

## Junta extorts 80% of vehicle value from owners of unlicensed vehicles



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In a deeply disturbing violation of human rights, Ko Pyae Sone Aung, a political prisoner and spokesperson for the National League for Democracy (NLD) in Bilin Township, Mon State, died after being tortured inside Thaton Prison. Rather than returning his body to his family, prison authorities cremated his remains on the evening of July 19, 2025—just hours after his death—raising serious concerns of a cover-up.

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**HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION  
OF MONLAND (HURFOM)**  
www.rehmonnya.org

# Prisons across Burma are a living hell for political prisoners

(Editorial for the Mon Forum – July, 2025)



HURFOM has a long-standing history of documenting human rights violations in Mon, Karen, and Tenasserim Regions in Southern Burma. This information is disseminated to the public via its website and social media platforms. HURFOM releases the Mon Forum on a monthly basis and issue No. 7, Vol. 10 was recently published.

HURFOM routinely reports on between 40 to 50 human rights violations each month. In July, 2025, we produced more than 30 articles documenting human rights violations spread across 15 townships in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim Regions.

After the attempted coup in 2021, prisons across Burma have been turned into a living hell for political prisoners. Detainees in prison face every type of inhumanity and cruelty, including mistreatment, torture and death.

A credible source has reported to HURFOM that political prisoners in the Kyikemayaw Central Prison, Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State have been physically abused and tortured by the prison authorities.

Prison staff are beating political prisoners, and forcing them to stay under bright sunlight. Prison authorities also physically and mentally abuse prisoners.

The prison authorities banned political prisoners from receiving visitors, and medicine from the outside prison. Their health condition is getting worse as they are prevented from receiving adequate and proper treatment.

In July, 2025, three political prisoners died of torture during their detention. Ko Pyae Zone Aung was tortured to death on July 19th, in the notorious Insein prison. Ma Wutt Yi Aung also died during her detention on July 20th, in the same prison. Another deceased victim was Aung Nile Soe and he was killed in the Hpa-An prison on July 21st. All of them were killed by the torture by the prison authorities and staff.

The Kyikemayaw Central Prison has detained 330 political prisoners and in 2024, one political prisoner died while in custody due to inadequate health care.

HURFOM remains committed to documenting and disseminating human rights violations in the region, with the hope that this information will contribute to ending the impunity of the military junta and can contribute to bringing about a genuine peace and federal democracy to Burma.

Editors' Team

Human Rights Foundation of Monland

July, 2025



## Junta Tortures and Kills Political Prisoner in Thaton Prison; Body Cremated Without Family Consent

In a deeply disturbing violation of human rights, Ko Pyae Sone Aung, a political prisoner and spokesperson for the National League for Democracy (NLD) in Bilin Township, Mon State, died after being tortured inside Thaton Prison. Rather than returning his body to his family, prison authorities cremated his remains on the evening of July 19, 2025—just hours after his death—raising serious concerns of a cover-up.

According to reports verified by local sources and resistance groups, Ko Pyae Sone Aung, age 44, suffered severe internal injuries following a violent beating by prison officials. The assault reportedly occurred after a confrontation with authorities in early July. He and four other political prisoners were beaten with batons and repeatedly kicked in the stomach. One detainee vomited blood and had to be hospitalized before being returned to prison the following day. Ko Pyae Sone Aung later collapsed with intense abdominal pain and died around 1:00 PM on July 19.

Despite the clear evidence of mistreatment, prison officials claimed Ko Pyae Sone Aung died of chronic illnesses, including high blood pressure, diabetes,

and heart disease. However, the rushed cremation—carried out the same evening without notifying his family—has been widely condemned as an attempt to destroy evidence of torture.

“If this was a natural death, there would have been no reason to cremate the body without involving the family. This is clearly an attempt to erase the truth,” said a member of the Mon State resistance.

Ko Pyae Sone Aung was arrested on January 1, 2022, by junta forces and charged under Sections 52(a) and 505(a) of the Penal Code. He was sentenced to six years in prison by the Bilin Special Court. According to the Burma Political Prisoners Network (PPNM), he had been suffering from serious health issues but was denied appropriate care during his detention.

His tragic death follows a pattern of abuse and neglect faced by political detainees across Burma’s prison system.

#### Another Young Political Prisoner Dies After Torture and Neglect

Just days earlier, on July 20, 25-year-old Ma Yut Yee Aung, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Dagon University Students’ Union and another political prisoner, also died in junta custody. She had been arrested on September 14, 2021, for protesting the military coup and sentenced to three years under Section 505(a) in Insein Prison. Later, she was transferred to Daik-U Prison and eventually brought back to Insein, where she received an additional four-year sentence under Section 52(a) in June 2023.

Ma Yut Yee Aung suffered serious head and body injuries from torture during her initial interrogation following arrest. She required ongoing medical treatment throughout her imprisonment but was reportedly denied adequate care. Her death highlights the junta’s continued disregard for the lives and dignity of political detainees, especially young activists.

These two tragic deaths—within the span of one week—underscore the brutal conditions faced by Burma’s political prisoners. The junta’s use of torture, denial of medical care, and forced cremation of victims not only violate basic human rights but amount to crimes against humanity.

HURFOM strongly condemns these deliberate acts of cruelty and calls on the international community, including the United Nations, ASEAN, and international human rights mechanisms, to urgently investigate and hold the junta accountable for its inhumane treatment of detainees. Justice must be served for Ko Pyae Sone Aung, Ma Yut Yee Aung, and the countless others who continue to suffer under military rule.



**“If this was a natural death, there would have been no reason to cremate the body without involving the family. This is clearly an attempt to erase the truth,”**

# Intense armed clash and rigorous security checks impact supports for displaced villagers



Since March 14th, 2025, there have been heavy armed clashes between the military junta and the joint forces of the Karen National Liberation Army alongside the Kaw Ka Rate – Kyone Doe Asia Highway Road, located in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State. The fighting forced more than 35,000 villagers to flee their homes.

The displaced villagers have taken temporary shelter in camps, near villages and monasteries.

The armed clashes are intensifying and as of today the military junta has limited movement and has blocked transportation alongside the Mawlamyine – Kyone Doe – Kaw Ka Rate Highway Road. This measure is limiting the activities of social workers who help displaced communities.

“We urgently need medicine for people suffering from diarrhea and other illnesses which are very common in the rainy season. We also need essential supplements for pregnant women, children and elderly persons. We can’t provide much support as movement is limited. Now, we have a problem with sending food to the displaced communities,” said a social worker.

Two weeks ago, social workers could visit the displaced villagers in person with the recommendation of particular village/ward Administrators; however, now, the displaced villagers have to come to collect the supportive items themselves.

Within four months, commodity prices have quadrupled due to movement limitation and rigorous security checks in Kaw Ka Rate Township. There is a scarcity of goods in the area.

“The transportation flow has stopped due to the blockade by both sides. People have to deal with the black market and the prices are crazily high,” said a Kaw Ka Rate resident. Frequent and constant armed conflicts forced residents to flee from seven wards in Kaw Ka Rate Town, six wards in Kyone Doe Town and 17 villages alongside the Asia Highway Road. They are unable to return home as of today.



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**“The transportation flow has stopped due to the blockade by both sides. People have to deal with the black market and the prices are crazily high,”**

# Political Prisoner Aung Naing Soe Dies After Severe Beating in Hpa-an Prison; Junta Falsely Blame Heart



The Myanmar Political Prisoners Network (PPNM) has confirmed that political prisoner Aung Naing Soe, also known as Kayin Lay, died after being brutally beaten by prison staff at Hpa-an Prison in Karen State. Despite eyewitness accounts and credible findings, the prison authorities have falsely reported his cause of death as heart failure.

Aung Naing Soe had been serving a seven-year prison sentence under Penal Code Section 505(a). According to PPNM's internal investigation, on July 21, 2025, he was pulled out during the evening lockdown and viciously beaten by approximately 30 prison staff. He later died from the injuries inflicted during the attack.

He had been left behind during a routine inmate relocation and placed in a section known for housing elderly prisoners, reportedly due to unrelated charges. The beating was triggered by an accusation that he

was involved in a verbal dispute with other inmates. Instead of a fair inquiry, he was forcibly removed and assaulted, resulting in his death.

The PPNM reported that violence and repression against political detainees in Hpa-an Prison have intensified in recent months. Detainees are regularly beaten for minor infractions, including turning their heads or speaking during roll calls, in clear violation of basic human rights and prison regulations.

In an effort to seek justice, the PPNM has named and released the identification details of some of the alleged perpetrators. Those named include:

Assistant Superintendents Kyaw Khine and Thwin Htoo  
Corporal Soe Thu Ya Thein  
Private Ko Ko Phyo and Private Chit Oo Zaw  
Chief Warden Win Maung

The network announced that further investigations are ongoing to identify other prison officials involved. These names are being preserved as part of evidence for future justice and accountability processes.

PPNM has called on local resistance groups and international justice bodies to monitor and document this case, and to take steps to hold perpetrators accountable. They also encouraged the Myanmar public and international community to remember Aung Naing Soe not only as a victim, but as one of many who have suffered under this brutal system.



## Ten Civilians Killed, Five Injured as Junta Launches Drone and Artillery Attack on Travelers' Shelter in Zayat Seik Village, Palaw Township

Palaw Township, Myeik District: At least ten civilians were killed and five others injured when the military junta launched a brutal attack using a drone and heavy artillery on a civilian home sheltering travelers in Zayat Seik Village. Local sources confirmed that there were no clashes in the area at the time of the incident.

According to witnesses, at around 10 PM on 25 July 2025, junta forces dropped a bomb from a drone targeting a civilian house where travelers had taken refuge. The house owner, U Myint Than, was among the ten victims who lost their lives in the assault. A local resident who spoke to HURFOM explained that the first drone strike killed one person and injured two others. As locals rushed to help the wounded, junta forces launched a second round of artillery shelling on the site.

“The first drone bomb hit the house and killed two people right away. Later, another round of heavy artillery hit again, killing eight more. Five others were wounded,” a resident familiar with the incident reported.

The group of civilians had been traveling from Myeik but were forced to halt their journey due to intense fighting and aerial attacks in the region. They temporarily took shelter at a house in Zayat Seik when the junta carried out the attack.

Additional rounds of artillery fire continued, causing more casualties. A total of ten people—eight men and two women—were killed instantly at the scene. Another five, including four men and one woman, sustained injuries, according to a member of the local resistance forces.

“The junta didn’t just stop at one attack. After the drone bombing, they fired more artillery shells from a military base stationed near Parda Settawya hill. We could even see flashes of fire from where the bombs landed,” a local eyewitness recounted.

In the early hours of 26 July, injured survivors were transported to a nearby medical facility, while efforts were made to recover the bodies of the deceased for proper burial. Local communities confirmed that the funerals for the ten victims are being held today.

“This act of violence shows how the junta now sees ordinary civilians as enemies. They no longer distinguish between armed resistance and unarmed people—they attack indiscriminately. What happened in Zayat Seik is a clear example of a war crime committed in plain sight,” said one local resident.

Despite the absence of any military confrontation in the area, the junta deliberately attacked a home where civilians were resting at night. Following the incident, local resistance groups issued a warning that fighting in Palaw Township is likely to intensify. They urged residents to prepare bomb shelters and evacuate conflict zones whenever possible to ensure their safety.

“

**“The first drone bomb hit the house and killed two people right away. Later, another round of heavy artillery hit again, killing eight more. Five others were wounded,”**

**“The junta didn’t just stop at one attack. After the drone bombing, they fired more artillery shells from a military base stationed near Parda Settawya hill. We could even see flashes of fire from where the bombs landed,”**

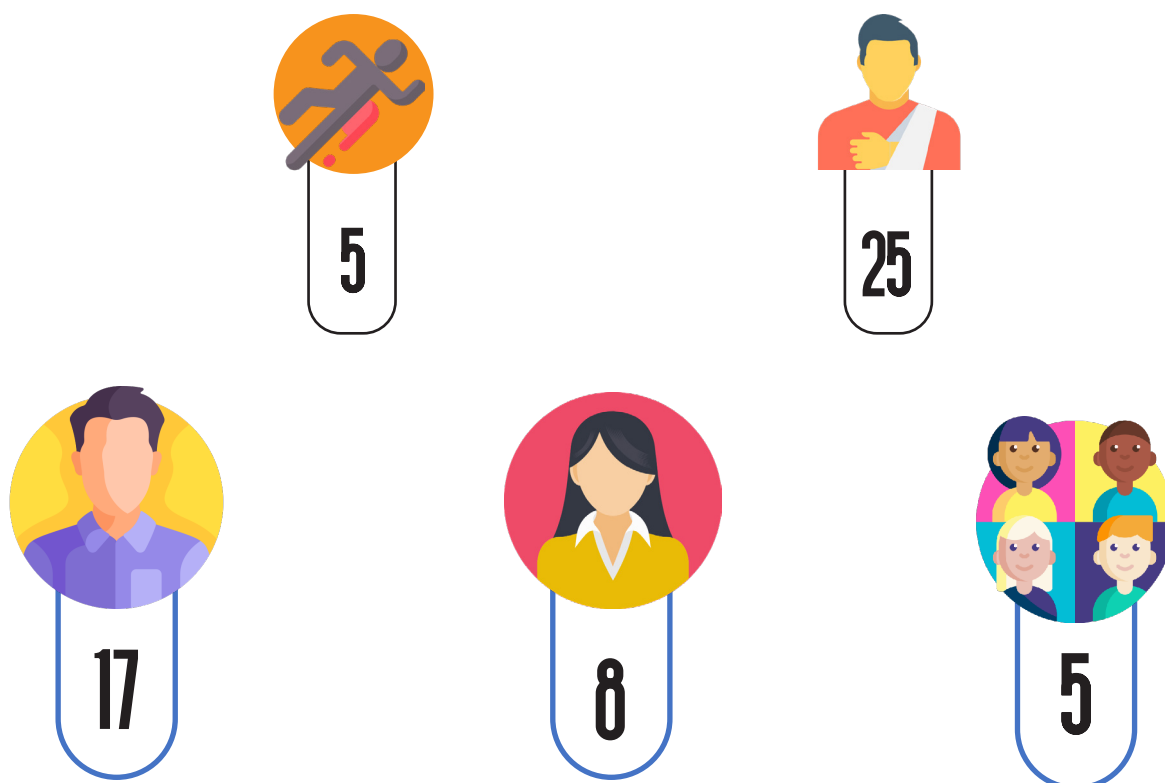
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# NUMBER OF LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS, INJURIES, AND FATALITIES IN MON STATE, KAREN STATE, AND TANINTHARYI REGION

From January to July 2025



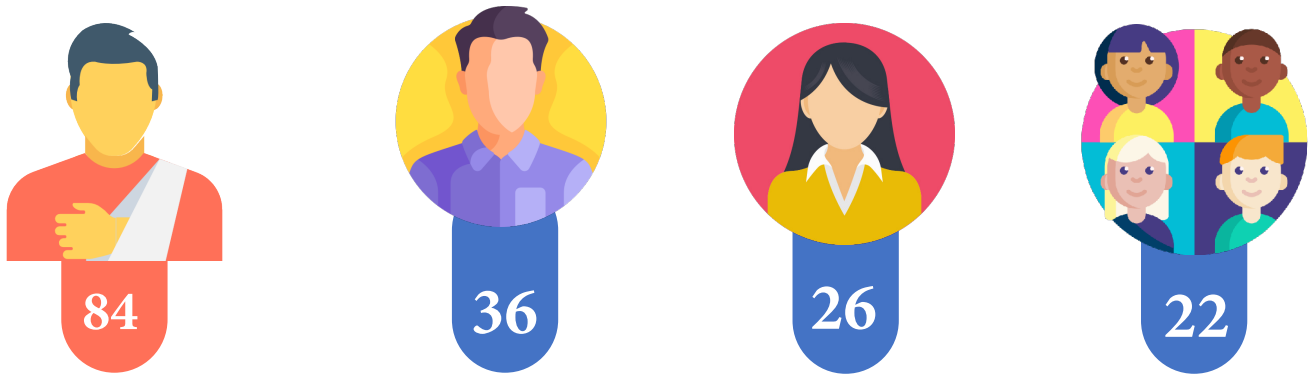
## NUMBER OF DEAD & INJURED



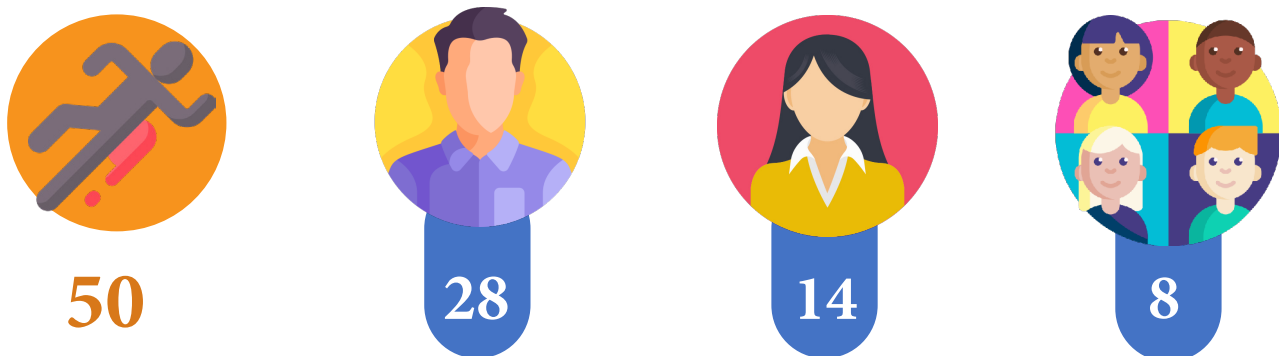
Male- 17( 13 injured/ 4 Killed) , Female – 8 ( 7 injured, 1 killed), Child - 5 injured

# LIST OF CASUALTIES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY ARTILLERY SHELLING

From January to July 2025



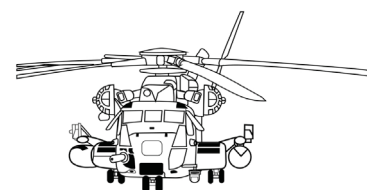
Total injured – 84, Female- 26, Male- 36 and Child – 22



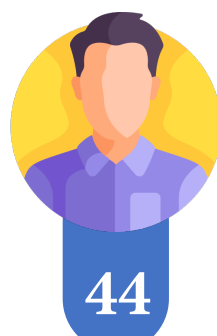
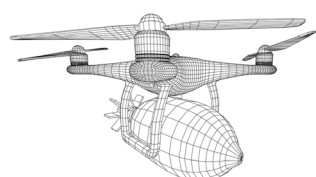
Total Killed – 50, Female- 14, Male- 28 and Child – 8

# LIST OF CASUALTIES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY DRONE & AIR STRIKE

From January to July 2025



Total injured – 180, Female- 40, Male- 105 and Child – 35

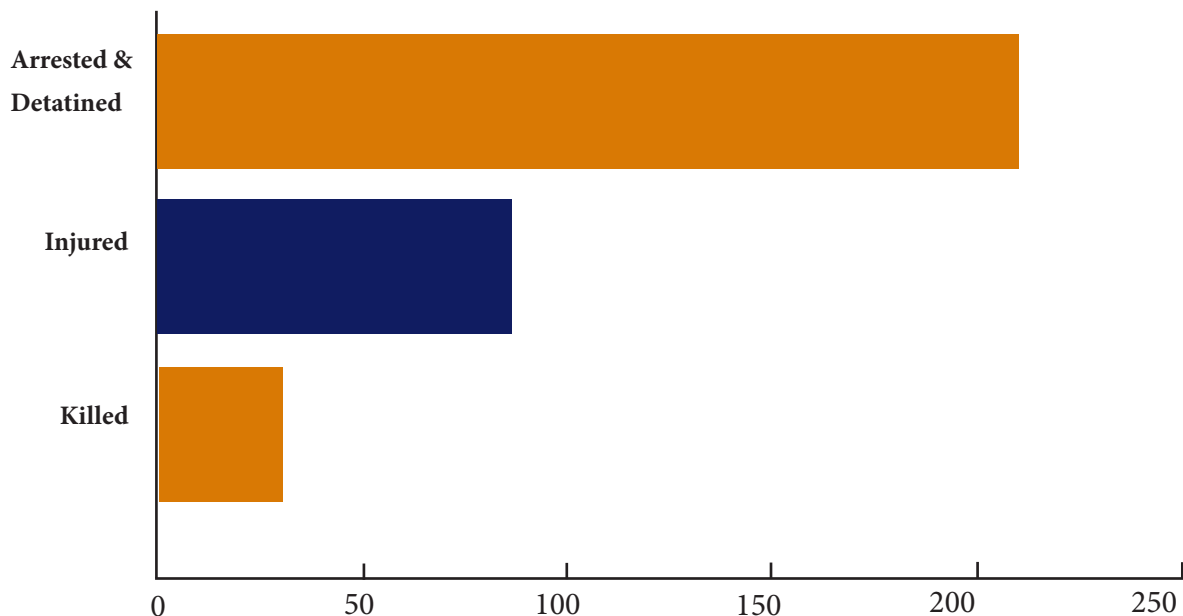


Total Killed – 81, Female- 22, Male- 44 and Child – 15

## SCALED UP HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HURFOM fieldworkers continue to take great risks to document the human rights violations being perpetrated in Mon State, Karen State and Tanintharyi region. By the end of July 2025, HURFOM recorded at least 117 people arrested, 97 detained, 70 injured, and 38 killed across all target areas.

July 2025



3+

Pro-Democracy Protesters, Politicians & Activists  
Sentenced by the Junta

# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State

July 2025

## Arrest and Detained

1. On July 1st, 2025, the “Ye Balue”, a revolutionary armed group in Ye Township, launched an attack on the 343rd Light Infantry Battalion based in R Yu Taung village, Ye Township, Mon State.

The junta responded with artillery attacks that destroyed two houses located beside the highway road near the village.

**“The clash lasted for 45 min. Both sides used small and heavy weapons. Two artillery shells exploded on the highway, destroying two houses. But no one dares to go to inspect,”** said a local woman.

After the clash, junta troops arrested a young man at the entrance of the village accusing him of being a member of the “Ye Balue” armed group.

2. On June 16th, 2025, junta troops dragged two young travelers out of an express bus and arrested them at the old tollgate in Bilin Township, Mon State.

The bus was traveling from Bilin Township to Thaton Township and the two young men are from Kaw Ka Dut village, Bilin Township.

Maung Aung Aung Oo and Maung Min Khant, both 18, travelled to Thaton Town to buy some items when they were arbitrarily arrested.

3. A woman from Ye, Mon State, was arrested by junta authorities for allegedly posting content considered “propaganda” on her social media account, according to local residents.

The woman, known as Yamin (also called Lin Lin), is a resident of Yan Kyi Aung Ward in Ye Town. She was arrested on July 18 at around 3:10 PM. Her TikTok account, where she reportedly posted the content in question, is under the name “yaminLove.” She is currently being held at the Ye Township Police Station, where a case has reportedly been opened against her. However, the exact charges remain unclear.

4. According to local sources, junta troops arrested four individuals, including three former village chairpersons, from Thway Thauk Village, Chauk Mine Kone Village Tract, Mawlamyine Township, Mon State, during the second week of July.

Eyewitnesses reported that approximately 40 junta soldiers entered the homes of these individuals—three former village chairs aged between 35 and 60 and the newly appointed village chair—and arrested them without providing clear reasons.

A local resident explained, “They were accused of possessing weapons, mapping land plots in forested areas around Thway Thauk, and having political affiliations. We don’t know their whereabouts at the moment.”

The arrests followed an earlier incident in early July when a white Toyota Probox vehicle, reportedly carrying weapons, was seen entering Thway Thauk Village to unload items. Locals speculate this triggered the junta’s actions.

### **Artillery attack (Killed and destroyed the home)**

1. At around 11:00 a.m. on July 10, junta forces launched an airstrike targeting Min Saw village in Bilin Township, Mon State. According to local residents and the Karen National Union (KNU) in Thaton District, a fighter jet dropped two bombs on the village—first at 11:02 a.m., followed by another five minutes later.

“As soon as people heard the sound of the aircraft, they rushed into bomb shelters. We’ve experienced airstrikes before, so the community has learned

to be cautious. Luckily, no one was hurt this time. But sadly, a newly built school was completely destroyed,” shared a resident from Min Saw.

The attack caused significant destruction: two newly constructed school buildings and two civilian homes were damaged. The village, which lies within the administrative area of KNU Brigade 1 in Hpa-an Township, is predominantly inhabited by Karen people.

2. A 15-year-old boy was tragically killed when an artillery shell fired by junta forces struck Thone Khwa village, part of the Kha Ywal village tract in Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State. The shelling was confirmed by the Karen National Union (KNU) in Thaton District.

On the evening of July 17, at around 5:30 p.m., the junta’s Artillery Battalion 310 fired two 120-mm shells into the Kha Ywal area. One of the shells landed in Thone Khwa village, fatally injuring Saw Arkar, the son of Saw Thein Htoo, who died on the spot after shrapnel struck his shoulder and body.

3. A 15-year-old girl was tragically killed after an artillery shell fired by junta forces exploded inside a home in Alu Lay village, Bilin Township, Mon State. According to local sources, the attack occurred on July 23, despite the absence of any fighting in the area.

The shell was launched from Artillery Battalion 314, based in Shwe Yaung Pya village, and struck a residential house in Alu Lay. The victim, identified as Naw Khin Nan Hmwe, suffered fatal injuries to her head and chest. She died instantly at the scene.

4. On July 23rd, 2025, an armed clash took place between the military junta and the resistance armed forces in front of the “Ah Luu” Plywood Factory in Bilin Township, Mon State. The 44th Light Infantry Command also launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on Ah Luu Lay village.

Artillery shell explosions killed 20-year-old Ma Noe Noe when debris struck her in the abdomen. Another unidentified villager was injured at the same time.

5. June 25th to 29th, 2025, the military junta launched at least ten artillery attacks to Kyauk Yay Twin, Pane Nell Gone, Zee Pyaung #1 and Win Kan villages, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State even there was no active armed clash in the area. The attacks injured a local woman and damaged four houses, according to the statement by the Thaton District Karen National Union.

The artillery debris hit the abdomen of Daw Htay from Kyauk Yay Twin village and she sustained an injury. Moreover, a house from Zee Pyaung #1, two houses from Win Kan and a house from Kyauk Yay Twin villages had been damaged by the attack.



Dead

1



1 injured & 1 killed



Dead

1



Home destory

6



School destory

2

## Conscription law

1- July 4 to 7, starting each day around 8 AM, junta-appointed administrators in Mawlamyine began collecting mandatory “military training fees” from residents in several wards. In some neighborhoods, community meetings were held where families were told they must either provide one conscript or pay a fee in cash.

“They’re demanding 10,000 kyats from each household—and in some areas, even up to 20,000 kyats,” a local resident told HURFOM. “Village administrators are in charge of collecting, and in many cases, even soldiers are assisting them. But the people are overwhelmed and frustrated. It’s not just about the money—it’s the fear and uncertainty.”

2- Residents in Aung Kutho Ward, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mawlamyine District, Mon State, are facing growing pressure as the military Junta tightens enforcement of its nationwide conscription law. Local administrative teams are being instructed to deliver a predetermined number of conscripts for each military intake, resulting in heightened fear and uncertainty among communities.

According to local sources, authorities have announced that, starting July 18, 2025, conscription will be determined through a lottery system.

“They told us that anyone who draws number one must report immediately,” said a 50-year-old woman from Aung Kutho Ward, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mawlamyine District, Mon State.

“In Aung Zeya New Ward, those who drew number one on July 5 were already taken away.”

Local administrators are also reportedly collecting monthly fees ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 Myanmar Kyat MMK per household to help pay for substitutes. However, due to a growing shortage of available replacements in Thanbyuzayat, conscription teams have started directly targeting eligible Mon youth from the first batch.

3 - Thanbyuzayat town, Mon State, families are being pressured to pay exorbitant fees—up to 10 million kyat (approximately 10,000,000 MMK) —to hire substitutes and avoid conscription into the junta’s upcoming military training program, known as Batch 15 of the People’s Military Service.

According to local residents, junta authorities, including ward and village administrators, are actively collecting both new recruits and conscription-related fees. A resident from Thanbyuzayat reported that her family was asked to pay 10 million kyat so that a substitute could be hired in place of her son, who is currently working in Thailand.

4. On July 21st, 2025, the junta-appointed village administration teams threatened the Pa’O-dominant villages in Thaton Township, Mon State with conscription. Villages such as Naung Bo, Naung Kalar, Ah Lan Ta Yar, Za Yit Chaung and Thar Yar Gone village were told that local young men eligible for conscription would be collected from their homes at the end of July, 2025. The threat is creating fear and worry for the local communities.

### **Rule of Law (Election and killing)**

1. The military junta has been preparing to hold an election in the third week of December, 2025. Numerous revolutionary forces across Burma said they would do everything to interrupt and stop the junta’s sham election.

Currently, the junta is organizing training for voters in how to use “Myanmar Electronic Voting Machine (MEVM)”, and launching a special project of issuing ID cards for those who do not have recognized identity documents, including migrant workers and those who have just turned 18.

Revolutionary forces claimed that the junta’s election is nothing more than a sham exercise to prolong their grip on power and it has no integrity. Furthermore, they say the junta’s sham election will not provide a proper solution for the current political crisis.

2. At about 12:30 pm on July 12th, 2025, a 50-year-old retired soldier from Du Yar village, Ye Township, Mon State was shot and killed by unknown gunmen.

U Ka Yin was searching for a missing child from Ah Baw village when he was shot and killed on the village road between Du Yar and Ah Baw village. He had five gunshot wounds to his head and abdomen.

3. A credible source has reported to HURFOM that political prisoners in the Kyikemayaw Central Prison, Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State have been physically abused and tortured by the prison authorities.

The staff from the prison department have been beating political prisoners, and forcing them to stay under bright sunlight. Prison authorities are employing a variety of tactics to physically and mentally abuse the prisoners.

4. In a deeply disturbing violation of human rights, Ko Pyae Sone Aung, a political prisoner and spokesperson for the National League for Democracy (NLD) in Bilin Township, Mon State, died after being tortured inside Thaton Prison. Rather than returning his body to his family, prison authorities cremated his remains on the evening of July 19, 2025—just hours after his death—raising serious concerns of a cover-up.

According to reports verified by local sources and resistance groups, Ko Pyae Sone Aung, age 44, suffered severe internal injuries following a violent beating by prison officials. The assault reportedly occurred after a confrontation with authorities in early July.

He and four other political prisoners were beaten with batons and repeatedly kicked in the stomach. One detainee vomited blood and had to be hospitalized before being returned to prison the following day. Ko Pyae Sone Aung later collapsed with intense abdominal pain and died around 1:00 PM on July 19.

5. In a move widely condemned by civil society and local communities, the military junta released a new law on July 28, 2025, under the pretext of regulating “security-related activities” in Burma. The legislation, officially titled the “Security Services Organization Law,” has raised alarm for its potential to criminalize former soldiers, suppress community defense initiatives, and further entrench military control in civilian life.

The law, issued by the junta’s Ministry of Defense, outlines harsh penalties for those allegedly misusing military-related knowledge or training, especially former junta soldiers and personnel who have since joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) or are believed to be aligned with the People’s Defense Forces (PDFs) or other resistance groups.

### Fled and IDPs

1. More than 300 troops with the military junta have advanced into the “Gyaing River” area, Kyikemayaw Township which is located on the border of Mon and Karen States. The military presence has created fear in communities and has forced some villagers to flee their homes. 150 soldiers from the Southeast Command based in Mawlamyine have stationed themselves at the Kha Yone Gu (Kha Yone Cave) nearby Dhammasa village and other troops have advanced into the Kaw Bane, Karn Nee and Kyone Doe areas.

### Landmine

June 25th, 2025, a 32-year-old local man from Pyin Thar village, Mell Lang Gaung village track, Bilin Township, Mon State stepped on a landmine and he lost one of his legs due to the landmine explosion.

Ko Aung Aung went to his plantation in the west of the village to harvest rambutans



injured

1

and he stepped on a landmine. The explosion totally destroyed his right foot.

## Livelihood

1. Travelers and local residents are facing growing difficulties after the military junta extended the daily closure hours of two major bridges connecting to Mawlamyine, the capital of Mon State. The new restrictions—implemented without public notice—have added further hardship to communities already burdened by tightened movement controls and ongoing insecurity.

As of July 16, the Thanlwin Bridge (Mawlamyine) and the Attaran Bridge (Mawlamyine), both critical transportation arteries, are now only open between 6:00 AM and 8:00 PM—shortened from their previous schedule of 5:00 AM to 9:00 PM. Junta soldiers at the bridge gates cited “security reasons” for the change, but no official statement has been released by the Mon State military council.

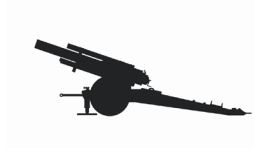
2. Mon State’s Basic Education system relies on tuition fees, which have risen significantly this academic year. Parents now face a major financial barrier in providing education for their children.

Monthly tuition fees for grades 1 to 10 cost between 50,000 to 150,000 MMK and monthly fees for grades 11 and 12 range from 80,000 to 150,000 MMK. Differences in fees are dependent on the location of townships, according to the students’ parents.

# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Karen State

July 2025

## Artillery attack



A school building in Taung Kamar Yike village, Kyone Doe Township, was destroyed after junta forces fired artillery shells into the area, despite no ongoing clashes nearby, according to a statement released by the NMSP-AD / Ramonnya Mon Army.

The incident occurred on July 23 2025, at around 11:00 p.m., when troops from the junta's Light Infantry Battalion 545, stationed in Kyone Doe, launched two rounds of 122 mm howitzer shells. One of the shells exploded inside the school's main hall, causing severe damage to the building. Fortunately, there were no civilian injuries or deaths, residents reported.

## Fled and IDPs (unable to return home)



### Education

1. Since April, 2025, the military junta has been advancing a military operation and launching artillery and air assaults on Kyone Doe Town and nearby villages in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State. Their actions are forcing more than 20,000 students from Hnaung Pa Dauk, Thar Ma Nya, Thar Yar Gone, Kaw Ka Thar, Ngar Tie, Lay Tie, Koe Tie, Yay Bu Gyi, Inn Gyi, Kaw Pha Lot, Kaw Ka Mar and Kyone Doe Chaung Pyar villages of Yoe Mahar and Kyar Kalay village tracks to flee their home.

The displaced students have taken shelter in Hpa-An, Karen State and Mawlamyine, Mon State; however, they are unable to join new

schools as they did not get “leave letters” from their old schools nor “recommendation letters” from their village Administrators.

2. Since March 14th, 2025, there have been heavy armed clashes between the military junta and the joint forces of the Karen National Liberation Army alongside the Kaw Ka Rate – Kyone Doe Asia Highway Road, located in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State.

The fighting forced more than 35,000 villagers to flee their homes.

The displaced villagers have taken temporary shelter in camps, near villages and monasteries.

The armed clashes are intensifying and as of today the military junta has limited movement and has blocked transportation alongside the Mawlamyine – Kyone Doe – Kaw Ka Rate Highway Road. This measure is limiting the activities of social workers who help displaced communities.

3. On June 9th, 2025, the military junta dropped bombs on a self-reliant school in Pine Yat village, Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State and nearly 200 villagers had to flee from their homes.

Five villagers were killed and 30 were injured during the June 9 air assault. After the attack, the junta conducted an aerial patrol and launched repeated artillery attacks on the nearby area. The displaced villagers have been unable to return to their homes for nearly a month.

### **Rule of Law (torture and killing)**

1. The military junta has been launching indiscriminate artillery attacks targeting areas in Kyone Doe Town, Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State. The Karen National Liberation Army and its alliance forces are also active in villages in these areas. The situation is frightening villagers who worry that armed clashes will soon follow.

2. The Myanmar Political Prisoners Network (PPNM) has confirmed that political prisoner Aung Naing Soe, also known as Kayin Lay, died after being brutally beaten by prison staff at Hpa-an Prison in Karen State. Despite eyewitness accounts and credible findings, the prison authorities have falsely reported his cause of death as heart failure.

Aung Naing Soe had been serving a seven-year prison sentence under Penal Code Section 505(a). According to PPNM's internal investigation, on July 21, 2025, he was pulled out during the evening lockdown and viciously beaten by approximately 30 prison staff. He later died from the injuries inflicted during the attack.

### **Livelihood (no internet access)**

Since the second week of March, 2025, the military junta has cut off the telecommunication network in Three Pagoda Pass Town, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State. After three months, on June 29th, the mostly used ATOM phone service has returned back but it is only a 2G signal and there is no access to mobile/cellular data.

“The phone signal has only 2G so we can't use the Internet. The Burmese phone signal is very weak. We have to make three or four attempts to even make a phone call,” said a resident from Three Pagoda Pass.

Even though mobile phone service has returned, there are one or two blackouts a day and it is very difficult to make a phone call.

# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Tanintharyi Division July 2025

## Artillery attack and Fled IDPs

1. July 8, 2025, when a heavy artillery shell fired by junta troops struck near their small shelter in a rubber plantation close to Kawhlain Village. Their mother was critically injured and is now fighting for her life.

According to local sources, the shelling was carried out by Light Infantry Battalion No. 282 based in Kalein Aung. The 120 mm shell landed near the family's hut, where they had been living and working. The father, U Aye Khaing (50), and his three children—all under 11 years old—were killed on the spot. Their mother, Ma Win Pa Pa (38), suffered serious injuries and is being treated at a nearby clinic.

2. July 8th to 16th, 2025, the Ka Lane Aung-based 282nd Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) had frequently launched indiscriminate artillery attacks to Ma Yan Chaung and Mile Chauk Sell (60-Mile) villages, Yar Phu village track, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim. The attacks had frightened the local villagers, and some residents decided to flee their homes for safety.

“On July 15th, a bomb dropped beside Mile Chauk Sell village. some artillery shells also dropped in nearby rubber plantations. There is no casualty, but the artillery shells frequently dropped near by the vil-



lage,” said a villager from Mile Chauk Sell.

The revolutionary forces are active around in Yar Phu village track, and some of their troops have stationed themselves in the villages. Their presence frightens the villagers, and more than 100 residents have fled their homes.

3. In Dawei Township, a tragic incident occurred when indiscriminate artillery fire by junta forces based in Myitta town claimed the life of a driver and injured five passengers. According to local sources, the attack happened on the morning of July 21 near Hindu Chaung Village in Myitta Township.

The deceased was identified as Ko Yan Naing, a 39-year-old who was driving a vehicle transporting passengers from Myitta to Dawei. Reports from those close to the victim indicate that the group, all residents of Myitta, had been attempting to cross a bridge near the Hindu Chaung stream by boat due to heavy rains when the artillery shell struck.

4. On July 22nd, 2025, an armed clash between the military junta and the local joint resistance forces took place in Kaw Hline village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. The Ka Lane Aung-based 282nd Light Infantry Battalion launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on the area.

“The armed clash wasn’t big, but now we have to deal with indiscriminate artillery attacks. The attacks destroyed utility poles, and now we have a black-out. The children are crying loudly because they’re afraid of the sound of artillery gunfire. Everyone has run away, and only ten households remain in the village,” said a Kaw Hline resident.

5. July 23rd, 2025, the Maung Ma Kan Regional Police Station, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division, indiscriminately fired small and heavy weapons, and some artillery shells dropped and exploded near houses in the village. The explosion killed two villagers and injured two other residents.

The explosion killed 50-year-old U NonPu died on the spot, while two under-

ten-year- old children and a local woman sustained injuries.

The seven-year-old child had a serious injury and died later while receiving treatment in the Dawei General Hospital, according to a local source.

6. Palaw Township, Myeik District: At least ten civilians were killed and five others injured when the military junta launched a brutal attack using a drone and heavy artillery on a civilian home sheltering travelers in Zayat Seik Village. Local sources confirmed that there were no clashes in the area at the time of the incident.

According to witnesses, at around 10 PM on 25 July 2025, junta forces dropped a bomb from a drone targeting a civilian house where travelers had taken refuge.

The house owner, U Myint Than, was among the ten victims who lost their lives in the assault. A local resident who spoke to HURFOM explained that the first drone strike killed one person and injured two others. As locals rushed to help the wounded, junta forces launched a second round of artillery shelling on the site.

  
6 injured ,  
11 Killed

  
5 injured ,  
1 killed

  
1 injured,  
4 killed

  
REFUGEE  
IDPs  
400+

## Air Strike



1. According to members of the local resistance forces, three civilians were killed following a brutal aerial and artillery assault by the junta on Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region.

On July 24, between approximately 3:30 PM and 5:30 PM, junta jet fighters conducted two rounds of airstrikes over Pala Town in Palaw Township, even though no active clashes were taking place at the time, a resistance member told HURFOM.

2. Fierce clashes are ongoing in Pala Town, Palaw Township, Myeik District, where the military junta has launched four devastating airstrikes, killing one monk and seriously injuring another, according to local sources. Between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. on July 26, junta fighter jets conducted four bombing raids. One of the airstrikes hit Thein Wa Monastery, killing a monk on the spot and severely injuring another, who lost a leg in the attack. Fighting in and around Pala Town has intensified since the evening of July 24, as resistance forces and junta troops engage in heavy battles. “The clashes have been nonstop for three days. Fighter jets keep flying overhead and dropping bombs. Around 9 a.m. today, they targeted the monastery. One monk was hit and passed away shortly after,” said a local resident.



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## Arbitrarily arrested and conscription law

1. On June 30th, 2025, the Thai authorities handed over nearly 100 Burmese citizens who were detained at the Ranong Detention Camp, Thailand to the Burmese authorities in Kaw Thaug Town, Tenasserim Division.

The military junta has been forcing between 100 and 200 of these returned Burmese citizens into military service as conscripts.

2. In Dawei, the military junta is intensifying efforts to forcibly conscript young people into military service through a range of aggressive tactics. Local residents report that junta forces—including police, soldiers, Pyu Saw Htee militia, ten-household leaders, and plainclothes informants—are conducting street patrols, house inspections, and guest list checks to identify and detain eligible youth.

On July 5th, junta personnel stopped vehicles and inspected mobile phones on the streets of Dawei, arresting individuals for various alleged reasons, according to an eyewitness. Days earlier, on July 2nd at around 11 p.m., a 20-year-old man from Hnin Si Road in Pain Nae Taw Ward was taken during a door-to-door inspection focused on guest lists and household registrations.

3. On July 8th, 2025, junta troops based at the “Ka Myaw Kin” Security Gate, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division arrested seven young men ranging in age from 20-30 years.

Family members have inquired as to their whereabouts and status, but junta troops claim to not have any knowledge.

“They tightened security at the security gates at the entrance of the town and then they arrest young men and force them to join the army. Seven young men were arrested yesterday. Their family members rushed to ask about them but both the military and the police claim they know nothing. But, later, the junta informed their family members that they were collected as the conscripts,” said a local source.

## Livelihood



Since the last week of May, 2025, there have been frequent armed clashes and growing military tension in Tenasserim and Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.

The military junta cut off the telecommunication network, and banned transportation of gasoline in Tenasserim Township.

“There have been attacks from the infantry and the navy. The junta has cut off electricity and gasoline. We have had problems with phone signals and not been able to access the internet for more than a month,” said a resident from Long Lone Township.

### Killing

A local man from Yan Taung village, located along the Dawei–Myeik highway in Thayet Chaung Township, Dawei District, was shot and killed by junta troops on the morning of July 19, according to eyewitnesses and residents.

The incident occurred around 9:00 AM when troops stationed at the monastery in the center of the village opened fire on Ko Win Aye, a man in his 40s, as he was riding his motorbike. Soldiers claimed he was attempting to flee after turning his vehicle around.



# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State, Karen State, and Tanintharyi Region by the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) June 2025

Number of IDPs, Killed and Injured

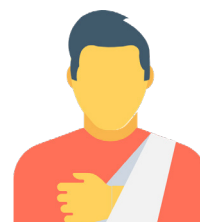
## Mon State



4500



10



22

## Karen State



8000 +



11



23

## တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသ



11500



17



25

## INFORMATION ON HURFOM AND INVITATION FOR FEEDBACKS FROM READER

Dears Readers,

Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) was founded in 1995, by a group of young Mon people. The main objectives of HURFOM are:

- Monitoring the human rights situation in Mon territory and other areas in southern Burma.
- Protecting and promoting internationally recognized human rights in Burma.

In order to implement these objectives, HURFOM produces the monthly “Mon Forum” newsletters. If publication is delayed it is because we are waiting to confirm information, and it comes with our heartfelt apologies.

We encourage you to write to us if you have feedback or if you know someone who you think would you like to receive the newsletter.

Please email or email a name and address to:

HURFOM, P.O. Box 2237, General Post Office.

Bangkok 10501, THAILAND

E-mail: [hurformcontact@yahoo.com](mailto:hurfomcontact@yahoo.com)

Website: <http://www.rehmonnya.org>

With regards,

Director

Human Rights Foundation of Monland



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OF MONLAND (HURFOM)**

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