါက သယ်ဆောင်ခွင့်ပြုချက်ဖြစ်သည့် ထောက်ခံချက် လက်မှတ်ကို [Redacted] စခန်း၊ တပ်ရင်းရုံးတွင် လာရောက်ထုတ်ယူကြပါရန်။

၂။ ဖာလာရောင်းဝယ်သယ်ဆောင်သူများသည် ကားလမ်းဖြစ်စေ၊ ရေလမ်းဖြစ်စေ သယ်ဆောင်၍ အိတ်အသီးသီးမှ စစ်ဆေးပြီး သယ်ဆောင်ခွင့်ပြုချက် လက်မှတ်မပါရှိဘဲ တွေ့ရှိပါက ၎င်းပစ္စည်းအား သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်းခံရမည့်အပြင် သယ်ဆောင်ရောင်းဝယ်သူကိုပါ အရေးယူခြင်း ခံရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကြိုတင်အသိပေး အကြောင်းကြားပါသည်။


17/9/2011
တပ်ရင်းအရာခံဗိုလ်
အမှတ်(၁၀၁၃)နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်

မိတ္တူကို

အကြံပေးအရာရှိ၊ အမှတ်([Redacted])နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်
တပ်မှူး၊ အမှတ်([Redacted])နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်
ဒုတိယတပ်ရင်းမှူး၊ အမှတ်([Redacted])နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်
တပ်ခွဲ(၁/၂/၃/၄)နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်၊ အမှတ်([Redacted])နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်
ရုံးလက်ခံ / မျှောစာတွဲ

G-1 Kana