

someone could not come for their sentry duty they had to be replaced with someone else, that is why some children and women were involved.

2. Pipeline security fees

Villagers are also required to make monthly “village security” and “pipeline security” payments. Alternately described as for the maintenance of local militia forces, SPDC battalions or general “security,” the taxes are levied by VPDC officials at the behest of local SPDC battalions. “We are not happy to collect your money, but we have to do this because of the order from the brigade,” a villager from Thanbyuzayat quoted his headman to HURFOM in December 2008. Households are typically required to make payments of 2,000 to 4,000 *kyat*.

Nai Win, 37, Paukpinkwin village, Yebyu Township:

Since the pipeline finished villagers have to pay for militia fees, soldiers food fees and security fees. For the militia it is 2,000 kyat per month and for the soldiers it is 1,500 kyat per month. For security fees it depends on what the military column demanded. If someone could not go and do sentry duty they had to... send their child.

In villages in Mon State, People’s Militia Forces (PMF) have been formed under the orders of local SPDC battalions.¹⁰² Volunteers are given basic training – and increased power and authority – by the SPDC army. In cases where volunteers are wanting, villagers are forced to join against their will. “The villagers had to draw lots for the people’s militia each a year,” Mi Nue Yin, 62, from Paukpinkwin in Yebyu Township told HURFOM. “Once a villager been chosen by drawing his lot, he had to be in the people’s militia for one year. If he did not want to join, he had to give 50,000 *kyat* for hiring a replacement.” In areas near the pipeline, PMF forces are sometimes responsible for organizing village sentries or guarding the pipeline themselves. Villagers, meanwhile, are required to provide for PMF forces in the same way they must provide for regular army soldiers as a part of the SPDC’s self reliance program.



Women and children guarding the pipeline in Mudon Township

Ma Shew Lion, 35, now a resident of an NMSP controlled area after fleeing Mintha, Yebyu Township:

After the pipeline finished another duty came... We had to the pay militia fee. In our village there are fifteen militiamen and we [each household] had

¹⁰² At least 10 PMF troops are confirmed to be required in the following villages:

Mudon: Hneepadaw, Yaung Daung, Kwanhla
 Thanbyuzayat: Paungsein, Kyagun, Waekali, Waewinkara, Waeyet, Waekami and Sakhangyi villages.
 Ye: Taungbon, Arutaung, Balaingkee, Sonnatha, Chaung Taung, Hangan, Kaloh and Koe Mile villages.
 Yebyu: Lort Taing, Kyauktalin, Kyauk Kadin, Yapu, Kaleinaung, Paukpinkwin and Mintha villages.

to pay thirty baskets of paddy... If someone can't give thirty baskets of rice a headman will detain them. Sometimes the headman put them in a prison cell. After we gave money or thirty baskets they allowed us go home.

Nai Sain, 35, Sattaw village, Ye Township

When the situation is bad [because there has been insurgent activity], the people's militia comes to the village often. For each one time they came, the cost for their food was... about 5,000 kyat from each household. And the villagers had to give about 160 baskets of paddy for one year to the people's militia.

As with the fees villagers are required to pay in other circumstances, the security taxes and PMF fees are sometimes too much for households to bear. "Now the value of many products from our farms is very low and we can earn only a low income. But the cost of the security fees is very high. Where can we get the money to pay the brigade?" Nai Kon Blai, a villager in Thanbyuzayat, asked a HURFOM reporter after villagers were made to guard the pipeline or pay pipeline security fees in December 2008. Another villager in the area, Nai Chan Blai, concurred: "If the costs continue like this, we will have to sell our farms and leave the village."

Ma Shew Lion, 35, in NMSP controlled area after fleeing Mintha, Yebyu Township:

When our family was in the Mintha village we did not have enough food to eat. We worked so hard. We had to pay for soldier's food and the militia's fees. My husband was detained three times. We had no food to eat but we had to find food for soldiers. That is why we had to escape from Mintha village and live [in an area] under New Mon State Party control. This village is not very nice like our old village, but there is no torture and no taxes. All the food we get, we can eat.

3. Pipeline maintenance

The SPDC army also attempts to protect the pipeline by making attacks on the pipeline difficult. With this in mind, the majority of the pipeline is buried in ditches underground, covered with heaped earth aboveground or, in places like river crossings, surrounded by protective fencing. Ground on either side of the pipeline is also kept clear of brush, limiting cover for potential attacks, clearing lines of site for sentries and aiding the movement of patrols. Each year from June to October the monsoon season brings heavy rains to Mon State. The rains often carry away dirt and fencing, exposing sections of the pipeline. Following the rainy season – and often right before it, as a preemptive measure – villagers along the pipeline route are made to work as unpaid forced laborers reburying the pipeline and repairing fences.

Acting under orders from local SPDC battalions, VPDC headmen organize forced labor parties made up of workers from each household in villages in four townships.¹⁰³ Villagers are made to collect stones and dirt, transport it to the pipeline and bury exposed sections.

Nai Sain, 35, Sattaw village, Ye Township:

In the village, for one day two villagers had to guard the gas pipeline for security. The villagers had to build the guard hut themselves... After the raining season, as the land is wet, if the gas pipeline comes into view, the villagers have to re-cover it.

Natural topography makes burying the pipeline everywhere impossible. SPDC battalions appear to view sections of the pipeline that cross rivers and streams as particularly vulnerable, and villagers are forced to maintain fences around the pipeline made of bamboo, wood and sometimes concrete and brick. HURFOM field researchers in Thanbyuzayat Township, for instance, estimate that the pipeline is exposed in a total of 28 places, including 8 stream crossings. Villagers in at least 12 villages in Thanbyuzayat¹⁰⁴ have subsequently been required to work repairing fences by Military Training Center (MTC) No. 4, AR No. 315 and IB No. 62. On April 11th 2009, for instance, 200 villagers from 4 villages were required by AR No. 315 to bring tools and materials to rebuild fences in the area.¹⁰⁵ Earlier in March 2009, LIB No. 299 and LIB No. 343 required an unknown number of residents to make similar repairs near 2 more villages to the south.¹⁰⁶ Though the projects typically only take a few days, materials like stones, timber and bamboo are not always available near repair sites and villagers must make extensive preparations collecting and transporting materials. As is common army practice, villagers were also given the option of paying fees to avoid working as unpaid forced laborers.

Anonymous, Thanbyuzayat Township:

[Villagers] were forced to cut many hundreds of bamboo... After the villagers carried their bamboo to the set places, again the army forced the villagers to fence the pipeline. When they made fences in each part of the pipeline, they used many hundreds of bamboo to complete the fence. In some place where

¹⁰³ Villages confirmed to have been required to provide forced laborers for pipeline maintenance:

Mudon Township:

Kwanhla, Hneepadaw, Yaung Daung, Kalawthut, Kawnkabwi, Doma, Kamawet, Taungpa, Htaungkay and Abit villages.

Thanbyuzayat Township:

Waewinkara, Waekali, Kaleinpadaw, Sakhangyi, Peinnedaw, Sot Palaung, Gon Myint Taya, Waeyet, Waekami, Waethunkyaung, Thayagone, Hnapyaw Daw and Waekada villages.

Ye Township:

Koe Mile, Kaloh, Seingyi, Balaingkee, Sanpya, Paiwan, Thingankyun, Taungbon, Kyonepaw, Balaingkee, Sinpyan, Thayagone, Sattaw, Lamine, Hnitkayin, Leinmawchan and Baylamine villages.

Yebyu Township:

Sinswe, Kyauktalin, Lort Taing, Lae Kyi and Chaught Gone villages.

¹⁰⁴ Villages in Thanbyuzayat Township confirmed to have been required to repair fences for MTC No. 4: Waewinkara, Waekali, Kaleinpadaw, Sakhangyi, Peinnedaw, Sot Palaung, Gon Myint Taya, Waeyet, Waekami, Leinmawchan, Waethunkyaung and Baylamine.

¹⁰⁵ Villages confirmed to have been required to repair fences for AR No. 315:

Waewinkara, Sakhangyi, Peinnedaw and Waekami villages, Thanbyuzayat Township.

¹⁰⁶ Villages confirmed to have been required to repair fences for LIB No. 299 and LIB No. 343:

Lemongyan and Baylamine villages, Thanbyuzayat Township.

the pipeline passes through on the stream, the villagers are forced to make fences even in the water.

In addition to being built with forced labor, the pipeline fences and earth heaped on raised sections of the pipeline also create problems for farmers by obstructing agricultural activities and causing flooding. Heaped earth, which covers the raised pipeline in almost all of Thanbyuzayat Township, acts like a dike and restricts the flow of water during the rainy season. Built along sections of the pipeline that cross streams or pass over topographic low spots, fences also obstruct the flow of water, encouraging streams to overflow their banks. In Kaleinpadaw village, Thanbyuzayat Township, the flooding was so severe that in 2006 a group of farmers organized the construction of a canal to drain the floodwater.

Nai Mangae, Kaleinpadaw village, Thanbyuzayat Township:

Soil in farms and paddy plants were destroyed by flood and wastes, which flow together with water. Many other farmers' paddy plants were also destroyed and so they came together... to dig a water canal to bring the [extra] water away from their farms. The group of farmers [dug a] canal and they also hired some more laborers to dig together with them. One farmer said that each farmer had to spend about 40,000 kyat to hire laborers, to rent trucks to carry earth and for food. He also added, if they did not build that canal, they could not produce the paddy crops and their families could not survive.

Farmers with land divided by the pipeline are also prohibited from planting paddy or other agricultural products within 50 feet of the pipeline. For farmers among those who more than 2,400 acres of land to the pipeline route, this sometimes means working a small section of land before undertaking the difficult task of moving equipment over the pipeline to work another small section. In situations where there are travel restrictions, this sometimes means traveling miles to cross at a designated crossing spot, and then returning on the other side of the pipeline to complete work just 100 feet from their starting point.

Anonymous, Kwanhla, Mudon Township:

Because of the gas pipeline route, my farm was divided in two parts. I have about 6 acres of land and about 4 acres are in the west of pipeline and the remaining are in the eastern part. [The pipeline creates] difficulties in ploughing the land before we can plant paddy plants... we often have to carry our equipment when we move from one space to another. These equipments are heavy.



HURFOM
Forced laborers fencing a section of pipeline in Thanbyuzayat Township

Residents of villages along the entire length of the pipeline are also made to keep the route clear of brush, trees and undergrowth. The forced labor occurs at least



Fencing around a section of exposed pipeline in northern Ye Township

twice a year, often at the start and finish of the rainy season. As is typical practice, villagers are required to bring their own tools, materials and food, are not compensated and must pay fines if they cannot or will not participate in the project.

Anonymous, Thangankyun, Ye Township:
The commander of LIB No. 586, Lt. Col. Ngwe Soe also forced all the villagers from Thangankyun village in the northern part of Ye Township for the whole day to complete clearing the bushes and small trees, which are in their village area... [The next day] LIB No. 586 forced the villagers from Kyonepaw

village to clear the gas-pipeline route from 6 in the morning until 10 at nighttime... They found they could not complete [the project] and then [LIB No. 586] forced about 40 villagers from another three villages... to come and contribute labor in clearing the gas pipeline route from 8 pm in the evening of June 11 until 3 am on June 12. The conscription of forced labor was at nighttime. Why did the army force the villagers at nighttime? Because the next morning, a senior commander... [came to] check for the security of the pipeline.

Nai Htwee, Kwanhla, Mudon Township:

The militia force from Kwanhla village of Mudon Township forced 24 villagers from that village to clear the bushes, grasses and small forest from the area of their village to Paungsein village, which is about one mile... The villagers were forced for the whole day to clear these bushes and small trees. During this process, two militiamen from the village also guarded the villagers... Other villages in Mudon Township... were also forced to clear bushes and grasses along the pipeline route.



VII. Conclusion

The Kanbawk to Myaing Kalay gas pipeline is responsible for human rights abuses that are systemic, shocking and ongoing. A minimum two-thirds of the 180-mile pipeline route runs through land seized from local villagers, who lost more than 2,440 acres of homes, farms and plantations. Few of these villagers were compensated, and none were compensated fairly. Construction of the pipeline hinged on the labor of villagers, who pipeline battalions forced to work clearing dense jungle, digging trenches and hauling equipment. This work was without pay, sometimes for weeks at a time. Already toiling in exceedingly difficult conditions, conscripted pipeline laborers were subject to mistreatment by the soldiers overseeing their work, which included violent beatings and rape, all while being exposed to the world's most virulent form of malaria and denied medical treatment. Throughout the whole construction process, battalions providing security conscripted civilian porters, who were made to carry ammunition and supplies as well as walk in front of army columns so that they would be the first to suffer the pains of landmines and enemy ambushes.

The entire construction process of the pipeline was made possible by the SPDC army. This involvement, as well as confidential SPDC documents obtained by HURFOM and the consistent basing of battalions near the pipeline, leads to a clear conclusion: the threefold increase in battalions deployed to the area over the last decade is fundamentally due to the Kanbawk to Myaing Kalay gas pipeline. A raft of human rights abuses has accompanied this militarization. In the initial years of the deployments, pipeline battalions seized over 6,000 acres of land to construct barracks, house soldiers' families and contribute to military "self-reliance". In the subsequent years, the army has seized another 6,000 acres [See, Appendix 2]. As with the land seizures to make way for the actual pipeline, villagers have not received fair compensation. Pipeline battalions have also forced local villagers to provide support, including levying taxes that border on extortion, demanding quotas of agricultural materials



and commandeering or stealing livestock, agricultural products and personal possessions. Appendix 3 details 72 examples of this type. Separate from the data in Appendix 3, HURFOM has confirmed mandatory monthly payments for the support of pipeline battalions in 44 villages across 4 townships [See, Section IV, A3].

As a constant background to the exploitation born of the military's self-reliance policy is the general impunity with which officers and soldiers abuse villagers. Testimony in this report describes beatings, murders and rape, particularly in the southern third of the pipeline and often for minor offences – or no offence at all. In the majority of cases, there were no repercussions for the perpetrators. Of the 62 instances of rape and sexual harassment detailed in Appendix 5, for instance, only 1 incident was followed by a confirmed, just punishment. Abuses of this sort, then, appear to be a matter of degree; the greater the concentration of soldiers and officers, the greater the number of abuses. In the pipeline area, both counts are high.

The abuses described above are the predictable result of deploying large numbers of soldiers and encouraging them to extract what they can from the countryside, without oversight. But abuses along the pipeline are also a deliberate, calculated part of the pipeline security effort. HURFOM has documented forced labor for maintenance of the pipeline itself in 45 villages in 4 Townships [See, Section VI, B3]. HURFOM has also documented forced labor for providing pipeline security guards in 44 villages in 4 Townships [See, Section VI, B1]. In all cases, not only do villagers receive no compensation for their efforts, they are made to pay if they wish to avoid conscription as unpaid forced laborers.

Along the southern third of the pipeline, these security efforts are augmented by an aggressive counter-insurgency. As with the antecedent Four Cuts strategy, battalions seeking to protect the pipeline from insurgents do so largely by targeting civilians. Villages are thus subject to frequent travel restrictions and curfews, and are constantly monitored for contact with insurgents. Villagers suspected of supporting insurgents are detained and interrogated, often tortured and sometimes killed. Appendix 4 details 68 examples of torture and killings by pipeline battalions, involving 632 victims.

Burma currently has two major overland gas pipeline projects. Abuses along the Yadana/Yetagun pipeline have been widely reported. This report conclusively proves that abuses warranting similar attention occur every day along the Kanbawk to Myaing Kalay pipeline. There has perhaps never been a more important time for recognition that, in SPDC-controlled Burma, gas pipelines go hand in hand with human rights violations: in December, China signed a 30-year contract agreeing to purchase gas from Burma.¹⁰⁷ At the end of March, the two countries agreed to transport that gas 1,200 miles across Burma, from the Bay of Bengal to southwestern China.¹⁰⁸ Construction has not begun but, given the scale of the project, the process risks violations on a scale that will dwarf everything experienced on Burma's southern peninsula.

¹⁰⁷ *The Irrawaddy*. "China Signs Burmese Gas Deal for 30-year Supply," December 26, 2008.

¹⁰⁸ *The Irrawaddy*. "China, Burma Sign Oil Pipeline Agreement," March 27, 2009.

Appendices

Appendix 1: A translated SPDC army pipeline security order

Thanbyuzayat-Lamine security management: Issue is the Kanbauk to Myaing Kalay 20 inch gas pipeline setup process between Thanbyuzayat and Lamine. Focused on Security Management.

1. Summary: This gas pipeline is about 183 miles long and the diameter is 20 inches. This is instructed from MOGE in the location of Kanbauk, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division to Myaing Kalay, Karen State. This gas pipeline route is located 41 miles in Tenasserim Division and 116 miles in Mon State and 26 miles in Karen State. This is a special state project so that in order to smoothly set up this state run special project we all need implement security measures between Thanbyuzayat and Lamine sub-townships. Moreover, we need to implement the human resources and materials that we have and the skills that we have.

2. Information: Enemies

- A. Karen National Union Brigade No. 6 and their followers
- B. Remaining ABSDF student force.
- C. Mon splinter groups and other related rebel armed groups
- D. Local armed force.

3. Methods that enemies might use:

- A. Interrupt the process of laying pipeline. Interrupt the materials/vehicles involved in laying pipeline
- B. Kidnapping human resources like engineers and skillful workers.
- C. Trying to destroy the temporary army base or materials used in the process of laying the gas pipeline.
- D. Destroying the gas pipeline route with mines or other weapons.
- E. Encouraging dissension among laborers

4. Our battalion

- A. Under the control of the Thanbyuzayat Township
 - 1. Military column No. 2 from IB No. 31, commanded by one Major with 25 troops.
 - 2. Battalion from Thanbyuzayat with another 25 troops
 - 3. Reserve force from IB No. 31
 - 4. Reserve force from IB No. 62
 - 5. Police force from the Thanbyuzayat police station and all police stations under the management of the Thanbyuzayat police station
 - 6. The militia force from all of Thanbyuzayat Township
 - 7. The militia force from all of Lamine Township and Hnitkayin village, Ye Township
- B. Surrounding troops
 - 1. Front line column No. 2 from IB No. 31, front line column No. 1 from IB No. 31 for security of the Thanbyuzayat to Ye motorway.
 - 2. Another special security force No. 1 who take the security of the railway between Thanbyuzayat and Anin village.
 - 3. LIB No. 106 and their reserve force from Mawkanin village of Ye Township.

5. Goals: Our aim is to fully and smoothly implement this process of laying gas pipeline between Thanbyuzayat and Lamine Sub-townships with our human resources, materials and security mechanisms. We want to finish within the set-up time.

6. Methodologies: the methods that we are going to use below

- A. We provide the security for laying the main route of the pipeline
- B. We provide the security for welding the sections of the pipeline
- C. We provide the security for transporting the sections of the pipeline
- D. We provide the security for painting the pipeline
- E. We provide the security for digging and covering the pipeline

7. Details on these programs

A. Related to providing security for laying the main route of the pipeline. We IB No. 31 have to provide a military column led by one major and another 5 militia privates from villages in the area. This is a 24-hour duty for this process.

B. Related to providing security for welding the pipeline. We need to provide security for two companies working on the process.

1. SMART [name written in English] Company. For that company, 25 persons from the Thanbyuzayat police station and another 5 militia soldiers from different villages.

2. P.E.C. [name written in English] Company. No. 1 military column from Thanbyuzayat based army and 25 troops led by a sergeant from the Thanbyuzayat police station.

C. Related to providing security for transporting sections of the pipeline. From Mudon to Thanbyuzayat and Thanbyuzayat to Lamine, we have two sections for providing security for transportation.

1. From Mudon to Thanbyuzayat. A police officer with 25 policemen from Mudon has to provide security for the vehicles.

2. From Thanbyuzayat to Lamine. IB No. 62 and their reserve troops led by a captain have to provide security.

D. Related to providing security for painting the pipeline. We have to provide security for at least about 30 persons and another 5 persons from the special force LIB No. 209 and another 21 persons from Thanbyuzayat.

E. Related to providing security for digging and covering the pipeline. As this process will be done in nighttime, 25 militia soldiers and another related organization have to implement this duty.

F. Setting up the temporary bases for security. We have to set up temporary bases between Waekali village MTC No. 4 in Thanbyuzayat Township to provide security for materials and people working on this project.

G. Providing general security. We also have to provide security for the general transport of workers at the construction sites. And we have to provide security for the transport of fuel and other valuable materials related to this project.

8. Management: the overall process related to laying the pipeline between Thanbyuzayat and Lamine. All these duties have to be directly managed by Thanbyuzayat military center.

9. General rules about management:

A. In order to make a secure zone, the military and Myanmar police force and militia force have to join together and provide security systematically.

B. In order to prevent landmines and other exploding devices from the enemy groups, we must provide 24-hour security. Within one mile there should be 4 security troops.

C. All instructions and control should be from the Thanbyuzayat military battalions. We must obey all orders and commands from the Thanbyuzayat military battalions.

D. All police stations and policemen have to implement their duty under their management of the military battalions in Thanbyuzayat Township.

10. All troops and all forces have to report regularly to the Thanbyuzayat battalions.

11. Communications: Each organization and each troop has to communicate in the following way

A. Telephones

B. Radios

C. Communication machines like telegrams.

D. Messengers.

E. Secret words or passwords if needed. These should be changed.

Commander [from IB No. 31, but not signed]

2001 March

Issue No. 1002/1/1

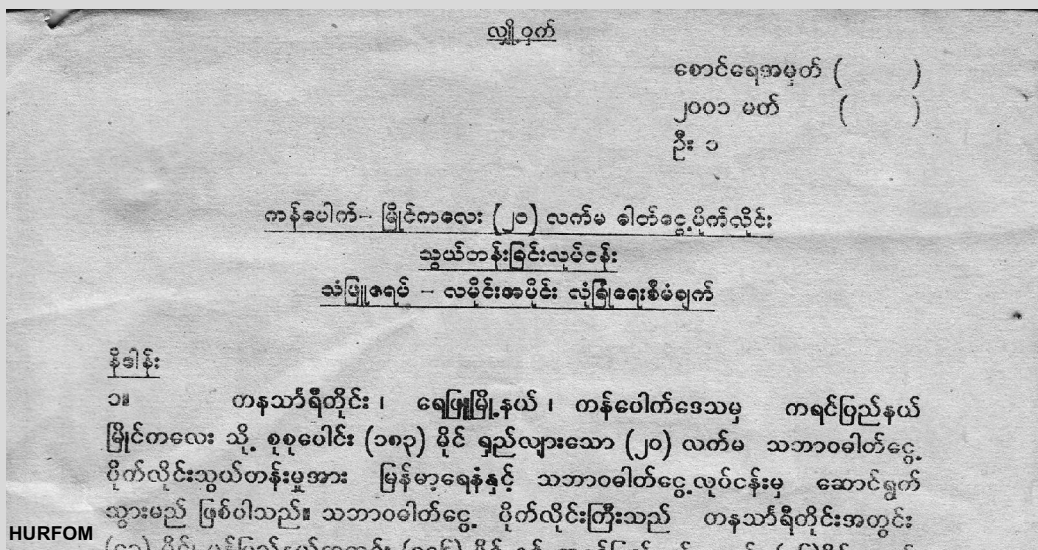
Distributed to:

The Southeast Command

The No. 2 and No. 3 Tactical Commands

IB No. 31, IB No. 62 and MTC No. 4 near Thanbyuzayat

The Thanbyuzayat TPDC, Thanbyuzayat Township Police Stations and the project manager from MOGE in Thanbyuzayat.



Heading of the official pipeline security order translated in this appendix, labelled "secret"

Appendix 2: Land seizures by pipeline battalions

No.	Battalion #	Location	Date	# of acres	Type of land	Reason	Compensation
1	LIB 106, LIB 343, IB 61	MawKanin and Taungbon, Ye Township	Jun-98	150	Farm land		No
2	LIB 299	Hangan and Koe Mile, Ye Township	Mar-99	300	Orchards and plantations		Yes, below market price
3	LIB 343	Kundu and Arutaung, Ye Township	Apr-99	800	Rubber & betel nut plantations		No
4	LIB 587, LIB 588	Donphi, Ye Township	Jun-99	200		To give to Burman workers brought by military to work on battalion rubber plantation	
5	LIB 343	Northern Ye Township	Feb-00	100	Rubber & betel nut plantations		No
6	LIB 588	MawKanin, Ye Township	Mar-01	334	Rubber plantations & orchards		No
7	LIB 591, LIB 583	Kyaungywa, Ye/Thanbyuzayat Township	Apr-01	270	Rubber plantations & orchards		No
8	MOMC 19	Kawpalaing near Ye Town	Apr-01	300	Orchards and plantations		No
9	LIB 586	Kyonepaw, Ye Township	Jun-01	500	Plantations and uncultivated forest		No
10	LIB 587	Kundu, Ye Township	Jun-01	500	Plantations		No
11	MOMC 19	Sanpya and Donphi, Ye Township	Apr-02	200	Rubber plantation		No
12	AR 311	Kalawthut, Mudon Township	Jun-02	204	Rubber plantation		No
13	AR 315	Panga, Thanbyuzayat Township	Jun-02	203	Rubber plantation		No

14	AR 317	MawKanin, Ywathit, Yebyu Township	Jun-02					No
15	LIB 585, LIB 587, LIB 588	Eastern Ye Township	Jun-02	1134	Plantations			No
16	LIB 587, LIB 588	Between Sanpya and Donphi, Ye Township	Jun-02	400	Plantations and uncultivated forest			No
17	AR 413	Kyauk Kanya, Yebyu Township	Aug-02	200	Paddy, rubber plantations and orchards		Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
18	LIB 210	Yaung Daung and Kwanhla, Mudon Township	Dec-02	64	Farm land			No
19	MTC 4	Waeyet, Wagaru, Kyonekaroke, Waethunkyaung, Thanbyuzayat Township	Dec-03	712			Dam project to provide electricity and water for battalion	
20	LIB 31, LIB 62, MTC 4, AR 315	Hneepadaw and Kwanhla, Mudon Township	4-Jun-04	800			Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
21	MTC 4, AR 318	Waekali, Thanbyuzayat Township	28-Aug-04	490	Rubber plantation		Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
22	LIB 586 MOMC 19	Duya Village Tract, N. Ye Township	Mar-05	649	Plantations and orchards		Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
23	LIB 343, LIB 587	Arutaung, N. Ye Township	May-05		Plantations and orchards		Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	Yes, below market price
24	LIB 583	Kyaungywa, Ye/Thanbyuzayat Township	Jun-05	100	Plantations and orchards		Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	Yes, below market price- less than the cost of traveling to pick up the payment

25	LIB 209	Hneepadaw, Abit, Kwankabwi, Settwe, Mudon Township	Sep-05		Rubber Plantations	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No, rented back for 60,000 Kyat a year
26	AR 318	Abit, Mudon Township	9-Jan-06	200	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
27	LIB 209	Kamawet, Mudon Township	9-Jan-06	310	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
28	LIB 587	Taungpyin, Lamine, Ye Township	6-Jun-06	4	Paddy field	Construction of brick factory	Promised, unconfirmed
29	LIB 31	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	18-Jun-06	80		Enlarging the Magyi-Khaw Zar road	
30	LIB No.583	Khaw Zar, Magyi, Ye Township	18-Jun-06	10	Farm land	Construction of new army barracks including parade ground	No
31	AR 318	Abit, Mudon Township	Aug-06	250	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No, rented back for 40,000 per year per acre
32	AR 318	Kyaik-ka-moik Forest reserve, near Abit village, Mudon Township	1-Aug-06	250	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	40,000 Kyat per acre
33	LIB 209	Hneepadaw, Mudon Township	1-Aug-06	300	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
34	LIB 591	Ye Township	13-Aug-06	23	Rubber & betel nut plantations	Construction of new army barracks including parade ground	No

35	MTC 4	Waekali, Thanbyuzayat Township	Sep-06	200	Paddy and rubber plantations		No, can buy back for 500,000 kyat
36	LIB 61	Abaw village, Ye Township	20-Nov-06	45	Plantations and orchards		No, rented back
37	LIB 586 MOMC 19	Tumyaung and Sonnatha, Ye Township	Dec-06	300		Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
38	AR 315	Thanbyuzayat Township	1-Apr-07	350	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
39	AR 315	Waekali, Thanbyuzayat Township	May-07	160	Rubber plantations	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No, can harvest rubber for 750 kyat per tree or pay 1000 kyat per tree if not harvesting
40	AR 315	Waekali, Thanbyuzayat Township	28-May-07	160	rubber plantation	Tax for permission to work seized land	No
41	LIB 586	Kaloh, Ye Township	Jul-07		Rubber plantations		Previous contract btw farmers & military - farmers paid 950 Kyat per tree. Contract now given to military-friendly businessmen
42	AR 315	Waeyet, Thanbyuzayat Township	3-Jan-08	70	Market garden	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No
43	AR 318	Mudon Township	07-Aug-08	200	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No

44	AR 315	Waewinkara and Panga, Thanbyuzayat Township	7-Oct-08	200	Rubber plantation	Self-reliance - extending agricultural land	No	69
45	AR 318	Settwe, Doma, Kalawthut, Abit, Southern Mudon Township	11-Feb-09	244	Rubber plantation		No	
		Farmland		298				
		Wild land		900				
		Plantations and orchards		8676				
		Unknown		2092				
		Totals		11966				

No.	Battalion No.	Location	Date	No. of villages	Amount (if money - kyat)	Type and amount (if agricultural products/ other)	Project (for what reason)
1	LIB 586	Sonnatha, Ye Township	30-Jun-99		650 per tree		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land
2	IB 62	Andin, Ye Township	1-Jan-00		300,000		Suspicion of rebel support
3	LIB 587	Kundu, Ye Township	May-02		4,000 per household		Government development project
4	LIB 282	Kadoekyun & Kawton, Yebyu Township	Nov-02		4,000 per household		Government development project
5	LIB 31	Kwanhla, Mudon Township	Mar-03		800,000		Money seized during selective enforcement of laws
6	LIB 31	Kwanhla, Doma, Mudon Township	16-Mar-03		20,000 -80,000		Pipeline security fee
7	LIB 343	Kyauktalin, Yebyu Township	25-Jun-03		700,000		Money seized during looting
8	LIB 104	Thayetaw, Yebyu Township	Jul-03		10,000-20,000 per head		Fine for failure to attend militia training

9	LIB 271	Yapu, Kyauktalin, Kyauk Kadin, Alaesaken and Lort Taing, Yebyu Township	Aug-03		10,000 per household			Support for military school
10	LIB 282	Alaskan Yebyu Township	Aug-03		2,000- 4,000 per household			Support for military school
11	LIB 282	Kyauk Kadin, Yebyu Township	31-Aug-03					Porter fee
12	LIB 282	Natkyizin, Kaleinaung, Yebyu Township	6-Nov-03		2,000-4,000			Support for military school
13	LIB 586	Kyone Kanya & other villages in Ye Township	Dec-03	6	800,000			
14	LIB 101	Magyi, Ye Township	9-Dec-03		2,000- 4,000			Support for military school
15	IB 31	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	10-Dec-03	7	500,000			
16	IB 31	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	13-Dec-03	3	100,000 per head			
17	IB 61	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	16-Dec-03		6,000 per day for a month			
18	LIB 586	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	19-Dec-03		100,000 – 150,000 per head			Suspicion of rebel support
19	LIB 586	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	19-Dec-03	7	200,000 per head			

20	LIB 586	Villages in southern part of Ye township	3-Jan-04		2000	building materials such as 0.5 tons of wooden lumbers, 30 sheets of roofing thatches and others	Support for a new police outpost
21	LIB 586	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	26-Jan-04				
22	LIB 586	Kabya, Ye Township	2-Feb-04		100,000 – 300,000 per head		Release fee after arrest on suspicion of rebel support
23	LIB 586	Kabya & other villages in Ye Township	4-Feb-04	5	300,000		
24	LIB 282	Singu, Pying Gyi & other villages in Yebyu Township	Jun-04	4	2,000 -8,000 per head		
25	LIB 586	Sonnatha, Arutaung, Kundu, Ye Township	Sep-04		10,000,000		Suspicious of rebel support
26	LIB 273	Puckpinkwin and Phaungtaw villages, Yebyu Township	2-Jan-05		200,000		Permission to hold a Buddhist traditional festival

27	LIB 62	Mon State and Tenasserim Division	25-Jan-05	7	2000 per month		Pipeline security fee
28	LIB 586	Ye Township	Mar-05		30,000 per month		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land
29	IB 61	Ye Township	30-May-05	8	2200	Two "baskets" (about 66 kilograms) of paddy per acre	Military ration support
30	LIB 586	N. Ye Township	20-Oct-05		400,000 to 1 million for 1 year	Auction selling right to harvest from seized rubber plantations	
31	IB 62	Kayintaung, Kawthar, Kyonekadat, Thanbyuzayat Township	Jan-06		500 per family every month		Monthly Tax for village militia force, village security and fire prevention
32	LIB 587	Taungpyin, Lamine, northern Ye Township	Jan-06			Two baskets of paddy per household	Military ration support
33	IB 61	Duya, Asin, Abaw, Andin, Hlihnu, Ye Township	Jan-06		180,000	Timber	
34	IB 61	Duya, Asin, Abaw, Andin, Hlihnu, Ye Township	May-06		700- 1000 per month		Support for local battalion
35	IB 61	Ye, Yebyu Townships	3-May-06	4	700-1000 per month		Porter fee

36	LIB 343	Kaloh, Tamoh Karaing, Hangan, Kyauk Kadin, Ye and Yebyu Townships	3-May-06	4	2,000 per household		Government development project
37	LIB 282	Alaasakan, Yebyu Township	3-May-06		800,000		Porter fee
38	LIB 343	Tumyaung, Arutaung, Abaw, Ye Township	09-May-06		2000 per house		Government development project
39	LIB 586	Mihtawhlalay, Mihtawhlagyi and Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	12-May-06		150 per day and 700 per night		Travel fee
40	IB 61	Tumyaung Kyonepaw, Pophtaw, Waeu, Khapitaw and Kwan toe, Ye, Yebyu, Mudon Township	22-May-06		300-500 per day		Travel fee
41	LIB 299	Kaloh, Ye Township	28-May-06		700-1000 per month		Porter fee
42	LIB 591	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	28-May-06		200		Travel fee
43	LIB 586	Sonnatha, Arutaung, Kundu, Ye Township	28-May-06		200 per day		Travel fee
44	LIB 586 & LIB 408	Kyauktayan, Yebyu Township	12-Jun-06		1000 for 3 days		Travel fee
45	LIB 587	Singu, Ye Township	19-Jun-06		300 for one day and night		Travel fee
46	LIB 408	Kyauk Kadin, Yebyu Township	20-Jun-06		1000		Travel fee

47	LIB 591	Kyaungywa, Ye/Thanbyuzayat Township	28-Jun-06		500 kyat per day		Travel fee	
48	LIB 282	Kyauk Kadin, Yebyu Township	Sep-06		10,000 - 25,000		Militia fee	
49	LIB 586	Asin, Ye Township	Oct-06		3,000		Militia fee	
50	IB 61	Yindein, Yinye, Ye Township	Oct-06		2,000		Militia fee	
51	LIB 586	Sonnatha, Ye Township	Dec-06			25% of rubber harvest	Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land	
52	AR 315	Waekali, Thanbyuzayat Township	28-Feb-07		1,000 per plant a year		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land	
53	LIB 209	Kamarwet village tract, Mudon Township	28-Apr-07			10,000 bricks per producer	Support for new military buildings	
54	LIB 586	Ye Township	Jul-07		950 per tree		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land	
55	LIB 586	Kaloh and other villages near Ye Town	31-Jul-07		900 per plant		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land	
56	LIB 586	Kaloh, Ye Township	2-Aug-07		180,000		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land	

57	LIB 299	Hangan, Yinye, Ye Township	27-Aug-07			3 motorbikes and 3 gallons gasoline per day
58	IB 61	Naing Hlone, Lattet, Kamawet, Paikama, Nyaung Gone, Mudon Township	5-Jan-08	1500 per basket		Support for local battalion
59	IB 31	Toe Thet Ywa Thit, Khaw Zar, Yinye, Yinlein, Ye Township	Feb-08	1,000 per head		Travel fee
60	IB 31	Khaw Zar, Kabya Gyi, Ye Township	2-Feb-08	50000 per family		Permit fee
61	AR 315	Hneepadaw, Yaung Daung, Doe Mar, Kwanhla, Settwe, Abit, Waekali, Kyaikpun, Waethunkyaung, Mudon/Thanbyuzay at Townships	Jul-08	300-500		Checkpoint fee
62	AR 318	Waekali, Kyaikpun, Waethunkyaung, Thanbyuzayat Township	Jul-08	200 per rubber tree for a year		Tax for permission to harvest rubber from seized land
63	LIB 209	Nyaung Gone, Waetae, Mudon Township	Jul-08	30,000 per month		Tax on phone owners

64	LIB 62	Thaung Phalu, Wagaru, Thanbyuzayat Township	Sep-08		2000K per month		Monthly fee for support of militia and local battalion
65	LIB 406	Thabyay Chaung, Yebyu Township	Sep-08		50 per viss		Betel nut tax
66	LIB 282	Kyauktalin, Yebyu Township	Sep-08		500 betel nuts per plantation owner		Betel nut tax
67	LIB 407	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	Oct-08		800- 1000		Porter fee
68	LIB 31	Khaw Zar, Ye Township	Oct-08		100,000 - 150,000		Travel fee
69	LIB 285	Thabyay Chaung, Yebyu Township	9-Oct-08		270,000		Suspicion of rebel support
70	LIB 62	Waekami, Sot Palaung, Waewinkara, Waethunkyaung, Thanbyuzayat Township	Nov-08		4,000 per household		Pipeline security fee
71	LIB 31	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	Nov-08		166 per rubber plant		Contract fee
72	LIB 31	Khaw Zar, Kabya Gyi, Ye Township	Nov-08		1,000		

Appendix 4: Torture and killings by pipeline battalions

No.	Battalion No.	Location	Date	Type of abuse	No. of victims	Reason
1	IB 32	Kaw Zar, Ye Township	25-Dec-00	Torture	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
2	LIB 587	Taungpyin, Ye Township	1-Jan-02	Killing	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
3	LIB 343	Sonnatha, Township	15-Apr-02	Killing	2	Suspicion of being Mon rebel group members
4	LIB 409	Tachaung, Taung, Yebyu Township	1-Jun-02	Detention & Killing	5	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
5	IB 31	Kaw Zar, Ye Township	22-Jul-02	Torture	7	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
6	LIB 588	Mawkanin, Ye Township	25-Oct-02	Killing	1	Suspicion of being Mon rebel group members
7	IB 61	Mon villages in Ye Township	12-Jan-03	Arbitrary arrests, detention, torture & killing	28	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
8	IB 31	Mihtaahlalay, Mihtaahlagyi, Ye Township	1-Dec-03	Torture	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
9	IB 61	Hangan, Kaw Zar, Ye Township	1-Dec-03	Killing	6	Suspicion of being Mon rebel group members
10	IB 61	Khaw Zar, Mihtaahlalay, Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	1-Dec-03	Torture	3	Suspicion of Mon rebel support

11	IB 31	Kaw Zar, Ye Township	10-Dec-03	Torture	11	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
12	IB 61	Kaw Zar, Ye Township	10-Dec-03	Torture	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
13	LIB 273	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	13-Dec-03	Torture (left outside in sun for 6 hrs+)	200	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
14	LIB 586	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	14-Dec-03	Torture	7	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
15	LIB 586	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	14-Dec-03	Detention & torture	5	Information gathering
16	LIB 586	Toe Thet Ywa Thit, Ye Township	17-Dec-03	Detention & torture	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
17	LIB 586	Toe Thet Ywa Thit, Ye Township	17-Dec-03	Torture	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
18	IB 31	Hangan, Ye Township	18-Dec-03	Killing	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
19	LIB 586	Khaw Zar, Chaungwa village, Ye Township	25-Dec-03	Killing	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
20	LIB 586	Khaw Zar, Chaungwa village, Ye Township	25-Dec-03	Killing	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
21	LIB 586	Toe Thet Ywa Thit, Ye Township	25-Dec-03	Torture	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
22	LIB 586	Toe Thet Ywa Thit, Ye Township	26-Dec-03	Torture (left outside in sun for 6 hrs+)	100	Suspicion of Mon rebel support

23	IB 31	Toe Thet Ywa Thit, Khaw Zar, Ye Township	27-Dec-03	Torture	3	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
24	LIB 586	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	26-Jan-04	Torture	5	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
25	LIB 586	Kabya, Ye Township	2-Feb-04	Detention & torture	14	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
26	LIB 586	Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	4-Feb-04	Torture	7	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
27	IB 61	Khaw Zar, Day bound, Kyone Kanya, Ye Township	1-Mar-04	Torture (monks)	3	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
28	LIB106	Hangan, Ye Township	2-Jun-04	Killing	3	Unable to purchase release from detention
29	LIB 273	Mihtawhlagyi, Ye Township	1-Jul-04	Killing	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
30	LIB 273	Magyi, Ye Township	1-Jul-04	Killing	15	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
31	LIB 273	Yebyu Township	11-Jul-04	Killing	1	Suspicion of Mon rebel support
32	LIB 273	Magyi, Ye Township	11-Jul-04	Torture	2	Suspicion of Mon rebel support