



**Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP)**  
**နိုင်ငံရေးအကျဉ်းသားများကူညီစောင့်ရှောက်ရေးအသင်း**

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Assistance Association for Political Prisoner's Submission  
to  
Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

**Call For Input – Thematic Priorities of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of  
Internally Displaced Persons**

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Founded in 2000, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma), also known as AAPP, is a human rights organization that advocates for the release of all political prisoners in Burma and for the improvement of their quality of life during and after incarceration. For AAPP, political prisoners represent the struggle for democracy, human rights, equality, and freedom for the people of Burma. This makes the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners an integral part of Burma's drive for national reconciliation. AAPP also promotes fundamental human rights for the people of Burma through its international and domestic advocacy campaigns, as well as civil society capacity building, the provision of humanitarian assistance, and mental health counselling.



**Introduction**

Generalized violence perpetrated by the Myanmar military has been the primary driver of internal displacement in the country since 2021, and for decades prior. Since the military coup in February 2021, the Anyar region<sup>1</sup> has seen an abundance of violence and internally displaced people (IDPs) as a result of this violence. The Myanmar junta has then created further insecurities through widespread violence against these IDPs and humanitarian actors in the region.

AAPP will describe the process through which the junta established a climate of insecurity in the two regions, and how this violence is perpetuated on the different communities located within.

<sup>1</sup> Anyar region refers to the central plains located in Upper Myanmar, comprising of Sagaing, Magway and Mandalay regions. It is also known as the Dry Zone.

Since February 1, 2021, the military junta in Burma has indiscriminately employed violence towards the pro-democracy movement, active and perceived. The scale of violence - arbitrary arrests, unlawful detention, hostage taking, human shields, airstrikes, artillery shelling, arson, beheadings, sexual violence, and rape to name just a few – is extensive.<sup>2</sup> This submission did not have the scope to analyze all forms of violence perpetrated by the Myanmar junta, but focuses on a sample of human rights violation which contribute to a climate of fear and insecurity, and which has driven internal displacement. This paper will demonstrate the use of violence by the military and the resulting displacement caused directly by it, by focusing on the *Anyar region* due to its current climate of violence and presence of widespread displacement.

## Generalized Violence by the Junta

### Torture

Torture has been used in a systematic manner by the Myanmar military for decades and in various forms<sup>3</sup>, against peaceful protesters, by-standing villagers, or armed resistance fighters. Torture is fundamentally inhumane, and its prohibition is a *jus cogens*.

Military junta troops massacred civilians in Sagaing Region from July 1, 2021 until July 27, 2021. The “Kani Massacre” consisted of four incidents of abduction, torture, and murder of innocents, beginning in Shitkoetat Forest between Mone O and Ywar Thar Village in Kani Township. Four bodies were discovered, beheaded with bullet wounds. Three more sites of violence were discovered in the following days. The junta soldiers tortured and killed 43 civilians from Kone Thar, Yin, Htauk Kyan Kone, Paluzawa, Zee Pin Dwin, Chin Phone, Thamin Zat, Tha Lauk, Ko Dwin, Thayat Taw and Nyaung Thu Villages.<sup>4</sup>

### Sexual Violence

According to ‘*Voices Unheard, A Qualitative Research on Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Myanmar (2016-2021)*’, the military has employed sexual violence as a tool of oppression in areas with heavy resistance to the junta<sup>5</sup>. On August 28, 2022, in Kani Township, Sagaing Region, the military raided

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<sup>2</sup> Hein, Y.M. (2023) *Myanmar military’s culture of atrocities (published July 2022)*, *The Irrawaddy*. Available at: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/opinion/guest-column/myanmar-militarys-culture-of-atrocities.html> (Accessed: 02 June 2023).

<sup>3</sup> Maung, M. (2022) ‘*they held mock executions’ - new reports of torture in Myanmar*, *Human Rights Watch*. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/10/28/new-reports-torture-myanmar> (Accessed: 31 May 2023).

<sup>4</sup> *Massacres in Kani Township, Yimmabin District, sagaing region (2022) Assistance Association for Political Prisoners*. Available at: <https://aappb.org/?p=17120> (Accessed: 01 June 2023).

<sup>5</sup> *Unheard Voices: Qualitative Research on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Myanmar (2016-2021) (2022) United Nations*. Available at: <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/report/auto-draft/Unheard-Voices-Research-Report.pdf> (Accessed: 02 June 2023).

two villages and raped at least 7 women.<sup>6</sup> AAPP data shows that a total of 12 women have been reportedly raped and killed by the military junta in Sagaing since the coup in 2021<sup>7</sup>, but due to internet shutdowns and military campaigns the actual numbers are likely much higher. Amidst a climate of instability due to generalized violence, committing sexual violence in conflicted spaces exacerbates displacement by fear of being subjected to rape and sexual violence by junta personnel and supporters.<sup>8</sup>

## Indiscriminate Forms of Attack

The military has conducted various operations across Anyar that resulted in heavy collateral damages and civilian casualties due to their indiscriminate nature. Airstrikes, artillery shelling, scorched earth campaigns<sup>9</sup>, dispersing landmines<sup>10</sup>, using people as human shields after detainment<sup>11</sup> are a few of the indiscriminate methods used by the junta forces against civilians – and which are driving displacement. In one of the worst atrocities, on April 11, 2023, the military indiscriminately fired airstrikes at Pa Zi Gyi village in Sagaing Region, killing 168<sup>12</sup>, injuring over 50 with several others declared missing<sup>13</sup>.

## AAPP Data on Generalized Violence

AAPP data on violence perpetrated by the military junta shows a concentration of violence in the *Anyar region*. For example, AAPP data on ‘hostage taking’ and ‘human shields’ as part of junta violence under detainment in the Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway Regions combined constitutes 92.8 percent and 86 percent of the total amount of detainment violence in Burma, respectively.<sup>14</sup> In addition, every ‘beheading’, 41.8 percent of ‘artillery shelling’ and 68.5 percent of ‘people set fire alive’ were recorded in Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway Regions.<sup>15</sup>

## IDPs in Anyar Region

According to the UNHCR May 2023 ‘Myanmar Emergency Overview Map’, the total number of IDPs in Burma is estimated at 1,510,600 – 64.25 percent of these IDPs are situated in the *Anyar region*,

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<sup>6</sup> *Myanmar junta troops rape at least seven women in Sagaing* (2022) *The Irrawaddy*. Available at: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-troops-rape-at-least-seven-women-in-sagaing.html> (Accessed: 08 June 2023).

<sup>7</sup> AAPP Airtable Killed Database - <https://airtable.com/shrYUzbQe1hKXQ68x/tblswChRJGSzJWr7k>

<sup>8</sup> *International Day for the elimination of sexual violence in conflict* (2022) *Karen Human Rights Group*. Available at: <https://www.khrg.org/2022/06/international-day-elimination-sexual-violence-conflict> (Accessed: 08 June 2023).

<sup>9</sup> *Military’s ‘four cuts’ doctrine drives perpetual human rights crisis in Myanmar, says UN Report* (2023) *OHCHR*. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/03/militarys-four-cuts-doctrine-drives-perpetual-human-rights-crisis-myanmar> (Accessed: 08 June 2023).

<sup>10</sup> *Myanmar: Military’s use of banned landmines in Kayah State amounts to war crimes* (2022) *Amnesty International*. Available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/07/myanmar-militarys-use-of-banned-landmines-in-kayah-state-amounts-to-war-crimes/#:~:text=The%20Myanmar%20military%20is%20committing,affected%20parts%20of%20the%20state.> (Accessed: 08 June 2023).

<sup>11</sup> *Human Rights Situation Weekly Update* (2023) *ND Burma*. Available at: <https://nd-burma.org/human-rights-situation-weekly-update-may-1-to-7-2023/> (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

<sup>12</sup> AAPP Airtable Killed Database - <https://airtable.com/shrYUzbQe1hKXQ68x/tblswChRJGSzJWr7k>

<sup>13</sup> *Burmese, R. (2023) Myanmar’s military bombs village ceremony killing scores of civilians, Radio Free Asia*. Available at: <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/sagaing-air-strike-04112023045350.html> (Accessed: 06 June 2023).

<sup>14</sup> To access data on violence in the Anyar Region, please view the table annexed to this paper.

<sup>15</sup> AAPP Airtable data related to Special Conditions of violence in Burma is available in the annex.

numbered at 9,70,600.<sup>16</sup> Prior to the 2021 military coup there were no IDPs in Sagaing and Magway due to large-scale violence, as shown in the second *Myanmar Emergency Overview Map* below.

To compound the argument made above, the Institute for Strategy and Peace - Myanmar in its *Locations of Massacres (February 2021 - March 31, 2023)* documented 19 massacres committed by the military junta across the country.<sup>17</sup> 14 out of the 19 massacres occurred within *Anyar*.<sup>18</sup> According to the NUG Ministry of Human Rights, the military junta has conducted 64 massacres across the country since the military coup, murdering at least 766 people. Out of these, 478 people, or 72% of total casualties, and 46 massacre incidents were recorded in Sagaing.<sup>19</sup>

According to *Violence Committed by the Junta in September*, in September 2021 the military junta committed widespread violence in Sagaing and Magway regions by raiding and razing households and murdering civilians, with “entire villages forced to flee, with the number of abandoned villages increasing day by day”.<sup>20</sup>

With the extent of junta violence within the *Anyar region* following the military coup, and the subsequent unprecedented large-scale displacement, it is highly likely that the generalized and indiscriminate violence perpetrated by the military has led to the creation of displacement where it did not exist before.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> *Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 29 May 2023 (2023) UNHCR Operational Data Portal (ODP)*. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101035> (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

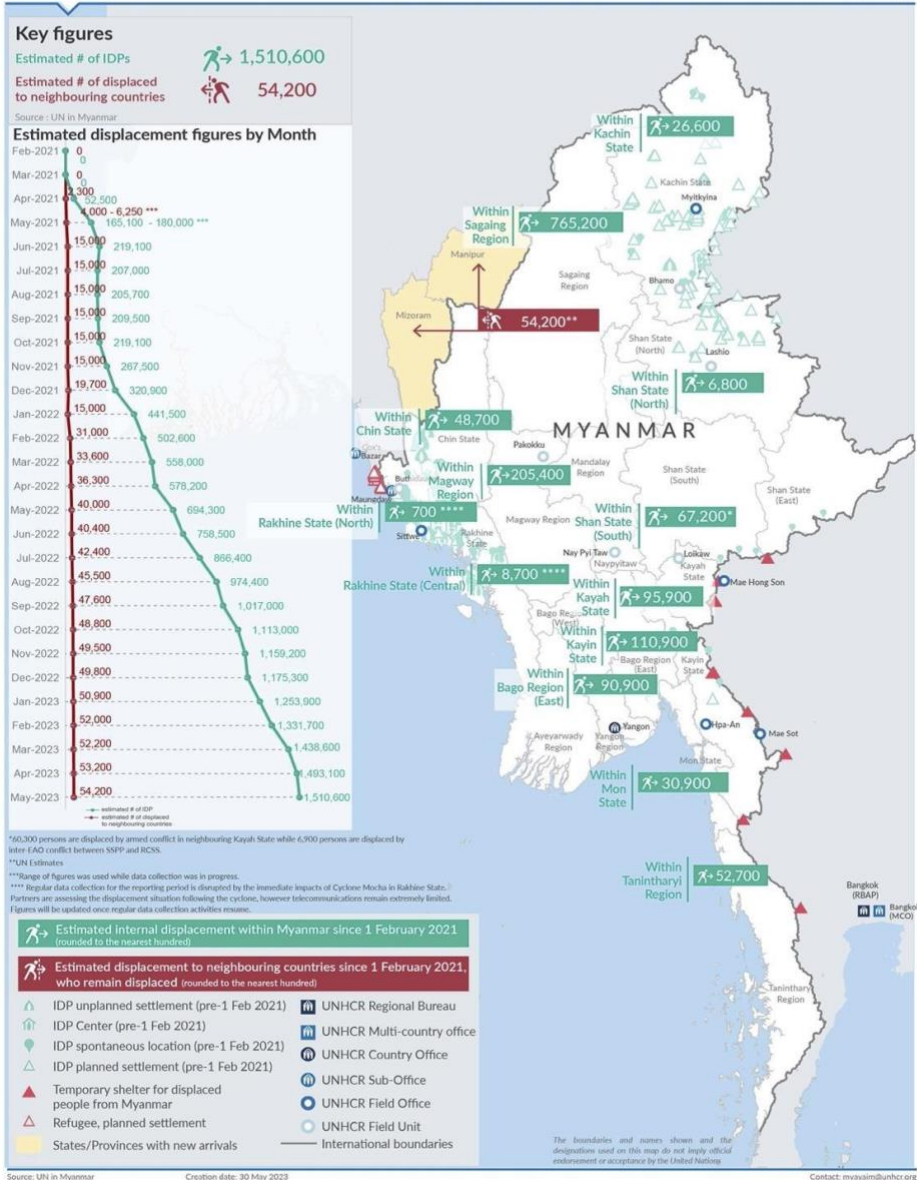
<sup>17</sup> ISP Myanmar’s calculations of massacres are contingent on documenting at least 10 deaths in each incident of violence by the Myanmar military junta.

<sup>18</sup> **For data related to massacres in Myanmar by ISP Myanmar, consult the annex**

<sup>19</sup> We @mohr\_nug announce the statement regarding the mass killing of A-total of (766) civilians in these (64) mass killings of more than five innocent civilians by military junta .@UN\_HRC and In’tl community take effective and efficient actions to prosecute the #Myanmar junta. [pic.twitter.com/5oyua33rn3](https://twitter.com/mohr_nug/status/1635944399208345600) (2023) Twitter. Available at: [https://twitter.com/mohr\\_nug/status/1635944399208345600](https://twitter.com/mohr_nug/status/1635944399208345600) (Accessed: 09 June 2023).

<sup>20</sup> *Violence Committed by the Terrorist Junta in September (2021) Assistance Association for Political Prisoners*. Available at: <https://aappb.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/September-Report.pdf> (Accessed: 05 June 2023).

<sup>21</sup> **Refer to the UNHCR Myanmar Displacement Overview Map, May 29, 2023 in the annex of the paper.**



Map - UNHCR Myanmar Displacement Overview, May 29, 2023.

UNHCR’s data does not present IDP data on the Mandalay region. There are primary sources providing evidence on the presence of displacement within the region<sup>22</sup> and AAPP documentation of generalized violence within Mandalay<sup>23</sup>, thus publishing information on displacement is essential for analysis and future prospects of humanitarian assistance projects by the UN as the impact of

<sup>22</sup> Myanmar Junta tells villagers to flee as it carries out airstrikes in ... (2023) Myanmar Now. Available at: <https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmar-junta-tells-villagers-to-flee-as-it-carries-out-airstrikes-in-northern-mandalay-region/> (Accessed: 02 June 2023).

<sup>23</sup> AAPP data related to generalized violence in Mandalay Region available in the annex.

displacement on communities is only worsening with climate change and seasonal transitions.<sup>24</sup> These natural occurrences also have a direct impact on those displaced by exposing them to extreme conditions where survival is bleak without ample supplements and resources, which the military blocks in the form of humanitarian aid and fails to supply under its illegitimate command.<sup>25</sup>

Though this paper focuses on and establishes generalized violence as a driver of displacement predominantly in the *Anyar region*, displacement across the country since the coup has been caused by the Myanmar military's violent campaigns. For instance, the junta has consolidated an atmosphere of violence and insecurity by systematically targeting civilians, resistance fighters and other communities across Karenni in a disproportionate manner, which has significantly deteriorated people's lives across the state.<sup>26</sup> The evidence of correlation between violence and displacement thus may be considered for Karenni and other States with significant IDP populations.

## Aid Weaponization

According to UNHCR *Myanmar Operational Update 2023*, 3150 Core Relief Items (CRI) were distributed in Magway, while there were 205,400 persons displaced.<sup>27</sup> The World Food Programme published its *Myanmar Situation Report*, recording food and cash-based assistance provided to 26,000 IDPs in the month of September.<sup>28</sup> The reason for this stark difference in IDP numbers and aid distribution, particularly in the *Anyar region*, is due to the military regimes weaponization of humanitarian aid.

The junta targets IDPs with violence, attacking their establishments and increasing their insecurity, while criminalizing and restricting humanitarian assistance to IDPs through local welfare groups and cross border CSOs. These are the primary ways of suffocating already suffering IDP communities in Any and other regions alike. The military constantly blocks<sup>29</sup>, confiscates<sup>30</sup>, arrests, detains, and violates the rights of humanitarian workers attempting to provide aid to these regions.<sup>31</sup> Junta personnel

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<sup>24</sup> Eng, I. (2023) *Extreme heat hammers myanmar's displaced civilians, The Irrawaddy*. Available at: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/extreme-heat-hammers-myanmars-displaced-civilians.html> (Accessed: 05 June 2023).

<sup>25</sup> *Myanmar: Cyclone Mocha Situation Report no.4 (as of 14:00 8 June 2023)* (2023) UNHCR. Available at: <https://myanmar.un.org/en/235527-myanmar-cyclone-mocha-situation-report-no4-1400-8-june-2023> (Accessed: 12 June 2023).

<sup>26</sup> Corritti, A. and Banya, K. (2023) *Atrocities in Myanmar: Documenting the junta's attacks on civilians, United States Institute of Peace*. Available at: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/03/atrocities-myanmar-documenting-juntas-attacks-civilians> (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

<sup>27</sup> *UNHCR Myanmar Operational Update (January-March 2023)* (2023) *UNHCR Operational Data Portal (ODP)*. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100301> (Accessed: 02 June 2023).

<sup>28</sup> *WFP Myanmar Situation Report (September 2022) - Myanmar (2022) ReliefWeb*. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/wfp-myanmar-situation-report-september-2022#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20WFP%20has%20thus,%2C%20livelihoods%2C%20and%20nutrition%20support.&text=Food%20prices%20continued%20to%20soar,14%20percent%20compared%20to%20August.> (Accessed: 01 June 2023).

<sup>29</sup> *Myanmar: Junta blocks lifesaving aid* (2022) *Human Rights Watch*. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/12/13/myanmar-junta-blocks-lifesaving-aid> (Accessed: 01 June 2023).

<sup>30</sup> *Mandates of the special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or ...* (2022), p.5 *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights*. Available at: <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=26411> (Accessed: 01 June 2023).

<sup>31</sup> See, ICRC, Customary International Law, Rule 56, citing Additional Protocol I, Art. 71(3). See also Common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

arbitrarily arrest<sup>32</sup>, detain<sup>33</sup> and kill<sup>34</sup> workers, shoot at aid convoys<sup>35</sup> and destroy critical aid material such as food<sup>36</sup>. All these constitute grave human rights violations and many amount to crimes against humanity.<sup>37</sup>

On top of weaponizing and restricting aid to brutally suffocate IDP communities, the junta disproportionately attacks IDP hotspots to further deteriorate their conditions. The junta has attacked camps through ground and air offensives, devastating communities scattered across the state.<sup>38</sup> Mortar fires, artillery shelling, arson attacks, burning food storage, destroying medicines, clothing, camps, and essential survival resources are recorded across camps.<sup>39</sup>

Due to this, IDPs retreat into dense jungles and other areas to escape from the junta's disproportionate violence, but persistent threats from the junta worsens their survival conditions.<sup>40</sup>

By attacking humanitarian aid workers and IDPs, the junta has committed several human rights violations, some amounting to serious war crimes and crimes against humanity. Rules 53 and 55 of Customary IHL Rules codified by the International Committee of the Red Cross respectively outlaw starvation, and accord responsibilities of humanitarian activities to the state party.<sup>41</sup> The junta has systematically violated both by blocking access, seizing and destroying aid, and starving IDPs by destroying food storages and survival resources. Articles 13, 14 and 18(2) of Additional Protocol (II) signify the 'protection of civilians from military operations', 'prohibit destruction of objects indispensable to civilian population' and place 'responsibility of facilitating humanitarian operations to state parties' respectively.<sup>42</sup> The junta has disregarded and violated these by directly targeting IDPs, destroying IDP settlements and actively blocking humanitarian assistance to IDPs.

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<sup>32</sup> *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar*, Thomas H. Andrews (2022), p.9, *United Nations*. Available at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G22/378/17/PDF/G2237817.pdf?OpenElement> (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

<sup>33</sup> Harvey, P. et al. (2023), pp.8-9, *Humanitarian Access SCORE Report: Myanmar Survey on the Coverage, Operational Reach, and Effectiveness of Humanitarian Aid, CORE*. Available at: [https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/publications/score\\_myanmar\\_april\\_2023.pdf](https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/publications/score_myanmar_april_2023.pdf) (Accessed: 02 June 2023).

<sup>34</sup> Mike (2021) *Save the children confirms two workers killed in Massacre by Myanmar junta*, *The Irrawaddy*. Available at: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/save-the-children-confirms-two-workers-killed-in-massacre-by-myanmar-junta.html> (Accessed: 03 June 2023).

<sup>35</sup> *Access Denied* (2021), p.19, *Fortify Rights*. Available at: <https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/2021-11-10-Access-Denied-Fortify-Rights-en.pdf> (Accessed: 31 May 2023).

<sup>36</sup> Written updates of the Office of the United Nations high commissioner for human rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/HRC/48/67) (advance unedited version) - Myanmar (2021), p.10, *ReliefWeb*. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/written-updates-office-United-nations-high-commissioner-human-rights-situation-human> (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

<sup>37</sup> *Access Denied* (2021) *Fortify Rights*. Available at: <https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/2021-11-10-Access-Denied-Fortify-Rights-en.pdf> (Accessed: 31 May 2023).

<sup>38</sup> *Junta attacks Karenni IDP camps with Fighter Jets* (2022) *Burma News International*. Available at: <https://www.bnionline.net/en/news/junta-attacks-karenni-idp-camps-fighter-jets> (Accessed: 02 June 2023).

<sup>39</sup> *Regime troops target IDP camps in Kayah State* (2023) *Burma News International*. Available at: <https://www.bnionline.net/en/news/regime-troops-target-idp-camps-kayah-state> (Accessed: 04 June 2023).

<sup>40</sup> *Displaced People Fleeing War in Karenni State Urgently Need Medicine* (2023) *Karen News*. Available at: <https://karennews.org/2023/01/displaced-people-fleeing-war-in-karenni-state-urgently-need-medicine/> (Accessed: 06 June 2023).

<sup>41</sup> *Customary IHL Rules* (no date) *International Committee of the Red Cross*. Available at: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/customary-ihl/v1> (Accessed: 03 June 2023).

<sup>42</sup> *Additional Protocol (II) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949* art. 13. (1) The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection, the following rules shall be observed in all circumstances. (2) The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited. (3) Civilians shall enjoy the protection afforded by this Part, unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.



In Myanmar since the military coup, the junta has perpetrated violence to create widespread displacement, and has targeted and routinely harassed IDP populations to further impact those already affected by violence.

### **Recommendations for the Special Rapporteur**

- Plan a multipronged approach to ensure aid, security and financial stability to IDPs in collaboration with relevant National Unity Government (NUG), Ethnic Resistance Organizations (EROs), and CSOs whilst advocating against the indiscriminate and displacement-causing violence employed by the military junta.
- Push INGOs and other organizations to engage with the NUG, EROs, and CSOs to proactively implement humanitarian programs in areas such as *Anyar region*.
- Lobby the United Nations Country Team for Myanmar (UNCT), particularly OCHA and UNHCR, to engage and involve the NUG, EROs, and CSOs in their international aid procedures, plans and operational chain in Myanmar.
- Acknowledge work of NUG, EROs, and CSOs in creating documentation of displacement and violence, and its impact in supporting future humanitarian operations in Burma.

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art. 14. Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited. It is therefore prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless, for that purpose, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works.

art. 18. (1) Relief societies located in the territory of the High Contracting Party, such as Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) organizations, may offer their services for the performance of their traditional functions in relation to the victims of the armed conflict. The civilian population may, even on its own initiative, offer to collect and care for the wounded, sick and shipwrecked. (2) If the civilian population is suffering undue hardship owing to a lack of the supplies essential for its survival, such as foodstuffs and medical supplies, relief actions for the civilian population which are of an exclusively humanitarian and impartial nature and which are conducted without any adverse distinction shall be undertaken subject to the consent of the High Contracting Party concerned.



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**Annex to the OHCHR Call for Input – Thematic Priorities of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons**

**1. AAPP Data on Generalized Violence by the Junta since February 1, 2021 – June 9, 2023\*<sup>1</sup>**

Table 1 – Total Arrested by the State Administration Council (SAC) since Feb 1, 2021 – June 9, 2023

<b>Total Arrested</b>	
<b>State and Region</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Yangon</b>	5344
<b>Mandalay</b>	4430
<b>Sagaing</b>	2924
<b>Bago</b>	1926
<b>Tanintharyi</b>	1599
<b>Magway</b>	1573
<b>Ayeyarwady</b>	1166
<b>Shan</b>	1061
<b>Kachin</b>	749
<b>Mon</b>	731

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<sup>1</sup> The figures in this report reflect AAPP's documentation between February 1, 2021 and June 9, 2023. The actual figures are likely much higher. The data provided in this report is publicly available on AAPP's 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).

<b>Kayin</b>	420
<b>Nay Pyi Taw</b>	334
<b>Chin</b>	327
<b>Kayah</b>	296
<b>Unknown</b>	296
<b>Rakhine</b>	123
<b>Total</b>	23299

Table 2 - Total Number of People Still Detained by the SAC since February 1, 2021 – June 9, 2023

Still Detained	
<b>State and Region</b>	<b>Number</b>
Mandalay	4130
Yangon	4158
Sagaing	2652
Magway	1400
Bago	1437
Tanintharyi	1140
Ayeyarwady	980
Shan	603
Mon	558
Kachin	542
Kayin	390
Nay Pyi Taw	270
Kayah	239
Chin	198

Unknown	182
Rakhine	89
<b>Total</b>	18968

Table 3 - Total Killed by the SAC since February 1, 2021 – June 9, 2023

Total Killed	
State and Region	Number
Sagaing	1613
Mandalay	383
Yangon	318
Magway	300
Bago	227
Kachin	134
Tanintharyi	142
Kayah	106
Shan	107
Chin	106
Mon	62
Kayin	60
Rakhine	45
Ayeyarwady	31
Nay Pyi Taw	12
Unknown	3
<b>Total</b>	3649

Table 4 - Total Killed in Detainment since February 1, 2021 – June 9, 2023\*<sup>2</sup>

Killed in Detainment	
State and Region	Number
Sagaing	700
Mandalay	133
Magway	96
Bago	70
Yangon	58
Kayah	46
Tanintharyi	43
Chin	37
Shan	23
Kachin	19
Ayeyarwady	10
Mon	8
Nay Pyi Taw	8
Kayin	5
Unknown	2
Rakhine	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1259</b>

<sup>2</sup> According to AAPP, deaths in junta detainment refer to any person detained in any form by *sit-lat* (including junta troops, officials or supporters) and subsequently killed, whether by force or neglect. Here, “killed in detainment” include individuals who were killed as a hostage or human shield, as well as those who were killed in interrogation or prison.

**2. UNHCR Myanmar Overview Map, May 29, 2023**

**Key figures**

1,838,600

Estimated total IDPs within Myanmar

328,000

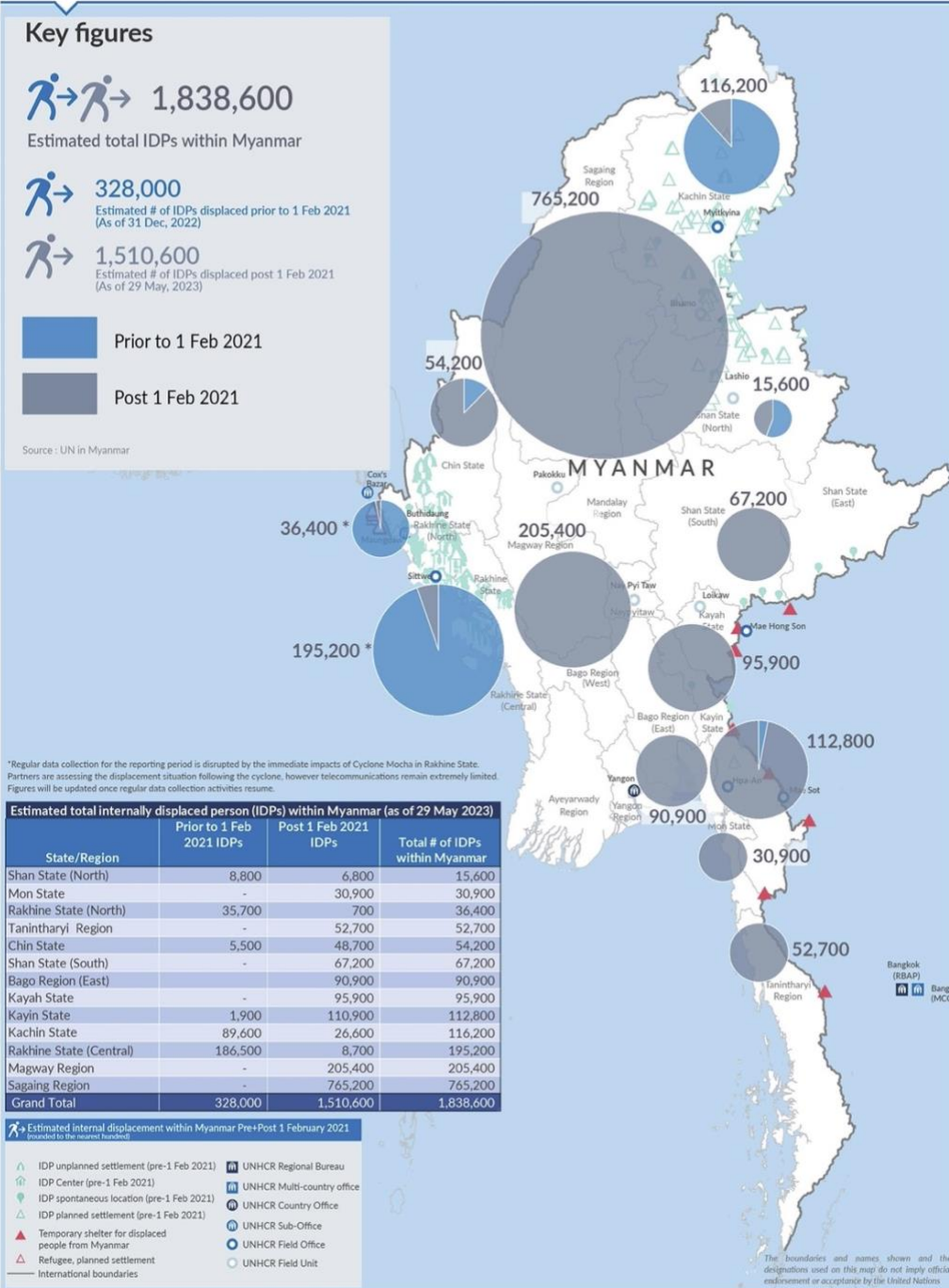
Estimated # of IDPs displaced prior to 1 Feb 2021  
(As of 31 Dec, 2022)

1,510,600

Estimated # of IDPs displaced post 1 Feb 2021  
(As of 29 May, 2023)



Source : UN in Myanmar



\*Regular data collection for the reporting period is disrupted by the immediate impacts of Cyclone Mocha in Rakhine State. Partners are assessing the displacement situation following the cyclone, however telecommunications remain extremely limited. Figures will be updated once regular data collection activities resume.

Estimated total internally displaced person (IDPs) within Myanmar (as of 29 May 2023)

State/Region	Prior to 1 Feb 2021 IDPs	Post 1 Feb 2021 IDPs	Total # of IDPs within Myanmar
Shan State (North)	8,800	6,800	15,600
Mon State	-	30,900	30,900
Rakhine State (North)	35,700	700	36,400
Tanintharyi Region	-	52,700	52,700
Chin State	5,500	48,700	54,200
Shan State (South)	-	67,200	67,200
Bago Region (East)	-	90,900	90,900
Kayah State	-	95,900	95,900
Kayin State	1,900	110,900	112,800
Kachin State	89,600	26,600	116,200
Rakhine State (Central)	186,500	8,700	195,200
Magway Region	-	205,400	205,400
Sagaing Region	-	765,200	765,200
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>328,000</b>	<b>1,510,600</b>	<b>1,838,600</b>

- Estimated internal displacement within Myanmar Pre+Post 1 February 2021 (based on the assumed numbers)
- IDP unplanned settlement (pre-1 Feb 2021)
- IDP Center (pre-1 Feb 2021)
- IDP spontaneous location (pre-1 Feb 2021)
- IDP planned settlement (pre-1 Feb 2021)
- Temporary shelter for displaced people from Myanmar
- Refugee, planned settlement
- International boundaries
- UNHCR Regional Bureau
- UNHCR Multi-country office
- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit

### 3. Institute of Strategy and Policy – Myanmar data on *Locations of Massacres*, February 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023

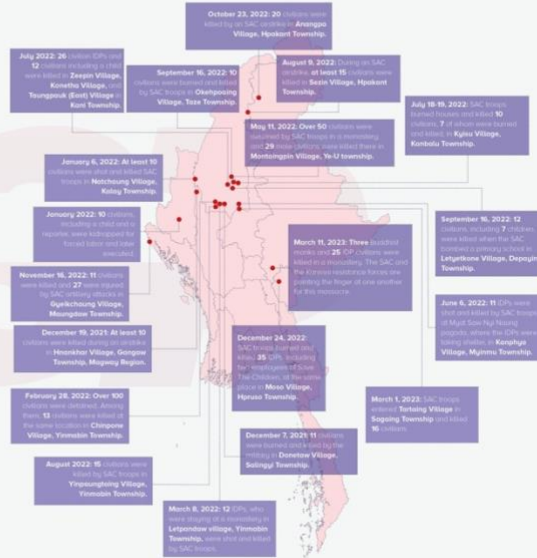
## ISPDATA MATTERS

Conflict, Peace and Security

Data Matters No. 42 | April 10, 2023

#### ■ Locations of Massacres (February 1, 2021 - March 31, 2023)

At least 19 massacres occurred as a result of armed conflicts after the coup. At least 10 victims were killed in each massacre. At least 290 civilians were murdered in all 19 of these massacres, which took place in Kachin State, Kayah State, Southern Shan State, Rakhine State, Sagaing Region, and Magway Region. According to data made public by the National Unity Government's (NUG) Ministry of Human Rights on March 15, 2023, there were 64 massacres that resulted in the deaths of 766 civilians. The NUG's list was based on the definition of a massacre, which is an attack in which at least five civilians were killed.



Reference : Data is collected in accordance with ISP Myanmar's system for documenting information on armed conflicts, and it is cross-checked with reports from various independent organizations. Actual figures might be higher.



**4. AAPP Airtable Data on Special Conditions of Generalized Violence in Burma since February 1, 2021**

<b>State / Region</b>	<b>Airstrike</b>	<b>Artillery</b>	<b>Beheading</b>	<b>Hostage</b>	<b>Human Shield</b>	<b>Set fire alive</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mon	2	19					21
Ayeyarwady		1					1
Bago	3	19		1	1	19	43
Chin	28	15			10		53
Kachin	48	13				1	62
Kayah	5	28				33	66
Kayin	15	29					44
Magway	8	35	3	2	3	29	80
Mandalay	1	1	1	2	1	6	12
Rakhine		35					35
Sagaing	230	106	4	22	76	89	527
Shan	1	28			2	2	33
Tanintharyi		10				1	11
Yangon				1		1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>990</b>