

Human Rights in Myanmar

Volume-1, No-67

2nd October 2024

Union Minister Presents UN Ambassadors on Military Junta's Flood Relief Restrictions

September 20th



The Union Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, U Aung Myo Min, presented UN ambassadors on the military junta's flood relief restrictions to those assisting flood victims in the aftermath of Typhoon Ragi.

The Union Minister delivered the presentation while meeting with Geneva-based international diplomats of the United Nations,

officials from UN offices, and representatives from United Nations agencies at the United Nations conference hall in Geneva.

The Union Minister pleaded with the international diplomats that there is a particular need for international cooperation in light of the current situation in Myanmar, in which the National Unity Government is collaborating with ethnic organizations to assist flood victims and conduct rescue and emergency response operations, and he invited the international community to provide humanitarian assistance.

The Union Minister explained to UN agencies and donor countries that in the past, whenever a natural disaster has occurred in Myanmar, international humanitarian aid has been exploited and misused by the military junta; thus, the cooperation with them should be avoided. Moreover, the Union Minister stated that the military junta is preventing

humanitarian aid from reaching areas it does not control, disrupting bank transfer systems, and forcing flood victims to return home in order to conduct a household census without providing rehabilitation services. The Union Minister urged the United Nations and the international community to properly assist the flood-affected victims of Myanmar through the cross-border aid programs in coordination with the ability of ethnic organizations and to connect the organizations that are actively operating on the ground.

The Union Minister, citing reports from the ground, described the situation of Myanmar's people facing twofold difficulties: the military junta is currently conducting a series of airstrikes targeting civilians, internal refugees fleeing their homes, and those who lost their homes due to floods and landslides caused by the cyclone.



Dear people,

Whether or not he was violated in his own human rights. Whether or if there are human rights violations around you, effective action is required. To seek justice, you can file a complaint with the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government - NUG - MOHR. When making a complaint, it is

important to have accurate and valid information, so when sending a complaint –

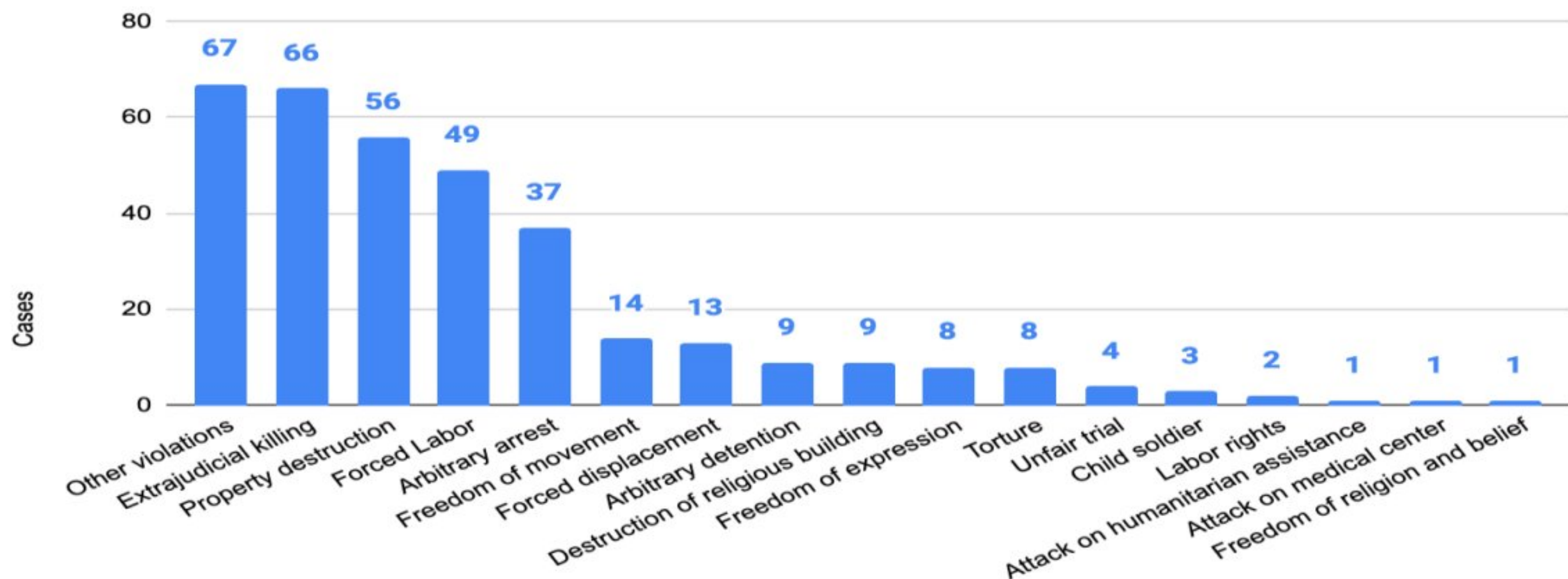
- Who/which organization commits it?
- Who/what are the perpetrators?
- Where did it happen?
- When did it occur?
- What crime did you commit?
- What kind of offense did you commit?

It is necessary to have as much information as possible.

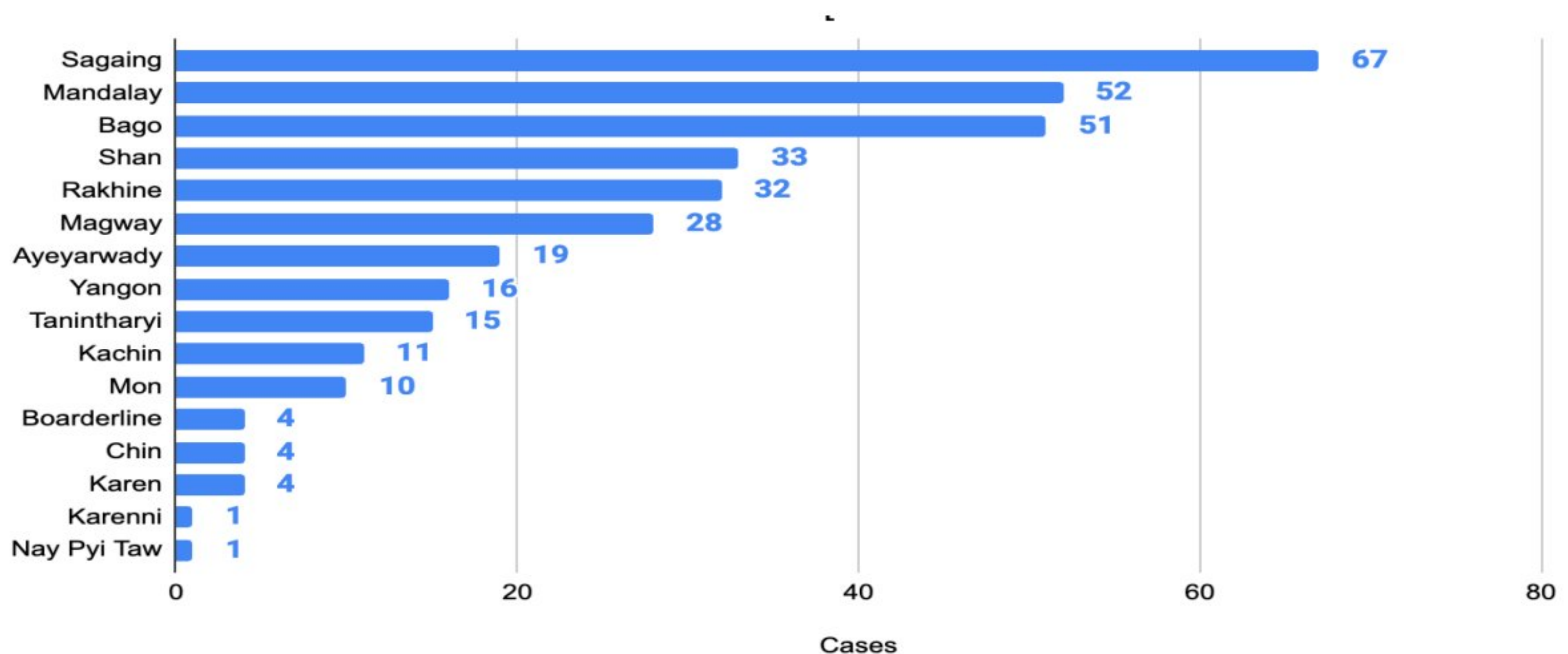
MOHR will organize the complaint records in an orderly manner and will do its best to achieve justice. The complaint was sent via the Ministry of Human Rights - MOHR's Facebook page. Or you may send a complaint to the email address

report@mohr.nugmyanmar.org

A documentation of human rights violations between September 16th September 30th



Human rights violations committed by the terrorist military junta's forces in states and regions from September 16th to 30th



Human Rights Lens Program Broadcasts Episode - 9



A program from Episode 9 of the Human Rights Lens: Human Rights Perspective program has been broadcast about the situation in which a terrorist military junta has been

carrying out a series of targeted bombing strikes on schools and hospitals that are not military targets of civilians.

This program, co-produced by the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government (NUG) and the DVB news agency, is broadcast once every two weeks and covers the human rights violations cases, including war crimes such as airstrikes as well as international crimes.

Union Minister Participates in Discussion on Burma in crisis – ASEAN failure?

The Union Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, U Aung Myo Min participated in an online discussion titled "Burmese Crisis –ASEAN failure?", which focused on Myanmar issues, on September 26th.

In the joint discussion titled "Myanmar's Revolution towards Sustainable Transformations", the Union Minister and political activist Ma Thinzar Shunlei Yi represented Myanmar, while activists from ASEAN countries, experts and those interested in Myanmar affairs also participated.

Burma in Crisis - ASEAN Failure ?

Myanmar's Revolution towards Sustainable transformations

26 September 2024 @ 5 – 7.30 p.m. Bangkok Time (GMT+7) via Zoom



Thinzar Shunlei Yi



Debbie Stothard



Aung Myo Min



Dr. Naruemon Thabchumpon



Charles Santiago *



Sushil Pyakurel



Ambassador Kasit Piromya



Boonthan T. Verawongse



Corazon Fabros

Moderator



Boonthan T. Verawongse

Sum Up & Closing Rem



Corazon Fabros

Zoom Link: <https://shorturl.at/HAXRg>

Meeting ID: 898 5262 4083

Passcode: 974882

Facebook: Asia Pacific Social Forum

Facebook: forumsocialmondial

Co-organizers and Supporters:

Alliance for Free Burma Solidarity,

Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD),

Campaign for Popular Democracy (CPD),

International Peace Bureau, Progressive Voice,

Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (TACDB)

In cooperation with Asia Pacific Social Movement

Webinar: LGBTQ Anti-coup Resistance in Myanmar

September 26th



The Union Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, U Aung Myo Min, participated in an online

discussion on September 26th about the role of the LGBTQ community's involvement in the fight against the terrorist military junta's attempt to overthrow the civilian government. OUTRIGHT International facilitated the webinar, featuring speakers such as Daw May Sabe Phyu from Generation Equality Network (GEN) Myanmar, Hla Myat Tun from Color's Rainbow, and Grace Poore from OUTRIGHT International. Jennifer Lu served as the discussion moderator, and the Union Minister discussed the situation of the LGBTQ community, which have been victims of military junta rights violations.

Union Minister Explains Myanmar's Situation to UN Ambassadors

September 25th

The Union Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, U Aung Myo Min, attended a diplomatic briefing at the United Nations building on September 19th, where he provided clarification on Myanmar's current human rights situation as well as the flood situation caused by Typhoon Ragi.

The Luxembourg Embassy hosted the session, which was attended by UN ambassadors, officials from UN offices, and representatives from United Nations agencies.

The Union Minister stated that there is a particular need for international cooperation in light of the current circumstances in Myanmar, as the National Unity Government is collaborating with ethnic organizations to aid

those affected by the flood and to conduct rescue and emergency response operations, as well as the provision of humanitarian aid through the cross-border program.

The Union Minister elaborated that in the past, whenever a natural disaster has occurred, international humanitarian aid has been exploited and misused by the military junta; thus, cooperation with them should be avoided. Furthermore, the Union Minister committed to supporting the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights-UNOHCHR report and the National Unity Government's ongoing initiatives with complete accountability and responsibility, adhering to the recommendations in the UNOHCHR report.

Deputy Minister Discusses International Action Against Military Junta

September 25th



The Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, U Aung Kyaw Moe, discussed in the United Nations General Assembly that a new and more innovative approach is required under international justice to hold the military

junta accountable for the various crimes they commit.

The 79th United Nations General Assembly session, "Supporting Peace Processes Globally through Justice and Accountability," was held in the United States on September 25 and was attended by Gambia's Minister of Justice, American Global Criminal Justice Ambassador, and Head of IIMM.

During the discussion, the Deputy Minister emphasized that finding and evaluating the efficacy of resources in the areas where they are utilized, making the necessary preparations for the implementation of transitional justice in the country, and involving local and international women's organizations in the form of victim-centered approach encounter processes and civil society organizations.

Serious War Crimes Commit to Public



The question of whether the actions of the terrorist military junta forces constitute war crimes is commonly raised and answered. If I

were to respond once more, I would say that the places where civilians reside—cities, villages, and IDP camps—are the ones who commit crimes. I would also like to add that the deliberate attack is an additional war crime, similar to the ones that have already been committed.

There are areas where the military maintains control of the war after it has expanded. Nonetheless, we have the areas under military control. Their side experienced military control losses. Therefore, the military junta

invasion was carried out in order to retake these locations. This is how warfare operates.

However, as I just mentioned, the civilians who live in the occupied areas are fleeing from the war. For example, the military junta knew that people were present in public areas like the Bangkok camp and the Namhkam downtown market at the time. Furthermore, the Letyetma Village school attack was a deliberate attack on the public.

The public was deliberately targeted by these acts. In a single day, two planes dropped the 500-pound bombs several times. Furthermore, the goal of this military operation is not just to retake the seized territory but also to undermine the morale of the local forces. Fearing for their lives, the locals fled the

region, leaving them unable to stay. Furthermore, they conduct confrontations between the public and local forces in that area. Because it is evident that they are striving with the purpose of creating the mindset that such attacks are possible because of your forces and that is why they are not acting militarily but rather using it as a strategy to target the public in order to commit another serious war crime.

-U Aung Myo Min (Union Minister, Ministry of Human Rights, National Unity Government), an excerpt from the Human Rights Barometer episode-48 features, "Asks about aerial bombardment in urban areas" (the Ministry of Human Rights and the Mizzima News agency collaborate to broadcast this program).

DY Minister Criticizes International Assistance for its Perceived Ineffectiveness

September 22nd

The Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Human Rights of the National Unity Government, Khun Bahan Htan, posted on his social media that the terrorist military junta targeted civilians in September 2024 and set off mass bombings every day, so he expressed regret for not being able to effective international sanctions and take action on the military junta.

He stated that civilians have been targeted by airstrikes, bombings, and killings by the

military junta and that they are experiencing difficulties as a result of flooding across the country. Furthermore, the military junta is intentionally committing war crimes and crimes against humanity, and we can provide accurate and sufficient evidence to take action against the terrorist military junta, but it is unfortunate that the international community is unable to impose effective sanctions and action on the military junta. Since we can only rely on ourselves to be strong, I would like to request our people continue to be strong as well.

Knife Slashes One Side of Knee

On September 20, the military junta forces patrolled a column in Kywetaychaung village, Butalin Township, Monywa District, Sagaing Region, brutally killing a 50-year-old man and arresting and torturing a 40-year-old man with poor mental health.

The column, made up of roughly seventy soldiers, and they destroyed houses, stole valuable objects, and patrolled Kywetaychaung village four to five times.

On Saturday, from 3:30 to 4:00 PM, when they patrolled in our village, we fled. We had fled and were hiding in the forest about a half-mile from the village. Later, my son-in-law informed me that he was concerned that his breeding chickens would be stolen by some of the locals in his house, so he went. Everyone around him warns him not to go to the village since the patrolling forces would stay there. When we told him that they were not civilians, he said no. He denied that they weren't civilians when we told him so. He believes the military junta forces have left the village's entrance and are heading north. The sun had just begun to set when he set out to return. When he for a moment entered the village, we heard three gunshots.

When we heard three gunshots, the young people gathered, assuming that Ko Myo Oo had been shot by them. At the time, no one would dare to return to the village. Ko Myo Oo didn't come anymore. When he did not arrive, they slept in their respective places. The young people made their way to the village very early in the morning. When they got to the place, Ko Myo Oo had already perished.

When they were preparing for his funeral, I checked his injuries and found that one shot was in the chest and another in the pit of the stomach. The other gunshot wound is in the right groin. Additionally, a knife slashed one side of the knee. Only a young man from the house to the east was arrested. The military junta forces forced the two girls to cook rice and directed them to their desired destinations. And they were directed to send the pub. The arrested young man was tortured, but I couldn't prove that.

When he returned, he had various injuries from the military forces torturing him, such as kicking his face with shoes and causing blood to pour from his mouth, according to some of the village's youth. He is over 40 years old, has mental health issues, and his mind is frequently out of control. The majority of the village homes were confiscated by the junta soldiers; they also took away belongings from my home. They also took hand phones, and one of the houses on the west part of my house lost about ten million kyats. The steel safe was demolished by the junta soldiers, and they also scattered certain items they didn't want.

-A family member of the victim

In an interview with a family member of the victim killed by the military junta forces regarding the situation of the military junta forces brutally killing an innocent civilian, torturing the residents, and forcibly taking valuables while patrolling a column in Kywetaychaung village, Butalin Township, Monywa District, Sagaing Region, on September 20.

Figures As A Result Of A Military Coup

5712-27463

Since the 1 February 2021 coup, a total of 5,712 people, including pro-democracy activists and civilians, have been killed by the military junta and pro-military groups during the Spring Revolution.

Since the coup, a total of (27,463) people have been arrested by the junta in relation to its seizure of power. (20,969) are currently in detention, (9,460) of whom are serving sentences.

These are the numbers verified by AAPP. The actual numbers are likely much higher. We will continue to update accordingly.

According to the data collected by the AAPP, from September 1 to 27, 2024, (14) men were politically arrested and remain detained by the junta in Mon State, including (3) people from non-governmental organizations.

On September 18, junta forces arrested Ye Min Htike, chairman of the Social Assistance Association, along with members Zaw Wann and Ye Naing Oo, from Aung Mingalar Ward, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State, for allegedly having connections with members of the People's Defense Force (PDF).

CODE OF CONDUCT

Soldier's Rules



Protect civilians. Do not take properties of civilians.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Soldier's Rules



Fellow members cooperate each other with comradeship.