



Junta's soldiers rape local women in Tenasserim



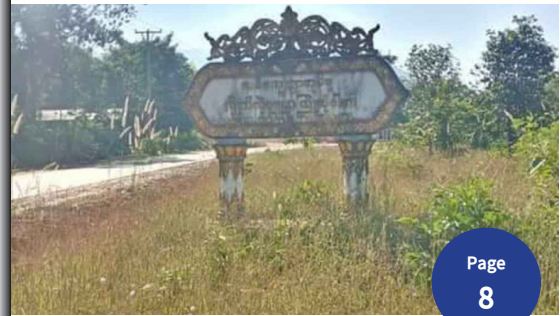
Since December 17th, 2024, the military junta has launched military operations in Yebyu, Htone Khar, Chaung Hnit Pauk and Thane Khun villages alongside Tenasserim – Maw Taung Motorway in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. This has included intense battles against the resistance forces.

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NO OPTIONS FOR YOUTH AND NO PLACE TO GO

(Editorial for the Mon Forum January, 2025)

The Mon Forum wishes to extend a happy new year wish to the people of Burma. It is our wish that the people can live in peace, achieve all political goals as soon as possible, without continuing to live with threats and danger.

HURFOM has a long-standing history of documenting human rights violations in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim Regions in Southern Burma and disseminating this information to the public via its website and social media platforms. HURFOM releases the Mon Forum on a monthly basis and issue No. 1, Vol. 10 was recently published.

Sadly, HURFOM has routinely reported on 40 to 50 human rights violations but in January, 2025, there were 63 articles documenting human rights violations spread across 20 townships.

As of February 1st, 2025, it has been 4 years since the military coup took place, and Burma remains unstable, and human rights violations are ongoing and worsening. This is most apparent with the military junta's efforts to conscript people into military service.

On January 23rd, 2025 the military council enacted the legal procedure for their public conscription law.

The legal procedure blocks all young people from going abroad and limits their freedom of movement. Furthermore, according to the procedure, if a young man attempts to avoid conscription, the legal procedure threatens that their family members will be punished.

Currently, village and ward Administration teams are collecting copies of household lists in the downtown wards in Mawlamyine and Paung Cities, Mon State. Although the authorities said they are collecting the data to clarify the exact number of household members and to determine if family members have gone abroad. Residents instead perceive this to be an unusual activity that has created fear and worry amongst community members.

“They’ve been collecting the household documents throughout the entirety of Mawlamyine. They’ve also started the same data collection in Paung. There are no reports of similar activity in other townships. The activity has created more worry for the families -particularly those with young men in the family. There has been widespread news of missing people and arbitrary arrests in social media and we are worried a great deal,” said one local resident.

At Mawlamyine University, Mawlamyine City, Mon State, some teachers are even

trying to convince students to join pre-military training, claiming that those who register for pre-military training will not be required to serve as conscripts. There is doubt this claim is true. The military junta is also collecting the list of students who have already turned 18 in Basic Education High Schools in Chaung Zone Township, Mon State.

The junta has been conducting arbitrary arrests in various ways. This includes arresting young men returning in the night from festive events, arresting those attempting to pass security gates, or arresting young men who ride one motor-bike. Those arrested are forced into conscription.

All of these developments suggest the military junta is desperate to recruit young people into military service. The scope and punitive nature of the conscription law and its legal procedures are leaving young people with no options and no place to go.

Since 2025, human rights violations in Burma have risen dramatically with significant violations in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim Regions. There has also been destruction of public properties, forceful displacement and injury to innocent civilians.

The number of women affected by armed conflicts has doubled in the last month. HURFOM remains committed to documenting and disseminating human rights violations in the region, with the hope that this information will contribute to ending the impunity of the military junta, and can contribute to bringing about a genuine peace and federal democracy to Burma.

Editors' Team

Human Rights Foundation of Monland

January, 2025

Missing people case opened/ Youth detained and denied bail



February 3, 2025

“Right now, festivals and ceremonies are held everywhere, and young people gather. From there, they (the military council) arrest them. After the events, people go missing. Even if families report it, no case is opened. In some cases, if they can’t force them into military service, they demand money”

The military junta, which is facing losses both militarily and territorially, issued a conscription law on February 10, 2024. Following this announcement, military training sessions have been conducted in up to eight batches, from April to December within a year.

The military junta has been forcibly recruiting new soldiers for mandatory service through various ways, including pressuring local administrators, unlawfully arresting young people, and hiring recruits in exchange for money.

Starting from batch (8) of the military training, the military junta has been continuously arresting young people in Mon State during festival events, as well as arresting young male travelers arbitrarily and accusing them without reason.

According to data collected by HURFOM, on December 5, 2024, a 24-year-old local youth from Mottama Village, Paung Township, Mon State, was arrested by military council forces at the Mawlamyine Thanlwin Bridge checkpoint under allegations of drug use. It has been reported by locals that the youth was subsequently conscripted into military service.

On December 15, 2024, at around 1:00 am, a young man returning from a festival event was arrested on the road by military council forces and sent to infantry battalion (210) for conscription.

“We don’t know how old the young man is. When he was returning from festival, he met the military on the road. They close his eye with a cloth and took him away. Later, he was able to call his mother by himself and told her, Mon, don’t worry. I will come home after completing two years of military service” stated someone close to the family.

Later, on December 25, at around 10 pm, during a festival held in Kywekyan village, Mottama, Paung township, a joint military council force led by the Mottama township police chief forcibly arrested and took 30-year-old Ko Aung Myo Hlaing for military conscription.

“Since there was a festival in the village, they came quietly and took him away. When we asked village administrator, he said it was for military conscription. But no one dared to go to the camp to inquire further. The family is also struggling financially.” said someone close to the family.

Additionally, on November 19, the military junta forcibly took 20 young workers from a road construction site in Sin Ywar village, Paung township, for military conscription. Similarly, on January 12, in Bin Hlaing Ward, along Thaton – Hpa-An road, Thaton, the military council forces arrested two teenage youths, accusing them of being PDF members, and forcibly conscripted them into the military.

According to collected data, on January 21, in downtown zin Kyauk, four young men and three local women, including a schoolteacher from Zalut ward, were forcibly arrested for military conscription.

“The family went to the police station to ask if their son was there, but the police said he wasn’t there. The next day at noon, the police station called the family. When went there, they were told that if their son were conscripted in the military, it would be for two years, but if charged with drug-related offenses, he would face seven years in prison. Since the parents refused to let him serve in the military, he was seven years in prison.” said a resident.

During winter season, the military council forces have been organizing numerous festival events in villages and wards across Mon State, including Chaung Zone, Mudon, Mawlamyine, and Thaton townships. In December, at least 10 young people were forcibly taken and have since gone missing.

Locals say that since the military takeover, the military council, which has full control over Chaung Zone Township, has frequently used religious events as a pretext to organize festivals and set up gambling. The real intention is to make it easier to arrest young people who are out on the streets at night.

Village administrators have explicitly stated that they will not take any responsibility or action if local youths are forcibly taken and go missing during these festival events.

“The administrators have already said that they will not take responsibility if people go missing. But at the same time, they collect money from every house, saying it’s for hiring substitute soldiers. Everyone in the village has to pay, but if someone from their home goes missing, no one will be held accountable. That’s why everyone is worried” said a resident from Chaung Zone.

In Karen State and Tanintharyi Region, the military council forces have also issued orders pressuring villagers and wards to send five to ten men of eligible age for military conscription.

Starting from the second week of January, in several wards of Dawei, Tanintharyi Region—such as Shamma Layswe, Kanyone, and Sancha—two township authorities have been distributing summons letters. They have instructed those selected for military conscription to report to the designated gathering center.

A family member of someone who received a summons letter said, “Fifteen people were supposed to report, but only eleven showed up. One person came in person, while the other ten were represented by their parents. The one who came himself had medical documents proving that his kidneys were completely damaged, but they still didn’t release him and took him anyway.”

The family member further stated that authorities threatened the guardians to send their son who received the conscripts report, if they failed to comply, they were warned that legal action would be taken.

Similarly, in Kaw Thaug Township, there have been threats stating that three to five people must be sent for military conscription, with warnings of consequences if they fail to comply.

In Kyaikmaraw Township, Karen State, the military council summoned administrators for a meeting and ordered that each ward must send 10 men for military conscription. In the following days, young men were arbitrarily arrested and taken away.

Due to pressure from the military council to recruit soldiers, ward and village administrators in Mon and Karen States are trying to resign. Meanwhile, some administrators have been demanding tens of thousands of kyats from locals, using military conscription as an excuse.

A person close to a local administrator said, “If the military doesn’t get the required recruits, they will start summoning people aged 18 to 35 by letter. When that happens, how can the administrator take responsibility? That’s the situation we’re facing.”

According to reports from the Burma Affairs and Conflict Study (BACS) group, at least 21,000 people have been forcibly conscripted nationwide under the military council’s recruitment program from Batch 1 to Batch 5. Among them, over 13,000 trained soldiers have already been deployed to the frontlines.



Frequent landmine explosions frighten local villagers in Zar D



January 6, 2025

During the third week of December, 2024, the military junta launched an operation near Zar D village, Kan Bauk region, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. Villagers experienced frequent landmine explosions and suffered casualties after the retreat of the regiment.

On December 29th, 2024, there was a landmine explosion on farmland between Zar D and Khaung Pyan villages that killed a cow. On December 30th, 2024, there were another two landmine explosions near the Zar D bridge.

On January 5th, 2025, 40-year-old Mi Thit Thit and her 30-year-old young brother rode over a landmine that was planted along the Zar D village road.

“They encountered a landmine while riding a motorbike, it was totally damaged. The sister sustained an injury to her thigh and her brother is suffering from an arm injury,” said a Zar D villager.

The regiment cut off electricity and the telecommunication network to the village, before embarking for Pa Ra village.

“As landmine explosions occur frequently no one dares to go back to the village. The group who planted the landmine should remove them,” said a local villager.

Prolong armed conflict creates humanitarian crisis in Ye



January 20, 2025

On January 8th, 2025, about 30 troops with the military junta entered Kyone Long (old) village, Ye Township, Mon State and stationed themselves at the “Dhamma Kar Yone Bo Kalay Monastery”.

The reason for the incursion into the village is because they believe that members of the armed revolutionary forces were active in the area. The junta’s troops have launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on nearby villages.

On January 9th, more than 300 troops from the 19th Military Operation Command launched an operation targeting Kyone Long (old) village.

Both regiments have battled with the Mon and Karen armed groups and the People’s Defense Force. Due to the intense armed clash and artillery attacks by the junta, 757 residents from Kyone Long (old) village, Well Zin, Well Pine, Kyauk Me Chaung and Chaung Du villages of Ye Chaung Pyar Region have fled to a liberated area controlled by the New Mon State Party.

Health Crisis

Among displaced villagers, about 80 displaced persons including children, elderly people and pregnant women, are suffering from the seasonal flu due to bad weather and shelter. They are urgently in need of medicine.

“The weather is too cold so about 80 displaced villagers are suffering. At the moment, they urgently need medicine for coughing and sneezing,” said a social worker who helps displaced villagers.

Two pregnant women who are soon to give birth have had problems with their pregnancy due to the closure of hospitals and village clinics in the area.

Education Crisis

As the military tension persists, five schools from Kyone Long, Kyauk Me Chaung, Well Zin, Well Paung and Dhamma Parla have closed.

“As the armed conflict continues, the schools can’t be opened. Even the school teachers have run away. It isn’t possible to take a final exam this year,” said a local villager.

There are more than 600 students attending five schools and they have had to halt their schooling due to the armed conflict.

“Even the children have had to run away with their parents,” said a local resident.

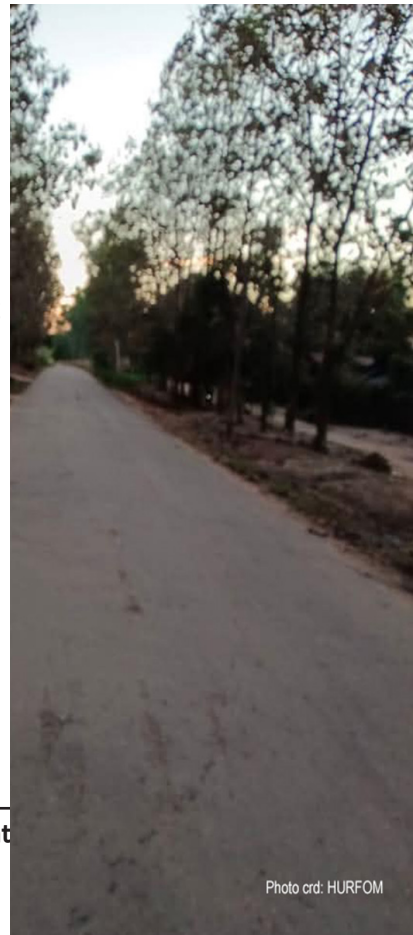


Food Crisis

Since January 12th, 2025, the military junta has banned transportation of basic foods to Ye Chaung Pyar Area creating a shortage of rice, cooking oil and medicine in the area.

“One egg now costs 1,000 MMK. The soldiers seized food items from street vendors who came by motorbike to sell items in the village. Now, there is a scarcity of rice and basic foods in Ye Chaung Pyar,” said a villager.

The Three Pagoda Pass Highway in Karen State is the only route to import food to Ye Chaung Pyar Area.



Arbitrary Arrest and Civilians' Casualties

During the armed conflict, the military junta killed two local villagers and arrested at least 50 residents. A local woman was also injured by one of the junta's artillery attacks.

On January 9th, two unknown men were killed between Kyone Long (old) and Kyike Hnin O villages and 50 migrant workers from Eye Poke, Kyone Long (old) village and nearby villages were arrested and used as human shields.



On January 14th, the Kyaung Yaw based 583rd Light Infantry Battalion launched an indiscriminate artillery attack and a female plantation worker from Eye Shay village sustained an injury to her head.

According to local villagers, the situation around Kyone Long (old) village is becoming stable but military tensions still persist, leaving local villagers to live in fear and uncertainty.



Junta collects list of students 18 years of age in Chaung Zone: Parents suspect it will be used to force conscription



January 29th, 2025

On January 27th, 2025, junta's forces and the village and ward administrators reached the Basic Education High Schools in Chaung Zone Township, Mon State and collected a list of the students who have already turned 18 years for conscription.

“As the students are in the middle of their education, the junta can't forcefully collect them as conscripts. But if they leave school or go abroad, the junta will immediately summon them to serve as conscripts. That's why they've collected the list. Now, they just collected the list but they have no authority to arrest the students,” said a Chaung Zone resident.

This collection of lists is creating grave worry amongst parents. Many feel this action violates the rights and freedoms of children and is gross misconduct by the military junta and Administrators.

“Their actions will destroy the future of the children. I have a student son and I'm worrying about him. I'm so depressed,” said one parent.

The military junta recently released legal procedures pertaining to the public conscription law which obligates schools to include educating children about the conscription law in their curriculum.

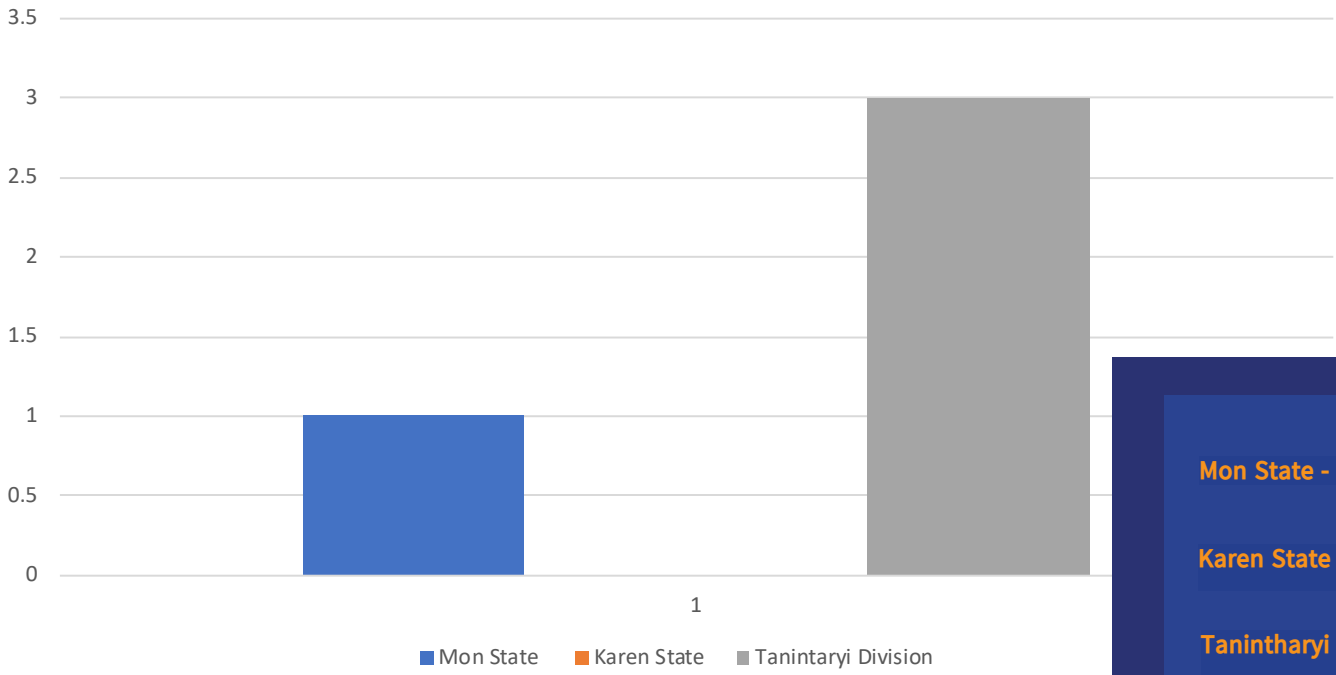


“Their actions will destroy the future of the children. I have a student son and I'm worrying about him. I'm so depressed,”

NUMBER OF LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS, INJURIES, AND FATALITIES IN MON STATE, KAREN STATE, AND TANINTHARYI REGION

January 2025

Number of Landmine in Mon, Karen & Tanintharyi

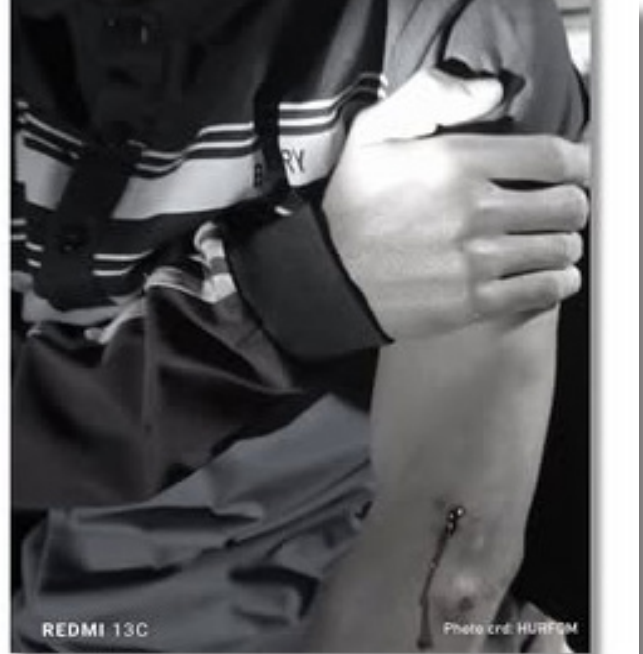


Mon State - 1 time
Karen State - 0 time
Tanintharyi Division - 3 times



Male- 4(2 injured/ 2 Killed) , Female – 2 (2 injured)

Seven residents injured and one killed in junta's artillery attack



January 23, 2025

On January 22nd, 2025, the 306th artillery regiment based in Maw Tone village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division launched indiscriminate 120-mm artillery attacks on nearby villages that injured four men and three women.

Two artillery shells exploded in Pa Wa village. 16-year-old Ma Hline Zin Phy, 17-year-old Ko Phy Way Yan, 52-year-old Daw Thi Swe, 20-year-old Ma See Sar Hnin, 42-year-old U Nell Aye and 42-year-old U Soe Tike Twe, all from Pa Wa village, sustained injuries. Two artillery shells exploded in Eastern Thara Pone village injuring 19-year-old Ma Zin Thu Lwin.

“Two men and two women are in critical condition. The artillery debris hit the man in the groin, and he died on the way to the Myeik Hospital today (on January 23rd),” said a local villager.

Those with minor injuries received treatment by the resistance forces, and those with severe injuries were admitted to the Myeik Hospital.

Two houses from Eastern Thara Pone and other two houses from Pa Wa village were damaged by the artillery attack. The artillery explosion also burnt down a house in Pa Wa village.

“Also, this morning, the 306th artillery regiment launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on nearby areas. The Pa Wa villagers fled for safe shelter in a nearby forest and mountains,” said a local resident.

On November 26th, 2024, another junta's artillery attack injured two local men from Ka Tok Kam village, Tenasserim Township.

Junta's soldiers rape local women in Tenasserim



January 6, 2025

Since December 17th, 2024, the military junta has launched military operations in Yebyu, Htone Khar, Chaung Hnit Pauk and Thane Khun villages alongside Tenasserim – Maw Taung Motorway in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. This has included intense battles against the resistance forces.

The regiment reached Thane Khun village on December 21st and arrested local villagers and used them as human shields. Then, they burgled and robbed houses and sexually abused local women, according to local sources.

“When the armed clash broke out, everyone fled to the plantations. All the villagers were running in every direction. A local woman who became separated from her family encountered the regiment and she was raped by the soldiers,” said a local woman from Thane Khun village.

According to investigations made by HURFOM, the junta's troops raped two local women in an uninhab-

ited place nearby the entrance of Thane Khun village on December 22nd and on December 24th, the troops raped another local woman in a plantation outside the village.

“Some villagers saw the soldiers raping local women, but they were frightened and run away. They don't recognize the victims but the women were young,” said a person.

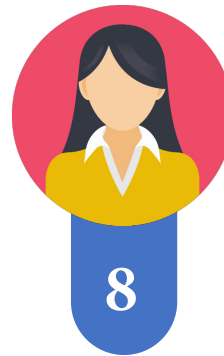
At the moment, the villagers are fleeing from their village, making it difficult to know the status of the victims.

“The current situation is really uncertain as some villagers have lost contact with their family members. We are worried that lost family members might be the rape victims,” said another local woman.

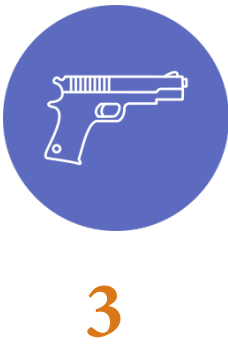
More than 20 Thane Khun residents were arrested by the regiment and have not yet been released. The military has been using those they arrest as human shields.

“Armed clashes have been breaking out both in and near the village. The junta has been launching attacks around the village. They tied the arrested villagers together with ropes and forced them to carry their military equipment.

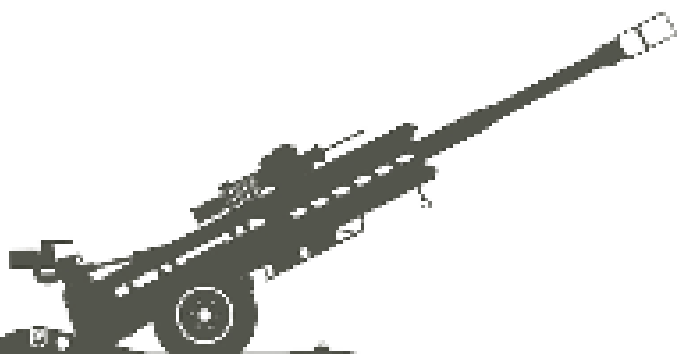
LIST OF CASUALTIES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY ARTILLERY SHELLING IN JANUARY 2025



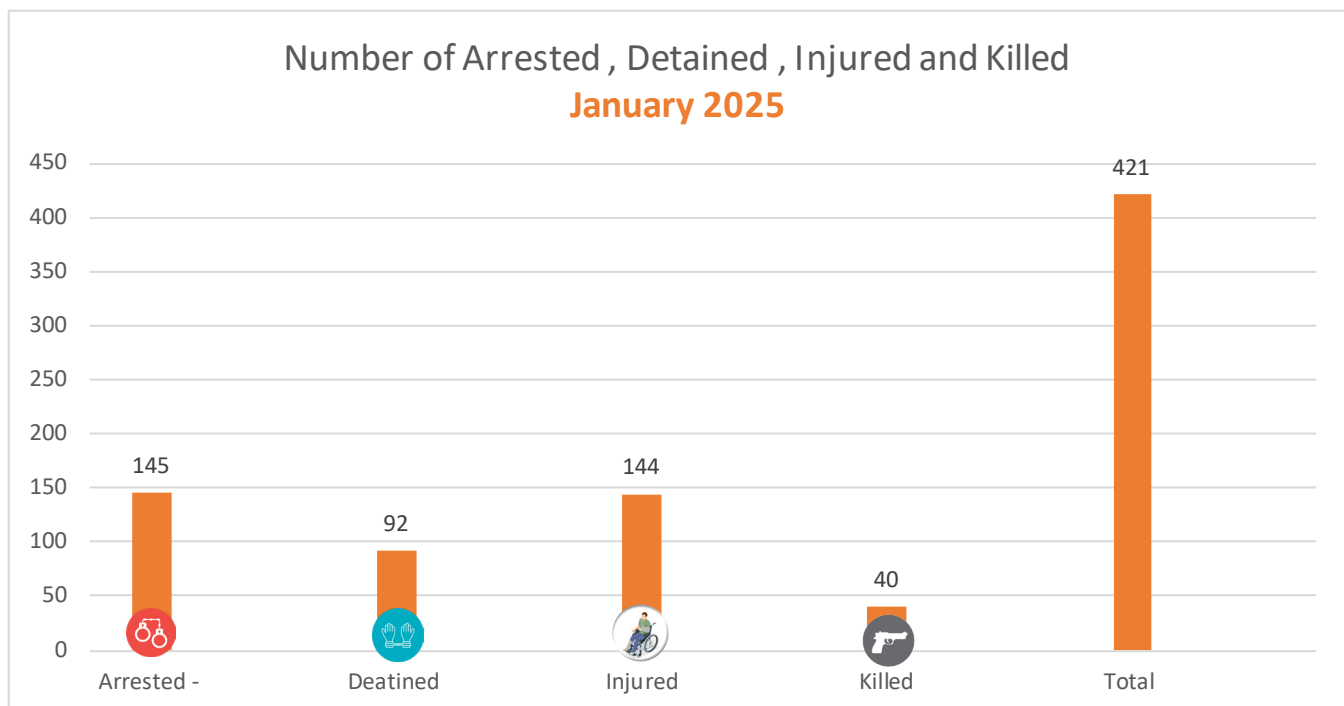
Total injured – 13, Female- 1, Male- 8 and Child – 4



Total Killed – 3, Female- 1, Male- 2 and Child – 0



Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State, Karen State, and Tanintharyi Region by the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM)



The total number of Arrested – 97 cases, Detained – 70 case, Injured- 120 case and Killed – 29 case in January 2025

ONLY 14 POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM SOUTHERN MYANMAR WERE INCLUDED IN THE AMNESTY.



January 8, 2025

On January 4, 2025, to mark the 77th Independence Day, the military council released 5,864 prisoners nationwide, including political prisoners, from various prisons and detention centers. Among those released, only 14 political prisoners from various prisons in Mon, Karen, and Tanintharyi regions in southern Myanmar were included.

Among these political prisoners, five were released from Kyikemayaw Prison in Mon State, one from Thaton Prison, two from Dawei Prison, and six from Myeik Prison in Tenasserim Region. However, none of the political prisoners were released from Kaw Thauung Prison or Hpa-An Prison, bringing the total number of released political prisoners to only 14.

“General Zaw Min Tun said that over 600 political prisoners were released under Burmese Criminal Act #505. But in reality, based on the data we have collected from prisons, detention centers, and police stations across the country, only about half of those 600 have been released,” said a member of the Political Prisoners Network Myanmar (PPNM).

The political prisoners released from Dawei Prison were Ma Wai Wai Ei from Long Lone Township, who served 10-year imprisonment under Burmese Criminal Act 50 (J), and Ko Phyo Thaik Zaw, a CDM teacher from Ohlone Ward, Dawei, who served 3-year imprisonment under Burmese Criminal Act #505(A).

“A total of three political prisoners were expected to be released, but in reality, only two were included. Unlike other cities, there was no prior information on how many would be freed, and investigating the matter is extremely difficult. My female friend had only seven days to be released, yet she was not included in the amnesty,” said a person assisting political prisoners in Dawei



Additionally, it was mentioned that political prisoners in Dawei Prison are facing increased pressure, and the frequency of annual releases has decreased.

“The junta has also been monitoring those who are helping political prisoners so it’s getting more difficult to inquire about political prisoners,” said an individual assisting political prisoners in Dawei.

During the Independence Day ceremony, General Zaw Min Tun, who was granted speaking rights by the military council, stated that over 600 political prisoners, who were convicted under Burmese Criminal Act #505, had been granted amnesty. However, according to the records of the Myanmar Political Prisoners’ Network (PPNM), a total of 211 individuals, including 94 female political prisoners and 117 male political prisoners, were released from 21 prisons across the country.

“When the military council cannot withstand international pressure, they choose to release political prisoners. We have no reason to be grateful to them (military junta). They do not follow prison regulations and are severely violating human rights against political prisoners. We want to highlight that they are also restricting access to medical treatment,” said a representative from



the Political Prisoners' Association.

In the previous 76th Independence Day commemoration, a total of 9,652 prisoners from prisons across the country were granted amnesty. Among them, 670 prisoners from Mon State were released, including only 31 political prisoners. Similarly, in Tenasserim Region, nearly 200 prisoners from Myeik and Dawei prisons were released, with only 25 political prisoners.

According to a statement issued by ISP Myanmar on January 6th ,2025, Since 2021 coup, the military junta has granted amnesty 16 times and released 101,729 prisoners from various prisons but only a total of 8,762 or 8.6 percent of political prisoners have been released.

According to the January 8 report by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), a total of 28,155 people have been unlawfully arrested since the coup. Among them, 21,461 remain in detention, while 9,926 have been sentenced to prison.

In addition, after inspections in various prisons during July and August 2024, political prisoners faced increased restrictions, including being denied communication with their families, limited access to food supplies, and restricted women's healthcare needs. Within the prisons, detainees were subjected to physical assaults and sexual violence under various pretexts by prison authorities, and many were denied medical treatment for their injuries. As a result, over 100 political prisoners, both men and women, have died.

Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State

January 2025

Kyike Hto Township

- Artillery attack and Injured - 3 times

Bilin Township

1. Ari Strike and Fled home
2. Fled home and IDPs

Chaug Zone Township

1. Arbitrarily arrested
2. Youth issue

Paung Township

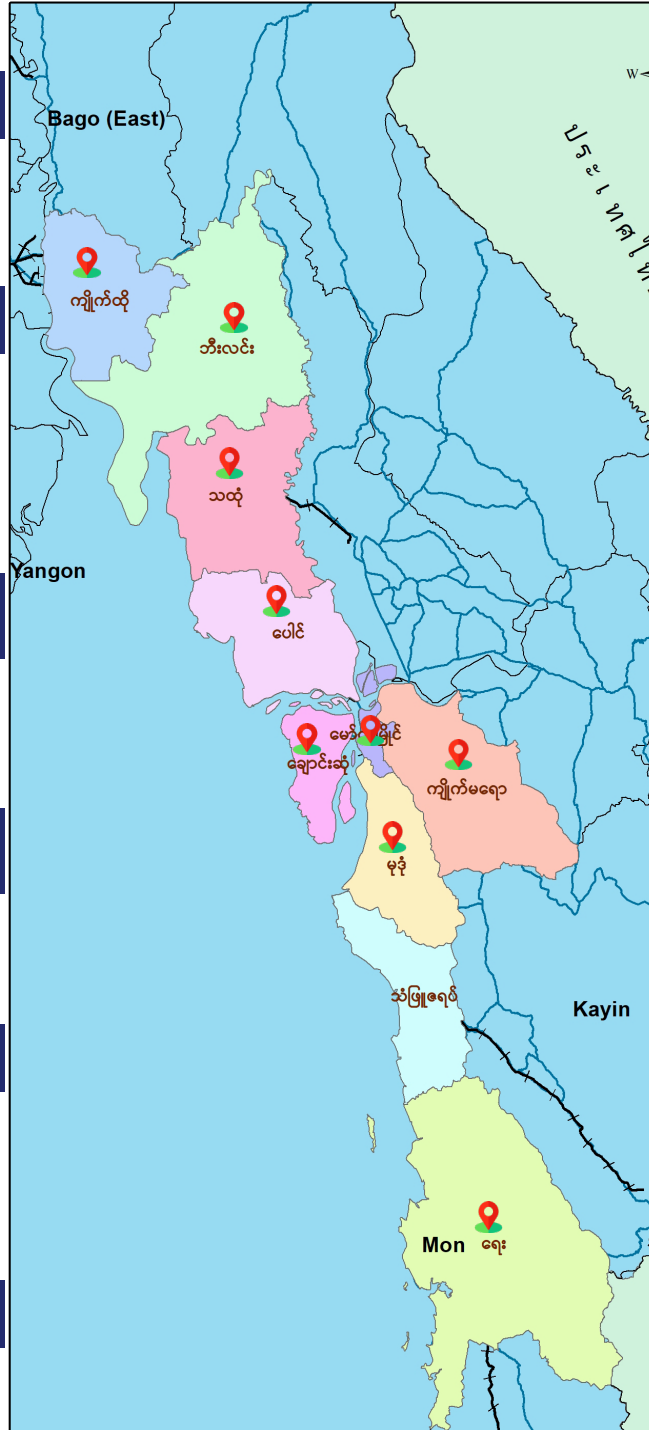
1. Arrested local civilians

Mawlamyine Township

1. Extort money
2. Collect HH list

Mudon Township

1. Arrested local civilians



Thaton Township

1. Arrested local civilians

Kyaikmayaw Township

1. Released
2. Landmine and injure
3. Livelihood
4. Threat of life

Ye Township(11) cases

1. Arrested local civilians
2. Killed
3. Education issue
4. Shortage of food
5. Livelihood- 4 times
6. Fled home and IDPs- 2 times
7. Education issue

Total Cases in Mon State - 27 Cases

Human Rights Violation Data Records in Karen State

January 2025



Kaw Ka Rate Township

1. Killed
2. Air Assault and Killed

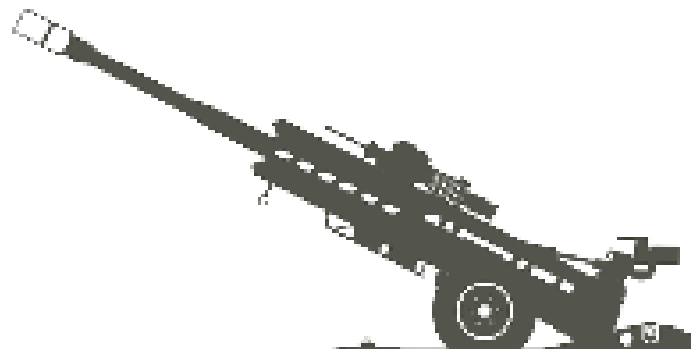
Kyarinnseikyi Township

1. Rob Villager
2. Bans transportation

Hpa-An Township

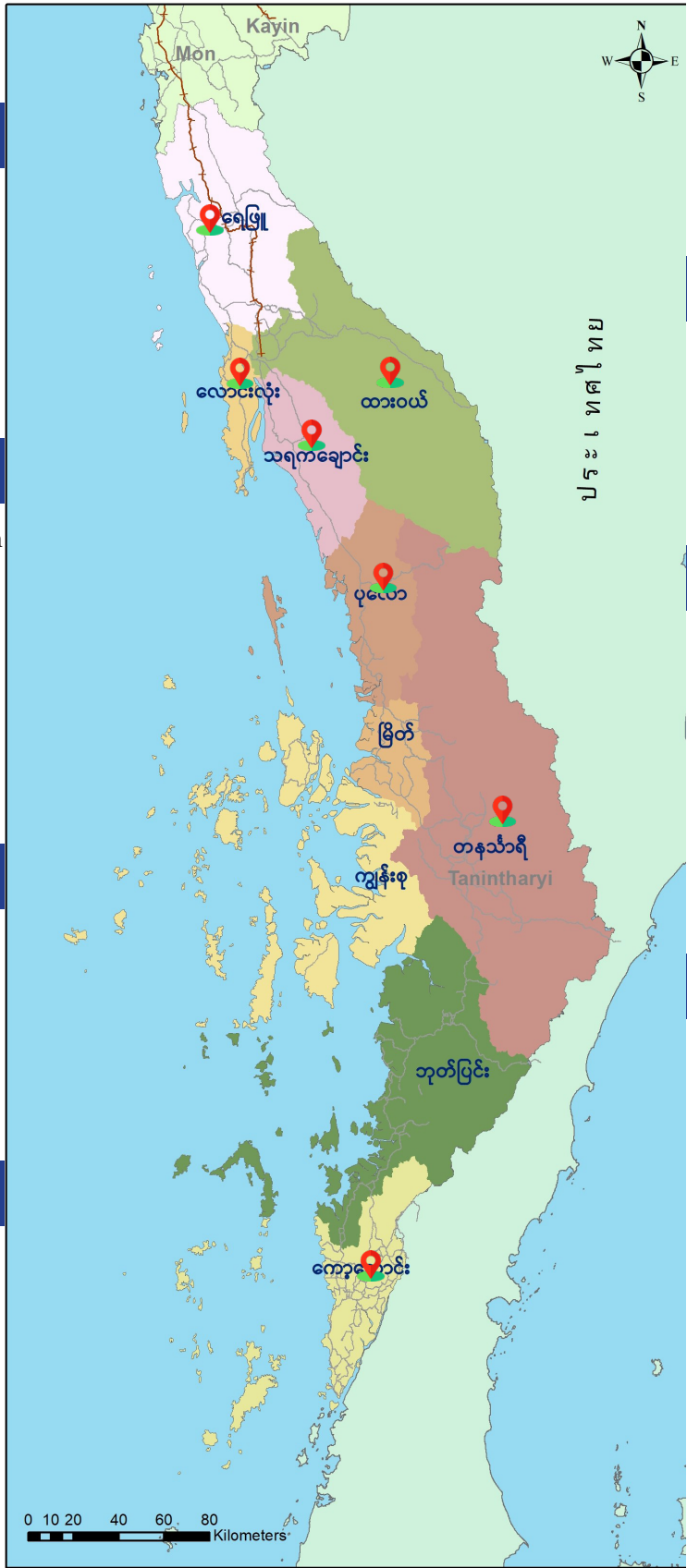
1. Burgle and loot house
2. Livelihood

Total Case- 6 case



Human Rights Violation Data Records in Tanintharyi Division

January 2025



Yephyu Township- 5 cases

1. Landmine and injure
2. Artillery Attack & injured – 3 case
3. Artillery attack and killed

Lon Long Township- 4 cases

1. Cuff-off Telecommunication
2. Shortage of food
3. Burn down house
4. Sentenced

Tha Yet Chaung

1. Fled and IDPs- 1 case

Kaw Thaug – 2 case

1. Arbitrarily arrested
2. Extort money

Dawei Township-2cases

1. air assault and injured
2. Landmine and injure

Pulaw – 6 cases

1. Restrict transportation of gasoline
2. Arrested and beaten
3. Arrested local civilians- 3 case
4. Extort money

Tenasserim Township – 7 cases

1. Arrested and extort money
2. Rape local women
3. Landmine and Killed
4. Burn down house
5. Livelihood
6. Artillery Attack and injured- 2 case

Total Cases - 27

Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State, Karen State, and Tanintharyi Region by the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM)

Number of IDPs, Killed and Injured

Mon State



IDPs -20,500



Killed -14



Injured - 32

Karen State



IDPs -24,000



Killed -10



Injured -64

Tanintharyi Region



IDPs -29,000



Killed -16



Injured -48

NUG sentences a PDF member to six-year imprisonment



January 29, 2025

In August, 2023, a member of the People’s Defense Force raped a woman from Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.

The victim filed a report with the Ministry of Woman, Youth and Child Affairs of the National Unity Government and on January 20th, 2025, the NUG sentenced the rapist to six-year’s imprisonment.

“After nearly one year and five months from reporting the crime, the rapist has been sentenced to six-years imprisonment. I don’t have an answer if justice has been done or not,” said the victim.

Even though the rapist has been sentenced to imprisonment, no one knows where he is serving his prison term. The victim said she was aware that the rapist has access to the Internet and has been using social media.

“I’ve questioned the brigade (who made the decision) about the situation and they replied they allowed him to use mobile phone to contact his family members,” said the victim.

After being raped, the victim was expelled from home by

her parents and relatives, according to a source close to the family.

Despite the outcome of this specific case, critics point out that there is no clear mechanism of reporting and ensuring there is enforcement of the law for those charged with committing sexual abuses in some areas controlled by the People’s Defense Forces in Tenasserim Division.

INFORMATION ON HURFOM AND INVITATION FOR FEEDBACKS FROM READER

Dears Readers,

Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) was founded in 1995, by a group of young Mon people. The main objectives of HURFOM are:

- Monitoring the human rights situation in Mon territory and other areas in southern Burma.
- Protecting and promoting internationally recognized human rights in Burma.

In order to implement these objectives, HURFOM produces the monthly “Mon Forum” newsletters. If publication is delayed it is because we are waiting to confirm information, and it comes with our heartfelt apologies.

We encourage you to write to us if you have feedback or if you know someone who you think would you like to receive the newsletter.

Please email or email a name and address to:

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Bangkok 10501, THAILAND

E-mail: hurfomcontact@yahoo.com

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With regards,

Director

Human Rights Foundation of Monland



**HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION
OF MONLAND (HURFOM)**
www.rehmonnya.org