In the twentieth week since the coup, the death toll rose to 870.¹ Between June 12 to June 18, there were 6 clashes between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Burma Army (BA), 5 bomb attacks, and 11 instances of artillery shelling in the Kachin area. Fighting between BA and KIA continued in Hpakant, Dawhpumyang, Nun Lam, and Lajayang in the Kachin State. There are increasing reports of villages and residential areas being looted or burned by the coup regime’s security forces and the BA. Due to fighting between the BA and civilian defense forces in Chin State, there are now over 10,000 Internally Displaced Persons from 23 villages in Mindat Township. As the humanitarian crisis continues due to the coup, highly transmissible and more severe coronavirus variants have been detected in the country, and there has also been a spike in Covid-19 cases. On June 13 alone there were 373 new cases of COVID-19 across the country, which is the largest daily spike in cases since the coup.

Humanitarian Crisis and Human Rights Violations

- On June 11, it was reported that in Kutkai Township, Shan State, a 14-year old nun was raped by a BA soldier in Namhpaktar Village. The perpetrators then forcibly disrobed the victim.
- On June 10 in Yangon, the national immunization director Dr. Htar Htar Lin, her husband, their seven-year-old son along with her friend and the friend’s daughter were arrested for allegedly working with the National Unity Government (NUG). Under that same charge, additional 26 doctors were arrested in Mandalay on June 13.
- On June 13 in Mandalay, Dr. Maung Maung Nyein Tun and Dr. Swe Zin Oo were arrested for working with NUG.
- On June 14 in Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region, three teachers, Daw Nay Chi Htwe, Daw Chit Myat Thu, and U Nyein Chan Oo were each sentenced to three years in prison for participating in the civil disobedience movement (CDM).
- Since the third week of June, the security forces have been raiding villages in Tabayin Township, Sagaing Region.
- On June 14 in Mandalay, the security forces drove into the crowds and

¹ This figure does not include the ethnic armed organizations’ soldiers killed in action or civilian casualty of the armed conflict between the BA and the various ethnic armed organizations.
In that same village, local monks led volunteers to bury the dead bodies spread around the town and found that some were women, people with disabilities, people with their hands tied, and young people.

In another area in Demoso Township, Daw Ngan Khar ward, the BA troops burned residential homes, left landmines, and buried dead soldiers in people's yards before they retreated from the area.

On June 12, in Kyundaw Village, Nan Pekhon, the security forces arrested two civilians Thet Mu Aung and Min Oo, who came to retrieve donation packages for the internally displaced persons at the bus gate.

On June 15, the Karenni anti-coup regime forces announced the suspension of attacks on regime troops in northern Karenni and southern Shan states as the numbers of IDPs passed 100,000.

In Kanmaw Village, Palauk Township, Tanintharyi Region, a BA colonel threatened teachers and parents in the community to increase student attendance in school. The threats included killing parents who refused to send their children to school and kidnapping children to be put in school.

On June 16, in Hopin, Kachin State, a middle school in Innlay Village was set on fire. On that same day in Myitkyina, three handmade bombs exploded at a high school in Shwe Nyaung Pin quarter.

In Momauk Township, Kachin State, students in Sihat Village were reportedly studying at a local monastery because the BA used the local school as a security post.

shot real bullets to disrupt the protest. Multiple people were injured and arrested.

On June 14 in Mantong Township, Shan State, the BA soldiers raped two women who were out looking for vegetable and food items in the forest.

On June 14 in Pyikyi Takon Township, Mandalay Region, the security forces fatally wounded a civilian Su Paing Htwe (age 23). He died after not receiving medical care.

On June 14 in Depayin Township, Sagaing Region, the security forces opened fire on the village killing a civilian and seriously injuring another. This attack was a response to the murder of the daughters of a regime-allied administrator the day before.

On June 15 in Pauk Township, Magwe Region, the security forces set Kinma Village on fire, killing at least two elderly civilians who could not escape. Almost the entire village of 240 houses were burned down, forcing over 1,000 residents to take refuge in the nearby forests and villages. Livestocks and pets were also killed in the fire.

On June 15 in Mogaung Township, Kachin State, Myint Win and his son Kyaw Zaw Oo were taken by unidentified armed forces in Pinbaw Village.

On June 16 in Homlin Township, Sagaing Region, Ashin Tayzaw Niya, a monk who was active in anti-coup activities, was arrested and forcibly disrobed. Two other activists from the region were also arrested on the same day.

On June 16 in a village in Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region, armed members of the military-allied Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) destroyed four homes targeting NLD supporters.

On June 16 in Myitkyina, Kachin State, two male civilians on a motorbike were shot and arrested by the security forces in Janmai Kawng quarter. One person was shot and detained while the other person escaped.

On June 17 in Talsu Village, Khin-Oo Township, Sagaing Region, the security forces raided and looted the homes in the village collecting money, gold, silver, and other valuable items.

In Pekhon, Shan State, a six-day-old baby died from harsh weather while staying at a makeshift camp in the forest.

On June 18, in Hopin, Kachin State, the security forces shot a civilian Ko Phyo (age 33) for no apparent reason.

In Wakema Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region, the coup regime ordered the community leaders to forcibly enlist people for the army.