

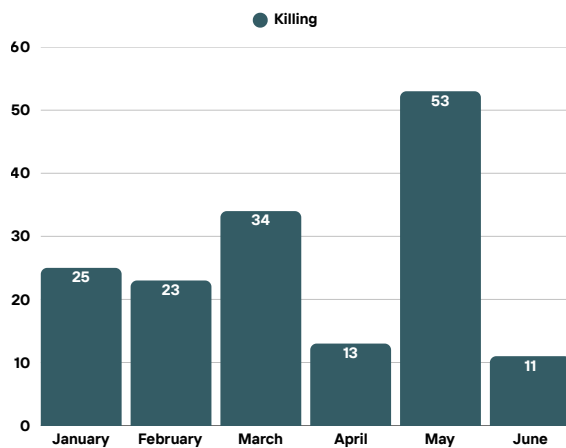


Kachin Women's Association Thailand

September 9, 2026

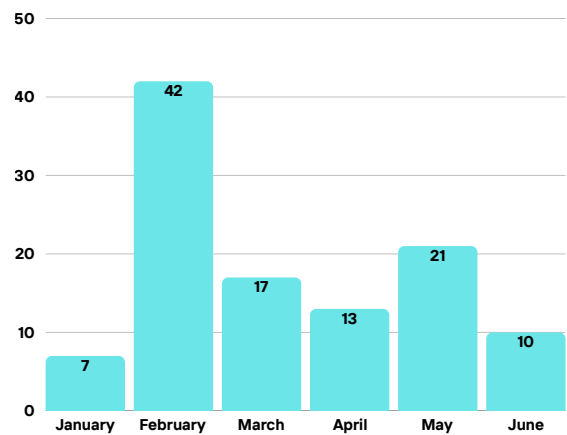
“ HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN KACHIN STATE AND NORTHERN SHAN STATE ” January to June 2026

KWAT's documentation for the first six months of 2026 shows that human rights violations continued to have a serious impact on civilians in Kachin State. During the past 6 months, KWAT documented **110 incidents of human rights violations** in northern Burma. The data records **109 people of arbitrary arrest**, **258 people injured**, **159 people killed**, and **238 cases of property damage**.



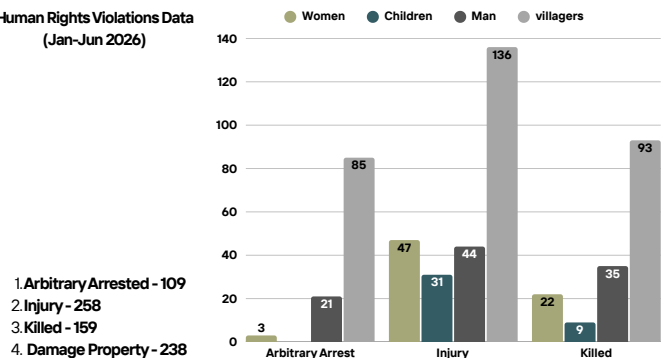
Property destruction is the largest category documented, with **238 cases**. This suggests that civilians are facing not only direct attacks on individuals but also the loss or **destruction of homes, livelihoods, and public infrastructure**. In a context where many families are already displaced or experiencing economic hardship, such destruction can deepen displacement and make recovery more difficult.

110 Documented Human Rights Violation Cases
in Kachin and Northern Shan States



The data have shown that Women and children were particularly affected by injuries: **47 women** and **31 children** were recorded among those injured, while the gender or age of **136 cases** remained unknown. **159 people** were killed including **9 children** by airstrikes and indiscriminate shelling into civilian's areas. This highlights the continued vulnerability of women and children in conflict-affected communities.

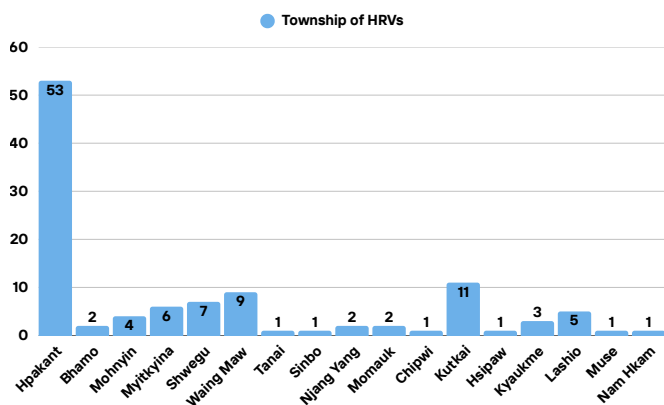
Human Rights Violations Data
(Jan-Jun 2026)



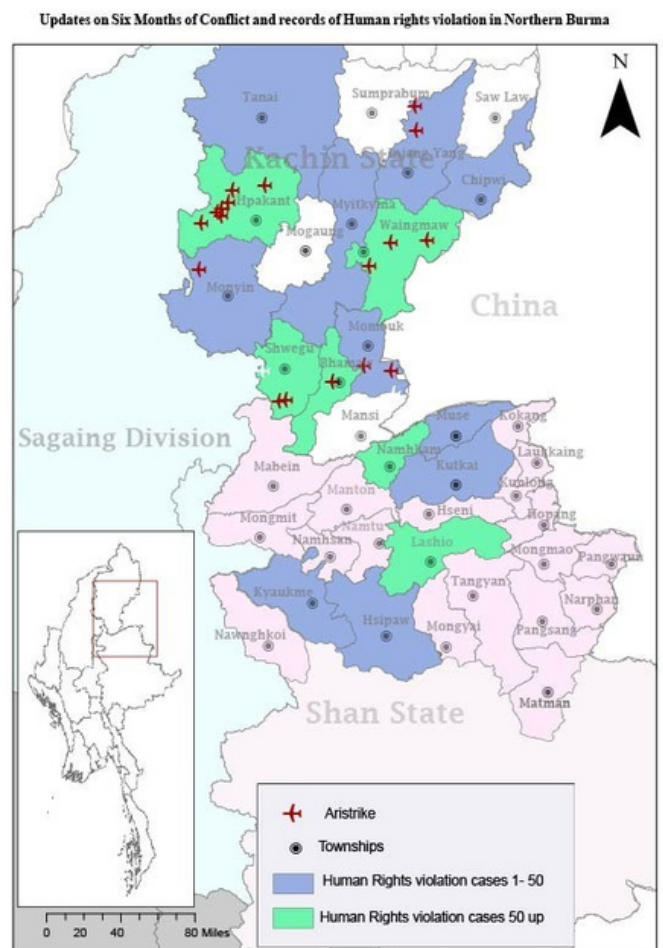


The arbitrary arrest and torture data also remains deeply concerning. The 57 documented cases indicate continuing restrictions on civilian freedom and the serious risks faced by people living in conflict-affected areas. Most of those arrested were accused of having links to resistance groups, and approximately half were reportedly beaten during interrogation. Some were taken to Myanmar military bases, and their families and communities have received no information about their whereabouts or whether they are still alive, raising serious concerns about enforced disappearance.

Data limitations; A significant number of cases have incomplete information on the age and gender of affected individuals. This is due to ongoing armed conflict, restricted access, displacement, communication difficulties, and security risks, where information is often collected remotely or through trusted community networks. Therefore, the data presented in this report reflects only the cases that KWAT was able to reach, document and verify during the reporting period and should not be considered a complete record of all human rights violations occurring in Kachin and Northern Shan State.



According to our data and ongoing monitoring of **human rights violations** in conflict-affected areas, there is a clear correlation between the intensification of armed conflict and an increase in reported human rights violations. During past 6 months, the frequent and widespread nature of such shelling, carried out in 17 townships by Myanmar military regimes, show clearly that this is continue using the same patters and systematic practice.



Conclusion; The January–June data shows that human rights violations by Myanmar military troops continued at a significant level, including acts that may amount to war crimes. The Myanmar military continues to carry out **airstrikes** and **artillery attacks**, resulting in civilian casualties, destruction of homes and property, and further displacement of communities. In particular, the number of newly displaced people continues to increase across Kachin as fighting intensifies. The Myanmar military regime’s deployment of additional troops and heavy military equipment to Shwegu and other areas of southern Kachin indicates an intensification of military operations and the continued escalation of the conflict. As displacement increases and access to basic services remains limited, there is an urgent need for continued humanitarian assistance and protection support for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Kachin.

Calls for action;

We, therefore, urge the international community to increase diplomatic pressure on the Myanmar military regime to immediately end attacks against civilians and homes and civilians’ properties.

International actors including ASEAN member must withhold from engaging with the Myanmar military Junta in ways that could recognize of the coup. The international community must take concrete action to hold the Myanmar military regime accountable for the grave human rights violations and war crimes committed against civilians.

Lastly, international humanitarian assistance must be able to reach newly displaced and hard to reach community. Humanitarian actors should ensure that assistance reaches communities in need through trusted local and cross-border humanitarian channels.

Photo by KNG



Airstrike at Kawng Ja village, Bhamo Township, 22 Jan 2026