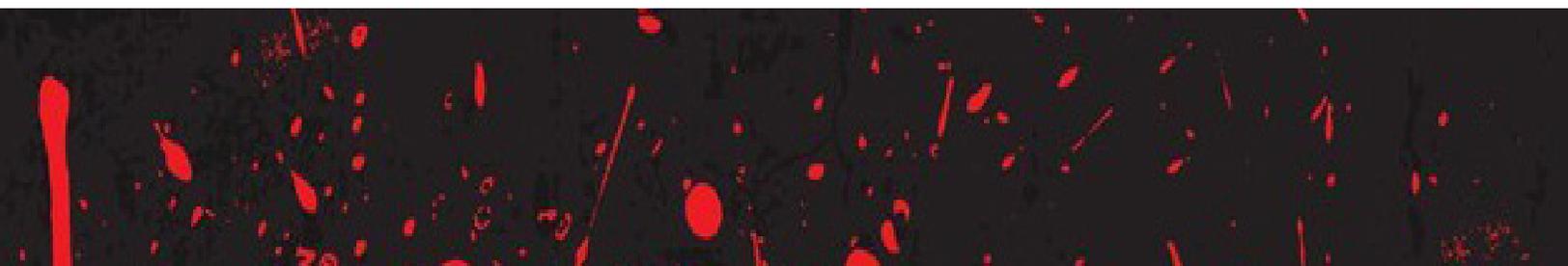


# JUSTICE HELD HOSTAGE

Human rights violations by regime forces  
in Kachin State and Muse District,  
June-October 2021



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## Summary

Total arrests and civilian casualties from attacks by regime troops in Kachin State and Muse District, Feb-Oct 2021	
Arrests	546
Casualties from shelling	16 killed, 49 injured
Casualties from shooting	23 killed, 59 injured

Since June 2021, the military regime has continued deploying thousands of troops against resistance forces in northern Burma, deliberately targeting local populations for collective punishment, including shelling, shooting, arbitrary arrest and torture. The escalated offensives and ongoing climate of impunity for military rape have heightened vulnerability of local women to sexual violence.

Deliberate shelling of civilian areas has taken place in six townships, including close to urban centres of Shwegu and Waimaw, killing six people – three of them women -- and injuring twenty-two. Indiscriminate gunfire has also killed six civilians and injured eight, including three women shot through their house walls by troops firing randomly at night near Indawgyi Lake in Mohnyin township.

Security forces have arbitrarily arrested 77 people during the past five months, mostly accused of supporting the KIA or PDF movement, including religious leaders, teachers, and medical personnel. Some were tortured, including three men in Waimaw, who were handcuffed, beaten with guns, kicked, their heads covered with plastic bags, and forced to kneel on gravel in the hot sun. Some were used as human shields and minesweepers, including two farmers in Hpakant, who were injured by a landmine while forced to walk in front of troops at night.

Burma Army troops have continued to commit rape brazenly, with seeming confidence of impunity. In July, a 58-year-old woman in Momauk was raped and murdered by three ID 88 troops in broad daylight, not far from their base. In November, a soldier from IB 336 raped a 62-year-old woman in Kutkai only 100 meters from his unit's camp, within earshot of nearby houses.

The rapists have reportedly been arrested, but justice is unlikely to be served. The state media report of the rape-murder in Momauk made no mention of sexual violence, and even insinuated that the murder victim was to blame for “arguing” with the soldiers. The handling of this latest rape-murder is reminiscent of that of the two Kachin teachers in 2015, where the military perpetrators have been protected until today. Once again, troops are being shown they will be shielded at the highest levels for their crimes – thereby giving a green light to further sexual violence.

Escalated conflict and targeting of civilians by regime forces have caused displacement of over 7,700 people between June and October, mainly in Waimaw and Muse. This brings the total of new IDPs since the coup to over 14,000 in Kachin State and Muse District, where there were already over 100,000 IDPs sheltering in camps. The regime has been blocking food aid delivery to new IDPs in the Mong Ko area of Muse, where heavy fighting is ongoing. Access to shelter for these IDPs in China has become impossible since a border fence was erected in 2017, recently reinforced with a second fence and CCTV surveillance.

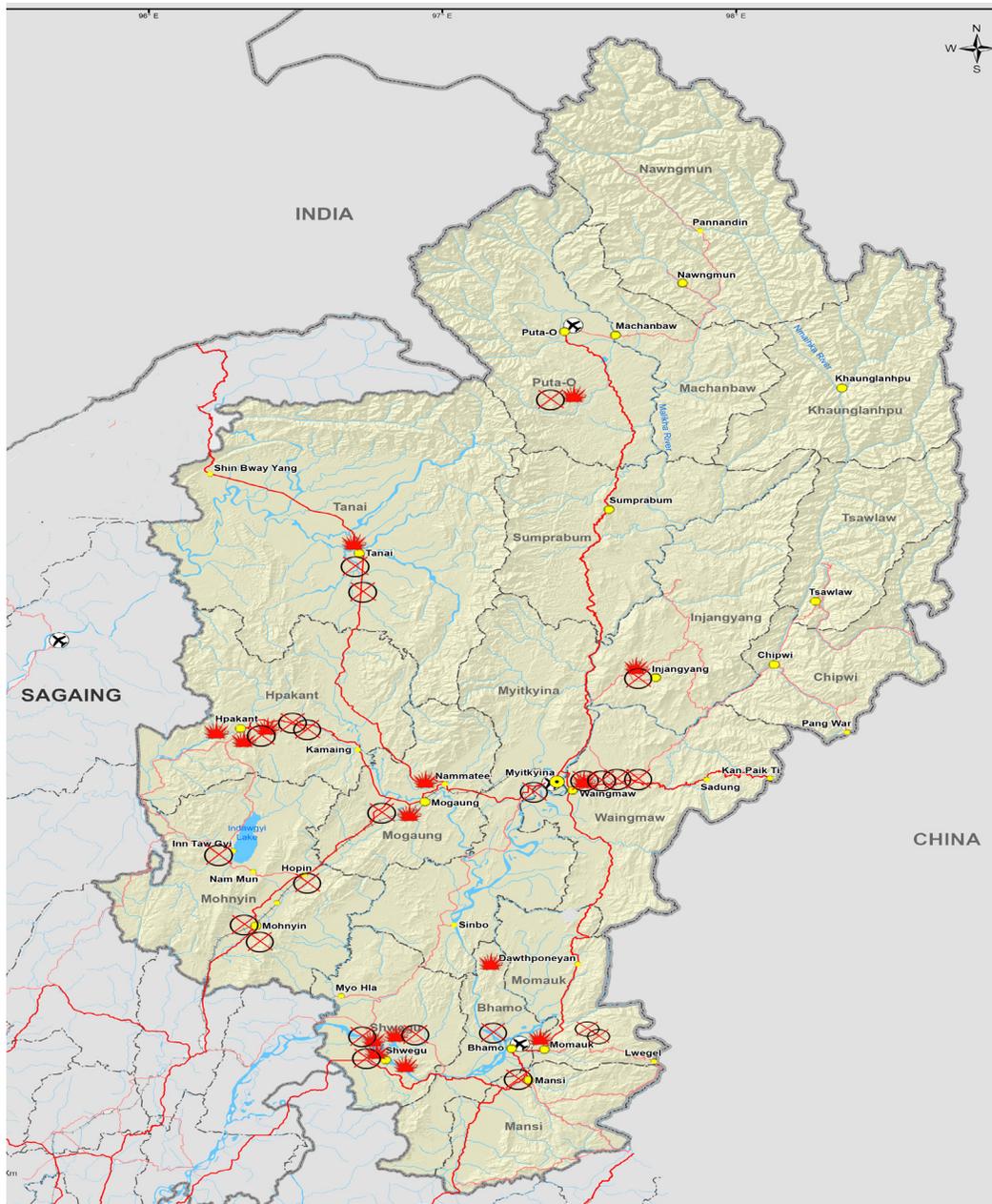
The security situation of communities across northern Burma has thus deteriorated during the past five months, and the need for concerted international pressure on the regime is more urgent than ever. This pressure must bring about a complete removal of the military from power, and not a negotiated return to the pre-coup status quo, which would only perpetuate the civil war.

The ongoing cycle of persecution and displacement in ethnic areas will never end until the Burma Army's power apparatus is completely dismantled, and a democratically elected government is installed under a new federal constitution, with a fully independent judiciary – not held hostage to the interests of Naypyidaw's generals.

We therefore reiterate our demands to the international community to cut all forms of diplomatic, economic and military support to the regime. This must include economic sanctions on the Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, which is providing huge revenues to the regime for arms purchases.

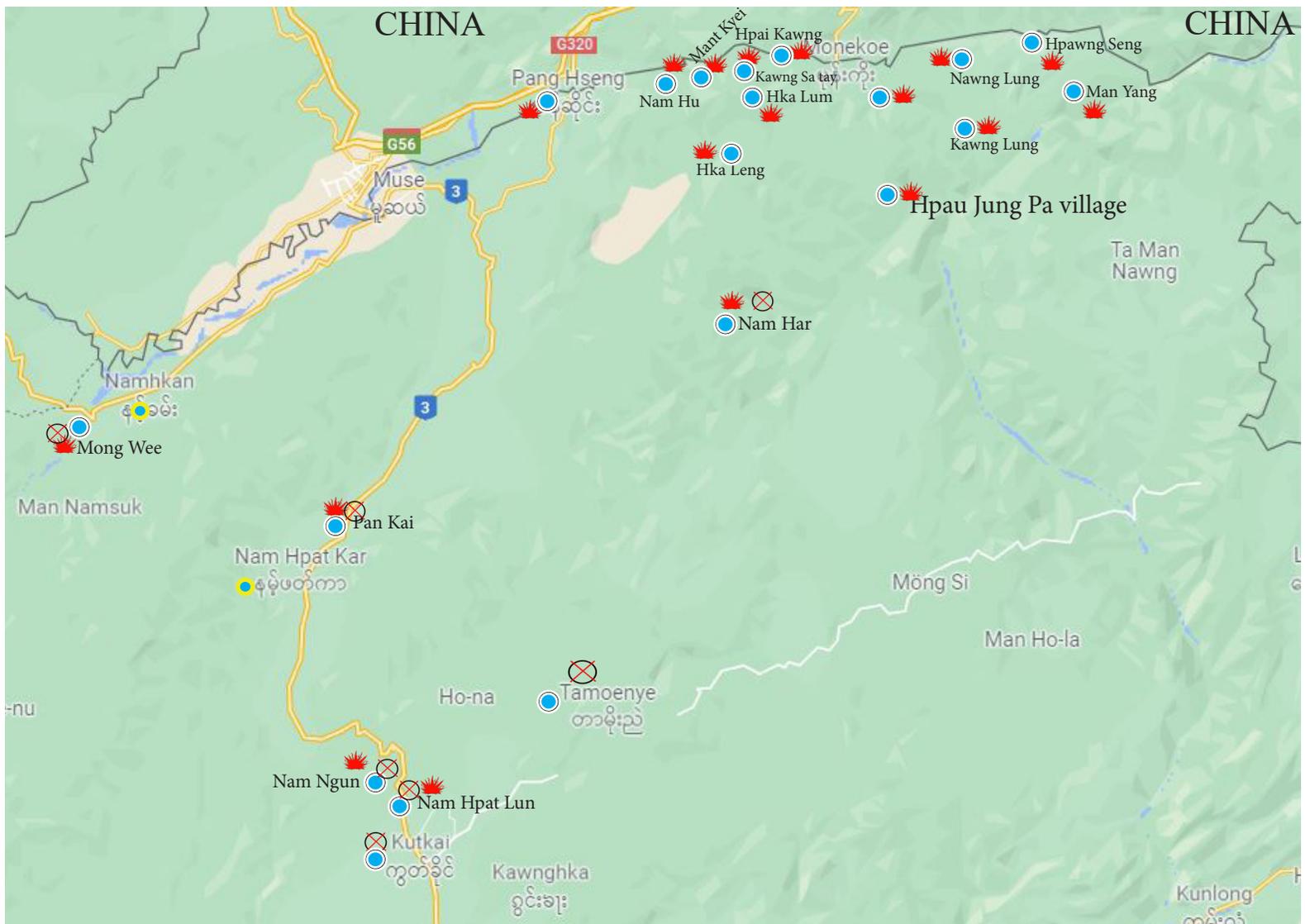
We also call urgently for increased cross-border humanitarian aid to IDPs in northern Burma through local ethnic administrations and community groups.

### Human rights violations by regime forces in Kachin State, Jun-Oct 2021



- Village
- ★ Fighting location
- ⊗ Human rights violation location

## Human rights violations by regime forces in Muse District, Jun-Oct 2021



	<b>Village</b>
	<b>Fighting location</b>
	<b>Human rights violation location</b>

### Expansion of shelling in civilian areas

Shelling of civilian areas by regime troops has become more widespread during the past five months. Whereas from February to May, shelling of civilian areas took place in only three townships, this has expanded since June to six townships, including close to urban areas of Shwegu and Waimaw. The shelling in Waimaw took place across the Irrawaddy River from the Kachin state capital Myitkyina.

The chart below summarizes shelling incidents in civilian areas by regime troops documented by KWAT since the coup:

Time period	No. of shelling incidents	Townships (no. of incidents)	No. of civilian casualties
Feb-Mar 2021	5	Hpakant (3) Kutkai (2)	1 killed, 7 injured
Apr-May 2021	10	Hpakant (1) Kutkai (1) Momauk (8)	9 killed, 20 injured
Jun-Oct 2021	14	Hpakant (3), Momauk (2), Shwegu (4), Mogaung (1), Waimaw (2), Muse (2)	6 killed, 22 injured
Total	29		16 killed, 49 injured

Of the six civilians killed by shelling during the past five months, three were women and one was a 10-year-old boy. The 22 injured included seven women and three girls.

In each of the recent incidents, regime troops launched shells after being attacked by the KIA or MNDAA (Kokang army). Resistance attacks against the regime’s bases and supply lines have inflicted significant losses, and the shelling of civilian areas is clearly intended as collective punishment to deter further attacks.

For example, straight after the KIA attacked the Burma Army’s IB 58 base at the edge of Waimaw town on July 29, the base fired artillery shells directly into villages east of the town, killing one villager and injuring his elderly grandfather.

The fact that civilians are being deliberately targeted and are not just “collateral damage” was made clear by a Burma Army commander in Hpakant. After fighting between the KIA and ID 33 troops along the main road from Kamaing to Hpakant on July 13, residents of several villages fled to take shelter in a church and relatives’ houses in the nearby village of Seng Hpra. Two days later, without warning, ID 33 and ID 77 troops fired shells directly into Seng Hpra village, seriously injuring seven villagers, including three women and a young girl. The next day, a local ID 77 commander ordered the IDPs to leave Seng Hpra, telling the village leader, “If IDPs keep hiding in the church, we will shell here again.”

### Burma Army shelling of civilian areas in Waimaw, 29 July 2021



	<b>Burma Army base</b>
	<b>Direction of shelling</b>
	<b>Towns</b>

## Burma Army shelling of civilian area near Mong Ko, 12 Oct 2021



### Increased random shooting of civilians

During the first few months after the coup, most of the unlawful shooting by security forces targeted anti-coup protesters in urban centres. However, from June to October, all of those shot were civilians going about their daily lives, mostly hit by random bullets.

Time period	No. of shooting incidents	Townships (no. of incidents)	No. of civilian casualties
Feb-Mar 2021	15	Myitkyina (6) Hpakant (3) Muse (4) Mohnyin (2) Bhamo (1)	13 killed, 46 injured
Apr-May 2021	7	Mogaung (4) Hpakant (1) Bhamo (2)	4 killed, 5 injured
Jun-Oct 2021	11	Mohnyin (3) Waimaw (3), Momauk (1), Bhamo (1), Mansi (1) Shwegu (1) Hpakant (1)	6 killed, 8 injured
	33		23 killed, 59 injured

Of the seven civilians shot dead during the past three months, one was a woman selling fruit by the roadside (a mother with three children), and two were farmers on their way to or from their farms.

Of the eight injured, one was a woman taking her child to school. Three were women shot in their bed-

rooms late at night on August 10 at Mai Nawng village, near Indawgyi Lake, Mohnyin township, when troops of IB 11 drove through their village in three trucks and fired randomly into surrounding houses. One of these women recounted what happened:

*“I have five children. The youngest was only 18 days old, so I was taking care of my baby in the bedroom. That night my children were sleeping in one room, and my husband, I, and my baby in another room. My family members had gone to sleep at about 9:30 pm. At that time, I was carrying my baby on my back to put it to sleep. Then I heard guns shooting around us. I went to my children’s room to take care of them. The week before, my husband had been in a motorbike accident, and was injured in his legs, so he couldn’t walk properly. A bullet came across our house roof, so my baby woke up and started crying. Then I heard more gun shots, like from an automatic rifle. My baby was crying a lot, so I moved it from my back to feed at my breast. Then I felt something warm on my body. When I touched my right hip, I found there was bleeding. After that, I couldn’t move my upper body. But I had no way to go to hospital, because the soldiers were still shooting around us. That night my husband put some Kachin traditional medicine on my wound to stop it bleeding. The next morning, our village leader, the religious leader, and some youths from the village came and sent me to the Nawng Mun hospital. The bullet had passed across my right hip. I stayed at the hospital for seven days. The doctor’s fee was free but we had to buy medicine outside because there was no medicine at the hospital. After we left the hospital we didn’t stay at home because we are afraid it will happen again. Now we stay at our hill farm, about one hour by motorbike from our home. Now, I can’t do anything and I even have difficulty sitting. I cannot carry my baby.”*

### **Ongoing arbitrary arrests, torture, use of human shields/minesweepers by security forces**

<b>Summary of arbitrary arrests by security forces in Kachin State and Muse District documented by KWAT since the coup</b>	
Time period	No. arrested
Feb-Mar 2021	410
Apr-May 2021	61
Jun-Oct 2021	77
Total	546

Security forces have arbitrarily arrested 77 people during the past five months. Most were accused of supporting the KIA or PDF movement. This included religious leaders, teachers, and medical professionals.

Some arrests were clearly in retaliation for attacks by resistance forces. For example, after repeated attacks by KIA and PDF in and around Shwegu, security forces conducted house-to-house searches in Shwegu town on June 13, arresting at least 10 people, including two women, accusing them of links to the PDF.

In several cases, arrest was accompanied by torture. Two men and a 15-year-old boy from Mading village, Waimaw, were arrested by IB 58 troops on August 28, accused of belonging to the KIA and severely tortured. They were handcuffed, beaten with guns, kicked, their heads covered with plastic bags, and forced to kneel on gravel in the hot sun.

Torture has also been followed by killing. A Kachin religious leader from Kutkai town left his house on June 18 on a motorbike, and three days later his body was discovered outside the town with a bullet wound in his head and marks of severe torture, including knife wounds on his leg, bruises all over his body and face, and rope marks on his wrists. A military uniform had been put on this body. Locally stationed troops of ID 99 and ID 11 were seen in the area at the time of the crime.

Some of the villagers arrested were used as human shields or minesweepers by security forces. In early

June, two male villagers from Sani Tu Yang village, Injanyang township, were arrested by about 150 Burma Army troops, who interrogated them about the KIA, and kicked them. The troops then forced them to walk in front of them as human shields through the jungle for three days, before releasing them. During this time, they were attacked by the KIA, and three Burma Army soldiers were injured.

On August 4, two men from Lawa village, Hpakant township, on the Ledo Road from Myitkyina to Tanai, were arrested and forced by about 50 Burma Army troops from LIB 390 to walk with them as human shields and minesweepers during the night. A mine exploded as they walked, injuring both villagers. One of the villagers, aged 47, described his experience:

*“On 4 August 2021, I was fishing at Dum Bung river at about 4:30 pm, about 15 minutes’ walk from Lawa village. Suddenly a Burmese soldier came out from the forest and shouted at me “Hey! Come here!” I was afraid and followed him. The soldier called me along the Dum Bung river, to a place where there were about 50 troops. At about 6 pm, another man ‘Zau Tu’ (not his real name), aged 42, from my village was also brought to the place. He had been arrested while looking after his cattle. The military asked us ‘Where are you from?’ We said we were from Lawa village.*

*The soldiers said ‘We are going to pass Lawa village at 8 pm. You have to come with us till we have passed the village.’ At about 10 pm the troops started to move.... They did not use any lights. We had to walk in the dark. I was in front of the military troops and Zau Tu was behind me. There were about 50 troops. The troop commander’s name was Aung Zin Min. They were from LIB 390, based at Ting Kawk village, Tanai. The soldiers said, ‘You have to walk in the middle of the road.’ Just before reaching Lawa the soldier next to me detonated a landmine. The explosion injured me in my back and right ankle and Zau Tu was hurt in his left finger. About six soldiers were seriously injured, so the troops stopped at Lawa middle school...The soldiers did not give us any medicine. But they gave medicine to their soldiers. They just put some bandages on my wounds. That night I and Zau Tu could not sleep. We just sat on the ground the whole night. The next morning at 7 am, the military told us we could go back home. They paid us ten thousand kyat each.”*

## **Climate of impunity fueling military rape**

Two recent rape cases by regime troops highlight clearly how military rape is being fueled by confidence of impunity, as well as by increased militarization in rural ethnic areas.

### *Rape-murder of elderly woman farmer in Momauk, Kachin State*

In the morning of July 14, 2021, a 58-year-old Kachin woman was raped and stabbed to death by three Burma Army soldiers from ID 88 on her way to her farm west of Num Lang village, Momauk township. The perpetrators were stationed at the 616 Artillery Battalion base next to Num Lang. After the crime, they reported in at the Burma Army 370 artillery battalion base, about five kilometers southwest of the crime scene.

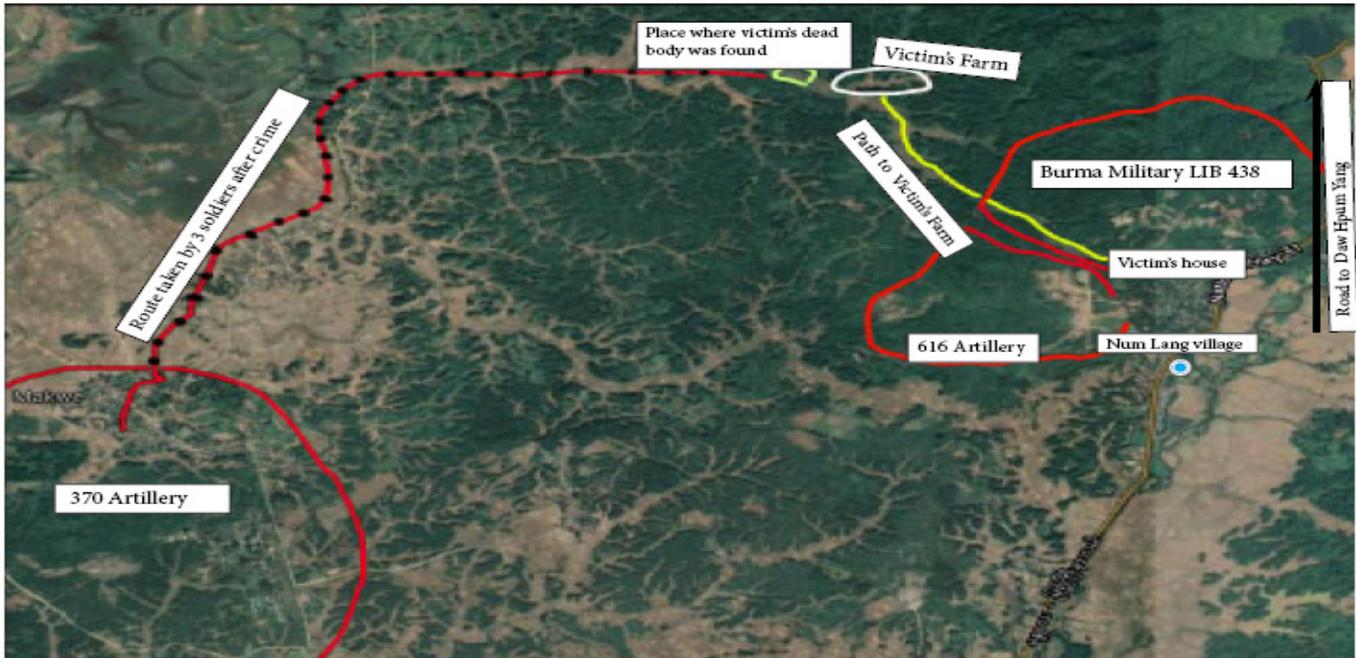
The victim’s relatives found her half-naked body in grassland close to her fields the next morning, with stab wounds and clear signs of rape. The body was sent to Bhamo Hospital for an autopsy.

On July 17, there was a short piece of news in Burmese in the state-run New Light of Myanmar, reporting that three Tatmadaw soldiers had been arrested for the murder of an elderly woman, which had occurred as the result of an “argument” which had made the soldiers angry. There was no mention of rape.

On July 19, the victim’s husband was called to the LIB 438 base at Num Lang and given 2 million kyat from Naypyidaw and 100,000 kyat from the 616 Artillery Battalion. On July 28, military officers called the Num Lang village head and local police to the 616 Battalion camp and handed over evidence of the crime to the police, including the murder weapon and the victim’s phone. They said the soldiers had confessed to the rape and that after the results of DNA testing were known, the case would be transferred to a civilian court. However, since then the relatives have heard nothing.

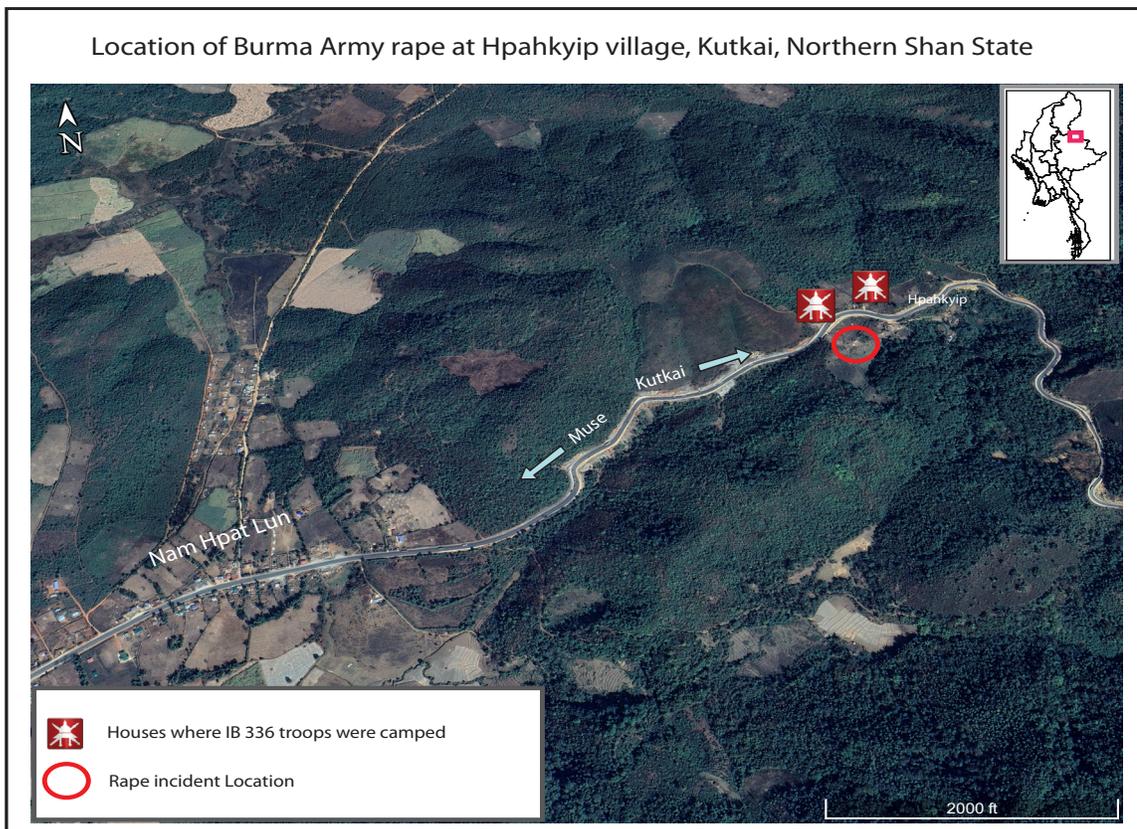
(Note: a detailed timeline of this incident can be found in the Appendix)

## Location of Burma Army rape-murder at Num Lang, 14 July 2021



### *Rape of elderly woman farmer in Kutkai, northern Shan State*

On November 7, 2021, a soldier from IB 336 raped a 62-year-old woman in her farm hut, only 100 meters from where his unit was camped in the village of Hpahkyip, on the main road from Kutkai to Muse, about 20 kilometers north of Kutkai. Local villagers complained to his commander, who at first refuted the charge (saying the soldier was just trying to stop the woman from using drugs) but agreed to take action after learning there was an eyewitness to the crime. He then arranged compensation of 500,000 kyat for the survivor, carried out an apology ceremony (according to local custom), and informed villagers that the perpetrator had been arrested and would be court-martialed.



Both these recent rape cases were committed with seeming confidence of impunity. In Momauk, not only did the rape-murder take place in broad daylight, not far from the perpetrators' base, but they committed the crime in a group, each being a potential witness against the others, and did not bother to hide the body. When they reported in at the 370 Artillery Battalion base in the evening, they were still in possession of the victim's phone, despite this being potentially incriminating evidence.

Similarly, the perpetrator of the rape in Kutkai committed the crime in the daytime, only 100 meters from where his unit was staying, next to a busy highway, within earshot of neighbouring houses.

Particularly for the rape-murder case, it appears the perpetrators' confidence of impunity was not misplaced. While they have reportedly been arrested, the military seems intent on hushing up the rape and treating the case leniently -- as indicated by the state media, with its outrageous insinuation that the perpetrators were provoked to kill the victim by an "argument".

Villagers of Num Lang, where the rape-murder took place, have prior experience of failure to prosecute military sexual violence. In April 2015, a soldier from the LIB 438 base in Num Lang attempted to rape a 73-year-old woman. He was caught in the act by local villagers, arrested and tried in a military court, but only charged for trespassing, drug use, and breach of the military code of conduct -- not for sexual violence. Efforts to try the case in a civilian court failed because the local police commander refused to testify, saying he needed permission from the military. The survivor died in June 2016 without seeing justice.

The handling of this latest rape-murder is reminiscent of that of the two Kachin teachers in 2015, where the military perpetrators have been protected until today. Once again, troops are being shown they will be shielded at the highest levels for their crimes -- thereby giving a green light to further sexual violence.

## **Rape Case Incident from Num Lang**

### *Militarization fueling rape*

The recent rape cases also illustrate how the Burma Army's ongoing expansion and offensive operations in ethnic territories are causing increased vulnerability to rape.

The rape-murder case in Momauk was committed by Magwe-based ID 88 assault troops deployed as reinforcements to Kachin State, where 46 infantry battalions are already permanently stationed under the Northern Regional Command. The perpetrators were staying at the 616 Artillery base, newly built in 2020 to fortify control of the Bhamo-Myitkyina highway, the main transport artery in Kachin State. The map of the Num Lang rape incident shows clearly the large area now occupied by the regime's LIB 438 and Artillery Battalion 616 bases to the north and west of the village, blocking passage to villagers' farmlands, and manned by hundreds of troops posing a constant threat to the security of local women and girls.

The rape in Kutkai was committed by a soldier from IB 336, based in Pekhon, southern Shan State, under the Eastern Regional Command, but deployed to northern Shan State to support the existing 46 local infantry battalions in the Northeast Regional Command. The IB 336 platoon was stationed in Hpakyip village as security along the Lashio-Muse highway, replacing the ID 99 assault troops formerly camped there. The troops' presence in the village, staying in villagers' houses, provided constant opportunity to commit sexual assault.

## Fresh displacement

Since June 2021, there has been an increase of over 7,700 new IDPs, including over 5,000 in Waimaw, Kachin State, and nearly 2,000 around Mong Ko in Muse District. Added to the over 6,400 displaced during February-May 2021, this brings total new displacement in these areas to over 14,000 since the coup. While the majority have now returned home, they remain on alert to flee again at any time.

The over 5,000 new IDPs in Waimaw fled their homes as a result of Burma Army shelling east of Waimaw town on July 29, which inflicted civilian casualties. Residents of Mading, Tang Bau, Labang and Hkakum villages fled to shelter in existing IDP camps in Waimaw town, as well as in new IDP settlements in Ding Jang Yang and Washawng. The IDPs in Ding Jang Yang still dare not return home.

The nearly 2,000 IDPs in Muse fled from 19 villages due to fighting between the MNDAA (Kokang army) and regime troops in the Mong Ko area, which has escalated in the past few months. Most of these IDPs cannot return home due to ongoing fighting, and are sheltering in Mong Ko town and in the existing Hpai Kawng IDP camp, about 10 kilometers west of Mong Ko.

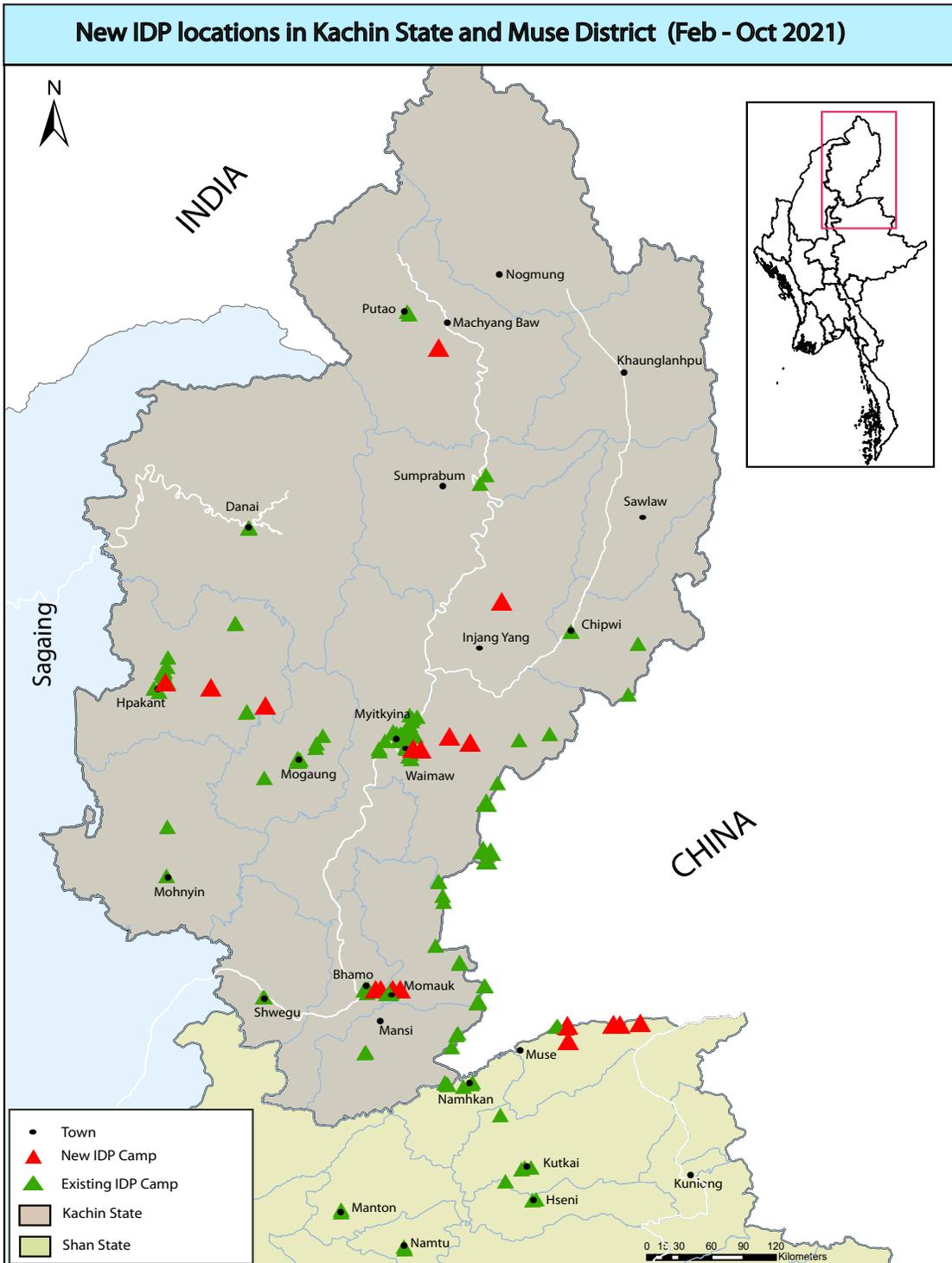
In previous years, villagers fleeing fighting around Mong Ko had the option of crossing the border into China, but this has been blocked by the building of a border fence in 2017 by the Chinese authorities. A second layer of fencing has also been under construction since 2020. CCTV cameras have been set up along the fence, which is regularly patrolled by Chinese guards.

Regime authorities have been blocking food aid delivery to the new IDPs in Mong Ko.

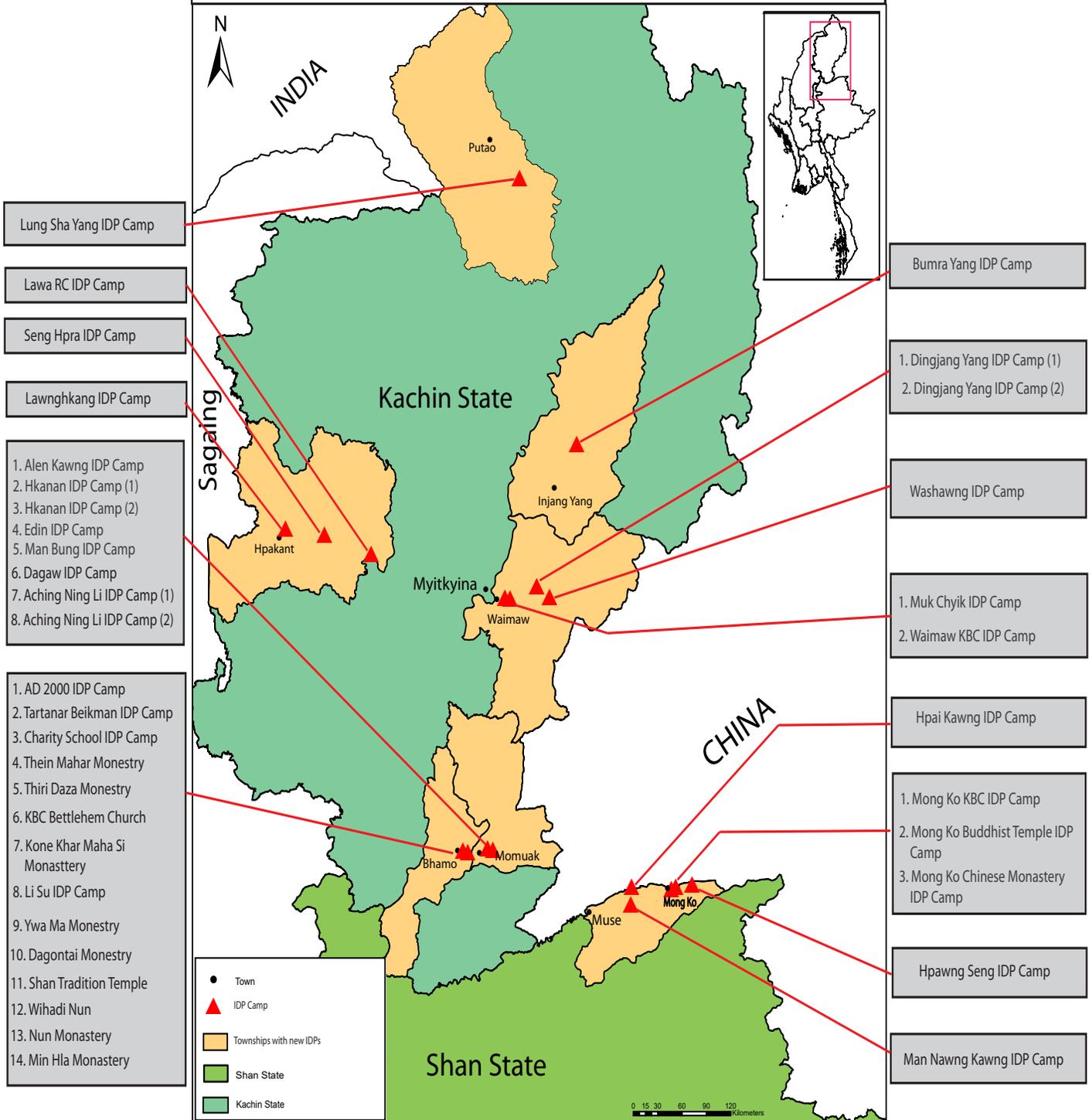
<b>Summary of new displacement in Kachin State and Muse District since February 2021 coup</b>					
<b>Township</b>	<b>IDP location</b>	<b>No. of house-holds</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Date of displacement</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<b>KACHIN STATE</b>					
Hpakant	Lawng Hkang RC church	26	128	Apr 2021	Returned home
	Seng Hpra KBC IDP camp	53	155	Jul 2021	Returned home
	Lawa village KBC & RC churches	40	160	Sep 2021	Returned home
Putao	Lung Sha Yang	32	120	Aug 2021	Returned home
Injyangyang	Bumra Yang IDP Camp	131	600	May 2021	Still displaced
Waimaw	Waimaw KBC camp, Ding Jang Yang IDP camp, Muk Chyik IDP camp, Washawng IDP camp	907	5,464	Since end July 2021	Most returned home
Momauk	Momauk town IDP camps	n.a.	1,090	Since April 2021	Some still displaced
	Bhamo town IDP camps	n.a.	4,539	Since April 2021	Returned home

### MUSE DISTRICT, NORTHERN SHAN STATE

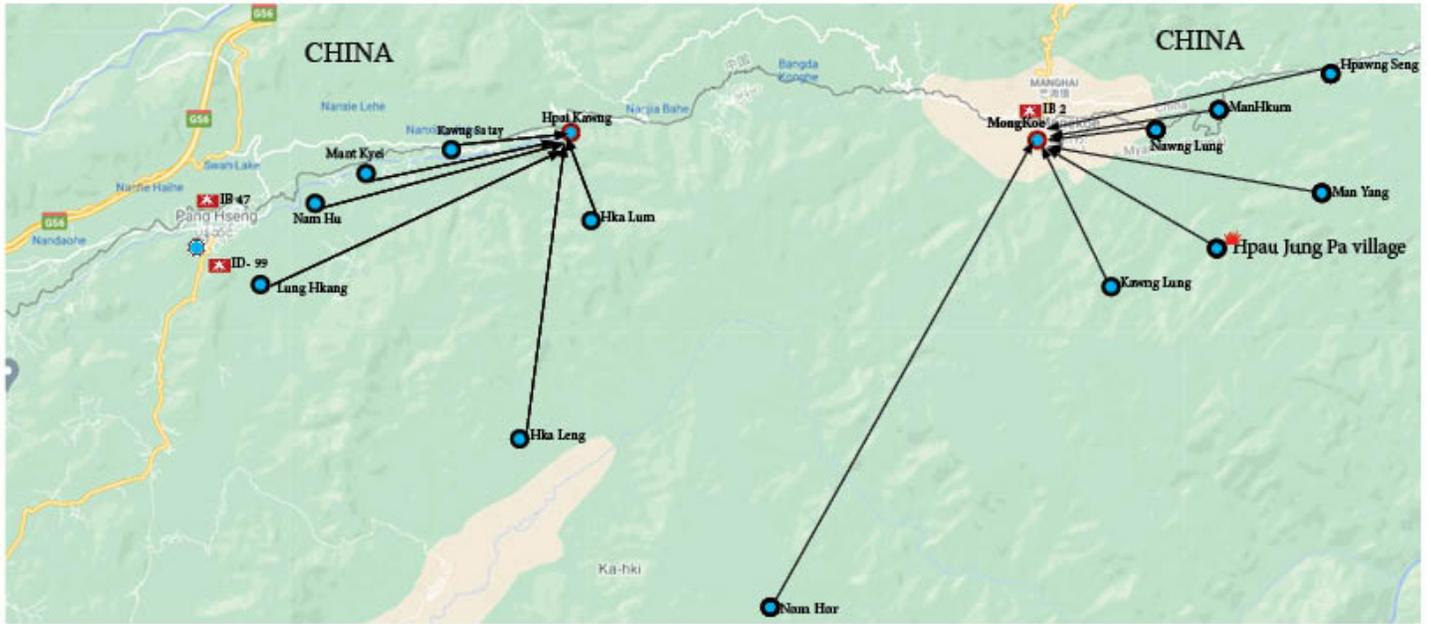
Muse	Man Nawng Kawng village	23	100	Feb 2021	Returned home
	Hpai Kawng IDP camp, nr. Pang Sai	148	739	Since June 2021	Still displaced
	Mong Ko town	165	960	Since July 2021	Still displaced
	Hpawng Seng	27	172	Since August 2021	Returned home
<b>TOTAL NEW DISPLACEMENT</b>			<b>14,227</b>		



### Sites sheltering new IDPs in Kachin State and Muse District (Feb - Oct 2021)

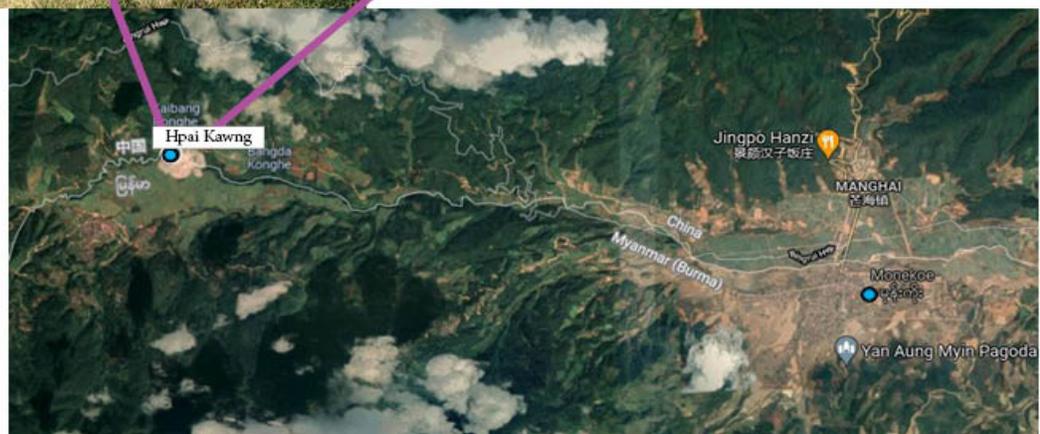


## Villages displaced in Muse District (Feb-Oct 2021)



-  IDP location
-  Original village of IDPs
-  Burma Army base

## Hpai Kawng IDP camp at the China-Burma border



## Conclusion and recommendations

The security situation of communities across northern Burma has deteriorated during the past five months, with regime troops stepping up collective punishment of local populations in retaliation for resistance attacks, causing fresh displacement. Burma Army troops have shelled and shot into civilian areas, causing death and injury, and carried out arbitrary arrest and torture, using villagers as human shields and minesweepers – flagrantly violating international humanitarian law.

The regime's increased troop deployment to northern Burma, amidst the ongoing climate of impunity for military rape, is also clearly heightening vulnerability of women and girls to sexual violence.

The need for concerted international pressure on the regime is thus more urgent than ever. This pressure must bring about a complete removal of the military from power, and not a negotiated return to the pre-coup status quo, which would only perpetuate the civil war.

The ongoing cycle of persecution and displacement in ethnic areas will never end until the Burma Army's power apparatus is completely dismantled, and a democratically elected government is installed under a new federal constitution, with a fully independent judiciary – not held hostage to the interests of Naypyidaw's generals. We therefore reiterate our demands:

To the UN Security Council:

- To impose a global arms embargo on Burma, and to refer the situation in Burma to the International Criminal Court

To foreign governments:

- To withhold diplomatic recognition of the coup regime, and to recognise the National Unity Government as the legitimate government of Burma
- To impose economic sanctions on the military regime's business interests – particularly the Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise

To foreign companies:

- To suspend operations in Burma until the regime is ousted, and there is a new federal democratic constitution in place

To international donors:

- To ensure that no aid provided to Burma's people is legitimizing or subsidizing the military regime
- To provide humanitarian aid cross-border to IDPs in conflict areas through local ethnic administrations and community groups

To Burma's neighboring countries, including China:

- To provide safe refuge to those fleeing conflict and persecution, and allow them access to humanitarian aid

## Appendices

### 1. Detailed summary of incidents of shelling of civilian areas by regime troops, June-October 2021

Date	Location	Details	Casualties
4 Jun 2021	Shwegu	After KIA and Shwegu PDF attacked Shwegu police station at around 8 pm, the police shelled the surrounding area, and damaged a nearby house.	
8 Jun 2021	Kaing village, Shwegu	On 8 June 2021, the KIA attacked a ship carrying regime troops from travelling from Moe Tar village to Thar Yar Kone village, along the Ayeyarwady river in Shwegu township. The regime troops in Kyauk Gyi village and Thar Yar Kone village then shelled Kaing village, seriously injuring a man, Ko Tin Kyaw, from Kaing village in his thigh. The troops also shelled the village of Pauk Kone, causing the villagers to flee as IDPs.	1 man injured
26 Jun 2021	Pawk Kone Gyi village, Shwegu	After KIA attacked a military boat on the Ayeyarwady river at Pawk Kone Gyi village, Shwegu township, troops on the boat shelled into the village. A shell landed next to the Buddhist temple in the village, but fortunately no one was injured.	
30 Jun 2021	Mayan village, Mogaung	After fighting between the KIA and regime troops at 21-mile gate, Mayan village, the regime's troops shelled the surrounding area. A woman (30 yrs) who was near the 21-mile gate was hit in the neck and died.	1 woman killed
2 Jul 2021	Dung Hkung village, Momaik	After KIA attacked ID 88 at Dung Hkung village on the main highway, the regime troops fired shells into Dung Hkung village, seriously injuring 4 people who were working at their farm next to the village: U Maung Htwe (60 yrs) was injured in his belly. Ar Kar Htet Awng (22 yrs) was injured in his mouth. Ma Tu Tu Win (20 yrs) was injured in her right arm. A female child, Ma Te Nu San (3 yrs) was injured in her right arm and back.	2 men, 1 woman, 1 young girl injured
15 Jul 2021	Seng Hpra village, Hpakant	After fighting on 13 July between the KIA and regime troops from ID 33 at Hkum Sai Zup, Hkai Run and Gawlu Yang villages in Hpakant township, the residents of these villagers fled to Seng Hpra village, and stayed at the KBC church and their relatives' houses. On 15 July, at 7:30 am, regime troops shelled seven times from the nearby Namya village militia post into Seng Hpra village, seriously injuring 7 villagers. A woman (50 yrs) was injured in her thigh and arm. A woman (60 yrs) was injured in her arm. A woman (35 yrs) was injured in the left side of her face. A girl (10 yrs) was injured in her back and head. A man (51 yrs) was injured in his waist. A man (58 yrs) was injured in his thigh. A man (60 yrs) suffered internal injuries. They were treated at Seng Hpra high school by rural health workers. On 16 July, a military commander from ID 77 ordered the IDPs not to stay in Seng Hpra, or they would shell again. The militia at the nearby Nam Ya village checkpoint did not allow villagers to transport food, especially rice, oil, and beans, so it is difficult for IDPs from Seng Hpra village to access food.	3 women, 3 men and 1 girl injured

29 July, 2021	Waimaw	Waimaw based IB 58 shelled 4 villages late at night: Mading, Tangbau, Hkakum and Labang Kahtawng. A male villager, Awng Li, from Labang Kahtawng was killed by a shell, and his grandfather Zau Hpan was injured in his right leg. Some villagers fled to Waimaw KBC church and some to their relatives' houses in Waimaw.	1 man killed, 1 man injured
19 Aug 2021	Waimaw	IB 58 from Waimaw shelled Hkakum village at night, damaging 2 civilian houses.	
28 Aug 2021	Nam Ha village, Mong Ko	After an attack by MNDAA, troops of ID 99 shelled into Nam Ha village, killing 4 people from 2 families: Mrs I Mu (82 yrs) and her son Ai Hku (25 yrs) and Mrs I Mawn (63 yrs) and her son Awng Hkai (10 yrs).	2 women, 1 man and 1 boy killed
2 Sep, 2021	Daw Hpum Yang, Mo-mauk	At 9 pm, IB 142 based in Daw Hpum Yang fired about 10 shells into the village, damaging one house and killing 5 cows and injuring 4.	
26 Sep, 2021	Taw Pone village, Shwegu	Burma Army troops on a ship travelling along the Irrawaddy river from Mandalay to Shwegu shelled towards Taw Pone village, killing one cow and causing one shelter to burn down.	
2 Oct, 2021	Warazup village, Hpakant	After a convoy of 43 military trucks travelling back from Tanai were attacked by KIA, Burma Army troops at a post 2 miles from Warazup fired shells into Warazup village, injuring a 12 year-old-boy in the hand.	1 boy injured
3 Oct, 2021	Warazup village, Hpakant	Burma Army troops at a post 2 miles from Waraup again shelled into Warazup village, seriously injuring a man, Nbu Hpan, in his hip.	1 man injured
12 Oct, 2021	Hpau Jung Pa village, Mong Ko	During fighting between MNDAA and Burma Army troops (ID 99 and ID 77) in Hpau Jung Pa village, the BA troops fired shells into Quarter 6 of the village, injuring seven villagers: 1 boy (2 yrs) in the head; 1 girl (2 yrs) in her nose; a woman (61 yrs) in her hip and leg; 2 women (23 yrs, 25 yrs) and 1 man (23 yrs) in their hips; 1 man (63 yrs) in the chest.	2 men, 3 women, 1 boy, 1 girl injured

## 2. Detailed list of incidents of unlawful shooting of civilians by security forces, June-October 2021

Date	Location	Details	Casualties
8 Jun 2021	Mansi town	A woman (25 yrs) was sending her child to school, when she was shot by regime troops. She was injured in her back and hand, and needed surgery.	1 woman injured
19 Jun 2021	Hopin, Mohnyin	A man, Ko Phyto (33 yrs), was carrying rice on his motorbike on Mya Tar Yar street, when some troops called out to him to stop. He was too afraid to stop, so they shot at him, seriously injuring him in both legs.	1 man injured
1 Jul 2021	Mong Nar village, Waimaw	About 40 troops from Waimaw-based IB 58 raided a housewarming ceremony attended by over 20 people. A young man (19 yrs) ran from the house, and was shot dead by the troops.	1 man killed
3 Jul 2021	Bhamo	About 50 troops and police came in cars to the Bhamo dock, where a group of men were playing a gambling game. The police arrested the men, and fired shots at the group. One man, U Awng Myint (50 yrs), from Min Manai quarter, Bhamo, was hit in the belly and killed. The police took his dead body away in a car	1 man killed

7 Jul 2021	Waimaw	Military and police at the Mai Na checkpoint near Waimaw shot at a car which had turned back before crossing the checkpoint. The car was not hit, but a woman selling fruit near the checkpoint was shot dead on the spot. She was the mother of 3 children.	1 woman killed
7 Jul 2021	Ywa Thit Gyi village, Mohnyin	Troops from LIB 388 were patrolling Ywa Thit Gyi village, Mohnyin township, in the evening. At 8 pm, a male villager, Ko Jam (30 yrs), was returning from his farm with an ox cart. A herd of cows in front of Ko Jam began scattering when the military approached, so Ko Jam also ran away. The troops shot him in the back, killing him instantly. The troops took his body to their camp, and return it to his family next day.	1 man killed
1 Aug 2021	Momauk	After a convoy of 15 military trucks were attacked on the road between Myothit and Kone Law village by KIA, Burma Army troops shot randomly around the area. A male villager, Thing Shwe (34 yrs) was shot in the chin and seriously injured.	1 man injured
10 Aug 2021	Mai Nawng village, Mohnyin	At about 10 pm, soldiers from IB 11 drove in 3 trucks through Mai Nawng village, Indawgyi, Mohnyin township, and began firing randomly into villagers' houses. 3 women in different houses were seriously injured: 1 woman was shot in the hip, one in the wrist and underarm, and one in her back.	3 women injured
28 Aug 2021	Waimaw	When troops from IB 58 were shelling around Mading village, a local villager, Mr. Hkaw Jung, was passing near the IB 58 base on the way to his farm. A soldier called out to him, but he didn't hear and carried on walking. The soldier then shot him dead.	1 man killed
11 Sep, 2021	Shwe Bon Thar village, Shwegu	Burma Army troops on a ship carrying reinforcements and supplies along the Irrawaddy river shot without provocation into Shwe Bon Thar village. 1 male villager, Hpu Cho (29 yrs), and 1 female villager, Lae Lae Win (31 yrs), were hit and injured in their legs.	1 man & 1 woman injured
28 Sep, 2021	Lawa village, Hpakant	A man, Maru Naw, and a woman, Dum Sa Hkaw, were riding a motorbike from Lawa, when they were shot at Burma Army troops. The woman was seriously injured in her hand and hip, and was sent for treatment at Myitkyina Hospital. The man was hit in the belly and died.	1 man killed, 1 woman injured

### 3. Detailed list of arbitrary arrests, torture, use of human shields/minesweepers by regime troops, June-October 2021

Date	Location	Details	No. arrested, tortured
3 June 2021	Sani Tu Yang village, Injang-yang	2 male villagers were arrested by about 150 troops. They were interrogated about KIA, kicked, and then forced to walk in front of the troops for 3 days as human shields and minesweepers.	2 men arrested, tortured, used as human shields and minesweepers
3 Jun 2021	Mohnyin	Troops from Mohnyin raided and searched the Mohnyin Mosque at 2 am. They arrested a man (60 yrs) from a medicine shop near the mosque. Two days later, he was released.	1 man arrested
7 Jun 2021	Myitkyina	A lawyer, Thet Tun Oo, was arrested and charged with Article 505 (a). He is being held at Myitkyina Jail.	1 man arrested
7 Jun 2021	Myitkyina	A school teacher, U Than Oo, was arrested at no (1) Myitkyina High School by the military.	1 man arrested
13 Jun 2021	Shwegu	Locally based troops and ID 88 troops carried out house-to-house searches in Shwegu town and arrested over 10 people, including 2 women, accusing them of PDF connections. One of the women arrested was a doctor, accused of giving medical treatment to the PDF.	At least 10 people arrested, including 2 women
16 Jun, 2021	Mohnyin town	The military arrested U Myint Win and his son Kyaw Zaw Oo, accusing them of supporting the CDM.	2 men arrested
18 Jun, 2021	Kutkai	On June 18, a religious leader left his house in Kutkai quarter 7 on a motorbike. His body was found 3 days later at a graveyard outside the town with a gunshot wound and marks of severe torture. A military uniform had been put on his body. Troops from ID 99 and ID 11 are stationed in the area.	1 man tortured and killed
28 Jun 2021	Naw Mung village, Putao	Police arrested 3 KBC religious leaders from Naw Mung village: Rev. Sin Sar, Rev. Zagawng Hti Na, Rev. Mahkawng Di (70 yrs), who had joined a Justice for Myanmar prayer ceremony on June 3. They were sent to Putao Jail on June 29, charged under Article 505 (a).	3 men arrested
30 Jun 2021	Hpakant	4 male protesters (20 yrs, 22 yrs, 30 yrs and 31yrs) were arrested by the police at Tar Mahkan quarter, Hpakant when they participated in a demonstration. In the evening they were all released.	4 men arrested
30 Jun 2021	Bhamo	About 30 troops arrested Bhamo Wat Kone Middle School Principal, U Naing Min Htun, for taking part in the CDM and supporting the CDM. He has been charged under Article 505 (a).	1 man arrested
20 Jul 2021	Tamoenye, Kutkai	2 villagers were arrested on the way to their farm by about 20 troops of the regime-allied Tamoenye militia. They were accused to stealing coal and beaten with sticks, causing severe injury.	2 men arrested, tortured
24 Jul 2021	Mohnyin	On 23 July, Mr. Wai Yan Myo, a professional dancer, joined a youth demonstration in Mohnyin. The next morning, he was arrested by the police at the Mohnyin sports ground when he was going to practice a dance. He was detained at Mohnyin police station till 12 Aug. On 13 Aug he was transferred to the police jail and charged under Article 505 (a).	1 man arrested

4 Aug 2021	Lawa village, Hpakant	2 male villagers were arrested and forced by about 50 troops of LIB 390 to walk with them as human shields and minesweepers during the night. Both were injured by a mine explosion. They were released the next day.	2 men arrested, used as human shields and minesweepers; both injured by mine explosion
4 Aug 2021	Mohnyin	Daw Khin Mar Lin, head of “Myat Thar Lay Nyin” social affairs foundation was arrested by 5 people in plain clothes.	1 woman arrested
9 Aug 2021	Waimaw	Troops from Waimaw-based IB 58 arrested 6 men working for the Waimaw Buga power company. 5 were released the next day	6 men arrested
10 Aug 2021	Mading village, Waimaw	A Mading villager (37 yrs) ran to take cover when he saw troops from IB 58 patrolling through his village on 10 Aug. The troops arrested him and took him to their base, but released him the next day. His brother is a USDP member.	1 man arrested
20 Aug 2021	Bhamo	A woman staff member participating in the CDM (50 yrs) was arrested by the police, and charged under Article 505 (a).	1 woman arrested
28 Aug 2021	Mading village, Waimaw	After IB 58 shelled around Mading village, IB 58 troops arrested 3 male villagers (29 yrs, 20 yrs and 24 yrs) from their houses. They were taken to the IB 58 camp, handcuffed, beaten with guns, kicked in their bodies and heads, and their heads covered with plastic bags, while asked if they were KIA. On Aug 29 they were sent to the IB 21 base in Myitkyina and tortured again, including forced to kneel on gravel outside in the hot sun every day, until they confessed to being KIA soldiers. They were transferred to Myitkyina police station on 28 Sep, then to Waimaw police station on 30 Sep, when they were allowed to phone their families. They were charged with 17/1 and sent to Myitkyina Jail. On Oct 15, they were released and their court case is ongoing.	3 men, arrested and tortured
8 Sep, 2021	Myitkyina	7 youth were arrested in the street by about 50 troops, and forced to kneel down with their hands up, then taken to Myitkyina Jail.	7 men arrested
11 Sep, 2021	Myitkyina	7 men (23, 26, 27, 28, 28, 30, 30) were having dinner at a restaurant near Trinity IDP camp at Myitkyina, when armed plainclothes police and soldiers came in 4 civilian cars and forced them to kneel with their hands up, asking if they were PDF or collecting funds for KIA. Their phones were checked. They were sent to Myitkyina police station no. 1. On Sep 15, 5 men were released, but 2 men still remain in detention.	7 men arrested
13 Sep, 2021	Daw Hpum Yang village, Momauk	Troops from ID 88 camped at the local GAD office arrested 4 youths walking in the street at 7:30 pm, and accused them of being PDF members. They were kicked in their bodies, and only released after the village leader vouched that they were not PDF.	4 youth arrested
22 Sep, 2021	Mohnyin	Plainclothes soldiers in 3 civilian cars came at night to the house of anti-coup protester Saw Kyi Khant Phyo, and arrested him, his mother and sister, and took them to Mohnyin police station. The next morning his mother was released, but he and his sister remain in detention.	1 man, 2 women arrested
27 Sep, 2021	Gum Tsai Yang village, Hpakant	Troops arrested one male IDP and his 6-year old son, who were returning to their farm. They were detained for one night before being released back to Lawa IDP camp.	1 man, 1 boy arrested

27 Sep, 2021	Lashio	Police arrested 6 male anti-coup protesters and detained them at Lashio police station	6 men arrested
2 Oct, 2021	Moe Sit village, Shwegu	Troops from LIB 602 arrested 2 women who were CDM teachers and their mother (60 yrs), detaining them at Shwegu police station. They then arrested the municipal deputy leader Myint Zaw in Shwegu, accusing him of being a PDF supporter.	3 women, 1 man arrested
8 Oct, 2021	Nawng Mi village, Hpakant	After a convoy of Burma Army trucks traveling from Tanai was attacked by KIA near Nawng Mi, the troops arrested a male villager riding a motorbike and forced him to ride with them in a truck as a human shield until they reached Dum Bang village.	1 man arrested, used as a human shield

#### 4. Detailed timeline of rape-murder on July 14, 2021

Victim's personal details

Name: "Doi Ja" (not her real name)

Age: 58

Ethnicity: Kachin

Religion: Christian

Married with one son

Livelihood: farmer

Place of residence: Num Lang village, Momauk township, Kachin State. Although many Num Lang residents had fled to other areas due to Burma Army's shelling of villages since March 2021, Doi Ja and her husband did not want to abandon their home and farm, so continued staying in the village.

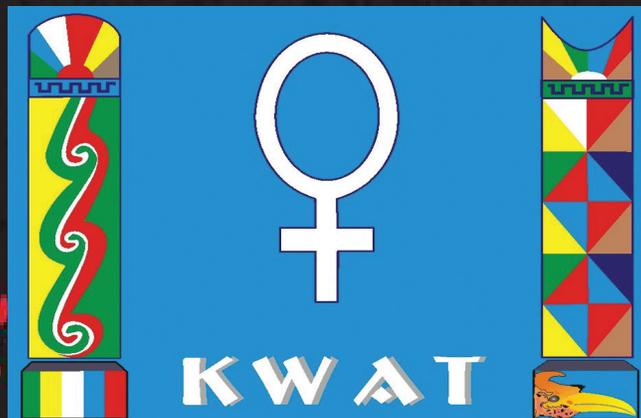
Farm location: Hka Dawng Pa area, about 3 kilometers northwest of Num Lang village. The Burma Army's LIB 438 base and Artillery Battalion 616 base (built in January 2020) lie between Hka Dawng Pa and Num Lang.

#### Timeline of the case

Date	Events
July 13, 2021	Doi Ja's husband stayed out at their farm, and slept the night there. In the evening he phoned to Doi Ja, asking her to bring rice seed to their farm the next day.
July 14, 2021	<p>Doi Ja phoned twice to her husband around 10 am before coming to the farm. At that time, her husband was working in their field, and did not hear the phone. When he later saw the missed calls, he assumed she was calling to ask him to contact the LIB 438 military gate to let her take the short cut through the gate, as he was familiar with the soldiers there.</p> <p>Doi Ja's husband waited for his wife the whole day, but she did not appear. In the evening at about 7 pm, he returned to Num Lang village. On the way, soldiers at the LIB 438 gate asked him whether he had seen 3 soldiers from ID 88, who they said had deserted from the 616 base. When he found that his wife was not at home, he phoned his son, who was staying at Dawhpumyang, and asked him for help.</p> <p>Residents of nearby villages later reported that at about 5 pm on July 14 three Burma Army soldiers in soccer clothes, without shoes, had tried to enter Nawng Gung village (about 4 kilometers west of Doi Ja's farm) to ask for food, but had been stopped at the Covid checkpoint at the entrance to the village. One of the soldiers had a long knife hanging from his waist.</p>

	<p>The soldiers said they were deserters, but were going to give themselves up at the Nawng Gawn military base (about 2 kilometers south of Nawng Gung). They were not allowed to enter Nawng Gung, and were seen going south towards Ma Khwei village.</p>
July 15, 2021	<p>Doi Ja's son arrived at Num Lang village at 6 am and tried again to phone his mother. A man answered the phone and said: "Your phone is at the 616 base. One of our soldiers picked it up. You can come and take it now."</p> <p>Her son went to the 616 camp with two other villagers. When they arrived there, they rang the phone again, but no one answered. A soldier there said he knew nothing about the phone, and tried calling the number too, but got no answer.</p> <p>After that, the Num Lang village leader and Doi Ja's husband went to the LIB 438 camp, and asked for permission to search for Doi Ja. Do Ja's husband and other relatives then looked for her all around the farm.</p> <p>At about 8 am, Burma Army Captain Khin Lin Awng phoned Doi Ja's son and told him Doi Ja's phone was at the Nawng Gawn Artillery base, and he could collect it there. However, the son did not go and pick it up.</p> <p>At about 8:30 am, Doi Ja's relatives found her basket beside the farm. There were several sets of footprints and they followed them.</p> <p>At about 10 am, the relatives found Doi Ja's dead body at a nearby farm. She was lying on her back. The lower part of her body was naked, with her sarong pulled up around the upper part of her body. Her shirt was stuffed into her mouth as a gag. There were stab wounds in her chest and under her left arm. They immediately called the villager leader and took photos of the dead body.</p> <p>After that, a group of Num Lang villagers, including three women, came to the farm to collect the dead body. They took it to the public cemetery in Num Lang village.</p> <p>At about 4 pm, three policemen from Myothit village came to Num Lang village. They said it was a very serious case and needed to be taken to court. They said laboratory tests needed to be carried out on the dead body.</p> <p>They took the victim's clothes from her relatives as evidence. They then took the dead body to Bhamo public hospital. The authorities at the hospital said that an autopsy would be carried out at 10 am the next day. The relatives at the hospital then returned home.</p>
July 16, 2021	<p>In the morning, some relatives went to Bhamo hospital to wait for the autopsy. While they were waiting, they saw 2 male doctors from the 4-Mile military hospital at Bhamo come and look at the body for a few minutes, without saying anything. At 1 pm, the autopsy was carried out by a hospital staff member, not by a doctor. A relative was present when the autopsy took place, and saw the staff member take semen from the body and put it in a plastic bag, and tie it up with an elastic band. When the relatives questioned the doctor about the case, the doctor said that the sperm would be sent to a laboratory in Mandalay, and they would know the results within a week.</p> <p>The relatives took the body and cremated it at Bhamo, and took the ashes back to Num Lang village. They then held a prayer ceremony at Doi Ja's home.</p>
July 17, 2021	<p>The Burmese language New Light of Myanmar published a report of the incident, saying that 3 soldiers were being investigated for the killing of an elderly woman. It said the killing took place because of an argument which made the soldiers angry. There was no mention of sexual assault, although it said that laboratory tests were being carried out to determine if other crimes had taken place.</p>
July 19, 2021	<p>A Burma Army officer from LIB 438 phoned Doi Ja's husband, and told him to come to the camp to take some donations from the military. Doi Ja's husband went to the LIB 438 base and was given 2 million kyat, which he was told was from Naypyidaw. The 616 Artillery Battalion also gave him 100,000 kyat.</p>

July 23, 2021	A relative of Doi Ja phoned the police asking about the results of the autopsy, as a week had already passed. The police replied that they did not know the result, and there was no need to reveal it.
July 28, 2021	The military called the police and the Num Lang village head to the 616 military camp. The military gave the knife used as a murder weapon and Doi Ja's phone to the police. They said they would check the DNA on 29 July, but did not say at which hospital. They said it was the oldest soldier who had raped and killed the victim. The other two soldiers had held her down while he raped her. The military also showed the two younger soldiers to the police and village leader, but not the older soldier. The military said they would transfer the case to a civilian court, and would try and get justice. They said that all three soldiers were being detained at the 616 base.
Aug 10, 2021, to the present	The family have not received any more information about the case, and dare not ask the police about it.



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