WLB, "Long Way to Go", Annex 11, items 82-92, p. 76-80; and documentation by WLB in 2016.

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Constitution, Articles 294 and 343(b). See also Amnesty International, “Myanmar: Briefing to the UN Committee on the Elimination

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not be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act and shall not be tried-by a court-martial, unless he commits any of the said offences—
(a) while on active service, or
(b) at any place outside the Union of Burma, or
(c) at a frontier post specified by the President by notification in this behalf”.


WLB, “Long Way to Go”, Annex 11, paras 58-92, p. 76-89; and documentation by WLB in 2016. Out of these 18 cases, 8 led to monetary compensation (refused in 3 cases), 1 public apology by the military and 3 court-martial proceedings.

Constitution, Section 352.

Constitution, Section 351(a), 351.

Penal Code, Section 375.

For example the Laws on the Protection of Race and Religion, February 2015, which limit women’s right to choose a spouse and the number and spacing of children she could have.

NB: General Recommendation No. 19 on violence against women includes gender-based violence against women as a form of discrimination covered by the scope of CEDAW.
16 Judicial and Legal Affairs Complaints and Grievances Investigation Committee. See “Burma’s Judicial System Deeply Corrupt, Parliament Told”, The Irrawaddy, 9 December 2015. The committee recognized that the “judiciary remains one of the country’s most corrupt institutions” and noted the ability of the executive to “exert influence over the judiciary.”

17 “Situation of human rights in Myanmar”, Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council, United Nations, 2 April 2015, A/HRCRES/28/23, calling on the government to “address the need for an independent, impartial and effective judiciary” and a self-governing professional organization of lawyers. WLB and AJAR welcome the launch of the Independent Lawyer Association in Myanmar (ILAM), a national professional organization in January 2016 and will closely monitor its actions. It is currently still in the process of adopting its constitution.


19 “Torture by law enforcers: are Burma’s police the new military?”, Danilo Reyes, in “Police torture & crackdown on protest in changing Burma”, Article 2, Volume 14, N.2, June 2015.

21 CEDAW Concluding Observations, p. 4.
22 Global Justice Center & Leitner Center for International Law and Justice, “Promises Not Progress: Burma’s National Plan for Women Falls Short of Gender Equality and CEDAW,” August 2015, p. 20.
24 A woman victim of gender-based violence is considered “unclean” and ostracized from the community. This can be cured if the survivor and her family pay tributes and put on feasts and festivals for the village in order to “clean” it; WLB, “Long Way to Go”, p. 7, 86.
26 For a recent analysis of the impact of traditional justice mechanisms on women’s access to justice, see UN Women and Justice Base’s 2016 Report. Answers to cases of rape and sexual harassment are specifically discussed at p. 60-67.
တရားမွ်တမ်းရရွိရန် ခက္ခဲျခင်း။


28 Case documented by Rakhine Women Union (RWU).
29 Case documented by Kachin Women Association Thailand (KWAT).
ကြိုးစားရာတွင် အများအားဖြင့် အခြေခံနေရာတွင် အပေါ်မှားမှုအတွက် မိသားစီးသော အလက်အရောင်မ်ားကို ပြောင်းလဲပါသည်။ အေနျဖင့် မိသားစီးသော အလက်အရောင်မ်ားကို ပြောင်းလဲပါသည်။ သူ့အေနျဖင့် မိသားစီးသော အလက်အရောင်မ်ားကို ပြောင်းလဲပါသည်။

30 Case documented by Ta'ang Women Organization (TWO).
က်ဴးလြန္ခံရသူမ်ားအတြက္ ျပန္လည္ကုုစားေရး လုုပ္ငန္းစဥ္မ်ားသည္ ၿငိမ္းခ်မ္းေရးျဖစ္စဥ္ေဆြးေႏြးပြဲမ်ားႏွင့္
၁၁။ က်ား-မ မတူကြဲျပားမႈေပၚအေျခခံသည့္ အၾကမ္းဖက္မႈမ်ားကိုု ေဆးဖက္ဆိုုင္ရာ တုုန္႔ျပန္လုုပ္ေဆာင္မႈမ်ားတြင္
၉။ ႏိုုင္ငံေရးတည္ေဆာက္ပံုကိုု ျပဳျပင္ေျပာင္းလဲရန္ႏွင့္ စစ္မွန္ေသာ ဖက္ဒရယ္စနစ္ကိုု သက္၀င္ေအာင္ လုုပ္ေဆာင္ရန္။
၇။ ျပည္တြင္း ဥပေဒမ်ားကိုု ႏိုုင္ငံတကာစာခ်ဳပ္စာတမ္းမွ သတ္မွတ္ခ်က္မ်ားကိုု ထည့္သြင္းႏိုုင္ရန္ႏွင့္ လက္မွတ္ေရးထိုုး
၅။ လြတ္လပ္၍ မွ်တၿပီး ထိေရာက္မႈရွိေသာ အရပ္ဖက္ တရားေရးမ႑ိ�င္ကိုေရွ႕ရႈမည့္ အေဆာက္အအံုပိုင္းဆိုင္ရာ
၄။ အမ်ဳိးသမီးမ်ားအေပၚ ခြဲျခားဆန္႕က်င္ေသာ ဥပေဒမ်ား၊ သတ္မွတ္ခ်က္မ်ားႏွင့္ လုုပ္ထံုုးလုုပ္နည္းမ်ား အားလံုုးကိုု
၃။ အကာအကြယ္ရွိမႈကိုေသခ်ာေအာင္ ခံရသူမ်ားအတြက္ ဥပေဒအေၾကာင္းအရာအရ စြဲဆိုမႈ မလုပ္ေဆာင္မွီ၊ လုပ္ေဆာင္ေနခ်ိန္အတြင္းႏွင့္ စြဲဆိုမႈ ေနာက္ပိုုင္း
၂။ အေျခခံသည့္ အၾကမ္းဖက္က်ဴးလြန္မႈမ်ားကိုု အသိအမွတ္ျပဳရန္ႏွင့္ အျမစ္တြယ္ေနေသာ ဤရာဇ၀တ္မႈပံုုစံ အမူ
၁။ အေျခခံမ်ားျပဳခ်က္ျခင္းရုတ္သိမ္းရန္။