



Karen Human Rights Group

Documenting the voices of villagers in rural Burma

Incident Report

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Dooplaya Incident Report: Rape and Killing of a teenage girl in Kawkareik Township, August 23rd 2016

This Incident describes a killing and rape case against a 16 year old girl, Nan Mya Lwin, by a 33 year old villager, Nay Naing Oo , in X---village, Mi Nan Ah village tract, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District on August 23rd 2016. Nay Naing Oo had taken methamphetamine (yaba) when he raped the teenage girl and killed her with a knife. The Burma/Myanmar police, Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and villagers cooperated in investigating this case. The case was reported by a four year old girl who had been with the victim in the betel nut plantation before she was killed by Nay Naing Oo.

Incident Report: Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District (August 23, 2016)

The following Incident Report was written by a community member in Dooplaya District who has been trained by KHRG to monitor local human rights conditions. It is presented below translated exactly as originally written, save for minor edits for clarity and security.¹ This report was received in November 2nd 2016 along with other information from Dooplaya District, including one other incident report, one interview, one situation update, four photographs and one video clip.²

Part 1 – Incident Details

¹ KHRG trains villagers in southeast Burma/Myanmar to document individual human rights abuses using a standardised reporting format, conduct interviews with other villagers and write general updates on the situation in areas with which they are familiar. When conducting interviews, villagers are trained to use loose question guidelines, but also to encourage interviewees to speak freely about recent events, raise issues that they consider to be important and share their opinions or perspectives on abuse and other local dynamics.

² In order to increase the transparency of KHRG methodology and more directly communicate the experiences and perspectives of villagers in southeastern Burma/Myanmar, KHRG aims to make all field information received available on the KHRG website once it has been processed and translated, subject only to security considerations. For additional reports categorised by Type, Issue, Location and Year, please see the Related Readings component following each report on KHRG's website.

Type of Incident	Rape and killing of a teenage girl
Date of Incident(s)	August 23 rd 2016
Incident Location (Village, Township and District)	X--- village, Mi Nan Ah village tract, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District

Victim Information	
Name	Nan ³ Mya Lwin (Nan Mu Hsay Yo)
Age	16
Sex	Female
Nationality	Karen
Family	Single (not married)
Occupation	Student
Religion	Buddhist
Position	Villager
Village	X--- village

Perpetrator Information				
Name(s)	Rank	Unit	Base	Commander's Name
Nay Naing Oo	Villager	-	X--- village	-

Part 2 - Information Quality

1. Explain in detail how you collected this information.

A responsible villager reported that villagers found X--- villager, Nan Mya Lwin, tortured and killed in their betel nut plantation, when they were planting betel nut⁴ on August 23rd 2016. The betel nut plantation is located in X--- village, Mi Nan Ah village tract, Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District. She had been raped and killed by Nay Naing Oo, who is a thirty three (33) year old Mon ethnic man and a Ff--- villager, but he got married in this [X---] village [so he came to live with his wife].

2. Explain how the source verified this information.

³ *Nan* is a P'wo Karen title used for women, before their name.

⁴ In Burmese, 'betel nut' and 'betel leaf' are referred to as *konywet* and *konthih*, respectively, as if they are from the same plant. The Burmese names are also commonly used by Karen language speakers. Betel nut is the seed from an areca palm tree, *Areca catechu*; "betel leaf" is the leaf of the piper betel vine, belonging to the *Piperaceae* family.

Nan Mya Lwin, also known as Nan Mu Hsay Yo, disappeared on August 23rd, but her dead body was found by [the three sons of] a betel nut plantation owner, U Y---, when they were planting betel nut in a western village. The three sons are Saw Z---, Saw Aa--- and Saw Bb---. On August 29th 2016 they found out the truth, which was reported by U Cc---'s four-year old daughter, who was going to the betel nut plantation with Nan Mya Lwin [at the time of the incident].

Part 3 – Complete Description of the Incident

Describe the Incident(s) in complete detail.

[Victim] Nan Mya Lwin, also known as Nan Mu Hsay Yo, lived in X--- village, Mi Nan Ah village tract, Kawkareik Township. She was raped and killed by a thirty three year old Mon ethnic man, Nay Naing Oo. His original village was Ff--- village but he had got married to an X--- villager, Nan Dd---, [then he lived in this village]. [Regarding the killing/rape], people commented that he used yaba⁵, but he also drank alcohol as well as using yaba.

Nay Naing Oo raped and killed Nan Mya Lwin on August 23rd 2016, when she and her four year old little friend, Nan Ee---, collected betel nut and betel nut leaf in the betel nut plantation in the western village.

U Y---'s sons, Saw Z---, Saw Aa--- and Saw Bb---, saw her dead body on August 25th 2016 when they were planting betel nut [in their betel nut plantation]. The Burma/Myanmar police, [Democratic] Karen Benevolent Army [DKBA] and villagers cooperated in [investigating] this case. Then a four year old girl [Nan Ee---] who had been with [the victim] reported the truth about the death case.

Burma/Myanmar police identified Nan Mya Lwin's dead body and found out that she had been stabbed with a knife [five times]; twice in her upper back, twice below her right breast, and once at her hip. On the lower part of her body she was not wearing a

⁵ *Yaba*, which means 'crazy medicine' in Thai, is a tablet form of methamphetamine. First developed in East Asia during the Second World War to enhance soldiers' performance, methamphetamine has become increasingly popular in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Burma/Myanmar where it is typically manufactured. See, [Yaba, the 'crazy medicine' of East Asia](#), UNODC, May 2008; "[Woman raped and killed in Pa'an District, October 2012](#)," KHRG, December 2012; and Chapter IV in [Truce or Transition? Trends in human rights abuse and local response in Southeast Myanmar since the 2012 ceasefire](#), KHRG, June 2014.

sarong or any underwear, and there was a pipe, a using cup made of the aluminum linin from a cigarette case and a cup [for preparing yaba] near her dead body. The dead body was brought to Kyaik To hospital for identification but it could not be identified because it had already decomposed, so we [villagers] buried her in a [Kyaik To] grave.

The Burma/Myanmar police took the killing/rape perpetrator, Nay Naing Oo, and the witness, Nan Ee---, to the Kyaik Do police station for questioning about this case.

Part 4 - Permission for Using the Details

Did the victim(s) provide permission to use this information? Explain how that permission was provided.

Yes, you can use this case as you have to.

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

- Dooplaya Situation Update: Win Yin Township, January 2016 to March 2016 (December 2016)
- “Dooplaya Situation Update: Kawkareik Township, June 2015 to August 2016” (December 2016)
- “Dooplaya Interview: Saw B---, March 2015,” (November 2016)
- “Dooplaya Interview: Saw A---, February 2016” (November 2016)
- “Ongoing militarisation in southeast Myanmar,” (October 2016)

Dooplaya District



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