

# Lives *in the* *Absence of* Safety



Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO)

# The Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO)

The Ta'ang Women's Organization was originally founded on October 14, 2000, in Mae Sot, Thailand, under the name "Palaung Women's Organization."

Historically, Ta'ang women have faced gender-based discrimination in political participation, leadership opportunities, education, and public involvement due to traditional and cultural barriers.

The TWO was established to empower Ta'ang women, promote gender equality, and remove these cultural obstacles.

In 2021, following Burma/Myanmar's political transition, the organization relocated inside the country to work more closely with the Ta'ang population. During its 5th Congress, the organization officially changed its name from the Palaung Women's Organization (PWO) to the Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO) to better reflect the needs and identities of the Ta'ang people.

Despite certain developments in Burma/Myanmar's transition toward democracy, human rights violations persist, and Ta'ang women continue to face discrimination. The TWO remains committed to advancing equality and justice, and continues to implement programs and projects that address the real needs of the Ta'ang community.

# Acknowledgments

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The TWO also extends thanks to friends who helped with mapping and design, field staff who collected data under dangerous conditions, and all supporters and contributors who made this report possible.

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# **CONTENT**

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Recommendations to the International Community</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>(Pre-2021) Pre-Coup Situation and Fact-Finding in the Ta'ang Area</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>(post-2021) Fact-Finding After the Coup</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Fact-Finding</b>	<b>10</b>
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FROM 2021–2024	10
AIR STRIKES AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS DURING 1027 OPERATION	14
SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) SITUATIONS AND FINDINGS	24
AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS RULED	27
REHABILITATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CONDITION	34
METHODOLOGY	36
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>37</b>
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION DATA	36
PHOTO DOCUMENTATION	69





# Executive Summary

The people in the Ta'ang area, like other ethnic groups, have suffered for many years from the ravages of civil war, particularly from human rights violations by the Burmese military (Tatmadaw). The root cause of this political problem in Burma/Myanmar is ethnic inequality and lack of self-determination. Despite the political problem, Tatmadaw illegally seized power and is systematically committing severe countrywide human rights violations, including unjust oppression, discrimination, and war crimes.

Although a civilian government emerged in Burma/Myanmar after 2010, Tatmadaw have been evading punishment for the serious human rights violations while continuing to commit similar crimes with impunity; although the terrorist junta have been violating international law, there has been no action in international mechanisms for justice.

Furthermore, after the coup in February 2021, Tatmadaw have been committing arbitrary arrests, killings, torture, rape, and other forms of sexual violence against the revolutionary youth, women, and children who are resisting the coup. In addition, the terrorist junta have declared that they will completely suppress and oppress the resistance that include ethnic armed revolutionary organizations. Afterwards, the military have intentionally and widely carried out violence against the ethnic people throughout the country.

The Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO) has been systematically documenting the human rights violations committed by Tatmadaw and has been publishing reports since before the coup. Today, the TWO receives daily records and reports regarding the situation of the civilians within the area who are experiencing human rights violations by Tatmadaw. The report describes that the brutal military junta targeted civilians through frequent airstrikes on public places such as markets, monasteries, schools, villages, and hospitals during nighttime — when people were sleeping — without any ongoing conflicts.

This report describes these circumstances and highlights that Tatmadaw have committed war crimes and violated international laws. It also urges for accountability and responsibility for truth and justice through international mechanisms.

This report will be presented in three parts. The first part will present the situation and fact-findings of human rights violations before the coup. The second part will present the brutal human rights violations found after the coup. The third part will focus on the situation of the people affected by the armed conflict.

# **The main objectives of this report are..**

- to urge the UN Security Council to investigate the situation, i.e., Tatmadaw targeting civilians and committing human rights violations,
- to enable prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, and
- to point out that even though the local people in the Ta'ang areas are free from unjust oppressive rule by Tatmadaw, they are currently facing the military council's hostility and urgently need humanitarian assistance for survival.

This report highlights that the military junta are targeting civilians as enemies, committing crimes through shelling, airstrikes, arbitrary arrests, murders, and tortures of innocent people. Furthermore, it presents evidence of intentional targeting of villagers. The military junta are not distinguishing between civilians and military targets, but deliberately attacking civilians to instill fear and prevent resistance against themselves, thereby suppressing potential opposition. Furthermore, innocent villagers are accused of being associated with armed groups resisting the junta, leading to systematic and intentional atrocities and punishments against them.



# Recommendations to the International Community

- International organizations should pressure Tatmadaw to stop using landmines and provide effective technical and financial assistance to clear them.
- International organizations should provide timely and effective humanitarian aid to civilians affected by the civil war.
- To represent the voices and experiences of oppressed people in Burma/Myanmar, collaborate with human rights and community-based organizations by providing financial support directly to them.
- In decisions regarding humanitarian aid and crisis management, consult with local civil society organizations, including women's groups.
- Pressure Tatmadaw to cease its deliberate airstrikes on civilians and to stop the sale and export of jet fuel.
- Support and take action to prosecute the military council leader Min Aung Hlaing and his followers for war crimes before the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- Continue to effectively impose economic sanctions on the military council and its business cronies by international organizations.
- Support the ongoing efforts by international organizations to build a federal union and recognize and work with state governments.
- International organizations, including neighboring countries, should refrain from cooperating with and selling weapons to the military council.
- Strictly halt the supply of surveillance technology, security equipment and other military support to Burma/Myanmar, including the export of aviation fuel and arms.
- Expand the scope of international investigations into war crimes, including human rights violations, by the military junta, which is deliberately targeting the people of Burma/Myanmar and explore other avenues for accountability, such as through special tribunals, international jurisdictions, and other mechanisms.

**This report highlights that the military junta are targeting civilians as enemies, committing crimes through shelling, airstrikes, arbitrary arrests, murders, and tortures of innocent people.**







(PRE-2021)

## **Pre-Coup Situation and Fact-Finding in the Ta'ang Area**

Even before the February 2021 coup, there were intense offensives between Tatmadaw and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) in the Ta'ang region. Due to these clashes, civilians had to abandon their homes and villages and flee. The people in the Ta'ang region suffered from arbitrary arrests, tortures, killings, rapes, and other forms of sexual violence, as well as other human rights violations.

Although there was a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) process to establish peace — with a civilian government in place — in Burma/Myanmar since 2015, the TNLA was excluded and discriminated against, and the terrorist military council launched offensives in the Ta'ang region. Due to this civil war, the people in the Ta'ang region suffered greatly from the war. In 2016, the TWO published a report titled *Trained to Torture*, which detailed the human rights violations committed by the Burmese military over the course of five years: from March 2011 to March 2016. The report described the torture innocent villagers face due to accusations of supporting the TNLA; such torture methods included skinning, burning with cigarettes, and administering electric shock. A total of 117 villagers were tortured by the terrorist military junta, and additional human rights violations were reported in the report.



Furthermore, in the 2019 report published by the TWO titled *Peace Never Came*, it was also reported that 204 innocent civilians suffered from unlawful detention and oppression by the Burma/Myanmar military, as well as severe human rights violations such as villages being burned down and people being forced into human trafficking. With evidence from credible witnesses, the report also indicates that the civilians in the Ta'ang area were targeted as enemies by the armed conflict and subjected to violent suppression. Even before the military coup, civilians in the Ta'ang region had endured the hardships of the internal conflict for many years, suffering from the effects of civil war and relocating from one place to another.

Between 2019 and 2020, the civilians in Ta'ang were displaced from their homes due to the Burmese military's heavy artillery shelling, village bombings, and indiscriminate arson, with an estimated total of over 4,000 people fleeing their homes. These internally displaced persons (IDP) have not yet been able to return to their homes, and after the 2021 coup, the fighting intensified further. As a result, the number of IDPs in Ta'ang has increased by over 100,000 ever since.

(POST-2021)

## **Fact-Finding After the Coup**

As previously described, the people in the northern part of Shan State have been living under the oppression and fear of the brutal military junta since before the coup. In 2021, the coup occurred again, and subsequently, clashes intensified among the Tatmadaw and the ethnic revolutionary groups including the TNLA. After the military junta seized power, it restructured itself as the State Administration Council (SAC) and carried out more widespread executions and violence against the public under its orders.

The coup was opposed by young men, women, children, and ethnic armed groups; as a result, Tatmadaw declared their intention to eliminate those who opposed them. Subsequently, the people in the Ta'ang area experienced increased repression by the military junta. This was because each Ta'ang ethnicity was accused of supporting or being connected to the TNLA, and oppression was openly carried out by the military junta. Innocent civilians were unlawfully detained, executed, tortured, raped, forced into human trafficking, and subjected to other sexual violence and human rights violations apart from having their personal properties destroyed and burned.

Additionally, the military junta intentionally attacked the villages without any clashes by shelling them with heavy weaponry and bombing (including chemical) public areas such as monasteries, markets, schools and hospitals. The military junta targeted the civilians to oppress and threaten them by instilling fear, both of which constitute the crimes against humanity and violate the international laws.

After the military coup in 2021, the Three Brotherhood Alliance launched the 1027 Operation to capture cities, including Lashio City in the northern part of Shan State and other cities where Tatmadaw are located. After the launch of that operation on October 27, 2023, Tatmadaw lost their camps and cities, causing them to indiscriminately shell artillery and air strike bomb the civilians during nighttime, targeting homes, villages, public hospitals, markets, schools, historical sites, and monasteries. Such indiscriminate attacks by the military junta are intentional attacks that violate international laws. The artillery shelling and bombing of civilian residential areas and transit routes — including villages with children and the elderly — have resulted in deaths, severe injuries, burning and destruction of village homes, and displacement.



Tatmadaw, after losing their camps, declared in their own Myanmar Alinn newspaper and other media outlets that they have restricted the travel rights of ethnicities who hold national registration cards of Wa, Kokang, and Ta'ang. This is creating racial discrimination and leading to the treatment of civilians as enemies. Furthermore, in the northern Shan State, where the Three Brotherhood Alliance is conducting military operations, they have reapplied the "four cuts" policy in townships such as Lashio, Theinni, Kutkai, Namkham, Hsipaw, Muse, Nhamsan, Manton, Namtu, Naung Cho, Moegoke, Momeik, Mong Long, and Mong Ngawt. The military junta have targeted these townships by cutting off food supplies, communication channels, funding, and recruitment, aiming to severely punish civilian populations. Such targeting and oppression of innocent civilians constitute a violation of fundamental human rights and crimes against humanity.



# Fact-Finding

## HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FROM 2021–2024

Tatmadaw continues to blatantly violate human rights in conflict-affected areas including Shan State. In the Ta'ang area, they have been violating human rights with impunity for many years, similar to other areas. The TWO systematically documented and issued reports on human rights violations committed by the military junta.

Since the coup on February 1, 2021, violations of human rights have intensified. According to close records from the TWO, between 2021 and 2024 Tatmadaw committed severe human rights violations in 14 townships within the Ta'ang State, involving 283 incidents and affecting 894 innocent civilians.

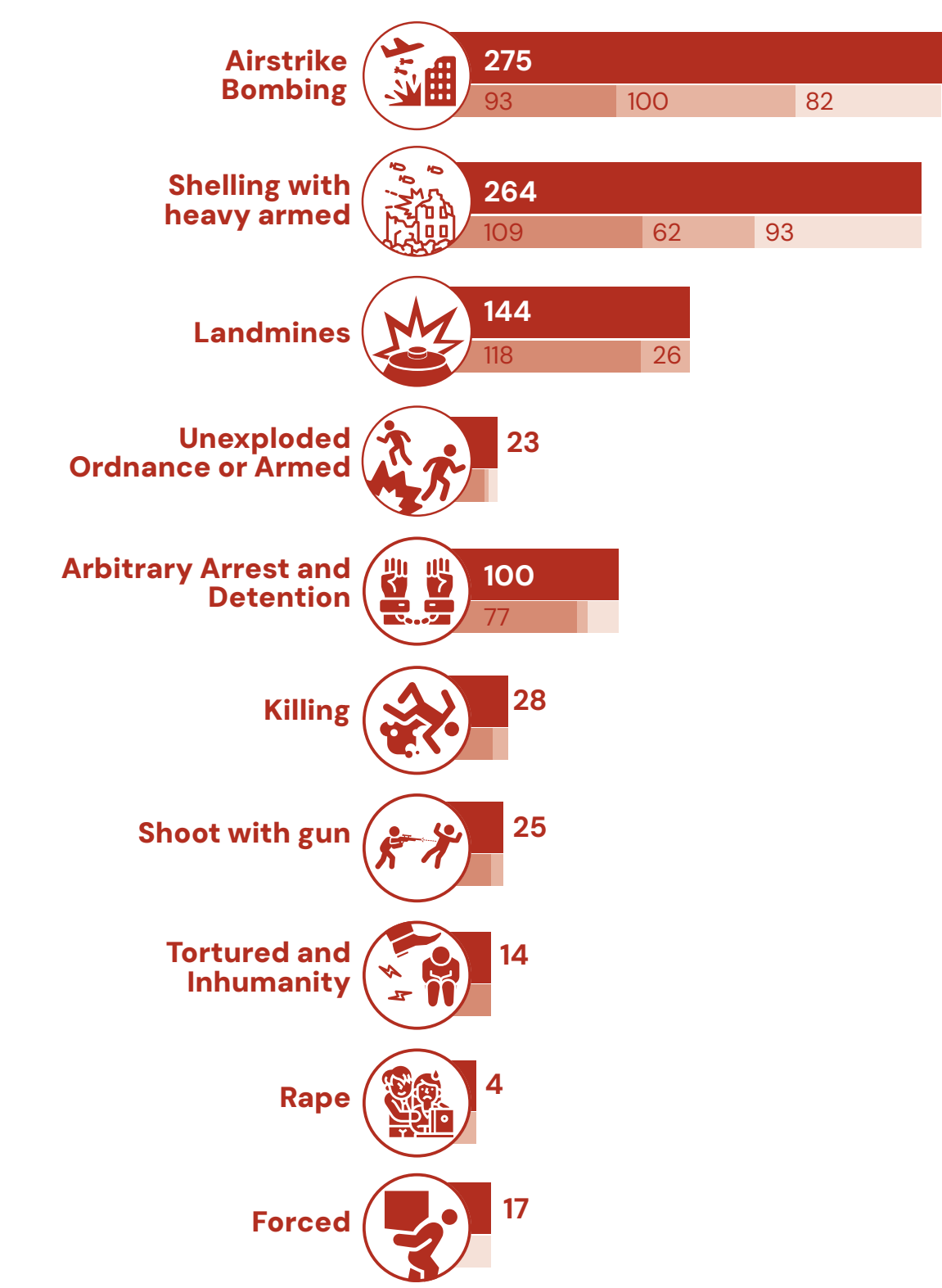
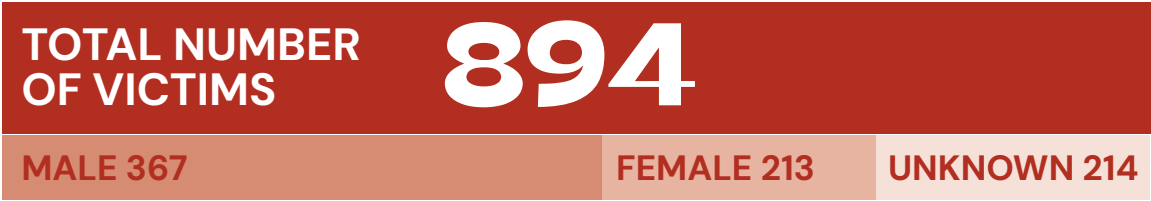
In Ta'ang areas, fatal violations carried out by the junta include aerial bombings, excessive use of weapons, suppression, brutality, executions, shootings, arbitrary arrests, detention, torture, and extrajudicial killings. Landmines have also been used, resulting in injuries and deaths among civilians.

After the military coup, the main fact findings are targeting civilians and deliberately conducting airstrikes and artillery shelling on civilian residential areas by the junta. Before the coup, the frequency of artillery shelling on civilian areas was low, and civilian casualties were minimal; however, after the coup, especially during the 1027 Operation, Tatmadaw indiscriminately fired artillery at civilian areas, including villages, towns, schools, monasteries, and other public spaces without any justification. According to the TWOs documentation, the indiscriminate artillery shelling resulted in 264 civilian casualties and deaths, among them children, women, and the elderly.

Furthermore, the direct consequences of targeting civilians with artillery include immediate effects such as villagers dying, losing limbs, sustaining injuries, destruction of properties, and damage to livelihoods. Long-term impacts include being forced to flee from their homes and native lands, experiencing psychological oppression and trauma, the disruption of children's education, and facing risks from unexploded ordnance or mines.



# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TA'ANG AREAS FROM 2021–2024





The first and most significant human rights violation is the indiscriminate airstrike bombing by the junta within villages or populated areas. Such airstrike attacks have affected 275 people as the junta have accused people of supporting revolutionary organizations to justify its daily airstrike attacks as punishment. Tatmadaw committed mass killings of innocent civilians through airstrikes. The TWO has documented that many children have died after accidentally handling unexploded weapons, mistaking them for toys. 23 children were injured due to unexploded ordnance or mines simultaneously, when Tatmadaw's camps were under attack, they arbitrarily arrested and tortured innocent civilians, accusing them of being in contact with ethnic armed organizations. In the Ta'ang area, the junta deliberately used arbitrary arrests and violence to instill fear among the civilians in the community. They arbitrarily arrested and tortured 100 innocent civilians to instill fear and committed many difference violences against the civilians.



## **AIR STRIKES AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS DURING 1027 OPERATION**

The 1027 Operation was a military offensive launched on October 27, 2023, by the Northern Brotherhood Alliance (3) — the Arakan Army (AA), the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and its alliance, the People's Defense Force (PDF) against Tatmadaw and the militia. The Northern Brotherhood Alliance (3) launched intense military operations in the northern Shan State, including Lashio, Theinni, Laukkai, Kunlong, Kutkhai, Namhkam, Muse, Namhsan, Manton, Nammtu, Naungcho, Mogoke, Moemeik, Monglong, and Mongngawt townships. During the fighting in these townships, the terrorist junta launched intense air strikes, dropped drones on civilian areas and repeatedly attacked public residential areas with heavy artillery. In addition, they used excessive landmines around their military camps and public tea plantations and other farms. Due to landmines, the public could not work on their tea plantations and farms for their livelihood, and innocent people were killed or injured by landmines.

### **1. Civilian casualties, destruction of properties including buildings and houses damaged by heavy weapons**

During the 1027 Operation, when the junta lost many of their military camps, they fired heavy weapons into villages where civilians lived. The civilians suffered from the heavy weapons that exploded in houses, farms, and fields. Consequently, the explosion resulted in amputations, death, and destruction of property. According to the records available in the Ta'ang area, there were more than 1,900 civilian casualties.

On January 17, 2024, in the southern part of Moemeik Township, the junta fired heavy weapons, killing six civilians who were hiding in the kitchen of their house. In addition, the heavy weapons were bombed by drones, resulting in additional civilian casualties and destruction of houses. On February 17, 2022, while eight IDPs returned to their home, four were killed due to heavy-armed shelling and the other four got injured.

A villager told the TWO:

**“Now the military council is shelling with heavy-armed weaponry indiscriminately. Even if there are no armed groups in the village, they are shelling them into the village. Sometimes, we don’t know where they are coming from, but the heavy armed shelling falls into our houses. We don’t even dare to stay in our own houses. But even if we don’t stay in our houses, we don’t know where we should go.”**

Sometimes, without any fighting and clashes, the indiscriminate shelling from strategic military camps has resulted in the killing of people and extensive damage to religious buildings, government buildings, and homes.

On July 3, 2023, the 123 Infantry Battalion of the junta, based in Namphaka, shelled the Nar Phai village and destroyed a house, injuring two sisters who were living inside. The military junta have been using intensive shelling intentionally to oppress the local people and to instill fear.



**On July 3, 2023, the 123 Infantry Battalion of the junta, based in Namphaka, shelled the Nar Phai village and destroyed a house, injuring two sisters who were living inside.**

## 2. Airstrikes causing civilian casualties

On October 27, 2023, until today, the junta have been conducting airstrikes on areas controlled by revolutionary forces in northern Shan State. According to the records of the TWO, they have conducted over 200 airstrikes, including 47 times in Namkhan Township, 114 times in Lashio, 54 times in Naungcho, and numerous times in many other towns.

Even though there is no fighting and clashes in some areas, Tatmadaw conducted airstrikes without any reason. The TWO observed that the junta have intentionally targeted public and residential areas.

The junta have been treating civilians as enemies and blatantly committing war crimes and crimes against humanity. During 1027 Operation, they targeted civilian-owned places, public buildings such as monasteries, schools, hospitals, markets, and other locations, damaging over 1,905 structures through airstrikes.

On August 5, 2024, in Kutkai town, the terrorist junta used a YAK-130 jet fighter to drop bombs on the town market without any fighting and clashes, resulting in four deaths, nine severe injuries, and destruction across 400 shops.

On November 17, 2024, the Kutkai Township (4) Baptist Church was attacked by airstrikes. In the incident, there was no fighting but the junta used jet fighters to bomb the church, killing three people and injuring 10. The Chinese New Year Church and several nearby homes were destroyed.

In addition, airstrikes have resulted in civilian deaths, serious injuries, destruction of properties, and an increase in the number of IDPs. According to the documentation the TWO collected during 1027 Operation, airstrikes have resulted in

**108 deaths**

**183 serious injuries across 14 towns**

**totaling 291**

Most of the injured and dead were women and children. There have also been documents of entire families dying due to the airstrikes.

On September 6, 2024, an airstrike by the junta near Night Market in Namkham at Hokat Ward, Namkham Township killed 11 innocent civilians, including a pregnant woman and a child, and seriously injured 13 others. In that incident, an entire family member of four civilians was killed. Most of the women and children are living in the villages, and there are no secure conditions for them. This documentation has shown that the women and children have been suffering and considered as collaterals of the war.

**The majority of the people live in fear, unable to sleep in their homes because they do not know when and where the terrorist military council will launch the next airstrike. There is no safe place for the civilians due to the airstrikes. According to documentation, civilians have been attacked by the terrorist junta airstrikes while working in their farms and working the fields. On January 2, 2024, a couple from Ho Ait village, Kutkhai Township, were working in their farm when Tatmadaw launched an airstrike, killing the husband instantly and severely injuring the wife. They intentionally targets civilians indiscriminately with airstrikes, regardless of the battlefield, and massacres of innocent civilians.**





### 3. Deaths and injuries caused by landmines

According to the documentation by the TWO, a total of 144 people were killed or injured by landmines. After the military coup in 2021, the violent junta have been found to use landmines about ten times more than before the coup, in order to protect their military camps. Not only did the junta use landmines near their camps, but they also used landmines in areas about 50 feet away from their camps. In addition, the military junta do not only use the landmines around their camp; they are also using the public main road, the paddy field of farmers, other planting farms and the entrances and exits of villages. As a result, the people in the Ta'ang area, mostly farmers, face the risk of landmines when going to their workplaces, farms, and agricultural lands. The people in Kutkai and Muse townships have suffered the worst consequences of landmines. On June 8, 2022, a woman working in a farm in Zone Nauk village in Kutkai township died after stepping on a landmine. On June 19, 2023, a man in Hainput village in Nammtu township was severely injured, losing a hand when a landmine exploded near his home while he was cleaning his house. On September 24, 2024, the local people from Namphatka ward (2), Kutkhai Township went to cut firewood but stepped on landmines and got seriously injured around Byone Taung.

Landmines have caused innocent civilians to face life-threatening risks, unable to work for their livelihood, and struggling to provide for their families. In the Ta'ang area, most people are farmers; consequently, they face difficulties working in their agricultural lands and are faced with the risk of hunger. Not only are people at risk due to landmines, but the livestock and animals they raise are also dying after stepping on these mines. The military junta have been using landmines in areas where they establish their camps, and when they move to another camp location, they continue to use landmines in those areas without clearing the ones in the old location. As a result, civilians are constantly facing landmine risks in their living environments, regardless of time or place.

There is neither technical expertise nor equipment to clear landmines in the Ta'ang area. Landmines are being cleared manually by humans, which poses a significant risk to their lives. On July 20, 2024, a 13-year-old child living in Ward 7, Lashio Township was able to disarm 23 landmines planted by the military junta. Afterwards, as he was going home, he was showing the landmines to his friends when they exploded, severely injuring all four friends and causing the child to lose both of his hands. Due to the inability to clear landmines in the Ta'ang area until today, the local population continues to face life-threatening risks and fatalities.

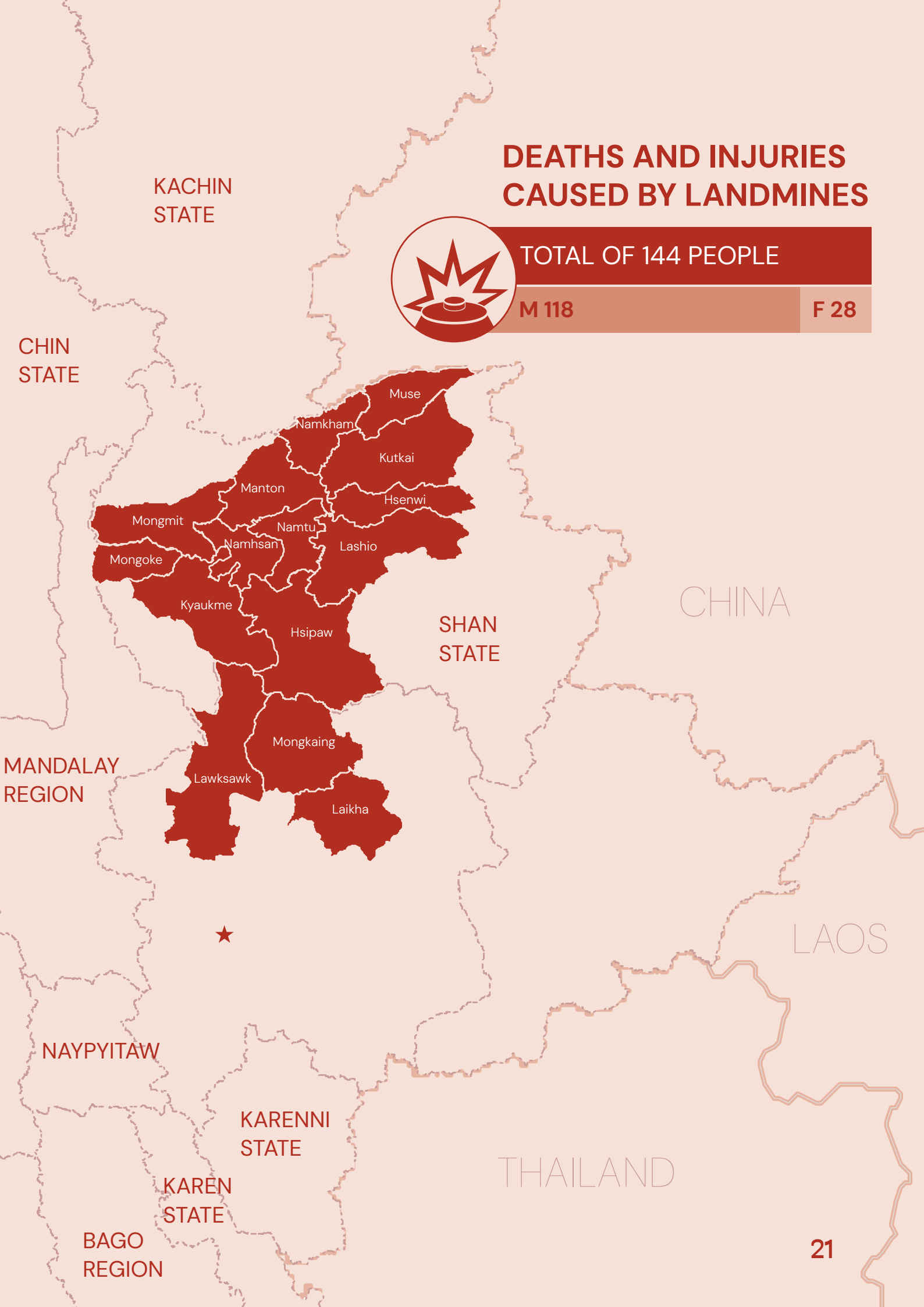
# DEATHS AND INJURIES CAUSED BY LANDMINES



TOTAL OF 144 PEOPLE

M 118

F 28



In 1997, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, which prohibits the production, use, stockpiling, and transfer of landmines, was signed by 164 countries. Although Burma/ Myanmar has not signed this treaty, the use of these weapons by Tatmadaw in areas where civilians and armed groups cannot be distinguished is not legally compliant. Therefore, the junta's use of landmines in public areas and workplaces constitutes a war crime.

#### **4. Food shortages**

Since the start of 1027 Operation, the Burmese Military Council has closed the Lashio airport and cut off all transport routes between Kokang area, Wa area and Muse, Lashio including public transportation. In addition, the Union Highway, a major border trade route from Muse to Mandalay, has been closed since the start of Operation 1027 until December 2024, preventing imports of goods. In particular, basic food products such as rice, salt and oil from mainland Burma/Myanmar, which are not produced in the hill regions, have been cut off. As a result, the prices of basic food products in northern Shan State have been increasing rapidly.

A resident of Namkham said:

**“The prices of goods have skyrocketed. Previously, a box of cooking oil cost 30,000 Kyats, but now it has risen to 70,000 Kyats. Vegetables, which used to cost 2,000 Kyats, have now risen to 5,000 Kyats. Meat prices have also increased. Seafood has become more expensive and difficult to buy. The income and expenditure gap are making it difficult for families’ survival.”**

In addition, the junta have cut off the supply of consumer goods and food, as well as the import of gasoline, which is a key requirement for people to travel. On the one hand, people from Shan State have been banned from traveling to Mandalay and other areas, which are not part of the country. The ban on gasoline imports is intended to make transportation difficult, making it difficult to transport goods. On the other hand, the prices of consumer goods and food are also rising day by day due to the high cost of transportation and gasoline. As a result, the people are facing food shortage and starvation due to the lack of access to food and supplies.

Tatmadaw have imposed a policy of “five cut policy” on the people of northern Shan State, as a result of the defeat in the war, the loss of its military bases and camps, and the loss of human resources within the army. This cut-off of food and consumer goods violates fundamental rights and international law.



## SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)

Even before the military coup in northern Shan State, over 30,000 people had been forced to flee due to internal conflicts. Within the Ta'ang region of northern Shan State, thousands of internally displaced people have been unable to return to their homes since before the coup, continuously moving from one location to another in areas where their relatives reside.

After the junta seized power and launched the 1027 Operation, people in the Ta'ang region were compelled to abandon their homes and flee to locations they considered safer. As a result, the number of IDPs in the Ta'ang area increased approximately 3 times. According to documentation collected by the TWO during the 1027 Operation, the total number of displaced people is 105,176.

These displaced people have been forced to flee their homes and communities due to indiscriminate heavy airstrikes by the junta. When fleeing as IDPs, they face numerous challenges such as insufficient food, living in makeshift tents, lack of warm clothing during winter, and no medical supplies.

Due to food shortages, most IDPs can only consume rice porridge. Moreover, since most of them are farmers, their inability to cultivate their lands during planting seasons has further exacerbated food scarcity. Additionally, rising commodity prices make it impossible for them to purchase food items.

### THE NUMBER OF IDPS DOCUMENTED BY TWO

	Township	# of camp	# of Household	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	Kyaukme	14	419	1013	1389	1042	3444
2	Kutkhai	10	663	1586	1694	505	3785
3	Tangyan	-	94	379	458	1605	2487
4	Namkham	18	285	570	720	4988	6278
5	Namhsan	16	1277	2533	5388	149	8070
6	Namatu	5	1185	3470	3055	143	6668
7	Mantong	8	230	36	57	662	755
8	Naungcho	-	90	9	29	11193	11231
9	Moegoke	10	1576	2909	3173	2069	8151
10	Moemike	9	345	420	2165	-	2585
11	Muse	14	1007	-	-	5887	5887
12	Lashio	18	1801	4506	4258	10616	19380
13	Laukai	-	-	-	-	12000	12000
14	Hseinini	14	431	-	-	7686	7686
15	Namlan	46	403	537	-	940	
16	Hsipaw	17	877	1413	2600	1816	5829
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>19,247</b>	<b>25,523</b>	<b>60,476</b>	<b>105,176</b>



## 5. Humanitarian Assistance in Ta'ang Region

During the 1027 Operation, the only organizations that can provide humanitarian assistance in Ta'ang regions are civil society organizations, including the TWO. International organizations have limited access to humanitarian assistance. Due to the lack of humanitarian assistance, some displaced people are facing food shortages.

On the other hand, Tatmadaw are preventing humanitarian assistance from being delivered in a timely manner: they have blocked roads and bridges, making it difficult to provide humanitarian assistance. In addition, if people buy large amounts of basic food to help displaced people, the junta have threatened and arrested the members of humanitarian aid organizations, accusing them of helping the PDFs. As a result, humanitarian aid organizations are facing tight security. At the same time, the junta have set up many gates, and the blockade of transportation has prevented humanitarian organizations from providing timely assistance to the displaced. In addition, they have blocked telephone lines and the internet, making it difficult for aid organizations to accurately record the information and conditions of the displaced.

As internal conflicts intensify, NGO/INGOs are fleeing as people are trapped in the midst of fighting, and international staff are evacuating to foreign countries while local staff are also escaping to other townships during times when humanitarian assistance is critically needed. As a result of this abandonment, the IDPs are no longer receiving humanitarian aid, lacking basic necessities like food, clothing, and health support, with some still in dire need even today. Therefore, international organizations should sufficiently support humanitarian assistance through organizations working on the ground and collaborate effectively.



## SITUATIONS AND FINDINGS AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS RULED

### The Situation and Difficulties Faced by the People of Ta'ang Region

After the first and second waves of the 1027 Operation, several junta camps in the northern Shan State were captured by the revolutionary forces known as the Northern Alliance (3 groups). After losing their military camps, Tatmadaw have been bombing areas controlled by revolutionary forces via airstrikes every night in various locations. The military junta are targeting public spaces such as hospitals, markets, monasteries, schools, and historical heritage sites through aerial attacks. Due to these air raids, people are subject to death, severe injuries, home destruction, and living under constant fear, unable to sleep peacefully every night. Furthermore, they have implemented a “four cuts” policy to punish civilians. Because of food supply disruptions, prices have skyrocketed up to six times higher than before the coup. Due to these price increases, the general public cannot afford food items and are only able to cook rice soup.

A local from Mantong township told the TWO,

**“Although this is now a liberated area, the military junta have cut off food supplies from Burma/ Myanmar, causing prices to surge dramatically. Previously, a gallon of oil cost 30,000 kyats, and now it’s 70,000 kyats, so ordinary people like us can no longer afford to buy anything and can only eat simple boiled dishes... even when we buy, we can only purchase very little.”**

In the Ta'ang region, most of the population are farmers and tea traders. However, unlike other commodities, tea prices have not increased, causing severe hardships for local residents. Currently, the price of fresh tea leaves is only 15,000 kyats per viss (1.6 kg), while the price of charcoal has risen to between 10,000 and 20,000 kyats per sack. Meanwhile, the prices of rice, oil, and other food items have tripled compared to tea and charcoal prices, making it difficult for people to afford daily necessities:

- A sack of rice is 180,000 kyats
- One viss of cooking oil is 35,000 kyats
- One viss of tomatoes is 8,000 kyats
- One viss of onions is 8,000 kyats
- One viss of garlic is 13,000 kyats
- One viss of salt is 5,000 kyats.

According to a local resident from Namhsan:

**“It’s even harder than before. We can’t sell fresh tea leaves anymore — there are no buyers. We process the leaves into fermented or dried tea, but those don’t sell immediately either, we have to wait until summer to dry and sell them. There are no tea brokers now. Even for coal, the brokers are gone — they’ve all fled to Mandalay. The few that remain offer very low prices. If we can’t sell tea, we have no income to buy food. In some places, a viss of fresh tea leaves sells for only 1,000 kyats. A pack of 50 candles costs 7,000 kyats — we’d have to sell 5 or 6 viss of tea leaves just to buy one pack. How can we even afford to eat rice? We still have other expenses, too. Some families are slightly better off because they have relatives working abroad, like in Singapore, who send money home. But most of us depend only on tea — we have no other income at all, and life is extremely difficult.”**

In addition to cutting off consumer goods and food supplies, the military junta have also blocked the import of fuel, which is essential for public transportation. At the same time, they have restricted the movement of people from Shan State to Mandalay and other regions, further isolating local communities. By blocking fuel imports, the junta aim to disrupt transportation routes, making it difficult to transport goods.

The junta have not only stopped importing fuel from central Burma/ Myanmar, but have also collaborated with the Chinese government to block fuel trade across the China-Myanmar border. As a result, after the 1027 Operation, fuel imported from China was banned at border checkpoints such as Muse, Namkham, Wa region, and Laukkai. This blockade caused fuel shortages in other regions, driving its price of petrol to between 8,000 and 12,000 kyats per liter and diesel to between 7,300 and 8,000 kyats per liter.

In Tangyan Township, which is under United Wa State Army (UWSA) control, the group has reportedly restricted locals from buying more fuel than they need, worsening the shortage. Due to the lack of fuel, people face transportation difficulties, and at the same time, rising fuel prices have triggered sharp increases in commodity and food prices. As a result, civilians struggle to obtain enough food, leading to widespread hunger and malnutrition. After losing its military camps during the 1027 Operation, the junta imposed a “four cuts” policy in Ta’ang areas as a form of collective punishment. Under this policy, communication routes were also cut off.

Consequently, internet and phone networks in the Ta’ang region have been shut down, forcing residents to rely solely on Starlink internet services. However, a Starlink device costs around 1.5 million kyats (150,000 kyats per 10,000-unit), making it unaffordable for ordinary citizens. Because they can no longer use regular phone or internet services like before the coup, people now pay 2,000 to 5,000 kyats per hour to use Starlink connections as Internet access is only available in locations that have a Starlink device.

Due to the junta’s continued shutdown of phone and internet networks, many civilians cannot contact family members working or living far away. This communication breakdown has had severe consequences: some young women have gone missing and have reportedly fallen victim to human trafficking along the China-Myanmar border.

In the Ta’ang region, most of the population are farmers, tea growers, and tea traders. People who depend on tea cultivation and agriculture for their livelihoods have been forced to flee their homes as conflict and fighting have spread across the region. As a result, they have been unable to work on their tea plantations, fields, or farms, leaving crops such as rice and beans unplanted. Because they can no longer engage in tea production or farming, many are now facing hunger and food insecurity. Large numbers of people have resorted to begging at monasteries and churches for food and assistance.

At the same time, food prices continue to skyrocket, while tea prices have plummeted, creating even greater economic hardship. In addition, unexploded ordnance and landmines remain scattered across plantations, farms, and fields after the clashes, preventing people from returning to their land to work; as a result, the population is also suffering from widespread unemployment. Many residents have been forced to migrate to the China border or other regions to seek employment. Young women, in particular, have had to drop out of school to work in border areas to support their families. Some have lost contact with their families after migrating, and several have become victims of human trafficking, according to the documentation from the TWO.

For example, in Mansat village tract, Namkham Township, a 17-year-old girl named Lo Yi (alias) was contacted online by a broker named Ma Sain Ja from Pan San, Muse District, who promised her a job opportunity. She was taken to China, where she was sold to a massage parlor on January 14, 2024. After losing contact with their daughter, her parents sought help from the TWO, which documented the case and provided legal advice, guidance, and financial assistance to help them file a report and seek justice through the judiciary system in the Ta'ang area.

As a result of the internal armed conflict, the Ta'ang people are experiencing serious human rights violations, including unemployment, loss of family income, and forced migration. The loss of young workers has also led to the decline of traditional Ta'ang culture, with many local festivals and religious ceremonies no longer held anymore.

A villager from Kyaukme explained:

**“During the Buddhist Lent period, elders used to stay at the monastery for meditation retreats, and young people would cook and offer food to them. But now, we can’t do that anymore.” The ongoing war has not only caused severe human rights abuses but has also had destructive effects on social and cultural traditions in the Ta'ang region.**

## Health Condition

After the first and second phases of “1027 Operation,” the military junta lost many of its camps, and ethnic revolutionary forces took over the administration of those areas. However, Tatmadaw carried out deliberate airstrikes on hospitals located in towns they had lost. Even in the 12 towns under the control of the TNLA, the junta conducted repeated air bombardments, targeting healthcare facilities.

On January 7, 2024, without any ongoing fighting, the junta dropped a 500-pound bomb on a hospital in Myothit village, Namhsan Township, killing five civilians, including two children, and injuring ten others. Due to the lack of security, even when people fall ill, they cannot seek medical treatment at hospitals. Although there are no active battles in some areas, residents live in constant fear of aerial attacks, with no sense of safety anywhere.

Since the implementation of the junta’s “four cuts” policy, the importation of medicine has been blocked. In addition, the Chinese government has reportedly enforced a “five cuts” policy, restricting the flow of medicine from China as well. As a result, people in the Ta’ang region are suffering from severe shortages of medicine, losing their basic right to healthcare. Pregnant women and children, in particular, cannot access vaccinations on time, and many expectant mothers who require cesarean deliveries face life-threatening risks due to the shortage of medical supplies and equipment.



Women in remote villages often rely on traditional birth attendants or folk medicine because professional healthcare is unavailable. In some cases, pregnant women miscarry or lose their babies while traveling by motorbike to distant hospitals. The lack of medicine also has devastating consequences for those with chronic illnesses, such as tuberculosis and HIV. Before 1027 Operation, patients could collect their medication from township or district hospitals. Now, they must travel to Mandalay, Pyin Oo Lwin, or Taunggyi — which is often impossible because the junta restrict travel for Ta'ang people who hold local ID cards. As a result, they cannot access treatment or purchase necessary drugs.

The junta's deliberate blockade of medicine and restrictions on healthcare access constitute a serious violation of fundamental human rights and amount to crimes against humanity committed against the Ta'ang population.

## Education Condition

In the townships controlled by ethnic revolutionary forces, the terrorist military junta have carried out airstrikes and artillery attacks not because of active fighting, but with the intent to instill fear among civilians and to disrupt local administrative systems. These attacks have deliberately targeted public facilities, including schools.

In the Ta'ang region, many schools have been damaged or destroyed due to airstrike bombings and artillery fire by the junta. According to the documentation from the TWO, these attacks have not only destroyed school buildings but also caused the deaths of students, teachers, and other staff. In some villages, because school buildings were completely destroyed, religious buildings, monasteries, houses, and community halls are now being used as makeshift classrooms to continue teaching children. During the 2024 academic year, due to the lack of safety for teachers and students, schools have been frequently closed, and the majority of them remain shut down to this day.

Furthermore, the ongoing conflict has led to widespread loss of educational infrastructure and materials — buildings, furniture, and stationery — and there is also a shortage of qualified teachers. Many teachers have left their jobs due to safety concerns and have switched to other occupations to survive. Because of this shortage of teachers, many village schools cannot reopen, and even in areas where schools operate, many children have dropped out either because of safety issues or to help support their families financially.

Some of these children have illegally crossed into China through informal routes to find work, where they have become victims of human trafficking. Currently, education in the Ta'ang region is managed under the Ta'ang Land Education Council (TLEC). The TLEC has introduced a community-based education model for local students.

Although there have been challenges in implementing this system, the TLEC has been providing training programs for teachers to ensure that the model can be applied systematically. In the 2024–2025 academic year, the TLEC successfully opened over 603 schools. However, many villages and areas still remain without functioning schools due to ongoing instability.

The Chairperson of TLEC, Lway Cherry, explained:

**“In Mongkut, we’ve been able to fully reopen schools. In Mongmit and Kyaukme, only about half have reopened so far, we expect to open all of them next year. In Naungcho, some of the previously opened schools are still functioning, but fighting continues in the town, so we can’t reopen there yet. The same goes for Hsipaw — we’re trying our best but haven’t reopened yet.”**

In northern Shan State, Lashio University remains closed and has not resumed operations since the escalation of conflict. Most high school graduates and university students have stopped their studies at the first- or second-year levels, choosing not to attend junta-controlled universities. Because of this disruption, many youths of school age are unable to continue their education. With schools closed and little opportunity for learning, early marriage among teenagers has become more common.

Due to the ongoing war, children and youth in the Ta’ang region are being deprived of their right to education. Educational facilities and school materials have been damaged and destroyed, leaving a generation of young people without access to safe or quality learning opportunities.



## REHABILITATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CONDITION

Due to the ongoing armed conflict, civilians have suffered deaths, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, torture, sexual violence, and other grave human rights violations. In addition, homes and buildings have been destroyed by heavy artillery, and public facilities such as hospitals, markets, monasteries, and schools have been damaged or burned by the military junta's attacks. As a result, hundreds of thousands of civilians have fled their homes, becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs). Although civilians have been severely affected, international humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, suspended their operations during active clashes, citing security concerns for their staff and relocating them to other areas.

To this day, no UN agency or international humanitarian body has been able to provide regular assistance in the Ta'ang region. Local civil society groups, religious organizations, and social welfare associations remain the main providers of humanitarian support to conflict-affected communities.

The TWO has been documenting incidents during the fighting and has provided emergency cash assistance to affected civilians. During the conflict, the organization managed to assist 485 people, focusing primarily on victims injured by landmines, civilians wounded by artillery or airstrikes, those harmed by unexploded ordnance, and victims of arbitrary arrest, killing, or torture by junta forces.

The TWO also provided cash support to help women, elderly people, pregnant mothers, children, and male heads of households cover daily living expenses and medical costs such as transportation and hospital fees during recovery.

However, the TWO alone cannot meet the widespread humanitarian needs of all conflict-affected civilians; therefore, urgent and effective international support is critically needed.

Although there are currently no active battles, airstrikes by the junta continue, making it impossible for local groups to provide reconstruction assistance or home rebuilding support to affected communities. The TWO and other local organizations — including ethnic resistance bodies — continue to provide whatever limited help they can, but comprehensive rehabilitation remains beyond their capacity.

The TWO therefore calls on international organizations to collaborate with local civil society groups to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation support to war-affected civilians in the Ta'ang region. At the same time, ethnic revolutionary organizations are building new federal administrative systems to replace junta control. The TWO urges international organizations to recognize these emerging governance structures and to provide timely technical and humanitarian support. Furthermore, they call on the international community to pressure the Chinese government to end its "Five Cuts" policy, which restricts food and medical access, as China continues to comply with junta requests and exert pressure on ethnic armed groups. The TWO urges that basic humanitarian rights, such as the right to food and medical treatment, be fully upheld.





## METHODOLOGY

The Documentation, Research, and Information Department of the Ta'ang Women's Organization was established in 2006 with the aim of revealing truth and promoting justice through the systematic documentation of human rights violations.

The TWO collects information through field staff working on the ground, direct interviews with victims and survivors, and eyewitness accounts from local residents. This report is based on interviews conducted between 2021 and 2024 with victims and witnesses of crimes committed by the military junta.

Due to limited access, the organization acknowledges that numerous unrecorded human rights violations may have occurred in areas beyond its reach.

The data in this report covers 14 townships and has been analyzed in accordance with international humanitarian law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

# Appendix

## HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

Human Rights Violations, including War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, committed by the Military Junta at Northern Shan State, Burma/Myanmar

**Table (1) Airstrikes Bombing targeted Civilians**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Dec 11, 2023	Aung Myay track, Mailong Sub-township	A woman from Mailong township was killed by a jet-fighter airstrike bombing.		1		1
2	Dec 11, 2023	Hokat ward, Namkham township	During the battle to capture Sakhanthit military camp, the terrorist military junta carried out an airstrike, injuring five local civilians and killing one.	2	4		6
3	Dec 20, 2023	Mang Aung Susi village, Kutkhai township	An artillery shell fired from a military aircraft by the terrorist junta exploded in front of a man returning home after bathing, causing him serious injuries, and a woman was also injured.	1	1		2
4	Dec 29, 2023	Namphatkar village, Kutkhai Township	While the clashes are happening between the KIA and the military junta, the junta has used airstrike bombing, killing five villagers and injuring two.	1	1	5	7
5	Dec 29, 2023	Namphatkar village, Kutkhai Township	An airstrike bombing by the military junta caused villagers serious injuries and deaths due to a lack of medical treatment.	1	1		2
6	Jan 1, 2024	Hawi Khoke village, Kutkhai Township	A jet fighter bombing by the terrorist military junta injured four members of a displaced family who had returned to collect their belongings, and the father was killed instantly.	1	3		4
7	Jan 2, 2024	Ho Ait village, Kutkhai township	While a husband and wife were working on their farm, a reconnaissance aircraft from the terrorist military junta dropped bombs, injuring the wife.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
8	Jan 2, 2024	Ward No. 8, 4,2, Kutkhai Township	An airstrike bombing by the terrorist military junta injured two local civilians and killed three, while many civilian homes were destroyed.	5			5
9	Jan 5, 2024	Man Moon village, Lashio	Due to indiscriminate artillery shelling by the terrorist military junta, two houses were destroyed, and the explosion injured one villager."	1			1
10	Jan 7, 2024	Myo Thit village, Nhamshan Township	Without any ongoing fighting, the terrorist military carried out a deliberate airstrike using a 500-pound bomb, killing five civilians — including two children — and injuring ten others.	6	9		15
11	Jan 7, 2024	Mai Yaw Town, Lashio	At around 7:30 p.m., the terrorist military carried out the airstrike using a 500-pound bomb three times in succession, killing four civilians, including a child, and injuring one.	1	4		5
12	Jan 11 2024	Manli village, Nhammatu Township	A jet fighter bombing by the terrorist military destroyed a monastery's scripture hall, dormitories, a school building, a preschool, and a community hall. Ten houses were also damaged, and a female TNEC school teacher was killed.		1		1
13	Jan 11, 2024	Thone Sal village, Naungcho Township	The military junta bombed the village, killing three villagers and damaging several houses.	1	2		3
14	Jan 21, 2024	Naung Ma (Long) village, Namkham	Due to the indiscriminate shelling by the terrorist military junta with heavy arms, explosions occurred in the village, damaging some houses and shops, and injuring two villagers.	1	1		2
15	June 19, 2024	Taung Ni village, Mai Long sub-township, Kyaukme	When the terrorist military junta bombed with a jet fighter, one local woman was killed instantly, and a 10-year-old schoolgirl was injured.		2		2

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
16	June 24, 2024	Pain Inn village, Mai Long sub-township, Kyaukme	When the terrorist military junta bombed with a jet-fighter, one local woman was killed instantly.		1		1
17	June 24, 2024	Kyaukme township	After the fighting was taking place in Kyaukme between the terrorist military junta and the TNLA, the continuous artillery shelling by the junta killed one local man and woman, and injured two others, including a child.	2	2		4
18	June 29, 2024	No 1-Pin Paw Lay Ward, Kyaukme	When the terrorist military junta bombed with a jet fighter, a ten-year-old child was killed instantly, and a local woman was injured.		1	1	2
19	July 1, 2024	San Phake Ward, Kyaukme	Due to the explosion of artillery shells indiscriminately fired by the terrorist military junta, five local civilians were injured.	3	2		5
20	July 8, 2024	The North ward, Moemike	When the terrorist military junta bombed with a jet fighter, an elderly grandmother was seriously injured after being hit by shrapnel on the left side of her hip.		1		1
21	July 13, 2024	Pain Sar village, Hsenni Township	Due to the terrorist military junta's airstrike bombing, two houses were burned, and two women were injured.		2		2
22	July 18, 2024	Hsenni Market	The terrorist military junta bombed with a jet-fighter, killing and injuring more than 20 town residents.			20	20
23	July 21, 2024	Old Market Ward, Mogoke	An artillery shell, source unknown, landed and exploded in a residential area, hitting a CDM (Civil Disobedience Movement) doctor in the head and killing him instantly.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
24	July 22-23, 2024	Bo Khone, A Nauk Khone Ward, Mogoke	Due to artillery shelling, two men and a woman were injured, and four civilian houses in the neighborhood were damaged.	2	1		3
25	July 23, 2024	Kyauktalone Village, Mogoke	The military junta shelled the village with a drone, killing a woman and injuring three women, including a child.	1	3		4
26	July 23, 2024	Shwe Bon Thar ward, Mogoke	While closing the door of their house, two men were injured by artillery shrapnel. At the same time, another artillery shell exploded at the Shan Ward Traffic police checkpoint, injuring one man and one woman.	3	1		4
27	July 25, 2024	Hsenni Hotel	As the terrorist military junta carried out another airstrike, a bomb landed and exploded at the Hsenni Hotel, injuring one resident.	1			1
28	July 26, 2024	Min Tadar Ma Na- 9, Mogoke	A 120 mm artillery shell landed and exploded inside a civilian house, destroying the home and injuring a married couple. The wife's left arm had to be amputated.	1	1		2
29	July 28, 2024	Bus Station in Hsenni	It was reported that as the military junta carried out additional airstrikes, two people, including a child, were killed and five others were injured.	4	3		7
30	Aug 5, 2024	Namhsan Monastery, Aung Mingalar, Lashio	A military junta conducted an airstrike inside a monastery compound, killing two monks who were having lunch at the monastery and injuring eleven others.	13			13
31	Aug 5, 2024	Myoma Market, Kutkhai Township	Without any ongoing fighting, the military junta carried out an airstrike using a YAK-130 fighter jet, killing four civilians and injuring nine others. More than 400 market stalls were burned down and destroyed.	3	1	9	13

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
32	Aug 13, 2024	Namhsan Township	Without any ongoing fighting, the military junta carried out an airstrike using a jet fighter, dropping six 500-pound bombs. The attack destroyed the courthouse, the EPC office, and a tea factory, killing one local man and injuring another.	2			2
33	Aug 24, 2024	The Central of the town, Estern Mogoke	The military junta conducted an airstrike bombing with Y12 at Pathamyar Ward, Mogoke, and killed two local residents.	2			2
34	Sept 6, 2024	Ho Kat and Pauk Nay Wards, Namkham Township	The military junta conducted an airstrike bombing without any clashes, killing 11 civilians and injuring 12.	12	11		23
35	Sept 9, 2024	Lashio	Due to the junta's bombing attack, at least twelve people, including some staff from the township administrative office, were injured, and many civilian houses and buildings were destroyed.			12	12
36	Oct 10, 2024	Manchat village, Panlawt Village Track, Hsenni	The terrorist military junta carried out an airstrike, injuring four civilians and damaging at least three houses."			4	4
37	Oct 22, 2024	Homain village, Namhsan Township	While civilians were sleeping deeply at midnight, the military junta carried out an airstrike, killing an elderly woman and injuring another woman."		3		3
38	Nov 17, 2024	Manlong Ward, Mong Ngwat Sub-Twonship	The military is using jet-fighters to drop bombs and caused five civilians serious injuries.	1	4		5
39	Nov 11, 2024	Estern and Western Parts, Mogoke	As a result of the military junta's airstrike bombing, ten civilians were injured, at least two were killed, and many civilian houses were destroyed."			12	12

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
40	Nov 13, 2024	Ywathit village, Mai Yaw Township	About 1:30 PM and later, a bomb exploded from a garbage fire, killing one child instantly and injuring five others, including two children."			6	6
41	Nov 17, 2024	Manlong Ward, Mong Ngwat Sub-Twonship	The military junta carried out an airstrike bombing with a Jet Fighter and injured five villagers.	1	4		5
42	Nov 30, 2024	Inngyn Taung ward, Kyaukme Township	Without any fighting, the military junta dropped two 500-pound bombs using a jet fighter, killing seven civilians, injuring fourteen others, and destroying seventeen houses.	9	12		21
43	Nov 14, 2024	Ward No.4, Chinese Christian Chruch, Kutkhai Township	Without any ongoing fighting, the terrorist military junta carried out a jet fighter bombing that injured nearly ten civilians and killed three. The Chinese Christian Church and nearby houses were also damaged.	1	5	13	19
44	Nov 30, 2024	Ward No.8 track 4, Kyaukme Township	A 500-pound airstrike bomb dropped by the terrorist military junta killed seven civilians, including a child and a monk, and seriously injured more than fourteen others. Seventeen houses were also destroyed.	9	12		21
<b>Total</b>				<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>275</b>



**Table (2) Shelling with Heavy Armed targeted Civilians**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Aug 29, 2021	Kaung Hai/ Kaung Lon village, Mongkoe Township	Four members of a family were killed by the shelling of the military junta on their house.			4	4
2	Oct 12, 2021	Nam Sann village, Namkham	Three children were injured due to an artillery shell explosion.	1	2		3
3	Jan 5, 2022	Ho Nar village, Namkham	In Namkham Township, six civilians, including a child, were injured when the junta troops based at the Sakhan Thit military camp shelled with heavy weapons indiscriminately.			6	6
4	Feb 17, 2023	Pannang Village, Mong Yawng	An artillery explosion injured eight civilians, four were killed, and four were seriously wounded, while villagers were returning home after fleeing from the conflict.			8	8
5	Jun 15, 2023	Zup Awng IDPs camp, Kutkhai	After clashes, an artillery shelling by junta troops killed a mother and son sheltering at the Zup Awng IDPs camp and injured a civilian from Kone Kyan village.			3	3
6	July 25, 2023	Man Naung village, Kutkhai	After the fighting, an artillery shell fired by the junta killed a three-year-old child.	1			1
7	Aug 1, 2023	Namhpaka village, Kutkhai	A man from Man Lone Village, who was making charcoal in the forest, was injured due to random artillery fire by the junta troops.	1			1
8	April 7, 2023	Namakhaw Village, Lashio	The military junta shelled a TNLA camp, injuring three civilians.			3	3
9	Jun 1, 2023	Rambo village, Mabein Township	Without any ongoing clashes, the junta carried out an airstrike, injuring four civilians.			4	4

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
10	July 17, 2023	Honar Pan Hoe village, Lashio	During fighting between the junta and the MNDAA, an artillery shell exploded, injuring an eight-month-old baby and killing the mother, forcing many villagers to flee.	1	1		2
11	July 9, 2023	Narfai village, Kutkhai	The junta's troop, LIB-123, based in Namphaka, fired three artillery shells, one of which hit a house in Narfai Village, injuring two sisters who were inside the house.		2		2
12	July 11, 2023	The Union Highway, Kutkhai	A young woman from Lwel Mainsa Village, who was traveling to Kutkai for registration, was injured by an artillery shell explosion on her trip.		1		1
13	July 25, 2023	Sai Khaung, Muse	A civilian was instantly killed by indiscriminate artillery fire from the military junta, and the junta troops later took away his body.	1			1
14	July 29, 2023	Lwel Kone village, Kutkhai	Near Lwel Kone Village, indiscriminate shelling by troops LIB-123 based in Namhpaka injured three civilians and killed one.			4	4
15	Aug 2, 2023	Between Kho Mon Village and Thone Kham village, Muse	During clashes, an artillery explosion injured a monk from Mandalay who was visiting Kho Mon Village.	1			1
16	Aug 29, 2023	Muse	The use of heavy weapons during clashes injured two civilians and destroyed two civilian homes.			2	2
17	Aug 29, 2023	Ho Pon village and Hsitapan village, Namphatkar Ward 2, Kutkhai	Indiscriminate shelling by the military junta killed two people and injured six others.			8	8
18	Sept 1, 2023	Hsitapan village, Kutkhai	The junta's troops LIB-123 indiscriminately fired heavy weapons toward Hsitapan Village, killing one and injuring three.			4	4

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
19	Sept 20, 2023	The upper Nyaung Kone village, Mogoke	Heavy shelling from the military junta's troop base in Phyu Yaung Village toward Upper Nyaung Kone Village destroyed nearly the entire village. One woman and a five-year-old child were killed, and four men were injured.	5	2		7
20	Sept 26, 2023	Namhpaka Village, Kutkhai	Two civilians were injured by artillery fire from junta troops			2	2
21	Oct 9, 2023	Kaung Cho village, Hsenni	A pregnant woman was injured in the back when hit by artillery shrapnel from random shelling by the junta.		1		1
22	Dec 11, 2023	Mai Yu Ywama village, Muse	A man from Ywama village was killed on the way back home after fetching water by the military junta's shelling from Muse.	1			1
23	Dec 26, 2023	Mai Yu Ywama village, Muse	An artillery shell by the military junta from Muse exploded in Ywama Village, killing a mother and her child and injuring another person.	2	2		4
24	Dec 29, 2023	At the entrance gate to Ei Nai Village, Namtu	A couple riding a motorcycle back to Lashio was hit by an artillery shell fired by junta troops; the wife sustained serious leg injuries.		1		1
25	Dec 29, 2023	Aye Lay Ward, Namphatkar, Kutkhai	A person hit by a shell fired from the 123 Light Infantry Battalion (LIB-123) died from excessive bleeding after being denied medical treatment.	1			1
26	Jan 1, 2024	Ward 4, Kutkhai	While a family is sitting by the fireside at home, an artillery shell hits and explodes, killing one man and injuring another.	2			2
27	Jan 2, 2024	Ho Naung Village, Kutkhai	While feeding her child, two artillery shells fired from the Byuha Hill, Military Artillery Camp, hit nearby, seriously injuring both mother and child.	1	1		2

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
28	Jan 3, 2024	Hsenni	A drone attack on Kyaung Kham monastery injured ten people, including children, and killed one high school student	1	1	9	11
29	Jan 12, 2024	Ohm Kyawt (new village), Mongmit	An artillery shell hit a house, killing six people instantly and injuring one.			7	7
30	Jan 17, 2024	Taung Pai (southern) Ward, Mongmit	While hiding in a kitchen during clashes, an artillery explosion killed six civilians and injured one.	3	4		7
31	Jan 18, 2024	Pain Pyit Village, Mogoke	At around midnight, random artillery shelling by the junta hit a civilian home, injuring two children and their parents; the father died instantly at the scene.	1	3		4
32	Jan 18, 2024	Mani Wuntha Monastery, Mogoke	A monk from Mani Wuntha Monastery was killed instantly due to an artillery explosion.	1			1
33	Jan 19, 2024	Arr Than village, Mongmit	An artillery shell explosion instantly killed a woman.		1		1
34	Jan 19, 2024	Taung Pai Ward, Zone 7, Mongmit	A woman hit by artillery shrapnel died on the spot while on her way home.		1		1
35	Feb 10, 2024	Myauk Paing Ward, Mongmit	An elderly man was injured, and another elderly man was killed when a drone bomb exploded.	1	1		2
36	June 25, 2024	Ward 4, Kyaukme	One person lost a leg due to an artillery shell explosion.	1			1
37	June 25, 2024	Yankin Ward 1, Kyaukme	A family of four was killed when an artillery shell hit and exploded on their house.			4	4
38	June 26, 2024	Aung Thit Lwin Ward and Kyauk Saung Ward, Western Mogoke	An artillery shell exploded on a house, injuring five family members and damaging the home.	2	3		5

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
39	June 26, 2024	Oak Inn Ywar Thit and Kyaw Aww Village, Kyat Pyinn Track, Western Mogoke	During the second wave of Operation 1027, two men and two women were injured by artillery shells during the fighting to seize the power of the military.	2	2		4
40	June 27, 2024	Tahtay Kone Ward, Western Mogoke	During the fighting between the military junta and TNLA with its alliance, the artillery shelling dropped at the Tahtay Kone Ward, killing five civilians and injuring one.	4	2		6
41	June 28, 2024	Oakkyin Ward, Kyaukme	An artillery shell exploded beside a house near the military's lake, killing five people, including a child.			5	5
42	June 29, 2024	Htone Pho Ward 8, Kyaukme	Two women were killed when an artillery shell exploded on a house near Shwe Kyin Monastery.		2		2
43	June 29, 2024	At the west of the hospital, Painnae Monastery, Kyaukme	Indiscriminate artillery shelling by the junta injured a head of the monastery and two senior monks.	3			3
44	June 29, 2024	Minthada Ward, Eastern Mogoke	Two civilians from Zone 10, Mintanda Ward, were injured by the junta's shelling.	1	1		2
45	June 29, 2024	Nyaung Ni Village, Mongmit	Two women were injured by a drone bomb of the military junta while cooking in the kitchen.		2		2
46	July 3, 2024	Tharyar Street, Ward 1, Lashio	A house was hit by an artillery shell, killing six family members, including a child.			6	6
47	July 3, 2024	Panoak Monastery, Lashio	An artillery shell explosion killed two displaced civilians and injured at least nine others, including monks.	10	1		11
48	July 3, 2024	Ward 9, Zone 3, Lashio	A mother and child were killed when an artillery shell exploded in their house.	1	1		2
49	July 4, 2024	Ward 11, Lashio	Three civilians living in Ward 11 were killed when artillery shells landed and exploded in the area.			3	3

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
50	July 4, 2024	At the west of Yantine Aung Pagoda, Lashio	Three civilians were injured when artillery shells exploded west of Yantine Aung Pagoda.			3	3
51	July 4, 2024	Nampaung Village, Lashio	Three civilians were killed when artillery shells exploded in the village.	2	1		3
52	July 5, 2024	Jain Paw Thu Restaurant, Lashio	One man was killed and another injured when artillery shells exploded in the restaurant.	2			2
53	July 5, 2024	Baw Longyi Village, Mogoke	While the villagers are staying at home, indiscriminate shelling by the junta killed two people and injured four others.	5	1		6
54	July 5, 2024	Ward 7, Lashio	A short-range rocket (heavy artillery shell) landed and exploded inside the Sitthathuka Monastery compound, seriously injuring three monks.	3			3
55	July 5, 2024	Ward 5, Lashio	Due to the shelling by the military junta at Man Kaung Monastery, an explosion killed a man and seriously injured a child.	1		1	2
56	July 7, 2024	Lalgyi Village, Mongmit Township	Two men and one woman were injured due to an artillery explosion.	2	1		3
57	July 9, 2024	Shwe Taung Oo Ward, also known as Namkham Inn, Mongmit Township	The military junta troops are shelling with heavy arms into the village, killing a child, injuring a woman, and another child. Another shell hit the Thayat Taw Monastery and killed one monk.	1	1	2	4
58	July 10, 2024	Minthada Ward, No.9, Eastern Mogoke	While the heavy weapons dropped and exploded in the kitchen, a woman and her son were hit by an artillery shell; the mother died instantly, and the son was injured.	1	1		2

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
59	July 12, 2024	Min Thada (Na Ma- 9) Mogoke	While hiding in the basement of a house, the military junta forces based at Koe Win Hill used a drone-fired shell and exploded in the house, injuring a man and a woman.	1	1		2
60	July 12-13, 2024	Hopake Village and AD Bridge, Lashio	One person was killed, and five were injured when short-range rockets exploded.	1		5	6
61	July 15, 2024	Masoeyin Monastery from Didoke Sho Ward, Mogoke	A mortar shell that fell into Masoeyin Monastery at Eastern Mogoke exploded, killing a man instantly and seriously injuring a woman.	1	1		2
62	July 17, 2024	Panma Cherry Ward, Western Mogoke	The military junta from Byuha Hill, Eastern Mogoke, shelled the Panma Cherry Ward with heavy weapons and killed three people and seriously injured four others.	3	4		7
63	July 17, 2024	Myoma 2 ward, Mogoke	Two brothers were hit when a drone-fired explosive landed and exploded in front of their shop.	2			2
64	July 17, 2024	Yaypu Ward, Eastern Mogoke	Artillery shelling by the junta forces in Yayphu Ward killed one civilian and injured three others.	3	1		4
65	July 18, 2024	Nyaung Lay Pin Village, Eastern Mogoke	Four civilians were injured when an artillery shell hit their home.	3	1		4
66	July 18, 2024	Zaythit Ward, Myoma Track, Eastern Mogoke	In Zaythit Ward, drone bombs and artillery shells killed two civilians, including two children, and injured two others.	3	1		4
67	July 18, 2024	Kone Myint Thayar Ward, Shawli Wai Track, Eastern Mogoke	Suspecting that PDF were inside a school in Kone Myint Thayar Ward, the military junta troops dropped heavy armed with drones from Laymyat Nar Pagoda, killing four civilians.	4			4

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
68	July 18, 2024	The Northern Ward, Mongmit Township	In the northern ward, the central part of Mongmit town, an artillery shelling exploded near a cinema, killing five men and injuring one.	6			6
69	July 20, 2024	Shwebon Thar Ward, Mogoke	A drone-fired shell exploded, injuring one male resident.	1			1
70	July 19, 2024	Mingalar Thukha Ward and Chanmyae Thar Yar Ward, Eastern Mogoke	While two men were visiting a friend's house, a man was injured and another killed by an artillery shelling by the junta.	2			2
71	July 21, 2024	Sipin Thar ward, Eastern Mogoke	Three civilians were injured and one killed due to artillery shelling and airstrike bombing by the junta.	2	2		4
72	July 22, 2024	Nyaung Thone Pin Ward, Eastern Mogoke	The military junta shelled with heavy arms using drones in the areas where they suspected the revolutionary forces were present. It killed three civilians and injured three others.	4	2		6
73	July 24, 2024	Mogoke Motel, Mogoke	An artillery shell exploded in front of the Mogoke Motel, killing an underage boy and seriously injuring another person.	2			2..
74	July 30, 2024	Arr Than Village, Mogoke	A man was injured by artillery shrapnel.	1			1
75	July, 2024	Myoma Ward, Eastern Mogoke	A man and a woman were injured by shelling with heavy arms in Mingalar Thukha Ward.	1	1		2
76	July, 2024	Ohn Kai Ward, Yay Pu Track, Mogoke	In Yaypauk Ta Yar Village, a drone-fired shell hit a house, killing a 26-day-old baby and the father instantly, while the mother and three others, two women and one man in the village, were seriously injured.	3	3		6
77	Sept 10, 2024	Lat Khoke Tan Ward, Mongmit Township	A woman was injured when an artillery shell exploded beside her house.		1		1



NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
78	Sept 3, 2024	War Pya Village, Yatsauk Township	While a man was entering his house, he was injured in an unprovoked airstrike by the junta, which claimed revolutionary forces were in the house.		1		1
79	Sept 4, 2024	Aung Chan Thar ward and Near Myoma Bridge, Mantong Township	The military junta conducted an airstrike bombing by using two (300-pound bombs), and it caused a man injured and destroyed a tea factory.	1			1
Total				109	62	93	264

**Table (3) Landmine**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Jan 26, 2021	Nyaung Maung Village, Kyaukme	A civilian stepped on a landmine in a tea plantation between Nyaung Maung and Sedi villages and lost a leg.	1			1
2	June 11, 2021	Man Kyan Village, Namtu Township	While returning from a cornfield, a person stepped on a landmine on the road and was injured.	1			1
3	June 13, 2021	Mar Mot Village, Namhsan Township	A person was injured after stepping on a landmine while picking tea leaves in a tea plantation.	1			1
4	July 7, 2021	Kaung Khar village, Kyaukme	While going to a tea plantation, two women were injured after stepping on a landmine.		2		2
5	July 27, 2021	Namsar Village, Kutkhai Township	Two men searching for vegetables in the hills stepped on landmines and were injured.	2			2
6	July, 2021	Manli village, Namtu	Another man herding buffaloes stepped on a landmine and was injured.	1			1
7	Aug 13, 2021	Naung Sin Village, Kyaukme	A mother and her child stepped on a landmine and were injured while they were picking tea leaves in a tea plantation.	1	1		2

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
8	Aug 20, 2021	Ward 7, 3 Miles Hill, Kyaukme	A villager stepped on a landmine while going to the paddy field and died.	1			1
9	Sept 14, 2021	Hu Kwa Village, Kyaukme	Two villagers stepped on a landmine while working in a paddy farm and were seriously injured.	1	1		2
10	Nov 19, 2021	Hu Kwa Village, Kyaukme	A civilian clearing bushes in a tea plantation stepped on a landmine and was seriously injured.	1			1
11	Nov 14, 2021	Naung Pyit village, Kyaukme	Another person is picking tea leaves in a plantation, then stepped on a landmine and was injured.	1			1
12	Nov 7, 2021	Kyuu Shaw Village, Kyaukme	Two villagers were injured by landmines while harvesting paddy.	2			2
13	Dec 7, 2021	Pan San Village, Kyaukme	A man died after stepping on a landmine while searching for vegetables in the west of the village.	1			1
14	Dec 31, 2021	Khone Tar Ywa Thit, Kyaukme	A man was injured by a landmine explosion while traveling to Taung Ploe village.	1			1
15	Feb 7, 2022	Hu Kwa Village, Kyaukme	Two local men working in a tea plantation were killed instantly when a landmine exploded during their lunch break while digging up sweet potatoes.	2			2
16	Feb 15, 2022	Man Khauk Village, Kyaukme	Two underage children were seriously injured by a landmine explosion near Namtman Bridge when they stepped off the roadside path on their way to Kyaukme.	2			2
17	Mar 11, 2022	Between Pan Nhin and Pan Kay Tu village, Mai Kai Township	Three villagers from Pon Yan Village stepped on a landmine on the main road; the father died, and the mother and child were seriously injured.	2	1		3
18	Mar 26, 2022	Kaung Hone village, Hsipaw	A villager was killed by a landmine explosion while clearing burnt wood in a hillside farm.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
19	April 18, 2022	Near School, Pon Pham village, Hsipaw	Two men from Pon Pham Village stepped on a landmine while returning from getting firewood and were seriously injured.	2			2
20	May 5, 2022	Palin Village, Kyaukme	Two children from Palin Village were seriously injured when they stepped on a landmine while looking for horses in the forest.	2			2
21	June 8, 2022	Zon Naw Village, Kutkhai	A woman working in a hillside farm stepped on a landmine and died.		1		1
22	June 20, 2022	Thansant Village, Pan Khar Group, Hsipaw	A man from Thansant Village died after stepping on a landmine while hunting cattle with his friends.	1			1
23	June 22, 2022	Mauk Hlake Village, Mai Kai Township	A boy was injured by a landmine that exploded in a forest that was not far from the village while herding buffaloes.	1			1
24	July 16, 2022	Mong Paw Village, Muse	A child herding buffaloes in a hillside field stepped on a landmine and was killed instantly.	1			1
25	Aug 1, 2022	Man Kan village, Muse	A man stepped on a landmine on the way back from collecting charcoal and got injuries to both legs.	1			1
26	Mar 12, 2023	Between Mai Ngwat and Namtwe village, Kyaukme	A couple, who had gone to buy tea leaves near Namtwe Village, stepped on a landmine halfway and were seriously injured.	1	1		2
27	Mar 15, 2023	Khoyoung Village, Kyaukme	Two villagers from Khoyoung Village stepped on a landmine while fishing and were seriously injured.	2			2
28	May 21, 2023	Kyat Tay village, Kyaukme	A man was seriously injured when a landmine exploded in front of his house, which he had brought back from a hillside farm.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
29	June 19, 2023	Hinn Poke village, Namtu	A man was seriously injured, with one hand broken, when a mine exploded near his house while he was digging and cleaning the ground with a hoe.	1			1
30	June 29, 2023	Namphaka village, Kutkhai	Two children were seriously injured when a mine exploded while they were lighting a fire for warmth.	2			2
31	Aug 3, 2023	Taungtalaung village, Lashio	A mother and her child stepped on a landmine while looking for mushrooms in the forest; the child was killed instantly, and the mother was injured.	1	1		2
32	Aug 26, 2023	Man Kan village, Muse	A local man from Man Kan village was injured after stepping on a landmine while going to his farm.	1			1
33	Sept 8, 2023	Khomone village, Muse	A man from Khomone Village was seriously injured after stepping on a landmine while going to the charcoal forest.	1			1
34	Sept 24, 2023	Namphaka ward 2, Kutkhai	A local man was injured after stepping on a landmine while going to collect firewood near Brawn Taung.	1			1
35	Oct 10, 2023	Farpheit Village, Muse	A man from Farpheit Village stepped on a landmine on his way to Namtawng Village and got serious injuries to both legs.	1			1
36	Nov 23, 2023	Namt Awm Track, Kaung Khar village, Muse	A person was stepping on a landmine while delivering lunch to a cornfield and got seriously injured in the left leg.		1		1
37	Dec 9, 2023	Phayagyi Village, Namhsan	A person was injured by a landmine explosion while searching for leftover weapons in a tea plantation.	2			2
38	Dec 21, 2023	Manmai village, Muse	A person lost his left leg after stepping on a landmine planted by the junta on his way to work.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
39	Dec 21, 2023	Man Htan Village, Kutkhai	A man stepped on a landmine near a bamboo gate while he was trying to drive the cows in his plantation field and lost one leg.	1			1
40	Jan 2, 2024	Mantong Township	A person traveling from Mantong to Lashio stepped on a landmine near the roadside while walking to pee and was seriously injured.	1			1
41	Jan 3, 2024	Pansay Village, Kutkhai	A villager lost one leg after stepping on a landmine near a creek by the village bridge while returning home.	2			2
42	Jan 7, 2024	Lwae Laung Village, Namkham	A man was seriously injured in one leg after stepping on a landmine near Manmine Village while visiting relatives working in the charcoal business near Muse, a 105-mile area.	1			1
43	Jan 8, 2024	PanSai Main Road, Namtawng Village, Muse	A villager returning from a sugarcane field in Namtawng Village stepped on a landmine near the main road, was seriously injured, and had to cut off his left leg.	1			1
44	Jan 9, 2024	Man Mai Ward, Namkham	A person stepped on a landmine while searching for leftover military weapons in a tea plantation to the west of the military camp.	2			2
45	Jan 9, 2024	Myothit village, Namhsan	A child was injured because he was playing with a landmine that he had collected, and it exploded.	1			1
46	Jan 11, 2024	Swan Saw Ward, Muse	A person was seriously injured in the right leg after stepping on a landmine near the village shrine while going to cut firewood.	1			1
47	Jan 12, 2024	Manhan village, Muse	A man was seriously injured in the leg after stepping on a landmine in a mountain where junta troops were stationed while traveling to Muse to collect goods.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
48	Jan 14, 2024	Manmai village, Muse	A man stepped on a landmine while going to cut firewood in the forest, was seriously injured, and had to have one leg amputated.	1			1
49	Jan 14, 2024	Muse	A villager who was collecting bamboo near the Shrine, the Wain Nang Bridge, stepped on a landmine and had his left leg amputated.	1			1
50	Jan 21, 2024	Industrial Ward (Sat Mhu), Muse	A man lost one leg after stepping on a landmine while collecting honey in the forest with friends.	1			1
51	Jan 21, 2024	Namtwan Kyae Zutaw Village, Lashio	Villagers who were collecting broom plant stepped on a landmine and were wounded in their bodies and a woman lost her leg.		2		2
52	Jan 22, 2024	Man Htan village, Kutkhai	A person was seriously injured by a tripwire mine near a straw stack in front of a house.	1			1
53	Jan 23, 2024	Thayarkone Ward, Namkham	A civilian lost a leg after stepping on a landmine while cutting sugarcane near an old military camp.		1		1
54	Jan 26, 2024	Ei Nine Main Road, Namtu	A person was seriously injured after triggering a mine while towing a truck.	1			1
55	Jan 26, 2024	Pyi Lone Chan Tha Monastery, Kutkhai	A villager splitting firewood near a monastery stepped on a landmine and was seriously injured in both legs.	1			1
56	Jan 29, 2024	Namtwan Kyae Zutaw Village, Lashio	A mother and her child were seriously injured when they stepped on a landmine while looking for the broom plant in the forest.		2		2
57	Jan 29, 2024	Manhsa village, Muse	A person lost one leg after stepping on a landmine on her way to cut firewood in the forest.	1			1
58	Jan 29, 2024	Industrial Ward (Sat Mhu), San Sar Village Muse	A person stepped on a landmine while going to cut firewood in the forest.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
59	Jan 30, 2024	Khofate Village, Namtu	A person stepped on a landmine while collecting stakes (wood) for a fence.	1			1
60	Jan 30, 2024	Mai Sat village, Muse	A person lost one leg after stepping on a landmine while cutting firewood near the military camp, Naung Mo Village.	1			1
61	Feb 1, 2024	Ward 7, Lashio	While returning from a wedding, a person stepped on a landmine near 912 military camp, on the road to Homon Dam, and was seriously injured in the leg.	1			1
62	Feb 3, 2024	Taung Thone Lone Village, Namtu Township	Two children were killed when a mine exploded while they were playing with it.	2			2
63	Feb 7, 2024	The Upper Lwae Awn Village, Kutkhai	A person was seriously injured in both legs after stepping on a landmine while going to cut firewood.	1			1
64	Mar 9, 2024	Lwae Awn Village, Kutkhai	Two men stepped on a landmine while cutting pine trees for the Chinese New Year, and one was killed instantly, and the other was seriously injured.	2			2
65	Mar 12, 2024	Pansay village, Kutkhai	A woman collecting water stepped on a landmine near a pond, injuring both legs, and had her right leg amputated below the knee.		1		1
66	Mar 12, 2024	Ho Kyant Village, Kutkhai Township	A person lost his left leg below the knee after stepping on a landmine in the forest, west of the hilltop monastery.	1			1
67	Mar 12, 2024	Kutkhai Township	A person was killed, and five others were injured when a landmine exploded as they moved to a new location to have lunch.	2	4		6
68	Mar 12, 2024	Near Sakhanthit Saydi Kone, Namkham	A person lost his left leg after stepping on a landmine while inspecting workers repairing a water pipe near the old military camp, Sakhanthit.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
69	Mar 17, 2024	Namparchee Village Road, Kutkhai	A road worker was killed, and five others were injured when a landmine exploded as they moved to another place for lunch.	2	4		6
70	Mar 23, 2024	Thayarkone Bridge, Kutkhai	A man lost one leg after stepping on a landmine while looking for a cow.	1			1
71	April 5, 2024	Lwae Sai Monastery, Kutkhai	A man from Pyain Hwe Village was injured after stepping on a landmine while searching for buffalo.	1			1
72	April 12, 2024	Beside the Union Highway, Kutkhai	A man was seriously injured after stepping on a landmine near the Kutkai–Hsenni highway while collecting bottle scraps and tin cans.	1			1
73	April 22, 2024	Namhsan	Two men lost both legs after stepping on a landmine west of the military camp while going bird hunting in a tea plantation.	2			2
74	April, 2024	Lashio	Two men from Nam Nwan Village were killed after stepping on a landmine while burning charcoal in the forest.	2			2
75	May 1, 2024	Man Sat village roadside, Mantong	Two young boys were injured by shrapnel when a landmine exploded while they were playing with it.	2			2
76	May 2, 2024	Mai Kyat Village, Lashio	A young novice and a young man were killed after stepping on a landmine near a monastery while transporting bricks by cart.	2			2
77	May 22, 2024	Between Thone Sin village and Kone Sone Village, Hsipaw Township	A man lost one leg after stepping on a landmine while walking along the roadside.	1			1
78	May 31, 2024	Man Mai Village, Muse	A woman lost one leg after stepping on a landmine when she peed by the roadside.		1		1



NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
79	June 8, 2024	LIB 502 Military camp, Kyaukme	A man stepped on a landmine and lost one leg while searching for mushrooms near the LIB 502 military camp.	1			1
80	June 13, 2024	IB 130– Military Camp, Mantong	A man from Lone Tauk Village stepped on a landmine while searching for buffalo and bled to death after losing one leg.	1			1
81	June 17, 2024	Tea Plantation, Mantong	A woman from Man Tauk Village stepped on a landmine while collecting mushrooms near a tea plantation, lost both legs, and died instantly.		1		1
82	June 19, 2024	Lwae Kan village, Yat Sauk Township	A man stepped on a landmine while walking to a hillside farm, lost his left leg, and was treated at Kyauk Gu Hospital.	1			1
83	June 20, 2024	Ward 7, Lashio	A child clearing mines near the military camp caused an explosion while showing the mines to his friends, injuring four children.	4			4
84	June 24, 2024	Sat Tay village, Yat Sauk Township	Six young boys returning home after playing football stepped on a landmine; three were seriously injured, one slightly damaged, and two were killed.	6			6
85	June 26, 2024	Sae Lone Village, Namkham	A man stepped on a landmine while searching for buffalo in the forest to plow his paddy field, was seriously injured in both legs, and had his left leg amputated.	1			1
86	July 18, 2024	Kaung Haw Village, Hsenni Township	Two brothers volunteering at the Catholic Church stepped on a landmine; the elder brother died, and the younger was injured.	2			2
87	July 30, 2024	The lower Pain Pyit village, Mogoke	A man was seriously injured after he stepped on a landmine while he was clearing his compound.	1			1
88	Aug 3, 2024	Lwae Sai Village, Kutkhai	A man was injured and had his right leg amputated after stepping on a landmine while he was clearing his paddy field.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
89	Aug 18, 2024	Phyu Yaung Village, Mogoke	While traveling in the forest, two men collected landmines. They attempted to dismantle them, resulting in an explosion that killed one and seriously injured the other, causing him to lose one of his arms.	2			2
90	Aug 25, 2024	Ywataw lay ward, Mogoke	Two men were killed in a farmland when a landmine they had collected exploded.	2			2
91	Aug 31, 2024	Ye Pauk Ta Yar Village, Mogoke	On the morning of August 31, around 11 a.m., in Ye Pauk Ta Yar Village, Ye Pu Group, Eastern Mogoke, a person stepped on leftover ordnance, causing one leg to be amputated.	1			1
92	Sept 4, 2024	Pyilone Cha Tha village, Kutkhai	While going into the forest to collect honey, a man stepped on a landmine and had to have one of his legs amputated.	1			1
93	Sept 24, 2024	On the road of Kyae Lann village, Muse	A man from Man Kan Village stepped on a landmine while traveling to Muse by using the forest path and was injured.	1			1
94	Sept 30, 2024	Near the military camp (Sa Khan Kone) Namkham	While cutting firewood inside an abandoned military camp of the junta, a person stepped on a landmine and was seriously injured.	1			1
95	Oct 3, 2024	Lwae Sai village, Kutkhai	Inside the village, near a house, a person stepped on a landmine while herding cattle.	1			1
96	Dec 23, 2024	Naung Hwam village, Lai-Hka Township	While returning home by tractor from a farmland, a couple from Naung Hwam Village were injured when a tripwire landmine planted by the RCSS exploded between Wun San and Haik Sai Villages.	1	1		2
Total				118	26	–	144

**Table (4) Explosion of Unexploded Ordnance or Weapons**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Nov 7, 2021	Panho village, Tangyan Township	While the children are playing, an unexploded artillery shell that had been collected exploded, injuring four children.	3	1		4
2	May 4, 2022	Lwae Kyuu Group, Lwae Kwan village, Mantong Township	A group of underage children went to pick wild forest strawberries and found an unexploded ordnance from a battlefield. While playing with the device, it detonated, killing one and injuring two others.	3			3
3	Feb 26, 2023	Naung Hwae Village, Tarmonye Sub-Township, Kutkhai	While a festival was being held in the compound of a monastery, an artillery shell landed and exploded, injuring a young girl and a man.	1	1		2
4	Aug 2, 2023	Pankai Village, Namtu Township	A young man from Lwae Sai village, Tangyan Township, who had come to work in Pankai Village, picked up a grenade from the forest; when he tried to handle it, it exploded, and he died instantly.	1			1
5	Jan 2, 2024	Ward 7, Panpae Tan, Zayangyi Village, Namhsan Township	After the first wave of Operation 1027, three children were playing with an unexploded artillery shell, which detonated, causing their deaths.	3			3
6	Mar 3, 2024	Taung Thone lone village, Namtu Township	While herding goats, two children found an unexploded military ordnance and played with it, then the explosion killed one child instantly and seriously injured another.	2			2
7	Mar 8, 2024	Kaung Naim village, Tarmonye Sub-Township, Kutkhai	Two men who had picked up a grenade and went fishing, after that, the grenade exploded, killing one and injuring the other.	2			2
8	Mar 21, 2024	Ward 2, Namhpaka, Kutkhai Township	An explosion occurred while trying to dismantle military ordnance collected from the forest, and a man was killed.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
9	May 12, 2024	Near Ward 1 Market, Kutkhai Township	Five Children played with a grenade they had collected. It exploded, injuring four and killing one.			5	5
<b>Total</b>				<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>

**Table (5) Arbitrary Arrested and Illegal Detention**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	April 30, 2021	The Market, Muse	He was unjustly accused of supporting the PDFs and was forcibly arrested from inside his shop.		1		1
2	Sept 25, 2021	Lashio Township	The military junta arrested seven young people working in a civil society organization.	6	1		7
3	Dec 20, 2021	Pan Haik Ward, Zone 3, Naungcho Township	He was unjustly accused of supporting the PDFs and was forcibly arrested from inside the shop.		1		1
4	Dec 28, 2021	Mannar Village, Mogoke Township	A female school teacher was unjustly accused of having links with the PDFs and was arbitrarily arrested.		1		1
5	Feb 1, 2022	Namkham Township	Four residents were arrested from their homes by the military junta, accused of participating in the Silent Strike.			4	4
6	Aug 3, 2022	Ho Zi Village, Monghsi	A monk and two villagers were arrested and detained at the militia camp in Panlon Village.	3			3
7	Aug 21, 2022	Pain Pyit Village, Mogoke	A resident of Pain Pyit Village was arrested at his home after being accused of communicating with the TNLA.	1			1
8	Jan 5, 2023	Nyaung Pin Village, Mogoke	A resident from Namhpaka Village, Kutkai Township, was arrested, detained, beaten, and tortured by soldiers from the junta's Infantry Battalion 148 while attending an elder relative's funeral in Mogoke.	1			1

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
9	July 15, 2023	Ward 10, Zone 4, Kutkhai	About 20 junta soldiers with two vehicles arrested two villagers and detained them at the township hall for interrogation.	2			2
10	July 17, 2023	New Asia Hotel, Lashio	Three young Ta'ang ethnic from Mantong who were taking shelter at a hotel were arrested by junta troops without any reason and were taken away to an unknown location.			3	3
11	July 25, 2023	Kaung Wain Village, Muse	The junta arrested 10 young local people for interrogation, and artillery shelling also damaged a monastery.			10	10
12	Aug 2, 2023	Nam Kat Village, Muse	Three residents from Mankan Village and one from Nam Kat Village were arrested by junta-aligned Namkham militia. Three were later released, but one was beaten to death.	4			4
13	Dec 21 2023	Man Htan Village and Ho Kyant Village, Kutkhai Township	During clashes, six innocent villagers were arrested by junta forces and tortured in underground detention cells.	6			6
14	Jan 4, 2024	At the beer restaurant, Htone Bo Ward, Kyaukme Township	Three residents from Taungthonesae Village, who were transporting fresh tea leaves to Mandalay, were arrested by junta forces, and their vehicle, phones, and belongings were confiscated.	3			3
15	Jan 7, 2024	Ward 10, Zone 9, Lashio	Twelve Ta'ang villagers living near the base of Taw Ra Monastery were arbitrarily arrested and detained by the junta without any reason.	12			12
16	Jan 18, 2024	Lashio Township	Thirty Brickies workers and three truck drivers were arrested and detained by junta forces.	33			33
17	June 6, 2024	Lashio Township	Four residents from Mantong Township who traveled to Lashio by motorbike were arrested and detained by the junta.	2	2		4

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
18	July 8, 2024	Man Kaung Village, Lashio	Three young boys returning from Lashio to Tangyan were arrested and detained by junta troops.	3			3
19	Oct, 2024	Lashio Township	A man was arrested on the road while traveling to Tan Yang for a vehicle trade-related matter.	1			1
Total				77	6	17	100

**Table (6) Extrajudicial Killing**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Sept 18, 2021	Ywama Village, Muse Township	While travelling to buy necessary items at a shop, two women were hit by a vehicle driven by militia aligned with the military junta, and one of them was killed.		2		2
2	Sept 18, 2021	Naung Sin village, Kyaukme Township	A villager delivering rice was killed.	1			1
3	Dec 27, 2021	Aung Myitta Ward, Namkham Township	A man who was selling goods at the market was shot and killed by an unknown armed group.	1			1
4	April 20, 2022	At the middle bordering gate to enter Ruli, Muse	A young woman from Siwine Village, Hsipaw Township, who was working at a hotel, was shot and killed.		1		1
5	April 30, 2022	At the military gate at Mae Han village, Lashio	The chairman of Pankha Lay Village, Mantong Township, who went to buy medicine, was shot dead by a junta soldier on guard duty.	1			1
6	Nov 4, 2022	On the main road to Mai Wee village, Namkham Township	Two residents of Mansat Village who were harvesting paddy in the fields were shot and killed by junta troops.	2			2

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
7	April 19, 2023	Ward 2, Namhpaka village, Kutkhai Township	A father and son standing in front of their house were shot and killed by four unknown armed men who arrived on two motorbikes.	1	1		2
8	Jan 11, 2024	On the road to Yanaung Myin Pagoda, Kutkhai	A villager of Lwelkan Village was unjustly shot and killed by soldiers from the military troop IB (123) stationed in Namhpaka while he was visiting the Yanaung Myin Pagoda.	1			1
9	Jan 16, 2024	Shwe Za Li village, Mongmit Township	The military junta troops killed villagers living in Shwe Za Li village without any reason.	5			5
10	Jan 19-21, 2024	At the bridge between Southern Ward and Kyitauk Su Ward, Mongmit Township	The military junta troop named Kyar Beelu Column killed (cut off their head) two underage boys at the bridge between the Southern Ward and Kyitauk Su Ward.	2			2
11	Jan 19, 2024	Kyi Taw Su ward, Mongmit Township	Three civilians from Mongmit township were killed by the military junta.	3			3
12	June 26, 2024	Ward 4, Kyaukme Township	During ongoing clashes in Kyaukme, two women were killed.		2		2
13	June 27, 2024	Namtong Ward 8, Kyaukme	During the fighting, an elderly couple was injured after being hit by gunfire.	1	1		2
14	July 1, 2024	Htone Bo Ward 8, Kyaukme	Due to intense fighting in the town, a mother and her three children were shot dead in front of their home while returning from work.	2	1		3
Total				20	8		28

**Table (7) Shooting and Killing**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Jan 21, 2021	Lwae Laung Village, Nam-kham Township	Junta troops shot a man transporting charcoal, and he was severely injured.	1			1
2	Dec 10, 2021	Pan Ma Village, Mogoke	Two people inside a home were shot and killed; one was injured.	1	2		3
3	Dec 14, 2021	Lone Khan Village, Muse	While a vehicle that broke down on the road, three men were shot at by junta troops.	3			3
4	May 13, 2022	Nam Awn Village, Muse Township	Two men from Kaung Khar Village and one man from Nam Pan Village, traveling on a motorcycle, were shot by junta troops.	3			3
5	June 5, 2023	Kutkhai Township	Three young men from Phatyiine Village returning from a birthday gathering were shot by junta soldiers and militia at a checkpoint, and one was seriously injured.	3			3
6	July 29, 2023	Man Naung Village, Kutkhai Township	Two men from Man Naung Village were detained and interrogated by soldiers from the junta Battalion (45), one of them was shot and injured.	2			2
7	Dec 23, 2023	Hekkar Village, Lashio	A man returning from a rubber plantation to Hekkar Village did not hear the soldiers' warning to stop and was shot by junta troops, sustaining serious injuries.	1			1
8	Jan 16, 2024	On the road to Mai Yaw, Lashio	On the road to Mai Yaw, a civilian man driving a truck was shot and killed on the spot by junta soldiers.	1			1
9	June 27, 2024	Htone Pho Ward 1, Kyaukme	In front of Basic Education High School (1), a man was struck by artillery shelling, causing both his legs to break and his bones to shatter.	1			1



NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
10	June 30, 2024	Kyatpyin Police Station, West-ern Mogoke	While returning home on two motorbikes, six IDPs (including mothers and children) were fired upon near Kyatpyin Police Station, resulting in four deaths and two injuries.	3	3		6
11	July 14, 2024	Minthada Ward, Zone 10, Eastern Mogoke	A man standing in front of his house at night was hit by a bullet and died on the third day due to his injuries.	1			1
Total				20	5	-	25

**Table (8) Torture and Inhumanity**

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Aug 2, 2021	Man Aung Village, Namkham Township	A villager returning from collecting charcoal was arrested and tortured by members of the Pan Say militia.	1			1
2	Aug 23, 2021	Mai Yu Lay IDP camp, Kutkhai Township	Two men who went to buy medicine for a child at Mai Yu Market were arrested on the road by Pan Lwat militia and tortured.	2			2
3	Aug 2, 2022	Namhsan Township	The military Junta soldiers beat, punched, and assaulted eight local civilians on the road without any reason.	8			8
4	June 3, 2023	Panthapyay Village, Namtu Township	A pork seller from Panthapyay Village was arrested and beaten by pipeline security soldiers and police officers.	1			1
Total				12	-	-	12

## Table 9 – Rape

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	June 1, 2021	Pan Jayaw Village, Kutkhai Township	The military junta troop, No 99, Infantry Division, the soldier named Yae Min Tai, raped an underage child, who is a nun.		1		1
2	July 28, 2023	Swan Long Village, Kutkhai Township	The military junta troops raped two married women in their house.		2		2
3	Jan 18, 2024	Shwe Zar Li Village, Mongmit Township	The soldier from the military junta troop raped a woman from Shwe Zar Li village.		1		1
Total					4		4

## Table (10) Portering

NO	DATE	PLACES	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	VICTIMS			
				M	F	N/A	TOTAL
1	Aug 2, 2023	Naung Wo vil-lage, Yat Sauk Township	The military junta troop has been forcibly transporting the seventeen villagers, and while they were released, they were tortured by another military troop.	-	-	17	17
Total						17	17

## PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

The dead body of the civilians due to the airstrike at Khone Thar Village, Hu Man Village Track, Nhamsan Township on Dec, 2023





An injured villager from Kho Yaung village,  
Kyaukme Gyi Village Track, Kyaukme Township  
(Mar 15, 2023)

Injury caused by the explosion of unexploded ordnance (UXO) that was collected in Kyat Thay Village, Namhsan Township, on May 21, 2023.





On June 11, 2023, amid fighting between the SAC and the MNDAA in Man Ban Village, Ho Nar Pan Hong Village Tract, Lashio Township, a mother was killed and her 8-month-old baby was injured after being struck by artillery shrapnel.

On June 19, 2023, around noon, a local man in Saing Gaung Village, Hin Pote Village Tract, Namtu Township was severely injured when he stepped on a landmine while digging near his home, shattering one of his arms.





On July 29, 2023, indiscriminate heavy artillery shelling by troops from Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 123, based in Nam Phat Ka, struck near Lwai Kone Village in Pankai Village Tract, Kutkai Township, killing a local civilian.



On October 21, 2023, between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., following clashes between the military junta and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), airstrikes hit Upper Nyaung Kone Village in Mogok Township, damaging and burning a clinic, a school, a monastery, and civilian homes.





On October 27, 2023, amid fighting in the Sakhan Thit (New Camp) area of Namkham Township, two children were killed and another child was injured.

Internally displaced people (IDPs) from Mong Hsi, Kutkhai Township, October 29, 2023.





On October 30, 2023, an artillery shell landed and exploded in Ward (2) of Namphatka Village, Kutkai Township, along the Union Highway, killing local residents.

On October 28, 2023, an airstrike carried out by the military junta struck Namhai Village in Mone Maw Village Tract, Manton Township, injuring a Kachin woman.





In November 2022, in Namkham Township, two residents of Mansap Village were shot dead by the military junta while working in a paddy field.

In Pankai Village, Namtu Township, a person was killed after an unexploded heavy weapon was picked up and played with, causing it to explode.





A child from Kutkai Township who stepped on a landmine on July 5, 2023.



A local resident from San Phit Village, Hsipaw Township, who stepped on a landmine on November 23, 2023.





Photo of a local resident who stepped on a landmine in Mannar Village, Manpan Village Tract, Hsipaw Township, on November 26, 2023.

Photos showing an airstrike carried out by the SAC using jet aircraft in Kalai Village, Kutkai Township, on November 3, 2023, despite no fighting taking place. The attack killed one local woman and destroyed civilian homes.





Photo of Daw Ywal Jar, who was injured by indiscriminate heavy artillery fire from a SAC strategic base in Maw Hsik Village, Kutkai Township, on November 14, 2023.

Photos showing a family killed by indiscriminate heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Tunsin Village, Kutkai Township, on November 29, 2023.



Photo of a surviving child



Heavy artillery shell casing



On November 6, 2023, in Man Ai Village, Lashio Township, a Ta'ang woman—the mother of an infant—was killed by heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC.

On November 14, 2023, heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC injured two local residents in Waingtam Village, Lashio Township.



Photo showing a mass civilian casualty incident caused by gunfire from the SAC's regional command in a densely populated neighborhood in downtown Laukkai during Operation 1027, on November 22, 2023.

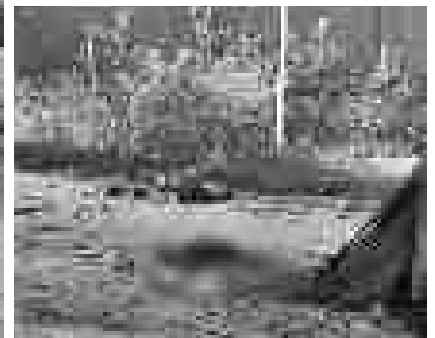


Photo showing migrant workers forced to abandon their mobile phones and belongings along the road while crossing the border from Laukkai toward Wa territory to flee the fighting.



Local men injured by heavy artillery fire in Upper Nam Hwai Village, Muse Township, on November 20, 2023.





Photo of a child who was killed when a heavy artillery shell fired by the SAC landed and exploded at the 105-Mile Namtu cattle farm on November 28, 2023.



U Aik Kham was killed by heavy  
artillery fire in Pansi Taing Village,  
Mongkoe Township, Muse District,  
in November 2023.



In November 2023, cargo trucks were burned and destroyed by the SAC at the Kyin San Kyaw Truck Terminal in Muse Township.

An elderly woman who was killed by heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Namtawng Village, Muse Township, on November 21, 2023.





A Buddhist monk who was injured by a drone attack in Lower Nam Hwai Village in November 2023.

Taa Aik Sam and buildings damaged by an airstrike carried out by the SAC in Man Maw Village, 105-Mile Village Tract, Muse District.





A local woman who was injured by heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Panniam Village, Namsan Township.



Damage and casualties caused by jet aircraft bombing in Myothit Village, Namsan Township, on November 19, 2023.

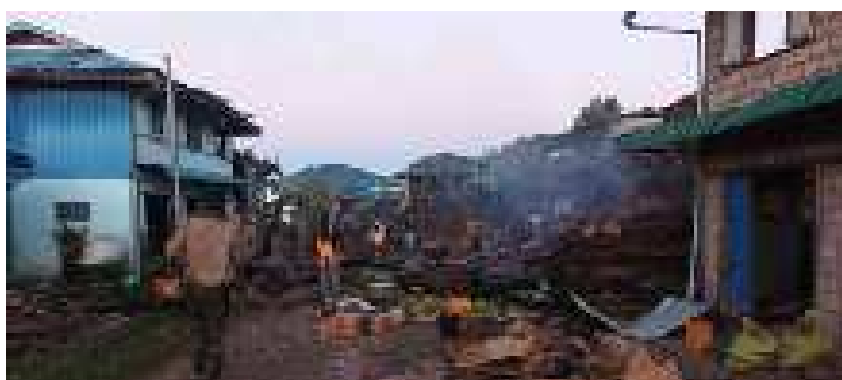




Photo of a third-grade schoolgirl who was killed by heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Umsuam Village, Namsan Township, on November 21, 2023.

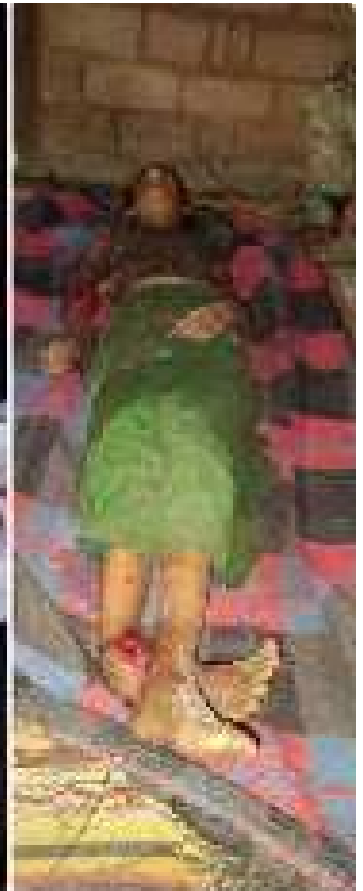
A local resident was killed in an airstrike in Aung Myitta Ward, inside the Ba-Tha-Ya office compound, Namkham Township.





Photos of local residents who were killed by a 120mm heavy artillery strike in Pauk Nay Ward on November 21, 2023.

Heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Largyi Taw Village, Nawngkhio Township, on November 30, 2023.



ပွဲချင်းပြီး သေဆုံးခဲ့သော (၁)နှစ်အရွယ်  
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ကလေးငယ် တို့ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။



Thonesae Village, Nawnghkio Township, at the end of November 2023.

Photos of people displaced  
by conflict from Hsenwi Town.





On November 3, two local residents—a mother and her son—were killed when heavy artillery struck a farm field in Hsenwi Town.



Two children injured by heavy artillery fire in  
Nam Phat Ka (October 27, 2023).





A local man stepped on a landmine in Nam Phat Ka, resulting in traumatic amputation of one leg.

Photo of a local resident injured by heavy artillery fire in the western Kyauksaung Ward of Mogok Town (June 26, 2024).





Two brothers who were killed by heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Thutay Kone Ward, western Mogok Town (June 27, 2024).

Photo of a child injured by heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC in Nyaung Thone Pin Village, Yapu Village Tract, eastern Mogok, on July 22, 2024.





Photo of a local resident injured by heavy artillery fire in Chan Myae Tharyar Ward, Myoma Village Tract, eastern Mogok.

On July 17, 2024, a local family was injured and killed as a result of heavy artillery fire carried out by the SAC from the eastern side of Panpa Cherry Ward in western Mogok.





Photo of a woman who lost her hand as a result of heavy artillery fire in Ward (9), Min Tan Bridge Ward, eastern Mogok, on July 26, 2024.



A local man was injured after stepping on unexploded ordnance in Yepauk Tayar Village, Yapu Village Tract, on August 31, 2024





Photo of a child injured when a heavy artillery shell landed and exploded in front of Mogok Motel on July 23, 2024.

Photo of an elderly woman injured by heavy artillery fire in the northern ward of Mongmit Town on July 8, 2024.





Photo of field documentation and information collection with victims of human rights violations from Mongmit Town.



**YTZ Design Solutio**

*By Ying Tzar*



YINGTZARM.DESIGN



**Ta'ang Women's Organization**  
**[www.taangwomen.org](http://www.taangwomen.org)**