



**ROHINGYA: THE MOST PERSECUTED MINORITY
COMMUNITY IN MYANMAR**

Testimonials of Rohingya Victims

Compiled by Odhikar
January– November 2017

Overview:

The name given to the Muslim minority community that resides in the western region of Myanmar's Rakhine (formally called Arakan) state is 'Rohingya'. They have long been victims of human rights violations in the hands of the Burmese government and this has escalated to such extent that it is now seen as genocide against them. Their fundamental human rights have been denied completely to the extent of evicting them through a brutal process from their ancestral land where they have more than thousand year's of history and tradition. However, the Myanmar government has continuously denied their citizenship. Such criminal activities of Myanmar government became even more dangerous when General Ne Win assumed power in 1962. Since then, the discrimination began to increase gradually against the Rohingya community. After 1970, recruiting members of the soldiers from Rohingya Muslims have closed. Prior to that, Rohingyas who were in the government service became the victims of widespread discrimination.¹ The final step was taken by the Military junta in Myanmar to take away the citizenship of Rohingya people through passing the Citizenship Act on 15 October 1982. In that Act, there were three types of citizenship² for Myanmar people but Rohingyas were not recognized as citizens. As a result, Rohingyas became refugee in their own land where they live for thousand years and faced severe restrictions to their movement. We continue to observe with concern how the Rohingya population has been facing genocide.

Human rights of Rohingya people

Since 1989, the Government of Myanmar issues to its citizens different kinds of ID cards but the Rohingya were not given any kind of card and thus not seen as citizens³. Therefore, it has become very difficult for Rohingya people to survive in Myanmar because they are continuously being deprived of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

Some local discriminatory law was enacted in Rakhine (Arakan) state through which the government started taking control the marriage of the Rohingya community people only who lives in northern Arakan. According to this law, it is compulsory for Rohingya to take approval from the government before marriage. Taking admission in the Primary schools in the villages for Rohingya community had become very strict. There were no chances of getting higher education because of the insufficiency of secondary schools and the barring of

¹ www.bangla.irib.ir/2010-05-01-08-09-34/2011-09-17-11-03-03/item/38956

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar_nationality_law

³ <http://www.kaladanpress.org/news/114-news-2009/december-2009/2292-temporary-registration-card-trc-for-arakanese-rohingyaandhttp://www.rvisiontv.com/the-rohingya-and-the-white-cards-saga/>

opportunities of studying in universities by the Military junta.⁴ There is hardly any medical facility for the Rohingyas. There were a few health centers in the Rohingya dominated villages but due to systemic problems, they did not get adequate medical assistance. Due to various restrictions by the the government of Myanmar to international organizations they were not able to take any health care initiative for Rohingyas either.

Buying and selling property for Rohingyas is prohibited. Buying and selling of land and houses depends on the government and related people. Even cattle and domestic animals cannot be bought and sold without permission. Although the Rohingyas are plowing their land and producing crops but they have to give share to the government. Government jobs are banned for the Rohingyas.⁵

Genocide against Rohingyas

The process of eviction of Rohingya communities from Myanmar and oppression on them is not new. The Myanmar government has launched several large-scale operations on Rohingyas based on various excuses before. These operations include identifying 'illegal immigrants' conducted by the Military junta in Myanmar in 1977 in the name of 'Operation Nagamina' or 'Dragon King'. At that time, Myanmar Military and local Buddhist criminals launched a massive assault on the Rohingya Muslims. Many refugees from Myanmar in May 1978, were forced to take refuge in Bangladesh and several countries.

All kinds of civil and political rights of the Rohingya have been limited but interestingly prior to the 1990 elections, Myanmar's Military junta restored the voting rights of the Rohingya. In that election, the Aung San Suu Kyi-led National League for Democracy (NLD) given victory but Myanmar's Military junta did not handed the power to the NLD. Then, more than 21 ethnic groups who wanted democracy in Myanmar created the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) and announced that they would initiate a movement to restore democracy. The All Burma Muslim Union, with other organizations of Rohingya and the Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front, joined DAB in this movement. At one stage, the Military junta instigated ethnic conflict between Rohingyas and local Buddhist criminals. In this context, the Military tortured Rohingyas during operations carried out at different times.⁶ Being unable to tolerate

⁴http://www.fortifyrights.org/downloads/Policies_of_Persecution_Feb_25_Fortify_Rights.pdf,
<http://www.somewhereinblog.net/blog/suzand7/29883935> and <https://www.voanews.com/a/rohingya-children-education-/4052917.html>

⁵ Statement of the Rohingya victims collected by Odhikar

⁶ <https://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/bangladesh- plight-rohingya>, <http://www.somewhereinblog.net/blog/suzand7/29883935>

the torture, more than two hundred thousand refugees fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh and other countries. In 1992, Bangladesh sent 50 thousand refugees back to Myanmar under a bilateral agreement between the two countries. There was an endeavor to send rest of the refugees back to Myanmar by 1995 but it did not succeed.

In 2012 the Government of Myanmar and Buddhist criminals started attempt to wipe out Muslims. The government tried to hide this communal attack on Muslims by calling the violence a Buddhist-Muslim ethnic violence. Local government and central government, at the behest of the police and security forces and Rakhine Buddhist terrorists became very enthusiastic about evicting Rohingyas out of Myanmar.⁷

On 09 October 2016 extremists attacked a checkpoint in Rakhine state near Myanmar-Bangladesh border and killed nine policemen.⁸ In another incident at least 71 persons were killed on 25 August 2017 during an attack by Rohingya resistance fighters in Taung Bazaar Village of Buthidaung City of the Rakhine State of Myanmar and at 30 police outposts in some villages of Kawauk Pandu in Maungdaw and an Army camp located at Taung Bazaar Village⁹.

After these incidents, the government started 'Clearance Operations' to find the attackers. Using this excuse, they started acts of genocide and rape on the Rohingya community. Many Rohingya people were killed extra judicially, disappeared, raped and tortured during violent operations by Myanmar military and local Buddhist criminals in the Rakhine state of Myanmar. Furthermore, several incidents of arson and mass arrests occurred. As a result, by crossing the Naf River Rohingyas began to enter Bangladesh in the thousands.¹⁰

The Rohingya refugees have taken shelter in Cox's Bazaar area in Bangladesh. Odhikar has carried out several fact finding mission in the camps. Odhikar interviewed many Rohingya victims and their families. Odhikar got to know from the families that many Rohingya women fell victim to gang-rape and people were tortured and were shot or burned to death and had disappearance. Gang rape and murder of children, raping children in front of their

⁷ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/04/22/burma-end-ethnic-cleansing-rohingya-muslims>

⁸ <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-37601928>

⁹ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-rohingya/at-least-71-killed-in-myanmar-as-rohingya-insurgents-stage-major-attack-idUSKCN1B507K>

¹⁰ Statement of the Rohingya victims collected by Odhikar

parents or siblings and also raping wives in front of their husbands were also heard and recorded. Furthermore, there are allegations of detaining women and children in the military camps as sex slaves.

150 case studies of the atrocities by the Myanmar Military are below:

Methodology:

Between January to November 2017 Odhikar carried out a fact finding mission in several places in Cox's Bazaar where Rohingya refugees have been kept. These places include both registered and unregistered camps in areas such as Shah Porir Dwip, Teknaf, Leda village, Palong Khali and Kutub Palong. Fact finders spoke to mainly women Rohingya refugees, although there were some children and men also willing to share their experiences.

The faces of those who were interviewed have been pixelated to protect their identities.

Case Study- 1:

Name : Arefa **Age:** 33 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jafor Ahmed (40)
Father's name : Samu (60)
Mother's name : Khurshida (shot dead by Military)
Address in Myanmar : Jambunia, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 16 (among them, one was killed and one was taken away by Military and 14 entered into Bangladesh.)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, woman detained in the Military camp, torching of house.



Arefa (circled) and her family

Statement:

On 18 January 2017 Arefa told Odhikar that she came to Bangladesh in December 2016 by crossing the Kumarkhali border at the Teknaf area. She said that during the operation, the Myanmar Military along with local Buddhist criminals entered the area of Rohingya people and started killing, raping, looting and torching houses of Rohingyas. At that time, Rohingyas left their houses and hid in the jungle.

Arefa said that one week before coming to Bangladesh, many soldiers and also some plain clothed men from the temporary Military camps at Hosingya, Thanasop, Hatimara etc. Villages came to their village (Jambunia) and started attacking Rohingya people and also set fire to their houses. Arefa along with her husband, children and family members left their house. At that time, the soldiers caught her mother and younger sister Khurshida (20). The soldiers shot Arefa's mother dead there and took her sister away. Arefa left her mother's body and they entered into Bangladesh by crossing the Naf River on a fishing boat. After a few days they reached Bangladesh, Arefa got to know from people who fled from Myanmar, that her sister Khurshida somehow escaped from the Military camp and was hiding in Jambunia Village along with her uncle Abdul Hakim.

Arefa also informed that sometimes some Buddhist people from 'Mogpara' area of the Village used to come to the Rohingya community area and physically abused them. They also robbed the houses of Rohingyas and set fire to a copy of the holy Quran, Prayer beads etc. The Buddhist criminals prevented Rohingya people from practicing their religion. She said that there were many police and Military check posts around their villages. If any Rohingya wanted to travel out of the village then s/he had to bribe them to take permission.

Case Study- 2:

Name	: Setara	Age: 20	Sex: F
Spouse Name	: Motaleb (30), (taken by the Military)		
Father's name	: Osman Gani (70)		
Mother's name	: Madina Khatun (50)		
Address in Myanmar	: Poy Khali, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Phur Wut Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar).		

Number and status of family members: 16 (among them, one was missing, one was taken away by the Military, four were staying in Myanmar and 10 entered into Bangladesh.)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torching of houses.



Setara (Circled) and her family

Statement:

On 18 January 2017, Setara told Odhikar that about two months ago she came to Bangladesh by crossing the Hnila border area of Bangladesh. She said that a few days before coming to Bangladesh, 20-30 soldiers and 10-15 plain clothed men came to their village and attacked the Rohingya people, looted, vandalized and set fire to their houses. Later Setara and members of her family left their houses and hid in the jungle. But at that time, the soldiers caught her husband Motaleb and she has not heard from him since. On that day when the soldiers left their village, she and family members returned home. After 10-15 days, Military attacked their village again. At that time, Setara and her family members were at home. At one stage, soldiers vandalized and looted her house and also beat them up. The soldiers dragged her younger sister Monoara (18) out of the house and took her away. When they were leaving, they also set fire to her house. She does not know where her sister is.

Case Study- 3:

Name : Rubina **Age:** 12 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Nabi (35)
Mother's name : Nuru (30)
Address in Myanmar : Nagpura, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Ngar Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Seven (all entered into Bangladesh.)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: Woman detained in the Military camp, rape, house vandalised.



Rubina (Circled) and her family

Statement:

On 18 January 2017, Rubina told Odhikar that about one month ago she came to Bangladesh by crossing Kumarkhali border of Teknaf area. She said that their village had been affected at the beginning of the Military operation. During that time, the soldiers surrounded her village and killed many male Rohingyas. They also arrested many of the villagers. At one stage, the soldiers attacked Rubina's house and vandalized and looted it. Then, soldiers dragged Rubina out from her house. When her family members tried to stop them, the soldiers beat them up. Rubina said that 11 girls were also detained by the soldiers. She talked to them and got to know that they were brought from the neighbouring villages. All of them were about the same age. Rubina further stated that the soldiers detained the girls in a temporary camp at the top of the hill for eight days. At that time, soldiers kept the girls naked and physically tortured and raped them. After eight days, the soldiers left the camp and Rubina got released. She saw four bodies of detained girls near the camp. Later, Rubina returned her village and after a few days, with the help of acquainted villagers she found her family.

Case Study- 4:

Name : Nur Begum **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Halim
Father's name : Amir Hossain
Mother's name : Sakila
Address in Myanmar : Jambuniya, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 15 (six are in Bangladesh.)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, woman detained in the Military camp, gang rape.



Nur Begum and her family

Statement:

On 18 January 2017, Nur Begum told Odhikar that about one and half months ago she came to Bangladesh by crossing Hnila border of Teknaf area in Bangladesh. She said that about two months ago at night, about 200 soldiers and Buddhist people attacked their village. At one stage, few soldiers entered her house and tried to take Nur's younger sister Khurshida (20) with them. When Nur's uncle Abdul Hakim tried to stop the men, they shot him dead and took Khurshida to the Military camp. After five days, Khurshida escaped from the camp. Khurshida told Nur that the army men raped her for five days. At one stage Khurshida lost

her consciousness after being gang raped. The men left her outside the camp, assuming her to be dead. After a few days, Nur Begum, her three children and sister Khurshida fled to Bangladesh. After arriving Bangladesh, Khurshida was admitted to Kutub Palong Refugee Camp Hospital. Odhikar went to the hospital on 20 January 2017 but could not talk to Khurshida as the hospital was closed¹¹.

Case Study- 5:

Name : Setara Begum **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Isa Ahammed (45), (shot dead by Military)
Address in Myanmar : Jambuniya, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 16 (14 entered into Bangladesh.)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, enforced disappearance



Setara Begum

Statement:

On 18 January 2017, Setara Begum told Odhikar that she has five sisters and three brothers and she is the eldest. Setara said that her husband and her siblings with their children were living together in a house. At one stage of the Military operation against Rohingya, her house was attacked. A few soldiers entered her house and vandalized it. After that the soldiers shot her husband Isa Ahammed and took her sister Nurussafa and niece Jannat Ara (14) away. After one hour, Nurussafa escaped from the soldiers but Jannat Ara could not. The soldiers

¹¹ Its was Friday. Odhikar team went to the camp hospital and found the camp hospital closed. When Odhikar team asked nearby people they told that due to weekend camp hospital had been closed.

also detained Mohammad Ismail, father of Jannat Ara the same day. There is no news of them.

In fear, Setara fled to Bangladesh with her remaining family. She said that Nurussafa was admitted to Kutub Palong Refugee Camp Hospital. Odhikar went to the hospital but due to restrictions on public access to the camp hospital, Odikar could not meet Nurussafa.

Case Study- 6:

Name : Hamida **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Sona Ali, (Disappeared by Military)
Father's name : Rashid Ahmad
Mother's name : Fatija
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Majherpara, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Six (only Hamida entered into Bangladesh.)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, enforced disappearance



Hamida

Statement:

On 18 January 2017 Hamida told Odhikar that four months ago, the Burmese soldiers and local Buddhist criminals raided their village. At that time, she and her husband along with their four children were hiding in their house. A few soldiers entered her house and dragged her husband and children out and tied them to the trees. After that the soldiers raped her inside the house. When Hamida tried to stop them, they stabbed her in her stomach and on her thigh. She lost her consciousness. After regaining consciousness, she would not find her husband and children. Some people of her community helped her enter Bangladesh.

Case Study- 7:

Name : Gulbahar **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Osiullah (Previously deceased)
Father's name : Abdul Alam (Previously deceased)
Mother's name : Dildar Begum
Address in Myanmar : Raimmabil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Yae Myet Taung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Gulbahar

Statement:

On 19 January 2017 Gulbahar told Odhikar that she fled to Bangladesh five years ago and since then she started to live here. Her step daughter and step son were living in Myanmar with their spouses. Gulbahar said that Myanmar Government, soldiers and local Buddhist criminals used to torture and physically harass people of Rohingya community in different ways. That is why so many Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh. On 09 October 2016 Military started operation against Rohingyas accusing them for an attack on Myanmar Police. She contacted her step daughter and son to tell them to come to Bangladesh. In December 2016, her step son Jonnot Ullah and his wife Baittanni (25) along with other family members were about to board a boat anchored on the bank of Naf River, to flee to Bangladesh. At that time, soldiers chased them. Baittanni and her two children were caught by the soldiers. soldiers detained Baittanni but released her two children. The children are now living with their maternal grandfather Salamat in Myanmar. At the end of December, Gulbahar got to know from her step daughter's husband that the soldiers had picked up her step daughter. Since then, there is no whereabouts of Gulbahar's step daughter and daughter-in-law.

Case Study- 8:

Name : Jahanara Begum **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Rashid
Address in Myanmar : Gonapara, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Shwe Zar Kat Pa Kaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Type of violence perpetrated against her family members: rape and killing, woman detained in the Military camp.



Jahanara

Statement:

On 19 January 2017 Jahanara told Odhikar that in December 2016 at midnight, 20-30 soldiers attacked their village. At one stage, they attacked her house, where Jahanara, her niece Sabikunnahar and family members were hiding. While raiding the house, the soldiers found them and the soldiers started beating Jahanara and her husband Rashid. The soldiers took Sabikunnahar to the temporary Military camp. Jahanara came to know that the soldiers raped and then killed her niece. She saw Sabikunnahar's body in front of the camp but could not bring her home out of fear. After that she and her husband fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 9:

Name : Sakila **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Dost Mohammad
Father's name : Saleh Ahammad
Mother's name : Amina
Address in Myanmar : Choto Goji Bil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Dar Gyi Zar, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 10 (only Sakila and her child entered into Bangladesh and eight were burnt to death by the Military.)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt to death, enforced disappearance.



Sakila and her child

Statement:

On 19 January 2017 Sakila told Odhikar that her father was a teacher of religion, which is why they were afraid of being attacked. They were preparing to flee away but the middle of December at noon, a group of soldiers attacked their house. At that time Sakila and her child were not at home, but her parents, two brothers, two sisters, sister's husband and four children of her elder sister were. When she was coming home, she saw soldiers taking her two brothers away and instead of going home she went and hid in the jungle next to her house. From there, Shakila saw the soldiers put her parents, her sister, sister's husband and their four children in the house with their hands tied and locked the door from outside and set fire to the house. Some soldiers took Sakila's younger sister Safika (15) to the Military camp. After losing all the members of her family, Sakila and her child came to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 10:

Name : Samira **Age:** 19 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Sadek (picked up by Military few months before the incident)
Father's name : Robi Alam (Military shot him dead a few months before the incident)
Mother's name : Fatema (missing)
Address in Myanmar : Keyaripara, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Three (only Samira and her child entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse and missing



Somira and her child

Statement:

On 21 January 2017 Samira told Odhikar that in the afternoon of 14 November 2016, the soldiers attacked their village and caught nine young girls including her and took them to the temporary Military camp at Keyaripara. There, the soldiers forced the girls to strip naked and sexually abused them. After two hours, they released the girls. Samira was afraid of being physically and sexually tortured again and fled to Bangladesh with her child and mother on a boat. On the way her mother went missing.

Case Study- 11:

Name : Bibijan **Age:** 23 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdur Rahman (25) (taken away by the Military)
Father's name : Ali
Mother's name : Waz Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Haindapara, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Myo Thu Gyi, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Three (Only Bibijan and her child entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse, enforced disappearance



Bibijan and her child

Statement:

On 21 January 2017 Bibijan told Odhikar that at the end of December 2016 soldiers along with local (Buddhist) chairman ‘Fokatta Masanu’ and his men, attacked her Rohingya dominated village. Bibijan’s family was one of the more affluent families among the Rohingya residents. Therefore, soldiers and local Buddhist criminals did not burn her house but took away many things worth about 10,00,000 Burmese Kyat. Her husband tried to stop them and the soldiers beat him and dragged him out of the house. She does not know where he is. The soldiers also took Bibijan to their camp which is situated at the foothills of the ‘Tambaricha’ area of her village. She saw 10-15 girls detained there. The soldiers used to sexually abuse the girls and she was abused too. After three days, she was released and fled to Bangladesh with her child.

Case Study- 12:

Name : Nur Jahan **Age:** 31 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Sayed Karim, (shot dead by Military)
Father’s name : Mohammad Aiyub
Mother’s name : Ma Ming Chi
Address in Myanmar : Naisapro Neribil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Ngar Sar Kyeu, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : only Nurjahan and her child entered into
Bangladesh and one was missing.

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, extrajudicial killing



Nur Jahan and her child

Statement:

On 21 January 2017 Nurjahan told Odhikar that on 14 December 2016 at around 9:00 pm, five soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered her house. At that time Nurjahan and her seven year old daughter were in the house. Two soldiers caught her and tied her mouth with tape and threw her on the floor. Then three soldiers raped her in front of her daughter. After that she lost consciousness. When the soldiers left the village, local people rescued her. Nurjahan also said that she could not get any treatment because there was no hospital in her village. She hid in the jungle in fear after the incident. After few days, on 21 December 2016 a foreign delegation along with soldiers came to their village and talked with Rohingya victims. She told the foreign delegates how she was raped and tortured by soldiers. The soldiers with delegates recorded her interview on cell phone and took her picture. After that when delegates left the village, a few soldiers came to the village again with the recordings and photos and searched for the victims who gave interviews to the foreign delegates. Out of fear, Nurjahan along with her daughter escaped from her village with the help of other villagers. In mid January 2017, Nurjahan with her child entered into Bangladesh through Hnila point boarder. Nurjahan also said that soldiers shot her husband dead on 21 November 2016.

Case Study- 13:

Name : Nur Ankij **Age:** 22 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Shaha Alam
Father's name : Kala Mia
Mother's name : Mahmuda
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari parang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar).
Number and status of family members : Two
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, looting, torching of houses.



Nur Ankis (Circled)

Statement:

Nur Ankij told Odhikar that on 04 November 2016 at around 4:00 pm, a group of soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded Rohingya dominated villages. During this time, two soldiers entered her house and raped her. The next day, some local Buddhist criminals came to her house and looted her belongings and set fire to the house. She and her husband fled to Bangladesh. Nur Ankij said that atrocities by the Military and local Buddhist criminals are not new to Rohingya people. They have been tortured for many years.

Case Study- 14:

Name : Gulbahar **Age:** 18 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Bashir Ahmed
Mother's name : Raoshan Jamal
Address in Myanmar : Chotogoji bil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Dar Gyi Zar, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Nine (Two of them entered into Bangladesh and seven were staying in Myanmar)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, extra-judicial killing



Gulbahar

Statement:

Gulbahar told Odhikar that on 24 October 2016 at around 4:00 pm, soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded her Rohingya dominated village. They gathered all the Rohingya men and women in a spot. After that soldiers tied all the male members of the Rohingya community and took them to the Military camp. Then, soldiers separated married and unmarried females in two groups. After that soldiers picked up some unmarried girls and took them away. Gulbahar said that two soldiers took her to a house and they and two local Buddhist criminals raped her. At one stage, Gulbahar lost her consciousness. After regaining her senses, she got to know from local people that the soldiers had raped young girls and killed many of them. When the soldiers left the village, they set fire to all of the houses of Rohingya people.

Case Study- 15:

Name : Rashida Begum **Age:** 21 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jafar Alam
Father's name : Abul Hashem
Mother's name : Nur Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kiyaripran, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language -
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Three (Two entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, torture, extra-judicial killing



Rashida Begum and her child

Statement:

Rashida Begum told Odhikar that on 04 November 2016 at around 5:00 pm, a few soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded her house and after entry it they beat her husband severely. The soldiers tied him up and dragged him out of the house. At that time, Rashida was screaming. Two soldiers and two local Buddhist criminals raped her. At one stage, she lost her consciousness. After regaining consciousness, she learnt from local people that the soldiers arrested her husband and taken him to the Military camp. She paid five hundred thousand Burmese Kyat to the soldiers to release her husband. After that the news of Rashida's rape by soldiers was published in different media. The soldiers started searching for her again. Rashida Begum along with her husband fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Jadimura border of Teknaf area. She got to know from other Rohingya people who fled from their village to Bangladesh that the soldiers had killed her uncle and elder brother.

Case Study- 16:

Name : Sanjida Begum **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nurul Amin
Father's name : Mohammad Jalil
Mother's name : Adam Nisa
Address in Myanmar : Kiyariprang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Three (one was missing and two entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, enforced disappearance



Sanjida and her child

Statement:

Sanjida Begum told Odhikar that on 04 November 2016 at around 9:00 pm, a few soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals entered her house and started beating her husband. Then five soldiers and one local Buddhist stayed inside the house while the others went out with Sanjida's husband. The soldiers raped her one by one till she lost consciousness. After regaining her senses, she got to know from local people that the soldiers had arrested her husband and had taken him to the Military camp. She stayed at her house hoping that her husband would return. But her husband did not return. Due to fear of being raped again, Sanjida along with her child fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Oyaing Kong (Hnila) border.

Case Study- 17:

Name : Ambia Khatun **Age:** 28 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Elias
Father's name : Mohammad Kasim
Mother's name : Hamida Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Poykhali, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Hpar Wut Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Three (one was missing and two entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture, enforced disappearance



Ambia Khatun

Statement:

Ambia Khatun told Odhikar that in the beginning of December 2016 many soldiers and local Buddhist criminals came to their village and started vandalizing and torching houses and torturing and killing people. At around 11:00 am, a few soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals entered her house and dragged her husband out and took him to the Military camp. Ambia said that the soldiers compelled her to stand under the sun from dawn to dusk for 10 days. The Buddhist criminals who were with the soldiers looted and set fire to her house while the soldiers were taking her husband to the camp. Ambia searched for her husband but did not find him. After losing her husband and being afraid of being tortured again, she tried to enter Bangladesh through the Hnila border, but Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) pushed her and others back to Myanmar. Later, she along with other Rohingyas entered into Bangladesh through Jadimura point. Ambia Khatun said that the soldiers took her brother and he has disappeared.

Case Study- 18:

Name : Samjida Begum **Age:** 12 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Shafi Ullah, (taken by Military)
Mother's name : Nur Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Rabballah, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Kyar Gaung Taung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Eight (one was missing and seven entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, enforced disappearance



Samjida

Statement:

Samjida Begum told Odhikar that on 05 November 2016 at around 9:00 pm, a few soldiers with local Buddhist criminals surrounded her village. They killed many male members of the Rohingya community and many were arrested. They also tortured women and children. She was hiding in the jungle. On 12 November 2016, the soldiers attacked their village again. At that time few soldiers entered her house and tried to rape her in front of her parents. Her parents and elder sister Hamida tried to stop them. Those soldiers beat her parents and sister severely and then raped her and her sister. The soldiers arrested her father and since then he was missing. Because of fear of being raped again, Samjida's mother along with her children fled to Bangladesh by crossing Hnila border.

Case Study- 19:

Name : Sayeda Khatun **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ali Ahmad
Father's name : Jamil Ahmad
Mother's name : Nur Heman
Address in Myanmar : Keyaripara, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Six (All of them entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape



Sayeda

Statement:

Sayeda Khatun told Odhikar that on 10 October 2016 soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and either killed male members of the Rohingya community or arrested them. They also beat up women and children and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. On 13 October 2016, soldiers attacked their village again. At that time three soldiers pointed guns at her and one raped her. When the soldiers left the village, afraid of being raped again, Sayeda Khatun along with her family fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Hnila border.

Case Study- 20:

Name : Habia Khatun **Age:** 28 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Salam
Father's name : Nur Mohammad
Mother's name : Hamida Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Keyaripara, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (one was missing and three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, enforced disappearance



Habia Khatun

Statement:

Habia Khatun told Odhikar that on 10 November 2016 around 200 soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and either killed many male members of Rohingya community or arrested them. They also torched all in the houses of the village. At that time Habia was hiding in the jungle. On 13 November 2016, soldiers attacked their village again. At that time four soldiers and two local Buddhist criminals entered her house and tried to rape her. Her husband Salam tried to stop them. Then, soldiers severely beat him and dragged him out of the house. Since then, he has been missing. Three soldiers pointed guns at her and one raped her. After that Habia Khatun fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Mina Bazaar area of Hnila border.

Case Study- 21:

Name : Dhalu **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Hamid Hossain
Father's name : Ear Mohammad
Mother's name : Hafeza Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kuwan Daung, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Kyaung Taung, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 22 (Two were killed and 20 entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: raped and killed, torture, enforced disappearance



Dhalu

Statement:

Dhalu told Odhikar that on the evening of 03 January 2017 many soldiers, along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded Kuwan Dong Village and killed many people. A few soldiers entered her house and dragged her husband out and started beating her parents. After that soldiers dragged her sister-in-law Dildar Begum to the foothills. Dildar requested them to set her free as she was three months pregnant. But the soldiers did not listen to her and raped Dhalu and Dildar together. After being gang raped, she lost consciousness. Later, she found her sister-in-law dead. Then she went to her village and informed local people about Dildar's death. A few local people went to the foothills but did not find the body. She got to know from local people that soldiers also shot her brother-in-law. She searched for her husband and family members but no one could trace them. Dhalu along with her two children and other family members fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Jadimura border.

Case Study- 22:

Name : Nur Begum **Age:** 18 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Alim Ullah, (Shot dead by Military)
Mother's name : Abeda Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Dungchepara, Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language-
Ku Taung, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (two were killed and three entered into
Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: raped and killed, torture, extra-judicial killing



Nur Begum

Statement:

On 20 January 2017, Nur Begum told Odhikar that about two months ago, soldiers sent some local Buddhist criminals to the Rohingya community as their representatives to bring 40 young girls to the Military camp, but no one agreed to come. After that soldiers surrounded the village and started searching every house. Soldiers entered Nur Begum's house and raped and killed her elder sister Razuma in front of her father. Razuma was three months pregnant. Her father tried to stop the soldiers but they beat him up severely and then shot him dead. They also beat her mother. After that, two soldiers took away and raped Nur Begum. Later she managed to escape. When the soldiers left the village, she went to her house and saw the bodies of her sister and father. She also saw her mother unconscious. With the help of local people, Nur Begum along with her mother and younger brother escaped to Bangladesh by crossing Shah Porir Dwip.

Case Study- 23:

Name : Jamalida **Age:** 23 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Harun Amin (Soldiers killed him a few months before the incident)
Father's name : Jamal Hossain
Mother's name : Rayhel Begum
Address in Myanmar : Naisapur, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Ngar Sar Kyu, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (Three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: raped



Jamalida

Statement:

Jamalida told Odhikar that she has two sons. On 14 November 2016 at around 8:00 am, the soldiers entered her village and started burning the houses of the Rohingya people. At that time, Jamalida with her sons took shelter in her neighbour Emam Hossain's house. When the soldiers left, she returned to her house. After that on 17 November 2016 soldiers attacked their village again. But that time Jamalida could not escape. The soldiers took her to a school and three of them raped her. When Jamalida began bleeding the soldiers beat her with a stick and finally left her. Then injured Jamalida returned home with great difficulty and took shelter at her neighbour Emam Hossain's house. Jamalida told Odhikar that she saw 20-30 girls being taken away by soldiers and among them four were raped and killed. After a few days, on 21 December 2016 a foreign delegation, along with the soldiers came to their village and talked with Rohingya victims. She narrated to the foreign delegates that she was raped and tortured by soldiers. At that time, the soldiers and the delegates recorded her interview on cell phone and took her photo. At around 12 noon, the delegation left the village and a few soldiers from Kumarkhali Military camp returned to the village with the recordings and photos and were searching for the victims who gave interviews. The chief of Balibazar Police Outpost was also with the soldiers. The soldiers found Sona Mia, who was the interpreter and had translated for the foreign delegates. In the evening, the soldiers slaughtered Sona Mia in front of the villagers. The soldiers sent some Muslim people to find Jamalida. Jamalida escaped from her village with the help of other villagers. Jamalida told that she had to hide in the jungle surrounded by hills for three days without any food. After that she reached a place named 'Hatra'. Jamalida and her two sons were hiding there for five days. At that time Jamalida and her sons ate leaves and water from a canal. When the soldiers left the area, she

went to Jhilkhani Village and begged for her survival. On 10 January 2017 with the help of other villagers, Jamalida escaped to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 24:

Name : Jafor Alam **Age:** 13 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Waziullah
Mother's name : Jaleha
Address in Myanmar : Rawaillah, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language- Kyar Gaung Taung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 11 (All of them entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence perpetrated against him/her/family members: shot and injured



Jafor Alam

Statement:

On 19 January 2017 Jafor Alam told Odhikar that he came to Bangladesh in November 2016 by crossing the Hnila border of Bangladesh. He said that when the soldiers started operation, all Rohingya people of his village used to hide in the jungle until the soldiers left the village. Soldiers raped, killed and tortured Rohingyas during the operation. One day, soldiers attacked their village and killed and tortured many Rohingyas and also looted many houses. After a few days, Jafor with three other men went to the paddy field to cut paddy. When they were returning home with paddy on their head, 30-40 soldiers started shooting at them. Jafor and

others started running to escape from the attack. A bullet hit Jafor in his shoulder. He fell on the ground. When the firing stopped, he returned home but he could not take any treatment due to fear of further attacks. Later he along with his family members escaped to Bangladesh and he took treatment from a private clinic.

Case Study- 25:

Name : Razia **Age:** 28 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jaker
Father's name : Shakhawat (previously died)
Mother's name : Ambia (previously died)
Address in Myanmar : Choto Goji Bil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Dar Gyi Zar, Maungdaw, Myanmar

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt



Razia

Statement:

On 19 January 2017, Razia told Odhikar that she has two sons and one daughter. She was living in a hut at Choto Goji Bil Village in Maungdaw of Myanmar. In late October 2016 at night, the soldiers attacked their village and started to set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. It was midnight, so they did not realise what was happening till it was too late. Soldiers locked her house from outside and set fire to it. At that time, her husband cut out the flimsy bamboo wall of the house and they were able to get out. Razia survived but the left side of her body was badly burned. There was no facility to take treatment in their village. Razia along with her husband and children came to Bangladesh and took treatment in a private clinic. She did not recover completely.

Case Study- 26:

Name : Dulu **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jakaria
Father's name : Abdul kalam
Mother's name : Gulbahar
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (two entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt to death, rape, torture, enforced disappearance



Dulu and her child

Statement:

Dulu told Odhikar that the soldiers surrounded their village and started searching every house in November 2016. Five soldiers entered Dulu's house and tried to rape her. At that time, her husband tried to stop them but the soldiers beat him severely and dragged him out. After that, one of the soldiers raped her in front of her 3-year old child and threw her child into the fire which caused her death. After that, she searched for her husband but could not find him. Before burning her house, some local Buddhist criminals looted it. Dulu escaped to Bangladesh by crossing Jadimura border with her six year old daughter.

Case Study- 27:

Name : Enayet Ullah **Age:** 25 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Hamid Hossain
Mother's name : Supiya Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Pirin Daung, Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language Pyein Taw, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 4 (all of them entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence perpetrated against him/her/family members: shot and injured



Enayet Ullah

Statement:

Enayet Ullah told Odhikar that in the end of November 2016, he went to Maundaw town after bribing the police for his son's treatment. After visiting the doctor, he went to his relatives' house at Choto Gajibil Village. At around 4:00 pm, the soldiers attacked the village and started firing indiscriminately. The villagers were fleeing to save their lives. Enayet also started to run with his son. A bullet hit his left thigh. He fell but later managed to escape and hide in a jungle with his son. He heard screaming and saw the soldiers throwing grenades and killing people. At that time there was no way to return to Enayet's village. Therefore, he returned to Choto Gajibil Village and entered into Bangladesh by crossing the Wangk border with the help of other villagers. Enayet also said that, 20 days after fleeing to Bangladesh, his wife and child also reached Bangladesh.

Case Study- 28:

Name : Mazuna Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Bahamat Ullah (Killed bu the Military)
Father's name : Abdul Amin
Mother's name : Ramjana Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Boro Gojibil, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (one was killed and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse, extrajudicial killing



Mazuna Begum and her children

Statement:

Mazuna Begum told Odhikar that at the end of November 2016 soldiers threw bombs in their village by helicopter gunship. Many houses were destroyed. The next day, soldiers surrounded their village and started searching every house. Ten soldiers entered Mazuna's house and started sexually harassing her. When her husband tried to stop them, soldiers beat him up severely and shot him dead in front of Mazuna. After that, the soldiers set fire to her house and left the village. Then she and her child took shelter in a neighbouring village, but

soldiers attack that village too. Then she and her child crossed the Ung si prang broder and entered into Bangladesh.

Case Study- 29:

Name : Nur Begum **Age:** 26 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Dil Mohammad
Father's name : Amir Hossain
Mother's name : Supiya Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Rammo Guna, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Yae Myet Taung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Nine (eight entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, detained in Military camp



Nur Begum

Statement:

Nur Begum told Odhikar that at the end of November 2016, the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals attacked their village. Many of the villagers escaped. The soldiers caught the people who could not escape and they separated males from the females. Then, a group of soldiers tied all the male members of the village and took them away and another group of soldiers divided into small group and chose the girls for raping. Among the girls, 10 girls were taken to different places by the soldiers. Nur Begum said that at that time there were 20 other girls

present. She said that she was taken to a shop where six soldiers raped her. When the soldiers left the village, Nur Begum stumbled to Choto Giji Bil village. She searched for her husband and children. She found her five children in a relatives' house. She along with her five children, escaped to Bangladesh. One month after reaching Bangladesh, Nur Begum could not find her husband.

Nur Begum also mentioned that the soldiers took her elder sister Khurshida to the Military camp and she was detained there for about 15 days. At that time, 60 other girls were also detained there. When the soldiers were taking 10 girls to the hills to rape them, Khurshida managed to escape. Nur Begum got to know from Khurshida that the soldiers took the girls to their camps and sexually abused and raped them.

Case Study- 30:

Name : Somira Akther **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Momotaz
Father's name : Jafor Alam alias Abul Kashem
Mother's name : Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Rammo Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Yae Myet Taung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Nine (five of them entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexually abuse, rape, torture, enforced disappearance, child thrown into fire



Somira Akhter

Statement:

Somira Akther told Odhikar that on 10 October 2016 about 100 soldiers searched every house of Rohingyas on the pretext of arms recovery. They gathered all the male and female members of the village at a local school field. From there, they chose a few girls and took them inside their houses. Some soldiers took Somira to her house and attempted to rape her. When she tried to stop them, the soldiers beat her and then raped her. At that time, soldiers also bit her face and injured her left eye.

Somira told Odhikar that two days before attacking the village, soldiers took her husband away while he was going to the mosque. He has been missing ever since. Somira's daughter Rasheda was also beaten severely by the soldiers. The soldiers even threw Rasheda's 6-month old child into the fire. When the soldiers left the village; she escaped to Bangladesh by crossing the Tombro border.

Case Study- 31:

Name : Rehena Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Yunus
Father's name : Nur Hossain
Mother's name : Majeda
Address in Myanmar : Kaowar Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Ye Twin Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 10 (three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexually abuse, rape, torture, enforced disappearance



Rehena Begum and her children

Statement:

Rehena Begum told Odhikar that on 16 October 2016 soldiers searched the houses of Rohingyas on the pretext of arms recovery and started burning them. They killed several Rohingya males and also detained many of them. Furthermore, the soldiers also raped young girls. Rehena and her family tried to leave the village but they could not escape as the soldiers surrounded her house. At one stage, three soldiers entered her house and tried to rape her younger sister Solema (17). At that time, Rehena's husband tried to stop them but the soldiers beat them up and took them to the Military camp. After that, Rehena and her two children escaped to a neighbouring village. She did not know where the other family members were. Later she escaped to Bangladesh by crossing the Jadimura border.

Case Study- 32:

Name : Saikat Ara **Age:** 18 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Nur Mohammad
Mother's name : Dolu
Address in Myanmar : Nagpura, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Nga Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (two of them entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse, rape, torture



Saikat Ara

Statement:

On 03 February 2017, Saikat Ara told Odhikar that about one and half month ago at mid night about 20 soldiers surrounded her house and four of them entered it. At that time, most of the family members were sleeping but a few of them were awake. When soldiers tried to rape her younger sister Yeasmin Ara (13) then her elder sister Senuara tried to stop them. But the soldiers beat her and as a result, she became unconsciousness. After that two soldiers tried to rape her in front of her family members. Later Senuara's husband, Mohammad Saker tried to stop them. The soldiers beat him too and took away Saker and her younger brother. At that time Saikat Ara managed to escape to a neighbouring village. After a few days, Saikat Ara got to know that the soldiers also arrested her elder brother and uncle too. Saikat's family paid about one hundred and fifty thousand Burmese Kyat as a bribe to release her family members.

Saikat Ara said that after a few days the soldiers attacked the village where she took shelter. Soldiers arrested over 100 male members of the village and took all the women to an open space and took their pictures without 'hizab'. After two days, soldiers attacked the village again and entered her house and took her to a local school. Saikat Ara was detained with three other girls. After that eight soldiers raped her. When the soldiers left the school, Saikat Ara returned her to house and later escaped to Bangladesh through the Hnila border along with her younger sister.

Case Study- 33:

Name : Mohammad Sadek **Age:** 14 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Nur Mohammad
Mother's name : Khurshida
Address in Myanmar : Choto Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Dar Gyi Zar, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (only Sadek entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: Burnt to death



Mohammad Sadek

Statement:

On 04 February 2017, Mohammad Sadek told Odhikar that he was living in Choto Goji Bil Village of Maungdaw with his parents and younger brother and sister. The soldiers burnt them all to death. He could was spared as he was not at home when soldiers attacked them. Sadek said that about three months ago, at around 8:00 am, he saw a military vehicle entering his village, and he hid in a bush. His parents and 8-year old brother, Anas and 5-year old sister, Mariam were at home. The soldiers entered the village and started to lock the doors of the houses beside the road and threw hand bombs on the roofs. Sadek saw everything from his hiding place soldiers also opened fire indiscriminately. After 3-4 hours, the soldiers left the village. Sadek went towards his house and shouted for help. Some villagers, who were hiding in a nearby thicket and paddy field, came out and extinguished the fire. Later, Sadek with the help of villagers performed the funeral of his family and fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 34:

Name : Arfa Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Rafiq
Father's name : Mohammad Halu
Mother's name : Dilara
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Rongadong/Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (Three of them entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt to death, torture



Arfa Begum and her child

Statement:

On 05 February 2017, Arfa told Odhikar that she was living in Boro Goji Bil Village of Maungdaw with her husband and three children. About two months ago, the soldiers entered the village and raided every house. Arfa said that when soldiers raided her house they arrested her husband Mohammad Rafiq and elder son Jubair. There were many male members of the village arrested by the soldiers. The soldiers tortured her husband and son. After three days at around 5:00 pm, some villagers including her husband and son were tied up and taken to a paddy field where they were beaten. After that soldiers set fire to the field.

As a result, all of them including her husband and son, died. The soldiers also torched all of the houses of Rohingyas while they were leaving the village. Arfa escaped to Bangladesh along with her two children.

Case Study- 35:

Name : Diladar Begum **Age:** 14 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Mohammad Islam
Mother's name : Rashida
Address in Myanmar : Nagpura, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Nga Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (Three of them entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance



Dildar Begum

Statement:

On 05 February 2017, Dildar Begum told Odhikar that about two months ago, soldiers surrounded her house and few of them entered. They arrested her father Mohammad Islam. Three days later, the soldiers came to her house again and arrested her mother and robbed everything. After two days, she saw the body of her mother in the foothills beside the village. Dildar believes that soldiers raped her mother before killing her, based on how the body was found.

After that Dildar along with her younger brothers and sister crossed Hnila border and entered into Bangladesh. Dildar Begum also said that the Myanmar government and local Buddhist criminals thought that Muslims are their enemy.

Case Study- 36:

Name : Laila Begum **Age:** 28 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Belal Hossain
Father's name : Rashid Ahmad
Mother's name : Dulai
Address in Myanmar : Dungchepara, Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Ku Taung, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 13 (five entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: rape, murder, enforced disappearance



Laila Begum

Statement:

On 06 February 2017, Laila Begum told Odhikar that before 2012 she used to live in Anok Prang Village in Myanmar. During the violent attack on Rohingyas in 2012, the soldiers killed her husband. After that she left Anok Prang Village and started living in Dungche Village. In 2016, Rohingyas were attacked again and the soldiers came to their village. On the pretext of recovering weapons, they started searching every house of the Rohingyas. Four soldiers entered her house and tried to rape her in front of her family members. When her younger brother tried to stop them, the soldiers beat him and took him away. He has been missing since. After that, soldiers raped her inside the house and some local Buddhist

criminals who were engaged with the soldiers, robbed her house and set fire to it. After that she along with her other family members fled to Bangladesh.

Laila Begum also mentioned that local Buddhist criminals always called the Rohingyas 'Bangali'. They used to say that Rohingyas have come from Bangladesh and they have to go back to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 37:

Name : Rajuma Khatun **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F

Spouse Name : Jafor Alam

Father's name : Mustaq Ahmad

Mother's name : Dusfia Khatun

Address in Myanmar : Jambuniya, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 21 (19 entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Rajuma and her children

Statement:

On 07 February 2017, Rajuma Khatun told Odhikar that about three months previously the soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered their village and started looting the houses of Rohingyas. They also raped the Rohingya women. Furthermore, they arrested Rohingya men and many of them were shot dead. The soldiers also torched the houses belonging to Rohingyas. Rajuma and her family were trying to escape to Bangladesh but on

the way, her younger brother was caught by soldiers. She saw from a distance that soldiers beating her brother and setting fire to her brother's beard. After that Rajuma could managed to enter Bangladesh but she did not know where her brother is.

Case Study- 38:

Name : Setera Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Aiyub
Father's name : Moulovi Abul Boshor
Mother's name : Dilnuas Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Jambuniya, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Setera Begum and her children

Statement:

On 08 February 2017, Setera Begum told Odhikar that about three months previously the soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered her village and attacked Rohingyas. To save their life, Setera along with her family escaped to neighbouring Keyaripara village. After a few days, the soldiers also surrounded Keyaripara Village. After that, soldiers detained and assembled all Rohingya men and women in an open place. In the name of searching, the soldiers sexually harassed many Rohingya women. They took many Rohingya young girls to their camps. They also beat Rohingya men and many of them were

taken to the soldiers camp. Setera's husband Mohammad Aiyub was also taken away. Since then, the whereabouts of her husband remained unknown. Later, Setera and her family escaped to Bangladesh through the Lambabil border.

Case Study- 39:

Name : Hamida Begum **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Alam
Father's name : Abu Siddik
Mother's name : Rabeya Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Prang, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 13 (six entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing



Hamida Begum and her child

Statement:

On 08 February 2017, Hamida Begum told Odhikar that on 17 October 2016 at around 6:00am, soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village. They detained many male Rohingyas, many of whom were shot dead. The soldiers also slaughtered her husband and child. After that, the soldiers buried all the bodies together. Hamida and her other family members were hiding in a nearby jungle. Hamida also said that she could not perform the funeral of her husband and child due to fear of soldiers. Hamida and her family fled to Bangladesh through the Jadimura border.

Case Study- 40:

Name : Halima Khatun **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Alam
Father's name : Mohammad Sayeed (Previously deceased)
Mother's name : Jakum
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Prang, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 11 (seven entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing



Halima Khatun and her child

Statement:

On 10 February 2017, Halima Khatun told Odhikar that about three months ago the soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals conducted an operation into their village. They robbed the valuables from Rohingyas while searching homes. They also took away domestic animals such as cows, goats, ducks, hens etc. If anyone tried to stop them the soldiers arrested and detained them in camp. One day at 8:00am, the soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals, surrounded their village and burnt all the houses of Rohingyas. They started to beat Rohingya men and most of them were shot and slaughtered. The soldiers sexually harassed many Rohingya women. They raped several young Rohingya girls after taking them to the camps. All the villagers fled from the village. Halima Khatun said that she along with her son, daughter-in-law and her grand children were escaping to Bangladesh, but on the way to Bangladesh, soldiers chased them. She managed to enter Bangladesh but lost her other family members.

Case Study- 41:

Name : Ajiba Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Gura Mia
Father's name : Sayeed Alam (alias Nur Bashar)
Mother's name : Julekha
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 10 (Eight entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing



Ajiba Begum

Statement:

On 10 February 2017, Ajiba Begum told Odhikar that on 13 November 2016 the soldiers attacked their village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. They looted the houses, beat male members and slaughtered many Rohingyas. She said that some local Buddhist criminals slaughtered her son Mohammad Faruk and another man from a neighbouring village, in front of her. She stood so close to her son that his blood splattered on her. At that time, she was shouting. Then the soldiers took her away and sexually harassed many Rohingya women. When the soldiers left the village, she with the help of other villagers buried her son. After that, she fled to Bangladesh with other family members.

Case Study- 42:

Name : Amid Jahan **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Hossain
Father's name : Aman Ullah
Mother's name : Mustafa Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Temmi, Buthidong, Myanmar (in Burmese language Tin May, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (Three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance



Amid Jahan and her child

Statement:

On 12 February 2017, Amid Jahan told Odhikar that about two months ago about 100 soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered their village and started seaching in the houses of Rohingyas. At that time six soldiers entered her house and sexually harassed her in front of her children. When she tried to stop them, they beat her severely. They even tried to rape her. At that time, she requested them to let her to go to the toilet. Instead of going to toilet she escaped. When soldiers left the village she returned and went to a neighbouring village with her two children. Amid Jahan also said that two days before the soldiers operation, her husband Mohammad Hossain, a school teacher of a local school, was

disappeared on his way to school. Amid Jahan escaped to Bangladesh through the Ulubunia border with her children. She did not know the whereabouts of her husband and father-in-law.

Case Study- 43:

Name : Rahima Khatun **Age:** 70 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abul Boshor
Father's name : Mia Hossain
Mother's name : Nasia Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Jamboyonna, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 40 (14 entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance



Rahima Khatun

Statement:

Rahima Khatun told Odhikar that on 29 October 2016 soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals attacked their village. After that soldiers arrested 26 persons from her house including her son, grandson and daughter's husband. Some of them were killed in front of her and some of them were taken to the soldiers camp. They also sexually harassed and raped many women. When soldiers left the village, Rahima Khatun with the help of other villagers, buried her family members.

Rahima Khatun fled to Bangladesh through the Balukhali border with her other family members'. The whereabouts of her husband remain unknown.

Case Study- 44:

Name : Senuara Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Yeasin
Father's name : Fazal Ahmed
Mother's name : Nun Nahar
Address in Myanmar : Baggúinna, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Ba Gone Nar, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (Four entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Senuara Begum

Statement:

On 12 February 2017, Senuara Begum told Odhikar that about three months ago soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals conducted an operation into their village. After that they arrested her husband and took him away. She was trying to stop them and the soldiers beat her severely. Local Buddhist criminals robbed her house while the soldiers were taking her husband away. She was hiding in different places, hoping that her husband would return. But he did not. Later, she fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Shah Porir Dwip border.

Case Study- 45:

Name : Fatema Khatun **Age:** 50 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Fazal Ahmed
Father's name : Monir Jaman
Mother's name : Banu
Address in Myanmar : Balukhali, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Thea Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance



Fatema Khatun

Statement:

On 12 February 2017, Fatema Khatun told Odhikar that about three months ago soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals conducted an operation in their village. They did not let Rohingyas get out of their homes and do any work outside the house. In such situation, Fatema Khatun and her family were facing extreme food crisis. So, her elder son Younus went to a paddy field to cut paddy. The paddy field was beside their house. The soldiers shot him. When Younus's wife, Toiyoba rushed to the body of her husband, the soldiers detained her and took her away. They also took the body away. Since then, Toiyoba has been missing. After few days, Fatema along with other family members fled to Bangladesh through the Ung Ching Prang border.

Case Study- 46:

Name : Senoara **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Alam
Father's name : Abdul Hakim
Mother's name : Ayesha
Address in Myanmar : Choto Goji Bill, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Dar Gyi Zar, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Seven (five entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Senoara

Statement:

On 19 January 2017, Senoara told Odhikar that she was living with her family at Choto Goji Bil Village. About one and half months ago, soldiers attacked their village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. As a result, all the villagers escaped. When Senoara saw the houses in her village burning, she and family members escaped to Bangladesh but she lost her two younger brothers on the way.

Senoara also said that there was no freedom for Rohingyas in Myanmar. There are obstacles to their religious rights in the Rakhine state of Myanmar. Moreover, local Buddhist criminals burnt many mosques and religious institutions. Rohingyas do not have right to buy or sell

property. Rohingyas also have to give cultivated crops to the government. There was no chance of getting government jobs for Rohingyas either.

Case Study- 47:

Name : Taslima Begum **Age:** 22 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Rafik
Mother's name : Jawda
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bill, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Seven (four entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Taslima Begum

Statement:

On 19 January 2017, Taslima Begum told Odhikar that she was living with her parents, two sisters and three brothers at Boro Goji Bil village. About one and half months ago, the soldiers attacked their village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. Before that soldiers arrested one of her brothers named Faisal. Since then, his whereabouts remain unknown.

Later, she and her other family members fled to Bangladesh through the Hnila border due to fear of further soldiers attacks.

Case Study- 48:

Name : Rahima **Age:** 18 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mizan
Father's name : Salimullah
Mother's name : Golapjan
Address in Myanmar : Merullah, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (Three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Rahima and her child

Statement:

On 19 January 2017, Rahima told Odhikar that she had two children. One was two years old and the other one was one years old. In November 2016, soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals attacked their village and arrested her husband. They set fire to her house while they were leaving. After that she headed towards Bangladesh with her two children. On the way to Bangladesh, Rahima had to hide in the jungle due to fear of being caught by the

soldiers. Rahima and her children had to eat tree leaves to survive. She could reach the bank of Naf River and crossed it by boat with other Rohingyas who were fleeing from Myanmar.

Case Study- 49:

Name : Minara **Age:** 22 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Rafik
Father's name : Deloar
Mother's name : Salema
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bill, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing



Minara and her children

Statement:

On 19 January 2017, Minara told Odhikar that about two month ago, soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals attacked their village. After that she, her husband, Rafik and their children headed towards Bangladesh. When they reached the bank of the Naf River, her husband went missing. She was searching for him and asked some other Rohingya people who were also escaping to Bangladesh. One of them told her that the soldiers opened fire at people who were fleeing to Bangladesh and one bullet hit her husband and he died on the spot.

Case Study- 50:

Name : Toiyoba **Age:** 26 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Fazal Karim
Father's name : Sofor Ullah
Mother's name : Fatema
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Three (two entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Toiyoba

Statement:

On 19 January 2017, Toiyoba told Odhikar that about three months ago soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals attacked their village. At that time, Toiyoba with her children were hiding in a jungle beside her house, but her husband was inside the house. A few soldiers entered her house and dragged her husband out. Toiyoba saw her husband and many other Rohingya male members of her village had been arrested. Then soldiers separated the male Rohingyas and tied them all with ropes. They shot some Rohingyas and took some of away. Toiyoba's husband was also taken away. Since then, his whereabouts remain unknown.

While leaving the village, soldiers burnt all the houses of the Rohingyas. Toiyoba along with her child fled to Bangladesh by crossing the Jadimura border.

Case Study- 51:

Name : Samuda Begum **Age:** 16 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Karim Ullah
Mother's name : Nur Ankij
Address in Myanmar : Bura Shikdar Para, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: U Shey Kya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Seven (six entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing



Samuda and her sister

Statement:

Samuda Begum told Odhikar that on 22 October 2016 at around 3:00am, some soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals came to their house and told her father Karim Ullah to go to the Military camp. When her mother wanted to go with them they stopped her. The next day, Samuda and her mother went out searching for Karim Ullah and at around 7:00 am, they found him dead beside a canal in the village. She saw her father's throat was cut. Samuda with the help of local people buried the body secretly. After a few hours, soldiers went to their house again and asked about the body. Samuda and her mother said that they did not know anything. The soldiers went away but set fire to their house while leaving. Samuda and her other family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 52:

Name : Haresa Begum **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Iman Hossain
Address in Myanmar : Naisa Pro, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Ngar Sar Kyu, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (four entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: home burnt.



Haresa and her children

Statement:

Haresa Begum told Odhikar that the repression on the Rohingya community by local Buddhist criminals and government people is not new. On 03 December 2016 at around 3:00pm, soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals entered their village and started searching in every house belonging to Rohingyas. They raped unmarried women and young girls. Besides, they looted all the precious things of Rohingyas. They burnt all the houses while leaving the village. Haresa with her other family members escaped to Bangladesh because of fear of being raped and tortured.

Case Study- 53:

Name : Nuru Jahan **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdus Salam
Father's name : Ali Hossain
Mother's name : Elom Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: Rape



Nuru Jahan

Statement:

Nuru Jahan told Odhikar that in the beginning of December 2016 local Buddhist criminals and many army personnel entered their village. Before that many Rohingya people were killed and everything was destroyed in Rohingya dominated areas due to shooting and hurling bombs from helicopter. At that time, Nuru Jahan and many other people of the village left the village and took shelter on the hills. With the help of local Buddhist criminals, soldiers looted everything Rohingya had and burnt the houses. After that Nuru Jahan did not return her village, she went neighbouring village (she could not tell the village name. she said that she never went to that village) to take shelter. But on the next day, the soldiers also attacked that village. At that time, she went hiding in a house. At one stage, soldiers got her and raped her. When the soldiers left the village, Nuru Jahan escaped to Bangladesh due to fear of being raped again.

Case Study- 54:

Name : Ayesha Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdul Malek
Father's name : Amir Samsu
Mother's name : Marjan
Address in Myanmar : Pirin Dong (Sheroa), Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Pyein Taw, Rathedaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture and extrajudicial killing



Ayesha Begum and her child

Statement:

Ayesha Begum told Odhikar that on 8 October 2016, soldiers arrested her husband and took him away. She got to know that her husband had died due to torture by the soldiers. Ayesha Begum also said that she was threatened with death when she asked soldiers and the security guards about her husband's disappearance and death. The soldiers ordered her to break the fence in her courtyard. When Ayesha did not do so, the soldiers came and vandalized the fence and took away some of her cattle. Soldiers also threatened to rape her. She fled to Bangladesh with children.

Case Study- 55:

Name : Nur Fatema **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdullah
Father's name : Amir Samsu
Mother's name : Asiya Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Pirin Dong (Sheroa), Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Pyein Taw, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Four (All entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture



Nur Fatema and her daughter

Statement:

Nur Fatema told Odhikar that on 08 October 2016 she along with her daughter went to her uncle's house. The next day, after the incident of attacks on police; the Military attacked her uncle's house. Soldiers entered, beat her uncle and took him away. While leaving, they set fire to the house. Fatima was hiding in a nearby jungle with her daughter. She saw the soldiers taking many young girls away from the village. Fatima was soon captured by the soldiers. Soldiers tried to rape her, but Fatema managed to escape. When the soldiers left, she fled to Bangladesh due to fear of being raped and tortured. Her husband remained in Myanmar. On 15 April 2017 her husband also fled to Bangladesh. He told her that the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals looted everything in her village and tortured him.

Case Study- 56:

Name : Lulu **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abu Bakar Siddik
Father's name : Bodiuzzaman
Mother's name : Fariza Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Pirin Daung (Sheroa), Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Pyein Taw, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: 11 (All entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Lulu and her daughter

Statement:

Lulu told Odhikar that the Myanmar security forces attacked their village and took away the male residents, including her son and husband. They were tortured. After a few days, Lulu's husband and son returned with serious injuries. Local Buddhist criminals were looting Lulu's house and threatened to rape her. Then she with her husband and children fled to Bangladesh. After coming to Bangladesh, she got to know from other people fleeing from Myanmar that local Buddhist criminals had occupied their land.

Case Study- 57:

Name : Laila Begum **Age:** 43 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Sultan Ahmed
Father's name : Abdus Shukkur
Mother's name : Amina Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Chandupara, Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Thaung Da Rar, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members: Five (All entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture



Laila Begum

Statement:

Laila Begum told Odhikar that on the pretext of various excuses, the soldiers used to take the young boys of the village away and beat them. They also raped many young girls. One day the soldiers attacked their house and soldiers beat her son and sister's husband. Later they were taken to the camp. From there, her son was able to escape, but her sister's husband could not. The next day, the soldiers came again to her house to inquire about her son's escape. They threatened her that her son will be shot if caught. Laila and her family members then fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 58:

Name : Momotaz **Age:** 33 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Jubair
Father's name : Islam
Mother's name : Nur Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Lilombo Khara, Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Ah Htet Nan Yar, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 10 (All entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Momotaz and her son

Statement:

Momotaz told Odhikar that on 23 October 2016, the soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals attacked their village. At one stage, the soldiers surrounded her house and few entered and arrested her husband and father-in-law and took them to the camp. They were tortured there. Momtaz's family gave two hundred thousand Burmese Kyat to the soldiers in exchange for their release. Furthermore, they were told to be present at the Military camp whenever they were called. The next day, the soldiers attacked their village again and arrested Rohingya youths. Besides, many Rohingya girls were raped by the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals. Momotaz with her family fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 59:

Name : Khotiza **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Yeakub
Father's name : Ali Hossain
Mother's name : Fatema Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Shikdar Para, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
(Pa) Nyaung Pin Gyi, Maundaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 10 (one was in jail, one was missing and eight entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture



Khotiza Khatun

Statement:

Khotiza Khatun told Odhikar that on 13 October 2016, at around 12:30am, soldiers and local Buddhist criminals attacked their village. At that time, soldiers entered her house. They arrested Khotiza's two sons, Usman Farrukh (18) and Umar Faruq (17) and beat them. When Khotiza and her husband wanted to know the reason, the soldiers also hit them with rifle butts. They also threatened to kill her husband, if Khotiza did not leave her house. After three days, some local Buddhist criminals came and looted the house. They got Khotiza and members of her family out of the house and took possession of it. Later Khotiza fled to Bangladesh with other family members. After coming to Bangladesh, Khotiza got to know from other people fleeing Myanmar that her younger son Umar Farukh was in Buthidaung Jail but she did not know the whereabouts of her elder son Usman Farukh.

Case Study- 60:

Name : Julekha Begum **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Rafik
Father's name : Anju Mian
Mother's name : Dildar
Address in Myanmar : Temmi, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Tin May, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Six (all entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Julekha Begum and her daughter

Statement:

Julekha Begum told Odhikar that on 15 March 2017 some soldiers and local Buddhist criminals came to her house and complained that her buffalo had broken the effigy of their deity. That's why the soldiers beat Julekha's father and brother and took them to Buthidaung Military Camp. Later, they were released in exchange for six million Burmese Kyat. After seven days, the soldiers again detained her father and brother and demanded seven hundred thousand Burmese Kyat for their release. After releasing them again, some local Buddhist criminals looted the goods, cows and buffaloes from Julekha's house and asked them to leave. But Julekha and her family refused to leave. Then the soldiers threatened to kill them. Finally Julekha and members of her family fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 61:

Name : Dilara Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Rafik
Father's name : Nur Mohammad
Mother's name : Fatema Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Tammi, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Tin May, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Seven (one was missing and six entered into
Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture, enforced disappearance



Dilara Begum and her children

Statement:

Dilara Begum told Odhikar that in the first week of March 2017 at around 3:00pm, a cow broke a Buddhist's idol. Despite knowing the fact, some local Buddhist criminals filed a case against the Rohingyas of Tammi area and started harassing them. The next day at around 3:30am, about 30 soldiers got into Dilara's house by breaking the door and started beating her husband. When Dilara asked them the reason, soldiers replied that her husband was involved in vandalizing idols. They took her husband away. Dilara searched for her husband in different place but could not find him. A few days after her husband's disappearance, some local Buddhist criminals came to her house again and took away five cows. Moreover, local Buddhist criminals threatened Dilara of rape and death. Dilara fled to Bangladesh with her children.

Case Study- 62:

Name : Jamila Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Fayezul Islam
Father's name : Gura Mia
Mother's name : Abeda
Address in Myanmar : Nada Khura, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Nga Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar).

Number and status of family members : Five (one was missing and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, sexual abuse



Jamila Begum and her son

Statement:

Jamila Begum told Odhikar that after two months of the incident of 9 October 2016 at around 3:00pm, about 200 soldiers, Myanmar police and local Buddhist criminals surrounded Nadakhura Village and started firing indiscriminately. Soldiers caught Jamila's cousin, Jinnah and took him to the nearby swamp and shot him dead. Since the attack by the soldiers and Myanmar police, her husband has been missing. The next day, 10 policemen came to her house again and asked about her husband. They were alleging that her husband was helping the rebel groups. While leaving, the policemen told Jamila to tell her husband to visit the police station otherwise they would take Jamila away. After few days, the policemen went Jamila's house again and started vandalizing it. They also sexually abused Jamila. They robbed the valuables from her house. After that Jamila left her house along with her children and hid in the hills. Later she with her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 63:

Name : Samjida **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Karim
Father's name : Dil Mohammad
Mother's name : Ansar Begum
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (All of them entered into Bangladesh).
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, torture, sexual abuse.



Samjida

Statement:

Samjida told Odhikar that on 24 October 2016 at around 10:30am, soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded her village. At that time Samjida's mother and brother were going to work. A few soldiers tried to take Samjida's mother away and Samjida's brother tried to stop them. The soldiers slaughtered him and took the body away with her mother. The next day, soldiers came to Samjida's house looking for her husband, who was not at home. The soldiers sexually abused her. When she tried to stop them, they beat her. While leaving, they told Samjida that her husband helped the rebel groups. Samjida and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 64:

Name : Namiya Khatun **Age:** 57 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Iman Hossain
Father's name : Ershad Ullah
Mother's name : Sakina Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Parang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 11 (Three were missing and eight entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture



Namiya Khatun

Statement:

Namiya Khatun told Odhikar that after one month of the incident of 9 October 2016 at around 10:00am, several soldiers and policemen along with local Buddhist criminals entered their village. They opened fire indiscriminately and also torched the houses of Rohingyas to create panic. A few soldiers entered her house and arrested her husband alleging that he was involved with the attack on Myanmar police on 9 October 2016. Since then he has been missing. Soldiers hit her son Khairul's head with rifle butts. Khairul is now mentally damaged. Furthermore, soldiers looted her house. Namiya and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 65:

Name : Rasheda **Age:** 18 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Nur Ahmed
Mother's name : Roshida Begum
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Parang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Seven (one was missing, one in jail and five entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture



Rasheda

Statement:

Rasheda told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 at around 10:00am, many soldiers, policemen along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded her village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. Rasheda with her family members fled to neighbouring Raimmabil Village, but the soldiers also attacked that village. Soldiers gathered all the villagers in an open place and separated male from female. They also separated the people who came from other villages. Among them was Raseda's brother Belal (15). The soldiers beat the male villagers and took them away. Since then there is no whereabouts of her brother. Rasheda and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 66:

Name : Jahura Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Hashim
Father's name : Tazu Mulluk
Mother's name : Hajera Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Parang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was missing and four entered into
Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, extra-judicial killing,
torture



Jahura and her daughter

Statement:

Jahura Begum told Odhikar that on 13 October 2016 at around 10:00 am, several soldiers, policemen and local Buddhist criminals surrounded her village since. Eight soldiers entered her house and arrested her brother, Sholeman (20) left. Sholeman has since disappeared. The soldiers also slaughtered her cousin Nur Alam over allegation of cutting trees. As Jahura witnessed that incident, the soldiers were also looking for her, which is why she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 67:

Name : Nur Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Kalam
Father's name : Nachurat Ali
Mother's name : Jahura Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Tammi, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Tin May, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Six (one was missing and five entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture



Nur Begum

Statement:

Nur Begum told Odhikar that in the middle of December 2016, the soldiers arrested 27 Rohingyas including Nur Begum's husband Nur Kalam, from Tammi Village on the allegation of vandalizing Buddhist idols. They were detained in the soldiers camp. At one stage, the soldiers demanded 10 million Burmese Kyat to release them, but the family members of those Rohingyas could only give six million Burmese Kyat to release the men. After they were freed, the family members got to know from the Rohingya men that they were tortured by soldiers during their detention. A few local Buddhist criminals searched for broken parts of idols in the houses of Rohingyas as while doing so, robbed the precious things from the houses. Nur Begum went to the Military camp and informed the camp about the looting being done, but the soldiers did not take any action against those Buddhist criminals. Instead they came to Nur Begum's house and arrested her husband for allegedly being involved with rebel groups. He was taken away and disappeared. The next day, Buddhist criminals came to her home again and set fire to her house. They also threatened her to leave Myanmar otherwise they would kill her. Nur Begum and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 68:

Name : Parvin **Age:** 12 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Kala Mia
Mother's name : Nur Nahar
Address in Myanmar : Monnama, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Hna Ma, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was killed and four entered into
Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, rape, torture, sexual abuse



Parvin

Statement:

Parvin told Odhikar that one month after the 9 October 2016 incident, at around 12:30am, about 50 soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered her house after breaking the door and started beating her father, Kala Mia. The soldiers took her family members to a school field. Parvin was taken to a classroom of the school and detained there with five more girls. The soldiers raped the girls for three days. They also beat Parvin and seriously injured her. After three days, the soldiers released her. That same night, the soldiers came to her house again and shot dead her father. When the soldiers left the house, Parvin's mother with other family members fled to Bangladesh through Shah Porir Dwip boarder.

Case Study- 69:

Name : Sebon Bahar **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Kabir
Father's name : Lal Mohammad
Mother's name : Nur Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Shitor Hikka, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Kyauk Pan Du, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (All entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse, torture



Sebon Bahar

Statement:

Sebon Bahar told Odhikar that in the first week of January 2017 at around 12:00am several soldiers, policemen along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started vandalising the houses of Rohingyas. A few soldiers entered her house after breaking the door and started beating her husband. When her husband lost consciousness, the soldiers dragged her husband out of the house, while Sebon tried to stop them. She was beaten by the soldiers and lost consciousness. After regaining her consciousness she did not see the soldiers or her husband. The next day, at around 10:00am, a few plain clothed men, who said they were soldiers entered her house. They sexually abused her and tried to rape her. She was beaten again by them when she started screaming. They also vandalized furniture and looted valuables from the house. After that she and her children fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 70:

Name : Rahima Khatun **Age:** 22 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Hashim
Father's name : Habi Hossain
Mother's name : Hasina
Address in Myanmar : So Parang, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Gyi Htaunt, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members : Four (one in jail and three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, sexual abuse, torture



Rahima Khatun

Statement:

Rahima Khatun told Odhikar that on 25 January 2017 at around 5:00pm, several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started vandalizing the houses of the Rohingyas. At one stage, they gathered all the Rohingyas in an open place and separated male from female. After that the soldiers took the male members to a nearby school field. They beat the Rohingyas males and among them 15 Rohingyas including Rahima's husband were sent to jail. The soldiers had nipped out his beard. After few days some local Buddhist criminals entered her house and sexually abused her. When she started screaming the men left her house. They looted the valuables in the house.

Case Study- 71:

Name : Sajeda Begum **Age:** 45 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Rahamat Ullah
Father's name : Abdul Hafez
Mother's name : Nasima Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Dungche para, Rathedaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Ku Taung, Rathedaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (one was killed and three entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, torture



Sajeda Begum

Statement:

Sajeda Begum told Odhikar that at the end of 2016, at around 10:00pm several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started firing indiscriminately. At that time Sajeda, her husband and family members were fleeing along with the villagers. Her husband was shot in his thigh, but managed to escape the village. At around 11:30am, Sajeda returned home when the soldiers left the village. At around 9:30pm, the soldiers returned and began vandalizing every house belonging to Rohingya. The soldiers entered her house and wanted to know about her husband. But she did not tell them. At that time her

husband was hiding in the hills. Sajeda with her husband entered into Bangladesh, but a few days later her husband died due to lack of treatment for his wound.

Case Study- 72:

Name : Waz Karim **Age:** 8 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Mohammad Selim
Mother's name : Setara
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Parang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (one was killed, one was missing, one in Myanmar and one entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence perpetrated against him/family members: extra-judicial killing, torture



Waz Karim

Statement:

Waz Karim told Odhikar that on 24 October 2016 at around 12:00am, several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started setting fire to every house belonging to the Rohingya. At that time he was playing with other children. After seeing the entrance of the soldiers, he ran to his burning house, where he saw his mother tied up inside the house. He then ran to his maternal grandfather's house to inform him of the incident in order to save his mother. Some people came forward to extinguish the fire but soldiers stopped and beat them. After the soldiers left, the villagers rescued the body of Waz's mother. Then Waz searched for his father but could not find him. Waz began staying

at his grandfather's house, but when the level of repression increased, Waz and his grandmother fled to Bangladesh. However, his elder brother is still staying with his grandfather in Myanmar.

Case Study- 73:

Name : Minara Begum **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nazmul Hasan
Father's name : Samid Hossain
Mother's name : Rupban
Address in Myanmar : Baggúinna (Nurulla para), Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Ba Gone Nar (Nurla Rar), Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (one was missing and three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse



Minara Begum and her child

Statement:

Minara Begum told Odhikar that in the first week of November 2016 at around 3:00pm, several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started searching every house of the Rohingya. A few soldiers entered her house and asked for her

husband. When Minara said that she did not know where he was, the soldiers started searching for her husband but did not find him. Then, the soldiers tried to rape her. When Minara stopped them, they hit her abdomen with a rifle butt. The next day, Minara along with her child and other family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 74:

Name : Nurul Islam **Age:** 30 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Sayed Akbar
Mother's name : Ayesha Begum
Address in Myanmar : Raiballa, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Kyar Gaung Taung, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Six (All entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Nurul Islam

Statement:

Nurul Islam told Odhikar that on 21 October 2016 early in the morning soldiers started throwing something like ‘bombs’ from helicopters on the residences of Rohingyas. The houses of Rohingyas caught on fire due to the explosions. Many Rohingyas, including Nurul Islam became injured by the splinters. Several soldiers, along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and gathered the villagers at one place. But Nurul Islam

managed to escape. The soldiers were looking for everyone on the list. The persons who were not present at that time but were on the list; were tagged as terrorists. While leaving, the soldiers told the villagers that if the men return to the village they would have to face a terrible situation. After getting such threatening news, Nurul Islam became afraid and fled to Bangladesh with his family.

Case Study- 75:

Name : Hamida **Age:** 47 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jakir Ahammad
Father's name : Mohammad Akbar
Mother's name : Sobon Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Monnama, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Hna Ma, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was killed and four entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture, enforced disappearance



Hamida

Statement:

Hamida told Odhikar that 14 October 2016 at around 11:30am, several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started searching every house of the Rohingyas. A few soldiers entered her house after breaking the door. They arrested Hamida's brother-in-law Nur Mohammad and started beating him. They dragged him out of the house and took him away. Since then there is no news of Nur Mohammad's whereabouts.

Hamida also said that a few local Buddhist criminals looted her house and took the cattle away. To avoid repression by the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals, Hamida fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 76:

Name : Fatema Khatun **Age:** 24 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Rafik
Father's name : Hamidullah
Mother's name : Ful Samba
Address in Myanmar : Hasaribil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Pyu Ma Ka Nyin Tan, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (two were missing and three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Fatema and her son

Statement:

Fatema Khatun told Odhikar that on the first week of January 2017, at around 11:00am several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started searching every house of the Rohingyas. Seven soldiers entered her house. They asked Fatema about her husband but she did not say anything. Then they arrested her father and took him away. She does not know where he is. Fatema also said that she searched for her father in many places but could not find him. After few days, to avoid further repression by

the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals, Fatema along with her child and family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 77:

Name : Humaira **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nabi Hussen
Father's name : Sultan Ahammad
Mother's name : Feruja
Address in Myanmar : Monnama, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Maung Hna Ma, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was missing and four entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture, sexual abuse



Humaira

Statement:

Humaira told Odhikar that on 16 October 2016, soldiers came and ordered the villagers to gather in an open place. All the villagers had to sit in the sun for seven days from morning to evening at Monnama School field. On the last day, soldiers arrested Humaira's husband and took him away. Since then, he has disappeared. The next day, soldiers entered her house saying that people from rebel groups were hiding there, but the soldiers did not find anyone. After that they tried to sexually abuse her but she stopped them. They became angry and

started kicking and punching her. Before they left her house, they vandalized it. She fled to Bangladesh with her children.

Case Study- 78:

Name : Jubaida Begum **Age:** 21 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nayeem
Father's name : Mamun Rashid
Mother's name : Sakina
Address in Myanmar : Narroinshon, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Nga Yant Chaung, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Six (one was killed, two in jail and four entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture, sexual abuse



Jubaida

Statement:

Jubaida Begum told Odhikar that on 13 October 2016 at around 3:30pm several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and started searching every house of Rohingyas. Four soldiers entered Jubaida's house and tried to rape her. At that time, Jubaida's mother came to save her daughter, but the soldiers hit her with rifle butts and kicked her. Jubaida went and hid in a corner of the house. After that the soldiers left the house. They arrested Jubaida's uncle Abdullah while they were leaving. The soldiers sent back the body of Abdullah after three days of his arrest. They took the signature on a bond

from Abdullah's family where it was written that Abdullah had died due to illness. Jubaida informed that she saw stab marks on Abdullah's forehead and jaw. There were also some injury marks on different parts of his body.

Jubaida also said that on the same day, soldiers arrested her two brothers. On October 20 2016, soldiers went her house again and were looking for Jubaida, but Jubaida's father told them that Jubaida was not at home. Then soldiers demanded 600,000 Burmese Kyat otherwise they would involve Jaubaida's father in the incident of 9 October.

Jubaida's father fled to Bangladesh with his family members.

Case Study- 79:

Name : Senoara **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jafar Alam
Father's name : Sabbir
Mother's name : Dil Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Nagpura, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Nga Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members : Three (All entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture, sexual abuse



Senoara Begum and her son

Statement:

Senoara Begum told Odhikar that on 14 October 2016 at around 6:30pm, several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and started searching every house of Rohingyas. Seven soldiers entered Senoara's house and attempted to rape her. At

that time, her husband came to save her, but the soldiers hit his head and abdomen with rifle butts and severely injured him. The soldiers thought Senoara's husband was dead and left the house. They set fire to the house while leaving. Senoara dragged her husband out of the house and took shelter in a neighbour's house. After a few days when her husband got better she and her husband fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 80:

Name : Hasina Begum **Age:** 45 **Sex:** F

Spouse Name : Hamid Hossain

Father's name : Nazir Ahmad

Mother's name : Sanjida Begum

Address in Myanmar : Chou Prang, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Gyi Htaunt, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members : Eight (one was missing and seven entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture, enforced disappearance, rape



Hasina Begum

Statement:

Hasina Begum told Odhikar that in the beginning of January 2017 at around 8:00am several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered the village and told the villagers that they found weapons in a betel leaf orchard in the village which is why, every villager had to gather in a field. After that, the soldiers compelled the villagers to sit in the field facing to

the sun. If anyone did not want to do so, the soldiers beat him/her brutally. The villagers had to sit under the sun the whole day.

Hasina Begum also said that the soldiers chose the young and beautiful girls and raped them. Among the girls, soldiers took her daughter Setara (21). Since then, there is no news of her whereabouts. To avoid more persecution Hasina and her family fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 81:

Name : Ali Mia **Age:** 29 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Abdu Jalil
Mother's name : Chora Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Tammi, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Tin May, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Nine (one was missing, one in jail, six in Myanmar and one entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence perpetrated against him/family members: torture



Ali Mia

Statement:

Ali Mia told Odhikar that in the beginning of January 2017 at around 3:30am several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered his house and arrested his brother Musa Khalil (55) and brother's wife Jahura Begum (30) and took them to the camp. The next day, the soldiers detained Ali Mia while he was returning from work. He started arguing with the

soldiers and then they beat him severely. They hit his waist with rifle butt. After that the soldiers left the place. After few days, the soldiers attacked Tammi Village and burnt all the houses of Rohingyas. To avoid more persecution from the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals, Ali Mia fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 82:

Name : Nur Nahar **Age:** 50 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ali Mia
Father's name : Tazal Uddin
Mother's name : Karimunnesa
Address in Myanmar : Mognama, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Hna Ma, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Six (one was killed and five entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing, torture, sexual abuse



Nur Nahar

Statement:

Nur Nahar told Odhikar that on 12 October 2016 at around 11:00am several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered the village. They started firing indiscriminately and also beat whoever they caught. They also burnt the Rohingyas' houses. A few soldiers entered her house and shot her husband dead. They took her daughter Partina Begum (12) away. Nur Begum tried to stop them but soldiers beat her with rifle butt and broke her tooth. After three days Partina was released from the camp but she was severely injured. To avoid

the persecution by the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals, Nur begum and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 83:

Name : Ramida **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nurul Amin
Father's name : Abu
Mother's name : Hajera Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Nagpura, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Nga Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Nine (All of them entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Ramida and her son

Statement:

Ramida told Odhikar that on 9 November 2016 a few soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals came to her husband Nurul Amin's shop and began forcibly taking goods from it. When Nurul Amin tried to stop them they beat him and broke Nurul's back by hitting it with rifle butts. Ramida came to the shop and tried to rescue her husband, but the soldiers beat her too. After that, they took Ramida to her house and looted her valuables. On the next day, soldiers came again and asked Ramida about weapon kept in her house. When Ramida denied that there was no weapon in her house, the soldiers threatened her to kill. After getting nothing, soldiers vandalized and burnt her house.

Case Study- 84:

Name : Amena **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Samsu Alam
Father's name : Amid Ullah
Mother's name : Hamida Begum
Address in Myanmar : Nagpura, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Nga Khu Ya, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Three (Only one entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, rape, torture



Amena

Statement:

Amena told Odhikar that on 10 September 2016 several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals entered her house. At that time Amena, her husband and their seven month old child were at home. Amena was screaming when the soldiers started beating her husband Samsu. The soldiers became angry and dragged Samsu out of the house and took Amena and her child to a school. Seven soldiers raped her there. At one stage Amena lost consciousness. The soldiers thought she had died and threw her in a paddy field. After regaining consciousness she returned to her house and searched for her husband and child but she did not find them. Later, Amena came to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 85:

Name : Khotija **Age:** 22 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Bashir Ahmed
Father's name : Jair Hossain
Mother's name : Rabiya
Address in Myanmar : Mognama, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Hna Ma, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 11 (Two were missing and nine entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, rape, torture



Khotija and her daughter

Statement:

Khotija told Odhikar that on 21 October 2016 at around 2:00pm several soldiers along with some policemen attacked the village. A few soldiers entered her house and arrested her uncle Siraj and Yusuf and took them away. On the same day, in the evening the soldiers came to their village again and arrested 25 more youths including her brother Abbua. Since then, they have disappeared.

Khotija also said that after six days of her uncle Siraj's disappearance, soldiers raided her uncle's house and started searching the house to recover arms but did not find anything. After that they tried to rape Siraj's wife, but she started screaming. After that, soldiers pointed a gun at her and four of them raped her. At one stage, Khotija's aunt lost consciousness. Then soldiers looted the house and went away.

Case Study- 86:

Name : Khurshida Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Kashem
Father's name : Mohammad Sultan
Mother's name : Rashida
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Seven (one was missing, one killed, one in
Myanmar and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, extrajudicial killing



Khurshida Begum

Statement:

Khurshida Begum told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 at around 10:00am the soldiers started firing and hurling bombs from helicopters at Boro Goji Bill Village. Furthermore, a few local Buddhist criminals were torching the houses of Rohingyas. Due to bomb explosions, most of the houses of that village, including Khursheda's house, were burnt and many people were injured. Khurshida and her family members ran towards Rahiballa Village nearby. At around 4:00 am, they were caught by soldiers. The soldiers detained her husband and father-in-law and later released the rest of her family. The next day, Khurshida went out to search for her husband and got information from locals that a burnt body had been found at Sabainna area. She went there and identified the body as her father-in-law, in a burnt house.

She said the hands and legs of the body were cut. After that Khurshida took the body away, for which the soldiers started searching for her. Later Khurshida fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 87:

Name : Nur Begum **Age:** 45 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jamal
Father's name : Hashem
Mother's name : Namia
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari parang, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was killed and four entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, extrajudicial killing, torture



Nur Begum

Statement:

Nur Begum told Odhikar that on 21 October 2016 at around 10:00am, she saw a few Rohingya people from neighbouring villages fleeing to Kiyari Parang Village by crossing a canal. At that time, some soldiers chased them on a speed boat and started firing indiscriminately at them. Her nephew was shot dead. Then, she along with other family members secretly moved the body from there and buried him. In the evening a few soldiers came to her house and asked about the body but she said nothing. The soldiers beat her and

threatened to kill her. So, to save her and other family members, Nur Begum fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 88:

Name : Fariza Khatun **Age: 45** **Sex: F**
Spouse Name : Abdus Shukur
Father's name : Jomi Shoma
Mother's name : Joda
Address in Myanmar : Monnama, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Hna Ma, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 15 (one was missing, six in Myanmar and eight entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture, tortured to death



Fariza Khatun

Statement:

Fariza Khatun told Odhikar that in the beginning of November 2016 from 8:00am to 4:30pm the soldiers surrounded Monnama Village. The soldiers searched every houses of the village and arrested about 30 youths including Fariza's son Saleh Ahmed, her sister's husband Siraju and her daughter's husband Shaker. After three days of their arrest, Siraju and Saleh were released with severe injuries. But the soldiers did not release Shaker. After 10 days, injured Siraju died because of torture. Besides that, soldiers vandalized Fariza's house and threatened her to make her leave Myanmar. So, to save her life from the soldiers, Fazira fled to Bangladesh along with her seven family members. But some of her family members were still in Myanmar who were constantly running away from the soldiers.

Case Study- 89:

Name : Senowara **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Amir Hossain
Father's name : Kabir Ahmed
Mother's name : Begum
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 10 (one was missing and nine entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Senowara

Statement:

Senowara told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 the soldiers, along with local Buddhist criminals, surrounded the village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. At that time, the villagers were trying to flee to neighbouring Raiballa Village. Senowara reached Raiballa Village that evening. After a while, Senowara got to know from the locals that soldiers were coming to attack the Raiballah Village too. So, she fled to Raimmabil Village at midnight. But the soldiers went there and arrested all the male members of the village including Senowara's father. Since then, he has disappeared out of fear, Senowara and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 90:

Name : Kala Sona **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdul Amin
Father's name : Rahamat Ullah
Mother's name : Sura Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 10 (one was burnt to death and nine entered
into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing



Kala Sona

Statement:

Kala Sona told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 at around 10:30am, the soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and set fire to few houses of the Rohingyas. Soldiers were beating Rohingyas who were escaping. At that time, the villagers fled to neighbouring Raiballa Village at 3:00pm. Soldiers attacked the Raiballah Village and gathered all the male members of the village to an open place. Among them, soldiers arrested a few people including Kala Sona's husband. To save her children's lives, Kala Sona fled to Raimmabil Village. The next day, Kala Sona returned to Raiballah Village to look for her husband. She got information from locals and went to a burnt house and saw her husband's burnt body there. Kala Sona also said that her husband's hands were cut off. After a while, with the help of local people she buried her husband's body and after three days she and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 91:

Name : Dildar Begum **Age:** 14 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Sabbir Ahmed
Mother's name : Rashida
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Nine (one was burnt to death, five were in Myanmar and three entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, torture, sexual abuse



Dildar Begum

Statement:

Dildar Begum told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 at around 10:30 am, the soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village. They also attacked the village by helicopter. Soldiers set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. At that time, Dildar and her family with other villagers reached Raiballa Village. At around 1:00 pm, soldiers went there and attacked the Raiballah Village also. They gathered all the male members of the village to an open place especially, the people from other villages. Among them soldiers beat her father and some others inhumanly and arrested a few people including her brother Jafor Alam. Since then, there is no whereabouts of her brother. Besides that soldiers sexually abused her. In order to avoid further harassment Dildar with her family fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 92:

Name : Julekha **Age:** 16 **Sex:** F
Father's name : Samsu
Mother's name : Gul Samba
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Eight (Three were missing and five entered
into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance, sexual abuse



Julekha

Statement:

Julekha told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. Julekha and her family members with other villagers reached Raiballa Village at 2:00 pm. The next day, the soldiers attacked Raiballah Village and gathered all the male members of the village to an open place especially, the people from other villages. Among them soldiers arrested few people including her father, mother and brother. Furthermore, soldiers abused her by touching her sexual organs. As the soldiers did not find any ornament on her body, they slapped and kicked her. She looked for her parents and brother in many places but did not find them. After 10 days, Julekha fled to Bangladesh with her brother and sister.

Case Study- 93:

Name : Shakera Bibi **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Karim
Father's name : Iman Sharif
Mother's name : Namiya Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Parang, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 11 (Three were missing and eight entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture, enforced disappearance, sexual abuse



Shakera Bibi and her son

Statement:

Shakera Bibi told Odhikar that on 23 February 2017 at around 2:00am; three soldiers entered her house after breaking the door and started beating her husband Mohammad Karim, her brother Rafik and brother-in-law Yunus with allegations of providing food to the rebel group. At one stage, soldiers took them away. Since then there is no news of their whereabouts. The next day, a few local Buddhist criminals came to Shakera's house and vandalized it. They also sexually abused Shakera. When Shakera started screaming, some villagers approached. Later some Buddhist criminals robbed her house. Shakera and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 94:

Name : Ansar Begum **Age:** 32 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Dil Mohammad
Father's name : Sayeed Ullah
Mother's name : Amina Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (one was killed and three entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing



Ansar Begum

Statement:

Ansar Begum told Odhikar that on 20 October 2016 at around 10:30am, soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village. Ansar Begum and her son Jamil were working at the field. A few soldiers approached them and asked for water. She gave water to them. Jamil along with his two friends tried to stop the soldiers when they tried to take Ansar Begum away. The soldiers became angry and hit Ansar with rifle butts and broke her teeth. They also slaughtered Jamil and his two friends to death and took the bodies. In the afternoon, soldiers came to her house and vandalized and set fire to it. Ansar and her family members fled to Bangladesh through Hnila border. Before crossing the border, Ansar had to hide in the mountain for two days.

Case Study- 95:

Name : Razia **Age:** 24 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Rafik
Father's name : Abdus Salam
Mother's name : Fatema Khatun
Address in Myanmar : So Parang, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Maung Gyi Htaunt, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was killed and four entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing



Razia

Statement:

Razia told Odhikar that on 26 October 2016 a few soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the village and gathered all the male member of the village in a field. Among them, some including Razia's father, were taken away. Razia also said that after three days of her father's arrest, he was found dead beside a canal at Chouparang Village. She saw a bullet wound in the left side of her father's chest. There were some stabbing marks in different parts of his body. Razia, with the help of local people, buried the body secretly. Later Razia and her family members fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 96:

Name : Elias **Age:** 50 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Abdus Salam
Mother's name : Bisuma
Address in Myanmar : Kiyari Parang, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Eight (Seven were missing and one entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence perpetrated against him/family members: torture



Elias

Statement:

Elias told Odhikar that he was engaged in the bamboo trade. In August 2016 he was arrested in a fabricated case and sent to Buthidaung Jail. On 7 October 2016 his family went to meet him in jail. In late December 2016, Elias was released from jail and returned to his village. But he did not find his family members there. He asked local people about his family but they could not give any answer. After that he went to neighbouring villages to search for his family. One day, when Elias went out to find his family, a few soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals started beating him. They stabbed him and kicked him with boots and he lost consciousness. After a few days, Elias fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 97:

Name : Nur Jahan **Age:** 63 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Lal Mohammad
Father's name : Oli Ahammad
Mother's name : Naruma Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Shitor Hikka, Maundaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language :
Kyauk Pan Du, Maundaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Four (All of them entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse, torture



Nur Jahan

Statement:

Nur Jahan told Odhikar that on 26 October 2016 at around 12:00am, several soldiers and police along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and started searching every house of the Rohingya. At one stage six soldiers entered her house. At that time Nur Jahan and her three young daughters were in the house. Then soldiers started sexually abusing them. Nur Jahan and her daughters started screaming when the soldiers tried to rape her daughters. The soldiers beat them up and vandalized her house. They also looted valuables of the house. After that Nur Jahan and along with her daughters fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 98:

Name : Nurul Islam **Age:** 42 **Sex:** M
Father's name : Haydar Ali
Mother's name : Nur Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Jobbar Para, Ward no. 4, Buthidaung, Myanmar (in Burmese language: Ka Kyet Bet, Buthidaung, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Six (Two were killed and four entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence perpetrated against him/family members: extra-judicial killing, torture



Nurul Islam

Statement:

Nurul Islam told Odhikar that on 26 April 2017 at around 3:00pm, his mother Nur Jahan went to his shop to give him lunch. After a while, a rickshaw puller informed Nurul that soldiers were beating his mother. Nurul and his son Mohammad Jaber who was a student of class X, rushed to her aid. But Jaber reached there before him. When Nurul reached the place, he saw that the soldiers had stabbed his mother and son. Later his mother and son died. After that soldiers left with the bodies. Nurul thought he could be killed if the soldiers saw him. So he fled to Bangladesh with his family members.

Case Study- 99:

Name : Mostofa Begum **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nurul Islam
Father's name : Amir Bachi
Mother's name : Reshma Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : 12 (Five were killed, one was missing and six entered into Bangladesh)
Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extra-judicial killing, enforced disappearance



Mostofa Begum

Statement:

Mostofa Begum told Odhikar that in the last week of December 2016 at around 9:00am, several soldiers along with some local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and set fire to the houses of Rohingyas. The soldiers also set fire to her house after locking the door where her daughter Sajan, grandson Mohammad Jabber (7), Mohammad Saber (6), Mohammad Shaker (4) and 2 month old Mohammad Shahab were sleeping. They could not get out of the house and all of them were burnt to death. Mostafa and her other daughters were in another house. She along with her other daughters managed to flee through the back door of the other house and were hiding in a nearby jungle. The soldiers arrested her husband from the house and went away. He has disappeared. To save her daughters from soldiers, Mostofa fled to Bangladesh by crossing Naf River on a boat. Soldiers chased them and started firing at them. The boat sunk while crossing the river. A fishing boat was passing by and the fishermen rescued Mostofa and the others and took them to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 100:

Name : Taslima **Age:** 11 **Sex:** F
Father's name :
Mother's name :
Address in Myanmar : Boro Goji Bil, Maungdaw, Myanmar (in Burmese language:
Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)
Number and status of family members : Five (one was killed and four entered into
Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: extrajudicial killing, rape

Statement:

Taslima told Odhikar that soldiers along with local Buddhist criminals conducted an operation on Rohingya people in context of an attack on Myanmar police. They surrounded Taslima's house and a few soldiers entered her house. The soldiers dragged Taslima out of the house in front of her parents and younger sisters. Taslima's father requested them to release her, but the soldiers did not listen to her father and shot him dead. After that they took her to the Military camp and raped her. At one stage she lost consciousness so she could not tell how many soldiers raped her. After regaining consciousness, she got to know from the local people that she was rescued from a paddy field. She was bleeding. Taslima escaped to Bangladesh because she, her mother and two younger sisters did not feel safe in Myanmar.

Case Study- 101:

Name : Shafika **Age:** 33 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Noor Hossain
Fathers' Name : Lal Mia
Mothers' Name : Gul Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Gojjondiya (Poddong) Maungdaw. (in Burmese language:
Alel Than Kyaw Ka Nyin Tan, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member has been killed and four entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shafika

Statement:

Shafika told Odhikar that on 05 September 2017 at around 11:00pm, several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded Poddong Village. The soldiers and local Buddhist criminals entered each and every house in the name of searching for arms. They looted those houses and destroyed furniture. They also sexually assaulted the women who were inside the house. They beat the Rohingyas when they tried to stop them. After that when they started to burn the houses, Shafika along with her family ran out and fled. Then the soldiers and local Buddhist criminals started to shoot at the Rohingya people who were fleeing. Shafika's Husband Noor Hossain (50) was caught by the soldiers and later killed. Shafika took shelter in a nearby village to save her children. The next day, when she tried to re-enter in her village she saw soldiers patrolling the village and every house in village was burnt. Shafika fled to Bangladesh with four members of her family.

Case Study- 102:

Name : Hamida Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jubayer
Fathers' Name : Sultan Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Noor Haba
Address in Myanmar : Char Combopara, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Lay Ray Ku Wa, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Eight (one had been killed and seven entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Hamida Begum

Statement:

Hamida informed Odhikar that on 25 August 2017 at around 1:30 pm, several soldiers came to their village and surrounded it. She had gone to fetch water for her mother in order to wash before prayers ('Oju'). When she was returning with the water, she saw that there were six soldiers on the balcony of her house. They were beating her mother Nur Haba (50) and abusing her for performing prayers. When her mother argued with the army she was shot to death. Seeing this situation, Hamida escaped from the back door of the house with her children. When she looked back, she saw that her house was burning. She along with her children swam the canal and went to the neighbouring Daungkhali Village. When soldiers attacked that village, she along with her children fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 103:

Name : Hasina Begum **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Rashid Ahmed
Fathers' Name : Ali Juhar
Mothers' Name : Ramida Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Merulla (Kenneru Aang) Maungdaw, (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Six (one member has been killed and five entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Hasina Begum

Statement:

Hasina Begum told Odhikar that on 28 August 2017 at around 8.00 pm several soldiers and some local Buddhists came to their village, Merulla and started to search the houses in the name of recovering arms. At one stage, the soldiers started to vandalize the furniture of her house and her husband Rashid Ahmed (25) tried to stop them. Because of this, the soldiers became furious and started to beat Rashid and took him away. Since then he is disappeared. The soldiers also burnt her house and Hasina along with other members of the family fled to the neighbouring village. When a similar incident happened in that village, they fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 104:

Name : Jiyabun Nahar **Age:** 23 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abu Jamil
Fathers' Name : Kabir Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Samsun Nahar
Address in Myanmar : Italia, Maungdaw, (in Burmese language: Ay Tah Li Yah, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (two members have been killed and three entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt to death



Jiyabun Nahar

Statement:

Jiyabun Nahar informed Odhikar that on 26 August 2017 at around 1.00 pm, several soldiers Lunthin (Police) and some local Buddhist criminals came and surrounded their village and started firing indiscriminately into the Rohingyas. As a result, villagers started to run. Four Buddhist criminals and two soldiers entered Jiyabun's house and tried to rape her. Her husband tried to save her but Buddhist criminals dragged her husband outside and started to beat him. Jiyabun escaped from the the house with two sons. However, in her panic she forgot to take one child, Riyaz (3) with her. After running some distance, she heard a gunshot and saw Buddhist criminals burning her house with petrol. When the soldiers left, she returned to her village and saw that her house was burnt and that the dead bodies of her son and husband were lying in the ashes. Jiyabun fled to Bangladesh with her remaining two children.

Case Study- 105:

Name : Gul Bahar **Age:** 60 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Bashir Ahmed
Fathers' Name : Abdur Rashid
Mothers' Name : Dil Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Koyaishong, Buthidaung (in Burmese language: Thay Gan Gwa Sone, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 11 (one member has been killed, one had been taken away and nine entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death and disappearance



Gul Bahar

Statement:

Gul Bahar told Odhikar that on 06 September 2017 at around 8.00 pm, several soldiers surrounded her village, Koyaishong. Gul Bahar and other members of her family were preparing to escape from the house. When, some soldiers entered and started searching in the name of recovering arms. They also messing up the furniture of the house. When Gul Bahar's husband tried to stop them, the soldiers shot him dead in front of her and took her son Habibullah (30) away. They set fire to her house. To save their lives, Gul Bahar with other members of her family took shelter in the neighbouring village. There was no chance for them to return to her village, therefore, they took shelter in the forests for some days. However, when the local Buddhist criminals conducted an operation there, Gul Bahar and her family fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 106:

Name : Rashida Begum **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Hefzur Rahman
Fathers' Name : Khalil
Mothers' Name : Morchapa Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Merulla (Kennebuang) Maungdaw, (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (one member has been killed and three have entered Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Rashida Begum

Statement:

Rashida Begum told Odhikar that on 31 August 2017 at around 8.00am, several Soldiers, police and some local local Buddhist criminals came and surrounded the Merulla Village and attacked Rohingya people. They burned the houses of the village by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon) on them. Rashida and others took shelter a nearby village. During their escaping, the soldiers caught her husband and when Rashida Begum requested them to release him, they beat her with rifle butts. The soldiers killed her husband in front of Rashida Begum. Rashida Begum took shelter in the neighbouring village with the remaining members of her family. After two days, she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 107:

Name : Samsun Nahar **Age:** 55 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Bodu Rahman
Fathers' Name : Habib Ullah
Mothers' Name : Noor Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Italia, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Ay Tah Li Yah, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 12 (one member has been killed, lost five members and six have entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burned to death



Samsun Nahar

Statement:

Samsun Nahar told Odhikar that on 26 August 2017 at around 4:30 pm several soldiers, lunthin (police) and some local Buddhist criminals dragged her son Md. Usman (30), out of his room and shot him in his leg. When Usman fell down the soldiers and Buddhist criminals beat him and set fire to the room. They threw injured Usman into the flames of the fire and he died. Samsun Nahar saw the body of her son burn. When the soldiers were approaching her, she fled. Soldiers burnt her house and when the villagers were fleeing she lost some family members. Those are son Md. Imran (35), daughter in law Tahmin Ara (25), granddaughter Kaniz Fatima (7), grandson Sahat (4) and grandson Abrar (2).

Case Study- 108:

Name : Noor Nahar **Age:** 28 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdul Hamid
Fathers' Name : Abul Kashim
Mothers' Name : Umme Salima
Address in Myanmar : Hasurata (Alitaingsho) Maungdaw (in Burmese language:
Alel Than Kyaw, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Eight (one has been killed and seven have entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Noor Nahar

Statement:

Noor Nahar told Odhikar that on 29 August 2017 at around 8.00 pm several soldiers, police and local local Buddhist criminals came and surrounded the Hasurata Village and attacked Rohingya people. They burnt the houses by using 'Lancha'. Noor Nahar and her family members left their house to escape the village, but the soldiers caught her husband and started to beat him. Soldiers shot and killed her husband in front of her. Then Noor Nahar took shelter in a nearby village with the rest of her family. After four days, when she realised that there was no chance for her to return to their village, she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 109:

Name : Enam Ullah **Age:** 25 **Sex:** M
Fathers' Name : Rahmat Ullah
Mothers' Name : Moriam Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Merulla, (Anneroya) Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 17 (two members have been killed; six have been taken away.Nine entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death, enforced disappearance



Enam Ullah

Statement:

Enam Ullah informed Odhikar that on 26 August 2017 at around 9.00 am several soldiers, police and some local Buddhist criminals came and surrounded their Merulla Village and by using 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon which) they started to burn the houses. Enam and all other members of his family left to take shelter in the neighbouring village. Then soldiers chase them and arrested his parents, brothers and sisters. At one stage of the argument between the soldiers and Enam's two brothers, the soldiers shot them. Enam and his family members who survived, witnessed this situation from a distance, but were unable to do anything for them. Soldiers took away six other family members who are Rahmat Ullah (55), Moriam Khatun (40), Jaynab Bibi (12), Reduwan (11), Rabeya Boshri (14), Hedayat Ullah (30). They have since disappeared.

Case Study- 110:

Name : Shomjida Khatun **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nooru Salam
Fathers' Name : Kamal Hossain
Mothers' Name : Noor Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Baharchara (Sabidong) Maungdaw (in Burmese language:
Tha Win Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member has been killed and four entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shomjida Khatun and her child

Statement:

Shomjida Khatun told Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 at around 4.00 am several soldiers, police and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded the Baharchara Village. They started to burn the houses by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). As the family members left the house to take shelter in the nearby hillside, soldiers started shooting at them and one bullet hit Nooru Salam (35) and he died. Soldiers took away his body. Shomjida Khatun said that she had been in the forest for two days. When she saw conditions of the village worsen, she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 111:

Name : Hamida **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Noor Kalam
Fathers' Name : Hossain Mohammed
Mothers' Name : Fatema Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kawar Bill, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Kyi Kan Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 14 (one member has been taken away and thirteen entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Hamida

Statement:

Hamida informed Odhikar that her husband worked in Malaysia and therefore, she used to live at her parent's house with her children. On 25 August 2017 at around 8.00 am, soldiers with the help of the local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village. Hamida hid with her children in a corner of the house. Her parents and siblings were inside another room. Seven soldiers entered the room and started upturning the furniture. When Hamida's father and brother tried to stop them they started to beat her father and brother with rifle butts. The soldiers dragged her father outside and locked the door of the house. They threw 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon) to burn the house. When Hamida and the rest of the family could not open the door, they broke down the flimsy wall and saw that most of houses of the village were burnt and people were fleeing. Hamida's mother and brother tried to find her father but

failed. Then they escaped towards the hillside of the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. For about four days they walked through the forest and swam the Naf River to reach Bangladesh.

Case Study- 112:

Name : Shahjahan **Age:** 50 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Gulal Hossain
Fathers' Name : Saker Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Ayesha Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Gojjondiya (Poddong) Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Alel Than Kyaw Ka Nyin Tan, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Nine (one member has been killed and eight entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shahjahan

Statement:

Shahjahan told Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 at around 12.30 am, several soldiers; police and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded Gojjondiya Village and attacked villagers. Everyone in her family, and other families in the village fled to take shelter in the neighbouring village. In the middle of the road, soldiers started firing. Her son Hasi (25) was caught by the soldiers who beat him badly and then shoot him dead. Shahjahan went to the neighbouring village with the rest of the families. After a while she came to know that there was no way to return to her village. Therefore, she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 113:

Name : Nurus Safa **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ali Juhar
Fathers' Name : Sultan Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Mariam Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Tang Bazar, (Na Yenshong), Buthidaung (in Burmese language: Na Yenshong, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Eight (one has been killed and seven have entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Nurus Safa

Statement:

Nurus Safa told Odhikar that on 25 August 2017 at around 3.00 am, several soldiers, Lunthin (police) and some local Buddhist criminals came and started to shoot at the villagers. As a result, the people scattered everywhere. When the villagers ran away, the criminals looted their houses and then the soldiers burnt them down. Everything was burnt, including cattle, by using 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). When Nurus Safa's son, Sadek Ullah (17) was running away, he was shot by the soldiers and died. In order to save the other children she fled to Bangladesh with them.

Case Study- 114:

Name : Monira Begum **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Anowar
Fathers' Name : Ali Uddin
Mothers' Name : Gul Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Na yenshong, ward no 14, Buthidong (in Burmese language:
Same)

Number and status of family members: 11 (four members have been taken away and seven entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Monira Begum

Statement:

Monira Begum told Odhikar that on 25 August 2017 at around 4:30 am, several soldiers, lunthin (police) and Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and started to fire at the people. Buddhist criminals entered the houses and started to beat Rohingyas badly and threatened them to leave the country otherwise, they would be killed. They also looted the homes of the villagers. The soldiers burnt the houses of the villagers by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). When Monira Begum was trying to escape with her family, her husband Anowar, son Md. Salim, daughter in law Momotaz and grandchild Harez was caught by the soldiers. She managed to escape and took shelter in the hillside. She waited three days in the hillside for her husband and family, but they had disappeared. She swam the Naf River and entered into Bangladesh.

Case Study- 115:

Name : Sabera **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Abdul Aziz
Fathers' Name : Aman Ullah
Mothers' Name : Noor Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Merulla Purbapara (Royaing) Maungdaw, (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 11 (two members have been killed and nine have entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death, sexual abuse



Sabera

Statement:

Sabera informed Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 at around 12.00 noon, several soldiers, police and some local Buddhist criminals attacked their Merulla Village. They also burned houses of the villagers by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). At that time, some soldiers entered into Sabera's house and in the name of searching they started to vandalize the furniture. They also assaulted Sabera on the pretext of searching her body. At one stage they wanted to take her to the Military camp. Sabera's father in law and brother in law tried to stop the soldiers, who dragged them outside and shot them dead. Sabera and other members of her family escaped from the backdoor of the house. They walked for three days through the hilly forest and reached Bangladesh.

Case Study- 116:

Name : Shomjida **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Noor Hossain
Fathers' Name : Fazal Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Saiba Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Domonkhali, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Du Nyaung Pin Gyi, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member has been killed and four have entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: slaughtered



Shomjida

Statement:

On 26 August 2017 at around 9.00 am, several soldiers, police and local Buddhist criminals surrounded the Domonkhali Village and started to burn all the houses with 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). In that situation, Somjida with other members of her family took shelter in the neighbouring Merulla Village. Soldiers started to chase them and caught her brother, Hamid, along with five other people. The soldiers tied them up and put them in the open area in the village. After beating them with sticks for some time, in the presence of soldiers, the local Buddhist criminals slaughtered Somjida's brother Hamid and the others. A few teen age boys secretly took pictures of the slaughtering with their mobile phones.

Case Study- 117:

Name : Shamjida Begum **Age:** 19 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Unmarried
Fathers' Name : Shona Mia
Mothers' Name : Rashida Begum
Address in Myanmar : Merulla (Onnorowa), Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Eight (one member has been killed and seven have entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shamjida Begum

Statement:

Shamjida Begum told Odhikar that on 30 August 2017 at around 3.00 am several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals came to the Merulla Village and started to burn all the houses by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). Her Father, Shona Mia caught on fire. When Shamjida was trying to extinguish the flame from her father's body, the soldiers saw it and approached them. Shamjida left her father and fled. From a distance, she saw the soldiers shoot her father. The rest of the members of her family took shelter in a nearby village, but later she fled to Bangladesh when that village was attacked too.

Case Study- 118:

Name : Setara Begum **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ayat Ullah
Fathers' Name : Mohammad Salam
Mothers' Name : Amena Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Hasurata (Alitaingsho), Maungdaw (in Burmese language:
Alel Than Kyaw, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (one member has been killed and three entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Setara Begum

Statement:

Setara Begum told Odhikar that on 28 August 2017 at around 4.00 am, several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals attacked Hasurata Village. They burned the houses throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon) and also fired indiscriminately at the people. When Setara came out in order to run to another village with her family members, her husband Ayat Ullah (30) was shot dead by the soldiers. She took shelter in the neighbouring village with the rest of the family. When that neighbouring village was attacked too, she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 119:

Name : Hasina Begum **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Syod Hossain
Fathers' Name : Abdus Salam
Mothers' Name : Noor Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Merulla (Kenneruang), Maungdaw (in Burmese language:
Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Eight (five members have been killed and three entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt to death



Hasina Begum

Statement:

Hasina Begum told Odhikar that on 08 August 2017 at around 6.00 pm, several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded Merulla Village and burned houses by throwing ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). When eight members of her family were fleeing to another village, the soldiers chase them and threw ‘Lancha’ at them. As a result, five members of her family were burnt to death. She fled to Bangladesh with her children.

Case Study- 120:

Name : Khurshida Khatun **Age:** 14 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Unmarried
Fathers’ Name : Mohammed Islam
Mothers’ Name : Morijan
Address in Myanmar : Khoijjabil (Tebbetang), Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Sa
Pai Kone, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Six (one member has been killed and five entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Khurshida Khatun

Statement:

Khurshida Khatun informed Odhikar that on 25 August 2017 at approximately 10:00 am, several soldiers, police and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded Tebbetang Village and burned their houses by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon) from some distance. When Rohingyas were fleeing the village, the soldiers started indiscriminate firing at them. Khurshida's mother Morijan was caught by the soldiers when fleeing from the house. Morijan was trying to free herself from the soldiers but they shot her dead. Khurshida and other family members were hiding behind the bushes. They took shelter in the neighbouring village and fled to Bangladesh with the other villagers of that village.

Case Study- 121:

Name : Shamima **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ayatullah
Fathers' Name : Moulovi Habibur Rahman
Mothers' Name : Sobura
Address in Myanmar : Gorakhali, South of Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Gaw Yah Khar li, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Nine (one member has been killed and eight entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shamima

Statement:

Shamima informed Odhikar that her husband used to teach in a local ‘Maktab’(religious school). On 27 August 2017, in the morning, soldiers with the help of the local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and started to burn their houses one by one. Rohingyas were fleeing to save their lives. The soldiers started firing indiscriminately at them and as a result, people were injured. Shamima said that the soldiers burned most of the houses and then they left. However, as their house remained intact, she re-entered it with her children and husband. However, several soldiers entered the home and started to vandalize the furniture. When Shamima’s husband tried to stop them, they beat her husband with the rifle butts dragged her husband out of the house, locked the door and set fire to the home by throwing ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). When Shamima and rest of the family could not open the door, they cut down the flimsy wall and tried to find her husband but failed. Then they escaped towards the hillside of the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. They were in the forest for three to four days and crossed the Naf River by fishing boat, to reach in Bangladesh.

Case Study- 122:

Name : Shahjahan **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ramjan Ullah
Fathers’ Name : Sultan
Mothers’ Name : Noor Haba
Address in Myanmar : Hasurata (Alitaingsho), Maungdaw, (in Burmese language: Alel Than Kyaw, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 12 (one member has been killed and eleven entered into Bangladesh).

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shahjahan

Statement:

Shahjahan informed Odhikar that on 29 August 2017, at around 4.00 am, several soldiers, police and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and attacked Rohingyas. They burned the houses of the village by using ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). In this situation, they took shelter in the neighbouring village. Soldiers caught her husband, beat him and shot him dead in front of her. Then Shahjahan took shelter in the neighbouring village with the rest of the members of the family. After spending four days in the neighbouring village, when there was no chance for her to return to her village and she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 123:

Name : Shahajan Begum **Age:** 50 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Eman Hossain
Fathers’ Name : Habib Ullah
Mothers’ Name : Noor Jahan
Address in Myanmar : Italia Bakkaguna, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Ay Tah Li Yah, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been killed and two have been disappeared. Then the rest entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shahajan Begum

Statement:

Shahajan Begum informed Odhikar that on 28 August 2017 at around 2.00 am, a group of Soldiers, Lunthin (police) and Buddhist criminals came and surrounded the village. They started to burn the houses. The villagers fled in fear and her husband was shot as he ran for safety. He was killed by a bullet that hit him under his left arm. Buddhist criminals burnt their house at approximately 5:00 am, when Shahajan went back to her village, she saw that there were no homes standing. She tried and failed to find her two sons, Abdu Rahim (30) and Karim Ullah (27). She fled to Bangladesh with the remaining members of the family.

Case Study- 124:

Name : Fatema Khatun **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F

Spouse Name : Enayet Ullah

Fathers' Name : Karim Ullah

Mothers' Name : Samsun Nahar

Address in Myanmar : Kuinnapara, Maungdaw (Not verified)

Number and status of family members: Eight (one member has been killed and the rest entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Fatema Khatun

Statement:

Fatema Khatun told Odhikar that on 24 August 2017 at around 12.00 pm, soldiers, Buddhist criminals, Lunthin (police), surrounded the village with rifles and other weapons. Then the soldiers started to fire indiscriminately. They also burnt down houses one by one by throwing ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). While escaping towards nearby ‘Gojjondia’, the soldiers started to fire towards them and her husband was shot dead.

Case Study- 125:

Name : Shoikot Ara **Age:** 13 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Unmarried
Fathers’ Name : Abdus Salam
Mothers’ Name : Noor Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Merulla Hannu Para (Roya Hong), Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member has been killed, two are disappeared and two entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shoikot Ara

Statement:

Shoikot Ara told Odhikar that on 25 August 2017, Friday, at around 12.00 pm, soldiers, police and Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and started to fire at the people indiscriminately. They also burnt the houses by using ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). Shoikot took shelter with others in the hillside near the village. At around 5.00 pm, when they approached the bank of the river from the hillside, the soldiers started to shoot at them. Shoikot’s father was shot in the chest and arm and he died. Shoikot lost her younger brother Md. Fateh (12) and mother in the panic and crowd. With the help of villagers, Shoikot fled to Bangladesh with her remaining brother.

Case Study- 126:

Name : Fatema Khatun **Age:** 45 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Bashir Ahmed
Fathers’ Name : Kalo
Mothers’ Name : Nuruj Jan
Address in Myanmar : Merulla Hannupara, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been killed and six members entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Fatema Khatun

Statement:

Fatema Khatun informed Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 in the morning, soldiers, police and local Buddhist criminals came to their village. They started to burn and loot the houses.

They raped a number of girls. Men and boys were shot and slaughtered, including Fatema's son Salam, by the soldiers. Fatema fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 127:

Name : Fatema **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammad Edris
Fathers' Name : Mohammad Syod
Mothers' Name : Roshon Jol
Address in Myanmar : Udong, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Oo Doung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member has been killed and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Fatema

Statement:

Fatema told Odhikar that on 31 August 2017 at around 8.00 am, soldiers, police and local Buddhist criminals came to their village and burned houses by using 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). At one point, the soldiers entered her house and took her husband out and shot him dead. Fatema and other members of the family fled to another village from the backdoor of the house. Later she came to know that everything in her village had been burnt. She fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 128:

Name : Anjuma Khatun **Age:** 38 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Noju Meah
Fathers' Name : Syod Akbar
Mothers' Name : Sofia Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Noyapara (Ruwachchai) Maungdaw, (in Burmese language: Myo Thit, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been killed and six entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Anjuma Khatun

Statement:

Anjuma Khatun informed Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 approximately at 3.00 am, when the villagers were sleeping, soldiers, police and Buddhist criminals surrounded their Noyapara Village. They also threw 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon) and burnt houses. When her husband Naju Meah (50) came out of the house, they shot and killed him. Anjuma took shelter in the neighbouring village along with other family members. The next day they crossed the Naf River and fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 129:

Name : Asmot Ara **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Syod Alam
Fathers' Name : Halu
Mothers' Name : Dilara
Address in Myanmar : Baharchara (Sabidong) Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Tha Win Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member has been killed and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Asmot Ara

Statement:

Asmot Ara told Odhikar that on 29 August 2017 at around 4.00 am, soldiers, police and local Buddhist criminals surrounded Baharchara Village and attacked Rohingyas. They burnt down houses by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). Asmot and her family came out to take shelter in the nearby village. The soldiers caught her husband Syod Alam (35), beat him and shot him dead in front of her. After that, Asmot Ara along with other family members took shelter in the neighbouring village. After four days, when there was no possibility of return, she fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 130:

Name : Begum **Age:** 48 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Khala Mia
Fathers' Name : Nobi Hossain
Mothers' Name : Nurujjahan
Address in Myanmar : Odong (Moroya) Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Oo dounge, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been killed and six entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Begum

Statement:

Begum informed Odhikar that on 01 August 2017 at approximately 4.00 am, several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded Moroya Village and attacked Rohingyas without any provocation. They took Rohingya men and women from their houses and beat them. Villagers were fleeing from the soldiers. Begum, her husband and children, fled from the back of the house and headed to the Naf River. The soldiers saw them and started firing at them. Her son Mohammed Araf (11) was hit and died. When they were hiding by the river bank, Begum saw the soldiers burning every house throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). When there was no possibility of return, they came to Bangladesh along with some other people.

Case Study- 131:

Name : Chenuara Begum **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Mohammed Aiyub
Fathers' Name : Gulal Hossain
Mothers' Name : Shahajahan
Address in Myanmar : Gojjondia (Poddong) Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Alel Than Kyaw Ka Nyin Tan, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been killed and six entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Chenuara Begum

Statement:

Chenuara Begum informed Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 at around 12.00 pm, soldiers, and local Buddhist criminals came and surrounded the Gojjondia Village. At that time, Chenuara and her family members came out to take shelter in the neighbouring village. While escaping, her husband was shot dead by the soldiers. The soldiers took his body away. She witnessed everything while hiding behind the bushes. She took shelter near the river and came to Bangladesh by boat in the next day.

Case Study- 132:

Name : Julekha **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Jomir Shah
Fathers' Name : Abdur Rahman
Mothers' Name : Fulmoti
Address in Myanmar : Padongsha (Mijjishong) Maungdaw (in Burmese language:
Ngar Yant Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Six (one member has been killed and five entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Julekha

Statement:

Julekha informed Odhikar that on 01 August 2017 at approximately 5.00 pm, police and local Buddhist criminals came and started to burn the houses of the Rohingyas by throwing ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). When they were fleeing to the neighbouring village to take shelter, the soldiers chase them and started shooting. Julekha’s husband was shot and died there. They left the dead body and manage to go to the neighbouring village. When she got information that local Buddhists were patrolling the area with domestic weapons and had burnt down every houses of the village, they had no other option but to go back to her village. Julekha and other member of the family opted to flee to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 133:

Name : Imam Hossain **Age:** 21 **Sex:** M
Fathers’ Name : Hamid Hossain
Mothers’ Name : Solema Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Kawar Bil, Moundaw (in Burmese language: Kyi Kan Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 10 (everyone entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: witnessed shot to death



Imam Hossain

Statement:

Imam Hossain told Odhikar that on 27 August 2017, at round 8.00 am, in the morning 10-20 soldiers and local local Buddhist criminals came to their village and started to burn the houses of the Rohingyas. Everyone came out of the houses and started to run away. The soldiers started to fire indiscriminately. Imam Hossain said that he saw some people groaning on the ground after being shot. In order to save himself, Imam Hossain hid in the nearby bushes. He observed that some of the villagers were dieing after being shot. However, he could not do anything for them.

Case Study- 134:

Name : Mohammad Jubayer **Age:** 18 **Sex:** M
Fathers' Name : Abu Syed
Mothers' Name : Rahima
Address in Myanmar : Chouparang (in Burmese language : Maung Gyi Htaunt, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (everyone entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot in the leg



Mohammad Jubayer

Statement:

Mohammad Jubayer told Odhikar that on 17 August 2017, at dawn, on his way to the field, he saw some soldiers were digging a hole in the road of the village and burning something that looked like a bomb. He told his family members and the villagers. After hearing this, villagers went to the neighbouring village. When the soldiers saw people, they started firing indiscriminately and many were injured. Jubayer saw his cousin groaning after being shot. When he tried to save his cousin, his leg was shot by a pellet. He along with his parents and brother came to Bangladesh through the ‘Thangkhali’ point.

Case Study- 135:

Name : Khatija **Age:** 27 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Din Mohammad
Fathers’ Name : Shohor Ali
Mothers’ Name : Amina Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Domkhali, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Du Nyaung Pin Gyi, Buthidaung, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been killed and six entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: burnt to death



Khatija

Statement:

Khatija informed Odhikar that on 27 August 2017 approximately at 6.00 am, around 20-25 soldiers came to their village and started to burn houses. Everyone came out of the house and started to run away. Soldiers started to fire indiscriminately at the villagers. Khatija said that when she and her other family members were trying to run out of the house, they realized that the soldiers were locking the door. After some time, the fire started to burn the roof of her house. Khatija and her husband cut down the bamboo wall of the house with an axe. Almost everyone got out of the house. Her aged mother was burned and died inside.

Case Study- 136:

Name : Shamsun Nahar **Age:** 18 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Tajumul Hoq
Fathers' Name : Rahim Ullah
Mothers' Name : Jamila Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Merulla, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Myin Hlut, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Nine (one member has been killed and eight entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Shamsun Nahar and her son

Statement:

Samsun Nahar told Odhikar that on 30 August 2017 at around 3.00 am several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals came to their Merulla Village and attacked Rohingyas. The soldiers wanted to take away her husband Tajumul Hoq (22) but when he started to scuffle with them, they shot him dead. Samsun Nahar and other members of the family saw the incident while hiding the bushes near the house. The family went to the neighbouring village using the back roads. They saw from there that soldiers were using Lancha (an incendiary weapon) to burn everything in the village. As there was no way to return to her own village she came to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 137:

Name : Homaira **Age:** 30 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Montaz
Fathers' Name : Rashid Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Sahara Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Chorhordi Bill (in Burmese language: Hla Poe Khuang, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (one member has been taken away and six entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Homaira (Circle) and her daughter

Statement:

Homaira informed Odhikar that on 01 August 2017 in the afternoon around 30-40 soldiers with local Buddhist criminals entered their village and started to burn their houses. Everyone in the village started running out of their homes. When soldiers started to fire at the fleeing people Homaira's husband was shot. The soldiers took him away and since then he has been disappeared. Homaira came to Bangladesh with her two children and her remaining family.

Case Study- 138:

Name : Sanjida Begum **Age:** 38 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Rafiq
Fathers' Name : Ali Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Nurjahan
Address in Myanmar : Chorhordi (in Burmese language: Hla Poe Khuang, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Four (one member has been taken away and three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: sexual abuse, enforced disappearance



Sanjida Begum (Circle)

Statement:

Sanjida informed Odhikar that on 26 August 2017 at noon around 30-40 soldiers with local Buddhists entered their village and started to burn their houses. About five soldiers entered her house and in the name of body search, she was sexually abused. When her husband, Rafiq tried to stop the soldiers, they beat him with rifle butts. Then they took Rafiq away and since then he has disappeared. Sanjida fled to Bangladesh with her two children.

Case Study- 139:

Name : Shafika **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nazir Ahmed
Fathers' Name : Noor Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Nurjahan
Address in Myanmar : Borogoji Bil (in Burmese language: Yae Khat Chaung Gwa Son, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Eight (one member was killed and one was taken away. Six entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance and shot to death



Shafika (Circle)

Statement:

On 26 August 2017 at around 4.30 pm, a group of soldiers, Lunthin (police) and local Buddhist criminals came to their village and started to burn houses. Members of Shafika's family were sitting in the yard. When they saw the burning houses, they started to pack their things to escape from the village. Some soldiers came to her house and wanted to take her husband, Nazir, away. When Nazir's father tried to stop the soldiers, he was shot and killed by them. After seeing all this, other members of her family fled to the neighbouring village from the back of the house. As there was no chance for them to return to their village, Shafika fled to Bangladesh with her child and the rest of the family.

Case Study- 140:

Name : Sahara Khatun **Age:** 40 **Sex:** F

Spouse Name : Hamid Hossain

Fathers' Name : Abul Hossain

Mothers' Name : Solema

Address in Myanmar : Dorga, Memer Gorai, Maungdaw (Not verified)

Number and status of family members: Five (one member had been taken away and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Sahara Khatun and her son

Statement:

Sahara Khatun informed Odhikar that on 26 August 2017, at approximately 6.00 am, soldiers and local Buddhist criminals came to their village and started to burn their houses by throwing 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). Everyone started to come out of their houses and flee. At that time, soldiers started firing indiscriminately. About five soldiers entered her house and took her husband Hamid, away. When the soldiers left the house, they locked the door from outside and set fire it on. Sahara cut down the bamboo wall with an axe and came out. She and the rest of the family left for Bangladesh.

Case Study- 141:

Name : Somira (eight months pregnant) **Age:** 23 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Ismail (Physically disabled)
Fathers' Name : Abul Baser
Mothers' Name : Noor Bahar
Address in Myanmar : Chor Potibill, Maungdaw (in Burmese language: Hla Poe Khuang, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (six members have entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Somira

Statement:

Somira told Odhikar that she is eight months pregnant and her husband is disabled and cannot walk. On 25 August 2017, soldiers surrounded their village and without any provocation attacked Rohingyas. They dragged Rohingyas outside their homes and beat them. In order to save themselves from the torture of the soldiers, villagers started to escape from the village. However, because of the disability of her husband, Somira and her family could not leave their house. Soldiers entered into her house and told them to leave the village and beat her disabled husband badly. In order to save herself and her unborn child, she left her husband in Myanmar and walked for four days to flee to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 142:

Name	: Senoara	Age: 25	Sex: F
Spouse Name	: Rai Ullah		
Fathers' Name	: Ali Musa		
Mothers' Name	: Shafika		
Address in Myanmar	: Nayapara (in Burmese language: Myo Thit, Maungdaw, Myanmar)		

Number and status of family members: 10 (one member has been killed and nine entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: beaten to death



Senoara

Statement:

Senoara informed Odhikar that on 28 August 2017, at around 3.00 a.m several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals came to Nayapara Village and burnt down houses by using ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). Senoara tried to flee the violence. While escaping, Senoara’s husband, Rai Ullah was caught by the soldiers, who beat and killed him. Senoara said that in order to save her and the rest of the family, they took shelter in the neighbouring village. Later, when soldiers attacked that village too, they fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 143:

Name : Rahima Khatun **Age:** 22 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Shah Alam
Fathers’ Name : Barun
Mothers’ Name : Baharan
Address in Myanmar : Chorporbill (in Burmese language: Hla Poe Khuang, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Three (one member has been taken away and two entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Rahima Khatun

Statement:

Rahima Khatun informed Odhikar that on 29 August 2017 at around 2.00 am, soldiers surrounded the village and about 10 of them entered her house. When they were sexually abusing her in the name of `body search`, her husband Shah Alam tried to stop them. The soldiers became furious and beat Alam badly and dragged him out of the house. Rahima took her one year old daughter and escaped from the back of the house and hide in the nearby forest. She saw the soldiers burnt down her house. She fled to Bangladesh with her child.

Case Study- 144:

Name : Nur Nahar **Age:** 37 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Nur Ahmed
Fathers' Name : Aminullah
Mothers' Name : Salma
Address in Myanmar : Keyaripara (in Burmese language: Yae Khat Kyet Yoe Pyin, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 10 (Two members were taken away and eight entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: enforced disappearance



Nur Nahar (Circle) and her son

Statement:

On 29 August 2017, at approximately 2.00 am, soldiers, ‘Lunthin (police)’ and local Buddhist Criminals surrounded the village and started to burn houses of the Rohingyas. Out of fear, when Nur Nahar and other members of the family were fleeing to the neighbouring village, soldiers caught her son, Elias and son in law, Khalid and beat them badly and took them away. The men have since disappeared. After staying in the neighbouring village for a day they fled to Bangladesh.

Case Study- 145:

Name : Nurul Amin **Age:** 35 **Sex:** M
Fathers’ Name : Abdus Subhan
Mothers’ Name : Salma Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Jambunia (in Burmese language: Pwint Hpyu Chaung, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: 10 (one member was killed, nine entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Nurul Amin

Statement:

Nurul Amin informed Odhikar that on 29 August 2017, at 9.00. am, around 100 soldiers entered their village and burnt down houses by using ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). Around 20-25 soldiers entered his house, took his brother Ekram outside and shot him dead. After that Nurul Amin helped everyone escape from the back door of the house. When Nurul Amin was helping his child to get out of the house, he saw soldiers dragging away his brother’s body. Before the attack in Jambunia Village, soldiers also killed his brother in law while he was feeding cows and his cousin, a student of class X, by shooting them dead.

Case Study- 146:

Name : Moreejan **Age:** 35 **Sex:** F

Spouse Name : Emam Hossain

Fathers’ Name : Fojol

Mothers’ Name : Sahara

Address in Myanmar : AYGIPARA, MAUNGDAW (Not verified)

Number and status of family members: Seven (everyone entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: torture



Moreejan

Statement:

On 28 August 2017 at 8.00 pm several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals came to the Aygipara Village and attacked her house. They burnt down houses by throwing ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon) and arrested her husband, Emam Hossain while he was escaping. They beat him badly with rifle butts. Emam Hossain pushed one soldiers away and run into the nearby forest. He came to Bangladesh with the rest of his family.

Case Study- 147:

Name : Noor Jahan **Age:** 50 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Kabir Ahmed
Fathers’ Name : Yakub Ali
Mothers’ Name : Gulfaraz
Address in Myanmar : Raiballa (in Burmese language: Kyar Gaung Taung, Maundaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Seven (three members were killed and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Noor Jahan and her daughter

Statement:

Noor Jahan informed Odhikar that on 01 September 2017 at approximately 4.00 am, around 4-5 soldiers entered her house and wanted to take away her sons Noor Halim (27) and Noor Hashim (25). When her husband, Kabir Ahmed tried to stop them, the soldiers shot him dead inside the house. When leaving, soldiers burned their houses by throwing ‘Lancha’ (an incendiary weapon). She went to the neighbouring village with the rest of her family members. After going there, she heard that her two sons along with three other Rohingya youths had been slaughtered. Two days later, when soldiers attacked in that village too she fled to Bangladesh with other family members.

Case Study- 148:

Name : Jinara Begum **Age:** 20 **Sex:** F

Spouse Name : Din Mohammed

Fathers’ Name : Younus

Mothers’ Name : Aleya Begum

Address in Myanmar : Bashupara, Maungdaw (Not verified)

Number and status of family members: Six (one member was killed and five have entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Jinara Begum

Statement:

Jinara Begum informed Odhikar that on 29 August 2017, soldiers and local Buddhist criminals attacked in their village. After that when soldiers burnt down their houses, Jinara and her family members tried to escape. While fleeing, soldiers started to shoot indiscriminately and a bullet hit her father in the chest and he died there. She walked three days inside the forest and fled to Bangladesh through 'Shah Porir Dwip' with her remaining family members.

Case Study- 149:

Name : Hamida **Age:** 28 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Hamid Hossain
Fathers' Name : Halu
Mothers' Name : Mabiya Khatun
Address in Myanmar : Hashurata, Hoijjabill (in Burmese language: Alel Than Kyaw, Maundaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Six (two members were killed and four entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Hamida (Circle)

Statement:

On 01 September 2017 at 4.00 am, several soldiers and some local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and attacked them. Local Buddhist criminals who came with the soldiers also looted their houses. Soldiers burned her house too using 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon). While fleeing, because of the random shooting by the soldiers, her husband and three year old son were shot and killed. In order to save the lives of her other three children, she walked for four days with them in the forest to flee to Bangladesh and they ate leaves and drink river water to survive.

Case Study- 150:

Name : Rashida Begum **Age:** 25 **Sex:** F
Spouse Name : Noor Meher
Fathers' Name : Rashid Ahmed
Mothers' Name : Sahera
Address in Myanmar : Chorpor Beel (in Burmese language: Hla Poe Khuang, Maungdaw, Myanmar)

Number and status of family members: Five (three entered into Bangladesh)

Type of violence experienced/ witnessed: shot to death



Rashida Begum and her daughter

Statement:

Rashida Begum informed Odhikar that on 01 September 2017, at around 4.30 am, soldiers, 'Lunthin (police)' and local Buddhist criminals surrounded their village and started firing indiscriminately. Local Buddhist criminals beat the Rohingyas after entering their houses and looted those houses. Soldiers threw 'Lancha' (an incendiary weapon) and burned houses. When Rashida Begum was fleeing with the rest of her family members, her husband was shot and killed. She took shelter in the nearby village with the children. After reaching the neighbouring village she saw that her five year old son, Salam was missing. She could not find him anywhere. Later, when soldiers attacked the neighbouring village too, she entered into Bangladesh through 'Shah Porir Dwip' by crossing the Naf River.