



Report from the field

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IDPs, land confiscation and forced recruitment in Papun District

In the northernmost township of Papun District, 13 of 46 Burma Army battalions deployed as part of an ongoing offensive in northern Karen State were withdrawn between the end of 2008 and the start of 2009. Although this has opened some space for villagers, they report continued patrols, restricted access to farmland and severe food shortages. Elsewhere in the district where SPDC control is more comprehensive, villagers report forced labour and land confiscation for road construction as well as conscription as 'human minesweepers' and into the local government militia. This report presents information on ongoing abuses committed by SPDC forces in Papun District from February to May 2009.

Since the end of 2008, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) has withdrawn troops from 13 of 46 army camps in northern Papun District's Lu Thaw Township. Although the SPDC still maintains a significant presence in the area, villagers and internally displaced people (IDPs) report slightly increased space in which to pursue their livelihoods, including engaging in the current rainy season agricultural period. Nevertheless, the spectre of ongoing army patrols and potential reoccupation of abandoned camps continues to limit villagers' abilities to access and maintain farmland. This risks repeating cycles of food shortages begun in late 2005 with the advent of the SPDC's northern Karen State offensive.



The photo on the left shows an abandoned SPDC army camp at Thay Wah Gkyo village, Lu Thaw Township. The photo on the right shows writing on a wooden plaque found at the army camp that reads “[For] the meritorious deed [of] Major Myo Win Min company communication officer for MOC #10 [and] Major Myo Min Aung LIB #504.” These photos were both taken on March 1st 2009. [Photos: KHRG]

Civilians in Bu Tho Township to the south, meanwhile, are living under more complete SPDC control. Since early 2009, the SPDC has made villagers as unpaid forced labourers on road maintenance, as well as serve as porters and human minesweepers for army patrols providing security for the construction. Paddy fields belonging to two households were also destroyed during the construction. In the same time period, residents of each administrative section of Papun Town were forcibly conscripted into the SPDC's *pythisit* ('People's Militia').

IDP conditions and the ongoing food crisis

The majority of Lu Thaw Township remains outside of firm SPDC control. Although the SPDC has recently reduced the number of troops deployed to some areas in the region, most of Lu Thaw Township continues to be designated a 'black area' in which army patrols shell villages, destroy farmland and shoot villagers on sight. Residents of the Ler Muh Plaw, Saw Muh Plaw, Plah Koh and Yeh Muh Plaw village tracts, for instance, have been moving from IDP site to IDP site since being initially forced out of their homes in 1997. In late 2005, when the SPDC reinitiated its offensive in northern Karen State, civilians such as these became the main targets. They had to leave belongings, homes and farmland to stay in forest hiding sites; others travelled further afield to refugee camps in Thailand.



The photos above and left show IDPs in Lu Thaw Township receiving food support from local Karen National Union (KNU) officers. After prolonged periods of hiding in the forest, the villagers have been unable to fully tend to their farms or maintain stores of harvested paddy. As a result, they face severe food shortages. These photos were taken on April 25th 2009. [Photos: KHRG]

The majority of villagers in Lu Thaw Township have chosen to remain near their homes, but must work to overcome severe obstacles to reaping a full harvest from a healthy paddy crop. SPDC Army patrols have required farmers to balance the need to tend crops with the risk of being shot by any patrol that discovers them. Restricted access to farmland has meant that crops are vulnerable to damage by disease, wild animals, insects and weeds. Farmland and paddy stores have also been deliberately destroyed by SPDC patrols.

Although villagers have consistently worked to farm their fields in spite of the obstacles, their harvests have been disproportionately meagre given the investments of time, work and risk. According to local estimates, as of June 2009, about 7,000 villagers in Lu Thaw Township faced severe food shortages. Villagers in Lu Thaw have been able to receive some support from the Karen Office for Relief and Development (KORD) and the Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP). The army presence has limited distribution of aid, however, and some villagers report that they have only been able to receive support on one or two occasions over the past year.

With the start of the 2009 rainy season agricultural period, villagers in Lu Thaw Township report slightly increased space in which to work. They worry, however, that if the Burma Army troops return, they will be forced to abandon their crops if they farm in places that were vacated by the SPDC. Increasing numbers of villagers seeking refuge at IDP sites, meanwhile, means that land for rotational hillside agriculture has also become limited. As a result, fields that should be left fallow for at least 7 years so that they can rebuild stores of nutrients are being used before they are ready, limiting potential for healthy crops before farming even begins – and risking a continued food crisis.



The photo above shows a group of IDPs as they rest in Papun District while journeying from a refugee camp in Thailand back to their homes in Mone Township of Nyaunglebin District. The older man shown in the foreground said that he no longer wished to stay in the camp. However, he is too old to walk home and has had to be carried. The photo was taken on March 15th 2009. [Photo: KHRG]



The photo above shows 34-year-old Naw M--- with her three sons, who now live in Mae La Oo refugee camp in Thailand. Naw M--- told KHRG that she left her village in Lu Thaw Township because of problems created by frequent SPDC patrols. Naw M--- lost a leg to a landmine while she was displaced in Lu Thaw Township, and her husband was shot and killed by the SPDC. A fourth son and her father died from lack of access to medical treatment. The photo was taken on May 9th 2009. [Photo: KHRG]

“What we had was suffering, through experiences that occurred because of the SPDC. When the SPDC came, even though we’re the original people to stay here, we couldn’t stay in the village [anymore]. Whenever they come, they kill our livestock, burn whatever they see and attack our villagers. We have to flee up and down the mountain and sleep under the trees and in bushes. Whenever the SPDC comes, we can never go and work in the fields. They’ve made our lives very difficult.”

- Saw M--- (male, 47), Gk--- village, Lu Thaw Township (February 2009)

Land confiscation and forced labour on road construction

In Bu Tho Township, during January and February 2009 Light Infantry Division (LID) #11 continued repairs (begun in December 2008) to the motor road linking Papun Town to Kaw Boke village tract and the roads linking Kaw Boke to Kyauk Nya and Dagwin village tracts. LID #11 forced villagers to fill potholes, transport dirt and stones, cut trees and perform other maintenance activities. Soldiers providing security for the construction also forced villagers to act as ‘human minesweepers,’ and walk at the front of army patrols. Land belonging to two farmers was also destroyed by the road construction. Eight plots of flat paddy field belonging to Saw P--- and Saw B--- were destroyed for the second consecutive year; the men were unable to farm four plots each due to the road construction last year as well.

Just to the south, six battalions are currently based in the area of Papun Town. These include SPDC Infantry Battalion (IB) #19, Light Infantry Battalions (LIBs) #642, 340, 341, 434 and a Tactical Operation Command unit. LIB #642 is the most recent battalion to be based in the area and is responsible for the seizure of more than 50 acres of paddy fields from farmers in Meh T’Roh village, Meh Gklaw village tract. No landowners were compensated for their losses. Local villagers also told KHRG field researchers that they had received information about the construction of a new road into Papun, starting at the mouth of the Yunzalin River. If the construction goes ahead as rumoured, more land confiscation without compensation is likely.

“Before they build their camp, we, the village heads gathered together and went and negotiated with them not to build the camp on civilians’ fields... Then they said, ‘even if you don’t give us the land, we’ll take it’ ... The land that they confiscated is very wide: 50 to 60 acres. They call themselves the government; actually they should give land or develop land for the civilians. They shouldn’t confiscate land that civilians own. They’re the government and they should develop their own new place to stay, but now they don’t do that and just confiscate the land they’d like to stay on from the villagers... It’s not fair and not right.”

- Saw P--- (male, 39), B--- village, Bu Tho Township (February 2009)



The photo above left, taken on February 24th 2009, shows villagers’ fields in Bu Tho Township near Papun Town that were confiscated by SPDC LIB #642 who subsequently built a camp on the land. The photo to the right, taken on April 3rd 2009, shows the road leading from Papun Town to Gk’Ma Maw at the point where it connects Way Hsah and Way Moo villages. Local SPDC authorities have already surveyed the farm fields on both sides of this road, apparently planning to confiscate this land as well. If the SPDC does confiscate the land, many civilians who farm fields along both sides of the road will lose their means of livelihood. [Photos: KHRG]

Forced recruitment into the SPDC’s ‘People’s Militia’

On February 23rd 2009, each administrative section¹ of Papun Town was ordered to provide villagers to attend training for the SPDC *pyithusit* (‘People’s Militia’). In Section #3², the two villagers that attended the 15-day training were not provided compensation, though they were fed. Because the trainings meant that the men were both unpaid and unable to provide income for their families, other residents of each section pooled together support money; in this way, the family of each recruit in Section #3 received 2,000 kyat (approx. US \$1.82) per day.

“They [SPDC] didn’t give support to those persons’ [villagers who attended the training] families. Then the villagers had to support the families of those people who went for militia training. If the villagers didn’t do this, those people’s family members who stayed behind would have had nothing to eat. So the villagers must support those people’s families with 2,000 kyat per day.”

- Saw P--- (male, 39), B--- village, Bu Tho Township (February 2009)

¹ Papun town is separated into several different administrative sections in order to better facilitate SPDC control over area residents.

² Section #3 covers the northern segment of the town.

Conclusion

The fact that 13 battalions have withdrawn from northern Papun District is a positive development for villagers striving to survive in the area. Food shortages created by SPDC destruction of food stores and disruptions to the farming schedule during the last agricultural season, however, mean that problems persist. The current estimate for Lu Thaw Township is that 7,000 villagers are facing a severe food crisis. To the south, villagers continue to live with the burdens placed on them by more complete SPDC control: land seizures, forced labour and conscription as 'human minesweepers' and militia soldiers.

Further background on the situation in Papun District can be found in the following KHRG reports:

- *IDP conditions and the rape of a young girl in Papun District* (April 2009)
- *SPDC and DKBA road construction, forced labour and looting in Papun District* (March 2009)
- *Attacks, killings and the food crisis in Papun District* (February 2009)
- *Mortar attacks, landmines and the destruction of schools in Papun District* (August 2008)
- *Burma Army attacks and civilian displacement in northern Papun District* (June 2008)

Photos documenting attacks on villages, displacement and other abuses in Papun District are presented in *KHRG Photo Gallery 2008* (updated February 2009), *KHRG Photo Gallery 2007* and *KHRG Photo Gallery 2006*. These and other reports are available on the KHRG web site at www.khrg.org.

Karen Districts



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Scale: 1 cm to 22 km
1 in. to 35 miles