



ND Burma



Solidarity in the Struggle
**An Overview of the
Human Rights Situation
in Burma:**
January - June **2025**

Network for Human Rights Documentation Burma



office@ndburma.org



<https://www.facebook.com/theNDBurma>



www.ndburma.org



Content



Acknowledgements	3
About us	4
Introduction	8
Stituation Overview	9
Exective Summary	18
Arbitrary Arrest and Unlawful Detainment	20
Airstrikes	21
Landmines	23
Indiscriminate Firing	24
Sexual Violence	25
Enforced Disappearances	27
Destruction of Properties	27
Forced Labour	28
Bribery & Extortion	28
Human Rights Violations by State and Region	29
Case Studies	45
Recommendations	52
Appendix	55

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma) is deeply grateful to the interviewees for their courage in speaking out against the violations committed against them. We also appreciate our member organizations and fieldworkers, who continue to gather invaluable testimonies at their own personal risk. This report would not be possible without the work and contributions of ND-Burma members, the bravery of victims, and their coordinated efforts to collect evidence of human rights abuses despite the threats to their safety and security.

The voices of civilians in this report remind us that there is still a long way to go for peace in Burma. We are motivated by their resilience to continue in the face of abject human rights abuses and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Burmese Army and its various militias and accomplices on the ground. We sincerely thank our supporters and institutions offering unwavering support in making this report possible.

ABOUT US

ND-Burma is a network of 13 member organizations representing a range of ethnic nationalities, women, youth, and former political prisoners. Since 2004, ND-Burma member organizations have been documenting human rights abuses and advocating for justice on behalf of victims. The network consists of ten full members and three affiliate members.

FULL MEMBERS

1. All Arakan Students' and Youths' Congress
2. Assistance Association for Political Prisoners
3. Association of Human Rights Defenders and Promoters
4. Future Light Center
5. Human Rights Foundation of Monland
6. Kachin Women's Association – Thailand
7. Ta'ang Women's Organization
8. Ta'ang Students and Youth Union
9. Tavoyan Women's Union
10. Chin Human Rights Organization

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

1. East Bago – Formerly Political Prisoners Network
2. Pa-O Youth Organization
3. Progressive Voice

Fieldworker Situation

Under Burma's current political context, armed conflict and related human rights violations are occurring on a large scale. Security concerns are high for our fieldworkers, and human rights monitoring cannot take place openly. Documenting human rights violations, particularly in ethnic areas and conflict zones, may result in arbitrary arrest under increasingly repressive laws, harassment, or even violent retribution.

Fieldworkers from ND-Burma's member organizations put themselves at significant risk of imprisonment, kidnapping, forced disappearance, torture, rape, and murder in documenting human rights violations. These are the same litany of abuses that the interviewees face.

Documentation of Human Rights in Burma

ND-Burma developed a documentation manual series based on our controlled category list to support members in documenting human rights violations effectively. It is impossible to document the true breadth and scope of all violations in Burma. Junta-backed security forces intimidate and threaten victims to remain silent. Documentation of abuses presents a significant challenge for human rights defenders. The situation has become even more complex since the

post-coup war. As the junta intensifies its campaign of terror, soldiers target those who attempt to collect evidence of their crimes.

The quality of the data varies depending on the prevailing conditions. Each organization handles and manages its own data. Data collection technologies, online and offline communications, and security measures have been implemented to collect data through voice interviews with victims and by leveraging existing, reliable local networks. We strive to accurately represent the victims and interviewees, preserving their original intent.

It is worth noting that the data in this report reflects the documentation and information collected by ND-Burma members. It does not aim to limit the situation, but to provide analysis and context based on the access our members have in their respective areas. Therefore, the report should not be considered an exhaustive overview of all human rights violations, but rather a summary of those that occurred across the country during the reporting period, as reported by our members.

Data Management

Our network member organizations collaborate to document human rights violations through a secure central platform, Uwazi, which serves as a reliable source of information on abuses. We gather and record all cases of human rights violations in the database to support ND-Burma's member organizations. Fieldworkers send documents, case studies, and information collected in the field to their organizations, whose staff then upload the information to ND-Burma's database.

ND-Burma's data management team organizes each document and selects case studies for each report during the reporting period. All other information collected during this period regarding current or past human rights violations is cataloged, and adjustments are made to continue developing a robust record of Burma's history of human rights violations.

CONTROLLED CATEGORY LIST

ND-Burma developed a documentation manual series to support its members in effectively documenting human rights violations, which includes the following:

- Killings and Disappearances
- Attacks by the Deployment of Military Weapons
- Arbitrary Arrest and Detention
- Forced Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers
- Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence
- Torture and Other Forms of Ill-Treatment
- Obstruction of Freedom of Movement
- Obstruction of Freedoms of Expression and Assembly
- Forced Relocation
- Forced Marriage
- Forced Prostitution
- Human Trafficking
- Forced Labour
- Property Rights Violations
- General Documentation

INTRODUCTION

This report documents human rights violations by ND-Burma members and affiliates from January to June 2025. The figures presented are totals collected by our partners across each state and region. Our findings will be contextualized with desk research alongside cases documented by ND-Burma members. The injustices committed by the junta are undeniable and require a coordinated, effective international response.

ND-Burma and its partners use case studies, interviews, relevant partner reports, and eyewitness testimony to document the total number of human rights abuses committed by the Burmese Army, its junta-backed militias, including various security forces, and all Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs), as well as People's Defence Forces (PDFs) in Burma. However, it is important to note that the military junta carried out the overwhelming majority of the crimes and violence recorded in this report.

ND-Burma members have observed the Burmese military increasing their assaults on civilians with greater ferocity and brutality. The member organizations of ND-Burma work closely with local communities in both urban and rural areas to monitor the human rights situation on the ground. Although ND-Burma is committed to examining the specific aspects of human rights, the broader conflict continues to intensify.

The victims of the human rights violations reported by ND-Burma and its partners under the Controlled Category List serve as a stark reminder that each number signifies a human life uprooted, irrevocably changed, or extinguished by the Burma Army's four-cuts campaign and civil war. We honour each one of these human rights victims.

ND-Burma regularly produces reports to highlight the human rights situation across the country, focusing on the atrocities occurring in our members' regions and states. Despite facing significant threats, they remain dedicated to sharing evidence of the crimes in pursuit of justice and accountability.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

During a briefing to the Human Rights Council at the end of June 2025, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, described the ongoing situation in Burma as one ‘gripped by war, repression and deepening suffering.’¹ The ongoing erosion of civilian protections and fundamental freedoms by the military junta has been largely overlooked by international stakeholders, who have failed to respond with measured actions, despite long-standing calls from civil society for measures such as a global arms embargo and targeted sanctions on aviation fuel. At the end of 2024, UN experts declared that the world must stop ignoring the human rights situation in Burma.²

In response to the silence and lack of meaningful intervention, the Burmese military has relentlessly fired upon innocent civilians across the country. Since the attempted coup on 1 February 2021, more than 3.5 million people have been forced to flee their homes and seek safety in temporary shelters, or rural and remote areas.³ Children account for 33% of this figure (approximately 1.5 million).⁴

The junta has not hesitated to fire upon camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), clinics, schools and places of religious worship. Between 30 June and 7 July 2025 alone, more than 900 people were displaced due to fighting in northern Shan State.⁵ The Rohingya, long persecuted by the Burmese military, are also continuing to live in refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, where they suffer from malnutrition, hunger, dire living conditions and various security problems.⁶

At the beginning of the year, on 25 and 26 February 2025, targeted airstrikes hit religious compounds during wedding ceremonies in Magway and Sagaing

1. [Myanmar human rights crisis deepens as aid collapses, attacks intensify](#), UN News, 27 June 2025

2. [UN experts say world must stop ignoring Myanmar](#), Radio Free Asia, 2 December 2024

3. [Internal Displacement Monitoring Center](#), Myanmar

4. [Rising Death Toll Among Children, Women, and Civilians After the Coup](#), Burma News International, 14 February 2025

5. [Myanmar UNHCR Displacement Overview](#), 7 July 2025

6. [Press Statement World Refugee Day 2025 – Solidarity with Refugees Day 2025](#), Progressive Voice, 20 June 2025

regions.⁷ According to monitoring by Myanmar Witness, there were 174 acts of ‘serious violence’ against schools halfway through last year, with 31% enduring critical damage to the exterior and 9% completely destroyed.⁸ These figures incapsulate the immense toll the worsening conflict has had on displaced and vulnerable groups, among them, being women and children who face widespread threats to their safety and security. These risks have risen markedly, making 2024 the deadliest year for civilians since 2021.⁹ Civilians live in fear for their lives and are gripped with fear over the next attack and whether or not they will be spared as the junta continues to target local civilian infrastructure.

The ongoing conflict has led to other challenges for IDPs and conflict-affected communities. The battles between the junta and the armed resistance movement have turned villages into battlegrounds, where access to food, medicine, shelter, and water has been severely restricted. Commodity prices have also soared amid inflation caused by the military’s economic mismanagement. Consequently, millions have been pushed into irreversible levels of poverty.¹⁰

In addition to the many challenges civilians have had to confront since the attempted coup, a devastating earthquake on 28 March 2025 fueled the distress many were already reeling from, especially amid the USAID funding cuts announced by the Trump administration. The hardest hit areas were the Sagaing and Mandalay regions, with 80% of the townships destroyed.¹¹ More than 3000 people were killed, and many more were wounded and missing.¹² Seventeen million people living in affected areas required immediate and long-term assistance.

In the aftermath, several revolutionary groups declared a ceasefire, which, despite the junta soon following suit, was quickly violated. ND-Burma member, the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO) reported that at midnight on April

7. [Sacred but not safe: Documenting airstrikes on religious and ceremonial gatherings](#), Myanmar Witness, 23 June 2025

8. Myanmar’s education crisis deepens under military rule, East Asia Forum, 13 December 2024

9. [Rising Death Toll Among Children, Women, and Civilians After the Coup](#), Burma NEws International, 14 February 2025

10. [Poverty and the Household Economy of Myanmar: a Disappearing Middle Class](#), United Nations Development Programme, 11 April 2024

11. [Earthquake destroys 80 per cent of Myanmar’s Sagaing township](#), Burma News International, 31 March 2025

12. [Myanmar earthquake death toll rises to 3,354 Thousands injured and missing](#), Caliber AZ, 5 April 2025

10, an airstrike on civilian targets in Tedim Township killed four children and two adults. A seventh civilian was critically injured, three homes were destroyed beyond repair, and ten others were damaged. In Mindat township, a separate airstrike killed six people, including two children.¹³

Even during the traditional annual New Year activities in mid-April, the junta continued to carry out attacks, including airstrikes on Buddhist monasteries, leading to deaths and injuries across the country during the festivities when people usually visit religious sites.¹⁴

The barrage of bullets and frequency of airstrikes have also discouraged families from sending their children to school. Last year, four attacks on educational facilities led to 45 young people being killed. In 2024, there were eight school attacks, resulting in 50 deaths.¹⁵ In Karenni State, amid the rising school dropout rates, there remains a lack of morale and incentive to continue their studies.¹⁶ Local Karenni civil society organizations have been working to deliver awareness-raising activities and fill gaps in education to encourage them to continue learning.¹⁷

Meanwhile, forced conscription by the military junta continues to be a significant threat to civilians, adding another obstacle that prevents local people from maintaining a sense of control in their daily lives. The People's Military Service Law went into effect over a decade ago, but began its enforcement at the start of 2024. The gendered impacts were analyzed in a report by ND-Burma, which found that the forced conscription policy has *“devastated families by pushing women—especially mothers and the elderly—deeper into poverty and uncertainty. With no way to support themselves and overwhelming financial burdens, they are left with no choice but to live in fear, debt, and hopelessness.”*¹⁸

13. See [X](#): Chin Human Rights Organization, 10 April 2025

14. [11 killed as Myanmar junta bombs Buddhist monasteries during new year festivities](#), Radio Free Asia, 15 April 2025

15. [Myanmar: At least 24 civilians killed, including 22 children and 102 injured by junta air strike on school in Depayin township](#), Sagaing, Action on Armed Violence, 16 May 2025

16. [School Dropout Rate Reaches 50% Among School-Aged Youth in Somo Preh Soe Leh \(Shardaw\)](#), Burma NEws International, 24 April 2025

17. [Silent Warriors](#), Karenni National Women's Organization, March 2025

18. [The Enlistment of Women: Gendered Impacts of Forced Conscription By the Military Junta](#), The Network for Human Rights Documentation - Burma, 23 April 2025

Further evidence of the junta's unlawful deployment of forced conscription has been well-documented by the ND-Burma member, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM). According to the May monthly overview, young men in Ye and Thanbyuzayat Townships in Mon State are increasingly targeted by junta forces through aggressive "stop-and-frisk" operations and arbitrary arrests.¹⁹ HURFOM writes: *"These abuses appear to be part of a systematic campaign to extort, abduct, and forcibly conscript civilians as the junta struggles to replenish its declining troop numbers."*²⁰

The gendered impacts of the intensifying conflict have also been immensely dangerous for women and young girls. In addition to forced conscription, women and young girls have been disappearing and later discovered with trauma wounds to their bodies.²¹ A complete lack of rule of law and order has emboldened criminals and junta-backed thugs to continue evading justice and accountability. As part of HURFOM's Voice Up series, which spotlights the injustices against women and girls, by the end of June 2025, in targeted areas of Mon State, Karen State and the Tanintharyi Region, it was reported that 225 women have been killed since the coup, in addition to 495 wounded, and 260 arbitrarily arrested and detained.²²

Conflict-related sexual violence has also been on the rise. As documented by the Women's League of Burma, 963 cases were recorded between 1 February 2021 and May 2025, with estimates that the actual figure is likely much higher.²³ Significant barriers also exist in ensuring the pursuit of justice, including a weak rule of law as well as fears of the perpetrator's retaliation; no avenues for prosecution of Burma Army soldiers; financial burdens; social stigma; or long and unfamiliar court procedures.²⁴ The struggle for women's rights has been a long-time pursuit of locally led women's rights organizations, which have continued to be pillars of strength and unity during challenging times.

19. [Monthly Overview of the Human Rights Situation in Mon State](#), Karen State and the Tanintharyi Region, Human Rights Foundation of Monland, May 2025

20. Ibid

21. [Teen Girl Disappearances Highlight Lack of Security](#), Burma News International, 14 July 2025

22. [Voice Up: A Gendered Overview of the Human Rights Situation in Southeastern Burma Issue 2, Volume 2](#) | 2025 April - June 2025, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland

23. [Speaking Truth to Power](#), the Women's League of Burma, 21 June 2025

24. [Neglected Suffering : Sexual violence and barriers to justice faced by villagers in Southeast Burma since the 2021 coup](#), 23 December 2024

As the junta attempts to illegally and unjustly expand their military through forced conscription, the upcoming 2025 sham election has also been a deliberate effort by the junta to assert its claims to legitimacy. These plans have been widely condemned by civil society organizations, who have referred to these performative efforts as ‘political theatre’²⁵ and ‘laughable.’²⁶ While the junta rushes the compilation of voting lists and showcases voter machines,²⁷ conflict remains rife, with millions in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance. Regional leaders, including those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have been encouraged not to fall for the junta’s tactics and instead work to support the revolutionary movement on the ground being led by local stakeholders, including grassroots leaders.²⁸

Furthermore, the cases included in this biannual report covering the first six months of 2025, from January to June, will highlight the documentation efforts of ND-Burma members and their dedication to preserving evidence to ensure justice.

25. Weekly Highlight: [Sham Election Under Fire](#), Progressive Voice, 19 June 2025

26. [Don't fall for the fake election in Myanmar](#), East Asia Forum, 11 October 2024

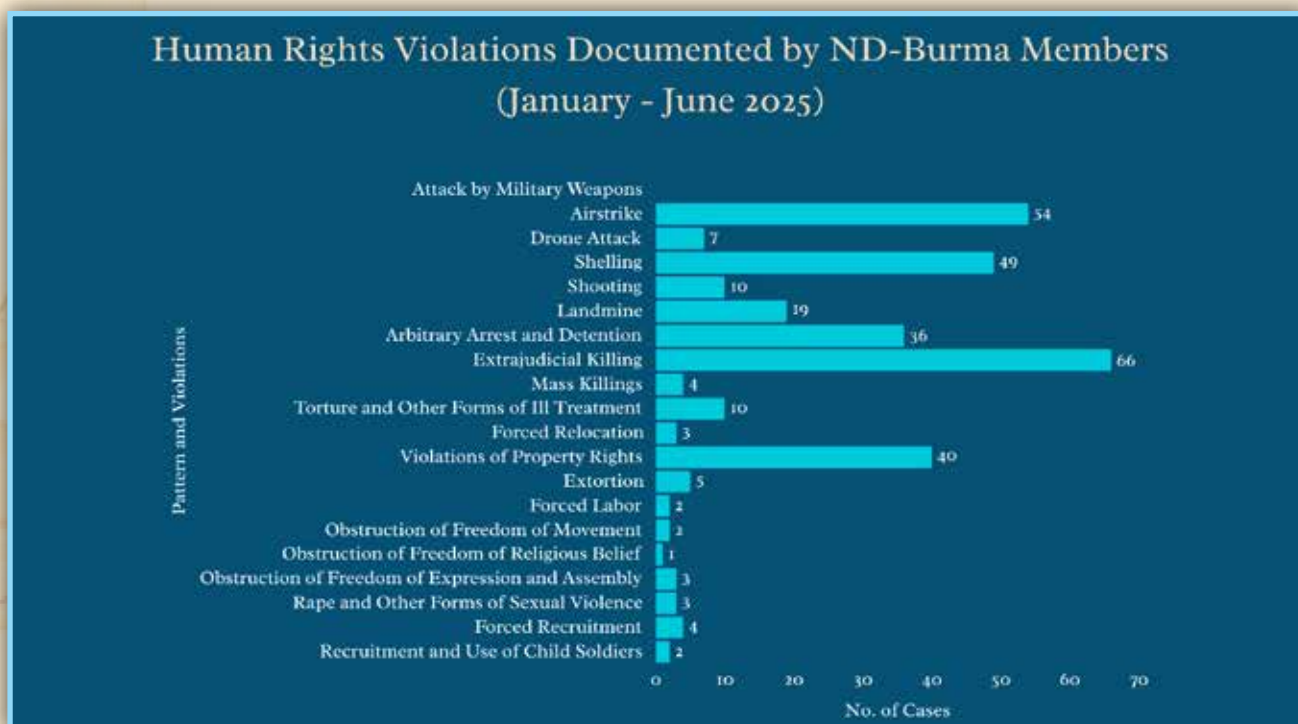
27. Weekly Highlight: [Sham Election Under Fire](#), Progressive Voice, 19 June 2025

28. [ASEAN Must Protect, Not Neglect Human Rights in Burma](#), Network for Human Rights Documentation - Burma, May 2025

KEY DOCUMENTATION FINDINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION - BURMA

January - June 2025

This report reflects data collected by ND-Burma members to analyze and provide context on human rights violations in their areas during the reporting period.



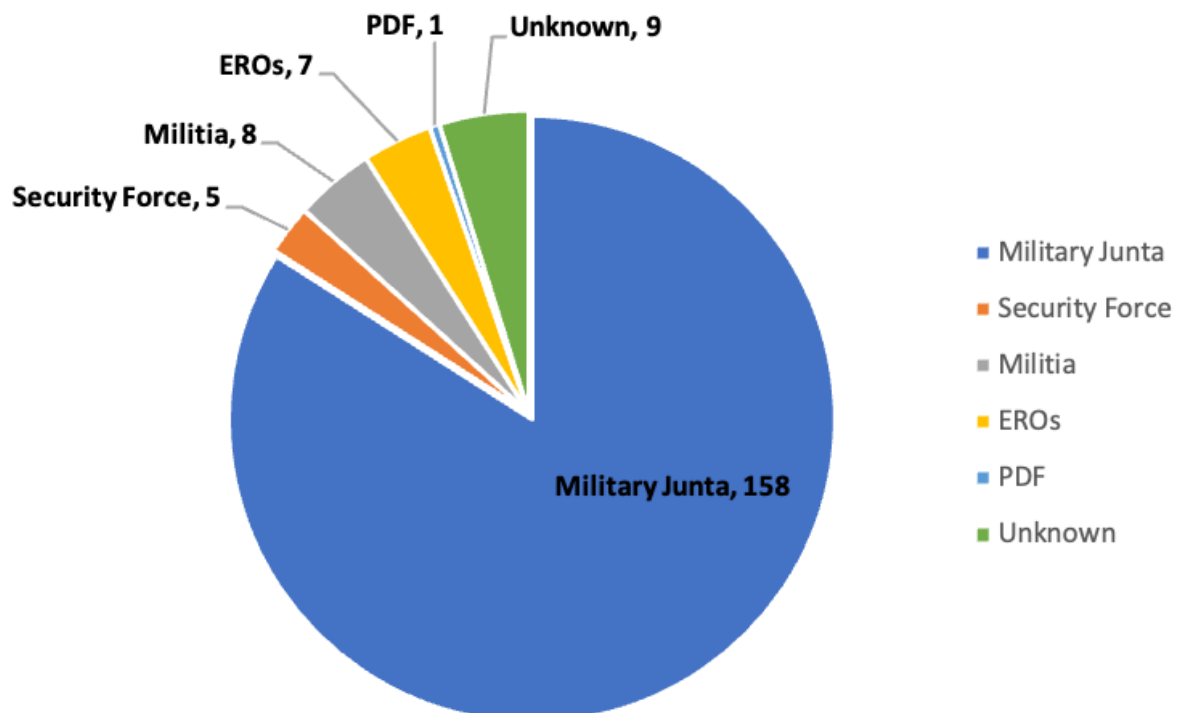
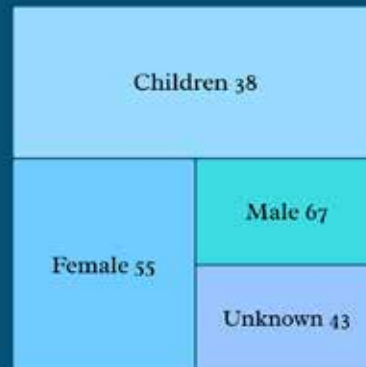
Total Number of Victims Killed (January - June 2025)



Victims Killed By Various Forms of Violence (January - June 2025)



Victims Injured By Various Forms of Violence (January - June 2025)



According to documentation by ND-Burma members, from January to June 2025, ND-Burma's member organizations recorded 320 cases of human rights violations through 188 incidents across 12 regions and states in Burma. Of these, 158 violations were committed by the military junta, five by the security forces (mainly police officers), eight by various militias, seven by Ethnic Revolution Organizations (EROs), one by the People Defence Force (PDF), and nine remain unidentifiable.

In total, 412 individuals, including 203 males, 98 females, 57 children, and 54 individuals of unknown gender or age, had their rights violated. Significantly, 118 individuals, including 62 males (including four monks and one pastor), 27 females (including one nun), 18 children (including two novices), and 11 of unknown genders or ages, were killed.

Mostly, they were killed by attacks such as airstrikes, artillery shelling, gunshots, and land mines, while some were killed by torture and ill treatment during interrogations and in prisons. A total of 203 individuals were injured in attacks such as airstrikes, artillery shelling, gunfire, and land mines. This includes 67 males (including three monks and one pastor), 55 females, 38 children (including one novice and one nun), and 43 of unknown gender and age. In addition, at least 186 houses, one monastery, four churches, two schools, two educational offices, one hospital, and one public building were destroyed by airstrikes, drone attacks, artillery shelling, and arson.

The primary perpetrators were the military junta. There have been no reparations for any of the cases, as victims and survivors in Burma continue to be denied access to pathways for justice.

As an ND-Burma member, the Chin Human Rights Organization stated, *“Yes, there is hope in Myanmar—but the world must stop fueling fear about post-junta instability. This only burdens the democratic resistance instead of confronting the real threat: the military regime. What’s needed is unity, support, and concrete action, not hesitation.”*²⁹

29. See X: [Chin Human Rights Organization](#)

Executive Summary

In the more than four years that have passed since the attempted coup, there has been widespread violence and systematic attacks against innocent civilians. Across Burma, the human rights situation remains deeply concerning. According to data collected by ND-Burma member organizations, throughout the reporting period, civilians have continued to suffer from widespread and systematic attacks that threaten their daily lives.

Airstrikes in particular caused a high number of deaths and injuries, along with artillery fire and mortar shells, which also caused significant damage to local properties, including livestock, further reducing the ability of local people to provide for themselves. In the first half of May, more than 58 airstrikes targeted civilian areas in resistance-held regions, including Rakhine, Chin, Karen, Shan, Karenni, and Mon States, as well as Sagaing and Mandalay regions. This resulted in the deaths of 86 people and injuries to over 200 others.³⁰

In Burma, ethnic minorities, political activists, and human rights defenders (HRDs) experience systemic oppression, and their vulnerabilities are further influenced by intersecting identity factors. ND-Burma's documentation efforts reveal that ethnic minorities face targeted human rights violations, including forced displacement, extrajudicial killings, and land confiscation. Women and LGBTQ2I individuals within these communities endure compounded discrimination, with women suffering from gender-based violence (GBV) and LGBTQ2I individuals being deliberately denied legal protections.

Clashes between the junta and ethnic revolutionary organizations (EROs) have escalated. Concurrently, natural disasters and reduced donor support have exacerbated conditions nationwide. Young human rights defenders, particularly

30. [Status of Human Rights & Sanctions in Myanmar: May 2025 Report](#), Human Rights Now, 1 August 2025

women, face significant risks such as threats, surveillance, and arbitrary detention, making emergency support and legal aid essential.

Over the past six months, significant challenges have impacted the human rights landscape in Burma. A funding freeze initiated by the US Government led to the suspension and termination of life-saving humanitarian programs across key sectors of over 30 countries, including Burma. For the Rohingya, this meant a loss of more than 55% of international aid to the camps, having an immediate impact on the services provided.³¹ Funding cuts also impacted the safe houses and protections being provided to women inside the country and along the Thai-Burma border.³² The implications have been disastrous and far-reaching, especially as of 2025, an estimated 54 million require humanitarian assistance.³³

In response to the funding cuts, an ND-Burma member, the Chin Human Rights Organization, stated, *“The US aid cuts are devastating not only to the Chin people but also to Myanmar’s most vulnerable. For the hungry and sick, even a day’s wait is too long. A phased reduction could have lessened the blow and saved lives in the process.”*³⁴

Not long after, the earthquake claimed more lives and was compounded by a strained emergency relief effort, especially in the aftermath of the USAID funding cuts, leaving victims abandoned and without adequate access to medicine, shelter and sanitation services.³⁵ Families impacted by years of conflict, particularly those living in ethnic areas, have been burdened with climate change, including torrential rains, scorching temperatures and an increased risk of disease. Even before the earthquakes, nearly 20 million people, over a third of the population, required assistance.³⁶ Since March 28, 2025, communities have suffered from the ongoing impact of the earthquake and the lack of coordinated response, as well as from rushed reconstruction efforts and corruption.³⁷

31. [For Myanmar’s war victims and Rohingya refugees, US aid cuts are disastrous](#), The New Humanitarian, 27 February 2025

32. [Myanmar in “polycrisis” as US aid freeze compounds long-term donor neglect](#), The New Humanitarian, 18 February 2025

33. [Myanmar: Implications of the US funding freeze and cuts on humanitarian response and health needs](#), 21 March 2025, ACAPS, 24 March 2025

34. [USAID cuts: Immediate and devastating](#), Al Jazeera, 18 March 2025

35. [Myanmar’s deadly earthquake exposes void left by US in global disaster responses](#), CNN World, 14 April 2025

36. [Myanmar crisis deepens as military attacks persist and needs grow](#), UN News, 2 May 2025

37. [‘Ticking time bomb’: Shoddy post-quake reconstruction puts more Myanmar lives at risk](#), Frontier Myanmar, 15 July 2025

The resilience of these communities has been repeatedly tested as the military has continued to fire into civilian areas, destroying the homes and villages of local people and undermining their access to safety and security. As of the second week of June 2025, ALTSEAN-Burma reported that since the coup, there were more than 55,000 armed clashes and attacks.³⁸ These assaults have increased in scale and frequency in recent months, yet international accountability has failed to intervene. The lack of meaningful response to the worsening situation nationwide has fueled the junta's campaign of terror in the borderlands.

By international standards, accountability for the junta is long overdue. Furthermore, the following are detailed accounts of the human rights violations documented by ND-Burma members across their respective target States and regions between January and June 2025.

Arbitrary Arrest and Unlawful Detainment

Arbitrary arrests by the junta have been used for many years to violently coerce compliance. The documentation of these arrests has been diligently compiled by an ND-Burma member, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), which continues to provide a daily update of those unjustly detained by the military regime.

The International Commission of Jurists referred to the junta's campaign of lawlessness as one that includes ***“Arbitrary arrests and detentions and unsound convictions.”***³⁹ The arbitrary arrests by the military junta lack merit and moral conscience, as was evident in the arrest of a six-year-old child, accused of being part of the assassination of a junta-supported General.⁴⁰

In addition, ND-Burma members have documented widespread cases of unlawful detention and arbitrary arrests that are taking place far outside the bounds of

38. [Coup Watch](#), ALTSEAN Burma, 27 June 2025

39. [Myanmar: Abysmal human rights and rule of law situation deteriorates further three years after the coup](#), ICJ, 1 February 2024

40. [Girl, 6, among group arrested for assassination of Myanmar general](#), Al Jazeera, 7 June 2025

the rule of law. In an interview, HURFOM Program Director, Nai Aue Mon, stated on the situation of human rights: *“Civilians are being used as human shields, forced to clear landmines ahead of military columns, and subjected to arbitrary arrests—these are all serious violations.”*⁴¹

Following the enforced conscription, there has been a concerning rise in reports of young men and women disappearing and being unlawfully detained. Families are pressured to pay hefty bribes for their loved ones’ release, or face the risk of their loved ones remaining in custody of the regime as they are forced to fight on the frontlines.

Of the 36 cases of arbitrary arrest documented by ND-Burma members, two were in Shan State, three in Magway, and 20 in the Tanintharyi region.

Airstrikes

The threat of airstrikes is the greatest danger to civilians living in Burma, who often have no warning before the military junta launches attacks from the air. Since the failed coup, the Burmese Army has deployed more than 3000 airstrikes, killing at least 3,242 people, including 478 children.⁴²

There were dozens of airstrikes which took place over the reporting period in several locations of members’ documentation areas. According to the Irrawaddy, the regime carried out airstrikes in 40 towns across Burma in January 2025, killing more than 170 people.⁴³ The majority of the townships and civilians targeted were from areas held by the armed opposition. At the beginning of the year, an airstrike carried out by the junta killed 28 people (including young children) and injured 25.⁴⁴ Those targeted were in a temporary detention area in western Rakhine State, with many of them family members of the Burmese military.⁴⁵

41. [Interview with Nai Aue Mon](#), Burma News International, 11 June 2025

42. [Myanmar Junta Airstrikes Kill 25 on Friday](#), The Irrawaddy, 12 July 2025

43. [Status of Human Rights & Sanctions in Myanmar: February 2025 Report](#), Human Rights Now, 15 April 2025

44. [Myanmar airstrike on detention camp kills dozens, armed opposition group says](#), The Guardian, 20 January 2025

45. Ibid

In a separate case at the end of January, the junta bombed a displacement camp in Kale Township, Sagaing region, where four children were among the eight killed, in addition to more than a dozen wounded.⁴⁶ Rescue workers reported that the school was deliberately targeted.

By February 2025, the military had continued to bombard local areas with airstrikes. There were five people killed and 19 wounded on 10 February in Mogoke Township, Mandalay, when more than 20 bombs were dropped in the western part of the area.⁴⁷

Furthermore, between 10 and 19 February 2025, the junta deployed fighter jets and planes that continued to wage war on civilian areas, including hospitals and schools, which led to the deaths of more than 50 people.⁴⁸ On 25 February, an airstrike targeted a wedding reception in Myaing Township by dropping two 500-lb bombs on the reception site, resulting in at least 14 civilian deaths and dozens of injuries.⁴⁹

As of 17 May 2025, despite the junta declaring a ceasefire after the earthquake, 58 airstrikes had occurred since May 2nd, deliberately targeting areas frequented by civilians, including religious sites and schools.⁵⁰ Children have been among the dozens of victims who have lost their lives while studying, playing and foraging for food. The regime's attacks have shown no signs of stopping, with the Karenni Interim Executive Council warning people in Karenni State of *“coordinated and systematic airstrikes involving both military and civilian targets.”*⁵¹

In ND-Burma member areas, airstrikes were widely reported. The Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO) detailed an increase in violence following the earthquake at the end of March 2025. According to CHRO, between 2 and 18 April 2025, the military junta launched 17 separate airstrikes across four townships in Chin State, averaging one attack per day.⁵² The Human Rights Foundation

46. [Status of Human Rights & Sanctions in Myanmar: February 2025 Report](#), Human Rights Now, 15 April 2025

47. Ibid

48. Ibid

49. Ibid

50. [58 Myanmar Junta Airstrikes Target Civilians in Two Weeks](#), The Irrawaddy, 17 May 2025

51. [Quarterly Briefing Paper: April - June 2025](#), the Karenni Human Rights Group

52. [A Targeted Campaign Against Civilian and Governance Structures](#), Chin Human Rights Organization, 19 April 2025

of Monland (HURFOM) also expressed alarm and concern over the frequency of airstrikes across their targeted areas of Mon State, Karen State and the Tanintharyi region.⁵³

The ongoing increase in targeted airstrikes raises serious concerns, especially regarding the junta's persistent blockage of humanitarian aid. These obstructions prevent vital medical assistance from reaching communities in need. The military junta has historically weaponized humanitarian aid and politicized access for its own gain.

During the reporting period, there were 54 cases of airstrikes in areas documented by member organizations including one in Karenni State, ten in Karen State, twelve in Chin State, four in Mon State, one in Rakhine State, two in Shan State, two in the Sagaing region, one in Magwe, three in Mandalay, three in Bago and fifteen in the Tanintharyi Region.

Landmines

The use of landmines in Burma continues to pose life or death threats for civilians who face the risk of being killed or wounded by the hidden, unexploded devices. Currently, Burma takes a harrowing global lead in the number of landmine and explosive ordnance casualties.⁵⁴ Worryingly, children make up 26% of those who've been killed in the detonation.

According to a report on landmine and other Explosive Ordnance (EO) incidents, between January and March 2025, there were 227 deaths caused by landmines, accounting for an increase of 21% compared to the total number in 2024.⁵⁵ Geographically, those with the highest number of incidents were Rakhine State (31 cases, 52 deaths), followed by Shan State (29 cases, 49 deaths).⁵⁶ The Chin

53. [Statement: The Human Rights Foundation of Monland Condemns the Escalation of Junta-Deployed Drone and Airstrikes Against Civilians in Karen and Mon States](#), 25 March 2025

54. [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No. 44](#) | 19 February 2025, UNOCHA, 19 February 2025

55. [Myanmar Landmine and Explosive Ordnance Incidents Information](#), UNICEF, January - March 2025

56. Ibid

Human Rights Organization also reported in their documentation that junta-laid landmines have killed 77 people since the coup, and junta-planted landmines have injured a further 105 people in the state.⁵⁷

Despite the high number of cases and the clear need for intervention and safety removal protocols to eliminate landmines from local areas, critical funding gaps persist, preventing an urgent response in landmine clearance. This poses serious risks for local people who are struggling to maintain their livelihoods and who risk travelling through areas where landmines could be planted and where life-saving treatment could be delayed due to a lack of safe routes or proximity to emergency care, treatment, and facilities.

There were nineteen documented landmine incidents, with one in Karen State, two in Chin State, four in Mon State, three in Shan State, four in the Sagaing region and five in the Tanintharyi Region.

Indiscriminate Firing

The military junta has repeatedly fired into civilian zones or regions where residents are living and working. Their disregard for human life is evident in their failure to adhere to ceasefires or international frameworks designed to uphold and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms. Last year, UN investigators warned of the escalation of war crimes being perpetrated in Burma.⁵⁸

ND-Burma members regularly report on the military's offensives into local areas, threatening the lives of innocent villagers. At the beginning of February 2025, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland documented a case of three women, including two internally displaced persons in Ye Township, who were injured when junta troops indiscriminately fired heavy artillery into Wapathae Village,

57. [474 Chin Resistance Fighters Killed Since Coup](#), Burma News International, 4 February 2025

58. [War Crimes Escalating in Myanmar: UN Investigators](#), The Irrawaddy, 14 August 2024

Baelamu Village Tract, despite no active fighting in the area.⁵⁹

The military junta's artillery shelling is no longer simply a tactic of war; it has become an intentional and systematic strategy to dismantle the fabric of everyday life. Each day, villagers face the terrifying reality of mortar shells falling on homes, farms, monasteries, and schools, often without any sign of active conflict nearby.

The indiscriminate shelling is not just a military strategy; it is a form of collective punishment, stripping entire villages of safety, dignity, and hope. Families who once lived in peace are now trapped, afraid to send their children to school, work in their fields, or even leave their homes to buy food or medicine. Fear and uncertainty have replaced routine and stability. Villagers are forced to endure the uncertainty of when artillery or mortar shells will be fired into their areas, as the junta frequently deploys attacks without the presence of armed opposition forces or active battle.

Sexual Violence

Women face significant risks to their well-being, safety, and security, especially in conflict zones. In Burma, under the decades of authoritarian regimes, women have constantly feared for their safety due to the presence of military forces, which directly threaten their well-being. Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence are often denied protection and justice for the crimes committed against them. Since the failed coup, incidents of violence against women have escalated. Currently, Burma ranks 165 out of 177 countries for women's peace and security issues.⁶⁰

Women in ethnic regions face numerous risks. Similar to their urban counterparts, they experience increased restrictions on their civil liberties and

59. [February Monthly Overview](#), Human Rights Foundation of Monland

60. [Violence in Myanmar: women targeted by the military and resistance groups](#), the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom, 28 April 2025

face violence when they try to defend these rights. Multiple issues burden women nationwide: a lack of human security and the loss of civil liberties due to the military's attempted power grab. While local resistance groups have their systems for accountability, there is more scope for collaboration in supporting human rights. The junta, however, cannot be trusted as they have avoided responsibility for their crimes for decades and continue to benefit from military impunity.

By the end of the reporting period in June 2025, the Burmese Women's Union (BWU) reported that 34 women were killed and a further 49 were injured by the junta across Burma.⁶¹ Most of the documented cases involved women who lost their lives due to military-deployed violence in airstrikes, mostly in Sagaing region, followed by Mandalay, Shan State, Karen State, Rakhine State, and Kachin State.⁶²

Survivors of violence in its various forms, including conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based sexual violence, struggle to cope in the aftermath of attacks. Over more than 70 years of widespread gendered assaults, there has yet to be adequate recognition for the suffering endured by young women at the hands of a military that has benefited from impunity and state protection through the 2008 Constitution.

Throughout the reporting period, a total of three cases were documented (two in Chin State and one in the Tanintharyi Region). Still, ND-Burma takes note that this figure is likely much higher given the immense stigma and gender stereotypes being faced by survivors.

61. [34 Women Killed In Myanmar in June 2025](#), Karen News, 13 July 2025

62. Ibid

Enforced Disappearances

Since the attempted coup, enforced disappearances in Burma have increased. The junta deliberately uses enforced disappearances to target opposition members. Often, individuals are arbitrarily arrested, taken into military custody, and then go missing without any contact. This terrorizing tactic causes immense suffering for families who are left distressed and without answers about the whereabouts or well-being of those detained.

During the reporting period, there were no documented cases of enforced disappearances by members; however, this remains a common tool of intimidation and terror used by the junta, specifically to suppress dissent. These cases are considered more challenging to document, but ND-Burma notes the widespread occurrence of this human rights violation throughout Burma.

Destruction of Properties

Amid the junta's ongoing artillery fire and shelling, infrastructure—including churches, monasteries, clinics, and schools—has been targeted. These attacks have left civilians feeling insecure in their villages and have led to a halt in livelihood opportunities. At the same time, parents also feel discouraged from sending their children to school safely, out of fear of deadly attacks. The junta has destroyed hundreds of religious buildings⁶³ and dozens of schools⁶⁴ as well as several IDP camps and temporary shelters, which have caused further anxiety for those sheltering with nowhere else to go.⁶⁵

There were 40 cases related to the violation of property rights, as local people frequently have their homes, farms and lands confiscated or destroyed by the military junta. The cases documented by member organizations included two in

63. [Over 100 Religious Buildings Destroyed by Myanmar Regime Forces](#), The Irrawaddy, 28 March 2022

64. [Myanmar junta 'bombing schools', with 170 sites hit in past three years – report](#), The Guardian, 20 July 2024

65. [IDPs near Thai-Karenni border express concern over junta's airstrikes](#), Burma News International, 14 November 2024

Karen State, nine in Chin State, seven in Mon State, three in Shan State, one in Magway Region, two in Mandalay, one in Bago and fifteen in the Tanintharyi Region.

Forced Labour

Forced labour in Burma remains widespread and systematic. It continues in conflict zones and is prevalent in many garment factories. Workers are forced to work under illegal conditions, including unpaid overtime, high production targets, and wage deductions for minor errors.⁶⁶ For women, there is also the combined risk of sexual harassment and assault.

The military junta also uses forced labour as an extractive practice to dehumanize innocent people who are unlawfully detained and then made to perform intensive tasks. It is also frequently used against political prisoners in an abusive, illegal, and exploitative way. Additionally, there have been instances where civilians were forced to carry the junta's weapons and supplies or face life-threatening consequences. These harrowing conditions have been imposed upon women and children as well.

Two cases of forced labour in Shan State were documented.

Bribery & Extortion

Amid an economic downturn in Burma, worsened by the attempted coup, prices have risen sharply, leaving many struggling to make ends meet. Families are finding it increasingly difficult to afford enough food to eat, a problem exacerbated by limited employment opportunities. The junta also demands bribes from civilians when a family member is illegally detained. Extortion has significantly impacted local communities as inflation causes prices to rise.

66. [Myanmar's forced labour situation is worsening](#), 22 January 2025, IndustriALL

Since the announcement of the mandatory conscription, there has been a rise in both bribery and extortion, including blackmail.⁶⁷ Parents who refuse to enroll their children in the forced conscription effort are being penalized by the military junta if they do not comply. This comes as junta-backed village heads and ward administrators are closely monitoring the activities of people in the community and using threatening language if those eligible to fight do not voluntarily enlist.

There were five documented cases of bribery in Shan State.

Human Rights Violations by State and Region

CHIN STATE



ND-Burma member the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO) reported that since 2021, the junta has launched 961 airstrikes in Chin State—killing 145 civilians and injuring 313. CHRO added that since the attempted coup, resistance forces have captured 15 of the 20 towns in Chin State, but 474 Chin resistance fighters have also been killed in the same period.⁶⁸

Civilians living in Chin State have faced immense hardship and horror and have been subjected to the military's widespread crimes and attacks. According to ND-Burma documentation from January to June, twenty-five people were killed in Chin State, including eight men, two women, four children, and eleven unknown individuals. Those killed were due to airstrikes, torture, forced relocation and recruitment by the junta. An additional 42 people were injured, comprising four men, four women, six children, and 34 unknown.

67. [Myanmar Junta Blackmailing Parents to Enforce Conscription](#), The Irrawaddy, 19 March 2025

68. [474 Chin Resistance Fighters Killed Since Coup](#), Burma News International, 4 February 2025

The junta repeatedly attacked communities in Chin State, including a school, which killed two people in Mindat.⁶⁹ CHRO commented on the attack, stating:

*“The junta fears resilient communities rebuilding beyond its control. That’s why it deliberately targets civilian infrastructure and local governance in liberated areas—where no armed combatants or legitimate military targets exist.”*⁷⁰

The USAID funding cuts have also caused further uncertainty in Chin State, including forcing CHRO medical teams to cease providing essential healthcare services to local communities, severely impacting support for healthcare workers and disrupting the transportation sector.⁷¹

A report dated 6 February 2025 by a healthcare organization in China indicated that, from mid-December 2024 to the first week of February 2025, there were 190 cases of diarrhea in Matupi Township, 143 in Mindat Township, 124 in Paletwa Township, and 24 in Kanpetlet Township in southern Chin State.⁷² The reductions in life-saving aid in Chin State have led to increased challenges for displaced communities, including the most vulnerable, who are in urgent need of access to health services and nutritional support.

At the 58th Human Rights Council, CHRO urged the international community to act swiftly to hold the perpetrators of violence, including sexual violence, accountable—whether they are state or non-state actors.⁷³

KACHIN STATE



ND-Burma member, the Kachin Women’s Association Thailand (KWAT), has extensively documented the suffering of Kachin people wounded and killed in attacks by the military junta. By the end of December 2024, KWAT addressed the trafficking of young girls and women across Burma and the situation of forced

69. [Myanmar junta attacks another school, killing two in Chin State’s Mindat Township](#), Myanmar Now, 16 May 2025

70. See [Twitter](#), Chin Human Rights Organization

71. [US Aid Cuts Seriously Affecting Chin Healthcare](#), Burma News International, 19 February 2025

72. Ibid

73. The 58th Human Rights Council, [Remarks](#) by the Chin Human Rights Organization, 19 June 2025

marriages to Chinese men, which were among the findings in a report they had released.⁷⁴ KWAT assessed how 187 women were trafficked and the lasting trauma. The locations with the highest number of trafficking incidents were Shan State and Kachin State.

At the beginning of the year, for the 77th Kachin State Day on 9 January 2025, the Kachin National Forum issued a statement reinforcing the urgency and commitment to a federal democratic Kachin State.⁷⁵ The sentiment was echoed by KWAT, with the spokeswoman stating, *“Policies that guarantee women’s rights are essential, even in a federal system. True independence can only be achieved when women are free and safe in society.”*⁷⁶

Throughout 2025, ongoing rights violations by the junta persisted in Kachin State, especially after the earthquake, in which the military deliberately targeted affected communities. While Kachin armed actors paused their fighting during the emergency relief efforts, the Burma Army continued its operations. On 30 March, the junta carried out airstrikes on both Bhamo Town and KIA Brigade 9 territory in the Hpakant area.⁷⁷ Fighting around Bhamo had been steadily escalating, with the overall situation in Kachin State causing considerable concern due to the junta’s lack of accountability for their crimes.

KAREN STATE



During the first six months of the year, data from ND-Burma members reported that 30 people were killed in Karen State, including fifteen men, ten women, and five children. Additionally, 30 were wounded, consisting of 12 men, five women, and 13 children. Most of those killed and injured resulted from airstrikes conducted by the military junta. Other human rights violations documented included drone attacks, shelling, extra-judicial killings, and mass killings.

74. [Interview with Kachin Women’s Association Thailand](#), Burma News International, 22 December 2024

75. [KNF Statements Call for Overthrow of Junta and Federal Union](#), Burma News International, 10 January 2025

76. Ibid

77. [Junta Ramps Up Kachin State Attacks Following Earthquake](#), Burma News International, 1 April 2025

Among the members covering the situation in Karen State is the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), which has documented alarming rates of attacks against civilians. According to HURFOM, ongoing military offensives by the junta in Karen State are disrupting not only the lives of thousands of civilians but also the futures of young students. Since April 2025, intensified artillery and air attacks on Kyone Doe Town and surrounding villages in Kawkareik Township have forced more than 20,000 students to flee their homes. Villages affected include 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, located in Yoe Mahar and Kyar Kalay village tracts.⁷⁸

Following a series of airstrikes carried out by the junta in Karen State in April 2025, HURFOM issued a statement expressing concern and alarm, stating: *“These deliberate and unjust attacks have targeted civilians and local infrastructure. Despite a ceasefire declared by the military in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake, the regime has not hesitated to continue its aerial assaults.”*⁷⁹

HURFOM added that between 15 April and 16 April 2025, the junta carried out several airstrikes in Kawkaerik and Hpa-pun Townships, killing several people, including women and children.⁸⁰ The increase in attacks reportedly started after heavy military assaults on April 15, when junta aircraft and artillery began targeting several villages in and around Kyon Doe Town. In response, hundreds of families fled their homes in fear. At least 80 people were intercepted while trying to reach safety and were forced to surrender money or belongings to junta soldiers on the road.⁸¹

Organizations like the Karen Peace Support Network (KPSN) and the Karen Women’s Organization (KWO) have been monitoring the human rights situation

78. See [HURFOM July 2025 Monthly Overview](#)

79. [Statement: The Human Rights Foundation of Monland Expresses Alarm and Condemns Ongoing Airstrikes Targeting Civilians in Karen State](#), 18 April 2025

80. Ibid

81. See [HURFOM April 2025 Monthly Overview](#)

in Karen State, which includes ongoing aerial strikes and artillery fire. For example, in a case documented by KPSN, on June 24th, Zayakyi-based SAC IB 73 fired six artillery shells into Taline Aine village, Htaw Ta Htu township, Taw Oo district. The shells killed a 37-year-old man and a 35-year-old woman, injured five others, and destroyed two houses.

Karen civil society organizations have repeatedly called for accountability for the ongoing crimes being perpetrated against civilians.

KARENNI STATE



There was one case documented of a child killed by airstrikes in Karenni State. However, despite the limited number of incidents recorded, the reality for civilians on the ground remains highly distressing. At the beginning of the reporting period in January 2025, the Karenni Human Rights Group (KnHRG) stated that on the morning of January 9, the junta based in Loi Lin Lay, a village east of Loikaw, fired mortar shells, which killed two children under age 12 and a woman. In addition, a 5-month-old baby and a 30-year-old woman were seriously injured.⁸² This distressing attack is one of many that have occurred throughout the reporting period.

The crisis in Karenni State was made worse by the earthquake on 28 March 2025, which impacted civilians. Two days after the quake, the military deployed airstrikes in Hpruso Township with 500-pound and 300-pound bombs.⁸³ Ordinary people were struggling to survive amidst natural disasters and military attacks, leading to increased poverty, illness, trauma, and long-term displacement.

According to the Karenni Interim Executive Council (IEC), in the first six months of the year, military airstrikes have caused 33 deaths and 94 injuries.⁸⁴ Those killed include 15 men, nine women, two children, and seven unknown individuals.

82. [Quarterly Briefer](#), Karenni Human Rights Group, January - March 2025

83. Ibid

84. See Twitter: [Karenni Human Rights Group](#)

The IEC also reported that heavy artillery, drone bombings, targeted shootings, and landmines have resulted in 29 civilians killed and 208 wounded.⁸⁵ Among the dead were 18 men, three women, six children, and two individuals whose identities are unknown.

Children in Karenni State are among those most prone and vulnerable to conflict and have been suffering due to a lack of education pathways and adequate nutrition. People's safety is growing more and more at risk because of the junta's airstrikes and ongoing artillery attacks, even in camps and local areas where civilians are supposed to be protected. The junta's ongoing violation of international laws has left impacted communities frustrated with the lack of action by global stakeholders.

MON STATE



In Mon State, ND-Burma members documented that 44 were killed, including 38 men, five women and one child. Fifty-three civilians were wounded, including 28 men, 23 women and two children. The highest number of cases was due to extrajudicial killings, with 18 cases reported, and ongoing arbitrary arrests and unlawful detention by the military junta, with 26 cases. Since the start of 2025, junta attacks in Mon State have escalated, involving heavy weapons and airstrikes. Civilian casualties have also increased.

The Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) has been actively documenting attacks against civilians in Mon State. Over the last six months, there has been a significant increase in the forced conscription drive, as more young men are being arrested and detained to fight at the frontlines of the conflict. HURFOM has repeatedly called for international intervention to stop the junta's efforts to forcibly enlist young men and women taken from their families by force. Securing their release often requires paying exorbitant bribes, which further entrenches them in debt.

85. Ibid

According to HURFOM, young men in Ye and Thanbyuzayat Townships in Mon State are being targeted in increasing numbers by junta forces through aggressive “stop-and-frisk” operations and arbitrary arrests. These abuses appear to be part of a systematic campaign to extort, abduct, and forcibly conscript civilians as the junta struggles to replenish its declining troop numbers.⁸⁶

Since early April 2025, reports from locals have described daily military checkpoints at market areas, road junctions, tollgates, and hidden checkpoints within junta-controlled areas. Civilians—especially young men—are being stopped, searched, and harassed without reason. Soldiers habitually demand bribes, abduct individuals, and pressure families to pay ransom fees for their release. Those unable to meet the demands risk being sent to military training camps against their will.⁸⁷

The sense of fear in Mon State, due to the deceptive practices of the military junta, has heightened concerns about the future of people struggling to survive.

RAKHINE STATE



ND-Burma members documented four deaths in Rakhine State, as well as six injuries, between January and June 2025. Among those killed were one man, two women, and a child. Those injured were all wounded in airstrikes by the military junta and are of unknown gender.

The situation in Rakhine State is one of devastation and alarm as communities dramatically impacted by the violence of both the military junta and the Arakan Army are struggling to survive. The growing human rights crisis in Rakhine State has included incidents of killing Rohingya civilians and the burning of their property.⁸⁸ The ongoing conflict has displaced thousands and forced both the Rohingya and Rakhine communities to seek proper protection and safety.

86. See [May Monthly Update](#), the Human Rights Foundation of Monland

87. Ibid

88. Myanmar: [Growing human rights crisis in Rakhine state](#), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 24 May 2024

Survivors of violence are often extorted or threatened with harm if they speak about their cases to the media or human rights groups.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, addressed the concerns in Rakhine State at the Human Rights Council, noting the ‘upsurge of violence.’⁸⁹ In January 2025, at least 40 civilians were killed and 500 houses burned in just one incident in Kyauk Ni Maw fishing village.⁹⁰

The situation has caused many to face a life-or-death decision of risking their lives on boats, hoping to reach safety elsewhere. Tens of thousands of Rohingya are believed to have crossed into Bangladesh in 2024, despite the border remaining officially closed. Over 8,000 people fled by sea in 2024, marking an 80 per cent increase from 2023.⁹¹ At least 650 Rohingya, nearly half of whom were children, died while attempting to cross.⁹² Women’s organizations, including the Women’s Peace Network (WPN), have sought to draw specific attention to the gendered impacts of the worsening situation in Rakhine State, noting how mass displacement is affecting the most vulnerable.⁹³

At the end of 2024, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) warned of a likely famine in Rakhine State due to the worsening conflict, which had left over two million people at risk of starvation.⁹⁴ Now, the situation remains all the more urgent and in dire need of a coordinated response to meet the many needs on the ground.

SHAN STATE



In Shan State, ND-Burma members recorded eleven deaths, including ten men and one woman. Five individuals were injured, comprising two women and three men. There was one drone attack, two landmine incidents, one case of arbitrary

89. [Update on the human rights situation in Myanmar / 58th session of the Human Rights Council](#), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, 28 February 2025

90. Ibid

91. [‘A litany of human suffering’ in Myanmar, warns UN rights chief](#), United Nations, 28 February 2025

92. Ibid

93. [BRIEFING PAPER: Four years after the Burmese military’s attempted coup](#), Women’s Peace Network, 3 February 2025

94. [Rakhine: A Famine in the Making](#), United Nations Development Programme, 7 November 2024

arrest and detention, three extrajudicial killings, two cases of forced labour, one enforced disappearance, and four individuals forcibly recruited into the military's armed forces. ND-Burma has several member and affiliate organizations that have documented human rights violations in Shan State, including the Pa-O Youth Organization (PYO), the Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO), and the Ta'ang Students and Youth Union (TSYU).

In a report by Ta'ang groups, including TWO and TSY, documenting five months of airstrikes, it was noted that the situation of Operation 1027 in northern Shan State had a significant impact on civilians.⁹⁵ Although a strategic win for the armed opposition, the military junta responded aggressively with gunfire, endangering the safety and security of residents.

Between January and May 2025, the military persisted in aggressively targeting hospitals, schools, religious buildings, and local markets, especially those in areas controlled by the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA). The authors of the report documented 72 airstrikes in seven townships, resulting in 66 deaths and 94 injuries. Among them were 27 children, making a total of 187 casualties.

Additionally, 157 homes, two hospitals, five schools, and six monasteries were destroyed by airstrikes.⁹⁶ Further, the Ta'ang groups reiterated their calls for a halt to all the fighting and to end all attacks targeting innocent civilians, as well as for an urgent and immediate referral of the situation in Burma to the International Criminal Court.⁹⁷

The Pa-O Youth Organization (PYO) documented human rights violations in Pa-O areas of Shan State in the aftermath of the earthquake at the end of March 2025 and issued a statement urging donors to use boats to transport humanitarian assistance instead of keeping supplies on the shores.⁹⁸ They also called for the use of local channels of aid to ensure it reaches those who need it most. The

95. [The Situation of Airstrikes During Five Months by the Terror Military Council in Ta'ang Region](#), Ta'ang Civil Society Organizations, 9 June 2025

96. Ibid

97. Ibid

98. [Beneath the Cracks: Devastation and Destruction by the Junta in the Earthquake Aftermath](#), 28 March 2025, The Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma

earthquake also affected internally displaced people from Karenni State who had fled to neighbouring Shan State for shelter.⁹⁹

Civilians in Shan State face many challenges as fighting wages on and the junta increases the force and frequency of their attacks. In April 2025, the Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) released a report detailing the escalation of violent tactics being used against villagers in the Danu heartlands, including conflict-related sexual violence.¹⁰⁰ Due to the junta's escalating assaults, the number of IDPs and conflict-affected groups urgently in need of medical supplies, food, and shelter has risen.

The calls for justice continue, and in the fight for democracy and freedom from military rule, civilians have shown remarkable resilience in their pursuit of justice despite the adversity they are facing.

BAGO REGION



Five people were killed in the Bago Region, including two men, two women, and a child. No injuries were documented. Airstrikes and extrajudicial killings mainly caused the fatalities. The heightened climate of fear in the Bago Region stems from the increasing presence of the junta and its threatening intimidation tactics, including various methods used to enforce conscription.

An instance of violence in the Bago region occurred on 25 May when the junta bombed a wedding in Kyunkyi village, Kyaukkyi Township, killing at least 10 civilians. Over 20 other people were also injured, with seven in critical condition.¹⁰¹

The Human Rights Foundation of Monland continues to monitor human rights in this area, including a documented incident of communities in Kyaukkyi

99. Ibid

100. [SAC Escalates Collective Punishment across the Danu Heartlands](#), Shan Human Rights Foundation, April 2025

101. [Status of Human Rights & Sanctions in Myanmar: May 2025 Report](#), Human Rights Now, 1 August 2025

and Mu Townships of Bago Region under siege, as junta forces carry out their indiscriminate attacks using drones and heavy artillery.

MAGWAY REGION



According to documentation by ND-Burma members, notably the Association of Human Rights Defenders and Promoters and the Chin Human Rights Organization, who are monitoring human rights violations in these areas, they found that five people were killed, including four men and one woman. No injuries were documented. The main cases from the Magway Region involved arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial killings.

Displacement has been on the rise in the Magway Region due to aggressive and frequent fighting between ethnic armed organizations, resistance groups and the military junta. In February 2025, at least 20,000 local people fled a conflict-affected township following three days of worsening offensives.¹⁰² Those forced to flee their homes sought refuge in remote areas for safety, but faced limited access to food, shelter, and clean water, creating another challenge for those who have been repeatedly displaced.

The military junta in airstrikes has also targeted the Magway region. On 25 and 26 February 2025, the regime fired upon religious infrastructure during wedding celebrations in both Magway and Sagaing regions.¹⁰³ Those killed in these relentless attacks by the junta are often women and children trying to restore a sense of normalcy in their routines when the junta fires upon them. The military frequently targets religious buildings as more IDPs seek safety in these sacred places. Nevertheless, the shameful disregard for human life remains evident.

102. [Fighting in Myanmar's Magway region displaces 20,000 civilians](#), Radio Free Asia, 3 February 2025

103. [Sacred but not safe: Documenting airstrikes on religious and ceremonial gatherings](#), Myanmar Witness, 23 June 2025



Three people were killed in Mandalay throughout the reporting period, including two men and one woman. Ten were wounded, including six men, one woman and three unknown. All of those injured were due to airstrikes.

Civilians in Mandalay have been subjected to extreme force and retaliatory attacks by the military junta, which significantly increased following the earthquake on 28 March 2025. In addition to attacks including airstrikes, the regime also targeted aid convoys attempting to deliver humanitarian assistance, as was the case when a Chinese Red Cross team was fired at in northern Shan State.¹⁰⁴

Even following a supposed ceasefire which was never adhered to, the junta dropped bombs on communities struggling to rebuild after the earthquake.¹⁰⁵ The ongoing assault prompted Special Rapporteur Tom Andrews to address the ongoing attacks, stating: *“[It is] nothing short of incredible”* that the military was continuing to *“drop bombs when you are trying to rescue people”* after the earthquake.¹⁰⁶

In June 2025, a school and a hotel, both in Mandalay, were targeted by the junta on the first day of the month.¹⁰⁷ Three women were injured, and several buildings were damaged. Civilians affected expressed frustration over the ongoing attacks on educational facilities.¹⁰⁸ Just a few weeks before these airstrikes, the junta bombed an IDP camp in Thabeikkyin Township, killing two civilians and wounding nine others, including four children.¹⁰⁹

The junta’s airstrikes have mainly targeted areas held by the resistance forces as they try to regain territory and important strategic bases.¹¹⁰ Homes, schools

104. [Myanmar Junta Admits Firing on Chinese Quake Relief Convoy](#), The Irrawaddy, 2 April 2025

105. [Myanmar junta continues air strikes after devastating earthquake](#), BBC, 30 March 2025

106. Ibid

107. [Myanmar military airstrikes hit school and hotel in Mandalay Region, injuring three women](#), Mizzima, 4 June 2025

108. Ibid

109. Ibid

110. [Junta airstrikes target resistance-held Mandalay Townships](#), Myanmar Now, 6 May 2025

and monasteries have all been relentlessly fired upon, leading to the distress of innocent communities, fearful of when the next attack will take place.

SAGAING REGION



In the Sagaing Region, ND-Burma members documented that nine civilians were killed, including three men, three women, and three children. One man and one child were also injured due to landmines, which remain an ongoing, often lethal concern facing civilians. Those killed in Sagaing died from extrajudicial killings and arbitrary arrests, while those wounded were affected by landmine-related incidents.

There were numerous cases of attacks against civilians in the Sagaing Region as the junta has significantly increased its offensives, as it is one of the most aggressively targeted areas in Burma. In October alone last year, the junta conducted 13 airstrikes, burned 1000 homes and killed more than two dozen civilians in just one day in Budalin Township, Sagaing.¹¹¹ In an airstrike earlier this year on 16 March at 10 PM, four civilians, including a six-month-old baby, were killed.¹¹² Seven others were wounded. This attack was condemned by the National Unity Government, which has repeatedly called for more ‘urgent and effective measures against the junta.’¹¹³

Education pathways in the Sagaing Region are frequently disrupted and destroyed by the junta. An airstrike on 5 May in Depayin Township killed 24 people, most of whom were innocent students studying, after the junta dropped a 500-pound bomb on the school, and at least thirty others were injured.¹¹⁴

Distraught family members continue to grieve as it becomes increasingly clear that places of education and learning are not immune to these attacks on innocent lives.

111. [Update on the human rights situation in Myanmar / 58th session of the Human Rights Council](#), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, 28 February 2025

112. [Myanmar junta airstrikes kill civilians, including an infant, in Sagaing Region](#), Burma News International, 18 March 2025

113. Ibid

114. [Status of Human Rights & Sanctions in Myanmar: May 2025 Report](#), Human Rights Now, 1 August 2025

The violence that has been waged upon innocent civilians in the Sagaing region has led to gaps across all sectors of service providers. Human rights organizations and first responders operating in these areas must maintain extremely low profiles for the security of themselves and their staff. Healthcare is one of the areas that has been significantly affected, with 70% of health professionals fleeing, while hospitals have been raided, set on fire, and converted into military bases.¹¹⁵ With ongoing disruptions in health systems, the most vulnerable and those impacted by the conflict continue to suffer greatly, primarily as health workers are targeted.

The fight for territorial and regional control in the Sagaing Region, although an area only recently affected by conflict, causes immense strain and uncertainty for communities longing for home, safety, and peace in their villages.

TANINTHARYI REGION



There were seventy cases documented in the Tanintharyi Region by member organizations. There were fifty-one men killed, fifteen women, and four children. There were thirteen men wounded, as well as twenty women and fifteen children. Twenty-seven of those injured were due to airstrikes, as the majority of those killed were as a result of extrajudicial killings and arbitrary arrests.

The Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) has actively documented cases of increasing violence in the Tanintharyi Region. Resistance groups shared with HURFOM that junta forces have been attacking not just homes, but also schools, churches, monasteries, and sacred sites in these random strikes. Local communities are still in fear, as even areas far from the front lines are no longer safe from these violent assaults.¹¹⁶ In addition, over the last six months, local human rights monitors have warned that the junta is rapidly escalating its operations in the southern Tanintharyi Region—particularly in areas

115. [MYANMAR SAGAING REGION Protecting Health Services from the Impact of Violence: Context Analysis and Recommendations to Mitigate Violence March 2025](#), Insecurity Insight

116. [April 2025 Monthly Overview](#), Human Rights Foundation of Monland

surrounding the Dawei Special Economic Zone (SEZ), a strategic investment zone backed by Russian interests; this includes intensified troop reinforcements and increased air operations.¹¹⁷

Concerns about the military junta's presence in the Tanintharyi region remain high, due to the uncertainty of potential attacks or violence by the regime. One of the junta's primary tactics to assert control is making unlawful, arbitrary arrests. Beyond regular guest registration checks, junta forces in Dawei are now targeting the families and friends of people with outstanding arrest warrants.

Surveillance has also increased in the Tanintharyi Region, leaving residents on edge. Junta patrols are making their way through the town in columns, stopping people on the streets, checking their phones, and questioning them. In some cases, warning shots have been fired to intimidate residents. Since mid-February 2025, similar operations have been carried out in Dawei's remote bus station and new town wards. During these raids, guesthouses were searched, and at least 15 people were arrested for failing to register as guests.¹¹⁸ Locals also report being extorted for money during these encounters.

Fearing intense fighting, residents from villages such as Paya, Khway Ma Phaw, Zar Dee, Khaung Pyan, Deik Takaw, and Kha Rin Chaung have fled simultaneously. Thousands are now displaced, seeking safety in calmer areas. According to residents, phone and internet services in the affected regions have been cut off by the junta, making communication and access to information extremely difficult.¹¹⁹

HURFOM has noted that these incidents highlight a troubling pattern across the Tanintharyi Region. Repeated airstrikes, ground assaults, and shelling by junta forces have turned homes, religious sites, and schools into targets. Entire

117. Ibid

118. Ibid

119. Ibid

communities have been displaced, with civilians repeatedly forced to leave their homes and livelihoods. Insecurity, poverty, and trauma are escalating with each attack.

The humanitarian need is critical. Displaced families—many of whom are women, children, and the elderly—need immediate assistance, including food, healthcare, and safe shelter. As the conflict intensifies, so does the suffering of civilians caught in the crossfire.

Yangon



Two cases of forced recruitment were documented in Yangon. The military junta has significantly increased its forced conscription tactics nationwide, creating an environment of fear and instability. Young men, fearful for their lives, have taken to leaving their homes and families behind, hiding in the jungles and remote areas to avoid being drafted. The punishment for avoiding conscription can be up to five years in prison; those who flee from the military after enlisting could face the death penalty.¹²⁰

According to data from HURFOM, in its frantic attempt to rebuild its shrinking troop numbers, junta forces have been targeting civilians in the region.

According to local sources, soldiers often patrol the road and make sudden arrests, especially in the evenings when young men are coming home from work. Since the start of 2024, when conscription was announced, more than 23,000 people have been forced to enlist.¹²¹

The repeated arrests and ongoing efforts to target youth further reveal the junta's desperation in the war it is losing. However, these arrests are concerning and require immediate action from the international community to intervene and safeguard young men and women in the country who face life-threatening dangers in junta custody.

120. [Myanmar's forced conscription: How the junta targets young men for military service](#), Radio Free Asia, 30 January 2025

121. Ibid

1. Extortion and Forced Labour in Southern Shan State (PYO)

In Kyawkacha village, San Phu village tract, Hopong township, Southern Shan State, taxes are collected monthly through the village head, under orders from the military junta, to exempt villagers from compulsory conscription. The incident occurred on 1 February 2025. Additionally, the PNO militia, also known as Oi (militia), imposes additional taxes on young people over 18 years old who migrate to work in Thailand, at a rate of 800,000 kyat per person, to ensure they are exempt from military service.

“Every tax they collect must be paid, mainly by every male adult under 40. The residents are required to serve one month as security guards in Hsihseng township. Those who cannot serve must pay instead, but four people were unable to work, and even their parents could not pay the taxes due to overwhelming debts.

“On 19 June, they were told not to return to the village and were threatened, along with households that had not paid their taxes. Since the PNO dominates the area, they carry out these threats. I was afraid my son would not be allowed to come back to the village, so I sold our farmland west of the town to pay the 800,000 kyat they demanded,”

said a local woman who sold the farm.

2. Women Forced to the Frontlines by the Junta in Labour Exploitation (PYO)

In Nyaung Shwe township, Southern Shan State's San Kar area (Hteekho village), on April 3, 2025, the Pa-O National Organization (PNO), responsible for retaking the town, ordered residents, including women, to guard the front lines after the armed resistance established positions within the village.

According to one local woman,

“Each week, thirty villagers are required to guard the front lines. If there are no men available, single women and widows must go in their place. Those who can afford to hire substitutes may do so, but those who cannot must serve themselves.”

Both the military junta and the PNO militia have positioned themselves east of the village, and villagers are forced to join them at the front lines. The woman added,

“Even the boys in our village have not finished military training, and for the girls, it is worse. Now, everyone has fled as IDPs and is forced to take turns guarding. However, I worry about the girls who are sent to guard the front because they do not know how to use a gun.”

She continued,

“At present, both the junta and the PNO want to reclaim Hteekho village, so villagers are compelled to guard alongside them, even though we are placed on the Hteeri side. I am very worried because my mother is sick and alone at home while my sister has to serve at the front, and there is no security.”

3. Airstrike in Tetin Township Kills 6 People, Including Children (CHRO)

On 9th April 2025, around 11 PM, the military junta air force bombed Saizang Village in Tetin Township, Northern Chin State, killing six family members, including children between 5 and 17 years old, and one woman who was seriously injured. Additionally, three houses were completely destroyed, and more than 10 other houses were damaged.

The victims were:

Tg Suan Deih Sian (5 years old)

Lian Cing Sian Nuam (10 years old)

Tg Kim Deih Piang (14 years old)

Tg Kham Mun Van (17 years old)

Nu Cing Sen Don (40 years old)

Pa Pau Sian Kham (43 years old)



On 9 April 2025, the junta bombed Saizang village in Tetin Township, Northern Chin State, and the houses were completely destroyed. (Photo Credit: The Chin Human Rights Organization)



4. Military Junta and Allied Militia Attack Village (KWAT)

On 13 April 2025, the Burmese army (SAC) and allied militia attacked Hkun Sai Yang village with both heavy and small arms fire. Simultaneously, fighting broke out in the nearby La War village. By then, only a few villagers remained in Hkun Sai Yang, including Ung Sau Tang Gun and his friend Hpau Yam Brang Nan.

That morning, while drinking coffee at a friend's house, Ung Sau Tang Gun heard gunfire and rushed back towards his home. Some villagers fled into the fields. Before he could reach his house, he was shot and killed. His body was hurriedly buried in a roadside ditch in front of his home.

The military junta entered Hkun Sai Yang village twice. During the first incursion, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) successfully repelled them. However, the junta and its militia returned, this time employing artillery and drones. Although there were no clashes inside Hkun Sai Yang that day, fighting broke out in the nearby village of La War.

A family member shared:

“That morning, my brother, Ung Sau Tang Gun, was drinking coffee with a friend when gunfire erupted. He ran back toward his home, while his friends fled into the fields. He was shot dead at the corner of the road before reaching the house. His body was thrown in a ditch near the roadside. For two weeks, we were unsure of his exact whereabouts. When I later returned to search, I could not find him. Two days later, my friend discovered the body when the smell became noticeable and the dogs had started to disturb it.

My daughter-in-law then traveled by motorbike from Nam Ma Tee refugee camp to Hkun Sai Yang to verify. The body was still partially intact on the day it was found, but by the next day, the head was missing. Due to the ongoing presence of the military junta around the village, we have been unable to hold prayers or give a proper burial.

That same morning, our friend, Hpau Yam Brang Nan (43), was also killed. Hpau Yam Brang Nan's house was also on fire, and his body was already burning there. They were the two villagers died during the incident.

The military junta and militia used rice sacks from our house to construct trenches and took additional belongings as well. Some villagers fled to Nam Ma Tee town out of fear, while others initially stayed behind to protect their homes. The village head also remained during the incident but eventually fled with the others.

Currently, because the military junta troops still occupy Hkun Sai Yang, no villagers have been able to return. Those who came down from Dun Bang to Nam Ma Tee confirmed that the military junta remains stationed there.”

5. Four Killed and Eight Injured in Airstrike by the Military Junta (HRDP)

On 7 June 2025, at approximately 10:15 PM and 10:25 PM, the military junta carried out two aerial bombings on a school building in Kyaukgyi Village, Thandwe Township, Rakhine State, where internally displaced persons (IDPs) had been sheltering. As a result of the attacks, four civilians, including a child, were killed and eight others were injured.

Reports indicated that shortly after 10 PM on 7 June 2025, military aircraft dropped bombs on the school where displaced persons sought refuge. Among those killed were three members of one family and a displaced woman.

An anonymous humanitarian volunteer assisting IDPs in Thandwe Township, who went by the pseudonym “Ko Ba Maw,” stated that eight people were injured, six of whom were in critical condition. The military carried out the bombings in two separate strikes—one at 10:14 PM and another at 10:25 PM—dropping a total

of two bombs. The deceased have been identified as Daw Apu (48), U Tun Tun Win (42), Daw Hnin Wai Khine (43), and Ma April Moe (12).

6. Military Junta Strikes Home Hosting a Funeral, Destroying Property and Killing Civilians (HURFOM)

On the evening of June 12, 2025, junta forces stationed at Light Infantry Battalion No. 545 in Kyon Doe and additional troops based near the Gyaing Bridge launched an indiscriminate artillery attack that struck a civilian home in Kaw Baw village, Kawkareik Township. The house was hosting a funeral at the time of the shelling.

According to local villagers, the heavy artillery shell directly hit the house where the funeral was being held, killing seven civilians, including five members of the same family. Among the victims were two young children.

Those who lost their lives in this tragic attack include:

- Daw Tu Tu, 37 years old
- Ma Endra Moe, 5 years old
- Maung Win Win Kyaw, 10 years old
- U Sein Thaung, 41 years old
- Another unidentified family member

U Linn, 45 years old, who was severely injured and later died while receiving treatment:

“A heavy shell from the junta’s artillery landed right on top of the funeral house in the outskirts of Kaw Baw village. Three family members were killed instantly. Of the injured, two died on the way to the hospital, and the last one passed away upon arrival at Hpa-an General Hospital,”

explained a resident who witnessed the aftermath.



*On 12 June 2025, artillery fired by the Burma Army struck a civilian home that was holding a funeral in Kaw Baw village, Kawkareik township, Karen state, killing seven civilians, including two children.
(Photo Credit: The Human Rights Foundation of Monland)*



RECOMMENDATIONS

To the United Nations bodies, the Human Rights Council, and the Security Council

1. Immediately refer the human rights situation in Burma to the International Criminal Court and further evaluate and consider all pathways to justice for victims of the military junta's mass crimes against civilians.
2. Impose and enforce aviation fuel sanctions to deter the ongoing use of airstrikes by the military junta.
3. Immediately adopt a resolution that acknowledges the worsening of the human rights crisis on the ground in Burma and impose strict repercussions following a global arms embargo halting the free flow of weapons into the conflict-torn country.
4. Support civil society organizations on the ground and respective human rights defenders by advancing documentation and evidence of mass crimes against humanity perpetrated by the military junta.
5. Immediately dispatch a monitoring team to assess the situation in Burma.
6. Child protection stakeholders, including UNICEF, must lobby for the young victims of the junta's crimes by calling for investigations into their unlawful murders. Mechanisms must be instituted to set a precedent that children are not targets.

To the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - ASEAN

1. Members of ASEAN must engage with members of the National Unity Government and other related democratic affiliates in the country who believe in a future in Burma that is free from violence, political prisoners, and ongoing conflict.
2. Support peace-driven solutions from Burmese civilians outside the military junta. ASEAN must end its dialogue with the junta if they are serious about pursuing and supporting prospects for peace in the country.
3. The problematic '5-Point Consensus' must be immediately abandoned, and a new approach must be considered to ensure reforms make progress.
4. ASEAN must support restrictions on foreign currency revenues and the purchasing power of arms and other military equipment.
5. ASEAN must show its solidarity with the people of Burma by supporting UN-mandated resolutions, including a global arms embargo, to put an effective end to the military junta's assault on innocent people.
6. ASEAN must repeatedly denounce the junta's planned sham elections

To the International Community

1. Refuse to engage with the Burmese junta and any representative the regime claims as legitimate. In doing so, the representation of any military junta official at international affairs, meetings, summits, and gatherings must be strictly prohibited. All efforts to engage with the country's leadership must be made with the National Unity Government.
2. Immediately pursue more effective sanctions on the Burmese military junta leadership and soldiers, as well as their families.
3. Reinforce calls for lifting humanitarian restrictions so that aid can flow freely and safely to needy communities.
4. Strengthen international protection mechanisms to ensure that victims of human rights violations and organizations on the ground have access to ready and reliable accountability mechanisms.
5. Support local community-based organizations and the facilitation of cross-border aid as they work to support the crisis along the various borders, including Thailand and India and inside Burma.
6. Take more transparent and concrete steps to collaborate with local organizations and ethnic political parties to achieve peace and find solutions to the country's longstanding challenges that align with the desires of the local people, rather than those of the military junta.
7. Maintain calls for the release of all political prisoners and for charges to be dropped immediately and unconditionally.
8. Cooperate with UN-mandated investigations to ensure justice for all people in the country.

APPENDIX

Human Rights Violations by the State and Region

	Karenni	Karen	Chin	Mon	Rakhine	Shan	Sagaing	Magway	Mandalay	Bago	YGN	Tanintharyi	Total
Attack by Military Weapons													
Air strike	1	10	12	4	1	2	2	1	3	3		15	54
Drone attack		1		2		1		2				1	7
Shelling		12	1	17			1			2		16	49
Shooting				4		2	2					2	10
Landmine		1	2	4		3	4					5	19
Arbitrary Arrest and Detention				11		2		3				20	36
Extra-Judicial Killing		13	5	17	1	3		2	2	4		19	66
Mass Killings		2	2										4
Torture and Other Forms of Ill Treatment			1	2		1						6	10
Forced Relocation						2						1	3
Violations of Property Rights		2	9	7		3		1	2	1		15	40
Extortion						5							5
Forced Labor						2							2
Obstruction of Freedom of Movement			2										2
Obstruction of Freedom of Religious Belief			1										1
Obstruction of Freedom of Expression and Assembly			2	1									3
Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence			2									1	3
Forced Recruitment			1			3							4
Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers											2		2
Total	1	41	40	69	2	29	9	9	7	10	2	101	320

Solidarity in the Struggle

An Overview of the Human Rights Situation in Burma:

January - June

2025



ABOUT US

ND-Burma is a network of 13 member organizations representing a range of ethnic nationalities, women, youth, and former political prisoners. Since 2004, ND-Burma member organizations have been documenting human rights abuses and advocating for justice on behalf of victims. The network consists of ten full members and three affiliate members.

Network for Human Rights Documentation Burma

 office@ndburma.org  <https://www.facebook.com/theNDBurma>  www.ndburma.org

 <https://x.com/DocumentationNd>  <https://www.youtube.com/@NDBurma>