



အမျိုးသမီးများ အဖွဲ့ချုပ် (ပြန်တိုင်)

Women's League of Burma (WLB)

JANUARY - JUNE 2023

Overview

The dire human rights situation in Burma/Myanmar has consistently deteriorated as the number of battles has drastically increased across the country. Since the February 2021 military coup, at least 9,300 battles between Ethnic Resistance Organizations (EROs), People's Defense Forces (PDFs), and the Burmese military junta have broken out nationwide. Of these battles, at least 1,400 clashes took place from January to April 2023. In addition, the junta carried out 442 airstrikes during the first four months of the year, resulting in the deaths of 693 civilians in 56 townships. In the past two years, there have been 19 massacres across Burma/Myanmar and 290 civilians have been killed as a result of these atrocities. According to the [UNHCR Displacement Overview of 03 July 2023](#), there have been 1,537,500 internal displacements across the country to date, and ongoing conflict exacerbates humanitarian needs throughout Burma/Myanmar. Based on Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP)'s data, as of June 30, 2023, there have been 23,651 arrests, 3,736 fatalities, 19,295 detainments, 6,621 sentences, 115 persons facing death penalty in detainment, and 4,356 releases from detainment. Under these circumstances, women face disproportionate impact of the violence and destruction.

Cyclone Mocha in May 2023 affected 150 villages in 20 townships in Rakhine and Chin states, and Sagaing and Magway regions, intensifying the necessity for humanitarian aid. At the same time, the junta's internet cuts have limited communication and hindered civilians' knowledge of current events, depriving them of critical technological resources. This deprivation especially affects young people. In Myin Chan Township of Mandalay Region, civilians have not had mobile internet for more than a year and a half.

Education

According to the Institute for Strategy and Policy (ISP-Myanmar) the education system was critically damaged after the February 2021 coup, and at least 8 to 10 million students have lost educational access in the past three academic years since the coup. In addition, out of 430,000 teachers nationwide, over 125,000 have joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and were later dismissed by the junta.

There are schools set up by the CDM teachers and community-led 'self-help' schools in many areas, but these are in dire need of teaching materials and school supplies while donor support is reportedly decreasing. In Karen State, students are refusing to go to junta-controlled schools because they are forced to attend and put under pressure to vote in the upcoming elections. As a result, they become afraid and stop their education.

Education for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees is provided by volunteer teachers, most of whom cannot teach full-time. It is mainly funded by local villages, cross-border organizations (CBOs) and women's organizations. Sometimes the parents are asked to contribute some money for their children's education, but most of them cannot pay and some children drop out of school as a result. Several WLB member organizations provide educational scholarships for children on the border areas of Shan, Karen and Kachin states. Women's and community-based organizations hold teacher trainings for CDM volunteers. It should be noted that women's organizations and CBOs are taking over the responsibilities of the state in providing alternatives to the failing education and health systems.

Health Care

The Special Edition of ISP-Myanmar on 2 February 2023 reported that about 2,600 people died from COVID-19 in Burma/Myanmar before the coup, and more than 16,000 have died after the coup. There are 47,254 health staff members participating in the CDM movement, who continue to face arrests and punishments by the junta.

In various states and regions, the public hospitals have reportedly been staffed by the military junta with incompetent, untrained staff. People are also forced to buy all medical supplies and medicines outside the hospital, which is expensive; as a result, people are no longer seeking care at junta-run hospitals. Non-junta-controlled community clinics exist but they also lack medical supplies and medicines.

In this time of extreme difficulty and hardship, the role of WLB member organizations based in various ethnic areas has become more vital than ever. They have intensified their efforts in providing health worker training, especially in sexual and reproductive health, as well as providing women's dignity kits with sanitary supplies. They also provide special support to pregnant women.



Economic

The economic situation in Burma/Myanmar is in continuous decline, with increasingly high prices of daily supplies and a high inflation rate. Commodity prices keep going up and the availability of food, sanitary items and other household supplies is limited. Due to the increased cost of living, theft and robberies are on the rise as well. There are food shortages, especially in IDP camps. Phone lines and the internet have been on and off throughout the country, making communication very difficult. Bank transfers and cash withdrawals have also become impossible.

As military rule continues, there are fewer employment opportunities. Farming profitability is also increasingly difficult due to air strikes, transportation difficulties, illegal 'tax' and extortion at checkpoints along the roads to market. Extortion and forced contributions to the junta, as well as confiscation of people's property by the junta, have put enormous economic pressure on the people. Household income is decreasing while prices are increasing. In some areas, household commodity prices have reportedly doubled since the coup, which means more people are living in poverty and hunger in a country where poverty rates were already high historically. The struggle for survival is getting harder, especially for families aligned with the CDM.

WLB members reported that there are problems of increased gambling and narcotic drug use. Gambling debt is forcing some people to sell their homes, creating unsafe situations for the people, especially for women and children. In Kachin State, more women are working in the mines, doing sex work and using narcotic drugs. Increased use of narcotic drugs such as ketamine has been reported and drugs are sold openly in Myitkyina market. The black market has grown and liquor sale licenses are given out cheaply by the junta, so alcohol and ketamine are widely available.

In addition to these social problems, there is increased illegal cross-border labor migration to neighboring countries because of extreme economic hardship and very limited local employment opportunities, both as a result of the military coup.

Situation Analysis

Ongoing armed conflict since the military coup has caused the breakdown of democratic governance, health and education systems, communication and transport while destroying crops and other means of livelihood, thus increasing economic insecurity and poverty. Ongoing fighting means widespread road blocks, extortion and arbitrary 'taxation' routes, resulting in increasing prices of household commodities and food. There is a lack of qualified medical care and medicines, even for common diseases such as cold and flu, malaria and diarrhea as well as for chronic diseases. Private health clinics provide care that is out of reach for most people due to increased poverty. Women are dying during childbirth as a result of lack of access to medical care.



Refugees and IDPs have neither paid work nor other forms of income, and need to depend on donations for their survival, while the number of international donors is decreasing. Decreased international support has led to food shortages, lack of feminine hygiene supplies, medicines for common diseases and even shelter, causing severe survival challenges for displaced people, the majority of whom are women, children and the elderly.

Community-based and women's organizations have effectively taken over some of the state's responsibilities of providing economic, health and education support as well as collecting and disseminating information about the general and human rights situation in various parts of the country. Women lack access to legal recourse when suffering gender-based violence, because the justice system is failing.

While the Burmese military junta is collecting census data for the 2023 elections, majority do not want to participate in these elections which they perceive as forced and unfair. They are ready to boycott the elections and revolt. Some resist by not providing their household information for the election-related 'census'. The household lists being collected contain information about household members' names, date of birth, occupation and ethnicity. If people who are on the list are missing from the household, the census takers reportedly interrogate the other household members about where those missing people have gone and what they are doing.



အမျိုးသမီးများ အဖွဲ့ချုပ် (မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ)

Women's League of Burma (WLB)

JANUARY - JUNE 2023

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN MAP

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 2023

Sagaing Region

259	499	103	551
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Chin State

24	31	1	50
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Mandalay Region

34	748	348	824
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Rakhine State

14	21	6	32
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Magway Region

53	235	25	267
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Ayeyarwaddy Region

2	169	32	199
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Yangon Region

19	852	179	1220	15
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Mon State

15	107	18	142
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Unknown

46	3	80
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Kachin State

17	117	18	192
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Shan State

16	127	22	200
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Nay Pyi Taw

1	53	23	74
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Karenni State

20	21	12	40
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Bago Region

39	266	74	353
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Karen State

23	102	9	107
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Tanintharyi Region

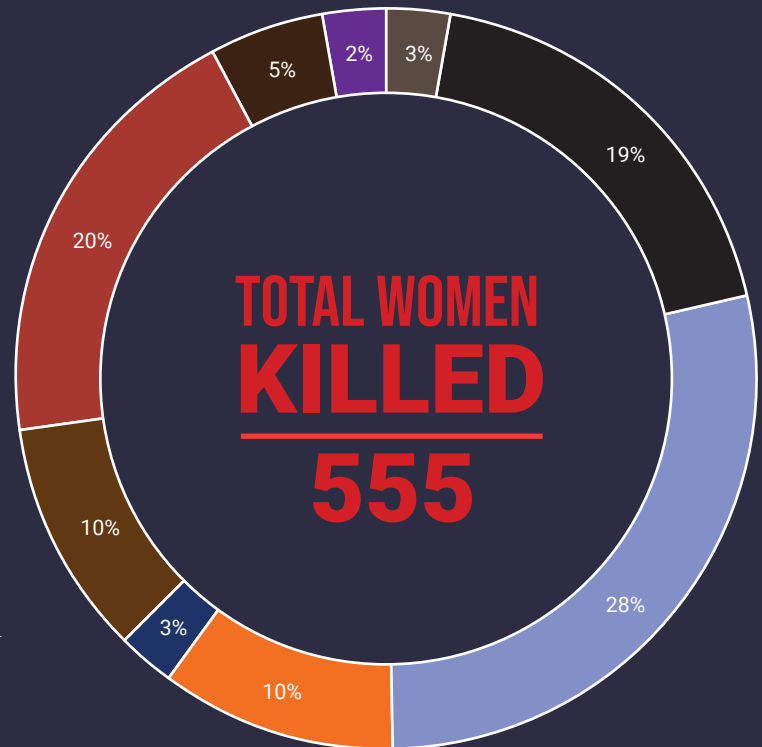
19	252	68	389
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Fatality/ killed	Still detained	Sentenced	Arrested	Death Penalty
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SOURCE: ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS (BURMA)

TYPES OF FEMICIDE

28	Protest Crackdown
103	Airstrike
157	Artillery
57	Detainment
15	Rape
56	Set Fire alive
109	Shot/Shot in head
14	Vehicle ramming/Physical disability/Mental illness/Landmine/Fell to death
16	Unknow



SOURCE: ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS (BURMA)

Impact of Military Offensive and HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ETHNIC AREAS

CHIN State

In Chin State, there are nine townships in total, of which eight are under military rule. At least 599 battles have taken place. People continue to flee their homes and take shelter in monasteries and churches, where there is a lack of food, blankets, warm clothing, sanitary supplies and medicines. For women and girls in particular, it is difficult to address their sanitary needs in such places.

Regular robberies have taken place in Hakha city, Palewa, Kampatlat and Tedim. During the month of April, 20 civilians from Kalay to Shu Khin Thar, Akluai/Thei Zang, Tedim were used as human shields. On April 9, the military junta burned down 13 buildings (nine civilian houses, two students' boarding houses, and two teachers' houses) while organizing a military camp in Kyin Dway and Kampatlat.

Due to fear campaigns perpetrated by the military junta, civilians fear leaving their homes, leading to job losses and reducing the availability of resources. Roads to a mine owned by the military junta in Kennedy Mountain, Tedim have been closed between Kala and Tedim border, reducing transportation of goods and increasing prices. Despite the prevalence of the seasonal flu, civilians fear going to the junta-run hospital. PDF clinics lack resources, and sickness in the area has increased.

The situation for IDPs has also worsened due to rice and oil shortages. On April 16, the military junta soldiers burned down entire Hniar Lawn village, causing 150 persons to flee the village. A second bombing in Mar Sawm village forced 250 villagers to flee. There are 350 refugees in Hakha. This number is only expected to increase as fighting continues.

KACHIN State

In Kachin State, bombardments and heavy artillery attacks on civilian targets continue. From 5-6 April 2023, the military junta used two jet fighters to shell Si Thar village in Shwe Gu Township, killing nine people and displacing 800. On 18 April 2023, over 200 junta troops entered Sai Para Village from Hpakant, arresting 70 civilians and using them as human shields. Seven women were injured from fighting between the Burmese junta and KIA. In total, five people were killed, 11 were injured, 14 were arrested and 20 were used as human shields during the months of May and June.

IDPs continue to face shortages in food and medical supplies as well as high prices for these goods. The prioritization of private healthcare limits accessibility to medical services. Pregnant women are forced to give birth without a clinic.



In addition, women who are breastfeeding continue to face immense difficulties as they lack basic, emergency foods. Both IDPs and civilians face seasonal flu, diarrhea from unclean water, and lack medicine and access to qualified medical staff. In IDP camps, pregnant women experience miscarriages and stillbirths.

Magway Region

Magway Region has 25 townships and five are under military rule. At least 406 violent clashes occurred in Magway Region from January to June 2023.

Sagaing Region

In Sagaing Region, there are 37 townships, and 11 are under military rule. Increased security measures have been reported at checkpoints, including extortion. People are arrested and used as human shields and also killed after being accused as traitors. The junta army is burning homes, unjustly arresting people and killing them, as well as shooting and shelling civilians.

On 25 January, the junta's troops burned down at least 300 houses **in Wat Lat township**. On 29 January, the military junta targeted more than 120 houses in **Chaung Char village, Kant Balu Township** with heavy weapons and burned down 23 houses and 13 barns. In addition, the junta killed 17 civilians, four PDF members, 14 men, and raped and killed three women in **Tar Taing village**, on 2 March. The junta soldiers used them as human shields, and threw them into the water after killing them.

In April, six civilians in Kalay were injured from the shooting of the junta's troops, three civilians burned to death and four were killed, including one woman. The junta's airstrike on 11 April, known as the **Pazigy massacre**, killed 170 civilians including 42 children. In May 2023, the junta's troops burned down **653 houses in 17 villages** from Kant Balu and Kyun Hla townships, and killed one woman and two men.

Fighting on 9 April forced 3,000 civilians to flee their homes, most of whom were women. In Kalay, there are now 800 refugees, and they are forced into living conditions where they lack shelter, food, rice, and oil. Among them, 30 are pregnant women and mothers with newborn children who lack essential nutrition like food and milk powder.



On 25-26 March 2023, the Junta conducted an arson attack on Kun Taung Ywar Thit village, Tamu Township, Sagaing Region

Photo Credit: Kuki Women's Human Rights Organization (KWHRO)



On 27th June 2023, the junta attacked Nyaung Kone Village, Pale township, Sagaing Region. During the attack, it killed 10 civilians, injured 7 civilians, and burned 13 houses and 2 monasteries.

Photo Credit: Women For Justice (WJ)

Tanintharyi Region

Tanintharyi Region has 10 townships, two of which are under the control of the military junta, and 320 battles have taken place since the coup. The armed conflict in this region has reportedly worsened daily since military rule was declared. The junta soldiers have been checking civilians in Dawei, searching and strictly monitoring civilians' phones, conducting body searches, motorcycles, belongings, ID cards, and motorcycle licenses. Between May and June 2023, two men and one woman were injured, 57 people including 45 women were arrested, and 10 people were killed.

There are over 70,000 IDPs in the Tanintharyi Region. They face seasonal flu, malaria and diarrhea, for which they lack medicines. Some IDP patients have died due to the inability to access medication. IDP women are facing sexual health insecurity, including inability to access feminine hygiene products and medicines.

The junta's road blockades in the region have caused transportation difficulties and tripled the prices of goods, creating financial instability. As civilians are unemployed, they are also unable to pay their debts. As a result of landmines in areas controlled by the military junta and PDFs, local people are afraid to work on their farms.

Karenni/Kayah State

In **Karenni/Kayah State**, the military junta is trying to take control of areas such as Loikaw, Demoso, Mae Sae, and Moe Byae by targeting areas with large numbers of IDPs, shelling them with heavy weapons, and using airstrikes. The junta has increased surveillance and checkpoints, and threatening civilians and travelers.

Fighting between the military junta and Karenni Nationalities Defense Force (KNDF) has led civilians from Karenni/Kayah State, Shan and Karenni/Kayah border, Pin Laung and Moe Byae to flee from their homes. Additionally, the airstrikes have led to the destruction of 438 homes, 10 health-sector buildings, six schools and two pagodas as well as the deaths of 152 civilians and injuries to 162. Pregnant women lack access to medical treatment.

According to the **KNDF** in February, the military junta bombed camps and villages in Tee Lon village tract, Loikaw four times in January. They also attacked villages in Demoso, Pruso, Loikaw, Bawlakae and Ywar Thit townships with heavy weapons and destroyed five houses, two monasteries, killing one civilian and injuring five. In February, after three weeks of fighting between the military junta and KNDF, junta soldiers burned down religious buildings and houses in **Nan Nain village where Pa-O** refugees are taking refuge and shelter. In March, the military junta burned down 228 houses, two religious buildings, and three schools with airstrikes and heavy artillery. Five people were killed and 29 injured. According to the recent report by the Kayan Women's Organization (KyWO), at least five women were killed due to targeted attacks on civilians by the Burmese military.

Prices for basic goods continue to increase, yet wages and job availability continue to decrease. This has resulted in financial instability for many households, particularly impacting mothers, who primarily look after well-being of their children.



On 25th May 2023, the junta shelled villages in Phar Saung Township, Karenni State, and (4) civilians died (Photo Credit: Kantarawaddy Times)



On 4th February 2023, from 10 pm to 2 am, the junta's army, Moe Pyae 422, bombed the Warikawkh church, Karenni State (Photo by Karenni Voice)

Karen State

In Karen State, there are seven townships, of which two are under military rule. Some 4200 armed clashes have taken place since the military coup. From January to March 2023, the Burmese military junta committed more than 30 airstrikes and killed at least 11 civilians.

By the end of April, it has been reported that 49 people, of which 18 were women, have been injured in each district, 18 people including two women have been arrested, and 10 men and two women have been killed. On May 10, the military junta deliberately killed 18 civilians and 38 children in the Kler Lwee Htoo District. They also used airstrikes and fired heavy weapons upon civilians in Doothahtu /Thaton District, Klerlwehtu /Nyanglaybin District, Mutraw /Hpapun District, Dooplaya District and Bli-Dawei District. On March 29-30, a 15-year-old child was killed by the junta's heavy weapons and a 13-year-old child lost their legs from landmines. At Phwe Htaw Ru village in Mutraw/ Hpapun, a 72-year-old man, 29-year-old woman, five-year old child, and two-month-old girl child were injured by bullets.

Due to the ongoing violence, it is difficult for children to go to school. Landmines pose great danger to civilians and are killing people who work in their fields, collect firewood or walk to school or markets. The Burmese military junta has bombed schools, churches, monasteries, barns, markets, medical clinics and hospitals, and social gatherings. Children have been injured and killed in these attacks. Civilians are arrested and used as human shields by the Burmese military junta's forces. Since the 2021 coup, more than 500,000 Karen people have left their villages and fled to safe zones under Karen National Union (KNU) control.

Civilians in Karen State are not able to afford basic resources such as rice or oil due to rising prices. Despite the prevalence of both malaria and the seasonal flu, civilians cannot access to appropriate medical resources. Many children lack clean water, causing diarrhea.



On 8th April 2023, a boy was hit by a junta's forces, BGF (1014), heavy weapon and lost his leg in Taw Oo District

Photo Credit: Karen Women's Organization (KWO)



On 23rd June 2023, over 300 IDPs from Dooplaya District and Hpa-an District fled to Baw Ner Hta IDP camp because of shelling in their villages. Photo Credit: Karen Women's Organization - KWO

Shan State

In Shan State, people are suffering not only from ongoing airstrikes by the Burmese military junta, but also from clashes between the junta and PDFs, between different factions of the PDF, and among ethnic armed groups. In March 2023, the Burmese military junta committed a mass killing in **Pin Laung Township**, Southern Shan State. The junta also used military jets and air strikes near Nan Nain village in Pin Laung Township; they entered the village afterwards, **killing 30 villagers and three monks** who were hiding from the attack. The Burmese military forces burned down a total of at least 200 houses in the area.

Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN) reported that the armed clashes between the military junta, ethnic armed groups and PDFs resulted in an increased number of IDPs in Shan State. In March and April 2023 alone, there were a total of 42 casualties and 36 injuries. Among them, 31 men and five women were injured. All casualties and injuries were the result of armed clashes, bomb blasts or explosions, landmines and gunshots. There were also frequent reports of civilians being targeted by the military junta, including incidents of forced recruitment, arbitrary detention, and indiscriminatory attacks.

In April 2023, there were armed confrontations among different ethnic armed groups in the Wan Sein, Kho Lam, and Mong Naung townships. Both the military junta and ethnic armed groups in Shan State have forcibly recruited youth to join the armed groups as well as collected vehicle tax from civilians.

In Shan State, many bridges have been destroyed. Ongoing fighting and roadblocks with security checkpoints also make it difficult for people to travel and transport goods to market. Civilians are also facing internet cuts which limit communication and make it difficult to gain knowledge of current events, which especially affects people who live where many armed organizations are based.



WLB & Member Organizations' SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

Women's League of Burma (WLB)

As an umbrella organization, WLB as a whole led one advocacy trip, organized one photo exhibition, three panel discussions, nine hybrid workshops and trainings on justice, peace and accountability, and political initiatives and advocacy. In addition, WLB spoke at four alliance panels, of which one was a press conference on “Women Human Rights Defenders from Myanmar” sponsored by the Norwegian Mission to the United Nations.

From January to June 2023, WLB organized a three-day **Manel Photo Exhibition** to mark International Women's Day on 8 March, and a two-day Women's Exchange commemorating the **International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict** on 19-20 June.

Moreover, WLB provided the emergency response to women and children from conflict affected area. From January to June 2023, 7,571 people including 12 WHRDs, 416 CDMs, 158 HRDs, and 6,985 IDPs received relief items such as food, temporary shelter, transportation, medicine, and power bank from WLB emergency response supports.

From 5 to 17 March 2023, three WLB delegates went on an advocacy trip to the US, where they attended the 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York City. During the trip, WLB continued raising awareness of the Burma crisis, highlighting the impact on women and challenges of women or women human rights defenders (WHRDs) in conflict situations among international women's networks through panel discussions and live streaming a **UN press conference**. In addition to attending the 67th CSW, WLB met with more than 15 missions including the European Union, Canada, Japan and Switzerland as part of advocacy actions. **At the meetings**, WLB called on the missions to take effective and collective actions on the Burma crisis, including through humanitarian assistance/support to directly reach the affected communities of Burma/Myanmar through the cross-border regions.

ACTIONS OF WLB MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Burmese Women's Union (BWU)

Utilizing data from the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners Burma (AAPPB), BWU provided regular reports regarding the arrests and killings of women in Burma, collected sexual violence against women cases from local areas, published daily news about minority groups and women from a feminist point of view, presented awareness videos related to UNSC 1325, provided food to IDP camps in Karenni/Kayah State, conducted a training for reproductive health and family planning.

Karenni National Women's Organization (KNWO)

KNWO provided IDPs with necessary resources such as food, medical supplies, and educational materials, distributing shelter kits, and cash assistance to villagers whose houses were destroyed by the natural disaster. KNWO also provided women's leadership, gender equality, Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) training in IDP camps. KNWO continues to support women through GBV case management and GBV coordination meetings with women, building safe spaces in camps and making psychological support services available to women. Finally, KNWO opened a nursery within a camp, making nutrition for pregnant women and their children accessible.

Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT)

KWAT provided IDPs with emergency needs, and organized awareness training, collected data and documented them, provided health services and held vocational training.

Kuki Women's Human Rights Organization (KWHRO)

KWHRO continues to support the CDM and WHRDs. KWHRO provided crisis support services, a gender-based violence survivors' exchange, as well as leadership and empowerment training for women in villages. Also, KWHRO supports basic needs of pregnant women, IDPs, the elderly, and provided safe house for gender-based violence victims.

Karen Women's Organization (KWO)

KWO provided emergency food and supplies to IDPs and opened a short training for nursery school and safe house project, visit disables' houses in wards, checked the situation of disable schools, learning condition, and examined the condition of teachers and students' parents.

Kayan Women's Organization (KyWO)

KyWO provided IDP camps with food, hygiene items and school materials, hosted consultation programs for women and facilitated women, peace and security, child protection, and life skills trainings, collected and stored organization's important information, analyzed the Karenni/ Kayah State constitution Law from women's perspective, provided basic Kayan Literature training and psycho social support at refugee camps, collected educational survey, provided GBV, Mine Awareness, Covid-19 prevention and Covid life skills training in refugee camps and 10 village schools

Lahu Women's Organization (LWO)

LWO continues to engage with donors as well as other women's organizations in an effort to empower CDM, WHRDs, HRDs and IDPs. LWO also conducted health-care training.

Pa-O Women's Union (PWU)

PWU held a mentoring meeting with young women, counseling training with HRDs/WHRDs/activists, and a human rights documentation training. Additionally, PWU produced HRDs report regarding community informal justice and women's health and conducted an anti-sham election workshop. Also, PWU conducted a data security, digital security, personal security training for HRDs/WHRDs/activists, and Transitional Justice training. PWU is currently developing a position paper on federalism.

Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN)

SWAN collected data on GBV in Shan State for further documentation, and provided women and girls in crisis with emergency assistance, released awareness-raising video clips on women, healthcare and development issues including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SWAN continues supporting scholarships for migrant/refugee children along the Shan-Thailand border, and providing basic support for some CDMers. In addition, SWAN is supporting field health workers in order to address health issues in the armed conflict areas, supporting survivors of violence with their basic needs, medical and transportation cost, supporting current IDPs who cannot go back to their place of origin for their reintegration, supporting humanitarian aid to migrants/refugees, who have fled to Thailand and encountered difficulties to survive in Thailand.

Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO)

TWO provided human rights training, transitional justice training to Ta'ang youth and young leaders in Namkham and Man Ton townships in Northern Shan State. TWO also opened leadership schools and held GBV reduction trainings, provided basic assistance to victims and survivors of gender-based violence. TWO documented human rights violations and provided crisis support.



Tavoyan Women's Union (TWU)

TWU provided cash, basic food and medicine to the (3175) Laung Lone refugees, (5668) Tha Yat Chaung refugees and CDM, WHRD and HRD. Also, TWU provided basic need for pregnant women and born child in refugee camps, held meetings with refugee committee in Pu Law township, Dawei district and analyzed the local situation, collected human rights violation data and GBV cases and document them. To add, TWU provided staffs capacity building training, organizational development workshop, issue base workshop with Township focal person (e.g., human rights violation, emergency responds and humanitarian support) and provided safehouse, basic foods, transportation, psycho first aid and health care support to victims and survivals of gender base violence.

Women for Justice (WJ)

WJ sent food to IDPs from southern and northern parts of Kalay, provided vocational training and self-employment support for 20 clients, connected with alliance organizations in Sagaing Region and Chin State, documented local situation information, and held Anti-Sham election discussion and awareness meetings.



CONCLUSION

The increase in violence throughout Burma/Myanmar has destroyed the livelihoods of its people. Increased armed conflict has limited the transportation of goods, increasing prices of necessary resources such as food and medical supplies. In addition to lacking medical supplies, civilians and IDPs also lack medical care as these services are becoming less available and financial instability prohibits many from using private healthcare services. This impacts vulnerable populations such as pregnant women, who are unable to access proper resources to either give birth or take care of newborn babies. The increase in domestic violence from fighting in the area has intensified the need for support and psychological support services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Education remains a limited resource and civilians must find new means of education using volunteer teachers. Civilians must rely on dangerous means of finding employment such as black money or the drug market. As unemployment increases, household income decreases and civilians are put under financial stress and instability. Overall, the situation in Burma only grows increasingly dire as the people of Burma are at an escalated risk of poverty and military violence. Women and ethnic groups in general face disproportionate impacts of armed conflict in Burma. The international community must take tangible action to address and reduce the effects of the junta's unjust and harmful systems.



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Women's League of Burma (WLB)

JANUARY - JUNE 2023

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST:



**REJECT MILITARY
COUP/SO-CALLED**
State Administrative
Council



REFERRAL TO ICC
for its crimes against
humanity



**GLOBAL ARMS
EMBARGO**

- **SUPPORT** local rights defenders who are providing safe houses/ shelters for peaceful protestors, especially women human rights defenders.
- **SUPPORT** those in the country by ensuring a political space for women's rights organisations and civil society.
- **SUPPORT** our advocacy to end system of impunity for all forms of violence against women and girls including conflict-related sexual violence and sexual assault & sexual harassment in custody.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF BURMA

The Women's League of Burma is an umbrella organization comprising 12 women's organizations of different ethnic and political backgrounds. WLB was founded on 9 December 1999.

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