



## Weekly Update on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar: Post-Coup

10 January - 16 January 2022



1,469+

KILLED



11,554+

ARRESTED



8,603+

DETAINED



1966+

EVADING  
ARREST

NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION - BURMA

## SUMMARY OVERVIEW



The Myanmar military's war on the people has continued unabated and without international action for the last eleven months. Innocent civilians including women and children remain caught in the crossfire. Over the last week, worsening offensives in Karen and Kayah(Karenni) State have forced thousands more civilians to flee where they are in desperate need of humanitarian aid. Inside Myanmar, key aid routes remain blocked. The regime has targeted first responders since the beginning of the attempted coup, and have not hesitated to intercept food deliveries and have even burned supplies intended for the most vulnerable.

Civil society organizations have boldly continued to document the widespread human rights violations taking place on the ground. Evidence of the junta's crimes are essential for ensuring justice for the thousands of victims at the highest possible level of international jurisdiction. Civilians must not be targeted or used as human shields. They must be permitted safe passages to flee and aid must not be blocked. By failing to adhere to basic norms and protection for civilian life, the junta is responsible for crimes against humanity and those amounting to war crimes.

Despite a visit by Cambodian Prime Minister, Hun Sen, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is not in agreement on how to engage with the terrorist junta. Cambodia, who is the current chair of ASEAN, postponed a meeting with the foreign ministers citing travel concerns. However, observers were quick to note that it likely signals something quite the country - rather the brewing disagreement over inviting any junta representative.

The Special Advisory Council for Myanmar (SAC-M) was among those to condemn the visit by the Cambodian Prime Minister who came to Myanmar while the junta forces were launching airstrikes in ethnic areas. "Prime Minister Hun Sen undertook an ill-advised and contested visit to Naypyitaw to meet with Myanmar junta leader Min Aung Hlaing on 7 and 8 January 2022." said SAC-M in a statement released on 11 January.

The voices of the people in Myanmar cannot and will be silenced. It is time the international community took action and responded to their calls for protection, safety and justice.

## CONFLICT IN ETHNIC AREAS



### KAREN

Civilians in Karen State have been forced to flee worsening offensives as the junta continues to deploy air and ground strikes in local villages. According to ND-Burma member, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland, sources from the Karen National Liberation Army Brigade 6 forces, landmines planted by the junta battalions were found in some Mae Htaw Thale village in Kawkareik Township houses. "We just discovered the Burmese soldiers have planted landmines under the homes, inside the rooms, and yards. As a result of the landmines, many conflict-affected IDPs have been unable to return to their homes. The junta battalions burned down an estimated 65 houses. Because of losing their residences and the Burmese laying landmines in civilian areas, it has been challenging for them to return."

### KAYAH (KARENNI)

Ongoing airstrikes in Kayah (Karenni) State have forced the majority of people living in the capital city of Loikaw to flee. The attacks were launched on 8 and 9 January after intense clashes followed between resistance forces and the military junta. Civilians reported being hesitant to flee because they could hear helicopters hovering and the status of the town has been described as 'deserted' while the junta continues to threaten a full-blown offensive if anti-coup forces do not surrender. Offensives have forced over 150 000 people across the State to flee to neighboring Shan State or close by villages. Loikaw was hit with more airstrikes launched by the military junta on 12 January as fighting continued. Targeting civilians by burning their homes, and buildings in their villages. Electricity and water have been cut off by the junta in Loikaw on the weekend.

### SHAN

Internally displaced persons in Panglang township, Southern Shan State, urgently need support as fighting with local civil defense forces and the military junta increase. In northern Shan State, over 300 villagers have been displaced and are also in need of warming clothing and medicine. Fighting with the Ta'ang National Liberation Army and the military junta resulted in the death of five Myanmar Army soldiers. Artillery strikes were reportedly fired by Tatmadaw troops from Sakhan Thit hill landed in Man Lwei and Kaung Wine villages in northern Shan State on 12 January. The week before, fighting had also broken out between the two groups. On this day, two young girls were killed by artillery fire launched by the junta.

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*“People see this revolution as the final battle to root out the terrorist military that has brought disaster to the country for over seven decades. We don’t want the next generation to experience the same suffering that we and prior generations have experienced. The country should finally be totally free from that.”*

— Tayzar San, a 33-year-old doctor and librarian



*Photo: Dr. Tayzar San leads an anti-junta protest in Mandalay, April 10, 2021.  
Source: The Irrawaddy*

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



### 10 JANUARY

The military junta court sentenced Daw Aung San Suu Kyi with more outlandish charges to another four years in prison for the “illegal possession of walkie-talkies and breaking Covid-19 rules.”

### 11 JANUARY

The Foreign Minister of Japan mistakenly alleged that the meeting between Cambodian Prime Minister, Hun Sen and the junta leader, Min Aung Hlaing, led to the decision of an extended ceasefire between ethnic armed organizations and the military.

### 12 JANUARY

Under the military junta, tax revenue has fallen by more than a third with a 35% drop in earnings compared to the previous year. One of the main forms of resistance from civilians has been a refusal to pay electricity tickets to the murderous regime.

### 13 JANUARY

Ethnic Karen communities worldwide called on US President Biden and France President Macron to sanction gas revenue to the Myanmar junta.

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS

14 JANUARY

Karen Human Rights Group reports that the military junta conducted an airstrike on a DKBA Army camp near Palu Lay village forcing people to flee, and injuring seven.

15 JANUARY

The Cambodian government announced plans to cancel a planned meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers after some members felt uncomfortable attending and cited 'difficulties.' The decision came days after Cambodian leader, Hun Sen's, visit to Myanmar.

16 JANUARY

The Chin Human Rights Organization reports that they have identified individual officers who are guilty of massacring 10 civilians whose bodies were discovered with excessive wounds amounting to torture on their throats and torsos.



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