



New Myanmar Foundation
Building a strong foundation for our society

HUMAN RIGHTS ANNUAL REPORT 2024

Analysis and insights on human rights abuses and violations

Prepared By:

Human Rights Program,
New Myanmar Foundation

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Children hide in their school bomb shelter, during an emergency drill to prepare for possible mortar shelling by government forces based a few kilometres from their town in Karenni. The children did regular emergency drills in case of an attack – their town had already been bombed three times.

Credits

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Acknowledgement

Since February 2023, the Human Rights Program of the New Myanmar Foundation (NMF) has not only conducted the systematic documentation of human rights violations but has also focused on advancing human rights education, raising public awareness, and building networks with both local and international human rights organizations. Moreover, NMF has extended emergency protection support to human rights defenders facing inevitable threats due to their activism. The program has also engaged in coordinated advocacy efforts to promote the protection and fulfillment of human rights across the nation. Through our documentation processes, we have sought to expose the worsening human rights conditions in Myanmar with clarity and credibility, drawing from our team's professional capacity, technical skills, and the collective experiences of affected communities. This report reflects not only the analytical records but also the strength of our ground partners beyond great personal risks. We express our sincere gratitude to the many individuals and organizations who supported the production of this report. We are especially thankful to the international and civil organizations for all the efforts, whether in the form of technical assistance, cooperation, capacity-building, or financial aid.

The success and expansion of the New Myanmar Foundation's human rights program have been feasible due to the continued support of both local and international human rights organizations. In addition, the active participation of grassroots partner organizations in the documentation process has been at the core of the program's effectiveness and influence. Furthermore, the effective implementation of our activity and publication of this report would have been possible not only by the active work of the NMF members and the human rights program staff but also by the participation of human rights defenders, members of partner networks, data collectors, and individuals who share reports on human rights abuses and violations across the country. The cooperation and collective efforts of the individuals and group mentioned above make this report possible. The findings and observations presented in this report are a contribution to ongoing efforts, in alignment with international norms of justice and accountability, to build a free, equal, and dignified society for all citizens of Myanmar. In recognition of our shared goal, we have utmost appreciation for the Executive Director, Board of Directors, and staff of the human rights program at the New Myanmar Foundation. We are particularly thankful to our human rights documentation team, the cooperating partner organizations on the ground, and those dedicated colleagues whose cooperation, support, and commitment are critical in developing this report.

Executive Summary

This annual report represents a systematic analysis and documentation of human rights violations that occurred across the country from 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024, according to the geographical regions and time frames. Since the 2021 military coup, the rights of the people have been widely and increasingly violated nationwide.

The military forces, the police, and other armed groups, under the direct and indirect control of the State Administration Council (SAC)[1] including the Border Guard Force and local militia, Pyuu-Saw-Htee[2] have violated various violations of human rights, and that may amount to the violation of international human rights law and other international laws.

The New Myanmar Foundation's human rights program[3] has documented human rights violations using a combination of online and ground data by documentation team who tracked and verified human rights incidents through digital platforms and ground collectors[4] collect data on ground. These ground collectors are operating in Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, and Yangon Regions. Reports submitted by these collectors were thoroughly analyzed to ensure the precision and insight of the findings presented in this report. This report is divided into thematic sections, with each addressing specific types and methods of human rights violations and cases of civilian deaths and destruction, analyzing the causes and patterns of these violations on the basis of verified facts and field reports.

Between January 1 and December 31 2024, a total of 3,832 incidents that are suffered by the people of Myanmar were documented in this report. The most occurred type of violation is the extrajudicial killing and recorded 1,312 incidents. The second most violated type is the burning, confiscation and destruction of civilian property, recorded 1,225 incidents within a year, and caused losses and damages to 1,225 housing units, 131 religious buildings and sites, 85 education and healthcare facilities. The third-most occurred type of violations is the injuring of civilians, with 1,045 incidents.

According to the records collected during the year, there are a total of 1,194 victims injured in cases of committing airstrikes and artillery attacks in the urban and rural regions. These vicious attacks caused a large scale of injuries to victims, while Sagaing, Mandalay, and Bago Regions are the most affected areas. Additionally, during this reporting period, the enforcement of the Conscription Law was increasingly used as an excuse for the arbitrary arrest of large numbers of adult males across the country, with the New Myanmar Foundation documenting 134 such incidents. This report presents incidents and violations committed not only by the Myanmar military and its subordinates but also by the People's Defense Forces [5]and other unidentified armed groups.

[1] The State Administration Council (SAC) is Myanmar's current governing body, formed in the aftermath of the 2021 military coup and led by the military junta Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on February 2nd, 2021, and is composed of eight military officers and eight civilians.

[2] Paramilitary militia composed of military supporters, mostly civilians and former soldiers, sponsored and armed by the military junta (SAC).

[3] The Human Rights Program's Documentation Unit of the New Myanmar Foundation is composed of a team that includes two online data collectors and two data editors. The data collectors monitor social media platforms such as Facebook and Telegram, as well as news websites, to gather reports related to human rights violations occurring across the country. The collected information is then reviewed, verified, and critically analyzed by the data analysts before being compiled into this report.

[4] The New Myanmar Foundation's Human Rights Program has established partnerships with four civil society organizations to implement field-level documentation of human rights violations. Designated representatives from these partner organizations regularly collect and submit first-hand information on incidents occurring within their respective regions, contributing vital local insights to the broader documentation effort.

[5] The People's Defense Force (PDF) is the armed wing of the National Unity Government (NUG), officially formed on May 5, 2021, in response to the military coup. Although the term "PDF" is broadly used to describe anti-junta armed groups, not all of these forces operate under the NUG's command—some are independently established and function autonomously.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

On February 1, 2021, the Myanmar military forcibly seized state power under the pretext of voter fraud involved in the 2020 general election, which had been led by the democratically elected government the National League for Democracy (NLD). During the military takeover, President U Win Myint, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Union Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Members of Parliament, and other individuals were arrested and detained.

The response from the people of Myanmar was rapid and widespread. Citizens across the country rejected the military takeover and took to the streets in peaceful, and creative protest. Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) rapidly gained tremendous momentum, reflecting the people's deep conviction in democratic values. However, the military responded with deadly force, brutally cracking down on peaceful demonstrators and intensifying the country's already protracted civil conflict.

In the aftermath of the coup, elected representatives in 2020 General Election and allied political groups formed the National Unity Government (NUG), while regional People's Defense Forces (PDFs) and ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) with decades of combat experience/in combat operations launched armed resistance against the military regime since September 2021. By March 2025, they had regained control of more than 90 towns. Increasing numbers of military personnel defected or surrendered to the resistance, indicating deep fractures within the armed forces under the control of military regime. These successes have strengthened the hopes of the people of Myanmar for a return to democratic governance and fueled their resilience in standing up to authoritarian rule.

The Myanmar military continues to attentively suppress the resistance by instilling fear among the public. Across various regions, many Myanmar citizens have been arbitrarily arrested and detained on under accusations of opposing the coup or supporting the pro-democracy movements. People continue to face severe human rights abuse including torture, forced disappearances, forced displacement, and brutal attacks. Common violations include extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, torture and inhumane treatment, forced displacement, sexual violence, destruction of public property, and unlawful confiscation of civilian homes and belongings.

The human rights violations documented in this report are based on online media sources and reports from four ground-based partner organizations of the New Myanmar Foundation, as well as independent field data collectors. Since certain incidents, especially those involving sexual violence, are often not publicly reported by victims, and some events are not covered by media outlets, the actual number of incidents may differ slightly from what is documented in this report.



1.2 Organizational Background of the New Myanmar Foundation

The New Myanmar Foundation (NMF) was established in January 2008 with the goal of supporting the people of Myanmar in the pursuit of a democratic government. Before the military coup, NMF focused on election observation, voter education, and civic engagement initiatives—including advocacy for municipal elections and organizing public awareness events in City Halls across the country.

Following the military coup in 2021, the Foundation was forced to relocate to the Thai Myanmar border due to security threats, including violent crackdowns and targeted arrests of NMF members. Since then, organization's mission has evolved to respond to the urgent needs arising from the collapse of democratic institutions and the widespread human rights crisis in Myanmar.

NMF has been currently working to support political prisoners, pro-democracy activists, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), both inside the country and in exile. It facilitates access to humanitarian assistance and ensures that those fleeing violence—particularly those crossing into border areas—receive essential basic and emergency support, including food, shelter, and medical care, as well as provision of online Thai language training, vocational training programs and job facilitation support.



1.3 Purpose of This Report

Since 2023, the New Myanmar Foundation has been implementing a human rights program aimed at promoting and protecting fundamental human rights standards across Myanmar. The human rights program has focused on five core areas: 1) raising public awareness and understanding of human rights, 2) systematically documenting human rights violations, 3) providing protection and support to human rights defenders, 4) strengthening of human rights advocacy, 5) promoting human rights through outreach and networking.

To support this work, the NMF monitors and collects data on human rights violations through trusted online media sources. At the same time, NMF collaborated closely with field-based partner organizations and independent ground data collectors to ensure that local incidents are recorded as accurately as possible.

This report has been compiled with the following three objectives:

To document and expose the human rights violations experienced by the people of Myanmar throughout 2024.

To enhance the understanding of relevant stakeholders regarding the current human rights situation in Myanmar.

To contribute to the pursuit of justice and accountability for victims of human rights violations.

1.4 Methodology

The Human Rights Documentation Unit of the New Myanmar Foundation collected and recorded cases of human rights violations committed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. These violations were perpetrated by the Myanmar military, anti-military armed groups, and unidentified armed actors.

The data were gathered through two main sources. First, online data collectors (ODCs) monitored and submitted reports based on verified information from online news and media sources. Second, ground data collectors (GDCs) from partner organizations operating in Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay, and Yangon regions provided local reports. All data were systematically compiled and managed using the Uwazi Database System.

This report data was based on analysis, systematically reviewed where necessary data both online and ground data verify and fill.

After the initial data collection, the trainee reviewed the submitted reports. Where necessary, they contacted both ODCs and GDCs to verify and fill in the follow-up information. Once completed, the verified cases were analyzed and categorized based on the type of violation, geographical location, and the timeframe when the incident occurred. This analysis served as the basis for preparing this report.

The findings presented in this report focus on human rights violations documented across Myanmar between January 1 and December 31, 2024. The analysis includes a breakdown of incidents by geographic location, times frame, and the nature of each violation.

2. Human Rights Abuses in 2024

2.1 Extrajudicial Killings

In 2024, the New Myanmar Foundation documented a total of 1,321 cases of extrajudicial killings documented through a combination of ground-based reports from partner organizations and online media monitoring. Among all forms of human rights violations recorded in 2024, extrajudicial killings accounted for the highest number of incidents. Analysis of the data shows that the majority of these killings—1,034 cases, or approximately 78 percent of the total—were committed by the military junta. In addition, 163 cases were attributed to anti-military armed groups, while 124 incidents involved unidentified armed actors.

This data reflects the widespread use of lethal against civilians and non-combatants throughout the year, further illustrating the severe and ongoing human rights crisis in Myanmar.

In 2023, the New Myanmar Foundation documented 959 cases of extrajudicial killings. Compared to 2024, the number of extrajudicial killings sharply increase of over 360 cases within just one year.

The following section provides a geographic breakdown of the extrajudicial killings documented across Myanmar in 2024.

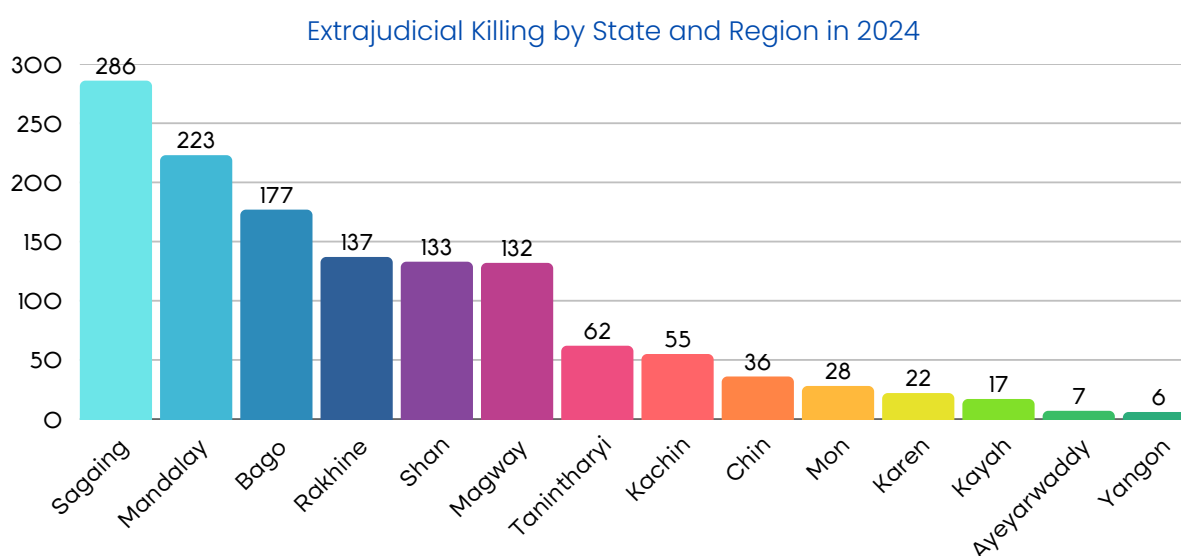


Figure 1-Number of Extrajudicial Killing by State and Region in 2024

Incident 1: Two Civilians were killed in Seith Thar Village, Madaya

On February 12, 2024, a military column of approximately 130 soldiers entered Seith Thar Village Tract, located in Madaya Township. During the operation, the military troops extrajudicially killed two civilians and set fire to civilian homes in the village.

Incident 2: Killing of a Civilian in Ku La Village, Ngazun Township

On September 11, 2024, at around 2:00 PM, military junta forces entered Ku La Village in Ngazun Township. During the raid they arrested three civilians: Daw Khin San Myint (age 55), Ma Pauk Pauk (age 17), Ko Pay Toe (age 25). On the morning of September 12, junta troops extrajudicially killed Ko Pay Toe. His body was abandoned on the eastern side of the village.

Incident 3: Killing of Three Civilians in Myingyan Township

On September 25, 2024, at around 7:00 AM, military junta troops departed from Myingyan Township entered Hpon Village. Upon arrival, they carried out the extrajudicial killing of three civilians: U Aung Kyaw Zin (age 53), U Ye Win (age 52), Ko Kyaw Swar Win (age 45). Following the killings, the troops set fire to three houses, belonging to: U Aung Kyaw Zin, U Ye Win, U Tun Win—a former sub-village administrator during the period of the National League for Democracy (NLD) government.



Photo_1. The military junta killed 3 civilians from Hpon village, Myingyan Township: U Aung Kyaw Zin (age 53), U Ye Win (age 52), Ko Kyaw Swar Win (age 45).

Photo: Ground data collector

Incident 4: Killing of a Civilian Woman in Ku Village, Myingyan Township

On October 24, 2024, at approximately 5:00 AM, a 55-year-old woman was killed in Ku Village, Myingyan Township, by six members of the Pyu Saw Htee militia arrived on three motorbikes. The woman was tortured by being slashed with a knife and shot with a small gun fire—specifically to her forearm and waist. Following the killing, the assailants looted her home, stealing gold jewelry and cash and then, fled via Son Loon Dam Road heading back toward Myingyan Township.

The victim, who ran a small grocery shop from her home, was living alone at the time, as son was working in South Korea. According to local sources, the motive for the attack was linked to a video recorded and shared on social media, which showed a flag placed at the Ku Village welcome sign, allegedly representing Pyu Saw Htee militia forces. The video appeared to reference the group's leader Thidar Yu Mon by Captain Mike Khae, the commander of Battalion 9 in Myingyan District.

Incident 5: Killing of five civilians by Airstrike and Paramotor Attack in Ngazun Township

On December 31, 2024, at approximately 8:20 PM, the military junta launched an airstrike in Thar Kyin village, Ngazun Township. Later that night, at around 10:30 PM, the military conducted a second aerial attack using a paramotor firing two rounds. The combine attack by airstrike and paramotor resulted in five civilian deaths including four men and one woman and five injuries including four men and one woman.

2.1.1. Artillery Attacks Against Civilians

Photo: [Flyn Swagmire](#)

In 2024, the New Myanmar Foundation's human rights program documented 791 incidents of artillery attacks across Myanmar. These cases were identified through a combination of on-ground reports and online data analysis. Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of attacks (138 incidents,) followed by Bago Region (113), Shan State (98), Rakhine State (91), and Mandalay Region (87).

Based on the information collected, out of the total attacks, 791 were committed by the military and its allied forces. Another 34 incidents were linked to anti-military armed groups, and 25 attacks were conducted by unidentified armed groups.

In 2023, the total of 864 artillery attacks were reported, compared to 791 in 2024. Despite the slight numerical decrease, the military's use of artillery remains consistently high and continues to pose a serious threat to civilians who are not military targets. The following section provides a geographical breakdown of the location artillery attacks across Myanmar in 2024.

Artillery attack by State and Region in 2024

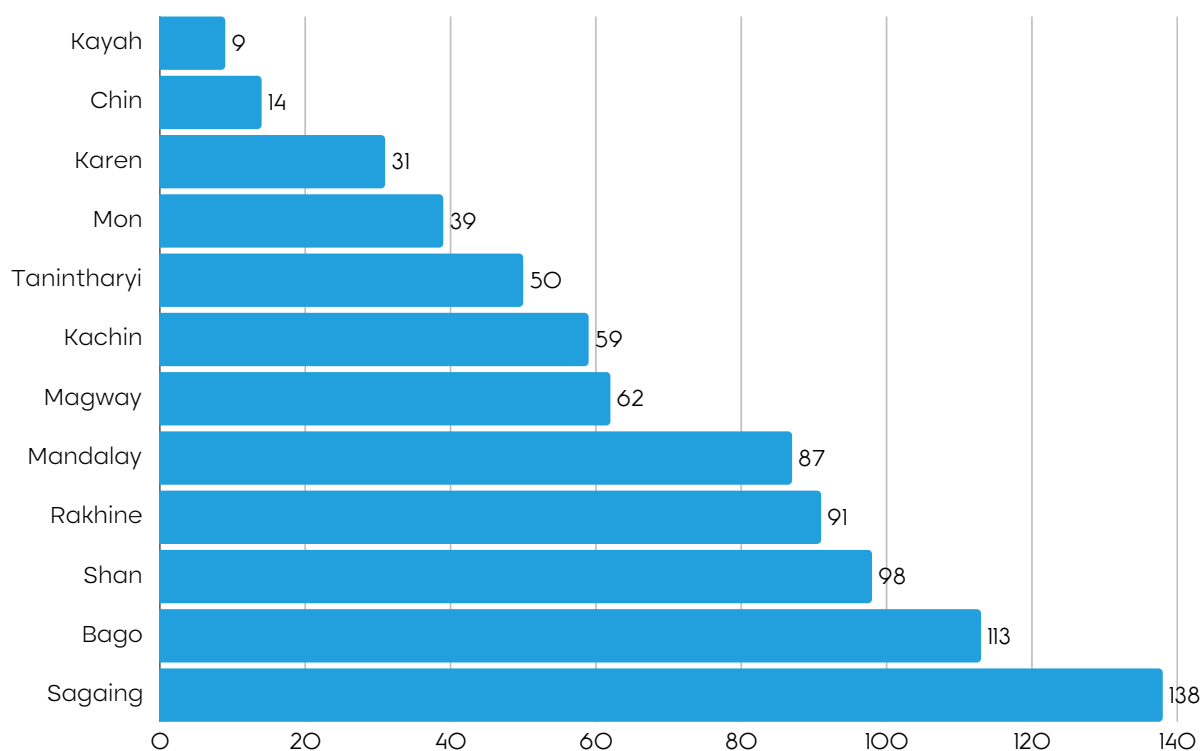


Figure 2; Artillery attack by State and Region in 2024

Incident 1: Civilians Killed by Artillery Shelling in Yethwet Village, Tabayin Township

On June 28, 2024, around 6:00 PM, the junta military forces stationed in Yethwet Village, Tabayin Township, fired 120 mm artillery shells toward Chaung Gyi Village. The shells landed in the residential area and killed four civilians on the spot—two women and two men.

Incident 2: Artillery attack on Sein Pan Gone Village, Madaya Towns

On August 4, 2024, at around 8:30 PM, the military council forces stationed inside the football stadium in Madaya, Mandalay Region, fired a Howitzer. The shell landed in Sein Pan Gone (West) Village, injuring two men and killing one woman.



Photo (2) – Civilians from Sein Pan Kone Village who were killed and injured due to an artillery shell fired by the military council.

Photo credit – Ground data collector

Incident 3: Civilian Casualties from Artillery attack in Chay Zay Village, Myingyan Township

On September 22, 2024, at approximately 8:00 AM, the military launched an artillery attack on the southern part of Chay Zay Village in Myingyan Township. A jet aircraft dropped three bombs, followed by approximately four rounds of machine-gun fire. The attack hit farmland, killing a 24-year-old woman who was working near a cattle field. Due to the bomb blast, a 23-year-old woman sustained a leg amputation, and two other women, aged 61 and 55, were also injured. In addition, 29 cattle were killed in the attack.

Incident 4: Artillery Shelling Kills Civilians in Linzin Kone Village, Madaya Township

On December 30, 2024, at approximately 3:00 PM, the junta military forces fired two artillery shells from Madaya town, which struck Linzin Kone Village. The shelling killed three civilians: a 45-year-old man, a one-and-a-half-year-old boy, and a 40-year-old displaced woman from Tanga Myauk Village. A 9-year-old girl was seriously injured. Additionally, a 56-year-old man and a 55-year-old monk sustained minor injuries.



Photo: BBC

2.1.2. Airstrikes

Among the types of human rights violations documented in 2024, airstrikes carried out by the military — which often result in significant deaths and destruction — were found to be the most frequently used tactic. According to data documented by the New Myanmar Foundation, a total of 660 airstrike incidents were recorded through both ground-based reporting and online monitoring. According to the analysis of the 660 documented airstrikes in 2024 shows that 659 incidents were carried out by the military junta, the majority targeted civilian areas with no military targets —being a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

The number of airstrikes in 2024 has almost doubled compared to the previous year. While 369 airstrikes were recorded in 2023, that number increased sharply to 660 in 2024, highlighting a significant escalation in the junta's use of airpower against civilian populations.

Below are selected examples of airstrike incidents that occurred in 2024.

Airstrike by State and Region in 2024

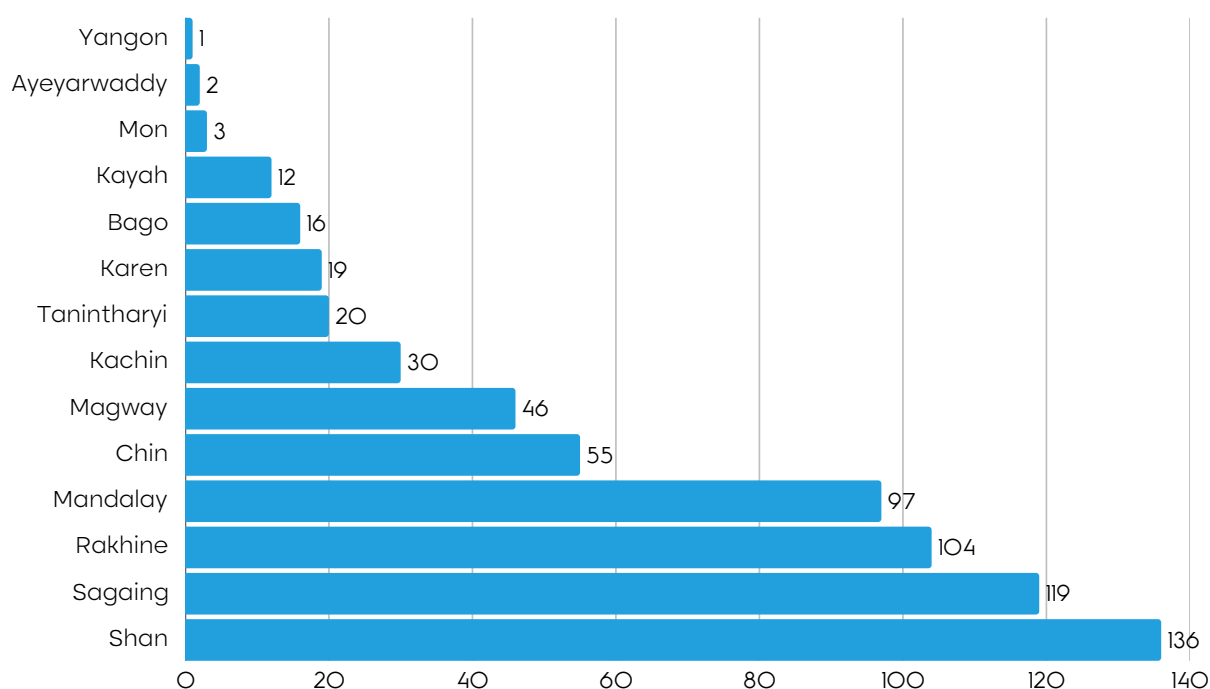


Figure 3; Airstrike by State and Region in 2024

Incident 1: Airstrike on Oakkan Village, Kawlin Township

On September 30, 2024, the junta military launched an airstrike on Oakkan Village in Kawlin Township. The attack destroyed estimated eight civilian homes, killed seven civilians—five men and two women and injured a 25-year-old woman.

Incident 2: Civilian Deaths Including Child in airstrike on Tapae Village, Natogyi Township

On October 11, 2024, the military forces dropped two 500-pound bombs on Tapae Village in Natogyi Township. The airstrike killed at least three civilians, including a four-year-old girl, and injured eight others—seven women and one man. In addition, the attack also destroyed two homes.

Incident 3: Six civilians killed in airstrike on Zayatkone Village, Myaung Township

On the afternoon of October 23, 2024, a military airstrike targeted Zayatkone Village, located in Myaung Township, Sagaing Region. The bombing killed six civilians, including elderly people and women, and injured ten others during the attack.

Incident 4: Four civilians killed in airstrike on Kyauk Hle Kar Village, Kani Township

On December 16, 2024, the military conducted an airstrike using a fighter jet on Kyauk Hle Kar Village in Kani Township. The attack killed four civilians, including an 11-year-old boy, three women, and one man. An additional nine civilians were injured in the attack.



2.1.3. Massacres

Photo: Globe and Mail Update

The New Myanmar Foundation's human rights program defines a massacre as any single incident in which five or more civilians are killed simultaneously. In 2024, 69 such massacres were documented across the country. Most of these incidents took place in civilian areas and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, where military forces carried out ground raids, targeted shootings, firebombing, and airstrikes, all of which resulted into large-scale civilian deaths. In several cases, airstrikes were followed by helicopter-mounted machine-gun fire, targeting survivors and individuals trying to rescue the wounded. This disturbing pattern reflects a systematic and deliberate strategy to cause harm on civilians.

Of the 63 documented massacres in 2024, 61 incidents were carried out by the military and its affiliated forces, 5 by anti-military armed groups, and 3 by unidentified armed groups.

These massacres highlight the ongoing, deliberate targeting of civilians and represent the gravest forms of human rights violations recorded in 2024.

Massacre by State and Region in 2024

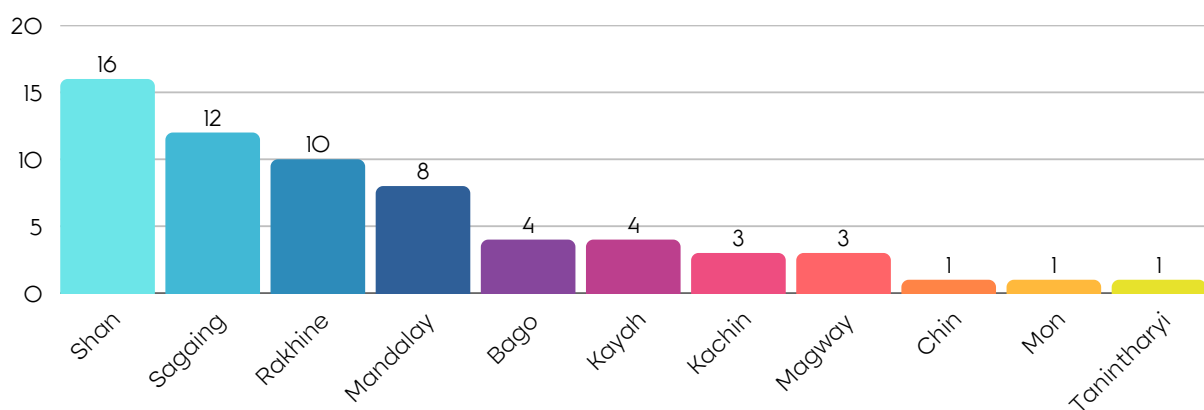


Figure 4; Massacre by State and Region in 2024

The geographical distribution of massacre incidents is summarized in the figure above. The following are selected cases of the most notable and severe incidents documented during the year.

Incident 1: More than a dozen civilians were killed in Ahkyipanpalun village, Saw Township

On May 9, 2024, a military junta fighter jet from Tada-U Air Base launched an airstrike targeting Ahkyipanpalun Village in Saw Township. The attack killed 15 civilians and injured 27 other residents.

Incident 2: Killing and injuring of over 30 civilians in mass shooting in Lethtoketaw Village, Myinmu Township, Sagaing Region

On May 11, 2024, at approximately 5:00 AM, the junta military forces launched a heavy artillery attack on Lethtoketaw Village in Myinmu Township, Sagaing Region. During the assault, they carried out a mass shooting of approximately 30 civilians who had taken shelter in two local monasteries. More than 20 civilians were shot dead in the Yewan Monastery compound, Five others were burned to death inside the Kan Gyi Monastery, located on the western side of the village.

In addition, two civilians were killed in front of their homes in the village center, and several others were found dead in the southern part of the village. Among the injured, one later died during treatment. The victims included two elderly men around 80 years old and several youths under

18. Although around 20 women and children were arrested by the junta soldiers, they were released the following day.

Following the killing of civilians, the military also set fire to over 200 houses in the village. During the arson attack, an elderly woman who was unable to flee was killed in the fire.



Photo (3) – Residents from Lethtoketaw Village, Myaung Township, Sagaing Region, who were massacred.
Photo credit – Ground data collector

Incident 3: Eight civilians killed in Tawma Village, Saw Township

On May 14, 2024, at approximately 3:25 PM, the military junta mounted an attack on Tawma Village in Saw Township using a Mi-35 helicopter. They dropped a 500-pound bomb and then followed by machine-gun fire from an accompanying point 5 aircraft. The attack killed 8 civilians and injured 3 others. An estimated of 45 houses in the village were destroyed in the airstrike.

Incident 4: Two Airstrikes on Bangkok IDP Camp in Pekon Township that resulted in civilian deaths and injuries

The military launched two separate airstrikes on the Bangkok IDP camp in Pekon Township, home to many war refugees, resulting in a civilian massacre. On September 5, 2024, at approximately 9:00 PM, the military air force dropped two bombs on the camp, killing at least 10 people, including 6 children and 2 women. Several others sustained serious injuries.

More than three months later, a second airstrike hit the camp on November 18, 2024. While no deaths were reported, two women and one man were injured. The bombing also damaged a monastery, several refugee shelters, and rice barns.

Incident 5: Ten civilians and Two PDF members killed in Airstrike on Nganmyar Gyi Village, Ngazun Township

On September 20, 2024, at approximately 5:00 PM, the military launched an airstrike with fighter jet on Ngar Myar Gyi Village in Ngazun Township. After dropping bombs, military aircraft opened fire with machine-gun from the air.

As a result, 10 local civilians and 2 members of the People's Defense Forces (PDF) were killed, and 7 others sustained serious injuries.



Photo (4) – At the Bangkok refugee camp, during the first airstrike, no fewer than 10 people, including children, were killed.
Photo credit – Internet



Photo (5) – The second airstrike on the Bangkok refugee camp.
Photo credit – Internet

2.2. Burning, Confiscation, and Destruction of Civilian Property



Photo: SkyNews

2.2.1. Raiding

Since the military coup on February 1, 2021, the Myanmar military has repeatedly launched ground offensives into towns and villages across various regions. During these operations, they have confiscated, burned, and destroyed civilian property, leaving entire communities devastated. Throughout 2024, the military continued to seize civilian areas and carrying out serious human rights abuses aimed at terrorizing the local population. The following are selected incidents illustrating burning, confiscation, and destruction of civilian property:

Incident 1: Burning and Killings in Pyoekan Village, Myingyan Township

On March 13, 2024, at around 6:00 AM, a military force of about 60 soldiers raided Pyoekan Village in Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region. They set fire to homes and opened fire on villagers. A 38-year-old blind man was trapped inside one of the burning houses and died in the fire. Outside the village, a 55-year-old man was shot and then burned inside his home. Another 40-year-old man was dragged outside from his home by the forces and executed. Three other men were captured, used as human shields, and then shot along the roadside, with their bodies left behind.

Incident 2: Burning and Confiscation in Tawma Village, Kalay Township

On March 9, 2024, the military bombed Tawma Village in Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, using airstrikes and heavy artillery before launching a ground attack. Afterward, they set fire to 14 civilian homes. One villager who had remained in the village was brutally killed, and their body was burned. During the operation, the military also confiscated property, further contributing to the destruction.

Incident 3: Widespread Burning and Destruction of Civilian Property in Ywarpugyi Gyi Village, Ye-U Township

On November 16, 2024, at approximately 6:00 AM, soldiers from the military junta, along with around 170 Pyu-Saw-Htee militia members, launched an attack from the western gate of Kabaw Village, Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region. By around 11:24 AM, the combined forces had reached Kyoethstein Village in northern Ye-U Township, firing heavy and light weapons and burning civilian homes.

By 2:00 PM, the assault had spread to Ywapu Gyi, Pekon, Kalzin, and Seema villages. In Ywarpugyi Gyi Village, three civilians were arrested and killed, and numerous houses were burned down. The offensive forced over 7,000 innocent civilians from more than five villages to flee their homes, abandoning their homes and property, which were burned, confiscated, and destroyed.

Photo: [Agence France-Presse](#)

2.2.2. Forced Displacement due to Military Operations

Throughout 2024, military attacks on civilian areas led to widespread forced displacement across the country. Civilians were driven from their homes and communities as the military raided neighborhoods and villages, often using violence and destruction to instill fear.

Between January 1 to December 31, 2024, a total of 310 incidents of forced displacement was recorded nationwide. Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of incidents, with 102 cases resulting in the displacement of an estimated 632,200 people. Tanintharyi Region followed, with 32 incidents and around 54,322 people displaced. Magway Region had the third highest number, with 30 incidents displacing approximately 70,111 people.

Across the country, civilians were forced to flee their homes for a variety of reasons—intense shelling by heavy artillery, ground assaults by military columns, targeted airstrikes, the burning and destruction of entire villages, and arbitrary arrests. These acts generated widespread fear and insecurity, forcing thousands with no choice but to abandon their homes in search of safety.

Forced displacement by States and Regions in 2024

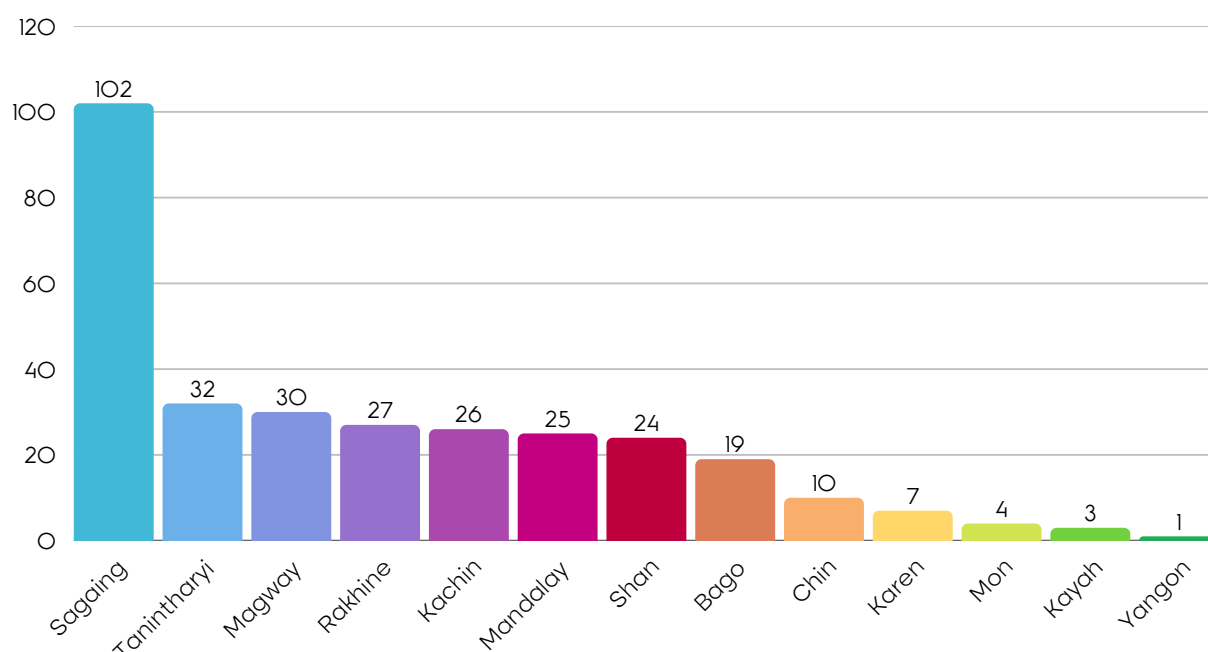


Figure 5: Forced displacement by States and Regions in 2024



2.2.3. Burning of Civilian Property

Since the February 2021 coup, one of the Myanmar military's most frequently used tactics has been the deliberate burning of civilian homes and property. During military operations, troops entering villages not only fired indiscriminately with small arms and seized civilian belongings. In many cases, they also set fire to homes, regardless of the presence of armed resistance or military targets. This pattern of destruction has become a hallmark of military operations over the past three years.

Between January 1 and December 31, 2024, a total of 515 incidents involving the burning of civilian homes and properties were documented. Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of incidents, followed by Mandalay and Magway Regions.

These burnings were neither random nor isolated. As military columns advanced through villages and townships, troops systematically torched homes, looted property, and seized civilian possessions. In many cases, entire villages were deliberately set ablaze as part of broader efforts to punish or intimidate the local population.

The following section details some of the major incidents in which the military burned civilian junta property during its operations.

[Incident 1: Burning Civilian Homes in Hinthar Kone Village, Madaya Township](#)

On April 27, 2024, at around 12:30 PM, a military column originating from Shin Hla (South) Village in Madaya Township split into two groups and advanced into Hinthar Kone Village. Upon arrival, they opened fire and began burning homes. As a result, more than 120 houses were destroyed by fire.

[Incident 2: Widespread Burning in Myo Hla Village, Shwebo Township](#)

On the morning of February 7, 2024, Myanmar military troops, along with members of the Pyu-Saw-Htee militia, entered Myo Hla Village in Shwebo Township, Sagaing Region. They looted civilian homes and set fire to approximately 275 houses, leaving almost the entire village in ruins.

[Incident 3: Mass Burning and Civilian Killings in Thapyay Thar Village, Shwebo Township](#)

On December 22, 2024, a joint column of Pyu-Saw-Htee militia and Myanmar military forces entered Thapyay Thar Village, west of Shwebo town in Sagaing Region. They burned down an estimated 200 civilian homes. During the attack, they also killed four residents, whose burned bodies were later discovered among the destroyed homes.

These incidents are among many documented cases of the military's deliberate burning of civilian property in 2024. A regional breakdown of such cases is provided in the following section.

Burning of civilian Property by State and Region in 2024

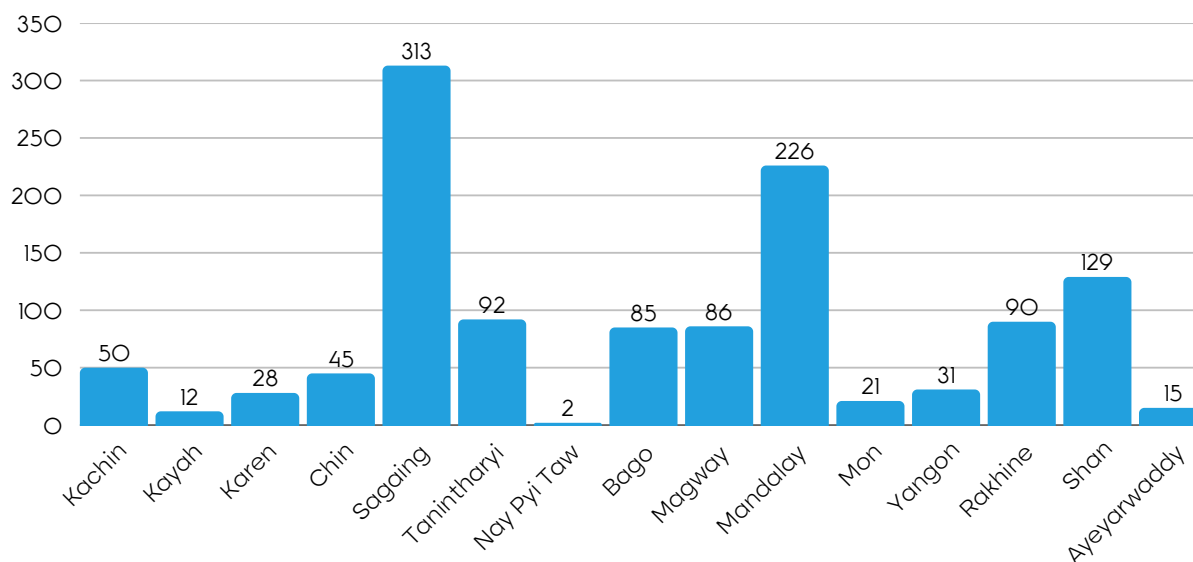


Figure 5; Burning of civilian Property by State and Region in 2024





Photo: The Irrawaddy

2.2.4. Attacks on Religious and Cultural Infrastructure

In addition to targeting residential areas, the Myanmar military has repeatedly attacked religious and cultural infrastructure, including Buddhist pagodas and monasteries, as well as Christian churches. These attacks were often deliberate and conducted using airstrikes, drone-dropped explosives, and heavy artillery.

Between January 1 to December 31, 2024, a total of 112 religious buildings were destroyed across Myanmar. Shan State recorded the highest number of such attacks (22 incidents), followed by Mandalay Region (16) and Sagaing Region (15). Many of these religious buildings were being used as shelters by displaced civilians seeking refuge from conflict, as well as by religious clergy and monastics, including Buddhist monks and Christian religious figures. As a result, numerous civilians were injured or killed during these attacks.

Incident 1: Jet Fighter targeted on Monastery in Nga Hlaing Twin Village, Salin Township

On July 23, 2024, at around 5:00 PM, a Myanmar military jet fighter launched an airstrike targeting over Nga Hlaing Twin and Kuyin Chauk Villages in Salin Township. One of the bombs directly struck on the Nga Hlaing Twin Monastery, resulting in the deaths of senior novice Yae Win Naing and three other men who were present in the compound at the time. The attack forced residents of the affected villages to flee in search of safety. Additionally, four individuals —two men and two women —sustained injuries during the incident.

Incident 2: Drone Bombing on Monastic Grounds in Yantapo Village, Myingyan Township

On January 8, 2024, at around 9:00 AM, drone-deployed-bombs were dropped on the premises of a Buddhist monastery in Yantapo Village, Myingyan Township. The attack was carried out jointly by junta soldiers stationed in Tawpu Village and members of Pyi–Thu–Sitt from Nyaungto Village. During the attack, one of the bombs exploded near the monastery’s outdoor kitchen area where meals were being prepared at the time. As a result, two women and one man were injured.

Incident 3: Drone Bombing on Monastery in Pin–sein–khin Village, Ye–U Township

On October 26, 2024, at around 1:30 AM, drone-deployed explosives launched from a military base in Kabo Village, Kanbalu Township, struck the grounds of a monastery in Pin–Sein–Kin Village, Ye–U Township. The attack caused injuries to one senior monk and two civilians who were present within the monastery compound at the time.



2.2.5. Attacks on Education and Healthcare Facilities

The military offensives have extended beyond residential neighborhoods and civilian-populated villages. Educational facilities such as schools and universities, as well as healthcare facilities including hospitals and clinics, have also been deliberately targeted. These attacks have involved aerial bombardments carried out using jet fighters, heavy artillery shelling, and the deployment of explosive devices via drones. As a result, medical personnel, civilians, and schoolchildren have been killed or severely injured.

Such incidents have occurred across the country, with Shan State reporting the highest number of attacks (17 cases), followed by Sagaing Region (16 cases), and Chin State reported (9 cases), making it the third most affected area.

Incident 1: Aerial Bombing of a School Facility in Nganmyaw Village, Ngazun Township

On August 27, 2024, at around 1:00 p.m., the Myanmar military launched an aerial bombing on Nganmyaw Village in Ngazun Township, Mandalay Region, despite the absence of active armed conflict in the area at the time. A fighter jet dropped two bombs, directly striking a school building and nearby civilian residences. As a result, a school building and three civilian houses were destroyed. Two civilians — a man and a woman, both aged over 60— were killed, and two other women sustained injuries.

Incident 2: Drone Bombing of a Displacement Site at a School in Kyisu Village, Kanbalu Township

On October 3, 2024, at approximately 1:30 p.m., members of the pro-military Pyu-saw-htee militia used three combat drones to conduct a bombing on a displacement site located within a school compound in Kyisu Village, Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region. The drones targeted both the school compound—where internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering—and nearby civilian homes. The attack resulted in injuries to four people —one displaced person sheltering in the school and three local residents. The deliberate bombing of a location known to house displaced civilians raises serious concerns about the intentional targeting of protected facilities, in violation of international humanitarian law.

Incident 3: Airstrike on a rural hospital in La Ei Village, Pekon Township

On March 22, 2024, at around 10:00 a.m., the Myanmar military conducted an airstrike on a hospital in La Ei Village, Pekon Township, southern Shan State. Despite the absence of armed clashes in the area at the time, a military jet dropped four 500-pound bombs on the hospital compound. The strike killed two civilians and caused extensive damage to the hospital building. Additionally, five motorcycles and one vehicle were destroyed in the explosion. The targeting of a functioning healthcare facility, with no evident of military presence, constitutes a serious violation of the protections afforded to medical units under international humanitarian law.

2.3 Arbitrary Arrest and Forced Conscription



In 2024, the Myanmar military remained engaged in widespread armed conflict with various resistance forces across the country, including People's Defense Forces (PDFs) and allied ethnic armed organizations. Due to ongoing clashes, the loss of several key military bases to resistance forces, and rising casualties, the military faced significant challenges in maintaining its ground troop strength.

Additionally, growing numbers of defections were reported, with some soldiers surrendering under white flags or seeking protection from resistance groups during active conflict.

Amid this manpower shortage, the military council enacted the People's Military Service Law on January 23, 2024. Enforcement began on February 10, targeting men aged 18 to 35 nationwide. This move initiated the military's systematic efforts to replenish its ranks through enforced conscription.

According to Chapter 6 of the law, if the number of voluntary recruits is insufficient, local authorities are instructed to conduct a lottery system or implement alternative selection methods as determined by the central government. However, the law was implemented without public consultation or consent, leading to a sharp increase in cases of arbitrary arrest and coercive recruitment.

The military and its affiliates, including township administrators and Pyu-Saw-Htee militia members, carried out household-based registration processes to identify eligible youths. This process included collecting household data, conducting door-to-door visits, and implementing lotteries at the village- or ward-level to forcibly register conscripts.

Throughout 2024, a total of 767 incidents of arbitrary arrest were recorded. According to field data gathered by the New Myanmar Foundation and verified through online and local sources, at least 735 of these were perpetrated by the military and its subordinate groups, while 32 were carried out by unidentified armed actors. The geographical distribution of the incidents of arbitrary arrest documented throughout 2024, are presented in the following figure.

Arbitrary arrest by State and Region in 2024

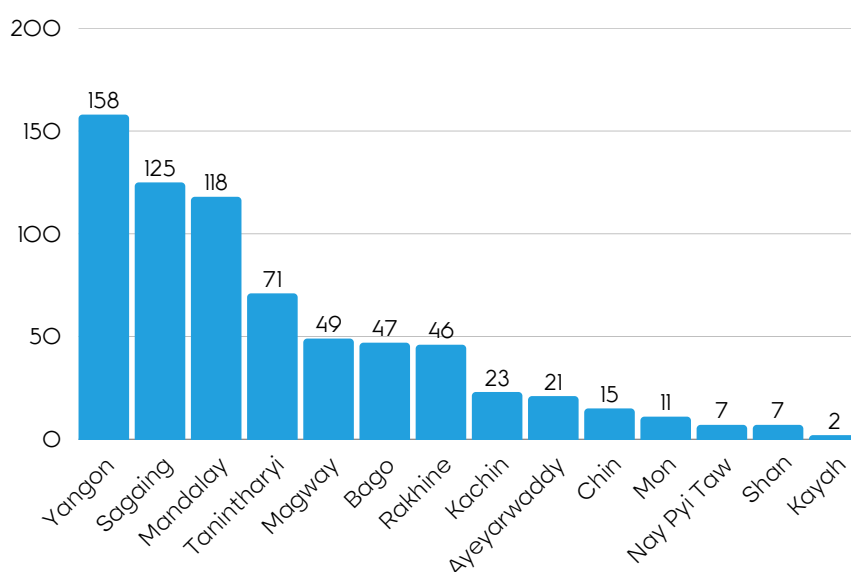


Figure 6; Arbitrary arrest by State and Region in 2024

2.3.1. Forced Military Service through the Conscription Law



Photo: The Irrawaddy

On January 23, 2024, the military issued the Conscription Law, and by February 10, 2024, began enforcing it by compiling lists of youths aged 18 to 35 for conscription. In some areas, forced recruitment was carried out through a rotational lottery system, while in others, lists were drawn up based on household registration. Additionally, harsh and coercive methods were employed, including roundups of people on the streets.

Although the military initially claimed in February 2024 that new civilian recruits would not be sent to frontline combat, many conscripts selected under the law were dispatched to active conflict zones. Most of those sent to such areas of intense fighting died in battle, yet their families often received little or no reliable information regarding their fate. Some families received only minimal compensation and were unable to recover the bodies of their family.

In the areas where a rotational system was implemented for conscription, individuals selected for military service who sought to avoid enlistment were required to pay a fee to their respective village or township administrative authorities. Although this payment could temporarily delay conscription, it did not ensure long-term exemption from military service. When forced conscription was imposed, not only the individuals but also their family members and relatives became entangled in the process. Families were often compelled to either make financial payments or arrange for the conscript to escape to avoid enlistment. Furthermore, during household inspections by local authorities, residents were subjected to intrusive questioning, intimidation, and threats, creating an atmosphere of fear and insecurity.

In major cities such as Yangon and Mandalay, youths were arbitrarily detained, subjected for questioning, and forcibly conscripted. These operations were carried out jointly by military-appointed village and township administrators, along with local militias and military informants.

Notably, the children of senior military officials and relatives of individuals connected to the military's economic interests were largely exempt from these forced conscription efforts. In 2024, a total of 134 cases of unlawful arrests related to forced conscription were recorded, some of which are presented in detailed further in this report.

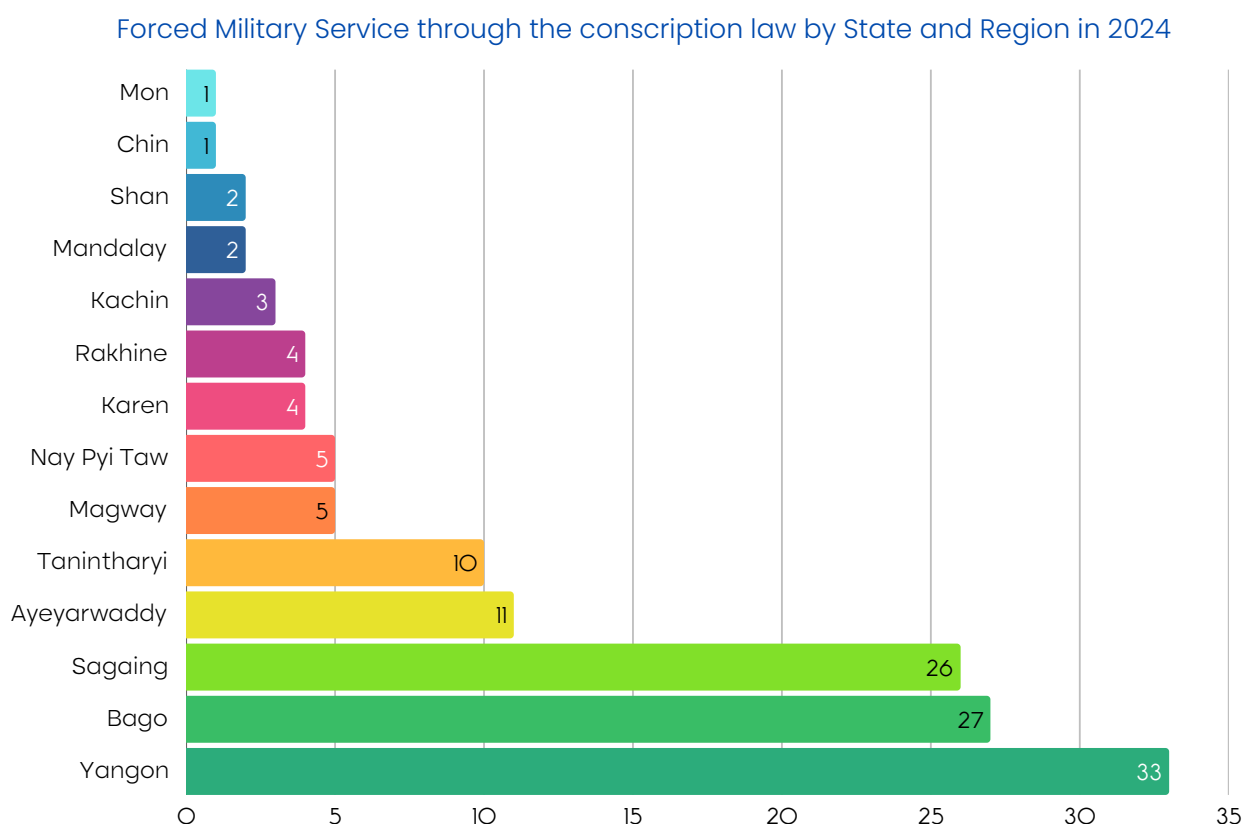


Figure 7; Forced Military Service through the conscription law by State and Region in 2024

Incident 1: Arbitrary Arrest of 50 Civilians from Bu Gyi Village, Kantbalu Township

On November 4, 2024, at around 1:00 PM, military forces and Pyu-Saw-Htee groups originating from Karbo Village in Kantbalu Township arrested approximately 50 civilians—primarily men under the age of 40—from Bu Gyi Village in the same township. These civilians were taken to the military base at Unit 6006 in Kantbalu to be forcibly conscripted into military service.

Incident 2: Beating and Arrest of 11 Men in Zee Khan Ward, Ye-U Town

On December 12, 2024, at approximately 8:30 PM, around 50 personnel—including about 20 police officers from the Ye-U police station, and over 20 military and Pyi-Saw-Htee members stationed at Ye-U Township Traditional Medicine Hospital—raided Zee Khan Ward in Ye-U Town, Shwebo District, Sagaing Region. Without any lawful justification, they violently arrested 11 civilian men, including one already suffering from trauma, under the pretext of enforcing city security and military service.

Incident 3: Arrest of Over 40 Civilians in Pauk Township

On December 15, 2024, more than 80 military personnel and Pyu-Saw-Htee members from the Defense Equipment Factory (No. 24) in Sapparhmyaw Village, Pauk Township, Magway Region, forcibly entered the village and arrested over 40 male civilians.

Incident 4: Arrest of 7 Youths for Military Service in Dagon Seikkan Township

On December 29, 2024, at around 9:00 PM, military forces arrested 7 youths between the age of 18 and 35 for military conscription in Ward 94, between 9th Street A and 17th Street, Dagon Seikkan Township, Yangon Region.

Photo: BBC World Service

2.3.2. Used of Civilians as Human Shields and Arbitrary Arrests as Hostages

More than three years since the coup, the junta military continues to lose control of some territories and increasingly conducts military raids into villages that were previously under its control. These raids often involve burning of homes and destruction of properties. In addition to these actions, the military and its allied groups have been repeatedly used civilians as human shields in active conflict zones, forcing them in mine-clearing operations, arbitrarily arresting and holding as hostages, carrying out killings, and preventing from fleeing ongoing conflict zones. These actions demonstrate the military's systematic use of civilians as human shields.

According to data collected by the New Myanmar Foundation from ground data and online sources, there were at least 86 documented incidents in 2024 where civilians were used as human shields by the military and its affiliated groups. Additionally, 48 incidents of arbitrary hostage-taking by these forces were recorded during the same period.

Used of civilians as Human Shields and Arbitrary Arrests as Hostages by State and Region in 2024

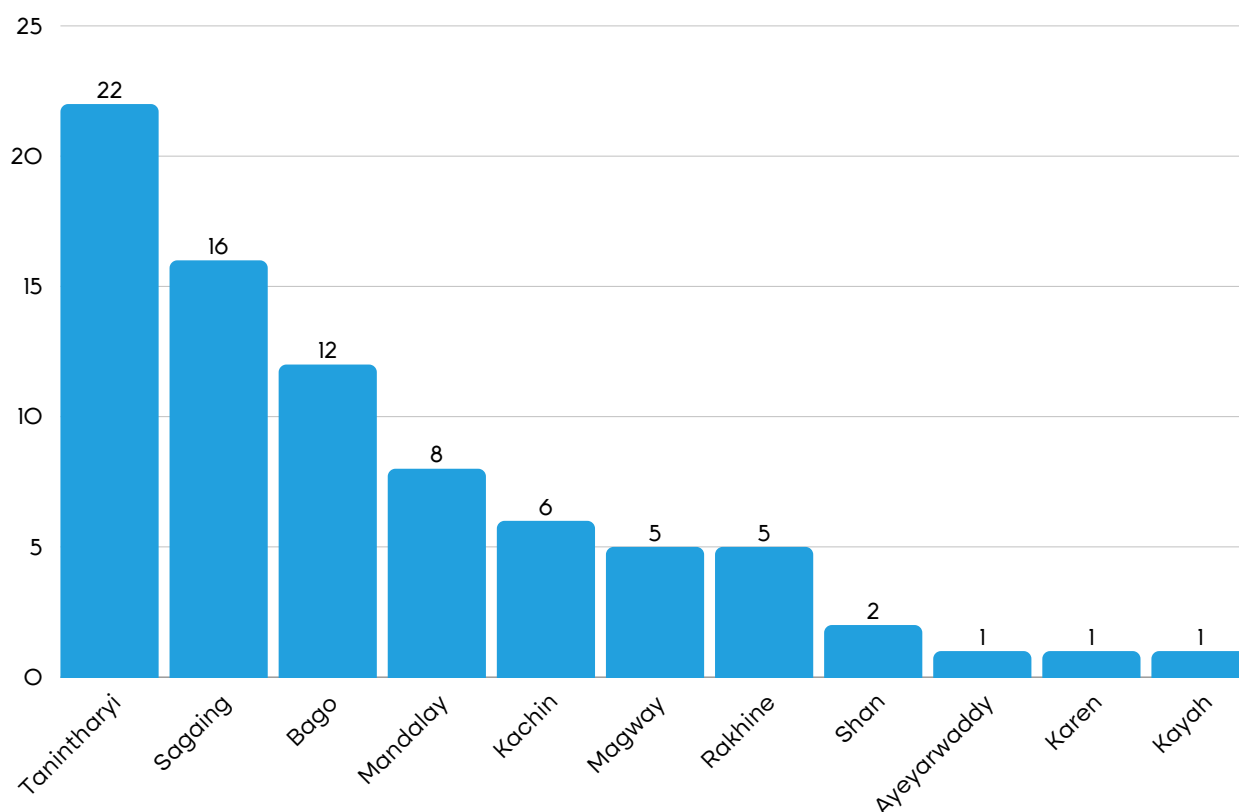


Figure 8; Used of civilians as Human Shields and Arbitrary Arrests as Hostages by State and Region in 2024

Incident 1: Killing and used of villagers as Human Shields in Pyokan Village

On March 13, 2024, at approximately 6:00 AM, around 60 junta military forces entered Pyokan Village in Mandalay Region. They set fire to homes and opened fire on local residents. During the raid, a 38-year-old blind man named Maung Maung died in one of the burning homes without being unable to escape. Additionally, 55-year-old U Pyo Sein was shot and killed inside his home. Another resident, Ko Thaung Lone, aged around 40 years old, was dragged from his home and shot. Furthermore, three male residents — Ko Cho Lat (38), Ko Kyan Yet (40), and Ko Maw Maw (about 30) — were forcibly taken by the military and used as guides. They were later found shot dead in a forested area between Pyokan and Kan Swel villages where their bodies were abandoned.

Incident 2: Use of Locals as Human Shields and Killings in Kaing-myauk Village, Myingyan Township

On April 21, 2024, shortly after 8:00 AM, a military column of about 50 soldiers left Yantapo Village and advanced into Kaing-myauk Village in Myingyan Township. They set fire to homes, fired upon villagers and captured some attempting to flee. 17 villagers including 70-year-old U Kyaw Myint and his wife Daw Nyunt Swe, hiding in a mango orchard between Kaing-myauk and Gint-ge villages, were captured. The captives were forced to call out names, and Daw Nyunt Swe was shot in the head during this process. The soldiers also seized 4 million kyats in cash and two mobile phones from her. Two other villagers, Ko Kyaw Zin Htun and Maung Thein, were captured during the sweep but later released on April 24.

Incident 3: Use of Locals as Human Shields in Iryin Village, Myingyan Township

On July 8, 2024, around 4:00 PM, junta forces and allied Pyu-Saw-Htee militia entered Iryin Village, southern Myingyan Township, setting fire to at least 27 homes and livestock. In addition, 24 villagers were arrested and used them as human shields during ongoing military operations in the area.

Incident 4: Use of civilians as Human Shields in Kyauk Kan Village, Myingyan Township

On July 16, 2024, at around 8:00 AM, more than 100 military forces and Pyu-Saw-Htee militia entered Kyauk Kan Village in Myingyan Township and opened fire toward Turwinbo Village. More than 20 men from Kyauk Kan Village were captured and used as human shields. Some elderly detainees were later released, but the rest were taken to Thit Yone Village. Then, military forces raided homes in Thit Yone Village, looting gold, silver, mobile phones, and goods from five general stores. In a separate incident near the cemetery on the western edge of the village on July 15, soldiers killed Wayan Soe (aka Ngahla), a resident of Turwinbo Village. Those taken as human shields were eventually taken to Kyauk-pyoke Hill near the entrance to Myingyan town. Four of the captured men —Ko Naing, Ko Soe Naing, and two others from Thit Yone Village —were sent to the Khama-15 military campaign unit. The rest were later released.



a 38-year-old blind man named Maung Maung died in one of the burning homes without being unable to escape

2.3.3 Restrictions on Freedom of Expression and Assembly



According to data collected through field investigations and online monitoring by the New Myanmar Foundation's human rights program, a total of 16 incidents involving restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly were documented in 2024. All 16 documented incidents were perpetrated by the military and its subordinate forces.

Figure 9; Restriction on Freedom of Expression and Assembly by State and Region in 2024

The human rights violations related to these restrictions include: (a) Arrests of individuals for posting anti-military content on social media platforms, (b) Detention of participants involving in protests against the military regime., (c) Obstruction of the economic activities of individuals opposing the military.

Restriction on Freedom of Expression and Assembly by State and Region in 2024

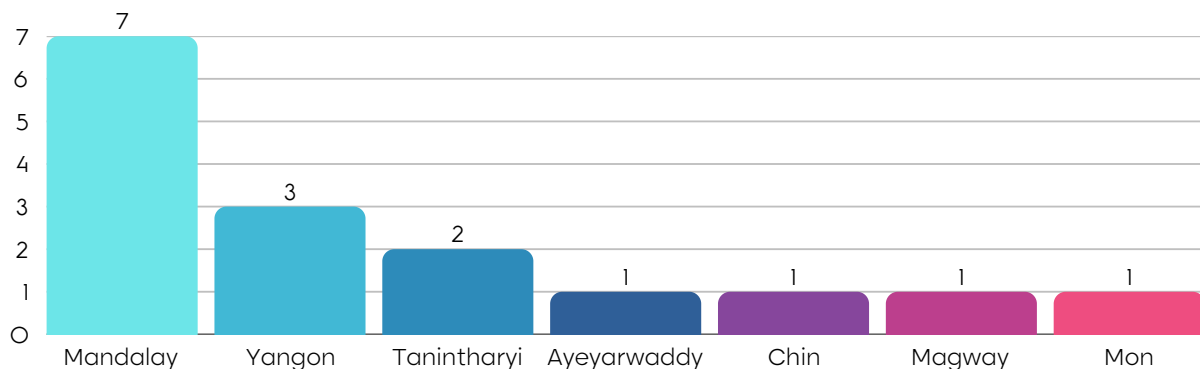


Figure 9; Restriction on Freedom of Expression and Assembly by State and Region in 2024

Incident 1: Military shut down of Two Publishing Houses

On January 31, the military-controlled Ministry of Information revoked the printing licenses of two political publishing houses —Toe Myit Publishing House and La Pyae Lin Media Press — effectively forcing them to stop the activities

Incident 2: Arrest for posting anti- junta social media content in Mandalay

On February 1, at around 3 PM, Ma Ma Belin (also known as Ma Po Po, approximately 20 years old), residing between 69th and 41st Streets in Mahaaungmyay Township, Mandalay, was arrested by military council troops and police. She was detained for resharing a social media post from 2022 under the name "Mable Lyn." The post had supported a silent strike opposing the military regime.



Photo 6: A post under the name "Mable Lyn" that led to arrest due to uploading anti-military content on social media.

Photo source: Internet

Incident 3: Forced Closure of over 90 Shops in Kyauk Wine, Mandalay

Over 90 shops in Kyauk Wine gem trading area, Mahaaungmyay Township, Mandalay Region were forcibly closed for participation in a silent protest marking the third anniversary of the military coup. Starting on February 2 at 8:00 AM, the military and affiliated groups posted notices on the shops announcing bans on trade for 6 to 8 months and warned of consequences for those who attempted to reopen.



2.4. Torture and Other Inhuman Treatment

The Myanmar military intensifies its repression against anti-military movements and instills a sense of fear in civilians by committing grave abuses such as deliberately burning civilians alive, beheading, limb amputation, severe beatings, and other acts that cause intense pain during interrogations. These acts are not limited to physical torture—they also include sexual violence against detainees regardless of gender, resulting in lasting physical and psychological trauma. In some cases, victims have died from their injuries.

Between January 1 and December 31, 2024, most documented incidents of torture and inhumane treatment were committed by the military, Pyi-Thu-Sitt (people's militias), the police, and prison authorities. However, some violations committed by anti-military armed groups and unidentified actors were also reported.



Photo: The New York Times

2.4.1. Torture of Political Prisoners

International human rights standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention Against Torture and Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, prohibit torture under any circumstances and recognized torture of prisoners as a crime against humanity. Despite these protections, the military continues to torture political prisoners by subjecting them to solitary confinement, denying medical treatment, and being kept in confinement in cramped and unsanitary cells that facilitate the spread of disease spread and infections.

These cruel practices violate international human rights standards, but the military persists in using these methods to inflict both physical and psychological suffering on political prisoners.

Torture and Inhuman Treatment by State and Region in 2024

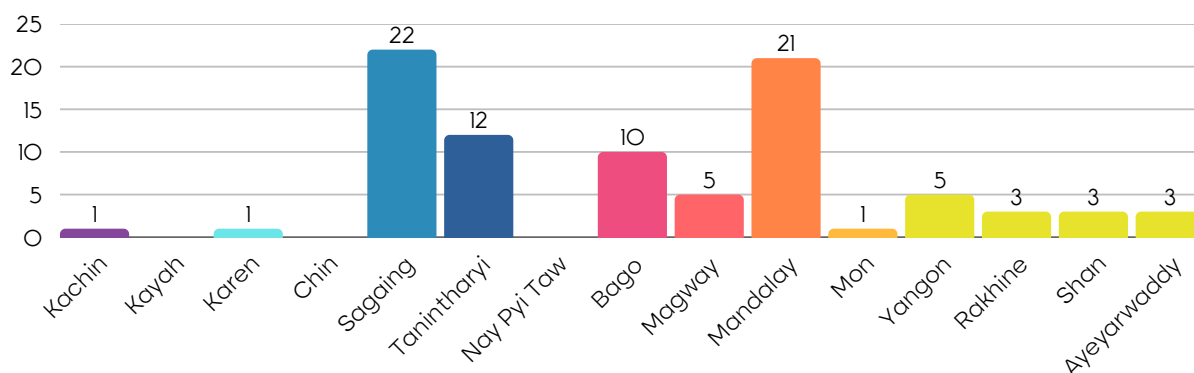


Figure 10; Torture and Inhuman Treatment by State and Region in 2024

The military has systematically restricted political prisoners from contacting the outside world and denied them adequate medical treatment. As a result, some have died in custody. However, families of the deceased are often denied the right to know the true cause of death. These factors create barriers to documenting human rights violations against political prisoners.

Not only the police and prison authorities but also other inmates incarcerated for criminal offenses have participated in acts of violence against political prisoners inside prisons. According to reported incidents, political prisoners are frequently taken out of their cells and subjected to uncontrolled torture and abuse at military camps and interrogation centers. Furthermore, in many documented cases, prison authorities and military personnel have permitted criminal inmates to dominate and abuse political prisoners. The followings describe some of the torture practices committed by the military and its affiliated groups-

Incident 1: Torture and Abuses of Political Prisoners at Obo Prison, Mandalay

On January 8, 2024, political prisoner Khine Myay Thu in Obo Prison was severely beaten by prison officers and hardened criminals following disputes among prisoners. After being restrained with chains, he was transferred to a different cell and subjected to hours of brutal beatings to his head and body, which requiring emergency hospitalization within the prison. Other political prisoners, including Myo Myat Htaik, Kyaw Ye Aung, and Pe Li, also suffered severe beatings and were confined to the prison hospital's isolation ward, where they endured continued torture for nearly two years. Authorities at Obo Prison are believed to permit prison officers and hardened criminals to abuse political prisoners deliberately and suppress the release of information on such human rights violations.

Incident 2: Torture of Political Prisoners at Tharrawaddy Prison, Bago Region

On January 28, 2024, authorities at Tharrawaddy Prison in Bago Region brutally beat political prisoners Min Thu Aung, Thiha Kaung Set, Htoo Aung (also known as Jittu), and Sein Win Lwin Htut (also known as Nga Sein) without any cause. Despite their injuries, they were denied medical treatment and kept confined. On June 17, 2024, during a COVID-19 vaccination program at the prison, some prisoners who were intoxicated or refused vaccination due to illness were beaten. Additionally, political prisoners Htoo Aung and Saw Chit Win Htun from Prison Ward 6, and Thet Paing from Prison Ward 5, were among those beaten and confined as punishment.

Incident 3: Abuses of Female Political Prisoners at Insein Prison, Yangon

On July 21, 2024, a female political prisoner with respiratory problems requested medical assistance from fellow inmates. Instead of receiving care, she was held in solitary confinement. When other inmates demanded her release and medical treatment, prison officials and guards violently beat around 20 female political prisoners.

Incident 4: Torture at Daik-U Prison, Bago Region

In September 2024, a political prisoner serving a three-year sentence under Section 505 was accused of possessing cigarette rolling papers (purportedly contraband) by prison authorities, including Sergeant Tun Win and Deputy Sergeant Saw Aung Ko Lay. They subjected him to severe beatings, including stamping on his head and back with military boots and hitting his face with boots and stones. Due to this inhumane treatment, the prisoner sustained serious injuries to his back.



Obo Prison

Photo: The Irrawaddy



2.5 Sexual Violence

In 2024, various forms of sexual violence were documented across Myanmar. These acts were used by the military and its affiliated groups as a deliberate strategy to terrorize civilians and demonstrate their brutal dominance. Similar abuses were also reported to have been committed by certain armed groups opposing the military. A total of 19 incidents of sexual violence perpetrated by the military and its allies were recorded in 2024. Among these, 4 incidents occurred in Magway Region, 3 incidents each in Sagaing and Tanintharyi Regions, 2 incidents each in Bago Region, Mandalay Region, and Shan State, and additional cases were documented in Ayeyarwady Region, Chin State, and Rakhine State.

The recorded incidents reveal the military's ongoing use of sexual violence in various forms: raiding villages and arresting female residents as human shields or hostages, subjecting them to brutal abuses, especially sexual abuse, and killings. Other documented cases involve the arbitrarily arresting and detention of female factory workers either returning from workplaces, or at military checkpoints, followed by sexual violence, committing sexual abuse in military camps, prisons, and detention centers, and targeting and subjecting supporters of anti-military groups, individuals participated in civil disobedience movement (CDM), and those suspected of financially supporting armed resistance groups to brutal sexual abuses..

Incident 1: Sexual Violence Against a Female Civilian in Southern Sagaing

On 22, May 2024, in Southern Sagaing, Sagaing Region, members of Pyu-Saw-Htee militia, Kyaw Soe and Zaw Gyi, arrested a couple dating in Southern Sagaing. While the male was being tied up, and the female was subjected to sexual violence.

Incident 2: Sexual Violence and Killing of Two Men in Mrauk-U Town

On 9, January 2024, in Mrauk-U Township, Rakhine State, the military's Khma 7 (540) battalion arrested three male pedestrians in Mrauk-U Town, detaining them as porters. Among the detainees, two were subjected to sexual violence by the military forces and were then shot dead.

Incident 3: Shooting of two Women by the Military in Kamma Town, Pakokku Township

On 4, March 2024, Kamma Town, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, with a force involving approximately 100 soldiers from a military battalion (101) shot and killed an 82-year-old female civilian and her 46-year-old daughter. It was reported that the daughter was subjected to sexual abuse before being killed.

Incident 4: Sexual Abuse Against a Child by An MNDAA Officer

On December 1, 2024, at around 1:00 PM, in Ward 7, Pan Sai Township, northern Shan State (Kyu Kok area), a 55-year-old MNDAA officer named U Shauk Chai forcibly took a 2-year-and-5-month-old girl from her home by vehicle. Subsequently, he committed an act of sexual abuse against the child at a location near a stream along the Chinese border.

Sexual violence by State and Region in 2024

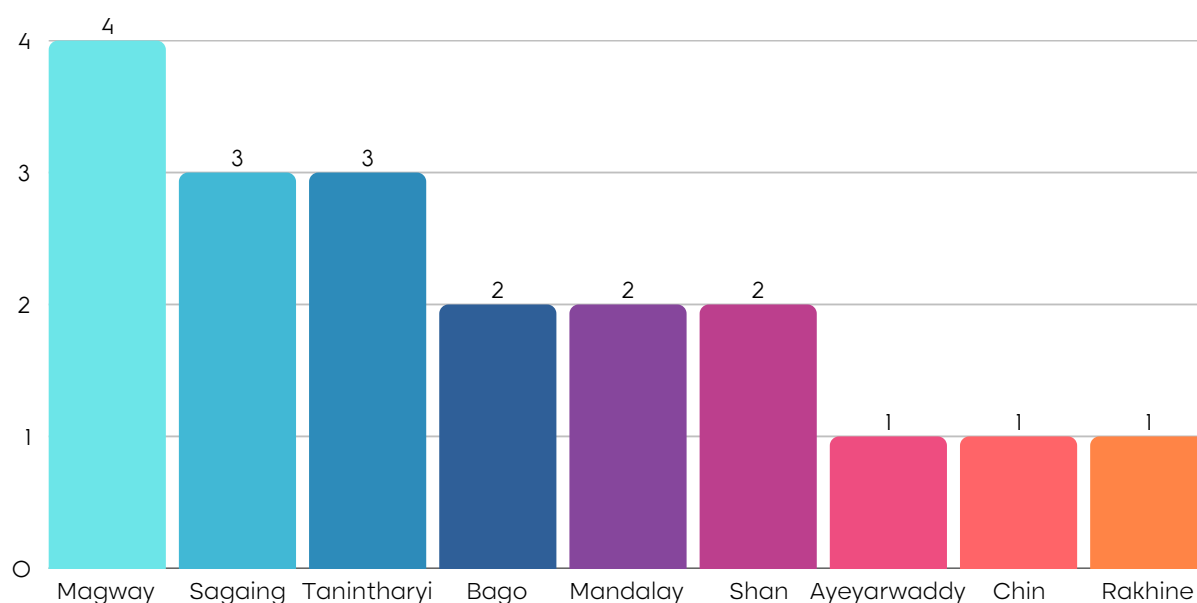


Figure 11; Sexual violence by State and Region in 2024

Photo: CTN News

3. Civilian Deaths and Injuries (January 2024–December 2024)

Following the military's unlawful seizure of power, Myanmar has witnessed an alarming escalation in human rights violations against civilians, including children and the elderly. Between January and December 2024, a total of 6,465 victims were reported nationwide.

Civilian deaths and injuries in 2024

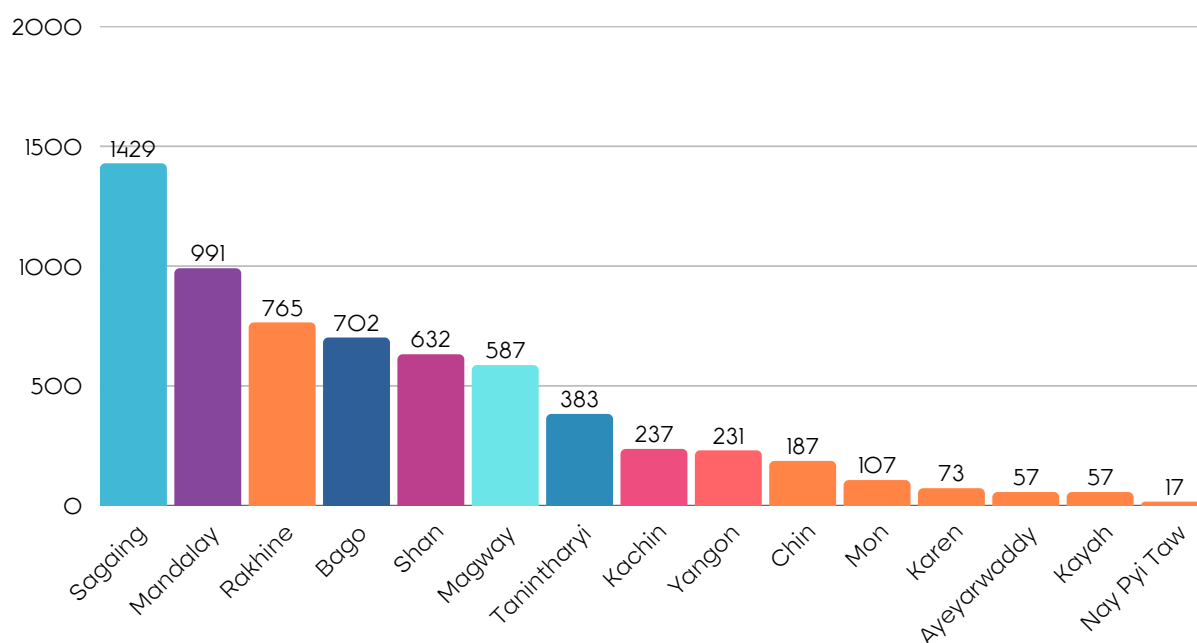


Figure 12; Civilian deaths and injuries in 2024

Due to widespread human rights violations—including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, torture, and injury—Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of affected individuals, with a total of 1,429 cases. Of these, 735 civilians were killed, 475 sustained injuries, 206 were subjected to arbitrary arrest, and 59 were tortured and subjected to inhuman treatment. Mandalay Region recorded the second-highest number of victims, with 991 individuals affected: 436 were killed, 357 were injured, 188 were arbitrarily arrested, and 30 were subjected to torture or inhumane treatment. Rakhine State was the third most affected area, with 765 civilians impacted, including 326 killed, 371 injured, 67 arbitrarily arrested, and 9 subjected to torture or inhumane treatments. Across all states and regions, these violations have resulted in a total of 2,720 individuals being extrajudicially killed, 2,440 injured, 1,248 arbitrary arrestees, and 174 being subjected to torture and other inhumane treatments, including executions.

Photos by Siegfried Modola

4. Human Rights Violations Committed by Anti-Military Armed Groups in 2024

Since the military coup in 2021, the people of Myanmar have experienced widespread and systematic human rights violations, most notably committed by the military and its affiliated armed forces. These violations have been observed across all regions of the country and have been well-documented. However, human rights violations perpetrated by anti-military armed groups have also been reported and must be acknowledged. In the interest of transparency and balanced reporting, the New Myanmar Foundation has documented such incidents in detail, including the context in which they occurred, and the types of violations committed.

Figure 13; Human rights violations by Anti-military armed groups in 2024

Between January and December 2024, the human rights program of the New Myanmar Foundation recorded a total of 258 incidents of human rights violations committed by anti-military armed groups. Among these, extrajudicial killings were the most frequently documented, with 163 incidents, followed by 39 incidents involving injuring and 32 cases of arbitrary arrests or abductions. In addition to these, 13 other types of violations were identified and documented. The total number of incidents is presented according to the documented types of violations.

Human rights violations by Anti-military armed groups in 2024

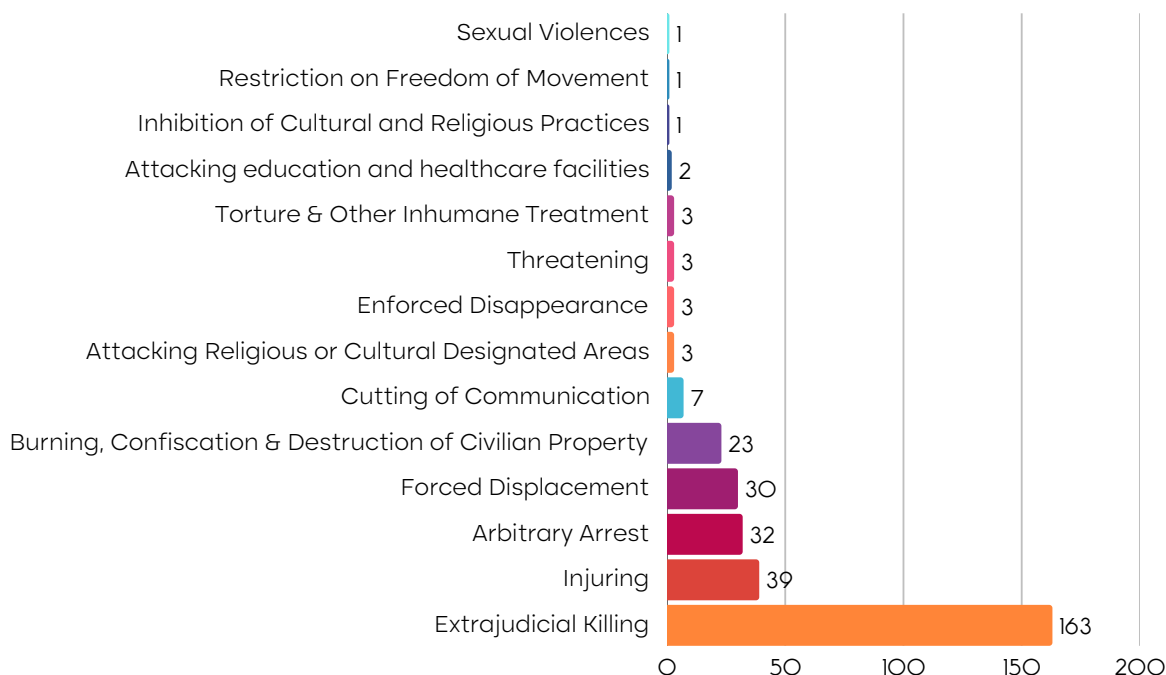


Figure 13; Human rights violations by Anti-military armed groups in 2024

The following is the presentation of the highlighted incidents committed by the anti-military armed groups.

4.1. Extrajudicial Killing

Photo: STR/AFP via Getty Images

In 2024, extrajudicial killings were the most commonly occurring type of violation committed by anti-military armed groups, accounting for 63% of documented human rights violation incidents. A total of 163 incidents have been recorded under this category of violation, resulting in 178 deaths.

Extrajudicial Killings violated by Anti-Military Armed Groups in 2024

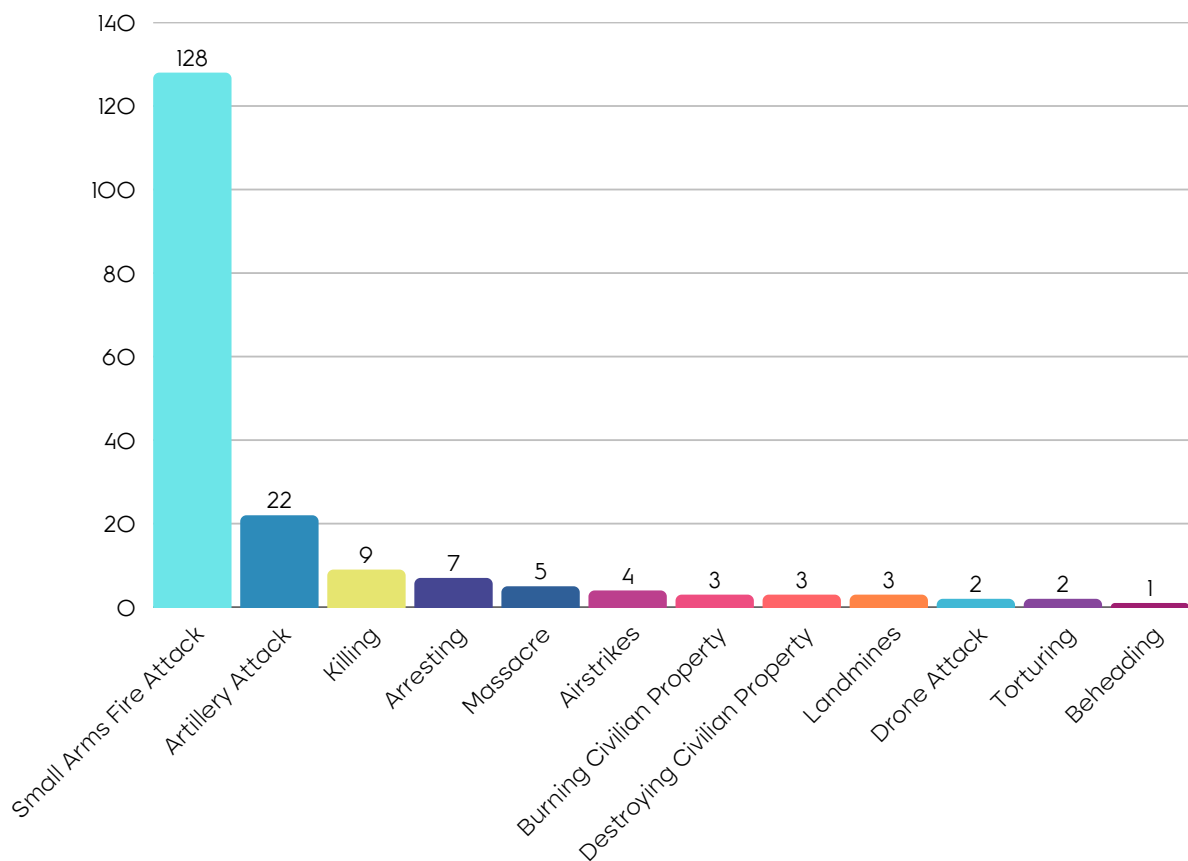


Figure 14; Extrajudicial Killings violated by Anti-Military Armed Groups in 2024

The violation methods used by anti-military armed groups are: (1) small arms fire attack, (2) artillery attack, and (3) killings.



STR/AFP via Getty Images

4.1.1. Small Arms Fire Attacks

Small arms fire attack is the most common method used under the type of violation: extrajudicial killings. According to the verified data, anti-military armed groups used this method in 128 documented incidents, resulting in 125 fatalities and 17 injuries to victims. The following highlighted incidents resulting from small arms fire attacks have been reported and are presented below:

Incident 1—Killing of two Pyu-Saw-Htee members in Dardhwaykyauk Village, Thegon Township.

On December 1, 2024, at approximately 5:00 PM, two male members of Pyu-Saw-Htee—25-year-old Myo Ko Ko and 22-year-old Htet Ko Ko from Dardhwaykyauk Village, Pyay District, Bago (West) Region, were killed by the Thegon People's Defense Force in the area between the Kywalthay Village and Myaingpaw Village. The attack was carried out using small arms. According to the reports, the two individuals were allegedly targeted due to their collaboration with members of the State Administration Council (SAC). They had reportedly conducted surveillance on anti-military armed groups and were involved in the forced enlistments of villagers.

Incident 2—Killing of Village Administrator and Spouse from Bawdar Village, Paukhaung Township.

On September 2, 2024, at approximately 2:00 PM, Village Administrator under SAC, U Khin Maung Win and his wife from Bawdar Village, Shwetaungngwetaung Village tract, Paukhaung Township, West Bago Region, while on a motorcycle, were killed by Shwetaung People's Defense Force for the Nway Oo Yaung Chi Mission near the police outpost on Pyay-Taungoo Highway. The attack was carried out using small arms, with a total of 18 shots fired. According to the reports, the two victims are allegedly targeted due to their collaboration with the SAC, forcing villagers to military enlistments, to participate in training to serve in a militia group, Pyu-Saw-Htee, and to pay charges in the name of enlistment rejections. This incident is violated by Shwetaung PDFs under the Pyay Division Command chain, Squadron 4 (Minnaung Troop) and Squadron 5 (Tawbayin Troop) from Battalion 3601 under the Pyay Division People's Defense Forces Command Chain.

Incident 3—Killing of Retired Veteran and Spouse from Laynyar Village, Bokpyin Township.

On August 22, 2024, at noon, a 60-year-old veteran who retired as a non-commissioned officer from Light Infantry Battalion-LIB-560 for 15 years, named U Tin Thein, and his 50-year-old wife, Daw Khin Thein Htay were arrested at Chaungmon Village Checkpoint by soldiers from Kawthoolei Army (KTLA). According to the local reports, these two individuals were found killed near the checkpoint at approximately 4:00 PM. KTLA confirmed this incident and announced that the perpetrator would be investigated and held accountable.

Incident 4–Killing of the Chauk Township, Laypinkone Village Administrator's father during the raid.

On August 21, 2024, at approximately 5:00 PM, U Min Min Thant, the Village Administrator of Laypinkone Village, Chauk Township, Magway Division, was targeted for an arrest by the Arlarwaka urban guerrilla force. It was reported that the administrator managed to escape, despite the father of the administrator, 67-year-old U Thant Shin, who remained at the residence, being shot three times while he attempted to defend.



Photo (7) U Thant Shin, the father of Laypinkone village administrator–

Photo–Myay Latt A Than

Incident 5–Killing of the Chauk Township, Koesuu Village Administrator and Spouse.

On July 26, 2024, at approximately 4:45 PM, 45-year-old U Ye Shwe, the SAC-appointed Village Administrator of Koesuu Village, Chauk Township, Magway Division, and his wife, Daw Khin Shwe, were shot by the Arlarwaka urban guerrilla force at their residence.

4.1.2. Artillery Attacks

The second most violated method of extrajudicial killing by anti-military armed groups is the artillery attacks, with 22 incidents resulting in 42 deaths and 24 injuries according to the reports. Due to intensified clashes between military and anti-military armed groups, civilian deaths have occurred, and challenges in identifying the perpetrators have been encountered in cases involving mutual armed confrontations. The verified incidents are documented under the artillery attacks during mutual armed confrontations. The highlights are presented below.

Incident 1–Killing of two Rohingya and 10 injuries due to AA’s artillery explosion.

On July 7, 2024, at approximately 3:00 PM, the artillery explosion of the Arakan Army (AA) was reported in the vicinity of Ohkhilphara, located in the West Ward of Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State. Due to this incident, two locals (Rohingyas) were killed at the spot, and over 10 civilians were injured.



Photo (8) The dead bodies of the victims in Kywalpone Village Incident-
Photo-Internet.

Incident 2–Killing of 12 civilians in Kywalpone Village, Sagaing Region.

On the morning of September 17, 2024, the mutual armed confrontation with both small arms and artillery of military and anti-military armed groups was reported near the Kywalpone Village, Sagaing Township, Sagaing Region. As a result of the incident, 12 female civilians traveling in a car were killed in the area.

4.1.3. Killings

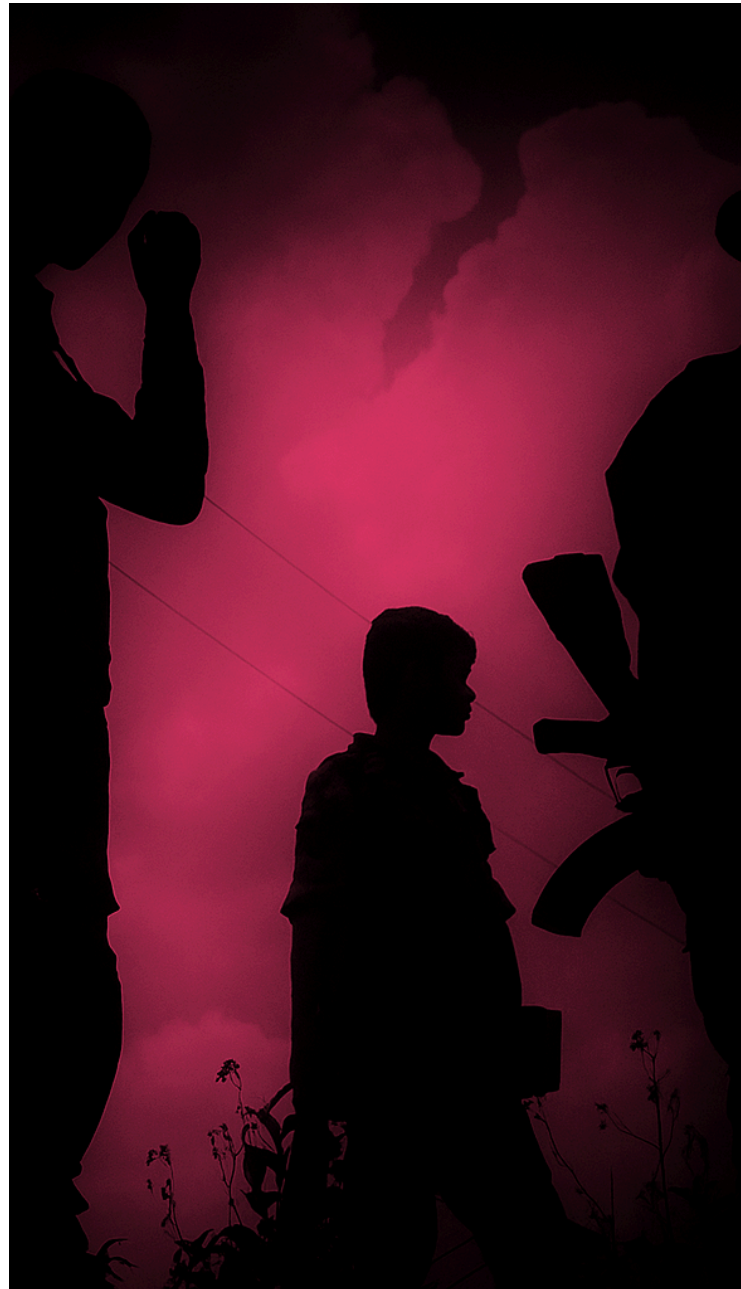
The third most violated method under the extrajudicial killing type of human rights violation by anti-military armed groups is the killings, with 9 incidents causing 10 deaths according to the reports.

Incident 1–Killing of a civilian among four arrested.

On May 9, 2024, the four young men, including Ko Cowboy from Ward (2), Tharkyin Village, Ngazun Township, Myingyan District, Mandalay Region, were arrested by the Ngazun Township PDF member Ko Kyaw Min Htay and his armed forces. The arrest was made in response to a robbery allegedly committed by the young men in the confiscation of a personal smartphone and a cash of 220,000MMK from a villager in the area between Yayzin Village and Tharkyin Village. Ko Cowboy was subjected to an extrajudicial killing in Kyikone Village, Myaung Township, Sagaing Region. He was strangled with a rope tied around his neck and then dragged behind a moving motorcycle, resulting in death by blunt force trauma. As of August 13, 2024, the other three young men remained missing, and their disappearance was reported with no information available regarding their whereabouts.

Incident 2– Killing of five civilians in Zigon Village, Bago (West) Region.

In August 2024, five men from Zigon Village, Bago (West) Region, named Nyein Chan Ko Ko, Ye Linn Ko, U Sann Aung, Ko Pekay, and Ko Tin Maung Aye, were accused of being Pyu-Saw-Htee Members and killed by Commander Moe Kyoe from Battalion 1 Thayarwady PDF. For the emergence of truth, the 30 anti-military groups, including Bago (West) Township PDFs and the members of the Student Union, submitted a written report to the National Unity Government (NUG) on August 30, 2024.



4.1.5. Injuring

Photo: rfa

In 2024, injuring is the second most commonly reported type of violations committed by anti-military armed groups, responsible for a total of 39 incidents resulting in 80 victims, according to the reports from ground and online sources.

An analysis of incidents under this violation type reveals that anti-military armed groups have used various methods, including small arms fire attacks, artillery attacks, landmines, and torture. Injury-related incidents perpetrated by anti-military armed groups were reported most frequently in Bago Region, followed by Kachin State as the second highest, and Shan State as the third most affected area. The information presented herein is based solely on data gathered by the Human Rights Department of the New Myanmar Foundation. It should be noted that the actual number of incidents occurring on the ground may exceed the figures currently recorded.

The injuries caused by anti-military armed groups in the respective regions and states are detailed as follows.

Among the recorded injury incidents, a selection of the most severe cases is highlighted below.

Injuring Cases Committed by Anti-Military Armed Groups in 2024

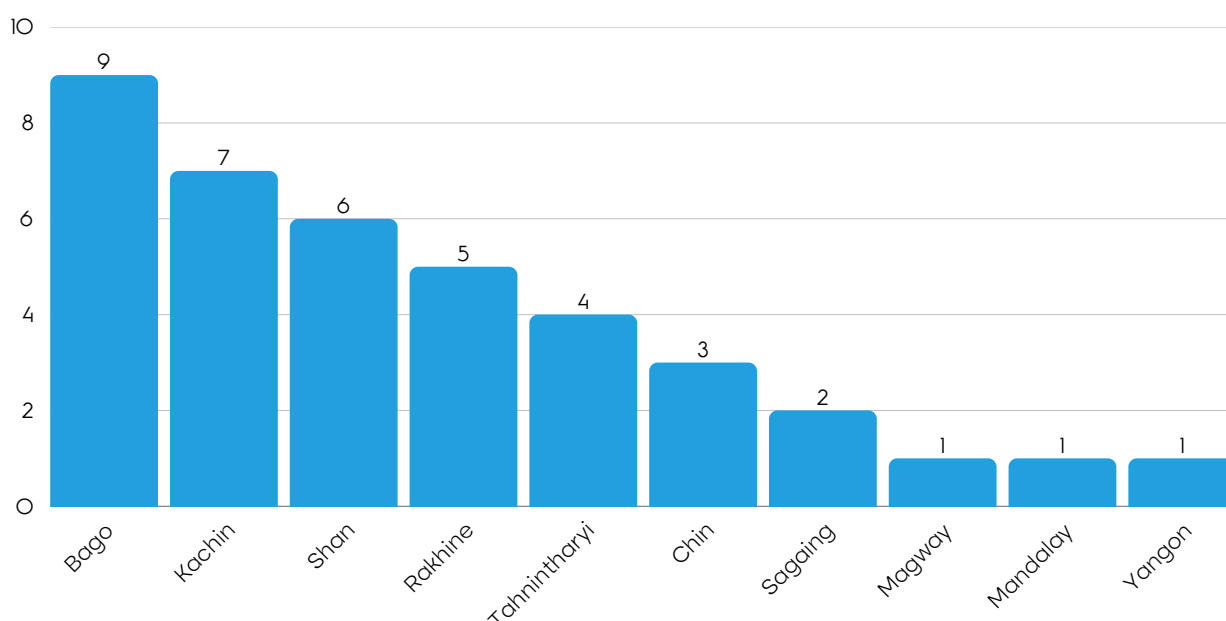


Figure 15; Injuring Cases Committed by Anti-Military Armed Groups in 2024

Incident 1 – Two civilians injured by landmine attack during a ward-level administrative meeting in South Dagon Township, Yangon Region

On September 9, 2024, at approximately 11:00 a.m., a ward-level administrative meeting for military conscription and election coordination was held at the Ward (26) Office in South Dagon Township, Yangon Region. During the meeting, Battalion 15 of the Eagle Guerrilla Force, in collaboration with SRDF and Shwe Bo Battalion 15, carried out a landmine attack targeting the gathering. As a result, two civilians were injured.

Incident 2 – Shooting of Pyu-Saw-Htee leader's spouse in Kyauktaga Township, Bago

On May 21, 2024, at approximately 2:30 PM, in Aye Makwin Village, Auk Twin Kone Village Tract, Kyauktaga Township, Thayarwady District, Bago Region, some members of Sub-Unit 4 of the underground guerrilla unit, Battalion 3802, entered the area and carried out a targeted shooting against U Khin Maung Win, the village administrative head and a Pyu-Saw-Htee leader. His wife, Daw Than Than Nwe, and two men were killed. U Khin Maung Win sustained injuries from the attack.

Incident 3 – Woman injured in checkpoint attack by Yebilu Group in Ye Township, Mon State

On March 14, 2024, at approximately 8:40 AM, members of the Yebalu PDF attacked a checkpoint near Chaung Taung Bridge, Ye Township. During the assault, a 58-year-old local woman from Chaung Taung sustained injuries from gunfire.

Incident 4 – Bombing attack on protestors opposing rare earth mining by KIA in Kachin State

On February 5, 2024, in Pha Re Village, Chipwi Township, Kachin State, local civilians staging a protest for an unlawful rare earth mining operation and water extraction were attacked by the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) using fragmentation-type anti-personnel hand grenades. Several civilians sustained injuries, and 44 male protestors were reportedly detained by KIA forces.



Kachin Independence Army soldiers patrol near the armed group's headquarters of Laiza in January 2021.
(Yawng Htang | Frontier)

4.1.6. Arbitrary Arrests

Throughout 2024, a total of 32 incidents of arbitrary arrest by anti-military armed groups were documented, resulting in the detention of 68 individuals. The victims comprised not only ordinary civilians but also individuals operating within the military administrative system. This group included non-CDM civil servants, particularly military-appointed administrative officers, and journalists.

Victims Under Arbitrary Arrests in 2024

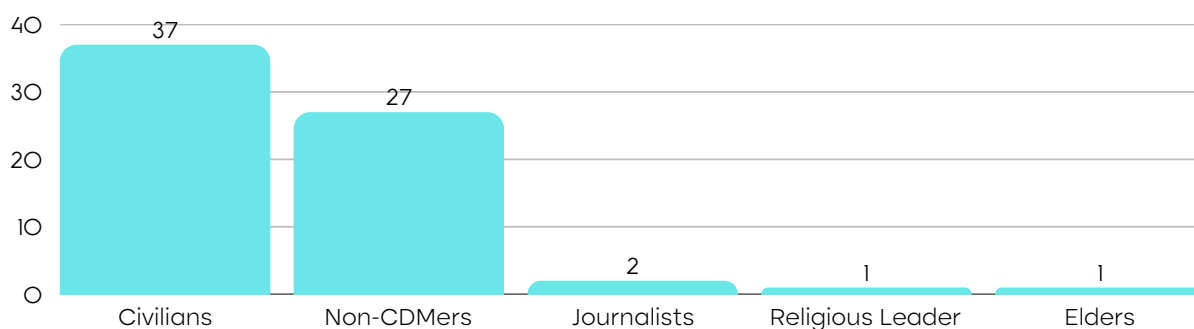


Figure (16): Arbitrary Arrests Committed by Anti-Military Armed Groups in 2024

The individuals arbitrarily arrested by anti-military armed groups in 2024 included 37 civilians, representing the largest affected group, followed by 27 non-CDM civil servants who remained in service under the military administration. In addition, 2 journalists, 1 religious' leader, and 1 elderly individual were also among those detained. The following selected incidents provide further illustration:

Incident 1 – Arrest of 9 individuals, including a village administrative officer and spouse, and seven teachers

On October 9, 2024, in Yantaw Village, Tharyarchaung Township, nine individuals—including the village administrative officer, his wife, and seven teachers who were conducting census data collection under the military administration—were arrested by the Daung Nyi Naung Column.

Incident 2 – Arrest of a female clerk and eight teachers in Launglon Township, Tanintharyi Region

On October 6, 2024, in Launglon Township, a female administrative clerk and eight female basic education teachers who remained in service under the military administrative mechanism were arrested by local People's Defense Forces (PDF) while they were conducting census data collection. The detainees were later transferred to the People's Security Body (PSB) and People's Administrative Organization (PAO) for further proceedings.

Incident 3 – Arrest of five Chin men by Arakan Army on suspicion of supporting CDF (Paletwa)

On October 14, 2024, at around 10:00 AM, five Chin ethnic men —U Aye Lun, U Kyar Lone, U Win Kyi, U Kyin Wat, and U Ma Not, all aged between 30 and 40 and residents of Sami Town, Paletwa Township, Chin State, were reportedly arrested by the Arakan Army (AA) on accusations of supporting the Chinland Defense Force-CDF (Paletwa).



Incident 4 – Arrest of Dr. Aye Kyaw and two male civilians by Arakan Army

On September 29, 2024, in Myoma Ward, Paletwa Town, Chin State, Dr. Aye Kyaw, an ethnic Chin man, was arrested by the Arakan Army (AA) along with two other male civilians. All three were taken into custody by the Arakan Army (AA).

Photo (9): Dr. Aye Kyaw
Photo credit – Internet

Incident 5 – Arrest of two journalists by KIA in Hpakant Township, Kachin State



On September 29 and 30, 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) detained two freelance journalists—Ko Tar Lin Maung, affiliated with Red News Agency, and Ko Naung Yo, a local journalist from the Hpakant area.

Photo (10): Arrested individuals Ko Tar Lin Maung and Ko Naung Yo
Photo credit – Internet



People displaced by sectarian violence sit at a monastery used as a temporary shelter in Sittwe, Myanmar.

Photo: CNN

4.2. Human Rights Violations Committed by Unidentified Armed Groups

Between 2021 and 2024, within four years following the military coup, human rights violations in Myanmar have been most frequently and systematically perpetrated by the military and its affiliated groups. However, violations committed by other armed actors, including those with uncertain or unverified affiliations, have also been documented. In the interest of comprehensive and transparent reporting, the human rights program of the New Myanmar Foundation has recorded these violations where possible, particularly to acknowledge the suffering of the victims and their families.

Between January to December 2024, a total of 187 incidents of human rights violations perpetrated by unidentified armed groups were documented. These incidents affected at least 237 individuals. It is important to note that the actual number of incidents may be higher, as the data was compiled from both on-ground reporting and online monitoring sources.

Despite the lack of verifiable information identifying the specific armed groups responsible, the types of violations committed by unidentified armed groups mirror patterns documented in other conflict areas.

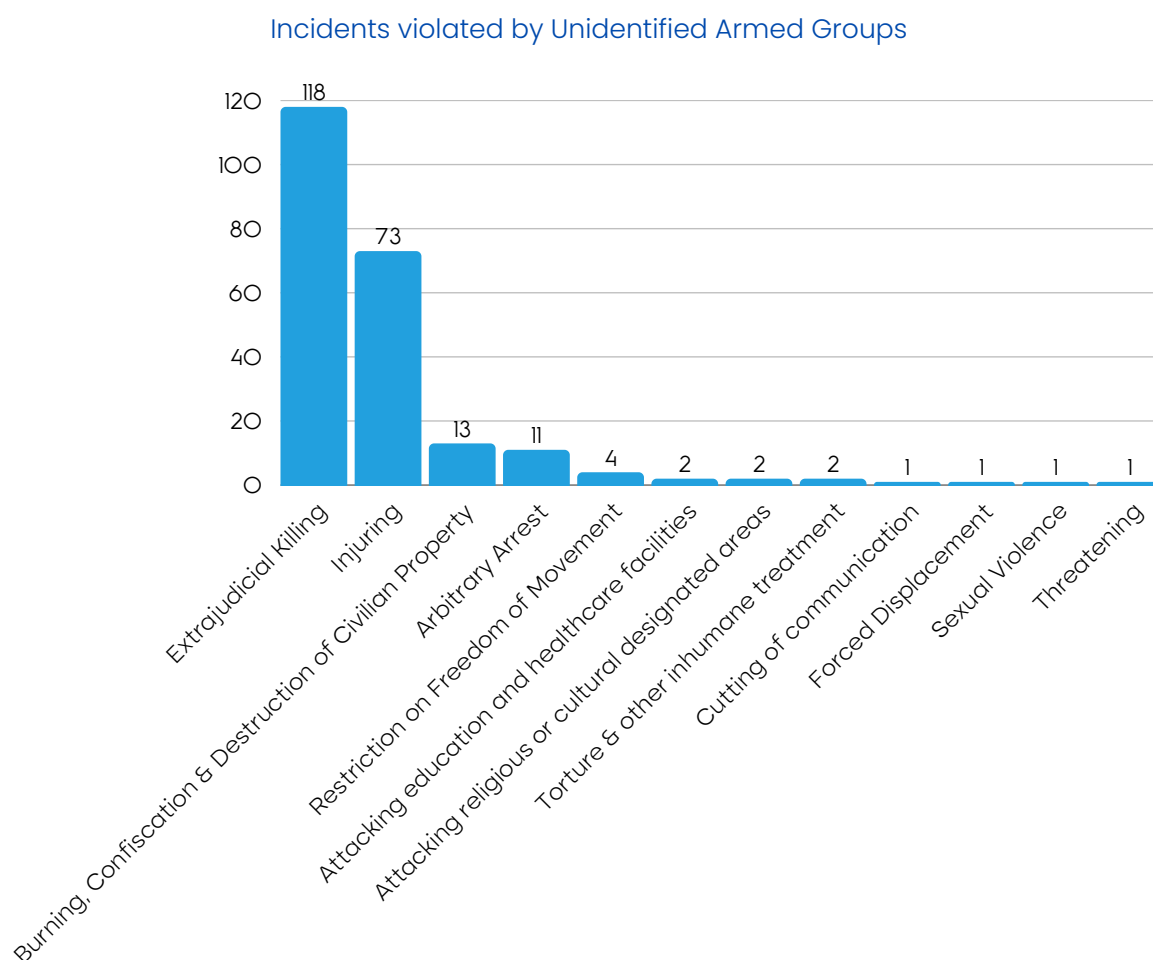


Figure 17: Human Rights Violations by Unidentified Armed Groups in 2024

Based on available data, the most prevalent violation type was extrajudicial killing, accounting for over 52% of total number of recorded incidents. This was followed by incidents of civilian injury (32%), arson attacks against civilian property (6%), and arbitrary arrest or abduction (5%).

Selected prominent cases are highlighted below:

Incident 1 – Village Administrator and Son Shot Dead by Unidentified Armed Group

On December 3, 2024, at approximately 7:00 PM, U Khin Htut, a village administrator in his 60s, and his son, Ko Aung Zaw Htut, approximately 30 years old, were shot dead by an unidentified armed group in Shwe Hla (Taung Kone) Village, Sinlu Tract, Paungde Township, Bago (West) Region.

Incident 2 – Two Female Fuel Shop Owners Killed in Nyaung-U

On December 7, 2024, at around 8:00 PM, an unidentified armed group fatally shot two women—Daw Yee Yee or Yi Yi Myint (61 years old) and her sister Daw Cho Su (in her 40s)—at a fuel shop near Mee Laung Phyar (North) Village, located along the Nyaung-U–Chauk Highway in Nyaung-U Township, Mandalay Region.

Incident 3 – Christian Religious Figure Pastor Shot Dead in Moe Kaung Township

On March 18, 2024, at around 12:00 PM, three masked armed men shot Pastor U Khun Jaw Li multiple times (five or more shots) in the Nammatee area, Moe Kaung Township. He died at the scene.

Photo (11) : Christian Pastor Khun Jaw Li, shot and killed by an Unidentified Armed Group –
Photo: RFA



Incident 4 – Female Administrator and Sister Shot Dead in Mandalay

On August 6, 2024, at approximately 7:30 AM, an unidentified armed group fatally shot and killed Phyo Thandar Aung, the SAC-appointed administrator of Maygagiri Ward, and her sister, Khin Phone Su at the junction of 18th and 82nd streets in Aungmyaythazan Township, Mandalay Region.

Photo (12) : Phyo Thandar Aung, the SAC-appointed administrator of Maygagiri Ward in Mandalay, and her sister, were fatally shot and killed while allegedly recruiting for the military –
Photo: Khit Thit Media

Incident 5: Six Youth Injured by Landmine in Sat Thay Village, Lawksawk Township

On June 24, 2024, six youths from Sat Thay Village, Lawksawk Township in southern Shan State, stepped on a landmine while returning from playing football. As a result, two of them—Khun Maung Shwe (17 years old) and Khun Pan Aung (19 years old)—were killed. Three others—Khun Myo (17), Khun La Min, and Khun Win Kyaw (18)—were seriously injured.

Incident 6: Village Administrator and Two Family Members Killed in Chaung Shay Village, Nyaung-U Township

On June 24, 2024, at around 8 p.m., an unknown armed group arrived by motorcycle at the home of U Aung San Oo, the village administrator of Chaung Shay Village, Nyaung-U Township in Mandalay Region. They opened fire, killing U Aung San Oo (aged around 52), his son Ko Nyi Nyi Lin (28), and his daughter Ma Khin Myat Myat Oo (25).

Incident 7: Three Men and Three Women Killed in Kyaukkyi Township

On February 16, 2024, at around 3 p.m., three men and three women were reportedly killed in Kyaukkyi Township, Nyaunglebin District, Bago Region. The victims, all civilians from La Pat Village, were traveling by two motorbikes to Kyaukkyi Town when they were killed between La Pat and Ket Khay Seik villages. The deceased included a landowner, a motorbike taxi driver, and market vendors. It is still unknown which armed group was responsible for the killings.

Photo: AA Infodesk

4.3. Additional Documented Human Rights Violations

The human rights program of the New Myanmar Foundation has compiled and archived annual reports of human rights violations. Although certain incidents documented herein may show discrepancies between their actual occurrence dates and the dates they became publicly known through media or other sources, they are included based on substantiated evidence confirming the acts occurred and their subsequent public disclosure.

Incident- 1 Execution of Two Captured Military Personnel by the Arakan Army

On 7 February 2024, during an attack on the No. (9) Operation Command Headquarters (OC-9) of the Myanmar military in Kyauk Taw Township, Rakhine State, members of the Arakan Army (AA) reportedly tortured and executed two captured military personnel.

According to gathered information, certain AA personnel subjected two detained Myanmar military soldiers to torture, which subsequently led to their execution.



Photo (13) : Video footage and photograph depicting the execution of two captured military personnel by the Arakan Army

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Source: BBC

Following this incident, the Arakan Army publicly stated, through its spokesperson, U Khaing Thukha, that disciplinary action had been taken against those involved in the war crime and that measures would be put in place to prevent similar violations from recurring.

Incident- 2 Sexual Violence Committed by Personnel at People's Security Detention Camps in Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region

Under the administration of the National Unity Government (NUG), three People's Security Camps (PLFs)—namely Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and Camp No. 3—have been established in Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region. These PLFs oversee four subordinate detention centers, designated as C1, C2, C3, and C4. Among these, reports have emerged indicating that in Detention Centers C1 and C2, a total of four individuals responsible for operations at the respective sites committed one attempted act of sexual exploitation and three incidents of sexual violence against four detainees. These violations occurred during the first five months of 2023 and again in September 2024.

In the first recorded incident, a commander at Detention Unit C2—CDM police officer U Ye Yint (alias U Lin Yone)—raped Ma Wai Wai (name changed), a 25-year-old female detainee, held for violating monogamy laws.

In the second documented case, U Mae Kaung (alias U Myint Zaw Oo), head of the Kanbalu Township People's Administrative Committee and a member of Detention Unit C2, raped Ma Win Win (name changed), a 25-year-old non-CDM health worker, on three separate occasions. He also reportedly threatened to kill her if she disclosed the assaults to others.

In the third case, CDM police officer U Arkar from Detention Unit C1 attempted to sexually exploit an 18-year-old female high school student, Ma Yadanar (name changed), who was detained on suspicion of leaking information following an airstrike on Pazegyi Village on 11 April 2023 to the military. The survivor resisted the assault, after which the perpetrator reportedly choked her and slapped her three times. An eyewitness statement from a fellow detainee corroborated this account.

All three incidents were formally reported to the NUG's Department of Prisons by two township-level judicial officers from Kanbalu on 6 July 2023. Additionally, on 11 August 2023, the attempted sexual exploitation by U Arkar was reported to the NUG's Union Minister for Human Rights by U Ka Gyi, a member of the People's Security Force in Kanbalu Township. Following initial investigations into the three cases, another incident emerged months later. In the first week of May 2024, Ma Cho Cho (name changed), a 29-year-old woman detained for adultery under the monogamy law, reported that she had been raped and sexually assaulted by U Aung Zeya, the commander of Detention Unit C2. She had been held in custody for five months prior to the assault.

On 1 January 2025, Ma Cho Cho and Ma Win Win submitted formal complaints to the NUG. Although the reported incidents occurred at different times, all cases were linked to acts of sexual violence committed within the same detention facility. Notably, Ma Wai Wai and Ma Yadanar were only able to file their complaints approximately two years after the incidents occurred, while Ma Cho Cho filed her complaint one year after the assault. Despite delays in reporting, the human rights program of the New Myanmar Foundation included all four incidents in its 2024 annual documentation, based on corroborating evidence and the consistency of survivor testimonies.



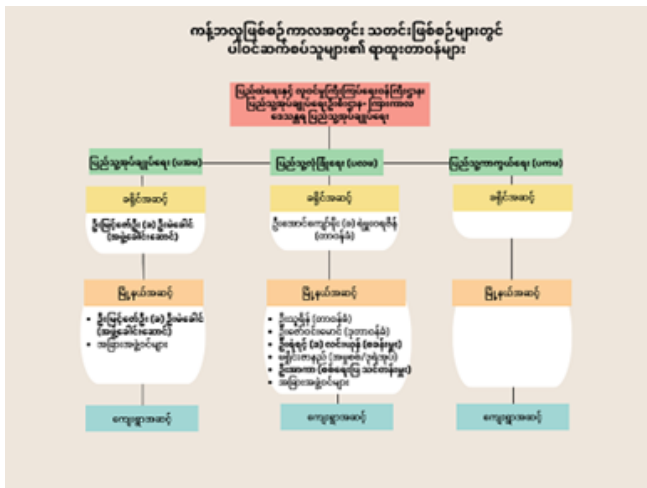


Photo (14): Individuals Involved in the Kanbalu Incident –

Photo Credit: The Irrawaddy

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၁) ပါဝင်သူများ (Participants)

- ချီးနင်းအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- ဦးနုအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- အသွယ်အသေး
- ဧကရာဇ်အောင်

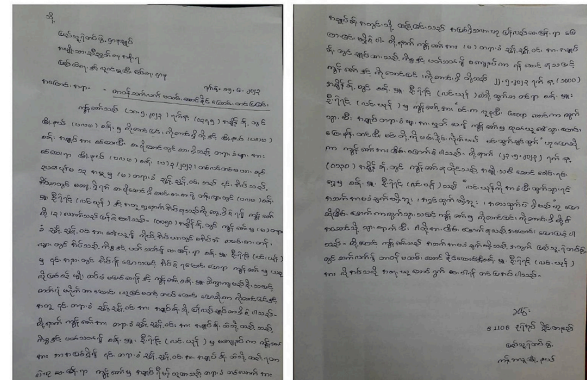
၂) အကူအညီပေးသူများ (Assistants)

- ချီးနင်းအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- ဦးနုအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- အသွယ်အသေး
- ဧကရာဇ်အောင်

၃) အခြားသူများ (Others)

- ချီးနင်းအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- ဦးနုအောင်
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- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- ဦးနုအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- အသွယ်အသေး
- ဧကရာဇ်အောင်

၂) အကူအညီပေးသူများ (Assistants)

- ချီးနင်းအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
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- ဧကရာဇ်အောင်

၃) အခြားသူများ (Others)

- ချီးနင်းအောင်
- ဦးမြတ်မိုး (ခ) ဦးမင်းမင်း (အသွယ်အသေး)
- ဦးနုအောင်
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- အသွယ်အသေး
- ဧကရာဇ်အောင်

ကန်ဘလု အချုပ်အခြာ လိုင်အကြမ်းဖက်မှု တိုင်ကြားမှု ဖြစ်စဉ်



Photo (15): Incident of Sexual Violence at Kanbalu Detention Unit –

Photo Credit: The Irrawaddy



5. Milestone

5.1 Submission of Human Rights Violation Cases to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM)

Since February 2023, the New Myanmar Foundation's human rights program has actively documented human rights violations across Myanmar. Throughout 2024, the program intensified its efforts, expanding both the scope and momentum of its documentation and reporting activities. A key milestone of the program was the successful submission of three verified human rights violation cases to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM). Each case submission included detailed incident summaries, recorded interview audio files, photographic evidence, and video documentation. The cases submitted to the IIMM are outlined below:

Incident 1– Aerial Bombardment of Western Taungma Village, Saw Township

On 14 May 2024, at approximately 4:00 PM, the Myanmar military carried out an aerial bombardment on the western part of Taungma Village in Saw Township, Magway Region, despite no prior armed conflict occurring in the area. Taungma village consists of 101 households. The airstrike destroyed 45 homes and killed eight civilians, including two children aged 11 years and 10 months, as well as four women over the age of 60.



Photo (16): A woman killed in an aerial bombardment by the military.

Photo Credit: Ground-based source



Photo (17): Destruction of Residential Homes Caused by Aerial Bombardment by the Military

Photo Credit: Ground-based source



Photo (18): Civilians killed in Let Htoke Taw Village, Myaing Township

Photo Credit: Ground-based source



Photo (19): Massacre of Civilians in Let Htoke Taw Village, Myaing Township

Photo Credit: Ground-based source

Incident 2–Massacre of Civilians in Let Htoke Taw Village, Myaing Township

On 11 May 2024, around 5:00 AM, a joint force of approximately 100 troops from the military and Pyu-Saw-Htee militias raided Let Htoke Taw Village in Myaing Township, Sagaing Region. As villagers fled in fear, those unable to escape sought refuge in the Ye Wun Monastery. The troops forcibly rounded up all male civilians sheltering inside, ordered them into the courtyard, and executed them with open gunfire. The mass killing resulted in more than 20 deaths. Eleven others sustained injuries during the pile-up of bodies.

Additionally, 200 homes were burned, and about 20 villagers, including women and children, were abducted as hostages. In the western part of the village, five more men were shot dead and set on fire within the compound of Kan Gyi Monastery. Among those killed were two elderly men over the age of 80 and multiple youths under the age of 18.

Incident 3–Raid on Kyauk Htat Village, Yezagyo Township

On 17 May 2024, at around 5:00 AM, more than 400 troops from military battalions 257, 258, and 101, along with Pyu–Saw–Hteemilitia members, launched a four-column ground assault on Kyauk Htat Village in Yezagyo Township, Magway Region. As villagers attempted to flee, Daw Aye Aye Mar, a schoolteacher, along with a PDF member and several children, encountered advancing troops from the south of the village and were fired upon. Daw Aye Aye Mar was killed on the spot, while the others managed to escape. After securing the village, the troops established a base at the village monastery and began torching homes later that evening. Approximately 30 civilians, including elderly residents who could not flee, were detained inside the monastery compound.

The submission of these cases to the IIMM was intended to obtain responsive action regarding grave human rights violations, such as mass killings and extrajudicial executions of civilians by the military junta, which may amount to international crimes. It also aims to preserve evidence related to some of the most egregious international crimes committed in Myanmar since 2011, and to support and facilitate independent and effective criminal accountability proceedings in domestic, regional, or international courts or tribunals.

The New Myanmar Foundation’s human rights program remains steadfast in its commitment to promoting human rights and justice. In collaboration with local partners, international justice mechanisms, and the broader public, the program continues its efforts to work towards establishing a free, fair, and dignified society where perpetrators of human rights abuses are held accountable under international law.



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6. Socio-Economic Impact of Human Rights Violations

6.1. Impact on Livelihoods and Economic Activities

In conflict-affected regions across Myanmar, civilians have experienced severe disruption to their daily lives and income-generating activities, often being forcibly displaced due to the ongoing military operations, including military airstrikes, artillery attacks, and the burning of their properties. These actions have resulted in widespread loss of housing, the collapse of local livelihoods, and increased financial strain associated with displacement.

Throughout 2024, a total of 311 displacement events were recorded, affecting approximately 25,000 individuals. Many of those displaced had previously engaged in stable livelihoods within their communities. The sudden outbreak of violence forced them to abandon their sources of income and relocate to internally displaced persons (IDP) camps or temporary shelters such as monasteries. Affected populations reported experiencing emotional trauma and psychological distress due to the abrupt disruption of their lives and the prolonged uncertainty associated with displacement.

6.2. Denial of Access to Food and Humanitarian Assistance

In addition to conducting airstrikes across the country, the military has actively obstructed humanitarian access to the civilians in ongoing conflict zones involving restrictions on the aid program by interfering with the transportation of food supplies and medical aid, disrupting the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and imposing roadblocks or movement restrictions that hinder both civilians and aid workers. In 2024, 75 documented incidents of deliberate communication cut-offs were recorded— 68 incidents of which were perpetrated by the Myanmar military, while 7 incidents were attributed to anti-military armed groups.

Such violations of communication cut-offs have had devastating effects on displaced civilians' ability to procure essential medicines, leading to preventable injuries and deaths during displacement. In IDP camps and conflict zones, unaddressed water needs and a lack of access to clean drinking water have contributed to widespread skin infections and untreated wounds, which often persist due to the absence of medical care. Moreover, displaced children facing critical gaps in access to vaccinations and basic nutrition have experienced elevated mortality rates, particularly among those under the age of five. Food shortages and acute malnutrition continue to be reported, particularly in conflict-affected and communication-cut-off areas.

6.3. Degradation of Health and Education Infrastructure

Since the military's unlawful seizure of power in 2021, communities across Myanmar have continued to suffer the devastating impacts of armed conflicts. One direct consequence has been the progressive deterioration of the country's health and education sectors. The military has not only targeted religious structures sheltering internally displaced persons but has also deliberately attacked education and healthcare facilities. In 2024, 85 documented incidents involved attacks on such facilities.

Health facilities—including rural clinics, hospitals, and health posts—in conflict-affected areas have been targeted by artillery and aerial strikes. The movement of medical supplies has been obstructed through roadblocks or outright seizure, resulting in delay or denial of access to critical medicines and care. Many health centers have been destroyed by airstrikes, and patients in conflict zones have died due to the lack of timely treatment. Additionally, health workers affiliated with the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) have been arbitrarily arrested or subjected to threats and violence by the military and Pyu-Saw-Htee groups.

In the education sector, children in conflict-affected areas have been cut off from schooling, with many schools and monastic education centers deliberately targeted by airstrikes and artillery attacks. Numerous children have been killed in these attacks, and mass displacement has further deprived thousands of accesses to education.



7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Since the military's unlawful seizure of power on February 1, 2021, it has consistently committed human rights violations against civilians. In 2024, aerial attacks significantly increased compared to 2023, with the military deliberately carrying out airstrikes, heavy artillery attacks, and drone bombings targeting civilian populations.

The military has not only targeted resistance forces but has also carried out 500-pound bomb strikes and ground operations against innocent civilians in towns and villages, causing widespread destruction of lives, property, and livelihoods. Verified reports detail civilians being beaten, tortured, beheaded, mutilated, burned alive, and subjected to other inhumane acts as part of the military's deliberate campaign of terror intended to instill fear and assert dominance.

Based on the documented findings, the following recommendations are directed to regional and international actors, including neighboring countries, ASEAN, and the European Union:

- (a) The European Union should investigate and impose financial sanctions, and travel bans on companies and entities cooperating with the military-led State Administration Council (SAC).
- (b) The UN Human Rights Council should urgently impose effective sanctions on military-linked arms and fuel supply chains, including all involved economic actors.
- (c) International governments should coordinate efforts at the UN Security Council to initiate international criminal proceedings and refer relevant cases to the International Criminal Court.
- (d) International organizations should strengthen local human rights documentation efforts by providing technical assistance and protection mechanisms for human rights defenders.
- (e) Neighboring countries should cooperate with international agencies to provide humanitarian assistance, establish refugee camps, and offer political asylum to civilians, political prisoners, and pro-democracy activists fleeing military atrocities.
- (f) International human rights and civil society organizations must intensify efforts document and disseminate evidence of the military's human rights violations to ensure accountability.
- (g) The National Unity Government (NUG) is encouraged to pursue justice and accountability not only for crimes committed by the military but also for those committed by anti-military and unidentified armed groups.

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- Kachin News
- Thanlwin Khet
- Myaelatt Athan
- Karen Information Center
- Burma-Associated Press (BAP)
- Tachileik News Agency
- Border News Agency
- Mekong News
- Kantarawaddy Times
- Tanintharyi Times
- Ayeyarwaddy Times
- Burma Human Rights Network (BHRN)

Partner Organizations

- Magway Human Rights Network (MHRN)
- Peace and Social Justice Group (PSJG)
- Women Lead Resource Center (WLRC Women)
- Human Rights Promoters (HRP)

Annex-I: Total number of human rights violation in cases from January 1 to December 31, 2024

No	Types of Human Rights Violations	Kachin	Kayah	Karen	Chin	Saging	Tanintharyi	Naypyitaw	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Yangon	Rakhine	Shan	Ayeyarwaddy	Total number of HRV types
1	Extrajudicial Killing	55	17	22	36	286	62	0	177	132	223	28	6	137	133	7	1321
2	Burning confisction and destruction of civilian property	50	12	28	45	313	92	2	85	86	226	21	31	90	129	15	1225
3	Injuring	47	14	28	47	170	64	0	145	75	138	27	4	144	139	3	1045
4	Sexual violence	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
5	Force displacement	26	3	7	10	102	32	0	19	30	25	4	1	27	24	0	310
6	Human shield/Hostage	6	1	1	0	16	22	0	12	5	8	0	0	5	2	1	79
7	Cutting of communications	26	0	2	5	6	10	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	16	0	72
8	Force labour	0	0	5	0	11	13	3	21	1	1	2	16	2	2	7	84
9	Arbitrary arrest	23	2	0	15	125	71	7	47	49	118	11	158	46	7	21	700
10	Attacking education and healthcare facilities	7	2	2	9	16	2	0	7	7	7	0	0	8	17	1	85
11	Attacking religious and cultral desginated area	11	2	1	10	17	8	0	7	7	22	3	1	16	26	0	131
12	Enforce disapperance	3	0	0	2	3	20	1	20	1	8	4	4	5	5	1	77
13	Torture and humane treatment	1	0	1	0	22	12	0	10	5	21	1	5	3	3	3	87
14	Threatening	2	0	7	11	12	8	0	14	5	6	0	15	3	1	2	86
15	Restrictions on freedom of movement	12	2	1	2	0	10	0	2	0	2	1	4	3	5	1	45
16	Death penatly	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
17	Denial of Humanitarian access	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	17
18	Restrictions on Freedom of Expression and Assembly or Association	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	7	1	2	0	0	1	15
19	Inhibition of Cultural and Religious Practices	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
20	TOTAL	270	55	105	194	1102	433	13	574	405	817	104	250	490	513	65	5390

Annex-2 Total number of casualties and material losses suffered by State and Region between 1 January to December, 2024.

Types of Human Rights Violations	Kachin	Kayah	Karen	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintharyi	Naypyitaw	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Yangon	Rakhine	Shan	Ayeyarwaddy	Total number of HRV types
Civilian deaths due to airstrikes	17	19	10	39	180	5	0	11	69	137	1	0	168	156	0	812
Injured civilian due to airstrikes	35	14	15	56	178	18	0	32	95	175	1	0	187	165	1	972
Civilian subjected to immolation	0	0	0	0	21	3	0	1	15	17	0		0	2	0	59
Civilian deaths due to attacks with artilleries and small weapons	83	18	12	14	283	68	0	192	122	201	35	4	107	113	1	1253
Injured civilian due to attacks with artilleries and small weapons	45	3	25	14	143	54	0	202	105	161	48	4	132	99	0	1035
Civilian subjected to sexual violence	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	17
Civilian subjected to tortured	52	2	0	40	256	201	17	130	114	214	13	216	76	18	50	1399
Civilian deaths due to hostage used as human shield	0	7	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	19
Injured civilian due to hostage used as human shield	13	1	0	0	17	32	0	10	5	7	0	0	1	0	0	86
Civilian subjected to forced displacement	34800	400	12000	85200	632200	54322	0	61801	70111	45700	7960	800	36800	14340	0	1185494
Civilian homes and building destroyed by airstrike	387	186	10	177	266	25	0	62	180	334	2	0	378	754	0	2761
Civilian homes and building destroyed by burning	698	230	56	416	10630	499	0	752	2154	5828	307	0	486	0	0	22056
Civilian deaths due to bombing and landmine	2	3	4	7	19	6	0	6	14	3	1	1	17	15	0	98
Injured civilian due to boming and landmine	0	3	3	22	49	12	0	43	34	15	3	3	37	45	0	269

Annex-3 Total number of human rights violation documented between 1 January to 31 Decmber 2024.

Month documented	Kachin	Kayah	Karen	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintheryi	Naypyitaw	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Yangon	Rakhine	Shan	Ayeyarwaddy	Total number of caseses per month
January	25	1	14	13	70	7	0	36	19	36	7	9	80	19	9	345
February	25	10	9	8	93	21	4	30	13	54	8	16	26	29	10	356
March	37	4	10	13	85	25	2	41	30	43	13	0	33	28	6	370
April	20	2	9	16	49	25	2	18	27	55	3	18	30	25	4	303
May	18	3	2	14	59	38	1	43	22	42	13	19	35	21	8	338
June	12	5	6	4	52	12	0	31	11	58	10	7	19	38	4	269
July	3	1	3	11	61	36	1	25	38	45	3	19	27	33	1	307
August	5	2	2	11	55	18	0	44	23	57	10	19	16	20	4	286
September	7	4	1	15	71	41	1	43	25	38	1	19	19	22	4	311
October	6	0	3	11	65	38	0	32	33	50	2	20	19	24	2	305
November	7	2	6	13	76	25	0	52	18	44	2	21	12	40	1	319
December	7	1	6	6	74	32	0	39	24	36	2	41	12	15	2	297



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