The Myanmar Junta Must be Held Accountable for Atrocity Crimes

Three weeks ago at the 49th regular session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, a new report warned that "serious rights abuses uncovered in Myanmar may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity." It was only the latest reveal of countless findings documenting the atrocity crimes of the Myanmar junta. Over the last year, the junta's war path and destruction has plagued a nation back to the 'dark ages.' Unwilling to submit to a dictatorship, the people of Myanmar have bravely taken up various forms of resistance.

Since 1 February 2021, the junta has killed over 1700 civilians including 235 children, and forced approximately 800,000 people to be internally displaced. The military has blocked aid from community-based organizations. Most recently, a United Nations World Food Programme convoy was stopped and forced to return to the Magway region. Urgently needed aid has been denied again and again by the illegal junta. In states and regions across the country, civilians are without adequate food and shelter as the economy plunges amid devalued currency and inflation. The situation has led to experts warning that "an entire generation is at risk" with 1000 children displaced and left with heavy trauma of witnessing their parents and siblings be killed by the junta.

The lack of psychosocial options available has only worsened the burden so many families have been forced to carry.

In the midst of such horrors, the latest country to shake hands with the terrorist junta was Australia, who has remained silent on their meeting with Min Aung Hlaing which they had initially claimed was for the purposes of 'enhanced cooperation.' In recent weeks, the government of India has also extended a hand to the Myanmar junta by inviting them to attend the seven-nation Bimstec summit. The countries which have extended a hand to the terrorist—in-chief will not be forgotten.

The lack of consequences by the international community has only emboldened the military junta to continue to commit widespread human rights violations. The dictatorship they continue to embark on must be met with immediate repercussions.
**Human Rights Violations**

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**FORCED DISPLACEMENT**

**RAIDS**

**Mandalay:** Another journalist was sentenced by the military junta under fabricated charges. The former chief correspondent of Channel Mandalay is now facing years in prison. More than 130 journalists have been arrested in Myanmar since 1 February 2021 according to Detained Journalists Information Myanmar.

**Pyigatgun Township, Mandalay:** Nine activists who were involved in anti-coup activities were detained on the evening of 2 April. Two safe houses were raided in which two women and six men were taken away by the military junta. Their whereabouts remain unknown.

**Southern Shan State/Karenni State:** Civilians are reporting that the military is physically assaulting and arresting travelers at checkpoints between the Yangon – Loikaw road. Young men in particular have been targeted on suspicions of affiliations with People’s Defense Forces.
Conflict in Myanmar

Approximately 889,900 people remain internally displaced across Myanmar due to clashes and instability.

KAREN STATE
In Karen State, the presence of the military junta looms. Clashes between the military junta and Karen armed forces have led to fires along the Asian Highway. The Myanmar Army has deliberately torched civilian cars and routinely launched air strikes.

KAREN (KAYAH) STATE
In Karen (Kayah) State, civilians continue to bear the brunt of an unjust conflict waged by the Myanmar Junta. A house and school were both damaged during artillery fire in Demawso Township.

MAGWAY REGION
According to Radio Free Asia, over 700 homes have been destroyed by the military junta in Magway region. Hundreds of civilians have also been arrested in the area as military junta troops attempt to conquer the opposition forces.
KAREN STATE

In Karen State, the presence of the military junta looms. Clashes between the military junta and Karen armed forces have led to fires along the Asian Highway. The Myanmar Army has deliberately torched civilian cars and routinely launched air strikes. The situation has forced thousands of civilians to flee to neighboring Thailand where the authorities have routinely forced them back into the very war-zone they were attempting to escape. The conditions of make-shift shelters set up along the Moel river are barely suitable for young families, especially women and children. The lack of access to clean water and durable housing has led to an increase in water-borne illnesses. International aid organizations have largely been prevented from accessing those in need. People are also traumatized.

The Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) reported heavy artillery fire from the junta’s 97th Infantry Division based in Kawkareik was fired on the villages near Taw Naw Waterfall this morning at around 7 am on 4 April. Over the last several months, HURFOM has reported increasing offensives in Karen State.
KARENNI (KAYAH) STATE

In Karenni (Kayah) State, civilians continue to bear the brunt of an unjust conflict waged by the Myanmar junta. A house and school were both damaged during artillery fire in Demawso Township. The attack took place early in the morning on 2 April and fortunately there were no injuries or casualties, however witnesses said the junta continued to indiscriminately fire at nearby villages and surrounding areas for almost three hours. By mid-March 2022, the Myanmar military had killed at least 335 civilians and wounded another 177 in Karenni State alone.

Reports of ’stop and frisk’ strategies being deployed in Karenni State and southern Shan State have also been reported. Men and women have been stopped along key routes and at times physically assaulted. Suspects of the junta have been forced to forfeit their belongings including vehicles and mobile phones. Aid workers carrying rice, food and materials for displaced populations have also been targeted. The Myanmar military are continuing their relentless efforts to punish pro-democracy affiliates.
MAGWAY REGION

According to Radio Free Asia, over 700 homes have been destroyed by the military junta in Magway region. Hundreds of civilians have also been arrested in the area as military junta troops attempt to conquer the opposition forces. Villagers have been forced to flee the raids but even places of religious worship are not safe from attack as monasteries and churches increasingly come under fire.

In recent weeks, the military junta has assaulted villages in Magway region (which borders conflict-ridden Chin State) where villagers have been tortured, their homes set alight and livestock killed. The situation has created an atmosphere of fear and tension as civilians are increasingly targeted. People are afraid to return home, and are living on the bare minimum while trying to seek refuge. The military junta has denied all responsibility for their war crimes though overwhelming evidence from human rights groups suggests otherwise. The junta must be held to account.
Timeline of Events
SECOND WEEK OF APRIL 2022
4 APRIL - 10 APRIL

4. The Chin Human Rights Organization reported military junta troops vandalized and desecrated a Baptist Church in Tinam village.

5. The Assistance for Political Prisoners released a new flash report detailing the illegal confiscation of households and buildings by the junta from civilians, "specifically targeting parliamentarians, NLD members, and civilians for alleged connection to the National Unity Government, Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the People’s Defense Forces."

6. The Burma Act 2021 was passed in the US House of Representatives. The bill will need to pass the Senate and be signed by the US President to become law.

7. On World Health Day, the Network for Human Rights Documentation - Burma released a short infographic and briefer titled, "Health workers are not a target."

8. The outgoing Australian ambassador to Myanmar and an Australian Defense official met with the illegal junta as the country continuously fails to take any steps forward which would hold the junta accountable.

9. The four year anniversary is marked when Saw O Moo was killed by the Myanmar military.

10. A 19-year-old was killed during clashes in Lay Kay Kaw, Karen State, Myanmar.