



Republic of the Union of Myanmar  
National Unity Government  
Ministry of Human Rights

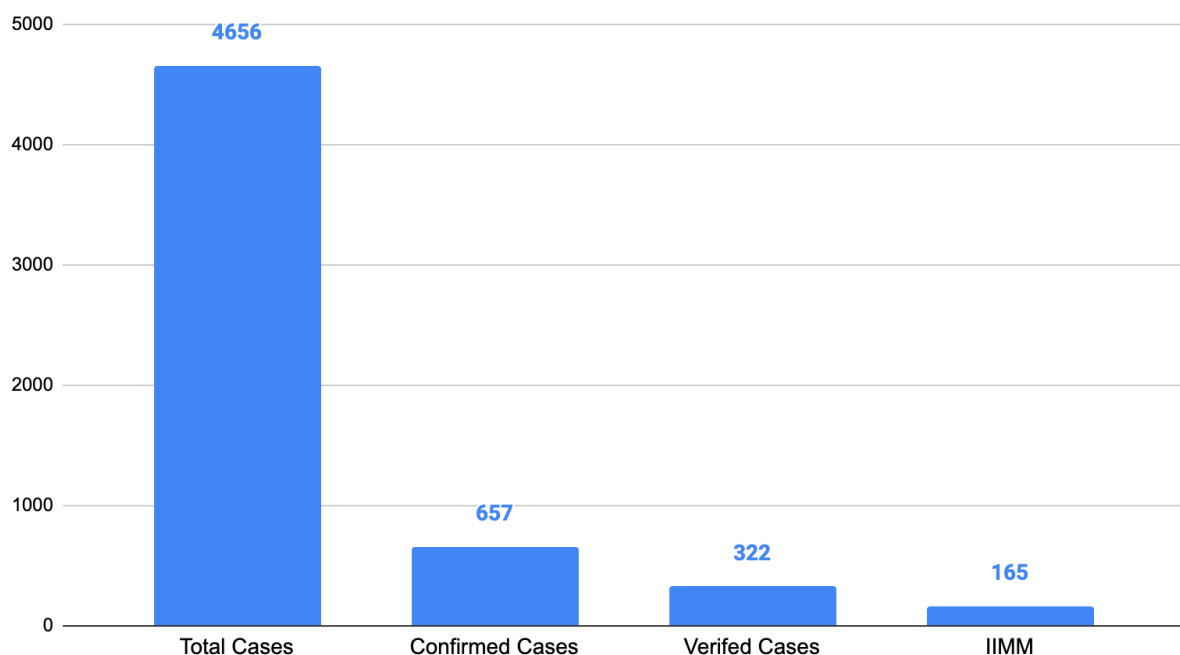


**Human Rights Violation Data Collection Report from January to December 2023**  
by  
**The Ministry of Human Rights**  
**3 January 2024**

## 1. Summary Report

In 2023, the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) collected data on human rights violations (HRVs) across the country. Collection of data on HRVs was done by monitoring trustworthy news media outlets as well as through Online Monitoring, a total of 4,656 cases were collected and out of these cases, 657 cases were examined, verified, and confirmed directly with the data available on the ground. In total, 322 incidents were confirmed as accurate based on the collected data, including interviews from the incidents and photographic documents. There were 165 cases sent to IIMM and the international community.

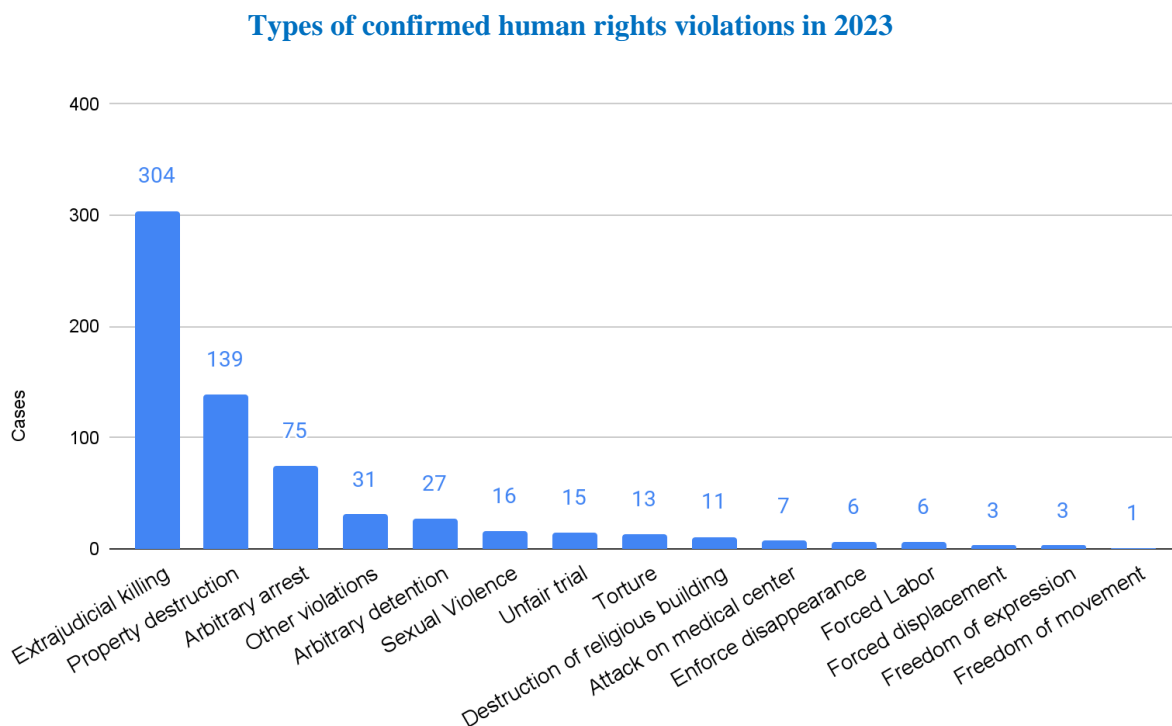
### The number of cases to be submitted to IIMM in 2023 with evidence, approved and collected



Among the confirmed human rights violations committed by the terrorist military junta, the majority of the cases involved unlawful/extrajudicial killings. In 2023, the terrorist military junta was responsible for 304 extrajudicial killings. It was found that civilians were killed for a variety of reasons, including airstrikes, using heavy artillery without any clashes, shooting and killing without reason, and burning resulting in death. The MOHR has documented 1,342 civilian deaths as a result of unlawful killings.

The Sagaing Region had the highest number of HRVs in 2023 nationwide and the MOHR received a total of 344 HRV cases perpetrated by the terrorist military junta among which 179 cases were verified and confirmed against data collected on the ground. In the Sagaing Region, collected data through photographs and recorded interviews indicated most common HRV cases were unlawful killings, property destruction, and unlawful arrests and detentions.

## 2. Types of confirmed human rights violations

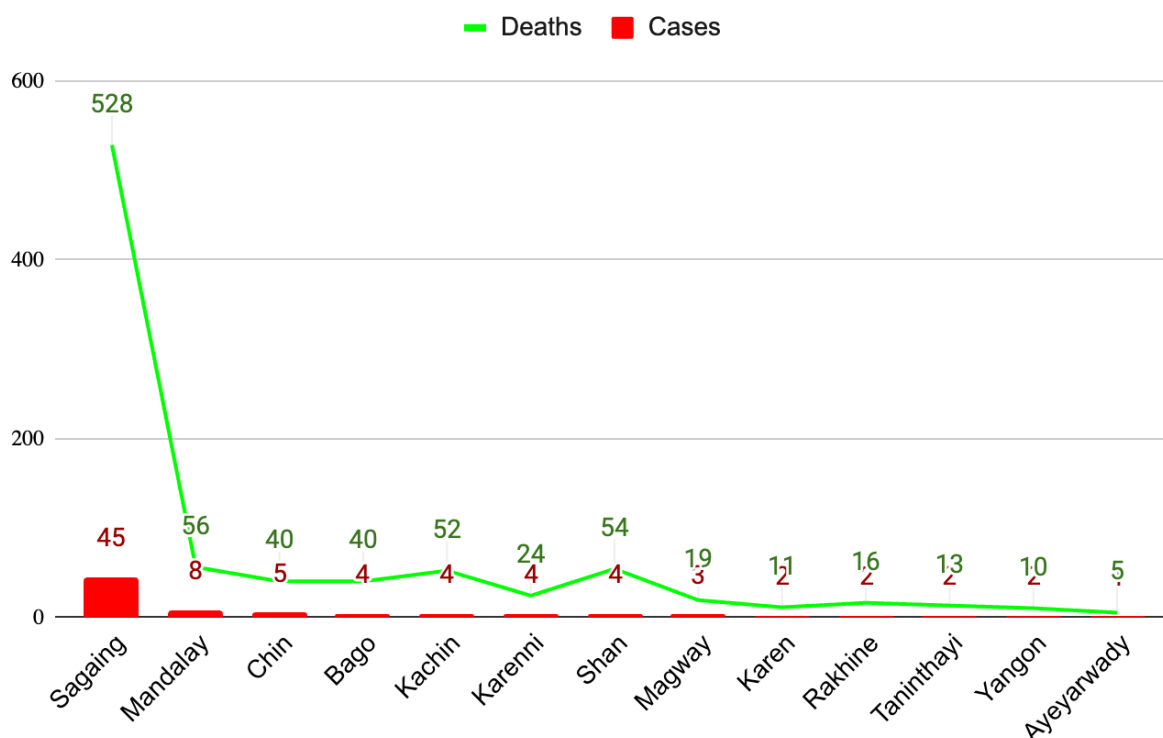


The most common type of HRV committed by the terrorist military junta in 2023 was extrajudicial killing totaling 304 cases of which 175 cases were committed in the Sagaing Region. The second most common type of HRV was the destruction of public property, with 139 cases confirmed. Extrajudicial detention, arbitrary arrests, and other forms of HRVs were also perpetrated by the terrorist military junta.

## 3. Incidents of Mass-Killing

In 2023, there were a total of 86 mass killings in which five or more civilians were killed resulting in 868 deaths. Sagaing Region was found to have seen the highest number of these incidents. Of the mass killing incidents, the most serious one occurred at 7:45 am on 11 April 2023, at Pazigy village in Malae village tract, Kantbalu Township, Kantbalu District in Sagaing Region where 157 innocent civilians were killed in an airstrike. The second serious incident took place at Munglai Hket village and two evacuation camps located just over 2 miles from the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) Headquarters in Laiza where the attack lasted for hours from 11:25 pm on 9 October to 1:00 am on 10 October resulting the death of 30 people. Children under the age of 18 were among those killed in these incidents and schools, churches, and homes were also destroyed.

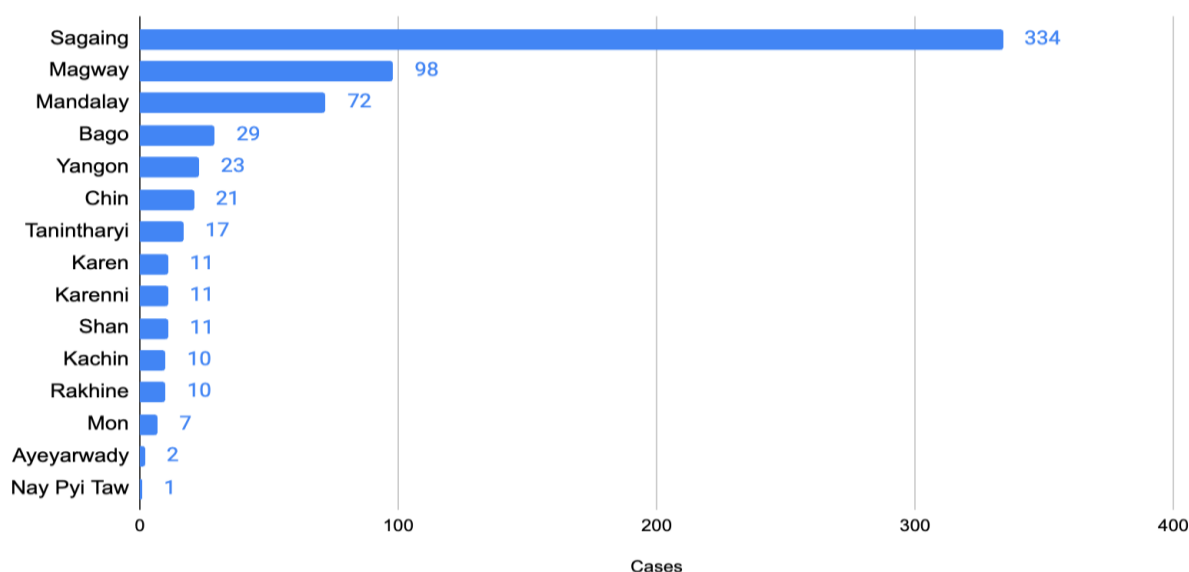
## Processes of mass killing in 2023 and demographics



### 4. State-by-State/Region-by-Region Human Rights Violations

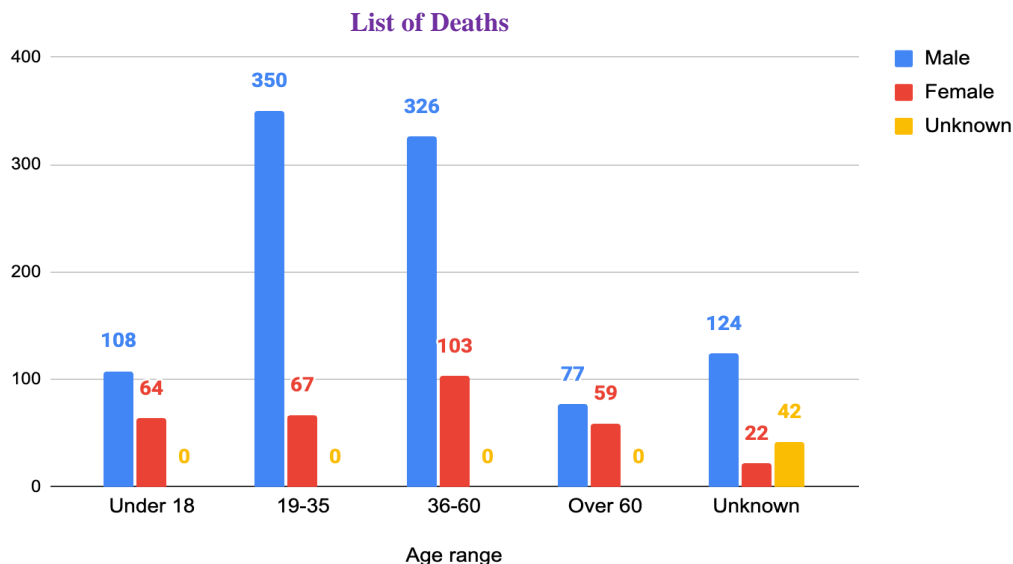
According to the statistics on the status of states' and regions' HRVs in 2023, the Sagaing Region had the most, with 334 cases compared to other states and regions. With 98 incidents, Magway Region had the second-highest number of violations, while Mandalay Region had the third-highest number of violations with 72 incidents. There were 29 cases in the Bago Region, 23 cases in the Yangon Region, 21 cases in Chin State, 17 cases in Tanintharyi Region, 11 cases in each of the states of Karen, Karenni, and Shan, 10 cases in each of the states of Kachin and Rakhine, 7 cases in Mon State, 2 cases in Mon State, 2 cases in Ayeyarwady, and 1 case in Nay Pyi Taw confirmed and recorded.

### The status of States and Regions violations in 2023



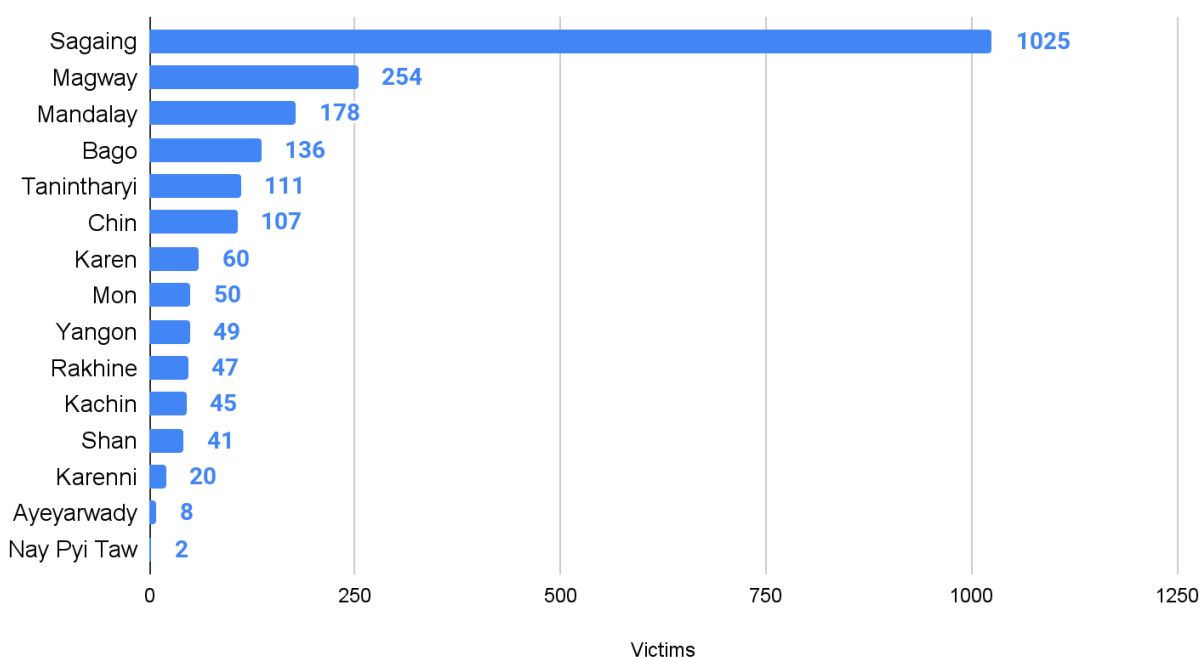
## 5. Human Rights Violations against Unarmed Civilians

In 2023, there were 2,133 documented cases of HRVs against unarmed civilians who were subjected to various forms of HRVs without protection. The highest number of people killed in extrajudicial killings was 1,342. The comparison study based on gender in which HRVs resulted in death found that the majority of the victims were male accounting for 73.4 percent of the total. The MOHR documented the deaths of 985 male, 315 female, and 42 non-binary people who were unarmed civilians. Among these, 108 male and 64 female (172 in total) were all under 18 years of age.



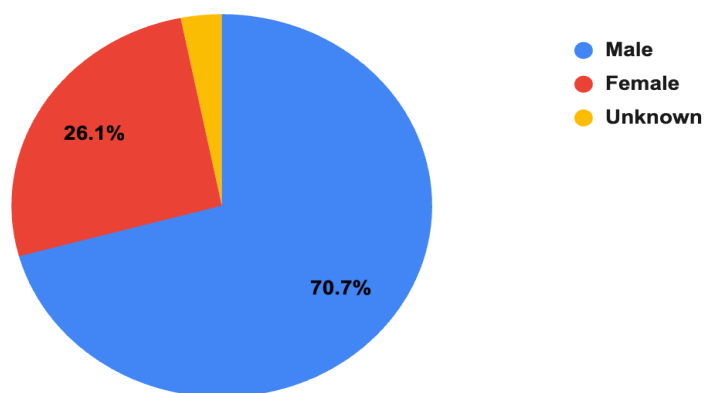
Just as mass-killing, the Sagaing Region had the highest number of documented HRVs among regions and states in 2023. There were 1,025 people in Sagaing Region, 254 in Magway Region, 178 in Mandalay Region, 136 in Bago Region, 111 in Tanintharyi Region, 107 in Chin State, 60 in Karen State, 50 in Mon State, 49 in Yangon Region, 47 in Rakhine State, 45 in Kachin State, 41 in Shan State, 20 in Karenni State, 8 people in Ayeyarwady and 2 in Nay Pyi Taw recorded for HRVs against unarmed civilians.

### The number of civilians in each region whose human rights have been violated



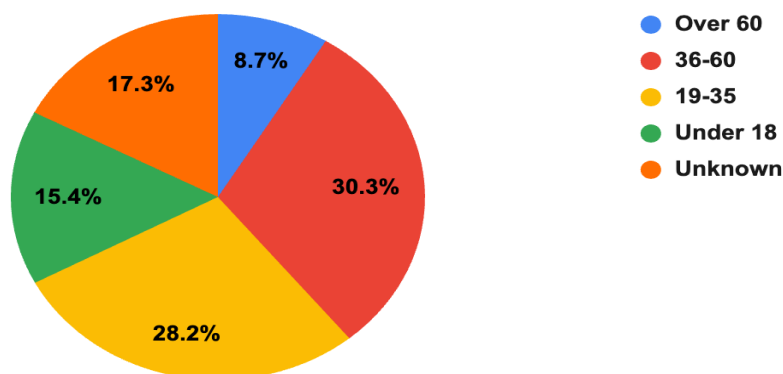
Gender-specific data indicated that 70.7 percent of victims of HRVs were males, while 26.1 percent were females. It was found that 1509 male, 557 female, and 67 non-binary people who were unarmed civilians all documented as victims of HRVs. Among these, 216 male and 113 female (329 in total) were all under 18 years of age.

### Victims of human rights violations according to gender



The age range of individuals who can be documented as victims of HRVs in 2023 was as follows: 329 people were under the age of 18, 601 were between the ages of 19 and 35, 647 were between the ages of 36 and 60, 186 were over 60, and the age of 370 people was undetermined. According to the data, 15.4 percent of victims of HRVs were minors or underage.

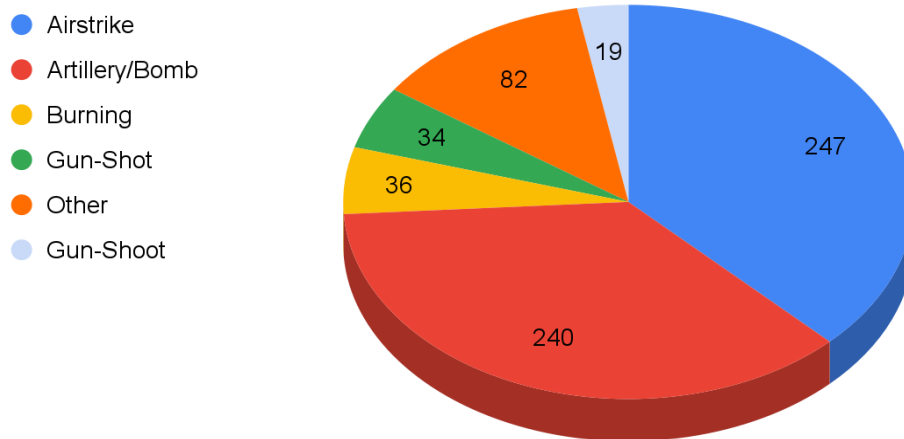
### Victims of human rights violations according to age



## 6. 1027 Operation

Since the start of Operation 1027 on October 27, the terrorist military junta increased its attacks on civilians. They openly committed acts of violence against civilians in Shan, Chin, Rakhine, Karen, Karenni, Kachin, and Mon states, as well as Sagaing, Magway, and Bago regions and brutal acts included shooting civilians without cause, burning down villages, bombarding civilians with airstrikes, and using heavy artillery against the civilians. These atrocious acts had been documented as follows: 247 airstrikes, 240 attacks by heavy artillery and land mines, 34 shootings without cause, 19 break-ins and looting of public houses, shops, and belongings, 36 burnings, and 82 times where civilians were arrested without cause as well as arresting people on the street during their military's patrol were documented. There were 515 innocent civilians were killed within 1027 operation by military junta and 79 were under 18 years of age.

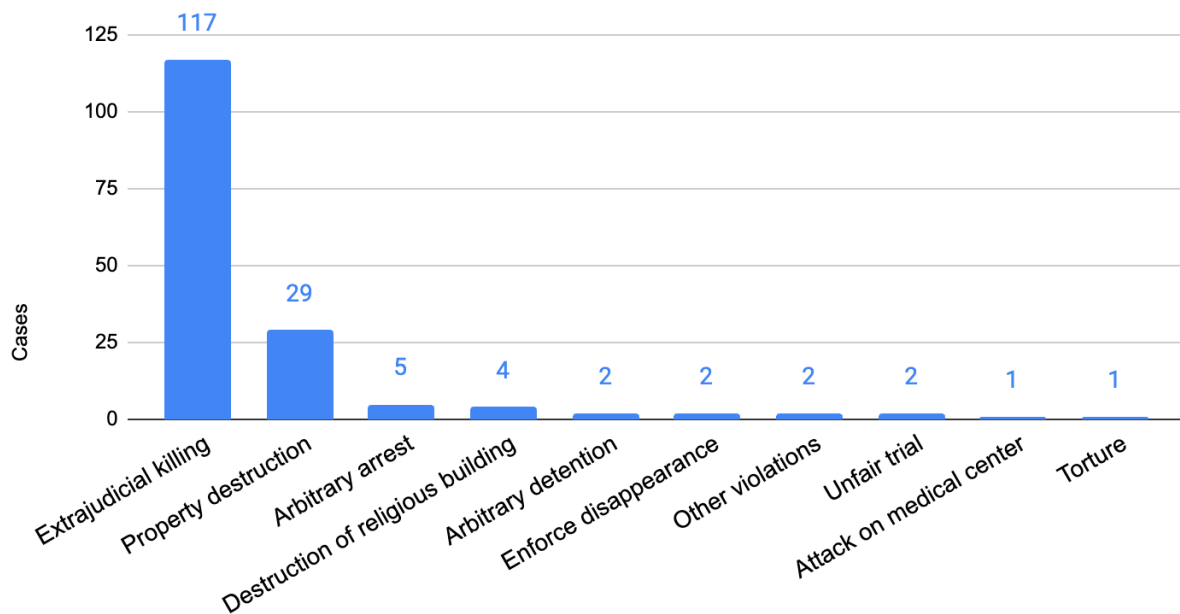
## Civilian casualties after 1027 Operation



### 7. Status of submission to IIMM

For 2023, there were 165 complete and solid cases with proof interviews and photos sent to IIMM, along with evidence in an attempt to get the terrorist military junta prosecuted in international courts. Of all the brutal HRVs, 117 cases were submitted as unlawful or extrajudicial killing was the most common. The Sagaing Region, had the highest number of reported incidents with 97 cases of HRVs. Second worst was followed by the Magway Region with 20 incidents and 10 incidents from the Mandalay Region had been sent.

### Incidents of violation submitted to IIMM



## Submission of violations in each region to the IIMM

