

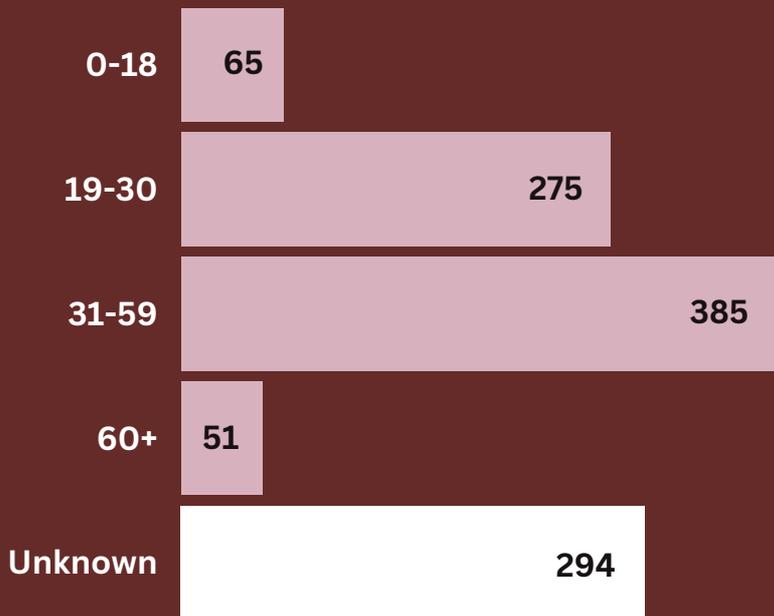


Photo/AAPP

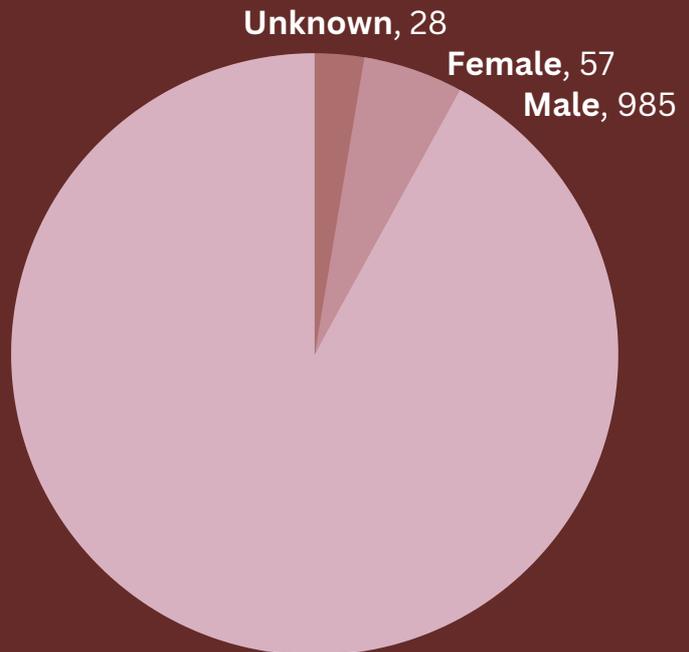
DEATHS IN JUNTA DETAINMENT

Since its failed coup on February 1, 2021, the military junta has killed at least **1,070 people** in detainment across Burma.* Deaths in junta detainment refer to individuals who died in custody of the junta after being arrested, captured, or otherwise forcibly taken. Of the 776 victims of detainment whose ages are known, a victim's average age was approximately **35.6 years old**. At least **92 percent** of the victims were male.

VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP



VICTIMS BY GENDER



*The figures in this report reflect AAPP's documentation between February 1, 2021, and March 3, 2023. The actual figures are likely much higher. The data provided in this report is publicly available on AAPP's [Killed Airtable](#). For information about AAPP's data collection and verification process, see AAPP, *Towards Accountability: The Urgent Need for Renewed International Attention to Sit-Tat's Crimes Against Humanity in Burma*, 11-12 (2023).

VICTIMS OF DETAINMENT BY REGION/STATE

February 1, 2021 – March 3, 2023

Between February 1, 2021, and March 3, 2023, AAPP documented deaths in detainment from all of Burma's regions/states and its capital district of Nay Pyi Taw. This geographical data refers to the place of residence of the individual when they died in detainment. Most of those killed were residing in **Sagaing Region (594 people)**, followed by **Mandalay Region (119 people)** and **Magway Region (101 people)**. Below is a small selection of AAPP's documentation of deaths in detainment since the junta's failed coup.*

Two men and two boys from Tazal Chaung Village of Sagaing Region's Kani Township were seeking refuge in the forest because of the ongoing conflict. On May 31, 2022, the junta captured them to be used as human shields. The four were killed on June 2 on a hill near the village. Their names are **Khin Maung Tint**, 39; **Nga Pu**, 14; **Nga Zaw**, 45, and **Eh Phyo**, 14.

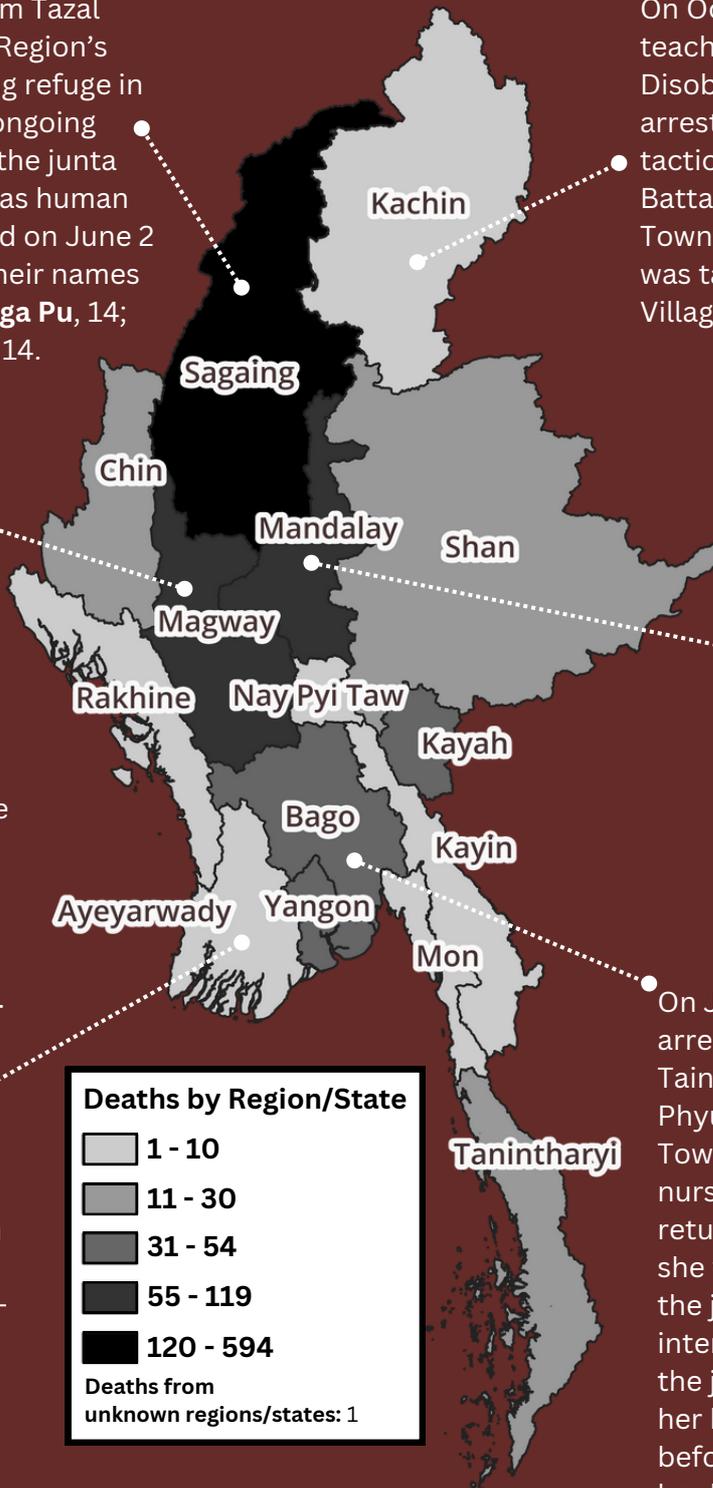
On April 4, 2022, junta troops arrested **Aung Ye**, 52, and his daughter **Moe Moe Htwe**, 14, while the two were collecting vegetables in the forest. The junta later burned them alive with their hands tied behind their backs. Moe Moe Htwe was reportedly raped during detainment. They were both from Htal Hlaw Village in Gangaw Township, Magway Region.

On October 17, 2022, **San Aye**, 50, died from lack of oxygen while being detained at Patheingyi Prison in Ayeyarwady Region. He had been arrested for anti-junta protests and was charged under Section 52(a) of the Counter-Terrorism Law. The junta refused to return his body to his family for cremation.

On October 2, 2021, **Tin Linn Aye**, a teacher involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), was arrested by Major Kyaw Win Tun, a tactical commander from No. 369 Battalion in Moesit Village, Shwegu Township, Kachin State. Tin Linn Aye was taken to a forest behind Moesit Village where he was tortured to death.

On April 9, 2022, the junta took **Tin Tin Mya (aka Soe Soe)**, 57, as a hostage from her home in Mahar Nwesein Ward in Mahaangmyay Township, Mandalay Region, after they could not find her husband Ko Ko Lay, who is the Vice Chairman of the National League for Democracy for the Mandalay District. As they took her, the junta soldiers twisted a knife into her hands and thighs. On April 18, her body was found disposed on a roadside.

On January 29, 2023, the junta arrested **May Zun Moe**, 28, at their Tain Nyunt Checkpoint near Kyauk Phyu Taung Village in Okpho Township, Bago Region. She was a nurse who joined CDM; she had been returning from delivering a baby when she was arrested. After arresting her, the junta interrogated her at an interrogation center. On February 16, the junta shot her dead and burned her body. She was reportedly raped before being killed. On February 16, her body was discovered at the edge of a jungle near Htan Pin Kone Village.



*Locations marked on the map refer only to the region/state of residence of the individual(s) at the time of their death. The locations marked do not reflect the exact places of death or exact places of residence of the individuals.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF DEATHS IN JUNTA DETAINMENT

For those killed by the junta since its failed coup, AAPP documents special conditions, such as detainment, of each individual and their death when available. Individuals can be labeled with more than one special condition. As of March 3, 2023, AAPP had documented **additional special conditions for 542 deaths in detainment (50.7 percent)**, which show the junta's violent brutality against the people of Burma. The chart below provides the additional special conditions and the number of deaths in detainment for which AAPP verified each condition.



For the deaths in **interrogation** or **prison**, it is highly likely that those 116 detainees were tortured to death through, e.g., physical abuse or deprivation of medical care, food, or water. The junta has also burned 104 detainees' bodies (**set fire dead body**) and burned 81 detainees alive (**set fire alive**); of those 185 detainees, the junta took at least 30 as **human shields**. Of those 30, the junta burned six detainees alive and burned the dead bodies of the other 24. For 19 others taken as human shields, the junta **shot** them dead—five of them **in the head**. The junta has also killed two detainees who had both a **mental illness** and a **physical disability**.

The funerals of **Kyaw Min Zin** (left), 33, and **Khin Mar Lar Win (aka Myo Lwin)** (right), 39, were held in March 2021. Both individuals were shot, arrested, and killed by the junta during detainment.



Photos/Myanmar Now