

Quarterly Report on the Documentation of Human Rights Violations in Myanmar from April 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024

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1. Introduction

Since the military coup on February 1, 2021, human rights violations against the people of Myanmar have been increasing daily. The New Myanmar Foundation initiated the human rights program in February 2023 and the human rights documentation unit has been documenting human rights violations by the military and other entities since February 1, 2023. This report systematically documented human rights violations that affected the people of Myanmar during three months from April 1, 2024, to June 31, 2024, categorized by states and regions and type of violation.

A total of 900 incidents of human rights violations against the people of Myanmar were documented during this second quarter of 2024. The most commonly violated case was extrajudicial killings, with 336 cases recorded. Various methods of extrajudicial killings, including mass killings, aerial attacks, and artillery attacks, resulted in the deaths of 800 civilians, including 64 children. The second most common violation was destroying civilian property, including arson and unlawful seizure, with 253 documented cases. Due to arson, other forms of destruction, and unlawful seizure, a total of 11,255 houses and buildings were lost, and about 223,098 people were displaced. The third most common violation type was causing injuries, with 244 cases recorded. According to the documented records, 1,194 people were injured during this second quarter of 2024, mainly due to the aerial and artillery attacks targeting civilian areas. The regions with the highest number of human rights violations were Sagaing, Mandalay, and Bago. Additionally, during this period, there was an increase in the arrests of numerous young and middle-aged individuals across the country under the pretext of military conscription, with 141 cases documented. This report can also explore some violations committed by anti-military groups, unidentified armed groups, and those by the military and its affiliated organizations.

The human rights violations recorded in this report were compiled from online media resources, three ground data information gatherers from human rights partner organizations, and independent ground data collectors of the New Myanmar Foundation. Some incidents that are not reported by the media and those involving sexual violence, which victims may not want to disclose publicly, may lead to slight differences with ground realities. For more information or to provide feedback regarding human rights violations, please contact the following Signal numbers and email addresses.

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2. Narrative Reports of Documented Human Rights Violations and Atrocities

2.1 Extrajudicial Killing

Among the severe human rights violations committed against civilians, extrajudicial killings pose a threat to the survival and safe living of the public. During this reporting period in the second quarter, there was an increase in massacre killings. There have been more instances of extrajudicial killings across the country, including deaths caused by immolation, aerial and military weapon attacks, and landmine explosions, with 336 cases of extrajudicial killings recorded. The highest number of incidents occurred in the Sagaing Region, with 64 cases. These incidents indicate that the military has completely disregarded international laws, committing extrajudicial and violent killings against innocent civilians, including children and the elderly, and treating them as enemies.

(A) Massacre Killings

Since the military coup, they have frequently committed massacre killings during raids on villages including arrests and executions, and also include attacks using airstrikes, artillery attacks, and drone bombings without any ongoing battles. Among those killed were ordinary civilians, children, the elderly, and members of the defense forces who were detained. During the reporting period, 20 instances of massacre killings were documented. These incidents clearly illustrate that the military completely disregards international laws, treating and killing civilians as their enemies.

1. Massacre Killings in Let Yet Kone village, Yinmabin Township, Sagaing Region

On May 11, 2024, around 5 a.m., the military launched an attack on Let Yet Kone village in Yinmabin Township, Sagaing Region, using heavy artillery. Over 20 people were shot and killed in a massacre execution on the grounds of YaeWon Monastery. Additionally, five people were burned to death in Kangyi Monastery on the western side of the village. Bodies of those who were killed were also found within the village. In the YaeWon Monastery compound, 11 people were injured but survived the shooting. However, one of the injured later died while receiving medical treatment, bringing the total death toll to 34. Among those killed were two elderly men aged 80 and several youths under 18. Around 20 women and children were taken hostage but were released the following day. Subsequently, over 200 homes were set on fire, and during the burning of the village, an elderly woman was burned to death.

2. Due to Massacre Killings, 8 Civilians were killed in TawMa village, Saw Township, Magway Region

On May 14, 2024, at 3:25 PM, the military launched an airstrike on Taung Ma village, Saw Township, Magway Region, using a Mi-35 P500 helicopter, resulting in the deaths of 8 civilians. Additionally, 3 people were injured, and approximately 45 houses in the village were destroyed.

3. Immolation Killings in Ywar Shay village, Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region

On May 14, 2024, at around 6:00 AM, a military ship from the Simi Khon Deep Water Port in Myingyan Township fired artillery toward Ywar Shay village. Around 200 light

infantry battalion troops also entered and raided Ywar Shay village. U Myint Maung (55 years old), Daw San Myaing (70 years old), Daw Mya Thwe (70 years old), Daw Paw Gyi (65 years old), and Ko Min Naing (45 years old), who were unable to escape, were killed and burned. A total of 285 houses in the village were set on fire and destroyed. Media such as People Spring and Mya Lat Athan have also shown video footage of the military celebrating and setting fire to Ywar Shay village.

4. Massacre Killings of 10 residents in Inn Wine Village, Phaung Pyin Township, Sagaing Region

On the morning of May 17, 2024, the military raided Inn Wine Village, Mawlaik District, Phaung Pyin Township, Sagaing Region, and arrested and killed 10 residents. Those who were arrested and killed are U Than Hla (40 years old), U Than Lone, U Thein Htun, Daw Hla Thein, Daw Khin San Aye, Daw Zar Zar Myint, Daw Cho Zin Linn, Daw Ale San, Mg Soe Htet Oo (13 years old), and an unidentified individual and their death bodies were found with the signs of torture and abuse.

5. Massacre Killings of 7 civilians in Kyauk Htat Village, Yesagyo Township, Magway Region

On the early morning of May 17, 2024, at around 5 AM, over 400 military troops and Pyu Saw Htee fired with artillery and attacked Kyauk Htat Village, Yesagyo Township. After they had entered the village, they shot and killed a schoolteacher who was trying to flee. They were then stationed at the village monastery and detained 30 civilians, including the elders who could not escape. On May 18, they went and set fire near ZeeKone Village, burning 48 houses and causing the deaths of cows and goats. On May 20, before leaving the village, they set fire and destroyed 47 houses and among the detained civilians, 6 men were killed and burned while other women and elders were taken as human shields and were released somewhere along the way.

6. Massacre Killings of 5 civilians in Taroon Ai Village, Palewa Township, Chin State

On May 21, 2024, without any clashes, the military air-struck in Taroon Ai Village, Palewa Township, Chin State, caused the deaths of two women and three men, a total of 5 civilians. Additionally, more than 10 persons were injured and a house and a shop were destroyed.

7. Airstrike Massacre Killings of Over 30 Civilians in MaTaw Village, Mingin Township, Sagain Region

On June 3, 2024, at around 8 A.M, the wedding ceremony was air-struck by the military in MaTaw Village, which resulted in the death of over 30 people including a CDM teacher and 8 children, and injured 47 persons, there are death persons who are still not listed.

8. Drone Bombing caused the deaths of 7 civilians in Myitta Ward, Kyaukkyi Township, Bago Region

On June 28, 2024, the military drone bomb in Myitta Ward, Kyaukkyi Township, Bago Region caused the deaths on the spot of 7 male civilians, aged between 17 to 40.

(B) Killings of Religions Figures and Other Valuable Groups

Without having solid reasons and justification, the military has been committing extrajudicial killings of civilians. Among these, during the period this report was written, the killing included valuable groups such as religious figures, children, women, the elderly, disabled persons, pregnant women, and mentally ill persons without mercy. The following incidents show that the military has still been committing more and more extrajudicial killings with various methods;

1. On the evening of April 10, 2024, the Military and Pyu-Saw-Htee who were drunk and arrived in Kataw Village, shot and killed 80-year-old monk, Ashin Sandima (known as Sein Mya), when catching the chicken.
2. On April 14, 2024, in Thankalaung Village, Kyaikmaraw Township, Mon State, Sayardaw U Wayama, who had 35 years of monkhood was shot and killed by the military while returning to his monastery by car after lunch at Thankalaung Village.
3. On the early morning of May 16, 2024, about 250 military and Pyu-Saw-Htee members raided Shwebo Village and Myinthar Village in Gangaw Township, Magway Region, and killed a 9-year-old child and a 60-year-old man and also set fire to over 300 houses.
4. On May 19, 2024, in Kawkareik Township, Kayin State, soldiers from the military, who had fled from Phu Chi Mu military camp, shot and killed four civilians, including a pregnant woman.
5. On June 22, 2024, around 9:30 PM, on the Mingyan-Machizo Road in Min Gyan Township, a car carrying U Uttama (also known as U Kyaw Thu), a 50-year-old monk from Sa kha Ma Village, and driver Ko Aung Myo Thauung, was shot by military and Pyu-Saw-Htee members who are lying in ambush, resulting the death of the monk and injuries to the driver.
6. On June 20, 2024, around 4 P.M, in Pyuntanza Town, Nyaunglebin Township, Bago Region, 66-year-old U Sein Lwin from Wingabo (North) Village was arrested in his home by an armed group led by Wingabo (North) Village Pyu-Saw-Htee leader Myo Khaing Chan and the central village administrator and on the morning of June 23, he was found dead with the signs of severe beating in a dharma hall in front of Myo Khaing Chan's house.
7. On the evening of May 22, 2024, in Naboo Ai Village, Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region, the military column of about 80 stationed in Kanchaw Village shot and killed mentally ill individuals, who ran away in fear upon seeing soldiers at night and tortured, killed, and burned his body.

These incidents highlight the extrajudicial killings of the military and their subordinates not only civilians but also religious figures who are peacefully performing their duties. Furthermore, it also reveals the indiscriminate killings of vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, and the disabled.

2.2 Torture and Other Inhumane Treatment

In order to press anti-military moments and to spread and instill fear among civilians, the Myanmar military continues to use extreme torture, beating, and other severe physical and psychological abuses. The military intentionally uses torture in various ways such as burning alive, beheading, hand and leg amputations, severe beatings, and inhumane torture in interrogation. Those tortures resulted in not only psychological but also physical harm and deaths.

From April 1 to June 30, 2024, a total number of 27 cases have been recorded as torture and inhumane treatment and 7 cases have been documented as burned alive. These incidents occurred mostly in Bago, Mandalay, and Sagaing Region. The following incidents illustrate the military and their subordinate groups violate and ignore the human rights of the victims;

1. Interrogation caused the deaths of 5 civilians in Paungtalei, Pyay Township, Bago Region

On the night of May 12, 2024, following the death of a female military informant, the military and police arrested 5 civilians. They were subjected to torture and interrogation by the military security forces. Among the detainees, Ko Aung Ko Oo, aged 30, died on May 16, due to the torture and interrogation. He was secretly buried without being returned the death body to his family.

2. Inhumane treatment and Interrogation of a 12-year-old child in Taloke, Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region

On May 14, 2024, soldiers from Military Unit (66) stationed in Taloke Town, Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region, summoned a 12-year-old cattle herder boy through another child. Around fifteen soldiers interrogated the boy, suspecting connections with PDFs (People's Defense Forces) and supporters. During the interrogation, they tortured the child by branding his buttocks and thighs with a heated metal rod and questioned him about the PDFs. When he denied he knew nothing, they further tortured him, including burning him with a heated metal rod, beating the child's chest with a rifle buttplate, striking and kicking him, scratching behind his ear with a knife, and burning his face with a cigarette light even on the first day, he endured continuous torture. On the next day, when his mother requested to see him and asked for him to be released but the request was denied and he was held in the military camp in Talok town and tortured for seven nights. On the eighth day, they threatened to kill him at dawn but on the night of May 21, 2024, he managed to escape during a power outage.

3. Torture and Killings 2 Civilians in Su Phyu Kone Village, Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region

On June 8, 2024, at around 2 P.M, the military raided Su Phyu Kone Village, Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region, and set fire to several houses. The two villagers Ko Mhat Gyi and Ko Aung Lu thought the military had withdrawn, so they entered Su Phyu Kone village at around 2 AM on June 9, 2024, with a motorcycle to the village to extinguish fires. However, the military who are still stationed at the village shot and arrested them and tortured them. After that, they were locked in a house and set on fire causing their deaths.

4. Torture during interrogation inflicted causing the deaths of the civilians with injuries while receiving medical treatment

On June 11, 2024, the military transported 50 civilians who were detained from Byine Phyu Village to Sittwe prison. Among detained civilians, 25 civilians suffered injuries from torture during interrogation and receiving medical treatment. On June 11, two villagers from Byine Phyu Village died while receiving medical treatment.

2.3 Unlawful Arrest

Among the most common human rights violation cases within Myanmar is the unlawful arrest of civilians around the nation. The military, police, and their subordinates or groups carried out arbitrary arrests when they raided villages or wards. Under the pretext of “counter-terrorism”, the military oppressed, arbitrarily arrested, tortured, and killed civilians who opposed the military such as individuals or groups and human rights activists were labeled as “terrorists” and subjected to unlawful detention. Most of the detainees include children, youths, the elderly, and CDM (Civil Disobedience Movement) staff.

Additionally, the military has been increasing arbitrary arrests in the past three months for conscription purposes around the nation. The military targeted and detained youths and middle-aged individuals from rural, urban, and displacement camps. During this report was compiled, 144 cases were documented, and Mandalay and Sagaing Region experienced the highest occurrences. Furthermore, there was a case documented as unlawful arrest by an Anti-Military group targeting non-CDM staff.

(A) Arresting Religious Figures and Other Valuable Groups

1. On April 17, 2024, after spending over a year in prison, Sayardaw Dr. Khlam Samson, a revered monk, was released from Myitkyina Prison but on the night of April 18, the military force of around 50 came to re-arrested him.
2. On April 20, 2024, at around 10:30 PM, the military arrested five individuals such as a pastor, a deacon, and a church guard from the Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) church, as well as a preacher and a church guard from the Catholic church.
3. On the morning of April 11, 2024, in Paungde Township, Western Bago Region, 21 villagers were detained and interrogated. Fifteen were released in the evening, but the military continued to detain two families, including two six-year-old children, accusing them of supporting the PDF. The military also set fire to two houses.
4. On April 26, 2024, around 7 AM, without asking any questions, a military unit of about 10 soldiers entered a house and arrested three brothers including a 13-year-old in Yadanabon Ward, Monywa Township, Sagaing Region.
5. On June 19, 2024, at around 8 AM, the military detained four women civilians who had come to town for shopping in Wetlet, Sagaing Region.
6. On the night of June 20, 2024, without being in contact with family members, over forty displaced individuals, including children, women, men, and the elderly from TheinTan and NarYeKan villages, were detained by the military at the 20th Infantry Battalion headquarters based in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State.
7. On June 27, 2024, at around 9 AM, the military detained five women in Saingkaung, Natmauk Township, Magway Region. After that two mothers were later released, but the remaining three women were taken away.

These incidents highlight unlawful detentions of the military, not only of civilians but also of religious leaders and employees. Vulnerable groups, including children, women, and the elderly, have not been spared, demonstrating the arbitrary arrests and detentions of civilians.

(B) Arrest of Activists, Social Workers, and Employees Involved in Civil Disobedient Movements

From April 1 to June 30, the military committed arbitrary arrests, targeting political activists, social workers, and CDM (Civil Disobedience Movement) staff. These incidents were documented as follows;

1. On April 1, 2024, in Sagaing, the Social Assistant Association driver Ko Zin Phyo Aung (known as Ko Fatty) was arrested in his house. The next day, the military raided the office of the Thukhakaryi Association located within the Laygyun Myay compound in the Laygyun Myay area, Sein Kone Township, Sagaing City, and arrested six association members. During these days, social workers from Sagaing City, Ko Aung Aung, Ko Soe Win, and Ko Aye Zar Ni Htun were also arrested.
2. On May 9, 2024, individuals who were involved in ground-level protests, including two female activists and the planning officer from “The Octopus (Youth Association for the Public Interest)” were arrested by the military in Yangon.
3. On May 30, 2024, at around 8 AM, a CDM teacher, called U Si Thu Phyo from Kyawzi Village, Taungtar Township, was arrested at his home by the police from Kyawzi Police Station.
4. On the evening of May 31, 2024, Arakan National Party (ANP), youth leader Gnarby and other 3 Arakanese youths were arrested at their home in Hlaing Township, Yangon and family members could not still contact them.
5. On June 19, 2024, at around 6 AM, a CDM University student from Natogyi, Ma Hnin Htway was arrested by the military who was staying in a hostel in Myingyan Township, and attending Korean language classes. She was arrested for participating in a flower protest by displaying three fingers and taking photos at the pagoda.

These incidents indicate that without having solid and legal grounds, the military arbitrarily arrests activists, CDM staff, and civilians.

2.4 Air Strike, Including the Use of the Military Weapons

During the second quarter of 2024, the New Myanmar Foundation documented that the military and its subordinate forces committed a total of 473 attacks using military weapons, including airstrikes (117 times), artillery and small arms fire, and naval attacks (326 times), and drone bombings and bombing incidents (30 times). These attacks occurred mostly in the Sagaing, Mandalay, and Bago regions. Following the documented records, there are also attacks with the use of aerial and military weapons in the Rakhine Region, Shan State, and Bago Region.

As a result of attacks, using air strikes and use of military weapons, a total of 695 were killed and 1184 were injured. These incidents reveal that the military is committing war crimes by targeting civilian areas, hiding places, and villages along their military routes as enemy targets, in violation of international military regulations.

(A) Air Strikes

During the second quarter of 2024, the Myanmar military used various modern military weapons to attack civilians and their residential areas. Among these attacks, airstrikes from jet fighters and helicopters, including the dropping of powerful 500-pound bombs and numerous drone bombings, resulted in the death of civilians and impacted both general civilians and vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Additionally, the military intentionally targeted educational and healthcare facilities and other public places, causing the civilians to feel fear, and insecurity and face life-threatening situations without having protection. Most of the air strike attacks resulted in civilians fleeing from their home and their properties and becoming displaced persons. Most of the casualties and damage from airstrikes on public facilities can be observed in the following incidents;

1. On April 20, 2024, at 11:52 AM, the military airstrike on a house near Kone Tha village in Loikaw Township, Kayah State, and the explosion resulted in the immediate death of six family members, including a child under five and an 80-year-old man. Additionally, ten other civilians were injured, and about 20 houses were damaged.
2. On April 24, 2024, an airstrike targeted a clinic in KannNi Village, Tigyaing Township, Sagaing Region, where pregnant women were receiving treatment. The explosion near the clinic injured seven locals and caused damage to several buildings.
3. On the night of April 25, 2024, an airstrike on Wanmathu Hospital in Mindat Township, Chin State, resulted in the deaths of four patients and caregivers and injured 15 others, resulting in significant damage to the hospital.
4. On May 9, 2024, the military jet fighter from Bridge U Airport dropped bombs that resulted in killing 16 civilians and injuring 33 others during a community development meeting in the monastery Akyipanpalon Village, Saw Township, and the monastery was completely destroyed.
5. On the morning of May 6, 2024, the military airstrike with a jet fighter on Alekyun Village, KyaukTaw Township, Rakhine State, killed 4 people, including a woman, two men, and a monk, and injured 6 people.
6. On the night of May 11, 2024, the military airstrike on Lontap Village, Tonzang Township, Chin State, resulted in two Christian churches and four houses being destroyed.
7. On May 21, 2024, without any clash in that area, the military airstrike on the market area in Hturonai Village, Paletwa Township, Chin State, resulted in the deaths of two women, and three men, and injured at least 10 persons and also damaged a house and a shop.
8. On June 6, 2024, at around 10 AM, the military airstrike on Let Pan Tan Village, and causing the deaths of 8 people, including 2 monks and 6 civilians.
9. On the morning of June 18, 2024, Kan Seik Village, Toungup Township, Rakhine State was attacked by the military jet fighter and killed 5 civilians, including two teenage girls.

10. On the night of June 22, 2024, the military airstrike on Nantthar Village, Inn Daw Township, Sagaing Region, killed 16 civilians, including a monk, and injured over 10 persons.
11. On June 28, 2024, the military airstrike and artillery shelling in a battle in the area (8) Kyaukme Township, killed two men, and four women, including a nun, and injured a man and a woman, and four houses were destroyed.

(B) Artillery Attacks on Residential Areas

During the reporting period, artillery shelling of residential villages has caused severe damage to civilian houses and other properties, posing a threat to the survival of the civilian population. Numerous documented human rights violations reveal that the military extensively used artillery attacks on villages during their operations and actions involving the burning and destruction of villages.

The military frequently targeted civilian areas, including homes, schools, hospitals, and religious buildings, to spread fear and terror among the public population. The artillery shelling of residential villages, which often included women and children, resulted in numerous civilian casualties and injuries, as well as forced displacement from their homes. The following incidents highlight the extent of the impact caused by these artillery attacks:

1. On April 5, without having any clash or battle, the military artillery shelled on MawSi Village and Segyi Village, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, killing 6 residents and injuring over 10 others. On April 8, the military attacked with artillery and drone bombs on a Christian church in SharTaw Village, causing damage to the church.
2. On April 10, 2024, at around 8:30 AM, the military fired with 81 mm mortar from Shwechaung Village, and hit a house in Auk Taung Kaing Village, causing the deaths of 50 years old man and a woman, and two 25-year-old men.
3. From April 22 to 23, 2024, Bayargyi Village and Bawkahtar Village were attacked not only with aerial and mortar by the military, causing the deaths of two local women and injuries to 9 local civilians. Moreover, a monastery and a school were damaged.
4. On May 29, 2024, at around 9 PM, the military artillery shell on Thinthar Village, Kale Township, resulted in the deaths of a man and three women.
5. On June 19, 2024, the military attacked a monastery in LweKyaing Village, Pinlaung Township, Southern Shan State with both artillery and drone bombs, resulting in the deaths of an abbot, U NayMiDa, 39-year-old and injuries 5 residents.
6. On June 28, 2024, at 6:21 PM, the military from Ye Htwat Village, randomly shelled with 120 mm mortar at Chaung Gyi Village, killing Daw Thway Tin (57), her son Maung Paing Paing (17), U Win Shwe, and Daw Khin Win on the spot, while Daw Thway Tin's two daughters were injured.
7. On June 14, 2024, at around 4 AM, No. 20, Light Infantry Battalion, based in Nyaunglebin, attacked with artillery and killed an 86-year-old woman, Daw Thauung Yin, from Ye Phyu Kan village, Shwegyin Township, Bago Region.
8. On the morning of June 7, 2024, the military navy fired with artillery at Yarr Phu Ywar Thit Village and hit and exploded near the entrance of the village, resulting in the deaths of a six-month-old baby, a man in his thirties, and a woman, while a 14-year-old boy was injured.
9. On June 11, 2024, the military based in Htone Gyi Village, Singu Township, fired heavy artillery at Htee Kone Village and killed a CDM teacher Ma May Zin Win.

2.5 Violence Against Political Prisoners

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights figures the right of every human being to be free from torture, and Roman law also prohibits the torture of prisoners as a crime against humanity. However, the military has been committing inhumane acts of torture against political prisoners who are detained in prisons, including physical assaults, lack of proper healthcare, denial of adequate medical treatment, insufficient nutrition, restriction of communication, extrajudicial executions, sexual abuse, and other forms of inhumane threats and torture.

In the report prepared for the second quarter of 2024, twelve incidents of violence against political prisoners were documented. The death of 27-year-old political prisoner Ko Htet Yan Naing (also known as Htet Htet) due to unwarranted beatings by prison authorities, was also found as extrajudicial killing. Torture and violence of the military against political prisoners can also be found in the following incidents.

1. On June 21, 2024, 27-year-old, Ko Htet Yan Naing (also known as Htet Htet), was sentenced to a total of 17 years (10 years under Article 51 and 7 years under Article 52 of the Counter-Terrorism Law) and died due to unwarranted beatings by prison authorities. The prison authorities claimed that he died because of heart failure and returned his body to his family on June 22. Following his family and close persons, the dead body had bruises and marks.
2. On June 17, 2024, in Tharyarwaddy Prison, some prisoners fainted and fell ill after receiving COVID-19 vaccinations. When some inmates with preexisting conditions refused the vaccine, they were beaten, and political prisoners from Ward 6, Ko Htoo Aung and Saw Chit Win Htun, and Ko Thet Paing from Ward 5 were beaten and shackled.
3. On April 18, at around 4 PM, some prisoners, including political prisoners in Ward 6 and 7 of Myitkyina Prison, protested against the military's unequal amnesty provisions, and they were shot and detained. Thirteen prisoners were secretly taken outside of court on April 29, and they were sentenced to addition for 3 years and 6 months under Section 6(1) and 66 (g) for damaging public properties. They are now in solitary confinement and restricted from delivering parcels from their family.
4. On May 8, 2024, 32-year-old, political prisoner Ko Lin Lin Htun died at around 8 PM because of the lack of sufficient medical treatment in Daik-U Prison. On May 7, though his health condition was urgent, the authorities delayed sending him to an external hospital, causing his death.
5. In Patheingyi Prison, Ayeyarwaddy Region, political prisoners did not get adequate medical care and were restricted from getting medical supplements. Due to lack of medical care, family members of political prisoners delivered medical supplements but prison authorities confiscated them.
6. According to the letter received from prison, in late 2023, in Obo Prison, Mandalay Region, military subordinates and temporary female ward warden, Daw Khin Nandar Hlaing, confiscated cash from female prisoners, ranging from 100,000 MMK to 500,000 MMK for attending training courses.

2.6 Sexual Violence

During the second quarter of 2024, various incidents of sexual violence were observed and the military and their subordinates committed and used rape and sexual violence as a strategy to terrorize the public and demonstrate their cruelty. In Sagaing, Bago Region, and Shan State, there were 5 sexual violence cases, including two cases of rape followed by murder, a case of rape within the prison, and another case in the displaced area. On June 21, 2024, near Par Hel Chaung, Tamu Township, Sagaing Region, a woman, 40-year-old was raped and murdered by slicing her throat. Additionally, on April 14, 2024, in a forest area where IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) resided, Nyi Nyi Naing, a soldier, from the light infantry battalion 423 base in Hsihseng Township tried to rape a over 20 years old woman in Hsihseng Township, Shan State. On May 22, 2024, Phyu Saw Htee members, Kyaw Soe, and Zaw Gyi abducted a couple. The young man was restrained while the young woman was raped. LGBT person Mg Ye Yint Ko (known as Ye Ye) was raped by a death penalty person named Pyu Gyi while they were in solitary confinement in Block A, Tharyarwaddy Prison, Bago Region. When Ye Yint (known as Ye Ye) refused the assault, he was hit in the head by the rock. These incidents demonstrate that the military and their subordinates committed sexual violations against women and other diverse sexual orientations at anytime and anywhere.

2.7 Destruction against Civilian Property

During the second quarter of 2024, the military committed human rights violations against civilians were documented as burning, confiscation, and destruction of civilian property and these occurred in 257 cases making this the second most common type of human rights abuse. During this second quarter of 2024, the destruction of over 11000 civilian houses and buildings through arson and other quantities of buildings is still not known precisely. Mandalay Region had the highest number of these incidents and Sagaing and Thanitharyi Region are the second and third. Furthermore, a total number of 42 cases were documented as the destruction of religious buildings, education, and healthcare facilities and total of 27 religious buildings and total of 18 of both education and healthcare facilities were destroyed.

From April 12 to 13, the military burned down around 500 households two days in a row in Pyin Khone Gyi Village, Kale Township, Sagaing Region, and included the destruction of 5 Christian churches. On June 19, 2024, the military attacked a monastery in Lwe Kyine Village, Pinlaung Township, Southern Shan State, both with artillery and drone bombs, resulting in the deaths of the abbot, U Naymida, 39-year-old, and injuries to 5 residents. It can be observed that the military deliberate targeting and attacks on civilian residential areas, including arson and destruction, have resulted in extensive damage to civilian properties. Furthermore, these actions also intentionally target religious buildings where religious practitioners reside. The military and Phyu Saw Htee also committed various forms of extortion, restriction of the transportation of goods, destroying the bridge pretext of military necessity, and confiscation of civilian properties. These incidents impacted the rise of prices and civilians were facing more difficulties and experiencing psychological and physical insecurity. Thus, this evidence highlights that the military is systematically destroying civilian homes and infrastructure in both rural and urban areas by using various methods.

2.8 Human Rights Violations by Anti-Military Armed Groups and Unidentified Armed Groups

The New Myanmar Foundation documented human rights violations committed by the anti-military groups and unidentified armed groups. From April to June 2024, there were 78 incidents committed by anti-military armed groups and 60 incidents committed by unidentified armed groups. Most of the violations involved killing individual military informants and military-subordinate administrators, including injuries from artillery strikes and landmine explosions.

During the second quarter of 2024, there were a total of 61 incidents of killings, including the deaths of 21 incidents, due to artillery strikes, and landmine explosions, 3 incidents of massacre killings, and 44 injuries. A total of 60 individuals who were military informants and military-controlled administrators were killed and 34 civilians were killed and injured. Among these violations, there were more killing incidents of administrators and military informants in the Bago Region. In Shan State and Kachin State, there were incidents of artillery attacks and landmine explosions by unidentified groups. Incidents that occurred in Mandalay, Thanintharyi, Chin, and Sagaing are as follows;

Bago Region

1. On April 23, 2024, at around 10 AM, Zee Oak administrator, U Win Kyine was shot and killed by 3602 Battalion Pyay District People Defense Force near Htanpauktarbaung, PaungTin Village.
2. On May 31, 2024, at around 7 PM, Kyo Pin Wine Group administrator Nyunt Soe was shot and killed in his house by the Local Defense Force in Pok Khok Township, Pyay District, Western Bago Region.
3. On June 3, 2024, at 9 AM, Police Captain Kay Thi Khine from Nyaunglebin police station was shot and killed by 9 Star UG Bago Group while she was traveling by motorcycle from Thama Village to Nyaunglebin police station on the road connecting Thama and Aye villages in Nyaunglebin Township, Bago Region.

Sagaing Region

4. LwinYoneNyiNaung Guerilla Force announced a statement that they shot and killed a village administrator from Sagaing Township. The 30-year-old administrator, Ko Lin Aung, who lived in Makyisin Village, Tintak Village tract, Sagaing Region, was shot near the DENKO gas station on the Sagaing-Monywa-Shwebo road.
5. On June 30, 2024, an attack on a passenger bus on the Yangon-Monywa Road in Chaung-U Township, Sagaing Region, resulted in the death of a woman and injuries to 24 others, including a monk.

Thanintharyi Region

6. On April 10, 2024, at around 9 PM, A 50-year-old named U Htay Zaw was killed by unknown groups who sliced his neck with a knife in front of his house.
7. On April 7, 2024, at around 9 AM, a 30-year-old named Ko Chan Myae, known as a military informant from Pala Ward 3, Palaw Township was abducted by an unidentified armed group from his rubber plantation.

Mandalay Region

8. On April 19, 2024, at 6 PM, the administrator of Taw Pyar Village, a 56-year-old named U Taing Kyaw, and his disciple, a 40-year-old named Thein Naing were shot and killed

near the village water supply office (Public Water Sanitation Office), Taw Pyar Village, Nayung-U Township, Mandalay Region.

9. On April 19, 2024, at around 10 AM, 100 houses group administrator, U Maung Soe, aged 55 years old from Pyin Si Village, Natogyi Township, Mandalay Region, was shot and killed by unknown force on the Min Kyan-Ye Wun Road.
10. On June 24, 2024, at 8 PM, a village administrator named U Aung San Oo and his two family members from ChaungShe Village Nyaung U Township, Mandalay Region were killed in his own house by armed individuals.
11. On June 29, 2024, the administrator of DawNaChan Ward Village, Chanmyatharzi Township, Ko Phoe Kyaw was shot and killed by unknown groups.

Chin State

12. PDF Zoland Group announced a statement that they arrested an individual, U Moe Thu, a 59-year-old district immigration officer at his home, who was the district immigration officer, assisting with military recruitment in Tedim Town, Chin State.

3. Summary of Statistical Findings

According to the documented records of human rights violations from April to June 2024, there were 900 violations committed against civilians. There was the highest number of violations 335 incidents occurred in May. Although there was a slight decrease in June, that does not indicate a reduction in human rights violations. Instead, it is due to the difficulties faced by ground information data collectors, who are in collecting and reporting data, as the military cut off electricity, and internet, and engaged in ongoing battles across Myanmar. The military has continued to commit severe and brutal killings, targeted with artillery attacks on civilians, aerial attacks, and using civilians as human shields. They also unlawfully arrested people under the military conscription laws, forcing them into military training, and engaging in extortion and threats more extensively than before. ([Chart 1](#))

If we observe by region, the Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of incidents during the second quarter, with 160 incidents. The second-highest number of incidents was Mandalay Region with 148 incidents and Bago Region recorded 92 incidents, making it the third-highest. ([Chart 2](#))

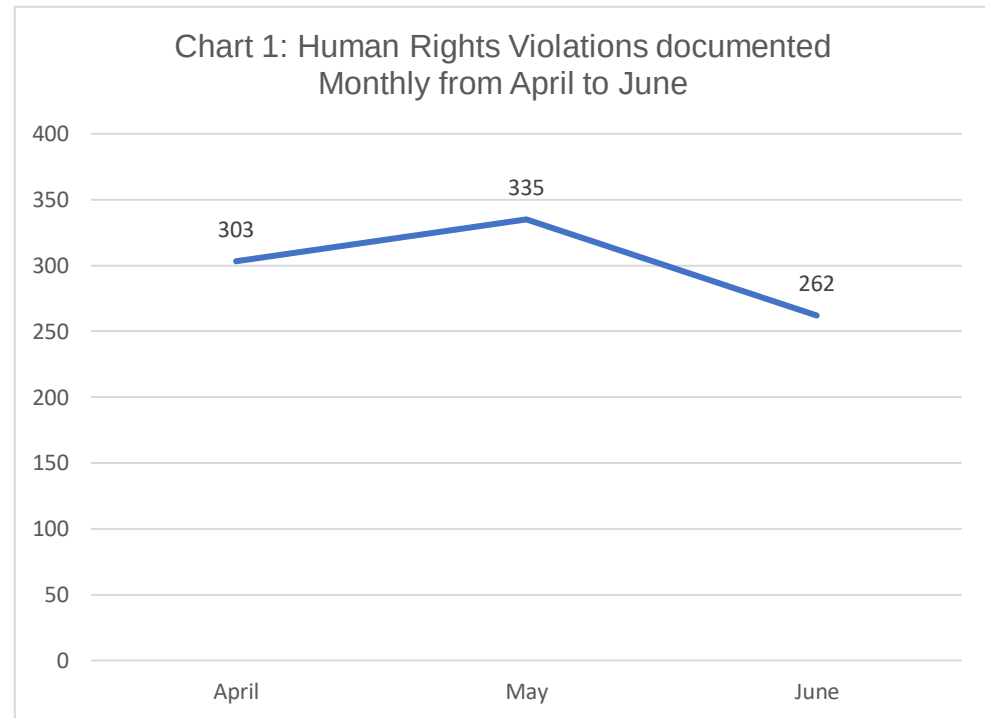


Chart 2: Comparison of Number of Cases Documentation in 2024 Quater 2

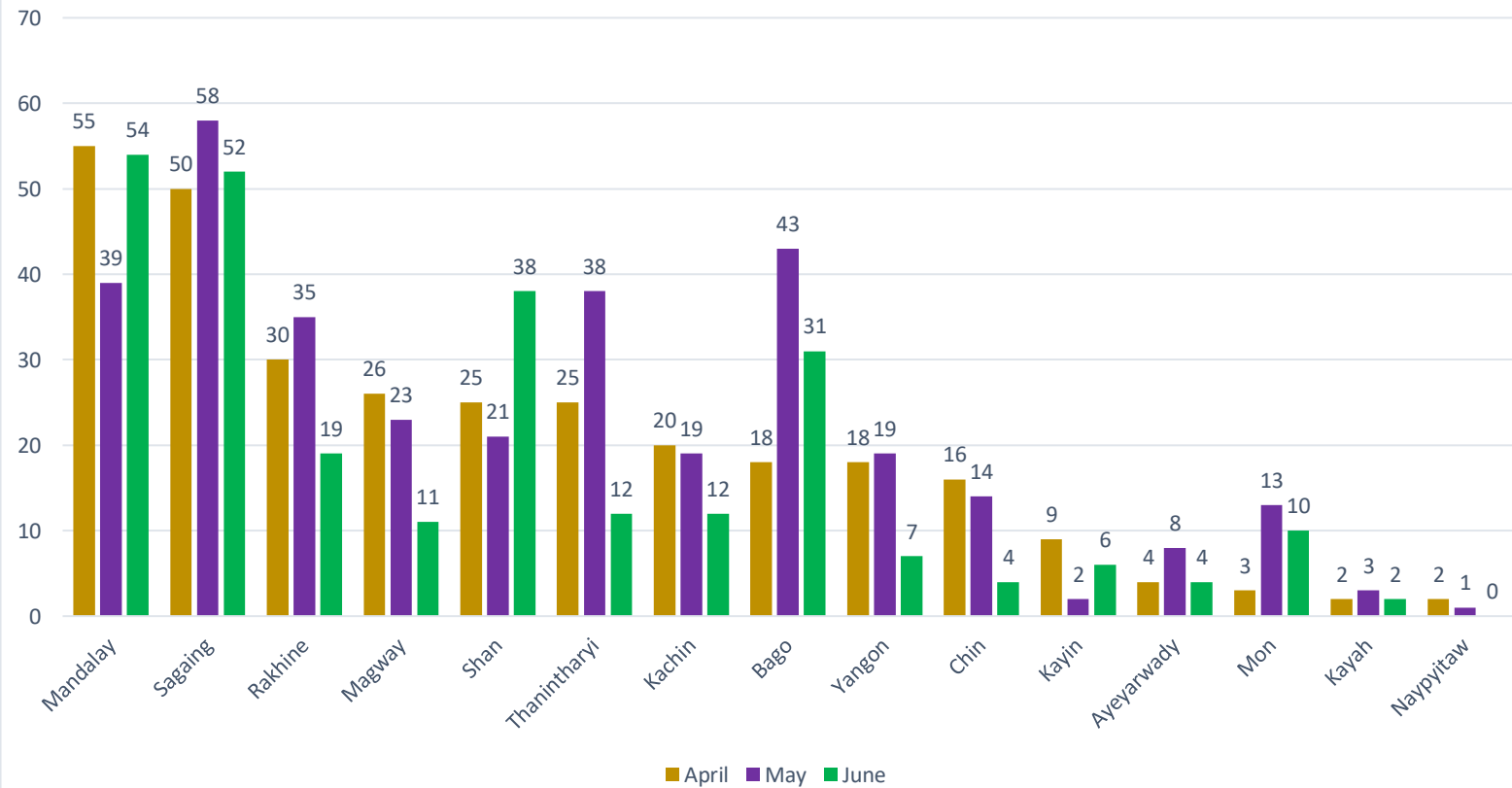
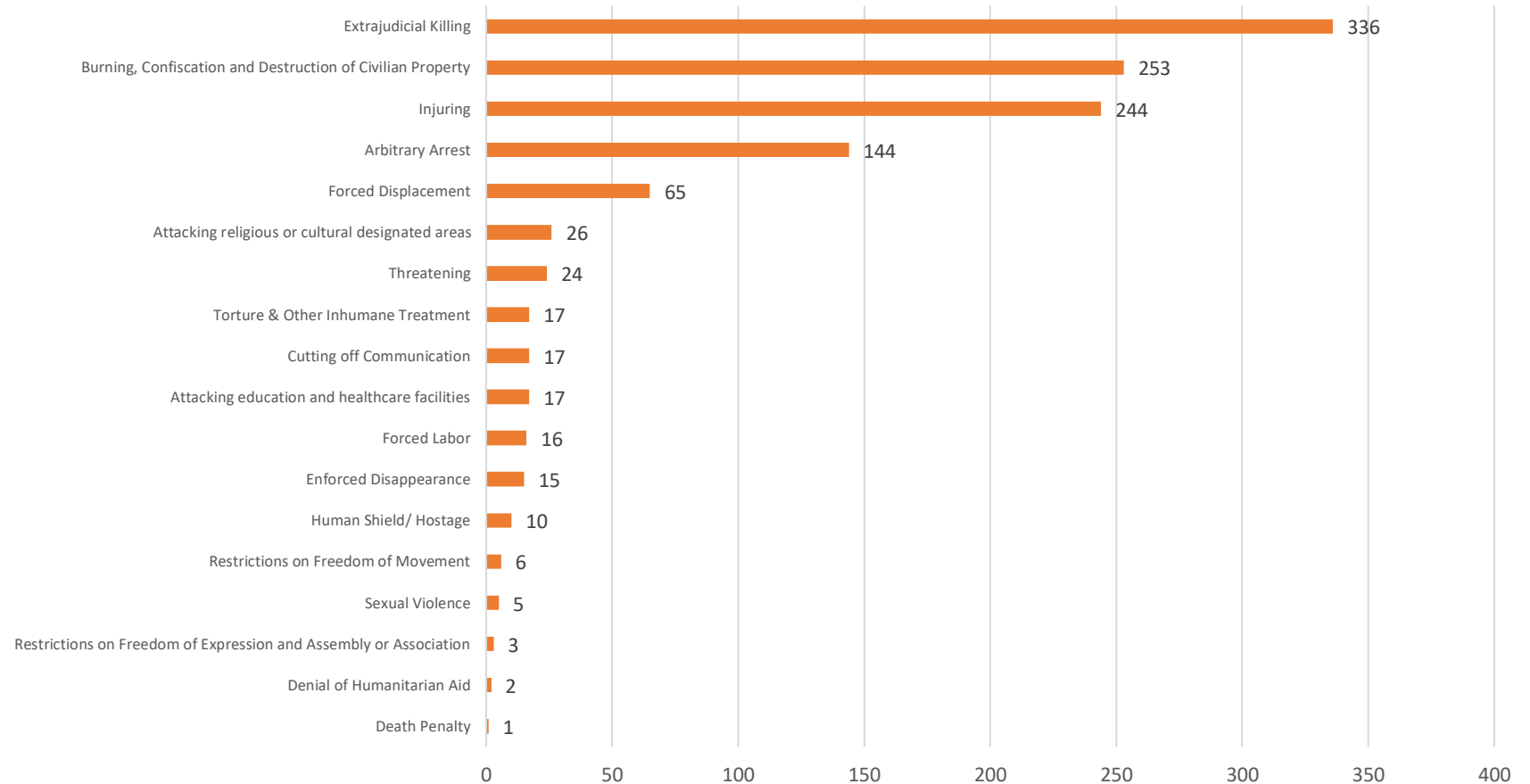


Chart 3: Total Number of Cases for Each Type of HRV
from April 1 to June 10, 2024

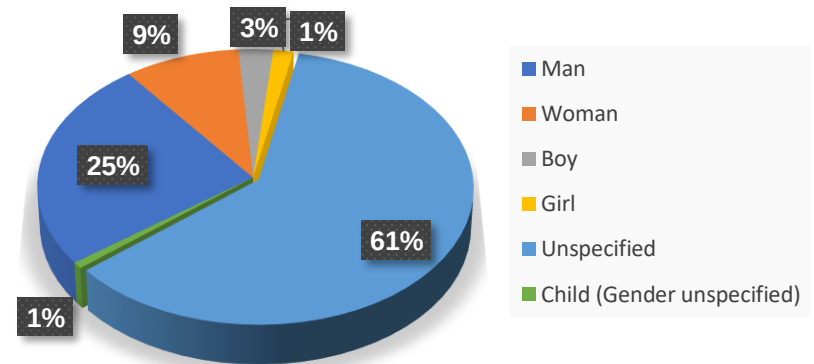


3.1 The Most Prevalent Categories of HRVs

During the reporting period for the second quarter of 2024, the military committed 336 incidents of killings, using military weapons to shoot and raid villages, and torturing civilians, making it the quarter with the highest number of such incidents. The military increasingly committed arson attacks on civilian homes and properties and used aerial bombing to target civilians. In this second quarter of 2024, 253 incidents of property destruction and damage were documented, making it the second-highest type of violation. To instill fear and terror among the public, the most frequently used method of the military was artillery attacks. From April 1 to June 30, 2024, 208 incidents of artillery attacks were recorded, and they are all targeting civilian areas. There were also 244 incidents of injuries caused by military weaponry and village raids, making it the third most frequent violation. Additionally, there were 145 incidents of arbitrary arrests during this period. (Chart 3)

In the second quarter of 2024, the study of the number of human rights violations documented by gender reveals that 61% of the total victims were unidentified, 25% were male, 9% were female, and 5% were children. (Chart 4)

Chart 4: Human Rights Violations by Gender from April 1 to June 30



When observing and examining human rights violations by age group, it includes that 3% of the violence targets the elderly, primarily involving those unable to escape during village raids who are subsequently arrested and killed or burned alive along with their homes. Violence against children under the age of 18 accounts for 11% of the cases. Victims aged 18 to 35 make up 14% of the total, with most injuries and deaths resulting from airstrikes, artillery, and other military weapons used against civilian areas. (Chart 5)

Chart 5: Human Rights Violations by age Category from April 1 to June 30, 2024

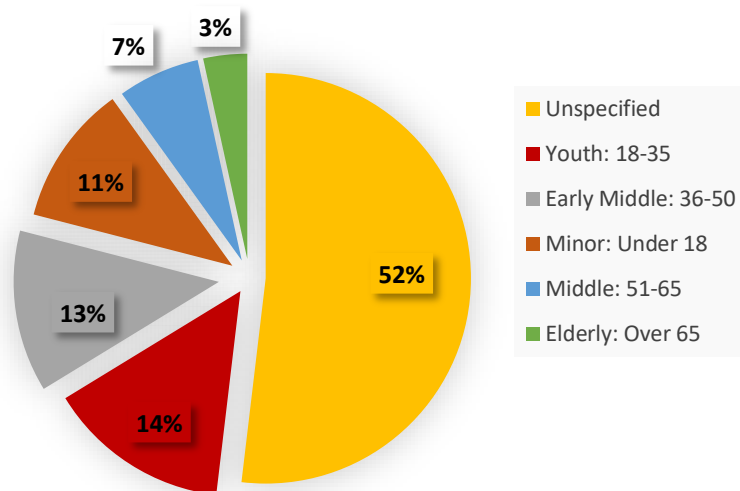
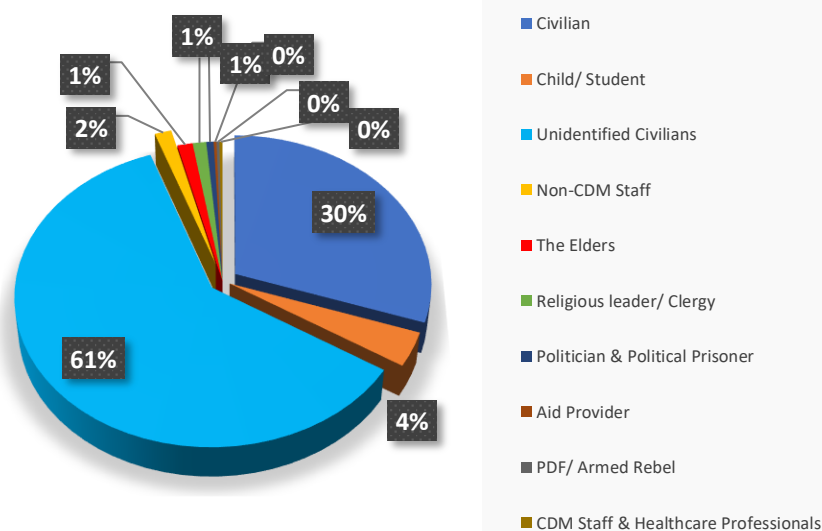


Chart 6: Number of Victims of Human Rights Violations by Category from April 1 to June 30, 2024



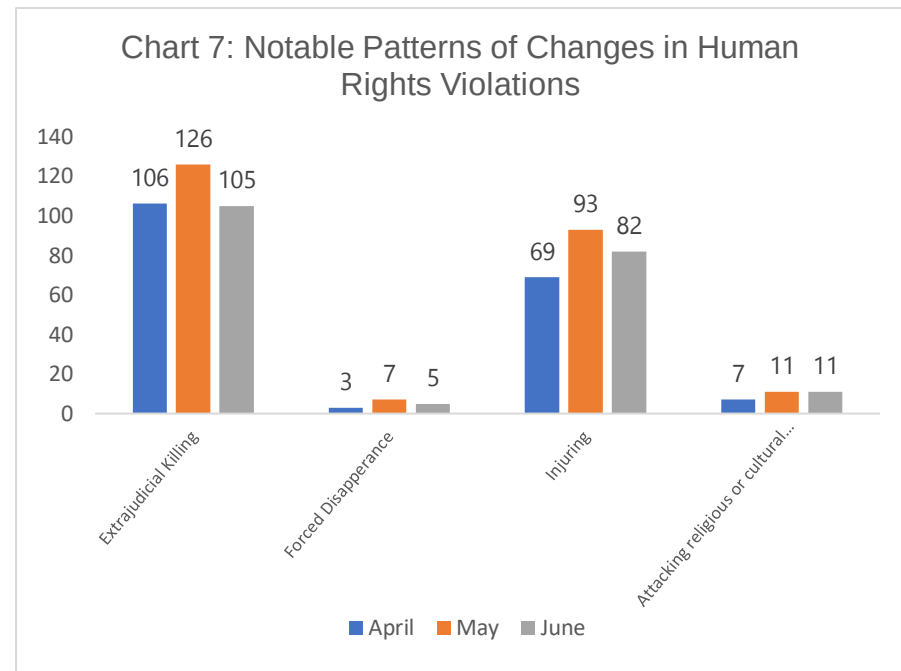
During the second quarter of 2024, documented data indicate that civilians are the majority of human rights violation victims due to the actions of the military and its subordinates, anti-military groups, and unidentified armed groups. Civilians account for 91% (3,667) of the total victims. Among them, 4% (150) are children under 18, including students. Non-CDM (Civil Disobedience Movement) staff account for 2% of the victims, and religious figures account for 1% of the violations. (Chart 6)

Note: These numbers are only those confirmed by media outlets and ground data collectors, and there may be differences from the actual situation on the ground due to unreported incidents and unknown types of victims.

3.2 Notable Patterns of Changes in Human Rights Violations

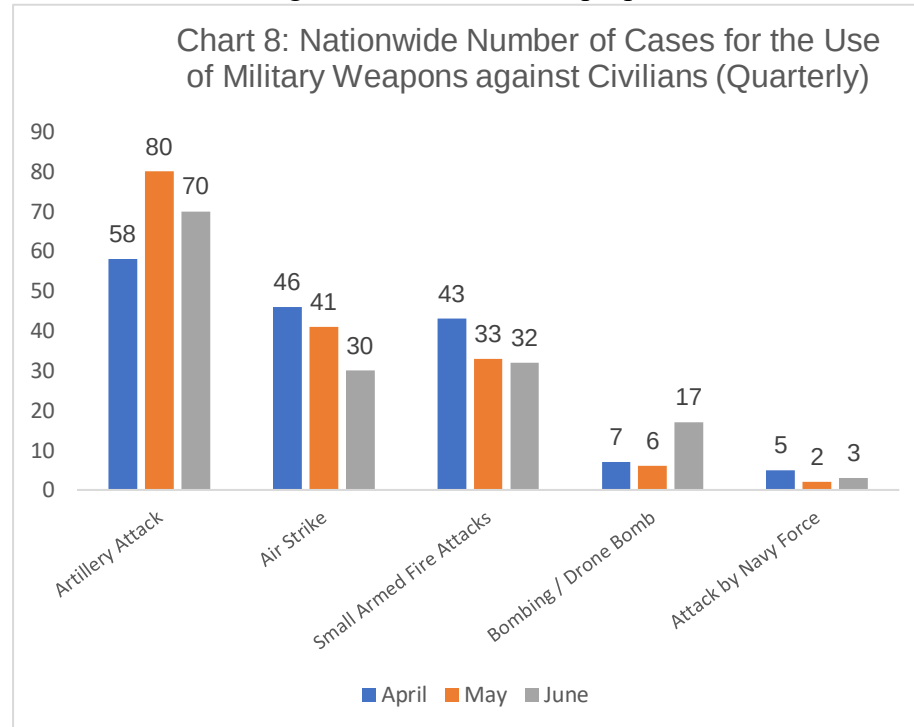
Chart 7 illustrated that although not the highest in number, four types of violations with significant changes in occurrence rates within the three months. For example, the number of killing incidents increased from 106 in April to 126 in May, making the highest occurrence cases in the second quarter. This rise is correlated with the airstrikes and other forms of attacks with military weapons of the military. Additionally, attacks targeting civilian areas have increased month by month, and religious buildings recorded 11 incidents each in May and June. Furthermore, compared to the previous months, the number of documented incidents of communication and food supply cuts rose to 17 within the three months. The military has been documented to increasingly engage in actions such as destroying roads, blocking humanitarian aid from reaching civilians affected by conflict and natural disasters, and preventing the purchase and transportation of essential supplies has led to severe difficulties in living conditions and insufficient access to adequate healthcare.

In the second quarter, the military's use of force through airstrikes, artillery, and other military weapons, along with their incursions into villages along their advancing routes, has increasingly resulted in civilian injuries. These incidents have been increasing monthly, with recorded incidents rising from 69 in April to 93 in May. ([Chart 7](#))



3.3 Analyzing the Use of Civilians Weapons against Civilians

The military has been excessively using military weapons with the explicit intent to carry out massacre killings of civilians. These attacks include bombings from jet fighters, helicopters, and drones, as well as shootings with heavy and small arms, machine guns, and artillery strikes from naval forces. Additionally, during military offensives in villages, attacks involve shooting with heavy and small arms and laying mines. These brutal assaults are targeted at civilians with purpose, even in areas where there are no clashes. In this report, covering the second quarter, it was



observed that artillery shelling was the most common form of military weaponry used against civilians. When analyzed month by month, artillery shelling incidents increased from 58 in April to 80 in May, with no significant decrease in June. Airstrikes were the second most common, and although there was a slight decrease in airstrikes in May and June, the number of artillery attacks continued to rise each month. Additionally, drone bombings also increased steadily each month ([Chart 8](#)).

In the second quarter of 2024, among civilian deaths caused by military attacks, 60% (440 people) were due to artillery and small arms fire attacks, while 55% (692 people) of the total number of injured were caused by airstrikes. ([Charts 9 and 10](#))

Chart 9: Number of Civilians Killed by Military Attacks from April 1 to June 30, 2024

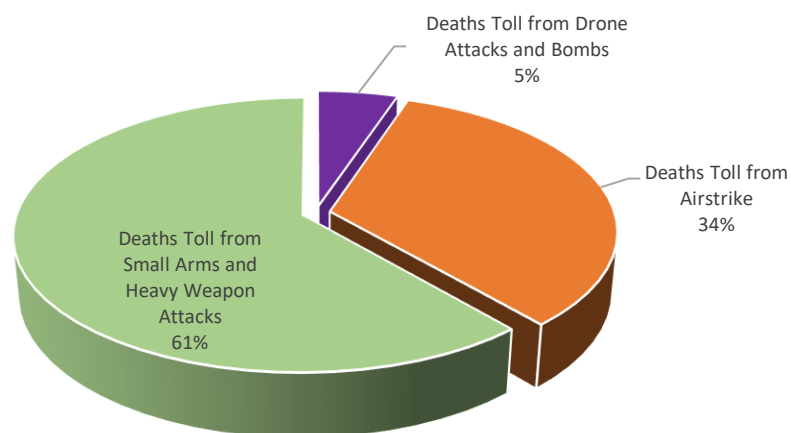
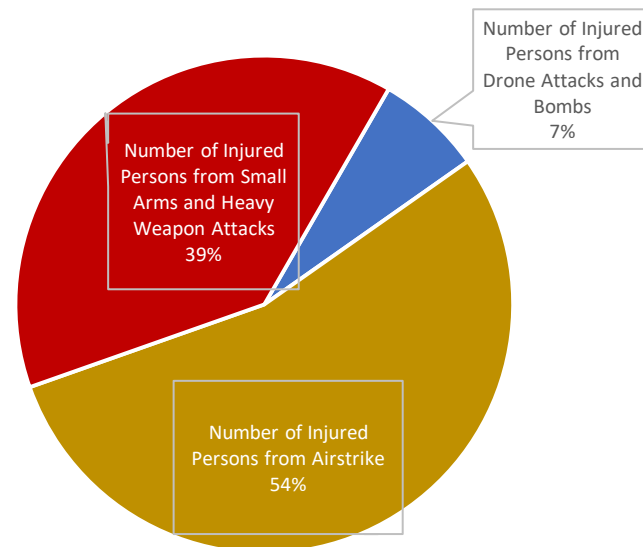
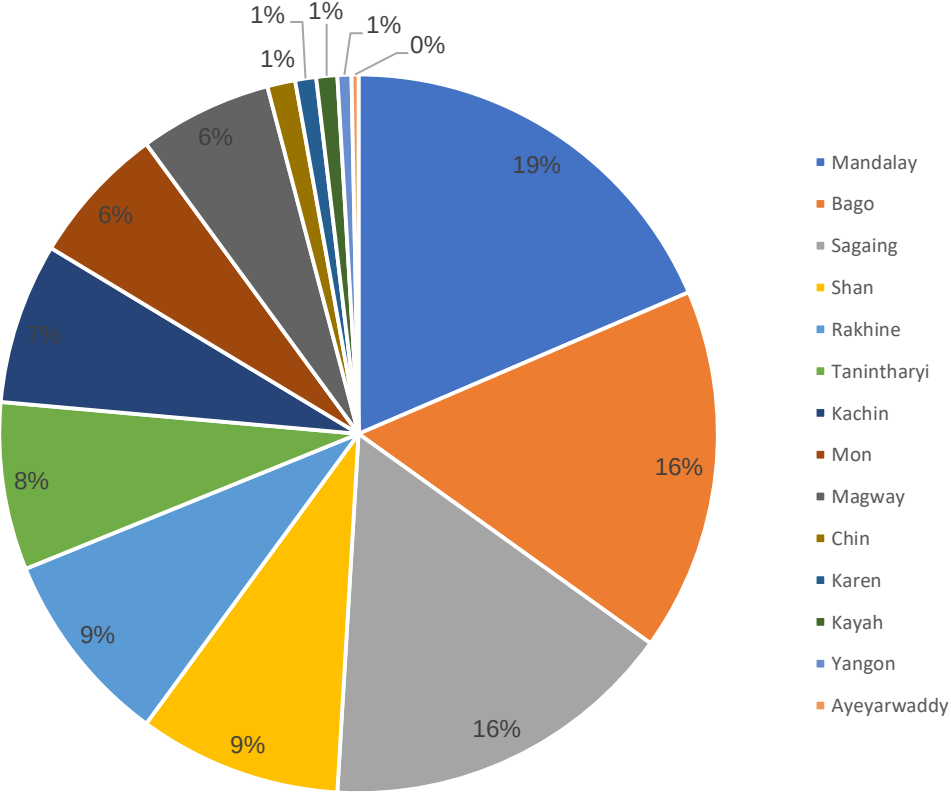


Chart 10: Number of Civilians Injured by Military Attacks from April 1 to June 30, 2024



When analyzed by region, the areas with the highest number of incidents involving attacks with heavy and small arms are Mandalay Region at 19%, followed by Sagaing Region and Bago Region, both at 16%. ([Chart 11](#))

Chart 11: Incidents of Small Arms and Heavy Weapon Attacks by State/Region



3.4 Analyzing the Different Forms of Detainment Committed by the Military

From April 1 to June 30, 2024, a total of 144 incidents of arbitrary arrests and detentions of civilians by the military and anti-military groups were recorded. Among these, there were 10 incidents of human shield/ hostage, 17 incidents of forced labor (including forced military conscription), and 17 incidents of arrests followed by torture and other inhumane treatment. These violations have been found to increase during this reporting period.

For example, when comparing the recorded incidents of arbitrary arrests, May was the month that had the highest number, with 60 incidents. Although the number of incidents slightly decreased in June due to difficulties in collecting information from the ground, arbitrary arrests continued to occur. Notably, the military was responsible for 97% of these incidents, showing that throughout the coup period, the military has consistently used arbitrary arrests to instill fear and to maintain control over innocent civilians. (Chart 12)

In particular, at least 9% of all detentions involved torture and physical assaults. (Chart 13) Furthermore, about 9% of all detentions involved forced labor, with most cases being forced military conscription. (Chart 13) While the military has primarily detained men for use as human shields, recent incidents have shown an increase in the detention of women, children, and the elderly for this purpose, with some cases resulting in their deaths. During the second quarter of 2024, there were 1,274 cases of arrests and physical assaults, 545 cases of forced labor, 127 cases of human shielding, and 40 cases of disappearances. (Chart 14)

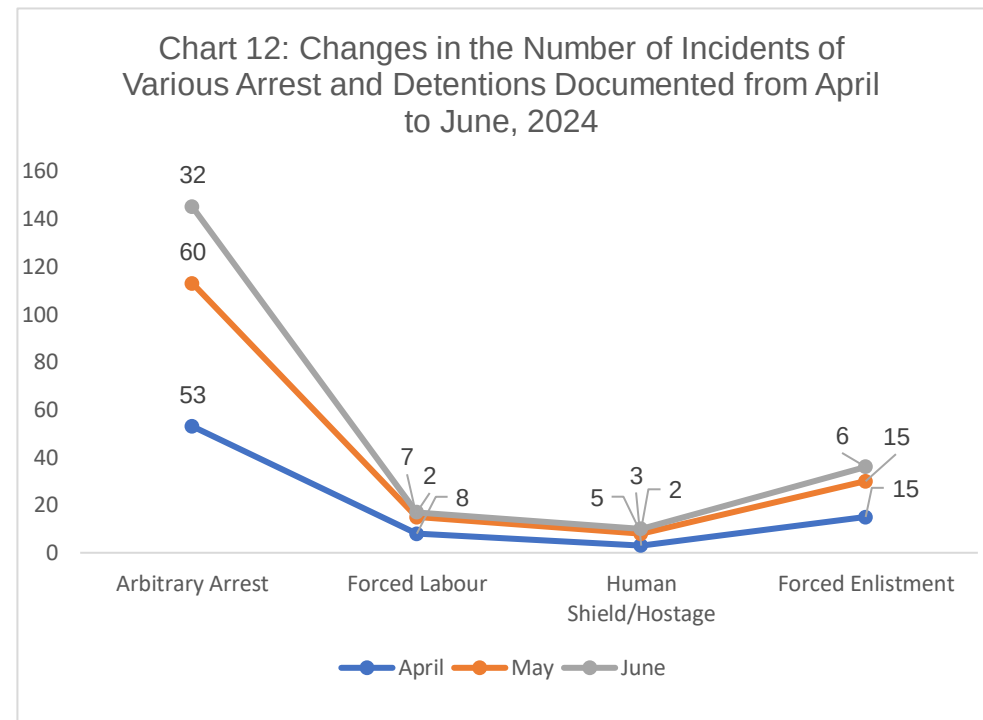


Chart 13: Number of Cases for Different Types of Detainment and Forced Labour

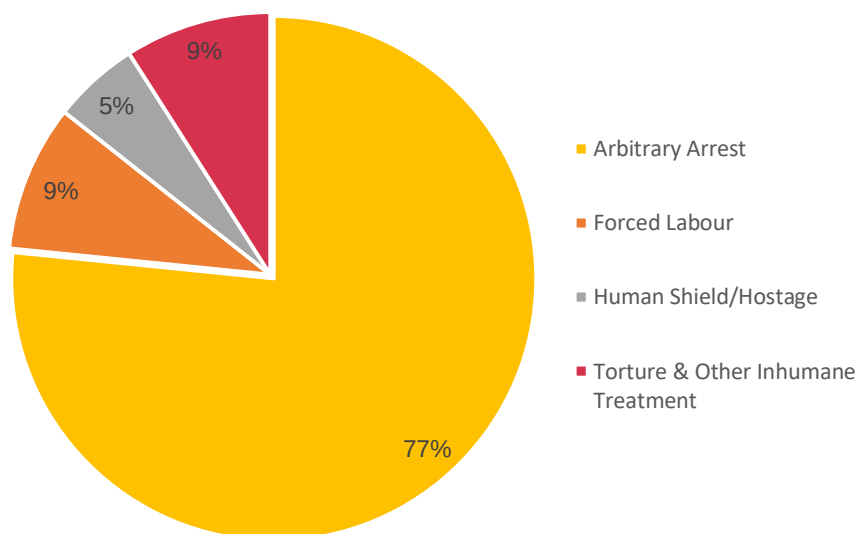
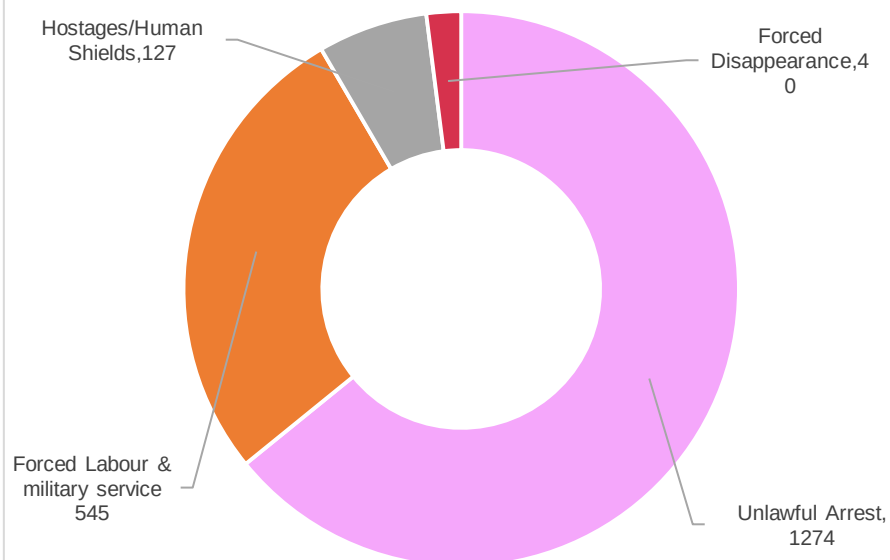


Chart 14: Number of Violations for the Types of Arrest and Detention from April to June, 2024



These findings also clearly indicate that the Myanmar military and other armed groups continue to commit human rights violations against civilians. They highlight the lack of security in the daily lives of the people of Myanmar.

4. Conclusion

According to the findings in this report, the military continues to commit brutal acts of violence and human rights violations against civilians without considering international laws. The military has increased its use of methods such as massacre killings, bringing hostages, retaliatory killings, and torture in prisons to instill fear and collectively punish civilians. Additionally, the military uses sexual violence as a means to assert their dominance over those opposing them in conflict areas. They also encourage and support armed civilian groups and militias to commit such acts of violence. Moreover, the military has restricted all peaceful expression and freedom of speech, including violently arresting peaceful protesters and continuously detaining activists advocating for labor rights. These actions are compounded by increasing violent acts by the military in areas facing natural disasters like flooding, and humanitarian issues.

In response to the ongoing impunity of the military and its affiliates, the New Myanmar Foundation's Human Rights Program is extensively documenting human rights violations across the country. This documentation aims to ensure effective accountability for the military's crimes by collaborating with numerous partner organizations to implement against the military.

To support mechanisms that hold the military accountable for their violations, the Human Rights Documentation Department is actively gathering information, conducting research, and regularly publishing reports. Only through collective efforts to prevent the military's armed crimes and achieve justice can a safe, peaceful, and human rights-respecting living environment be created for the people of Myanmar. Thus, this report calls upon all domestic and international stakeholders to unite and strive towards achieving this ultimate goal.

Human Rights Documentation Unit

Human Rights Program

New Myanmar Foundation

Partner Organizations

- Magway Human Rights Network (MHRN)
- Pyi Taw Win (ပြည်တော်ဝင်)
- Women Lead Resource Center (WLRC Women)
- Youths for Community (YFC-Myaung)
- အမည်မဖော်ပြလိုသော မိတ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်း တစ်ခု

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- 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)

Table 2 - Number of Casualties and Material Losses Caused by the Military's Violence in Each State and Region from 1st April to June 30, 2024

Types of Human Rights Violation	Kachin	Kayah	Karen	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintharyi	Nay Pyi Taw	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Yangon	Rakhine	Shan	Ayeyarwaddy	Total No. of Violations
Civilian Deaths due to Airstrikes	10	6	6	10	87	5	0	2	28	0	0	0	65	21	0	240
Injured Civilians due to Airstrikes	28	10	43	53	184	13	0	13	30	2	0	0	274	42	0	692
Civilians Subjected to Immolation	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
Civilian Deaths due to Attacks with Artilleries, Small Arms Fire and Bombings	26	3	4	5	110	25	0	51	18	78	18	2	67	33	0	440
Injured Civilians due to Attacks with Artilleries, Small Arms Fire and Bombings	65	7	4	3	86	35	0	67	11	62	37	2	46	68	0	493
Civilians Subjected to Sexual Violence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Civilian Deaths due to Detainment and Torture	16	0	1	14	275	98	7	67	259	90	66	46	821	2	97	1859
Civilians held Hostage or Used as "Human Shields"	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	3	27	4	0	0	0	68	0	127
Civilians Subjected to Forced Displacement	8300	0	0	15500	84198	5022	0	1000	2800	11700	4578	2300	19000	68700	0	223098
Civilian Homes and Buildings Destroyed by Airstrikes, Arson and Others Forms of Attacks	358	20	9	266	2857	91	1	21	1111	4169	20	1100	948	84	200	11255