

1. State of Emergency and Martial Law

- The junta **extended the state of emergency for the sixth time** since the coup in late July 2024, effective from 1 August 2024 for another six months.¹
- As of the end of July 2024, a total of **60 townships remain placed under martial law**,² affecting more than **8 million people** countrywide.³

2. Extra-Judicial Killings of Civilians

The Myanmar military intensified its campaign of violence against civilians, often in retaliation against resistance groups. The military's atrocities included indiscriminate aerial strikes and artillery shelling, use of landmines, torture and summary executions, as well as attacking locations such as schools, hospitals, and religious buildings. Cases of killings of individuals suspected of collaborating with the military by members of the parties fighting against the military, including the People's Defense Force (PDF), have also been reported.

- At least **510 civilians were reported to be killed** by the junta between 1 May and 31 July 2024.⁴ Overall, an estimated total of **5,467 civilians have been killed by the junta** since the 2021 coup as of 31 July 2024.⁵
- According to the UN Child Fund (UNICEF), an estimated **590 civilians, including 291 women and 177 children, were maimed and 102 others, including 16 women and 43 children, were killed by landmines** or explosive remnants of war (ERW) in **420 incidents nationwide** between January and June 2024.⁶

3. Forced Displacement

Escalating violence in Shan State, Mandalay Region, and Rakhine State are driving new displacements. Additionally, widespread flooding has affected nearly 393,000 people and worsened the already dire conditions, especially for those who are displaced and living in makeshift shelters. An outbreak of severe diarrhea, including confirmed cholera cases, has been reported, particularly affecting Yangon and Rakhine.⁷

- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the total number of **internally displaced persons (IDPs)** nationwide, as of mid August 2024, has reached **over 3.2 million**.⁸
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are a total of **2.9 million IDPs since the coup**, of which 51% are women and girls, and 49% are children.⁹
- UNHCR also estimates there are **121,700 refugee outflows from Myanmar** to neighboring countries since the coup.¹⁰

Myanmar's second-largest city, Mandalay, is overwhelmed by a third wave of war refugees as conflicts between the military and resistance forces intensify. Local authorities and aid groups are struggling to provide basic necessities.¹¹

4. Arbitrary Arrest and Detention

- At least **537 people were arrested** by the junta between 30 April and 31 July 2024.¹²
- Overall, at least **27,125 people were arrested since the coup**, of whom **20,809 (77%) were still detained** (as of August 2024).¹³

5. Torture, Ill-Treatment, and Death in Detention

Conditions remain harsh in almost all prisons.¹⁴ There are reports of systematic torture of detainees, including severe physical and psychological abuse, extensive evidence of brutal tactics employed by the military, such as beatings, electric shocks, and sexual assaults in detention centers, with victims spanning all ages and genders, including children.¹⁵ There have also been reports of abuses and violence against female political prisoners, especially in Daik-U Prison.¹⁶

- At least **137 people died in detention** between 30 April and 31 July 2024, representing **34.3% of those killed by the junta** during that period.¹⁷
- Overall, an estimated **1,873 people died in detention since the coup** (as of August 2024).¹⁸

6. Independence of the Judiciary and Due Process

The junta-controlled courts continue to disregard due process, admitting confessions obtained under torture and denying defendants access to legal representation. Coerced confessions were frequently used as the sole basis for convictions in trials that lacked any semblance of fairness.¹⁹

- At least **125 persons were sentenced** between 1 May and 6 August 2024 by the junta-controlled courts, the majority of whom were convicted under the Counter-Terrorism law and handed down imprisonment of between 2 and 52 years, and up to life imprisonment.²⁰
- Overall, at least **9,326 people have been sentenced** by the junta-controlled courts **since the coup** (as of 13 August 2024).²¹

7. Death Penalty

- No cases of death sentence or executions were reported between May and July 2024. Overall, **at least 168 people have been sentenced to death** by courts under the control of the junta since the coup (as of late July 2024), including 44 in absentia.²²

8. Freedom of Movement

In addition to the blocking of young men from going abroad in May 2024, it was reported in early August that the junta was **blocking young adults**, both men and women, **from leaving the country at the Yangon airport** in an apparent attempt to enforce conscription, as the junta reportedly started preparation for conscripting women too.²³

9. Freedom of Expression, including Press Freedom and Access to Information

The junta increased blocking websites, restricting social media access, and monitoring online communications.²⁴ The VPN ban by the junta has significantly curtailed freedom of expression in Myanmar,²⁵ while Signal was also recently blocked, the last widely used secure communication app in the country.²⁶ According to Justice For Myanmar, the junta has been using advanced Chinese-made spy equipment to monitor and control online communications across the country since the end of May 2024.²⁷ Telecom blackouts, cutting off entire regions from communication, have been used as a tactic by the junta to control the flow of information.²⁸ The junta also continued imposing severe penalties on those who report on its activities or criticize the regime and imprisonments under draconian laws.²⁹

- An estimated total of **194 media personnel have been arrested, 36 sentenced, and 4 killed** since the coup in 2021 (as of July 2024).³⁰
- Restrictions or shutdowns of phone and internet connections have been imposed on about **92 townships in 13 Regions and States** since the coup (as of June 2024).³¹

10. Forced Military Recruitment

In the three months since the enforcement of the conscription law, the junta has reportedly **recruited around 15,000 civilians** and sent them to military training across Myanmar.³² Among them, around **5,000 were reportedly sent to the frontline** just after three months of training.³³ Recently, the junta also started **conscription of women**.³⁴ Cases of conscription through gunpoint, home raids and random checking in public spaces were reported,³⁵ while people were also forced or extorted to pay bribes to avoid conscription.³⁶ The junta has also started arbitrarily blocking young citizens from leaving the country at the airport.³⁷

11. Situation of Women

- Between 1 May and 31 July 2024, at least **153 women were killed and 44 arrested** by the junta.³⁸
- Overall, an estimated total of **1,105 women have been killed and 5,628 arrested** since the 2021 coup, of whom **4,044 are still detained** as of the end of July 2024.³⁹ Estimated **1,532 women have been sentenced** since the 2021 coup, including **16 to death and 49 to life imprisonment**.⁴⁰
- **Female political prisoners** in Myanmar are subjected to sexual abuse, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, by military and prison personnel while in detention.⁴¹

12. Situation of Persons with Disability

Specific information and disaggregated data about the situation of persons with disabilities **remains scarce**.

- At least **10 of the civilians killed** between 1 May and 31 July 2024 had a **mental disability**.⁴²

13. Situation of Children

- At least **63 children were killed** between 30 April and 31 July 2024.⁴³ Overall, an estimated total of **693 children have been killed** since the coup (as of August 2024).⁴⁴
- At least **16 children were arrested** by the junta between 30 April and 31 July 2024.⁴⁵ Overall, an estimated **742 children have been detained** since the coup (as of July 2024).⁴⁶
- An estimated **six million children remain in dire need of humanitarian assistance** across the country as of 30 June 2024.⁴⁷

14. Situation of Rohingyas

The situation of the Rohingya minority remains dire.

- An estimated **104 Rohingyas, of whom 4% were women and 43% children, embarked on risky sea journeys** from Bangladesh (33%) or Myanmar (67%) between 1 May and 31 July 2024, while **35 were reported dead or missing**.⁴⁸
- Overall, an estimated **8,760 Rohingyas embarked on sea journeys between early February 2022 and late July 2024**, of whom **868 were reported dead or missing**.⁴⁹
- Rohingya individuals were forcibly conscripted into the military, compelled to fight alongside the Myanmar army despite the military's history of brutal persecution against them.⁵⁰
- Violence escalated within Bangladesh's refugee camps, where gunmen killed a Rohingya teacher and student, underscoring the ongoing insecurity.⁵¹
- The Arakan Army continues to face accusations of violence and targeting Rohingya civilians.⁵²

FOOTNOTES

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