STRONGER TOGETHER

A twenty-year journey of activism

Shan Women’s Action Network

March 2019
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# ACRONYMS

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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>APWLD</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law &amp; Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Resource and Research Center for Women</td>
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<td>AWID</td>
<td>Association for Women’s Rights and Development</td>
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<td>AT</td>
<td>Advisory Team</td>
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<td>CAM</td>
<td>CEDAW Action Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
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<td>DBC</td>
<td>Danish Burma Committee</td>
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<td>DANIDA</td>
<td>Danish International Development Agency</td>
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<td>GEN</td>
<td>Gender Equality Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Information &amp; Documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDR</td>
<td>Information, Documentation &amp; Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>IWRAW-AP</td>
<td>International Women’s Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific</td>
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<td>SSWDO</td>
<td>Shan State Women’s Development Organization</td>
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<td>SSWO</td>
<td>Shan State Women’s Organization</td>
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<td>SWSS</td>
<td>Senior Women of Shan State</td>
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<td>SPDC</td>
<td>State Peace and Development Council</td>
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<td>SWAN</td>
<td>Shan Women’s Action Network</td>
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<td>TYN</td>
<td>Tai Youth Network</td>
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<td>WEP</td>
<td>Women’s Empowerment Program</td>
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<td>WLB</td>
<td>Women’s League of Burma</td>
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<td>WON</td>
<td>Women’s Organization Network</td>
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<td>WWB</td>
<td>Women’s Well-Being</td>
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Message from SWAN

It has been twenty years since the day we, the Shan Women’s Action Network set out to work for gender equality and justice for all in our homeland, alongside the movement for social and political change in the country. Our sense of sisterhood, our organizational culture of collective leadership and decision-making, our belief in the values of non-discrimination and inclusion have been a source of energy and strength for us in overcoming the many challenges we have faced over the years.

As we move forward, continuing to serve the people of our homeland, we confidently hold onto the source of our strength and unity that derives from a sense of sisterhood and team work. We, remain committed to creating a space for women’s activism, and catalyzing a movement for gender equality in and beyond our communities.

During our first decade, the people of our homeland faced multiple injustices: mass forced relocations by Burma’s military regime in 1996-1998 that uprooted hundreds of thousands of villagers in central Shan State, forcing them to flee to Thailand; massacres and systematic rape used to subjugate and terrorize our communities and, the exploitation of Shan refugee labour in Thailand.

In the second decade, the situation remained grim for most of the people in our homeland. Our communities are being divided by religious and identity fundamentalists, on top of more than 70 years of increased militarization throughout the country. It is heart-breaking to witness the suffering of our communities continuing to flee their homes and becoming displaced because of escalating fighting among ethnic armed groups within Shan State, not to mention the illegal use of land mines against our own people.

We are convinced that this fighting is instigated by those who, having power and influence, do not want peace but control. These tactics follow a pattern, which is a signal for us to be more resilient and reinforce our resistance. At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to defend the human rights and justice of our women and community members. We will keep reminding ourselves and our networks and communities about those with visible and invisible power, to identify and expose those who are discrediting those of us who are trying to build trust and alliances.

Despite the many challenges and turbulent times, the difference we have made in the lives of many, has reinforced our belief in feminist principles, and our commitment to equality, human rights and social justice for all people living in our homeland. So we are proud to share our program updates and some reflections on our twenty years of activism, highlighting our efforts from 2009 to 2018 across Burma and along the Thai-Burma border, in particular. We look forward to celebrating another decade of our work.

We are immensely grateful to our supporters over the last twenty years who have continued to believe in the work we do and have stood in solidarity with us since we began our journey for peace and justice for all, especially through the most difficult times. Without you, our efforts could not have impacted the community we work for so effectively. We value your continued and collective advocacy and support, which reinforces our determination to challenge injustice and work for genuine political change and lasting peace in our homeland.

In Solidarity,
Sisters of the Shan Women’s Action Network
OUR STORY

- SWAN Logo
- Mission & Background
- Timeline of Some Achievements
- History Shan Displacement
- Reflections from SWAN Coordinators
SWAN Logo

SWAN’s logo is a stylized image of the Kennari, a mythical half-bird/half-woman, who is depicted as dancing in a martial arts posture. The logo represents our desire to preserve our culture and to protect ourselves. According to Shan legend, the Kennari lives in the deep jungles of the Himalayan foothills. This golden creature is not only beautiful but warm-hearted, peaceful and faithful to other beings.
STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

Women’s League of Burma

"We stood together, shoulder to shoulder-
"In my struggle for women’s rights, my love and pride
- Women’s League of Burma 1999
MISSION & PURPOSE

We are committed to striving for gender equality and justice for Shan women in the struggle for social and political change in Burma. Our work is conducted through community-based actions, research and advocacy. The Shan Women’s Action Network (SWAN) is one of the founding members of the Women’s League of Burma (WLB), an umbrella women’s organization comprising 13 women’s groups from Burma.

BACKGROUND

Prior to the establishment of SWAN, an informal network of Shan women along the Thai-Burma border coordinated programs responding to the needs of displaced Shan people. However, it was collectively decided more could be achieved by forming a formal network, resulting in the establishment of the Shan Women’s Action Network (SWAN) on the 28th of March 1999.

Promoting the rights of women & children

Opposing exploitation of and violence against women and children;

Working together for peace & freedom

Empowering women for a better life

Raising awareness to preserve natural resources & the environment
1999
Women’s Rights Prize
Peter Gruber

2002

2005

2009

2014

2015

2018

2019

2006

2006

2009

2014

2015

2018

2019
SWAN founded on 28 March

Recipient of the Peter Gruber Women’s Rights prize

SWAN and Danish Burma Committee (DBC) produces a docudrama about Shan refugee children in northern Thailand to support the work of SWAN’s Education Program.

SWAN’s radio program, “Heng Jai Ying” (which translates from Shan as Girl’s Power) is first aired on Map Radio.

SWAN releases 2015 annual report: Upholding the Rights of Women & Children

SWAN Taunggyi centre opened

Release of joint report with Shan Human Rights Foundation: License to Rape

3 active programs
2 regional offices
200+ active members.

SWAN’s 20th Anniversary celebration in Taunggyi, Shan State
 Township where sexual violence cases were committed in 1996 - 1998

Forced Relocation Area in 1996 - 1998
In 1996, the Burmese military led a widespread offensive against the ethnic Shan people, forcibly relocating thousands. Villagers were stripped of their land and livelihoods and relocated to urban areas where they were forced to work on construction and infrastructure projects. The Shan people also endured torture, killings and sexual abuse at the hands of the military. It is estimated that during this period over 300,000 Shan people and other ethnic people were forced from their homes in central Shan State by the Burmese military, including from lands needed to build a largescale hydropower dam on the Salween River. Between 1996-2001, more than 3,500 villages in south east Burma were destroyed. Civilians fled into the jungle and crossed the Thai-Burma border to seek refuge.

Although the Shan fled discrimination in Burma they found themselves facing a different set of challenges across the border as Thailand is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The country's leaders are still failing to uphold the dignity of Shan asylum seekers. However, under Thailand’s Constitution the Government has a duty to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of people living in Thailand.

The lack of protection offered to the Shan people can be seen in the types of work they can obtain: often considered dirty, dangerous and demeaning. The majority of Shan migrants in Thailand earn daily wages in the farming, construction and domestic work sectors. As the work is seasonal, families are forced to continuously relocate, often to construction sites or dilapidated accommodation on plantations.
Reflections from the SWAN Coordinators
The work we think cannot be done by one person, it can be achieved when we cooperate and help each other. I realized the value of myself and confidence. I could clearly see the improvements that SWAN empowered me to do.

Nuon Hseng
SWAN Coordinator 2001-2007

My Role at SWAN
In 2001, the SWAN coordinator position became available. Before this, I attended the anniversary meeting in 2000. During that meeting I met and became familiar with women active in different areas. As an observer, I saw many women who were happy and active in sharing their work. Honestly, I never thought that I would work full time at SWAN because I didn't have administrative skills needed in an office. I was working at Save the Children (UK) which was based in Thailand and I became a volunteer at SWAN the same year. I became the SWAN coordinator because some of SWAN’s founders and former coordinators encouraged me to do so.

They all tried to help me as much as possible so I decided to try my best. Twenty-days after I started, I had the chance to attend computer training. At that time, SWAN had only two full time staff but lots of volunteers and interns. I worked patiently to achieve the best possible outcomes based on the cooperation, feedback and encouragement of the volunteers. We faced difficult times for the organization including concerns for our security. These obstacles made me stronger and encouraged me to forge ahead. I was able to attend a lot of trainings on gender, office management, problem solving, family planning and Shan history.

Without challenges, I would not have been able to learn from my work. I started to understand the value of teamwork. I once read that, ‘the work we think cannot be done by one person can be achieved when we cooperate and help each other.’ I saw truth in this and realized the value of myself and confidence. I could clearly see the improvements that SWAN empowered me to do. I am very proud to have participated in SWAN’s activities.

When I worked at SWAN, I cooperated with Shan women who were actively working in our Shan communities for the development of women and children. At the same time, I was able to build networks with women who came from different communities from 12-member organizations of the Women’s League of Burma, ethnic youth organizations, organizations working for Myanmar democracy, human rights, women’s rights, children’s rights and peace activists.

In 2007, I worked as WLB’s finance officer. For this reason, people might ask if this is the reason why I received a degree in finance - but it is not. It is because of my experience of doing accounts on many SWAN projects, which gave me confidence. I am currently working at a non-government organization that works for peace and development in Myanmar as a Senior Project Officer. I continue to cooperate and volunteer with SWAN.

Hope for the Future
SWAN’s messages are all important as is the mandate. The most important thing is to empower ourselves to have the attitude and energy we had when we first founded SWAN. I hope that SWAN continues to work for the right mission on the right path. Just like a marathon, it's important not to stop and keep going.
စိုက်ကြည့်ရန်: ဗိုလ်ချုပ်မြို့ အမျိုးသား ဗိုလ်ချုပ်မြို့ အရှေ့ မြို့ ကျောင်း ပထမဦး ချုပ်ရှင် ၁၉၉၇ ခုနှစ် နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၁၃ ရက်နေ့တွင် သိမ်းဆည်းခဲ့သည်။

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“When I was working with SWAN, I gained a lot of experience that helped to improve my skills. I became a woman who had work experience and was able to transition from being shy to being strong and confident.”

Hseng Moon
SWAN Coordinator 2002-2015

My role at SWAN
I was one of SWAN’s founders in 1999 and since then have remained an active volunteer. In 2002, I accepted the role of joint coordinator with Pi Nuoan Hseng because we felt we could be more successful if we led together. When she left in 2007 I carried on until 2015.

When I was working with SWAN, I gained a lot of experience that helped to increase my skills. I became a woman who had work experience and was able to transition from being shy to being strong and confident. At SWAN we have people with various skills and I was able to negotiate with them. I also became the main media contact as I understood the team base of the organization. I would never make a decision without including other members of the team and through this we increased the accountability for myself and SWAN.

My time at SWAN allowed me to become a woman with credible professional experience. People knew that I was working in a social environment and they asked me for help to build networks and gain more support. SWAN helped me to gain confidence through the skills I was able to learn such as administration and management.

Strengthening the Role of Women
Women’s empowerment is the most important way to secure the advancement of female leaders. Education cannot be forgotten because if women do not know their basic rights, they cannot be empowered. In Thailand we have an education program but we need to increase its access in Shan State as well. In urban areas, all children attend school but in rural areas they have limited access to learning resources, especially women. SWAN should also do livelihood trainings so women can be better supported with their challenges. The Women’s League of Burma is an important way to bring women forward to be in leadership positions. SWAN should send more people to attend WLB trainings to advance the work of the network.

SWAN’s Future
I hope SWAN will be stable and able to help women and children in our Shan community for many years to come. SWAN has helped produce many new women leaders, but there is still not enough representation. I want to see more women leaders that SWAN has supported. I also want SWAN to give vocational training for the future of uneducated women and to provide a small loan or funds for women who are poor, or scholarships to students who do not have enough support to receive an education.
2003-2004 - Further studies in management

2004-2005 - China studies in China. 2004-2005 were studied in China. In this period, the student attended the Beijing Plus Ten Conference in Beijing.


2004-2005 - Diploma course in Community Based Health & Development, Management Team.

2003-2004: completed a one year internship at SWAN.

2004-2005 attended short-term training and workshops on human rights, community development, environment, gender issues, and transitional justice both internally and internationally. She also participated in the Women’s League of Burma (WLB) documentation group, which collected information for the Beijing Plus Ten Conference in New York, USA.


After finishing the course, she did an internship at Danish Burma Committee in Denmark and Burma Centrum Netherlands in the Netherlands for three months. She then attended a diploma course in Community Based Health & Development in India from September to October 2007. After this, she worked as a Health Program member of staff until December.

2008-2015: worked for our health program, taking responsibility as a program coordinator as well as one of the management team members at SWAN centre.

She began work as SWAN Coordinator in 2015 and when, in 2016 SWAN changed the title from Coordinator to Director she became SWAN’s Director and worked in this role until January 2019.

While serving as the Director of SWAN, Nang Hearn had an opportunity to further her studies. In 2017, she got her Master’s degree in Public Health with the scholarship from WE Women Foundation.
OUR PROGRAMS

• Education
• Women’s Empowerment
• Women’s Well-Being
SWAN’s education program has been serving communities even before the organization was formally founded.

The program was set up with the intention of strengthening the existing informal educational activities in the Shan community. Members organized themselves to respond to the needs of displaced children to have basic literacy classes.
2000+ 16 ကြာ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အကြောင်းအရာ. 
သို့ပါဝင်ခြင်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ရပ်ကြိုးစားခြင်းများ နှင့် မိမိတို့၏အားလုံးစာရင်းတွေ့ရှိခြင်း.
In 2000, SWAN set up six informal schools for adults and children and organized a 10-day nursery school teaching training for about 15 Shan teachers. Since then SWAN has been able to organize more classes for refugee/migrant children from Shan State.

With support from the Danish Burma Committee, we were able to support 16 schools and three orphanages with more than 2000 students in 2005.

Since education is perceived as a key need by the Shan refugee/migrant communities along the Thai-Burma border, SWAN’s work in addressing this need has greatly facilitated the cooperation of the community in all other areas of SWAN’s work. For example, the local communities are far more willing to join the various trainings or meetings organized by SWAN and share information on their problems and needs when they can see that we are really active in assisting them. Without this local cooperation, SWAN would not be able to develop effective strategies and programs to address community needs, or advocate on their behalf.

In 2011, the education program became an affiliate of SWAN as a Thai-registered organization to better respond to the needs of the displaced communities along the Thai-Burma border. Currently, the Education program supports six schools along the Thai-Burma border by providing salaries for the teachers, distributing learning resources, offering healthy cooked lunches for students and providing transportation to and from school for students. SWAN also supports a boarding house for children who require additional care, including those who have been orphaned or children whose parents cannot afford to take care of them.

Scholarship Support

SWAN’s scholarship program started in 2009 with two young women. The program has awarded over 2000 scholarships to nursery, primary and secondary students who are eligible for support throughout their entire study period. SWAN is currently providing 150 scholarships a year to disadvantaged students at a secondary level and to students pursuing their studies at tertiary level including university or vocational colleges.

2000+ scholarships awarded to students since 2009

16 graduates from the scholarship program including 13 with a bachelor degree & 3 vocational
STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

2011-2019

A total of 30-50 people, 50% of whom are women, volunteered to help. The volunteers included professionals, activists, and community members. The volunteering period was from 2011 to 2019. The total number of volunteers was 45,800. Over the course of the project, 20 volunteers were at the forefront of the work. The project was led by a team of 4 experts.

Volunteer

Over the course of the project, the volunteers contributed to various activities, including community development, education, and healthcare. They worked on projects such as building schools, providing healthcare services, and setting up community centers.

The success of the project can be attributed to the commitment and dedication of the volunteers. They worked tirelessly to improve the lives of the community members and make a positive impact.

The volunteers faced various challenges during the project, including limited resources and logistical issues. However, they overcame these challenges through hard work and perseverance.

The impact of the project was significant, as evidenced by the improvement in the quality of life for the community members. The volunteers' efforts have contributed to a better future for the community.
The Education program also conducts and facilitates teacher training on topics including teaching methods, child centered learning, classroom management and child development.

Approximately 30-50 teachers attend each training session and look forward to it as most of them only graduated from high school and became volunteer teachers in the community, while others graduated from university in subjects such as social science, education, science and law.

In SWAN organized student exchanges, approximately 50 adolescents from different SWAN-sponsored schools have an opportunity to share their experiences regarding issues they face in their personal and professional lives. The exchanges are geared towards facilitating dialogue around their challenges and also celebrating their personal accomplishments. These exchanges led to the establishment of a Shan adolescent network that works together to help their respective Shan communities.

Between 2011 and 2019 the SWAN Education team distributed 45,800 Shan text books to various villages in IDP areas inside Burma and along the Thai-Burma border in an effort to preserve the Shan language, culture and history.

Technically, all children in Thailand have the right to attend Thai schools. However, people from Shan State experience many difficulties when trying to access them. Parents are often on the move due to the irregularity of work. Also, having illegal status, and being confined to the workplace results in parents fearing to leave their work-sites to arrange schooling at the risk of potential arrest and deportation. Even if children manage to attend schools, there is a risk to young girls whilst travelling to and from school of being abducted and trafficked. In addition to all these factors, Thai schools teach in Thai only which Shan children usually do not speak. The Shan refugee community has strongly expressed the desire to preserve their language and identity for when all Shan people return home to Shan State, once peace and justice have been achieved.

The influence of education on our communities over the last twenty years along the Thai-Burma border and inside Shan State has encouraged the families of our students to participate more actively in the community by attending workshops on empowerment and health to better the lives of their families.
i. Schools

Support for the many schools SWAN funds includes food for the students, the teacher’s salaries, transportation and learning resources in IDP areas in Shan State along the Thai-Shan border and inside Thailand in Fang and Piang Luang.

A decrease in funding resulted in less schools being supported between 2013 and 2019.

Number of Teachers Supported

In 2009, SWAN was supporting 85 teachers. Currently, SWAN supports 32 teachers in six schools along the Thai-Burma border. From 2012 onwards, funding has dictated the number of teachers SWAN is able to support.
ii. Scholarships

Scholarships support young men and women in the Shan community who come from families that are unable to support their education financially. SWAN also supports students who are orphans or have a family member who is HIV positive. With this financial backing, they are able to pursue their studies through a Bachelor degree or vocational education.

Started in 2009 with two young women

150+ scholarships awarded each year since 2009

16 graduates to date including 13 Bachelor and 3 vocational
iii. Boarding House

Students staying in SWAN’s several boarding houses are provided with meals, transportation to school, hygiene kits (toothbrushes, soap & shampoo), and a boarding house caretaker is also funded to clean and ensure the students have food to eat.

The numbers of students staying in SWAN supported boarding houses declined over the years as students moved on from the boarding house to study at various Universities or made arrangements to stay at different boarding houses.

3-5 caretakers supported the needs of the boarding house students from 2009 to 2019.
## Provided Shan Text Book

*for Summer course from 2011 - 2019*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Number of Text Book/Grade</th>
<th>Year Provide/Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kong Jor refugee camp</td>
<td>6,000 text books (G 1 – 3 and history)</td>
<td>SWAN provided Shan text book to the camp for summer course every year. Based on their request amount of text books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hterd Thai</td>
<td>4,000 text books (G 1 and history)</td>
<td>from 2011 – 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fang</td>
<td>5,000 text books (G 1 – 4 and history)</td>
<td>In 2012, 2015 – 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pong Yaing</td>
<td>1,800 text books (G 1 – 3 and history)</td>
<td>In 2012, 2015 and 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mong Na</td>
<td>4,000 text books (G 1 – 4 and history)</td>
<td>From 2011 – 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tachilek</td>
<td>3,500 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>From 2013 – 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Keng Tung</td>
<td>2,500 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>From 2012 - 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mong Nai</td>
<td>3,000 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>From 2012, 2014 and 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nar Kong Mu</td>
<td>4,000 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>From 2011 - 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>IDP schools</td>
<td>6,000 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>From 2011 - 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mong Pan</td>
<td>2,000 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>In 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mawk Mai</td>
<td>2,000 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>In 2018 – 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lang Hkur</td>
<td>2,000 text books (G 1 – 6 and history)</td>
<td>In 2018 – 2019.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The Women’s Empowerment Program (WEP) seeks to challenge entrenched patriarchal misconceptions depicting women as inferior members of society.

The WEP provides space for women to gain knowledge and confidence through women’s exchanges at the community level, and through advanced trainings and workshops to pursue leadership roles. This program is accessible to thousands of ethnic women through meeting-based sessions focused on learning about and discussing issues such as politics, human rights, gender-based violence, and reproductive health.
A strong focus is on mobilizing women in communities to develop strategies to support women and girls suffering from violence. By raising the issue of gender-based violence in Shan communities in Shan State as well as along the border and across Burma, the Women's Empowerment team reduces the stigma associated with the problem.

SWAN believes that building women's confidence and supportive networks can help to reduce vulnerability to abuse and violence and make women more visible and therefore safer. We believe this work will have far-reaching consequences in local communities and the skills will be passed on both in participants' present communities and in the broader community where SWAN cannot operate due to the security situation.
បងាយ់ក្នុង។ ឆ្នាំ 

- ឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៩ ដល់ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨ ប្រកបដោយ ៤៩ ឆ្នាំ និងសរុប ជាភាសាខ្មែរ ប្រកបដោយ ៥៥ ឆ្នាំ。

- ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ការដឹកនាំនិងព័ត៌មានស្របបទ។ គ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន គឺជាសាច់ប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ននៅក្នុងរក្សាភាពដ៏ល្អបំផុត និងមានការស្របបទប្រកបដោយ។

- ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទប្រកបដោយដ៏ល្អ។ ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទដ៏ល្អបំផុត គឺជាសាច់ប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ននិងមានការស្របបទប្រកបដោយ និងមានការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន។ ការគ្រប់គ្រងនេះមានប្រកបដោយប្រចាំឆ្នាំ។

- ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទប្រកបដោយដ៏ល្អបំផុត គឺជាសាច់ប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ននិងមានការស្របបទប្រកបដោយ និងមានការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន។

- ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទផ្សេងៗក្នុងការដឹកនាំនិងការស្របបទ។ ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទផ្សេងៗប្រកបដោយដ៏ល្អបំផុត ការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន និងការស្របបទប្រកបដោយ។

- ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទផ្សេងៗក្នុងការដឹកនាំនិងការស្របបទ។ ម៉ាស៊ីនកាត់ប្រភេទផ្សេងៗប្រកបដោយដ៏ល្អបំផុត ការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន និងការស្របបទប្រកបដោយ។
The Women’s Empowerment Program has undertaken the following activities:

• Offered internship programs for Shan women to build their capacity to run community-based programs along the border, inside Shan State and in other areas of Burma; 55 interns have graduated since the program began in 1999;

• Organized Women’s Exchange meetings at numerous locations on the Thai-Burma border and inside Shan State and other Shan communities elsewhere. These exchanges are facilitated by women who have graduated from the training provided by SWAN who act as focal points in their local area. SWAN currently has 18 active focal points who are active in their communities with many also undertaking further studies and additional community work;

• Built the capacity of women in political parties and in civil society organizations from different parts of Shan State, in Kachin State and Sagaing Region, particularly on gender issues, women’s rights, leadership skills, community mobilization, and political science in our Emerging Women’s Leadership Training;

• Run training for aspiring young leaders through the Young Women’s Leadership Training;

• Hosted events for International Women’s Day, International Day of Elimination of Violence against Women, etc. to keep women’s issues, gender equality and justice on the agenda at the community, regional and national levels;

• Coordinated alumni exchanges which specifically provide a space for women who have completed SWAN’s internship, SWAN’s Emerging Women’s Leadership Training, the Young Women’s Leadership training and/or reproductive health training to share their experiences and learn more about conflict resolution. SWAN alumni and focal points are regularly working to advance the rights of their communities through information sharing and implementing women’s exchanges in their own communities.
თაი-აიუთის არტყლისკეთილი გამჭვირვალობით პროექტი (Tai Youth Network) ცის თანამშრომლებით.

"ადამი" პროექტი თაი შტატში.

(ტაილანდი, 2017)
SWAN’s training graduates are part of influential leaders in Youth Groups in Shan State where 60% of our training alumni are involved with leadership roles including as Executive Members of the Tai Youth Network (TYN), a township level General Secretary of the Shan Literature and Cultural Association and members of Shan political parties. We have observed progress towards gender equality at a community level. For example, monks and local officials are more trusting of SWAN’s focal points and are beginning to recognize that women are experts in their areas of knowledge and can contribute to decision-making in their homes and communities.

SWAN expects that the women participating in our training and exchanges become important resource people not only for their local community but also for the future of Shan State, and Burma.

**Internship**

To build capacity among our youth, SWAN organized an internship program for young Shan women in Thailand and abroad. They attended meetings, trainings organized by other local organizations and learnt about issues facing the Shan community. These experiences enabled the young women to build confidence and gain independence through their leadership endeavors.

**Testimonies from SWAN interns:**

“I attended a lot of training with SWAN including the Young Women’s Leadership Training (YWLT), which was the beginning of my life development. The internship training changed my attitude because I got to meet with many women from different areas and learned new skills such as office management, communication, note taking, accounting, and computer technology. I also improved my facilitation and networking skills, which will help me in my future.”  
- Kham Mai, 2017 Intern

“For me, the internship was an opportunity to learn more practical skills. I had a chance to practice these skills that I had learned in the training from office management and skills workshops. I also learned how to communicate with communities. After the internship, I felt I had enough confidence to do work with the organization.”  
- Nang Kwan Hseng Nein, Intern (September – December 2017)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7588</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,712</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Women Empowerment Program in Numbers in 1999 - 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>157 alumni from the Young Women Leadership Training (YWLT), Emerging Women’s Leadership Training (EWLT) and internship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,588+</td>
<td>7,588+ Participants in women’s exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,712+</td>
<td>15,712+ Participants of 18 16 Days Activism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>242 Participants of Women’s Literacy Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252+</td>
<td>252+ Participants of 11 Capacity Building Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td>460 Participants of 16 Youth Capacity Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>1,274 Participants of 48 Women’s Capacity Building Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Women’s Literacy Class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WOMEN’S WELLBEING

The Women’s Well-Being Program started in 2013 by merging the health program and crisis support program. As the brunt of civil war took its impact on civilians in Shan State and along the Thai-Burma border, SWAN worked with the Thai Public Health authorities to set up a health center in 1999 to meet the needs of refugees.

SWAN’s Women’s Wellbeing Program has been providing women and children in rural and remote areas of Shan State affected by conflict, beyond the reach of the government and INGO aid, with vital education and health services for the last twenty years.
STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

2001: The Women's Crisis Support Centre (WCSC) is formed.

2002-2003: The WCSC opens a satellite unit in a local hospital.

2003: The WCSC begins to offer peer support groups for women living with HIV.

2004: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for men living with HIV.

2005: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for women survivors of gender-based violence.

2006: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for transgender people.

2007: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in rural areas.

2008: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in remote areas.

2009: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in urban areas.

2010: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in suburban areas.

2011: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in remote areas.

2012: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in rural areas.

2013: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in urban areas.

2014: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in suburban areas.

2015: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in remote areas.

2016: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in rural areas.

2017: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in urban areas.

2018: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in suburban areas.

2019: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in remote areas.

2020: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in rural areas.

2021: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in urban areas.

2022: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in suburban areas.

2023: The WCSC begins to offer support groups for people living with HIV in remote areas.
ဗုဒ္ဓ 2013 ဦးစိုး ပဲခူး၌ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တို့၏ အားကစSimilar to the input.
As the brunt of the civil war made its impact on civilians in Shan State and along the Thai-Burma border, SWAN worked with the Thai Public Health authorities to set up a health center in 1999 to meet the needs of refugees. The center was run by seven Shan women who were trained as community health workers and educators.

In early 2004, SWAN was also able to set up a satellite health center located remotely for Shan IDPs along the Thai-Burma border. The clinic provided treatment and resources about HIV to the patients, where these support services were of great use as the spread of HIV was a big concern in the community. SWAN staff and volunteers ran workshops to address the stigma and encourage people to share their status and needs. An outreach support service was provided by SWAN aimed at Shan refugees who were HIV positive but were unable to access Thai support services. The service provided counseling, emergency medical support and milk for babies as necessary.

As the Shan communities became more vocal, it was clear that SWAN needed to increase program activities to address the variety of women’s needs and concerns. SWAN members created a health outreach program for women from poor communities. This program provided child healthcare and reproductive and maternal health education.

In 2001, SWAN started running a Women’s Crisis Support Centre in Chiang Mai and in late 2003, SWAN set up an additional Women’s Crisis Centre in Fang District, Thailand run by three full time staff who worked closely with the Thai Government Hospital in the area. This initiative was supported by The Foundation for the People of Burma. Services provided included the provision of food, clothing, shelter and access to health and legal services. Counseling was included and women at the shelter were given basic literacy training as well as handicraft production. This enabled Shan women in local communities to respond directly to the issue of violence against women.

As a first step, Shan women in different locations were trained to be counselors and act as peer educators on violence against women. By developing these women’s skills and linking them up to existing support networks, the aim was to develop local crisis support mechanisms to respond to the issue of violence and sexual assault in their communities.
During 2002-2003 SWAN members, organized a series of workshops along the Thai-Burma border for four refugee communities that covered: gender issues, violence against women and basic counseling. This was to provide local women with the skills to directly assist survivors of violence in their communities. The Women’s Well-Being Program was created in 2013 by merging the health program and crisis support program. The Crisis Support program and the HIV project ended in 2016 because of improvements to the Thai Public Health system which made health care more accessible for migrants and refugees. This prompted SWAN to focus more on activities inside Shan State.

SWAN has been running reproductive health awareness and data collection training annually for health workers from remote areas in Shan State since 2011. This important and modern training course is designed for young women who have had some form of prior health worker training or experience and need to expand or update their knowledge and skills. The content of the course primarily focuses on reproductive health, family planning, and maternal and child health.

Following the training SWAN-sponsored health workers routinely collect demographics, vital events and health related data in their villages to monitor the health status of their communities. The health workers also organize the information into a report format to make it available to the program staff to easily organize and take action. This data shows that in the villages where the health workers are providing services the take-up of modern contraceptives is double that of Burma as a whole and the maternal and infant mortality rates much lower. Overall, SWAN’s Women’s Wellbeing Program has been providing women and children in rural and remote areas of Shan State affected by conflict, beyond the reach of the government and INGO aid, with vital education and health services for the last twenty years. Quite often SWAN’s health workers are the only health workers providing targeted services to women and children in rural and remote villages in Shan State. The SWAN-supported health project is community managed and has proven to be a very effective means of improving the health of women and children.
Reproductive health awareness in 2011 - 2018

SWAN health workers conduct health awareness sessions on reproductive health and disease prevention as well as chronic diseases inside Burma in townships including Kali/Kunhing, Tang Yan, Kesi, Mong Hsu, Hsipaw and Mong Nai.

The topics covered in the health awareness sessions includes: reproductive health and family planning, TB, malaria, influenza, cold, cough, diarrhea, fever, seasonal diseases and prevention, stomachache, diabetes, hypertension, personal hygiene, mother and child health.
School health awareness in 2015 - 2018

Health workers also conduct school health education sessions in townships including Karli/Kunhing, Kesi, Mong Hsu, Tang Yan, Hsipaw and Mong Nai. The school health education sessions benefit young students who learn about food and nutrition, worms, and personal hygiene including hand washing. Midwives and/or nurses from township hospitals monitored children’s nutrition with assistance by SWAN health workers.
Curative care awareness 2016 - 2017

Health workers provide basic health information to communities on how to maintain good health and nutrition and keep families strong and educated on the best way to take care of themselves.

Curative care awareness sessions

3,676

Implant service in 2018

From 14th to 21st of May 2018 SWAN conducted the Contraceptive Implant training course at the SWAN Office in Chiang Mai with six health workers. SWAN’s health workers injected contraceptive implants to eighty-six women that chose to receive the services during the practical component of the implant training at the Mae Daed Noi and Mae La Up-health facilities (Community Health Centers).

The DAKS Foundation provided SWAN with Jadelle implant sets to use during the contraceptive implant training course. It also provided SWAN with additional Jadelle implant sets to 6 SWAN health workers to immediately start providing Implant services to interested clients upon returning to their “home communities/catchment areas” in the Shan State. The implant is a vital birth control option that allows women to have more autonomy over their bodies and learn about their sexual reproductive health.
## Border Activities in 2010-2016

Along the border, SWAN's health program was responsible for testing patients at the Koung Jor Community Centre for HIV/AIDS and then offering subsequent crisis support and referrals for families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases tested at Koung Jor Community Centre</th>
<th>9,745</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals</td>
<td>1,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV patients</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis support</td>
<td>1,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Summary of 2011-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Area</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive implant training</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Health training</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Collection Training</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curative Care training</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workers</td>
<td>20+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEDIA & PUBLICATION

• Radio Broadcasting
• Awareness Raising Tools
• Reports
Radio Broadcasting

Information sharing is carried out across various mediums including two radio programs run and operated by the SWAN Information and Documentation (ID) team. The radio programs cater to issues that women face in relation to health, leadership and economic success.

We focus predominately on promoting women to leadership positions by providing information that gives them confidence.

SWAN’s “Heng Jai Ying” (Girl’s Power) aims to promote the empowerment of women and raise awareness by providing educational information about women and children’s health, gender equality, governance and general knowledge. Two of our radio programs are broadcasted in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Listeners include Shan migrants and refugee working in northern Thailand, communities in Shan State, and, thanks to online broadcasting, we are able to reach Sipsoungpanna in China and other parts of Burma.

Girl’s Power can be heard each Wednesday and Thursday from 13:00 to 15:00 local time through the radio station run by MAP Foundation in Chiang Mai. MAP Radio broadcasts services from 09:00 am to 21:00 pm daily, seven days a week, specifically targeting migrant workers.

SWAN also broadcasts Girl’s Power through SHAN online radio, which can be heard every Monday and Tuesday, 13:00-14:00 local time. Run under Shan Herald Agency for News (SHAN), SHAN Radio Online provides greater access to news reports on the situation in Burma (especially Shan State) to people in Burma and Thailand, and the wider international community. Due to lack of electricity and other communication infrastructure in Shan State, daily radio news remains the favored platform for news and information. All programs can be heard on an online live broadcast at www.radio.panglong.org
အောက်ပါအတိုကောက် ဖြစ်စဉ်အနေဖြင့် ဖန်တီးထားသော ပြင်သစ်ရေးသားရေးကို ကြည့်ရှုစရာကောင်းသည်။ ပြင်သစ်ရေးသားရေးကို အောက်ပါအတိုကောက် ဖြစ်စဉ်အနေဖြင့် ဖန်တီးထားသော ပြင်သစ်ရေးသားရေးကို ကြည့်ရှုစရာကောင်းသည်။

"အမျိုးသားရေးသားရေးသား" ပြင်သစ်ရေးသားသူများ သိရှိစရာမှူးဗုံး လက်ရှိ ပထမဦးဆုံး မိုးရှိသော ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ် အောက်ပါအတိုကောက် ဖြစ်စဉ်အနေဖြင့် ဖန်တီးထားသော ပြင်သစ်ရေးသားသူများ ကြည့်ရှုစရာကောင်းသည်။

"The Government should support women’s health by doing the jobs they were elected to do, such as providing clinics and public hospitals. The lighting in ethnic areas needs to stop so roads can be made safe for doctors to travel and treat communities."

Nang Mwe Kao, Shan State midwife

shanwomen.org

#WhyNoWomen 
#16DaysOfActivism 
shanwomen.org

REASON
Ineffective Government Policies and Services
RECOMMENDATION
Ensure that effective support reaches victims, provide 24-hour hotline and give support such as vocational training so victims can rebuild lives.
As conflict escalates in northern Shan State, civilians are caught in the crossfire where young women, the elderly and children are at the highest risk of exploitation and violence.
What is more concerning is that the dire human rights situation is not being met with adequate responses – rather civil society groups like SWAN are faced with aid restrictions and internal ethnic politics that too often attempt to sow division over unity.
In recognition of the atrocities against innocent civilians, SWAN supported calls for humanitarian action and an end to the fighting. The human rights violations were shared through visual data in Shan and English in 2018 and are continuing to be shared in 2019.

In response to questions and concerns over the lack of women’s participation in the peace process, the ID department informed local and international audiences during the 16-Days of Activism 2018 through the ‘WhyNoWomen’ series which, on every day of the campaign, offered a reason for the challenges faced by women and also recommendations to support women’s resilience and efforts.

SWAN also regularly releases a newsletter highlighting the activities and efforts of our sisters and networks and members.
Since our inception, there have always been stories to tell and the ID team has worked hard to share those stories with local and international audiences.
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ရေး (Website)

ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ရေး ပြည်သူများအား မှတ်ချက်ကြည့်သည်၊ ၂၀၀၃ ခုနှစ် စက်တင်ဘာ ၁၃၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၂ ၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀၀}
Website

SWAN’s website was first launched in January 2003, and four languages website was launched at SWAN's tenth anniversary in 2009. It was reformatted again in 2012 and in 2016. Currently, our website is preparing for a relaunch which includes a redesign of content and images set to be released in 2019.

Documentaries

In 2011, SWAN produced an audio-visual drama to raise awareness of family planning as this remains a challenge in Thailand, where young migrant workers from Burma face the problem of unwanted pregnancies. The drama was released in 2012 and shown in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Our target audience was Shan migrant workers.

In 2012, a film that advocated for gender equality and addressed sexual and gender-based violence/discrimination was produced by SWAN. The title in Burmese was ‘Yone Htwt Khwin,’ which means ‘Grant Us the Right to Struggle.’ The film was shared in Chiang Mai, Thailand and was shown on the TV channel of the Democratic Voice of Burma. We also uploaded it to the SWAN Youtube Channel and made a DVD that was publicized along the Thai-Burma border and inside Shan State.

Between 2013 and 2014, SWAN produced a film in Shan advocating for women’s empowerment called ‘Pae Nai Kae Soom,’ which means ‘Winning from Within’. The film was produced in Chiang Mai and published in Shan State and Thailand.

In 2015 a documentary titled ‘It’s Time to Shatter the Silence,’ was produced to share information on how the drug epidemic in Burma impacted women specifically. SWAN made calls for solidarity to act and work together. This documentary was produced after the women’s exchange in Shan State where participants had expressed challenges with drug-addicted husbands and the subsequent impact this had on their livelihoods. It was filmed in northern and southern Shan State and was promoted online and inside Shan State.

SWAN’s most recent production, ‘Gong Hak San Loi Paek,’ was shared in 2017 highlighted the importance of family planning and sexual health for young people, as well as the role of men in taking responsibility for consent and unwanted.

All of the video production is part of a multi-media intervention which highlighted our content through various video dramas released online via Facebook and on our website as well as on Vimeo and Youtube. Copies of the video were distributed in Burma and along the border at women’s events, SWAN events and SWAN project areas.
Shan Refugee: Dispelling the Myths -
“Pushed back into the Flames”
2005

Forbidden Glimpses of Shan -
2009

High & Dry -
2010
Reports

The report, License to Rape, published in 2002 with the Shan Human Rights Foundation, documented 173 incidents of sexual violence involving 625 women and girls, committed by the Burma Army in Shan State between 1996 and 2001. The report put SWAN on the international stage as we received an outpouring of support and solidarity for our efforts in coordinating this report. The SPDC (State Peace and Development Council) was forced to hold several press conferences where they vehemently denied the report’s findings.

Since then, SWAN has published several shorter reports including the following:

‘Shan Refugees: Dispelling the Myths’ in September 2003 which was a brief background paper providing facts to counter common myths about Shan refugees in Thailand.

‘Pushed back into the Flames’ in September, 2005 which called for protection of Shan refugees as the Burmese military regime fanned the flames of war in Shan State.

‘Forbidden Glimpses of Shan State’ in November 2009 which was a guidebook that gave tourists an alternative view of Shan State by providing a pictorial expose of the deliberate neglect, destruction and reinvention of local cultural and historical sites.

In August 2010, SWAN released a briefing paper with the Shan Human Rights Foundation entitled ‘Burma Army tracks across Shan State’ which exposed how thousands of acres of farmland had been confiscated along the construction route of the Nanned 361-km railway.

SWAN’s report ‘High and Dry,’ published in December 2010 with the Shan Sapawa Environmental Organization which exposed how local trade and transport across the Shweli River has been crippled by unpredictable daily fluctuations in the water level since the completion of the 110-meter tall Longjiang Dam about 30 kilometers upstream.
Publications for Fundraising

As part of the fundraising for SWAN’s education program, we collaborated with the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Danish Burma Committee (DBC) to produce a docudrama about Shan refugee children. In early 2005 the production team visited the project sites in Fang district, to collect information and footage for the project. The film aired on Danish national TV in late 2005 and a photo book with information on Shan history and culture was distributed for sale.

We published 20,000 copies of a cut-out dolls’ book which was sent to Denmark for sale to raise funds for SWAN’s education program. We also sold the book in Thailand where for every copy sold, one copy was given free to refugee children living along the border. In addition, SWAN representatives gave the books to partner organizations as well as local and international supporters.
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STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

5,700+
likes

1,100+
followers

300+
followers

5,700+
likes

1,100+
followers

300+
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STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

58

STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

58
Media Channels

5,700+ likes
1,100+ followers
300+ followers

Website in four languages: English, Shan, Burmese & Thai

11 press releases
16 newsletters
14 months of human rights violations documentation in Shan State

3 reports
2 briefing papers
1 guidebook
5 media productions
ADVOCACY & NETWORKING

• Community Advocacy
• Advocating for sustainable peace, development and ethical practices
• Advocating for women’s human rights and gender equality
• Networking and advocacy with other women’s organizations in Burma
• Networking and advocacy at regional and international levels
STRONGER TOGETHER
A twenty-year journey of activism

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By Kyoko Otsuka

In 2010, the year of the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan, Akiko Ono founded a group called 'Tohoku Renmei', which translates as 'Northeastern Region Society'. Ono had been an activist for years, but the scale of the disaster was unprecedented. She knew she had to act fast.

Ono's group focused on rebuilding schools and other public facilities. They worked tirelessly to ensure that children could continue their education in a safe and conducive environment. This was a daunting task, but Ono and her team were determined.

The work was not easy. They faced countless challenges, from the shortage of resources to the physical and emotional toll of the disaster. But they refused to give up. Their determination was a beacon of hope for many.

After two years, Ono's group had made significant progress. They had raised millions of yen, which went towards reconstructing damaged school buildings. In addition, they had provided psychological support to many children who had lost their homes or loved ones.

Ono's work did not end with the reconstruction. She continued to advocate for the rights of survivors and to raise awareness of the ongoing challenges they faced. Her dedication and hard work continue to inspire others to this day.
Advocacy

Community Advocacy

Active participation in advocacy initiatives by community-based organizations, civil society organizations and networks has been an essential part of SWAN’s advocacy.

The root cause of more than 70 years of political turmoil is the failure to establish a genuine federal democratic union which guarantees ethnic equality and the right to self-determination for all people. Moreover, absence of trust and intolerance for diversity of any kind, that is widespread among communities in Shan State and all over the country, is another reason for the long lasting political and armed conflicts.

Those who tried to build their power and influence with fear and hatred disapprove of the idea of different groups, people and communities working together for a common goal.

It is very disturbing to see those in power using their influence to instill fear and hatred in communities while criticizing groups who are trying to embrace diversity through inclusion and collaboration. Rather than reject diversity, they should be trying to build values through collaboration, inclusion, understanding and accommodation.

From early 2010, therefore, SWAN has focused its advocacy efforts more at the community level in Shan State, Kachin State and Sagaing Region and along the border, concentrating primarily on the need for reconciliation of divided communities for peaceful coexistence while we continue working on the elimination of gender discrimination.

Ending Gender Discrimination

Traditionally and culturally, women are treated as second-class citizens across ethnic communities in Burma. Religious teachings, cultural practices, literature, and media have reinforced a long established patriarchal system. Sixty years of militarized culture has created a society in Burma that reinforces patriarchy. Furthermore, ongoing political and armed conflict has embedded violence in Burma such that women face gender-based violence, including state-sponsored sexual violence.

A series of consultation meetings and program activities have confirmed the deep-rooted and severe gender discrimination in our communities. Thus, women’s specific needs are being almost completely ignored by decision-making bodies at all levels.

To remedy this, SWAN concerned itself with efforts to bridge knowledge and communication gaps in communities by working to raise the profile of women’s needs and issues through our community-oriented program activities and multi-media interventions.

Working with Divided Communities

Divide-and-rule tactics employed by Burma’s military regime has created more and more division across Burma: this is also true for the Shan communities SWAN is working for. These tactics have damaged the country’s peace process. SWAN has strong concerns about the government and different groups negotiating separately and without the participation of civil society. SWAN is therefore keen to work with communities in the respective areas, and to forge links between them so their collective concerns can be raised during the peace process.

As an independent women’s organization for women’s human rights, SWAN has a unique and important role in peace building as well as trust building. We do not operate under any armed group or political party but are committed to building good relationships with all stakeholders. SWAN believes that these relationships and networks are a vital component of a sustainable peace-building process as they give space for the process of reconciliation of divided communities for peaceful coexistence. SWAN has therefore been able to build networks and relationships of trust between different communities and ethnic groups, and, in particular, women through consultation meetings, networking meetings and workshops inside Burma.
List of consultation and networking meetings across Burma from 2012 to 2016
Consultation Meetings

February – 4 March 2012
First consultation trip to eastern Shan State near Chinese border, and Mong Hsu in southern Shan State.

22 October – 10 November 2012
The 2nd consultation trip areas in southern and northern Shan State namely Taunggyi, Yawngshwe, Ke Si, and Lashio townships, and Yangon.

23 – 30 May 2015
The third consultation trip to Khamti, Homalin in Sagaing Region and Mandalay.

27 June – 3 July 2015
The consultation and networking trip to northern Shan State including Kyaukme, Hsipaw, Namtu, Hsenwi, Muse and Namkham.

12–18 June 2016
The trip to eastern Shan State close to Thai border Tachliek, Tarlay, Mong Hpyak, Keng Tung and Mong Yawng.

During each trip, SWAN met with local-based Shan political parties, ethnic armed groups, the Shan Literature and Culture Association, women’s groups, youth groups and community-based organizations.
Networking Meetings

23–26 April 2014
SWAN organized a networking meeting in Shan State in two areas, meeting with network groups at Taunggyi and Kesi township.

30 September – 1 October 2016
SWAN traveled to Muse, northern Shan State and Shwe Li / Ruili, a border town on Chinese side.

6–23 December 2016
All SWAN staff including the Advisory team and seniors travelled to network in Yangon and Taunggyi.

17 – 23 December 2016
SWAN’s staff members on a networking trip to Keng Tung & Kun Hein.

Note: From 2017, networking meetings have been conducted during M & E trips under WEP & WWB.
Senior Women of Shan State (SWSS)

2012 မှ 2014 ထိ

များထဲမှ 3 ခုကို အကျဉ်းရွေးချယ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

Senior Women of Shan State

2012 မှ 2014 ထိ

များထဲမှ 3 ခုကို အကျဉ်းရွေးချယ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

Senior Women of Shan State

2012 မှ 2014 ထိ

များထဲမှ 3 ခုကို အကျဉ်းရွေးချယ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

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Significant outcomes of consultation with the communities

Trust-building for Peace Conference in 2012

SWAN was invited to be in the organizing team for the Peace Conference in Rangoon from 26 to 28 November, 2012. Six SWAN representatives attended this Peace Conference as part of the Executive Team while two SWAN Advisory Team (AT) members were keynote speakers. The conference was attended by over 170 participants, including leading Shan scholars, members of three political parties, four ethnic armed groups and eleven civil society organizations from 42 townships. Participants highlighted that the current ceasefire agreements were yet to result in political dialogue, and there was an urgent need to address critical issues such as increasing drug abuse, displacement, economic problems, environmental degradation, human rights violations, and the disappearance of Shan literature and culture. There was also a need for people’s participation in the peace process at all levels.

Formation of women’s groups

From 2012 to 2014, SWAN facilitated the formation of three women’s organizations, namely Shan State Women’s Organization (SSWO), Shan State Women’s Development Organization (SSWDO) and Senior Women of Shan State (SWSS). Through these organizations, women have learned about their rights and are working to promote and protect them by addressing the issue of gender discrimination and working towards peaceful coexistence.

For the last twenty-years SWAN has maintained an active presence at community level, national level, and regional/international level through:

Advocating for sustainable peace, development and ethical practices:

SWAN advocates against military offensives by the Burma Army and mobilizes Shan communities inside Burma to advocate for political change and sustainable peace in Burma. Moreover, SWAN publicly raised concerns over the impacts of the Nanned Salween Dams at several high regional forums, including the Mekong Regional Water Dialogue which was held in 2006.

Advocating for women’s human rights and gender equality

Our advocacy for the protection and promotion of women’s human rights is seen across our program areas and through the Women’s League of Burma. As a founding and standing member, we have a strong commitment to share resources, knowledge, professional and technical skills for advocacy.
2009 ყურადღები - წინასწარმები, მისი, მივანიჭება
2009 მიუხედავად - პირველად 10 მ დიგნოსტიკა, მიუღებელი
2009 - საქართველოს საჯარო სწავლებაში არჩიგაციის დღის 10 სტუდენტი
2009 ყურადღები - საცხოვრებლიანი უღელტონი ქალი ქალი, ჩედაში ამჯდო, უღელტონი ქალი
2009 - აღჭურვა 2010 - აღჭურვა უღელტონი ქალი, დიაგნოსტიკა ქალი ზოგადი, თეორიასთაც უმთავრესი, უღელტონი ქალი ჯარი
2009 - კუთხით 2013 - კუთხით ქალი, ქალთქმის შრომაბრძოლა ქალი, ქალთქმის შრომაბრძოლა, თეორია ჩქარო, თეორია გამჭი, თეორია გამჭი
2012 ყურადღები, ყურადღები - სიბილა, წინასწარმები
2013 ყურადღები, ყურადღები - სახელმწიფო საჯარო სწავლები ქალთქმის შრომაბრძოლა, თეორია გამჭი, თეორია გამჭი
2013 ყურადღები - სახელმწიფო საჯარო სწავლები ქალთქმის შრომაბრძოლა
2013 ყურადღები - გალამხედვი გარს. თეორია
2014 - 2016 - საჯარო სასწავლებელი ბირთვის პროექტი (ზოგადი დამოუკიდებლობა, ქალთქმის შრომაბრძოლა) ბირთვის პროექტი, ზოგადი უღელტონი ქალი, ისტორია 64
2016 ყურადღები - წინასწარმები, თეორია წინასწარმები 17 ს
2009 ყურადღები - საჯარო სასწავლებელი ბირთვის შრომაბრძოლა, თეორია წინასწარმები, ისტორია
1999 ყურადღები - ყურადღები, თეორია მათავნა თეორია ბირთვის პროექტი
SWAN feels privileged to continue contributing significantly in the work of the Women’s League of Burma (WLB).

**SWAN Contributions to WLB**

- **2009 to date**: WLB Video Documentaries
- **December 2009**: WLB’s 10th Anniversary publication & video slide-show
- **2009**: Vote No Campaign against 2010 Elections in Burma
- **2009 to date**: WLB’s Exhibition at the WLB Anniversaries and Forums
- **2009–March 2010**: Process of International Tribunal on Burma & video testimonies
- **2009–February 2013**: WLB’s media project production of audio–visual media campaign and advocacy materials, video dramas and an infotainment video
- **October 2012 to date**: WLB Peace Mission
- **September 2013**: WLB Exhibition at the Myanmar Women’s Peace Forum
- **2013 to date**: Layout design of event banners and stands
- **2013 to date**: Providing technical and professional assistance
- **2014–2016**: CEDAW Shadow reporting process for the 64th Session of the CEDAW Committee
- **December 2016**: WLB’s 17th Anniversary video
- **2009 to date**: Layout design of most of WLB publications
- **1999 to date**: SWAN’s ongoing dedication to working on CEDAW advocacy
2012 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2013 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 ათ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2014 თ. ი. აღქვთ. - არსებული გაგრძელება

2015 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2015 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2015 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2015 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2015 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2016 თ. ი. აღქვთ. - არსებული გაგრძელება

2017 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2017 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2018 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება

2018 თ. ი. აღწერა - არსებული გაგრძელება
Networking and advocacy with other women’s organizations in Burma

Working through the WLB continues to be a rewarding experience rooted in feminist principles and ideologies. SWAN is engaged with advocacy and campaigns on women’s empowerment alongside other women’s networks including CEDAW Action Myanmar, the Gender Equality Network, and the Women’s Organization Network of Myanmar individually as well as through WLB.

While SWAN does individual networking, we as WLB members do have a shared platform of networking for the advancement of women, including women’s access to leadership and calling for reforms in legislation to secure women’s human rights and autonomy over our bodies, and movement building.

We work alongside our networks and members in solidarity movements on women’s rights through marches, rallies, panels, trainings and workshops.

Platform for Movement Building with Other Women’s Networks in Burma

- **October 2012**: The First Myanmar Women’s Forum
- **September 2013**: The First Women of Burma/Myanmar Peace Forum
- **November 2013**: The National Women’s Dialogue Forum
- **March 2014**: Joint-Strategic Planning Workshop with Women’s Organizations Networks
- **August 2014**: Conference on gender inclusion and women’s rights in the peace process in Myanmar
- **September 2014**: The Second Women of Burma/Myanmar Peace Forum
- **October 2014**: The Third Myanmar Women’s Forum in Pathein, Irrawaddy Region
- **November 2014 – November 2016**: CEDAW Shadow reporting process for the 64th Session of CEDAW Committee
- **December 2016**: Women’s Exchange & WLB 17th Anniversary Celebration
- **December 2017**: Women’s Forum for Peace in Hpa-an, Kayin State & Women’s Exchange & WLB 18th Anniversary Celebration
- **September 2018**: Women’s Forum for Peace in Yangon
- **December 2018**: WLB 18th Anniversary Celebration
Networking and advocacy at regional and international levels

In addition to our activism at the community and national levels, SWAN has been able to raise the human rights situation of Shan women at regional and international levels through the support of many regional and international organizations. This has enabled us to work across different sectors of gender advocacy and make greater calls for agency in a collective, inclusive manner. Between 2009 and 2018, SWAN participated in numerous roundtable discussions on women’s sexuality, gender rights, human trafficking, climate change, sexual violence, legal access, land rights, and migrant workers as well as training programs on international human rights, skills building and feminist leadership. We are immensely grateful to the many networks who made it possible for SWAN to contribute these advocacy events, in particular: APWLD; ARROW; AWID; CREA; IWRAW-AP; APF.
## 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Action/Outcome</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jan   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Participate in a seminar | Participate in a seminar on human rights and gender equality.
| Feb   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Submit a report | Submit a report on the implementation of CEDAW.
| Mar   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Attend a meeting | Attend a meeting with ASEAN representatives.
| Apr   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Finalize the report | Finalize the report for submission to CEDAW.
| May   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Discuss human rights | Discuss human rights with ASEAN representatives.
| Jun   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Submit the report | Submit the report to CEDAW.
| Jul   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Attend a meeting | Attend a meeting with ASEAN representatives.
| Aug   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Follow up on the report | Follow up on the report submitted to CEDAW.
| Sep   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Discuss human rights | Discuss human rights with ASEAN representatives.
| Oct   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Submit the report | Submit the report to CEDAW.
| Nov   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Attend a meeting | Attend a meeting with ASEAN representatives.
| Dec   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Finalize the report | Finalize the report for submission to CEDAW.

## 2010

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| Oct   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Submit the report | Submit the report to CEDAW.
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| Aug   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Follow up on the report | Follow up on the report submitted to CEDAW.
| Sep   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Attend a meeting | Attend a meeting with ASEAN representatives.
| Oct   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Submit the report | Submit the report to CEDAW.
| Nov   | ASEAN  | Cambodia | Discuss human rights | Discuss human rights with ASEAN representatives.
| Dec   | CEDAW  | Cambodia | Finalize the report | Finalize the report for submission to CEDAW.
### 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11th. OLA Elementary School</td>
<td>Average Annual Teachers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12th. OLA Elementary School</td>
<td>Average Annual Teachers</td>
<td>12</td>
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### 2014

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13th. OLA Elementary School</td>
<td>Average Annual Teachers</td>
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</table>

### Notes

The data provided seems to be related to the average annual teachers for different years. The values range from 11 to 12. The years 2012, 2013, and 2014 are mentioned. However, the specific context or location is not clear from the provided information.
### 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>ผู้จัดทำ</th>
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<td>ฮ.buffer</td>
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### 2016

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<th>ผู้จัดทำ</th>
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### 2017

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</table>
## Networking & Advocacy

### 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>February</th>
<th>April</th>
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### 2010

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<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dili, Timor Leste: Students Solidarity Conference</td>
<td>Canada: 31st Annual International Human Rights Training Program</td>
<td><strong>Malaysia:</strong> Meeting on Regional Dialogue on Sexuality and Gender, Human Rights and Young People's Reproductive Health &amp; Rights</td>
<td><strong>Hanoi, Vietnam:</strong> Southeast-Asia Women's Caucus</td>
<td>Promoting Migrant Women in ASEAN</td>
<td>The Third Conference of Asian Indigenous Women's Network &amp; Global Seminar Workshop on Climate Change, Gender and Land rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong> International Congress and Conference on Trafficking</td>
<td><strong>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia:</strong> Consultation for ASEAN People's Forum</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia:</strong> Third Regional Consultation Meeting on ASEAN and Human Rights</td>
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### 2011

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<tr>
<th>February</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paris, Brussels &amp; Oslo:</strong> Student Peace Conference and the International Student's Festival</td>
<td><strong>Montebello, Quebec:</strong> Conference on Women Forging a New Security: Ending Sexual Violence</td>
<td><strong>Thailand:</strong> Workshop on the Future of Women Politicians</td>
<td><strong>Thailand:</strong> Workshop on Women's Access to Justice</td>
<td><strong>Bali, Indonesia:</strong> Southeast Asia Women's Caucus on ASEAN Annual Meeting</td>
<td><strong>Chiang Mai, Thailand:</strong> First-Asia Pacific Feminist Forum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 2012

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<tr>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Istanbul, Turkey:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong> • Women’s Caucus Skills Building Workshop</td>
<td><strong>Phnom Penh, Cambodia:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Boston, United States of America:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th AWID International</td>
<td>• Millennium Development Goals Focus and Burma Economic Watch Seminar</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Regional Women’s Hearing on Gender Based Violence</td>
<td>Southeast Asia Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forum</td>
<td><strong>Chiang Mai, Thailand:</strong> Southeast Asia Consultation on Development, Access to Justice &amp; Human Rights of Indigenous Women</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sydney and Canberra, Australia:</strong></td>
<td>2012 Seminar of Education Reform in Burma and lobbying trip</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>February</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chiang Mai, Thailand:</strong></td>
<td>National Consultation for SEA ASEAN Women’s Caucus and Basic Training on ASEAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yangon, Burma:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chiang Mai, Thailand:</strong> 2nd Asia Pacific Feminist Forum</td>
<td><strong>London, UK:</strong> Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict</td>
<td><strong>Jakarta, Indonesia:</strong> 3rd Regional Civil Society Meeting for Annual ASEAN Ministerial Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN People’s Forum</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Melbourne, Australia:</strong> IWDA-WAVE Project Partners Meet</td>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong> Women’s Caucus 4th Annual Strategizing Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional consultation of the Asia Pacific Women’s Alliance for Peace and Security</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong> Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Beijing +20,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bangkok, Thailand:</strong> Asia Pacific Conference on Gender Equality &amp; Women’s empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>May</td>
<td><em>Yangon, Burma:</em> National CSOs Consultation of ASEAN Vision 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Fiji: Asia Pacific Women’s Exchange and Networking Forum:</em> A Women’s Exchange between the Fiji Women’s Forum and the Women’s League of Burma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August</td>
<td><em>Kathmandu, Nepal:</em> Feminist Leadership &amp; Peace Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March</td>
<td><em>Geneva, Switzerland:</em> The 31st Session of the United National Human Rights Council lobbying trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June:</td>
<td><em>Kathmandu, Nepal:</em> Women’s Exchange with local Burmese women’s groups</td>
</tr>
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Annex

10 press releases


i) http://www.shanwomen.org/images/pressrelease/10_8_11_preseles_eng.pdf


k) +WNW

16 newsletters between 1999-2018


n. https://mailchi.mp/3b39257df548/newsletter-swan-celebrates-19-years
o. https://mailchi.mp/80d7df4eadc1/swan-newsletter-civilians-are-not-a-target

14 months of Human Rights Documentation in Shan State (January 2018-February 2019)

3 reports
a) http://www.shanwomen.org/reports/43-high-and-dry
b) http://www.shanwomen.org/images/reports/push_back_eng.pdf
c) http://www.shanwomen.org/images/reports/licensetorape/Licence_to_rape.pdf

2 briefing papers
a) http://www.shanwomen.org/reports/42-burma-army-tracks-across-shan-state
b) http://www.shanwomen.org/reports/38-dispelling-the-myths

1 guidebook
http://www.shanwomen.org/reports/41-forbidden-glimpses-of-shan-state
STRONGER TOGETHER

A twenty-year journey of activism

Shan Women's Action Network

March 2019