



VOICE UP

**A Gendered Overview of the Human
Rights Situation in Southeastern Burma**

Issue 3
June - August 2024



This short report is the third in a series of quarterly updates and analyses with data from the Women & Child Rights Project of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM).

We acknowledge and admire the adversity of women and girls in Burma who continue to resist the military junta.

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HURFOM was founded by exiled pro-democracy students from the 1988 uprisings, recent activists and Mon community leaders and youth.

Its primary objective is restoring democracy, human rights and genuine peace in Burma. HURFOM is a non-profit organization, and all its members are volunteers with a shared vision for peace in the country.



Introduction

This report is the third in a series of quarterly updates and analyses, combining data collected from the ground by the Women and Child Rights project of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM). Before the attempted coup in Burma on 1 February 2021, HURFOM published similar content in a bulletin-style format under the title '**Voice Up.**'

The Women and Children's Rights project is of utmost importance as it seeks to monitor the situation of women and children in Mon areas and southern Burma and how it relates to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Field staff collect and distribute information and data to our local and international networks.

The findings empower and educate women and children in the Mon community by providing information on their rights, according to CEDAW and CRC, and encouraging them to participate in the struggle to protect and enforce their fundamental freedoms.

Activities under the project include:

1. A bi-annual Mon and Burmese-language journal titled: *Our Rights Journal*
2. Capacity building which provides for training in women's and children's rights and training trainers in both areas.
3. Data collection and documentation on topics such as the trafficking of women and children and violence against women and child soldiers.

The cases of human rights violations perpetrated against women presented in this briefing paper are indicative of decades of military impunity. Despite their many challenges, this report is a testament to the dedication and perseverance of the women human rights defenders leading the documentation efforts.

Situation Overview for Women in Burma: June- August 2024

Across Burma, women continue to resist and rise against the terrorist military junta. Since the attempted coup on February 1, 2021, they have defied gender stereotypes and carved out a new path for meaningful inclusivity in the nation's human rights movement. Their bravery amid the ongoing attacks by the Burma Army underscores their dedication and sacrifice to ending military rule once and for all.

In target areas of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), including Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi Region, the onslaught of criminal actions by the Burma Army continues. During the reporting period, there was a 30 percent increase in human rights violations perpetrated in July compared to the previous month, June. The monsoon season rains have posed additional challenges for accessing those trapped due to conflict, who urgently need food, medicine, and clean water.

With the worsening humanitarian situation, women and children remain the most at risk and least protected. According to data **released** by the Karen National Union (KNU), between January and June 2024, over 130 people were killed in Kawthoolei by junta attacks, in addition to 439 wounded. The junta has also destroyed 23 monasteries, 14 schools, two clinics, and two hospitals, along with over 1,024 homes, using airstrikes, drones, and artillery attacks. The majority of the victims who are wounded or succumb to their injuries are women and children tending to their homes and villages. **More than one million people** have been internally displaced in Karen State alone since the failed coup.

Violence against women and cases of gendered violence extend beyond the battlefields and into junta-backed prisons. On the evening of June 12th, HURFOM reported on protests inside Kyaikmayaw Central Prison in Mon State, which erupted following the denial of emergency treatment for an injured prisoner.

Female political prisoners demanded care for a wounded inmate who was ordered to perform welding work on a two-story building during a rainstorm. The individual was electrocuted, fell two stories, and lost consciousness.

Following the incident, on the morning of June 13th, numerous junta troops entered Kyaikmayaw Central Prison and increased security measures.

Two days later, on June 15th, 146 political prisoners, both men and women, were transferred from Kyaikmayaw Central Prison. The prisoners were **beaten** with rubber bullets and sticks once they were relocated and were banned from having contact with their family members.

At least five female political prisoners have sustained severe injuries, and more than 30 prisoners have been detained under solitary confinement. In addition, the junta has accused more than 80 female prisoners of having illegal medicine, illicit drugs, and mobile phones in the prison.

Women in military detention face increased risks of sexual harassment, assault, and rape. Their rights are violated repeatedly, and their safety and security are in jeopardy. The continued denial of medical treatment for political prisoners and the inhumane practices used against those unjustly detained for their pro-democracy activities are extremely concerning. The worsening treatment of political prisoners is further evidence of the violence civilians experience while in junta custody.

The Irrawaddy **reported** in June that underage women political prisoners had been strip-searched at juvenile centers run by the junta's Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement. At the end of August, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) called for urgent attention and protection for female political prisoners, **stating** that the situation has reached a 'life-threatening status.'

The plight of women and girls is particularly troubling, especially considering the lack of reliable rule of law in Burma. Pro-democracy activists must not be targeted or arrested for their peaceful actions and the right to exercise their fundamental freedoms, such as the right to protest and freedom of expression.

The corrupted legal systems, including courts and judges supported by the military junta must be held accountable for their continuous injustice and blatant disregard for human rights.

Of additional concern for women and girls is the junta's forced conscription drive, which went into **effect** in February 2024. Five months later, it was announced that women between 18 and 27 are now being enlisted. Women face **serious threats** to their overall well-being, safety, and security if forced to join. It also risks a backsliding in the women's rights landscape of Burma, which has, since the coup, been defined by women defying long-held cultural norms and harmful stereotypes.

According to Myeik residents in southern Burma, since June 2nd, the personal data of each adult individual has been collected in various wards and quarters in Myeik City for military conscription registration. HURFOM Field workers' reports indicate that this data collection took place in Myeik Taung, Innlay-Myine, Kyan Taw, Won Dan, Myit Nge, and Kan Hpyar neighbourhoods of Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region. On May 26th and June 2nd, households in Innlay-Myine were called to provide detailed household population data and guest lists.

“The list will be submitted to the office, and those listed will be called up on election day. Pregnant women and mothers were also registered,” said a female resident from Innlay-Myine.

Similarly, in the Myeik Taung quarter, village administrators collected data from households for the upcoming military conscription from May 28th. A local man from Myeik Taung stated that men and women aged 18 to 35, including those with families and children, were registered. In Kyan Taw, Won Dan, Kan Hpyar, and Myit Nge neighbourhoods, data collection occurred on May 30th and 31st.

These violations are a sample of the junta's brutality and their readiness to restrict women and children's fundamental freedoms and civil liberties.

An appendix at the end of this report includes a comprehensive list of victims' names, ages, and incident details documented by HURFOM from June to August 2024.



Overview of Incidents in June 2024

Throughout June, the military junta targeted civilians with indiscriminate artillery attacks and assaults in various regions, resulting in casualties and fatalities among women and children. From the start of June to the first week of July 2024, three civilians were killed, and fifteen others, including children, were injured by the junta's relentless and reckless artillery attacks.

Women were injured and killed across all target areas. In Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, artillery explosions wounded two women, including one who was pregnant and a 62-year-old woman. In Dawei City, a primary school explosion killed a 9-year-old boy and injured 11 other schoolboys and 15 schoolgirls. Additional attacks in Ye Township, Mon State, injured a mother and her three children, with the mother critically wounded.

In a separate case, a mother and her 8-month-old newborn child, along with two other children, an older woman and two women from a neighbouring house in Yar Phu village, Yebyu Township, were injured. In Bilin Township, Mon State, a 13-year-old boy and a 30-year-old woman sustained injuries from the artillery attack. Two young girls, 14 years old and 1.5- years -old, were killed by artillery shell explosions in Kyauk Huk Kwin, Mon State.

In addition, the junta arrested and targeted individuals involved in various pro-democracy and resistance movements. In Kan Buak Town, Yebyu Township, two schoolteachers were arrested and sentenced to four years in prison for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM). In Kyike Hto Town, a young woman was arrested along with her father and co-workers under accusations of supporting the People's Defense Forces (PDFs).

Another woman was arrested alongside her husband and son in Bilin Township. Furthermore, three women were detained by the junta's forces in Phaung Taw village, Yebyu Township. The total number of arrests resulted in the detention of seven women from these specific regions.

Survivors struggle with accessing treatment, mental health services, police protection and legal assistance after experiencing gender-based violence.

Arbitrary Arrests

The arbitrary arrest of civilians is yet another extension of how the junta has weaponized the rule of law in Burma. On May 28th, the junta-backed court sentenced a schoolteacher, Daw Nilar San, and a school clerk, Daw Thida Oo, from Kan Buak Town, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, who were both involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), to ten years of imprisonment. According to a May 30 report by the Association for Assistance to Political Prisoners (AAPP), from February 2021 to May 29th, 2024, there were 26,773 arbitrary arrests, and 9,077 victims were sentenced to prison terms.

On June 13th and 14th, the junta arrested four social workers who were members of the “Kaw Sa Nine” Social and Charity Association in Kaw Sa Nine Ward, Kyike Hto Town, Mon State, and four other young residents from the same town. On June 13th, at 7 PM, U Mya Aung was arrested in Kaw Sa Nine Ward. Then, his daughter, Ma Chit Su Yadanar, and co-workers U Soe Hline and Ko Chan Thar Aung were arrested at their houses.

“They’re arrested under the accusation of supporting the People’s Defence Forces. Their family members wanted to visit them, but the junta won’t allow in-person meetings,” said a Kaw Sa Nine Ward resident.

The junta charged them under sections 50(j), 52(a), and 54 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, which carry penalties ranging from life imprisonment to the death penalty. This is the first instance of social workers being charged under the Anti-Terrorism Act in Mon State. The junta has accused them of supporting the armed resistance movement, sharing information, and cooperating in the killing of a military informant.

Additionally, on June 16th, the junta arrested a couple who were political activists from Zote Tote village, Bilin Township, Mon State. During the arrest, the junta’s forces found their 18-year-old son and also arrested him. The couple was interrogated at the Bilin City Police Station.

On June 19th, a man and three women from Phaung Taw village, Kan Bauk area, Kalain Aung Town, Yebyu Township, Dawei District, were also arrested and interrogated by the Mawrawaddy naval force and have not



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been released. The detained individuals are Daw Wei Wei, Daw Mie Mie, Daw Htay Htay Aung, and U Kat Tha.

The military junta has been conducting increased arrests and interrogations in Kalain Aaung Town, Kan Bauk area, and Phaung Taw village, Yebyu Township, Dawei District, since June 3rd and are patrolling day and night. Due to these inspections, more people have registered guest lists at township administrative offices. The junta's administrative bodies charge 10,000 Myanmar kyats per person for registering guest lists:

Arrests are also being made at various checkpoints in Kan Bauk, Phaung Taw, Zar De, Ohn Pin Kwin, Min Thar, and Indra Zar villages. Most of those arrested were released within 24 hours, but some were taken to the Mawrawaddy naval base, where detainees' exact numbers and identities remain unconfirmed.

Indiscriminate Firing

Women have defied gender norms by joining the front-lines of conflict as soldiers, medics, and first responders. Their participation has been crucial to the successive gains of the resistance movement. Women in their local villages have also transcended gender norms by advancing to leadership positions within their community and managing various responsibilities. Whether on the battlefield or in their villages, they are at risk of being killed or injured in indiscriminate attacks by the junta.

On the morning of June 2nd, the Kyaikto Revolutionary Forces launched an artillery attack on the junta's 310th Artillery Battalion and 207th Infantry Battalion based in Thein Zayat. In retaliation, the junta forces began shelling villages, including Thon Kone, Wazat Kwin, Sit Kwin, Ah Kine, Mouk Kha Maw, and Khruay, both day and night.

During the shelling, 26-year-old Ma Khin Lay Ree, who was six months pregnant, was injured in her left leg by artillery fragments in Mouk Kha Maw village. Additionally, on June 3rd, a Catholic nun from Thon Kone village and a 20-year-old youth from Wazat Kwin village were also injured by artillery fragments.

“Artillery shelling happens every day. Villagers are forced to hide in bomb shelters. Many have already fled,” said a Mouk Kha Maw villager.





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Three houses in Thon Kone village and two houses in Sit Kwin village were damaged. In Kyaikto Township, artillery shelling by the junta in May resulted in the death of one civilian and injuries to at least seven others, according to a statement from the Karen National Union (KNU-Thaton District).

Then, on June 5th, the 106th Light Infantry Battalion, based in Maw Ka Nin village, also launched an indiscriminate artillery attack that injured three children and two family members from Kar Sate Ward.

Similarly, on June 14th, artillery fire from the 310th artillery battalion targeted the area between Ah Khaing and Thon Khwa villages, hitting Kyauk Huk Kwin, resulting in the death of a 14-year-old girl and injuring a one-year-old child. Throughout June, artillery assaults by junta troops in Kyaik Hto Township resulted in the deaths of two civilians and injuries to fourteen others.

On the morning of June 21st, artillery fire from the junta's 310th artillery battalion stationed at Thein Za Yat hit Kha Ywal village in Kyaik Hto Township, injuring a 60-year-old and 30-year-old woman and damaging two houses. Hours later, two more shells launched by the same battalion fell and exploded near the monastery and houses in Kha Ywal village. This attack injured two monks, a 75-year-old man and a woman, and damaged several religious buildings and a home within the monastery compound.

On the night of June 25th, at 8 PM, artillery fire from junta troops stationed at the Sit Taung paper factory struck and exploded in front of U Win San's house in Ah Khaing village. The explosion killed Ma Hla Yamin, a 20-year-old woman, and injured U San Win and his 12-year-old daughter, Ma Phyu Sin Moe. The wounded were treated by the medical team of the KNU Brigade 1, Thaton District.

Ah Khaing village, where the artillery fire occurred, is under the administration of KNU Thaton District and is predominantly inhabited by Karen people. According to locals, since May, military junta troops have been regularly shelling civilian villages in this area.

Artillery Battalion 310 and other military units under junta control frequently launch artillery shells into villages where civilians live. On the evening of June 27th, at 5:50 PM, without any prior fighting, the 317th Artillery Battalion stationed in Mokbanin village launched five artillery shells into Hnit Ka Yin village, Ye Township. The shells hit three houses in the town, resulting in injuries to 13-year-old Maung Maung, who lost a finger; 59-year-old Daw Yin Shwe, who was injured in the waist; and 37-year-old Daw Sein Moe, who sustained injuries to her right arm.

In a separate case, one woman died, and three others were injured after artillery shelling in Pu Law Township, Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region, on June 28th, which took place without any prior fighting. At 9 AM, the junta's police station in Pala Town launched two artillery shells. One of the shells hit and exploded near a shop at the three-way intersection. Daw San Yu, a woman in her 40s who was inside the shop, died. Another two middle-aged women and a man were injured. Some residents reported hearing small arms fire before the artillery shelling.

Earlier in June, an artillery shell fired by the military junta's naval headquarters in Mawrawaddy exploded on a house in Yar Phu village, Yebyu Township, killing four family members, including an infant. The attack occurred following a battle around noon near Yar Phu New Village, close to Ka Lane Aung Town. The Mawrawaddy Navy Command responded with artillery fire, which struck residents' homes.

“The father and mother died instantly, while the two children succumbed to their injuries on the way to the hospital. Their house was also destroyed. Additionally, two children from a neighbouring house sustained serious injuries,” reported a resident from Yar Phu village.

On June 29th, a novice monk was killed, and a woman was injured by artillery fire from Battalion 310 in Thane Zayat Township, Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State. Artillery weapons were launched without any ongoing clashes, targeting villages where civilians live. The shell landed in the compound of the Dhamma Duta Monastery in Yay Kyaw village, injuring a 10-year-old novice monk and a 49-year-old woman named Daw Thida Cho.



“The artillery shell exploded inside the monastery compound. A novice monk and a woman were hit. They were sent to Thane Zayat Township Hospital, but the monk passed away during the treatment,” a resident reported.

TIMELINE

of Indiscriminate Firing Attacks in June 2024

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- June 2nd** *The Kyaikto Revolutionary Forces launched an artillery attack on the junta’s 310th Artillery Battalion and 207th Infantry Battalion based in Thein Zayat. In retaliation, the junta forces began shelling villages.*
 - June 5th** *The 106th Light Infantry Battalion, based in Maw Ka Nin village, also launched an indiscriminate artillery attack that injured three children and two family members from Kar Sate Ward.*
 - June 14th** *Artillery fire from the 310th artillery battalion targeted the area between Ah Khaing and Thon Khwa villages, hitting Kyauk Huk Kwin, resulting in the death of a 14-year-old girl and injuring a one-year-old child.*
 - June 21st** *Artillery fire from the junta’s 310th artillery battalion stationed at Thein Za Yat hit Kha Ywal village in Kyaik Hto Township, injuring a 60-year-old and 30-year-old woman and damaging two houses.*
 - June 25th** *At 8 PM, artillery fire from junta troops stationed at the Sit Taung paper factory struck and exploded in front of U Win San’s house in Ah Khaing village.*
 - June 27th** *The 317th Artillery Battalion stationed in Mokbanin village launched five artillery shells into Hnit Ka Yin village, Ye Township.*
 - June 28th** *One woman died, and three others were injured after artillery shelling in Pu Law Township, Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region, by the junta.*
 - June 29th** *A novice monk was killed, and a woman was injured by artillery fire from Battalion 310 in Thane Zayat Township, Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State.*

Landmines

Gaps in landmine awareness and education present significant risks for communities, especially children, who can easily confuse explosive devices as toys. Children, in particular, face substantial threats to their lives and overall safety.

On June 4th, an artillery shell exploded at a primary school in Eain Shay Pyin Ward, Dawei City, Tenasserim Division, killing one schoolboy and injuring 26 other students. The incident occurred when a 9-year-old grade-3 student, Maung Htet Myat Aung, discovered an unexploded artillery shell during the lunch break. He began playing with the shell, which subsequently exploded, killing him instantly and injuring 11 boys and 15 girls. The injured students were immediately transported to Dawei General Hospital and the Military Hospital for treatment.

The origin of the shell can be traced back to an armed clash on May 13th, 2024, at a junta checkpoint in Eain Shay Pyin Ward, which left unexploded ammunition scattered in the area. No armed group has claimed responsibility.

According to a UNICEF report from April 2024, there have been 1,052 casualties caused by landmines and explosive devices across Burma since the coup.



Overview of Incidents in July 2024

Throughout July, there were a series of violent incidents committed by the military junta. Several women and children were injured or killed by artillery shelling in different locations.

In Tenasserim and Kyike Hto Township in Mon State, artillery shells fired by the junta wounded and killed several women. At the end of July, indiscriminate artillery fire resulted in the suffering of nine women and eight children across multiple townships. In Kyike Hto Township, one woman and two children were injured; another woman and a one-year-old child and four family members, including two children from Ye Township, were wounded by the unprovoked attacks in communal areas.

Two women were injured in the Tenasserim Division, and one woman in Kyike Hto Township was severely wounded and later died in early July. In Ngat Pyaw Taw village, three children, their mother, and two other residents sustained casualties. Another woman was killed, and two were wounded again in Tenasserim Township.

In Kyaik Hto, Mon State, junta police arrested four members of a social relief group, including a woman. Four villagers, including a 16-year-old child, were abducted and used as human shields by the junta troops in Tha Yet Chaung Township. At least seven villagers were arrested, with three men and two women detained, and five more villagers arrested during raids in Launglon Township in July.

Finally, there was also a drone attack that killed a woman in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State; a landmine that injured a 55-year-old woman in Ye Township; and a 17-year-old girl was also killed by the junta in Long Lone Township. The military junta's attacks aim to instill fear and intimidate residents. Despite significant uncertainty, the people-led revolution persists.

Arbitrary Arrests

On July 13th, the military junta launched a military operation targeting villages in Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division. Four villagers, including a 16-year-old child, were arrested and used as human shields. Starting July 11th, the junta, with around 200 troops, advanced through Sin Ku, Sin Kyan, and Chauk Chaung villages along the Dawei-Myeik Highway Road.

“The soldiers arrested four villagers from that village. A 16-year-old child was among those arrested. Their parents are crying in agony,” said a Sin Kyan resident.

The regiment stationed itself in the Sin Ku village monastery for two days and then moved to the Sone Sin Phyar village fire brigade. From there, it launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on nearby villages.

Between July 22nd and 23rd, junta forces arbitrarily arrested at least seven villagers in Launglon Township, Tanintharyi Region. On July 22nd, soldiers at Mya-Khar-Pat Monastery in Kadat-Gyi Village arrested three men and two women from Pyin Chaung village. The men were released the next day, but the women remained in custody because of alleged transportation records found on their phones, which were deemed suspicious.

“When the troops entered the village, the arrests were made. The next morning, they released the three men but kept the two women, citing evidence of alleged ‘illegal’ activities found on their phones. The women were taken away with the departing military column,” reported a resident.

On July 23rd, the junta troops conducted raids in Kadat Nge and Nyin-Boat villages, arresting five more villagers.

“Three villagers from Kadat Nge were arrested while staying in their homes during the raid. Two from Nyin-Boat were hiding in another house when they were captured,” said a resident of Kadat Nge.

Junta soldiers have set up camp in several homes in Nyin Maw village, some of which they are also looting and destroying.

Drone Attacks

Drone attacks have been on the rise throughout Burma and are of particular concern as a destructive weapon in the war being fought.

On July 8th, two drones dropped four bombs on Kaw Bane village, Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State, killing a local woman and damaging three houses. The deceased, 62-year-old Daw Khwar Mi, died on the way to the Mawlamyine General Hospital. Villagers reported to HURFOM that the drones were destroyed during the gunfire exchange that followed.

“We aren’t safe in the village. There have been shootings from both sides. We have to live with fear. The situation is quiet now, but we don’t know when they might shoot again,” said a Kaw Bane resident.

Earlier this year, on May 16th, a junta navy ship targeted Pha Yar Gyi village, Kaw Ka Rate Township, with artillery attacks, killing a woman and injuring a resident.

Landmines

Landmines are a hidden danger for local people. The junta intentionally plants them in civilian areas where the risk of detonation is high. The impacts of an explosion are often fatal or can result in life-altering injuries in which amputation, in most cases, is required to survive.

On July 2nd, a 55-year-old woman, Daw Shwe Shwe Tin, from Too Myaung village, Ye Township, Mon State, stepped on a landmine while searching for bamboo shoots in a plantation near the 586th Light Infantry Battalion and sustained a severe leg injury. She is receiving treatment at the Ye General Hospital and will have to be transported to the local hospital to have her leg amputated.

In 2023, there were 19 cases of landmine explosions; four residents were killed, and landmines injured at least 24 villagers. Within the first six months of 2024, landmine explosions killed a woman and wounded three other civilians, according to the data collected by HURFOM.

Landmines are a hidden danger for local people. The junta intentionally plants them in civilian areas where the risk of explosion is high.

Indiscriminate Firing

The junta frequently engages in indiscriminate firing, often without provocation. This leaves villagers with little time to seek safety in bunkers or find cover in the forest. HURFOM has documented numerous cases of women and children being killed in their homes during their leisure time due to the deliberate attacks and firing of mortar and artillery shells by the junta.

On July 6th, the regime targeted Ngat Pyaw Taw village. Artillery shells exploded in the Zee Gone Ward and injured 8-year-old Aung Thell Phyu, 10-year-old Chit Min Thant, 13-year-old Maung Kyaw Zwar Oo, their mother, and the other two residents.

Days later, on July 10th, in Long Lone Township's Tha Pyar village, Tenasserim, junta forces fatally shot a 17-year-old girl. The skirmish between the military junta and the People's Defense Force (PDFs) began in the morning. During the conflict, Ma Thet Htar Kine emerged from a bomb shelter. When she came out, junta forces opened fire, killing her instantly. The bullet pierced her armpit and lungs, causing immediate death.

Then, the junta's forces beat and tortured the uncle of the young girl. He has been admitted to the Dawei General Hospital. The troops also seized four mobile phones from the house and various items from nearby homes.

Less than one week later, on July 15th, a woman from Maw Tone village was killed by artillery fire from the junta despite there being no active fighting in the area. She died after being struck by shells launched by the No. 06 Artillery Battalion of the junta, based in Tanintharyi Township, Myeik District. Daw Mee Nge, a 42-year-old resident of East Maw Tone's Coastal-2 village, was killed in the attack after being hit in her head, chest, and arms.

Two days earlier, on July 13th, the military junta conducted an airstrike on the villages of Western Thara-Phon and Pawa in Tanintharyi Township, injuring two civilians.

On July 22nd at 2 PM, revolutionary joint forces fired at Thane Zayat police station with no less than seven artillery shells. Following the attack, as the revolutionary joint troops retreated, the 310th Artillery Battalion stationed in Thane Zayat indiscriminately launched artillery shells, which exploded, causing the death of a local villager and injuring two women.

The deceased and the two injured women were transported to the local hospital with the assistance of a social relief group.

Since the first week of July, clashes have occurred in Kyike Hto Township as the junta's troops carried out military operations into villages controlled by revolutionary forces. From January to June 2024, at least 52 civilians were killed and over 108 injured in Mon State due to artillery shelling and landmines by the junta.

Indiscriminate shooting by military troops resulted in the deaths of a Buddhist Monk and a civilian and severely injured a woman in a residential area on the eastern bank of Yebyu Township, Dawei District. On July 22nd, at 3 PM, the Yebyu People's Defense Force (YPPDF) and the Dawei National Liberation Army (DNLA) Battalion (1) jointly attacked a junta military vehicle, leading to a 15-minute clash.



Following this encounter, the troops fired indiscriminately at a residential area, killing 48-year-old U Thet Swe, who was riding a motorcycle out of his yard. Similarly, Daw Jet, a woman running a betel nut shop near a food stall in Yebyu, was injured by the shooting. At the betel nut shop, a monk was also hit and sustained severe injuries. He died while receiving treatment at Dawei General Hospital on the morning of July 24th.

In Thein Zayat Township, Mon State, an artillery shelling incident resulted in the deaths of a couple and injured another woman. On July 22nd, at 12:30 PM, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and the People's Defense Force (PDF) jointly attacked the Thein Zayat police station with six 40mm artillery shells. Fifteen minutes after this attack, the junta's No. 310 Artillery Regiment Command, based in Thein Zayat, indiscriminately fired at least five artillery shells into surrounding villages.

One of the shells exploded near the home of 47-year-old U Lin Sit Thu in Ywa Lay village.

“Shortly after the police station was attacked, we heard continuous artillery explosions. The woman who died was four months pregnant. Her husband died immediately,” said a resident of Ywa Lay.


The shelling also injured their neighbour, 41-year-old Daw Yin Wai Lwin, who sustained a head injury from the shrapnel. She is currently receiving treatment. Residents of Thein Zayat have frequently been victims of indiscriminate shelling by junta forces during the ongoing conflict. These attacks have resulted in numerous fatalities, forced displacements, and widespread human rights abuses.

On July 28th, junta troops moving towards the Bay Lamine village tract in Ye Township, Mon State, launched artillery shells and temporarily stationed themselves near Lane Maw Cham village. At 4 PM, the artillery shells hit Aung Thayar village, injuring 85-year-old woman named, Daw Yin May in her home. She sustained injuries to her back, shoulder, and left hand and was taken to Lamaing Hospital by the Mokbanin Social Relief team.

“She stayed at Lamaing Hospital for five days. Her wounds haven’t healed yet, but due to financial difficulties, she had to leave the hospital,” said a relative of Daw Yin May.

TIMELINE

of Indiscriminate Firing Attacks in July 2024

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- July 6th** *The regime targeted Ngat Pyaw Taw village. Artillery shells exploded in the Zee Gone Ward and injured 8-year-old Aung Thell Phyu, 10-year-old Chit Min Thant, 13-year-old Maung Kyaw Zwar Oo, their mother, and the other two residents.*
 - July 10th** *In Long Lone Township’s Tha Pyar village, Tenasserim, junta forces fatally shot a 17-year-old girl.*
 - July 13th** *The military junta conducted an airstrike on the villages of Western Thara-Phon and Pawa in Tanintharyi Township, injuring two civilians.*
 - July 15th** *A woman from Maw Tone village was killed by artillery fire from the junta despite there being no active fighting in the area. She died after being struck by shells launched by the No. 06 Artillery Battalion of the junta.*
 - July 22nd** *Revolutionary joint forces fired at Thane Zayat police station. Following the attack, as the revolutionary joint troops retreated, the 310th Artillery Battalion indiscriminately launched artillery shells, killed a villager and injuring two women.*

July 28th

Troops fired indiscriminately at a residential area, killing 48-year-old U Thet Swe, and injuring a woman.

In another attack on the same day, the KNLA and PDFs jointly attacked the Thein Zayat police station. Fifteen minutes after this attack, the junta's No. 310 Artillery Regiment Command, based in Thein Zayat, indiscriminately fired into surrounding villages.

Junta troops launched artillery shells and temporarily stationed themselves near Lane Maw Cham village. At 4 PM, the artillery shells hit Aung Thayar village, injuring an 85-year-old woman named, Daw Yin May, in her home.

Violence Against Women

Violence against women remains a pressing issue in Burma, stemming from entrenched patriarchal values and behaviours that result in alarming patterns of abuse.

On July 19th, in Tha Bot Sake village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division, an older woman was beaten with a bamboo stick by the local People's Defense Force (PDF). They accused her and her husband of supporting the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). Expelled from their home in December 2023, the couple returned after eight months. Soon after, Ko Soe Soe, the Zone #1 leader of the Long Lone PDF, came to their house and beat her again with a bamboo stick.

All instances of violence require immediate intervention and must be condemned by all parties. No one in Burma is exempt from the law.



Overview of Incidents in August 2024


In the last quarter of the reporting period, HURFOM documented the targeting of women for their technical expertise. Daw Sabal, a lawyer, was abducted by junta forces on allegations of supporting the People's Defense Forces (PDFs). She had experience representing those who had been unjustly arrested and targeted by the military junta. Because of her bravery, she faced risks from the junta and had her legal license revoked.

The military junta is threatened by the power of the people and their formidable resilience. Daw Sabal is one of many legal experts and lawyers in the Spring Revolution who have worked to assist families during their distress and advocated for the release of political prisoners.

More women and children continued to be killed and injured by the junta's violent acts of terror. On August 2nd, artillery fire by the junta wounded a mother and daughter in the Tanintharyi region. Both were sheltering in their homes at the time of the attack, which also damaged their home. The Battalion responsible entered the village and began firing small weapons before launching the artillery.

Another woman and child were injured in a retaliatory attack by the junta when soldiers began firing into a village in Long Lone Township, Dawei. When shells fell on a home, the woman and child inside had to be transported to a hospital by rescue teams to have their injuries treated.

Shelling puts civilians at risk of being killed at any moment, and for older people, escaping an attack is much more dangerous due to limited mobility. An elderly woman was killed in an artillery attack, and two people were injured when the regime indiscriminately shelled Me Laung Chaung village.



Meanwhile, the situation in the Tanintharyi region is continuing to deteriorate. On August 22nd, an 81-year-old woman was killed in Htein Twin Village when the junta bombarded the area with artillery, with five shells landing in the area. While trying to escape, the explosion of the shells struck her, and she died immediately. During these attacks, homes continue to be destroyed, devastating livelihoods and destroying their possessions.

Landmines planted by the junta also proved to be near-fatal on several occasions, disrupting the daily lives of innocent civilians. Two women were injured. One, age 19 years old, had just returned to her village and was gathering her possessions when the landmine exploded. She was rushed to the hospital and told that her foot would likely have to be amputated.

The second woman was returning from foraging vegetables when she stepped on a landmine. She was luckily not alone, but upon helping her return, the young man she was with also stepped on a landmine. Both lost a leg and had to have urgent emergency care.

The following cases are just one more example of the many atrocities being carried out by the military junta. As communities endure suffering, the Burma Army becomes more brazen in its attacks because there is still no accountability for the crimes committed. Women and children have suffered greatly and need support to cope with the trauma and injustice they have been subjected to.

Arbitrary Arrests

Women face arbitrary arrest for a mirage of reasons. The junta targets them for many reasons, including their engagement and participation in the pro-democracy movement and the technical skills they lend to support the opposition.

A female lawyer from Kant Kaw ward in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, was arrested by junta forces on allegations of having connections with the People's Defense Force (PDF) on August 18th, after the junta violently raided her home. Daw Sabal, the lawyer in question, was taken away with a large number of troops and brought into custody. Daw Sabal had been representing clients facing political charges during the military coup, and in July, the junta revoked her lawyer's license.

Following her arrest, Daw Sabal has been held and interrogated at the junta's Battalion #44 headquarters in Kyike Hto. She has been denied any contact with her family.

Indiscriminate Firing

On August 2nd, a mother and daughter from Nyin Htwe village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, were injured by another junta artillery attack. A regiment of about 20 troops launched small and heavy weapons while entering the village. One of the artillery shells dropped and exploded on the house and injured a 50-year-old mother and 20-year-old daughter.

“The regiment came from Maung Mell Shaung village on foot. As soon as they entered the village, they started shooting small weapons. Then, they launched three artillery attacks. The last one dropped and exploded on a house,” said a woman from Nyin Htwe village.

The junta's violent and deplorable actions have not spared children. A woman and child from a village in Long Lone Township, Dawei District, were injured by artillery shelling. The incident occurred on the afternoon of August 8th when the People's Defense Forces (PDFs) reportedly dropped drone bombs on the Maungmagan police station. In response, the military launched a barrage of artillery and small arms fire, with one artillery shell landing on a house. The injured child and woman were taken to a hospital by rescue teams.

In a separate incident on the same day, an elderly woman was killed, and two villagers were injured following an artillery attack by junta troops on Me Laung Chaung village in Pu Law Township, Myeik District. The assault occurred when junta forces shelled the town after an intense clash with resistance joint forces.

The resistance forces had attacked a junta checkpoint in Me Laung Chaung village, leading to a two-hour battle. During the fighting, the junta troops fired artillery shells that struck the town, injuring a married couple and a 70-year-old woman named Daw Phwa Myint. She sustained severe injuries from the explosion and was receiving medical treatment when she passed away on August 16th, eight days after the attack.

The clash resulted in the death of one junta soldier, and the remaining troops, unable to hold their position, eventually retreated with heavy casualties. This artillery attack is part of a series of violent incidents in the region. Recently, two villagers were also shot and injured by junta troops at a checkpoint near the Tanintharyi Bridge.

The junta also targets areas that are commonly visited by civilians and are not places of active conflict. Knowing this, the junta fired artillery shells in Maung Ma Kan village, a popular beach area in Long Lone Township, Dawei District, on August 17th.

The shooting began after junta troops stationed at Maung Ma Kan Police Station and Sin Sate Ward in Dawei town were under fire by the PDFs. In retaliation, from 4 to 8 PM, the junta's temporary camp at Thae Bon Taung, Infantry Battalion No.104 based in Long Lone Township, and naval marine ships near Maung Ma Kan Beach fired artillery shells near the Maung Ma Kan Police Station and around Htain Twin village, continuing until August 20th.

During the battle, one of the junta's artillery shells landed and exploded near a football field in An Taw Pyin, Maung Ma Kan village, injuring a woman.

“The woman was hit by shrapnel, but the injury is not severe,” the source reported.

The junta troops have also conducted inspections of travellers in several areas within Maung Ma Kan village. On August 20th at 4 PM., the junta

troops retreated from Maung Ma Kan village towards the Maung Ma Kan Police Station. However, on August 21st, they reentered the town again but left shortly afterward without establishing a camp.

On August 18th and 19th, the junta's artillery shelling damaged at least four houses in Pyin Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Dawei District and injured two women. Thousands of residents have fled the area due to continuous artillery shelling by the military junta. One of the women wounded was age 40 and lost consciousness after being hit by shrapnel.

“The junta frequently fired artillery, launching at least 20 shells into the villages,” a local man reported.

The shells landed and exploded in Pyin Gyi village in the Tha Bot Sate village tract, causing injuries and forcing thousands of residents from Tha Bot Sate, Pyin Gyi, and Karen Gyi villages to flee towards Long Lone town and nearby areas.

Amid the worsening violence in the Tanintharyi region, an 81-year-old woman, Daw Phwar Gyi, was killed in Htein Twin Village, Long Lone Township, on August 22nd, due to indiscriminate artillery shelling by military junta forces. The incident occurred at 5 PM when clashes broke out between the junta troops stationed in Sin Seik neighbourhood along the Dawei River and resistance forces on the opposite bank in Long Lone. Following the exchange of fire, junta forces continued to bombard the village with artillery, with five shells landing in Htein Twin Village.

One of the shells struck Daw Phwar Gyi as she was fleeing her home, fatally wounding her. A resident stated:

“There was fighting on both sides. We believe the shells were fired from Zahar village near Dawei. Three shells landed in the center of the village, and two more hit the outskirts. Daw Phwar Gyi was struck in the back by a shell as she tried to escape.”

The artillery attack also damaged two homes, a monk's residence, and a motorcycle in the village. Another resident reported that almost all villagers have stopped staying in their homes at night due to the frequent shelling, only returning during the day. In addition to the damage in Htein Twin Village, the shelling during the clashes also affected some homes in Maung Mae Shaung Village, Dawei Township.

TIMELINE

of Indiscriminate Firing Attacks in August 2024

August 2nd

A mother and daughter from Nyin Htwe village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, were injured by a junta artillery attack.

August 8th

The military launched a barrage of artillery and small arms fire, with one artillery shell landing on a house, injuring a woman and child.

In a separate incident, an elderly woman was killed, and two villagers were injured following an artillery attack by junta troops on Me Laung Chaung village in Pu Law Township, Myeik District.

August 17th

The junta fired artillery shells in Maung Ma Kan village, a popular beach area in Long Lone Township, Dawei District, injuring a young woman.

August 18th -19th

The junta's artillery shelling damaged at least four houses in Pyin Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Dawei District and injured two women.

August 20th

The junta retreated from Maung Ma Kan village towards the Maung Ma Kan Police Station. However, on August 21st, they reentered the town again but left shortly afterward without establishing a camp.

August 22nd

An 81-year-old woman, Daw Phwar Gyi, was killed in Htein Twin Village, Long Lone Township, due to the junta's indiscriminate firing.

Landmines

Landmines continue to pose severe threats to conflict-stricken communities. In Maung Mae Shaung village, Dawei Township, a 19-year-old woman suffered severe injuries from a landmine planted by junta forces on the morning of August 14th. The incident happened as villagers, permitted by the junta to collect personal belongings returned home. The landmine detonated as the woman was leaving her house after gathering her clothes.

The young woman and her family had sought refuge to escape the ongoing conflict. Frequent clashes between junta troops and the People's Defense Forces (PDF) have been reported in Maung Mae Shaung village and nearby areas, with junta forces temporarily stationed within the town. The explosion raised concern and fears on the uncertainty of return.

In a separate landmine case, two villagers from Aww Gyi village in the Sin Chay Phone village tract, Tanintharyi Township, Myeik District, each lost a leg after stepping on landmines on August 21st. The incident occurred near the No. 557 Light Infantry Battalion base in Auk King village, where both victims were injured while returning from gathering betel nuts and vegetables from the forest.

Ma Khin Khin Lae, aged 33, was the first to step on a landmine, resulting in severe injuries. Ko San Oo, aged 38, was carrying her to safety when he, too, stepped on another landmine. As a result, Ma Khin Khin Lae had to have her right foot amputated, while Ko San Oo lost his left foot. Both are receiving medical treatment at Tanintharyi Township Hospital.

In Tanintharyi Township, junta troops have extensively planted landmines around their bases, on roads, and in areas commonly used by villagers. Similar incidents have been reported near the No. 561 Light Infantry Battalion base in Nyaung Pin Kwin village and the No. 306 Artillery Battalion base in East Maw Tone village.

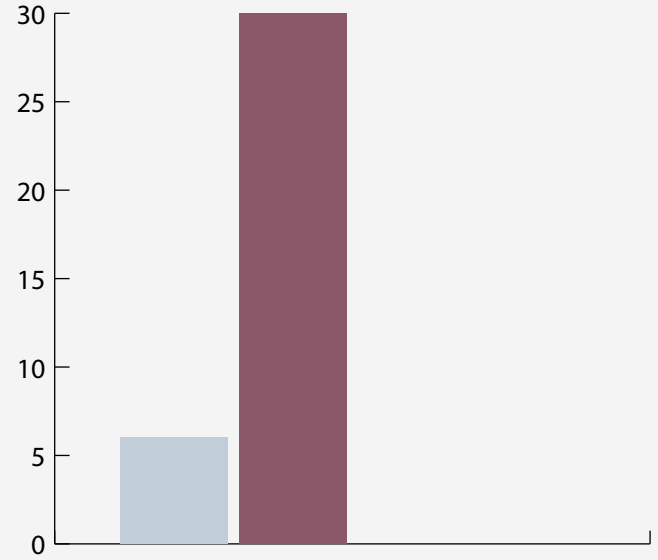
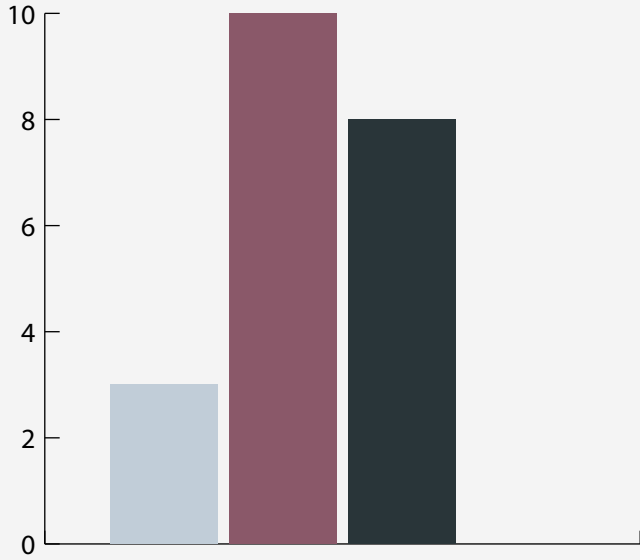
In the first eight months of 2024, at least six civilians were killed and around 47 others injured by landmines in the Tanintharyi Region.

Summary of Key Findings

June 2024

Women Killed (3)
Women Injured (10)
Women Arbitrarily Arrested (8)

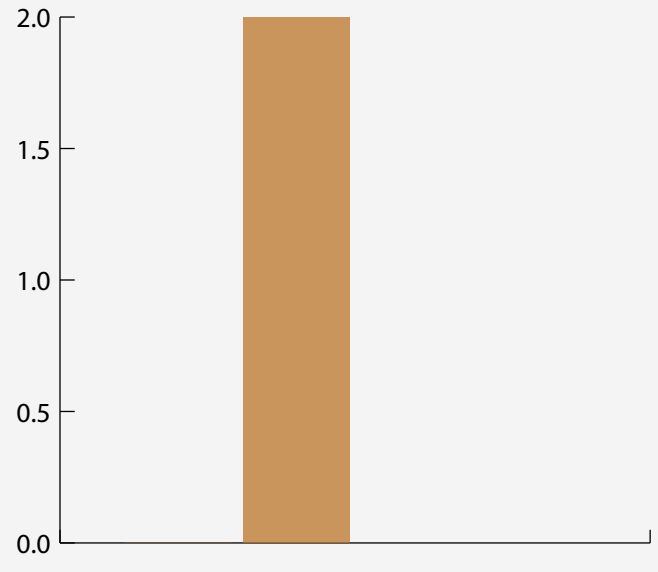
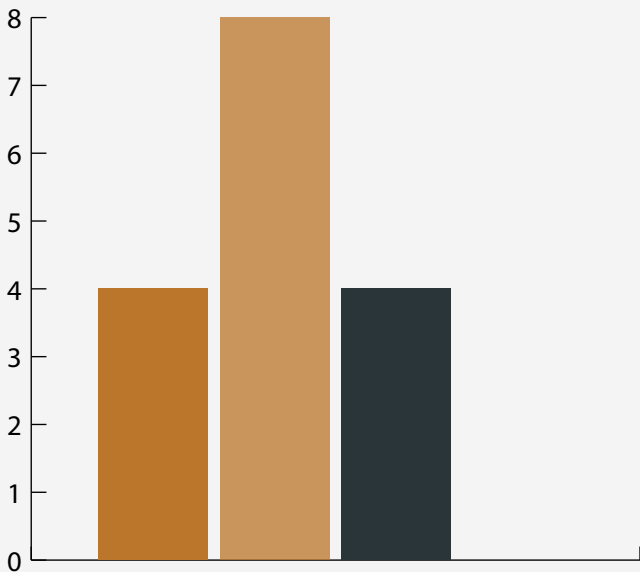
Children Killed (6)
Children Injured (30)



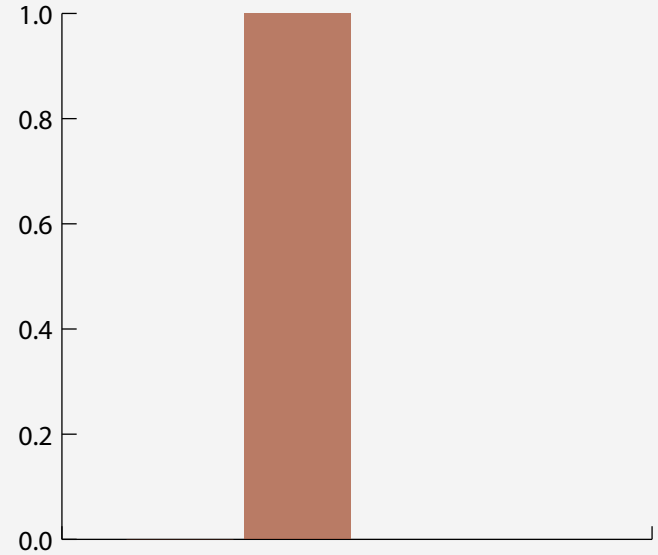
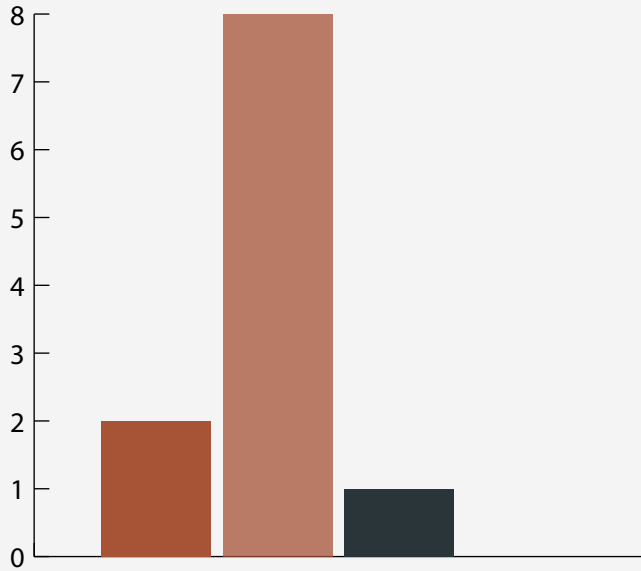
July 2024

Women Killed (4)
Women Injured (8)
Women Arbitrarily Arrested (4)

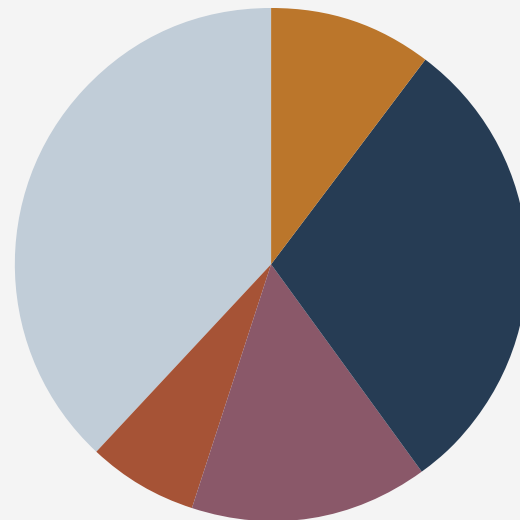
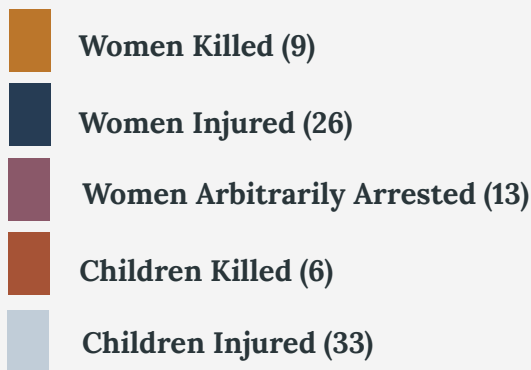
Children Killed (0)
Children Injured (2)



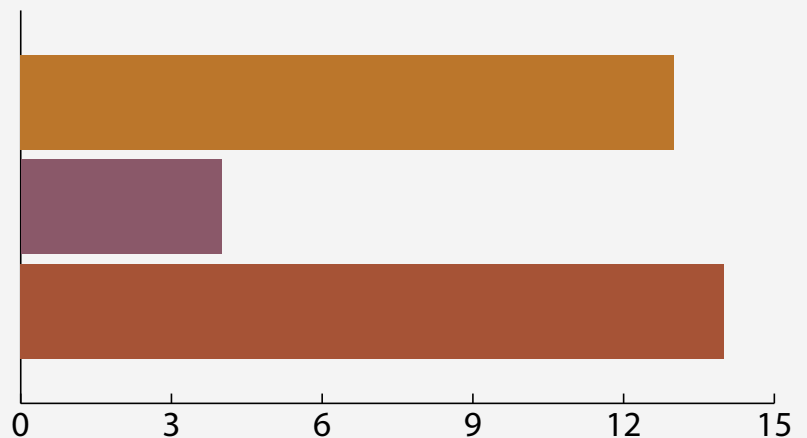
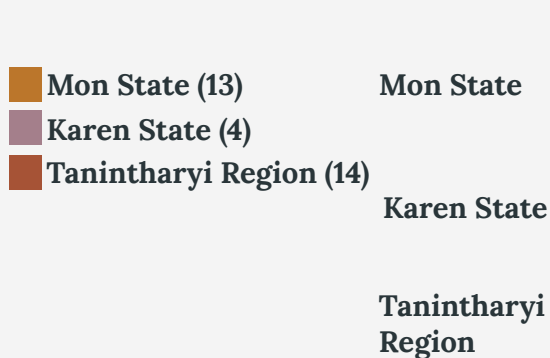
August 2024



Total Violations Across all Target Areas



Violations by Target Area





Comparative Analysis


Throughout the reporting period, civilians nationwide were targeted in military junta aerial and ground attacks. Women and children suffered from widespread trauma during these assaults within their villages. Consistent with HURFOM findings in our target areas, these attacks often occurred without any preceding conflict.

According to Myanmar Now, on June 5th, airstrikes carried out by the junta killed three women and two children and injured more than a dozen others in Magway Region's Myaing Township. The attack, targeting the village of Kan Myint Kone, took place in the morning and was followed up by the firing of artillery shells. All of the victims were women and children. Four of the deceased—the three women and a five-year-old boy—were killed on the spot, while a 13-year-old girl died later of her injuries.

On June 18th, six civilians were **killed** in the junta-deployed airstrikes in Taungup Township, Rakhine State, in three days. The airstrike claimed the lives of two teenagers and a woman. Several others were injured. Two women, including a pregnant woman, were killed in Thinkyi Kaing village in the following attack with the Arakan Army (AA) a few days after. The violence in Rakhine has escalated with the junta's aerial assaults killing at least eight people and wounding more than a dozen others.

Airstrikes by the military junta were also aggressively launched in the Sagaing Region, Tanintharyi Region, Chin State, and Rakhine State from June 8th to 14th.

In July, fighting between local resistance groups and the junta **broke out** in Lashio. One woman was immediately killed when an artillery shell struck her village. The incident came exactly a week after six members of a family, including two children, were killed when a shell hit their house. Shelling in Lashio has reportedly killed over 20 civilians, including children and injured 30.



By the first week of July, the Burmese Women's Union **reported** that more than 60 women were killed and over 50 others were injured, including children, by the military junta last month across seven regions and states, including Rakhine State.

Women were impacted by airstrikes, shelling, arbitrary arrests, killings, torture in prison, rape, and landmine encounters, according to the report. Children and women are the most affected by the conflicts, facing limited access to food and healthcare services along with constant concerns about landmines, indiscriminate attacks, and arbitrary arrests.

Before the coup, securing justice through formal means was already challenging. Legal fees are high, and access to justice is complex and stigmatized. Now, with over two million people displaced, countless women and young girls are living in informal settlements to escape the war. Additional barriers to women's access to justice include discriminatory patriarchal and cultural norms, customary law, economic barriers and corruption.

These attacks are occurring with impunity and the lack of immediate and urgent intervention by the international community. The situation has exacerbated the immense challenges already facing women and children who are striving for equal rights and freedoms in their hopes for democracy. The circumstances since the coup have only motivated women to maintain and increase their engagement in human rights and humanitarian relief-related work by taking on new responsibilities and leading with integrity and courage.



Conclusion

The long-stemmed patriarchal views are part of a culture in Burma that has imposed gender-restrictive norms on women, which attempts to confine them to traditional roles. On 1 February 2021, nearly four years ago, the junta attempted a coup, which the people widely rejected. Women, in particular, have been at the frontlines of defending democracy. They occupied 60% of the protesters and continue to lead and advance in all levels of leadership, especially amid the emergence of local governance structures.

While much of the country has struggled immensely since the attempted coup, it is women and children who continue to face the brunt of the impacts. Education has been forcibly halted in many conflict-affected regions. Livelihood opportunities are becoming unattainable while the prices of essential commodities continue to skyrocket.

Survival is a constant challenge as people grapple with the uncertainty of daily combat, artillery, and airstrikes deployed by the military junta. The harrowing occurrences are not isolated nor random. The Burma Army is intentionally targeting local communities to incite fear and to weaken support for the opposition.

However, villagers in Burma have shown resilience and courage. Women, despite facing immense trauma, including being separated from their families, are at the forefront of social service provision and are contesting male-dominated systems to secure their role as stakeholders.

With gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence rampant, the lived experiences of survivors must be listened to ensure accountability. Women's rights are human rights. They must be uplifted, protected and promoted. There is no place for violence against women, and there must be no societies which seek to normalize it. The eradication and complete abolishment of all forms of violence against women is needed to ensure that the next

generation of young women and girls inherits a future that has paved a path which is safe for them to exist and thrive.

As indicated in the *Voice-Up* series, women and children are enduring harrowing situations inflicted upon them by a terrorist, power-hungry regime which threatens to set the country back decades. The development and advancement of gender equality in communities will not be undone or underestimated because of the junta's deeply misogynist views of women.

Left unchecked, the military will continue to make life unbearable for women and young girls in Burma. In the past, when faced with the military's violent repression, citizens have waited in vain for international assistance. The military understood this inaction for what it was -- license to kill, rape, assault, and detain innocent people.


Unfortunately, the international community continues to delay its response to the crimes unfolding in the country. The cycle of impunity must come to an immediate end to ensure the future of Burma is one that is free from military rule and where civilians can live in peace.

As indicated in the *Voice-Up* series, women and children are enduring harrowing situations inflicted upon them by a terrorist, power-hungry regime which threatens to set the country back decades. The development and advancement of gender equality in communities will not be undone or underestimated because of the junta's deeply misogynist views of women.



Recommendations

1. A referral of the situation on the ground in Burma must be made immediately by the United Nations Security Council to the International Criminal Court.
2. Concerted and coordinated action by global actors for an urgently mandated global arms embargo which would prevent the free flow of weapons into the hands of the murderous junta.
3. Aviation fuel sanctions to put an effective end to the airstrikes in Burma, which have contributed to significant loss of life, particularly among innocent civilians.
4. Targeted sanctions on military junta officials and their families and holds on their financial assets and possessions undercut their ability to conduct corrupt business dealings abroad.
5. Strengthened and renewed protection mechanisms grant civilians who are vulnerable and at risk of assault a position where they can access justice referral and accountability pathways.
6. Renewed and continued funding support for local organizations responding to the needs of their communities on the ground. Cross-border aid pathways must be accessed; all local humanitarian channels recognized as efficient, organized and with full capacity. Survivors must be granted assistance beyond statements of condemnation and through support services, justice and reparations.

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7. Foreign investors in Burma must immediately cease their operations and withdraw their involvement from all development projects in the country, including but not limited to airports, seaports, and cement businesses.
 8. An abrupt and immediate halt to the use of torture by the military junta, and further, we call for investigations to probe the unlawful deaths of civilians in Burma who have been tortured to death, as well as those who have been forced to endure trauma and long-term injuries as a result.
 9. For the International Labour Organization (ILO) or an international prison monitoring group to regularly visit the deplorable conditions across Burma's prisoners in which political prisoners are being unlawfully detained. Women, especially, are at an increased risk of being sexually abused and violated during interrogations by the military. Previously, the ILO had taken part in these visits and made robust calls and recommendations.
 10. For cases of conflict-related sexual violence, the international community must make justice referral pathways more accessible. HURFOM urges action to address documented cases of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in Burma as well as the full participation of women's human rights

Appendix

This is the summary of victims and the crimes perpetrated against them by the military junta between **June and August 2024**. These cases documented by HURFOM are only a small sample of the gravity of the crimes being perpetrated against women regularly. This also excludes unreported instances in which stigma deters women from reporting.

June 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
Two schoolteachers from the Civil Disobedience Movement: Daw Nilar San, a 38-year-old middle school teacher, and Daw Thida Oo, a school clerk in her 40s	May 28th Kan Buak Town, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, Tanintharyi region.	Arbitrarily arrested by the junta	Sentenced to ten years imprisonment by the junta.	
Ma Chit Su Yadanar	June 13 - 14th Kaw Sa Nine Ward, Kyike Hto Town, Mon State	Arbitrarily arrested by the junta	A young woman was among four social workers arrested under the accusation of supporting the People's Defense Forces.	Ma Chit Su Yadanar is the daughter of one of the social workers arrested.
Daw Nilar Khine	June 16th, Zote Tote village, Bilin Township, Mon State	Arbitrarily arrested by the junta	The junta arrested a 50-year-old backhoe-loader driver, Ko Hla Moe, and his wife, Daw Nilar Khine, at their house. The couple was interrogated at the Bilin City Police Station.	
Daw Wei Wei, Daw Mie Mie, Daw Htay Htay Aung	June 19th Phaung Taw village, Kan Bauk area, Kalain Aung Town, Yebyu Township, Dawei District	Arbitrarily arrested by the Mawrawaddy Naval force	All three women were interrogated after their arrest.	Since June 3, the Junta's joint forces have been checking guest lists in various neighborhoods of Kalain Aung Town, patrolling day and night.

June 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Ma Khin Lay Ree, age 26	June 2nd Thon Kone, Wazat Kwin, Sit Kwin, Ah Kine, Mouk Kha Maw, and Khruay, Mon State	310th Artillery Battalion and 207th Infantry Battalion fired artillery shells.	Ma Khin Lay was injured in her left leg by artillery fragments.	The victim was six months pregnant.
Three children	June 5th June 5th, Maw Ka Nin village, Mon State	106 Light Infantry Battalion fired artillery shells	The indiscriminate firing wounded all three children.	
Four family members, including an 8-month-old infant	June 7th Yar Phu New Village, Yar Phu village tract, Yebu Township, Tenasserim Division.	The military junta launched an artillery attack, killing four members of a family, including an infant.	The father and mother died instantly, while the two children succumbed to their injuries on the way to the hospital.	Their house was destroyed. Additionally, two children from a neighbouring house sustained serious injuries.
Maung Thet Pine Myo, age 14	June 14th Ka Byar village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division	The Spring Guerrilla Force conducted a 'stop and check' operation on vehicles near Ma Beat Mountain. Maung Thet Pine Myo was travelling by car when he was shot	Maung Thet Pine Myo sustained an injury to his buttocks.	The Force released a statement claiming they had received information that the junta was planning to transfer documents in a family car, which prompted their vehicle checks..
Fourteen-year-old girl, one-year-old child	June 14th Ah Khaing and Thon Khwa villages, Karen State	Junta troops of the 310th Battalion fired artillery shells.	Artillery fire killed both victims.	
Ma Hla Yamin, age 20 Ma Phyu Sin Moe, age 12	June 25th Ah Khaing village, Karen State	Junta troops stationed at the Sit Taung paper factory fired artillery and mortar shells.	The artillery fire by the junta caused an explosion. Ma Hla Yamin was killed, and Ma Phyu Sin was injured.	The medical team of the Karen National Union treated the wounded.
A 60-year-old woman and a 30-year-old woman	June 21st Thein Za Yat hit Kha Ywal village Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State.	Junta troops of the 310th Battalion fired artillery shells.	Both women were injured by artillery fire	Two houses were damaged

June 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
75-year-old woman	June 21st Thein Za Yat hit Kha Ywal village in Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State.	Junta troops of the 310th Battalion fired mortar shells.	Mortar shells fired injured two monks and a man and woman, both aged 75.	A home and several religious buildings surrounding the monastery were damaged.
Maung Maung, age 13 Daw Yin Shwe, age 59 Daw Sein Moe, age 37	June 27th Hnit Ka Yin village, Ye Township Mon State.	Junta troops of the 317th Artillery Battalion launched five artillery shells	All victims sustained severe injuries.	
Daw San Yu, age 40	June 28th Pala Town, Pu Law Township, Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region.	The junta's police station in Pala Town launched two artillery shells.	One of the shells exploded near a shop at the three-way intersection. Daw San Yu, a woman in her 40s who was inside the shop, was struck and killed.	Two middle-aged women and a man were injured. Some residents reported hearing small arms fire before the artillery shelling.
Daw Thida Cho, age 49	June 29th Yay Kyaw village, Thane Zayat Township, Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State	Junta troops of the Artillery Battalion 310 fired artillery shells.	Daw Thida Cho was injured	A ten-year-old novice monk who was hit succumbed to his injuries.
Maung Htet Myat Aung, age 9	June 4th Eain Shay Pyin Ward, Dawei City, Tensasrim Division	A nine-year-old boy found an unexploded artillery shell during the lunch break. He began playing with the shell when it exploded and killed him instantly.	The young boy died from the blast.	Eleven boys and fifteen girls were also injured in the blast. The origin of the shell can be traced back to an armed clash on May 13, 2024, at a junta checkpoint in Eain Shay Pyin Ward, which left unexploded ammunition scattered in the area.

July 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
16-year-old young woman	July 13th Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division	200 Burma Army soldiers arrested four villagers, including a 16-year-old and used them as human shields and launched indiscriminate firing.	The 16-year-old hasn't been heard from.	
Three women	July 26th Mya-Khar-Pat Monastery in Kadat-Gyi Village, Pyin Chaung village, Tanintharyi region	Junta forces arrested three men and two women.	The men were released the next day, but the women remained in custody because of alleged transportation records found on their phones.	
Drone Attacks				
Daw Khwar Mi, age 61	July 8th Kaw Bane village, Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State	Two drones by the junta dropped four bombs.	Daw Khwar Mi died on the way to the Mawlamyine General Hospital.	Villagers reported to HURFOM that the drones were destroyed during the gunfire exchange that followed.
Landmines				
Daw Shwe Shwe Tin, age 55	July 2nd Too Myaung village, Ye Township, Mon State	Landmine planted by the 586th Light Infantry Battalion	The victim sustained a severe leg injury and had to have it amputated.	
Indiscriminate Firing				
Aung Thell Phyu, age 8, Chit Min Thant, age 10, Maung Kyaw Zwar Oo, age 13, their mother, and two other two residents.	July 6 Tha Bot Sake village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division	Artillery shells fired by the junta exploded in the Zee Gone Ward.	All of the victims were injured.	

July 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Ma Thet Htar San, age 15	July 10th Ta Pyar village, Laung Lone Township, Dawei District	Ma Thet Htar San's family came out of hiding after the clashes. Then, the junta troops shot at her.	The bullet pierced her armpit and lungs, causing immediate death	Junta's forces beat and tortured the uncle of the young girl. He has been admitted to the Dawei General Hospital. The troops also seized four mobile phones from the house and various items from nearby homes.
Daw Mee Nge, age 42	July 15th Maw Tone village, Tanintharyi region.	Artillery fire from the junta despite no active fighting in the area.	Daw Mee Nge was killed in the attack after being hit in her head, chest, and arms.	
Two women (unknown name and age)	July 22nd Thane Zayat police station, Mon State	Junta troops from the 310th Artillery Battalion stationed in Thane Zayat launched artillery shells.	The two injured women were transported to the local hospital with the assistance of a social relief group.	
Daw Jet, age 40	July 22nd Yebyu Township, Dawei District.	Junta troops fired indiscriminately at a residential area.	Daw Jet sustained injuries.	
Daw Kyi Kyi Win, and Daw Yin Wei, age 41	July 22nd Thein Zayat Township, Mon State	The junta's No. 310 Artillery Regiment Command indiscriminately fired at least five artillery shells into surrounding villages.	Daw Kyi Kyi Win sustained shrapnel injuries to her left chest and severe injuries to her left hand. She was killed in the attack. Daw Yin Wei Lwin, suffered a head injury.	
Daw Yin May, age 85	July 28th Bay Lamine village tract in Ye Township, Mon State.	Junta troops moving towards the Bay Lamine village tract launched artillery shells and temporarily stationed themselves near Lane Maw Cham village.	Daw Yin May sustained injuries to her back, shoulder, and left hand and was taken to Lamaing Hospital by the Mokbanin Social Relief team.	

July 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Violence Against Women				
Elderly woman	July 6th Ngat Pyaw Taw village, Paung Township, Thaton District, Mon State	An elderly woman was beaten with a bamboo stick by the local People's Defense Force. They accused her and her husband of supporting the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party.	The woman was seriously wounded in the beating.	

August 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
Daw Sabal	August 18th Kant Kaw ward in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	Junta forces arbitrarily arrested her on allegations of having connections with the People's Defense Force..	Daw Sabal was taken away with a large number of troops and brought into custody.	Daw Sabal had been representing clients facing political charges during the military coup, and in July, the junta revoked her lawyer's license.
Indiscriminate Firing				
50-year-old mother and 20-year-old daughter.	August 2nd Nyin Htwe village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division.	A regiment of about 20 troops launched three artillery attacks while entering Maung Mell Shaung village.	The last artillery shell dropped and exploded on the house, wounding the two women.	
Young woman, and child	August 8th Long Lone Township, Dawei District.	Soldiers at the Maungmagan police station launched a barrage of artillery and small arms fire, with one artillery shell landing on the house.	The woman was hit by shrapnel near her ear. The child was slightly injured.	Both the injured child and woman were taken to a hospital in Dawei. The artillery shelling damaged a house.
Daw Phwa Myint, age 70	August 8th Me Laung Chaung village in Pu Law Township, Myeik District	Junta forces shelled the town after an intense clash with resistance joint forces.	Daw Phwa Myint sustained severe injuries and was receiving medical treatment when she passed away on August 16, eight days after the attack.	
A woman, age 30s	August 17th Maung Ma Kan village, Long Lone Township, Dawei District.	The junta's temporary camp at Thae Bon Taung, Infantry Battalion No.104 and naval marine ships near Maung Ma Kan Beach fired artillery shells continuing until August 20th.	One of the junta's artillery shells landed and exploded near a football field in An Taw Pyin, Maung Ma Kan village, injuring a woman.	The junta troops have also conducted inspections of travellers in several areas within Maung Ma Kan village.

August 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Two women, age 40	August 18th and 19th Pyin Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Dawei District	The junta fired at least 20 artillery shells into local villages.	Both were wounded. One of the women lost consciousness after being hit by shrapnel	Thousands of residents have fled the area due to continuous artillery shelling.
Daw Phwar Gyi, age 81	August 22nd Htein Twin Village, Long Lone Township, Tanintharyi Region.	Indiscriminate artillery shelling by military junta forces.	The military continued to bombard the village with artillery and small arms fire, with five shells landing in Htein Twin Village.	One of the shells struck Daw Phwar Gyi as she was fleeing her home during the shelling, fatally wounding her.
Landmines				
Young woman, age 19	August 14th Maung Mae Shaung village, Dawei Township.	The incident happened as villagers, permitted by the junta to collect personal belongings since August 13th, returned home.	The landmine detonated as the woman was leaving her house after gathering clothes and sustained serious injuries.	The young woman and her family had sought refuge in a garden to escape the ongoing conflict.
Ma Khin Khin Lae, aged 33,	August 21st Sin Chay Phone village tract, Tanintharyi Township, Myeik District.	Landmines planted by the No. 557 Light Infantry Battalion base in Auk King village	Ma Khin Khin lost a leg in the explosion.	



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