

MONTHLY SITUATIONAL BRIEF REPORT

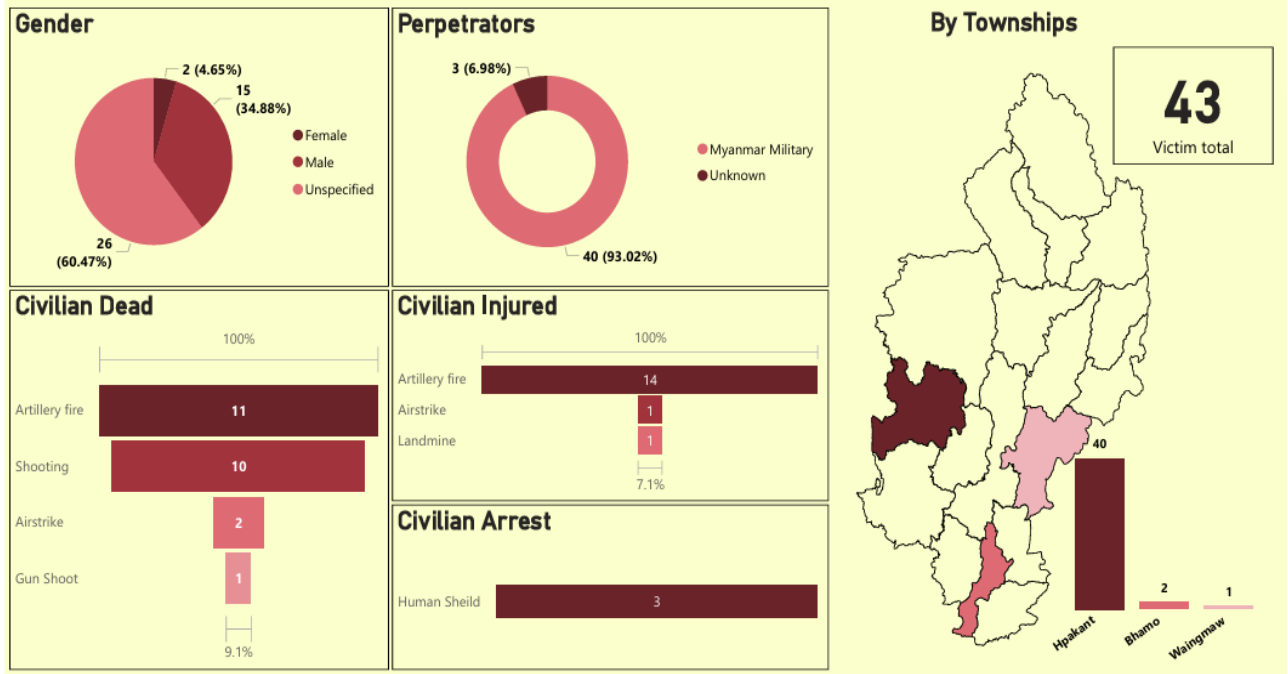
KACHIN HUMAN RIGHTS TEAM

June, 2025

KACHIN STATE

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Civilian Casualties In Kachin State – June 2025 Snapshot



According to the data, In June 2025, Kachin State experienced a total of 43 civilian casualties as a result of escalating conflict and ongoing military operations. This figure includes 24 deaths, 16 injuries, and 3 arrests involving the use of civilians as human shields. The majority of these incidents occurred in Hpakant Township, which alone accounted for 40 of the 43 recorded cases. The data highlights the continuing impact of armed violence on civilians in conflict-affected areas of northern Myanmar.

In terms of gender distribution, women were the most affected group. Of the 43 victims, 26 were female, representing 60.47% of the total. Male victims accounted for 15 cases (34.88%), while 2 cases (4.65%) were listed as unspecified. This significant female casualty rate raises concerns about the vulnerability of women in active conflict zones, especially in areas where shelling and ground operations are conducted near civilian populations.

The Myanmar military(SAC) was identified as the main perpetrator in the vast majority of cases. Of the total 43 incidents, 40 cases (93.02%) were attributed to the military,

while the remaining 3 cases (6.98%) involved unidentified actors. The data reflects a consistent pattern of military-led violence against civilians and further underscores the lack of accountability for violations committed in conflict areas.

A total of 24 civilians lost their lives in June. Artillery fire was the deadliest cause, resulting in 11 deaths, followed closely by 10 deaths due to shootings. Additionally, 2 people were killed in an airstrike, and 1 civilian died from a gunshot. The dominant role of artillery and gunfire in civilian deaths indicates that indiscriminate use of force continues to be a major concern in populated areas, putting non-combatants at serious risk.

Civilian injuries totaled 16 for the month. Of these, 14 were injured by artillery fire, one was injured in an airstrike, and one sustained injuries from a landmine explosion. This mirrors the fatality trends and confirms the widespread use of explosive weapons in civilian zones. The high injury count from artillery fire further suggests ongoing shelling in or near residential areas.

On June 2, at about 9:00 p.m., artillery shells fired by the military hit a residential area in Nyein Chan Thar Yar Ward, Lone Khin Village Tract, Hpakant. Nine people, including three children and an infant, were killed. The artillery directly struck a two-story house, destroying it and causing fires. Other nearby homes and a monastery were also damaged.

On June 15, 2025, in Hpakant Township, a 23-year-old pregnant woman (five months pregnant) named Dabaw Sau Nan was seriously injured after artillery shelling hit Sutngai Yang village at around 10:30 a.m.

On June 17, 2025, during clashes between KIA joint forces and SAC troops in Hpakant Township, artillery shells fired from SAC positions at Mawsi Zar Monastery Compound, injuring three civilians, including a child. Artillery shells also damaged two houses in Kutai village and exploded within the compound of a Buddhist monastery in Mawmau Layang village.

On June 19, 2025, at approximately 3:30 p.m., the Myanmar military conducted an airstrike using a fighter jet on areas near Buddhist monasteries in Mahwun Gyi and Mahwun Lay villages in Hpakant Township. Local residents reported that the jet originated from Mandalay's Tada-U airbase, flew towards Mohnyin Township, and then carried out the bombing on Hpakant. At the time of reporting, the extent of damage or casualties had yet to be confirmed. This attack came after KIA and allied forces launched a coordinated assault on June 17 against SAC troops stationed inside the Mahsisa Monastery compound in Lone Khin village tract. Since then, military tensions between the two sides have escalated, particularly around the Mahsisa-Mazupyan area. Civilians speculated that the SAC's use of airstrikes was a response to repeated warnings not to attack advancing columns, indicating a shift in tactics as SAC troops resort to aerial bombardment in areas where ground operations face resistance. (Source: Kachin News Group, June 19, 2025)

On June 23, 2025, at around 10 p.m., SAC forces carried out an airstrike targeting Gwe Yat Yan village near Wa Shawng village in Waingmaw Township. An aerial bomb exploded between two houses, causing minor injuries to two civilians. A local source reported to The 74 Media that a 500-pound bomb struck between the homes, damaging property but sparing the lives of the residents. One house hit by the blast was reportedly unoccupied at the time. Additionally, a woman sustained an arm injury from shrapnel, though no serious bone damage occurred. Beyond the airstrike, SAC forces also fired artillery shells into the area. KIA sources confirmed that the attack involved both a bomb and two rockets, launched from a fighter jet based at Tada-U airbase. Gwe Yat Yan village is located near the Wa Shawng Dam, a site known for its bridge and resort facilities. Between June 15 and June 21, 2025, approximately 12 clashes occurred between SAC and KIA forces across Waingmaw, La Myan, Bhamo, and Hpakant townships. During this period, SAC launched around 160 artillery, drone, and airstrike attacks. On June 23, 2025, SAC forces launched an airstrike on Gwerut Yan village, Waingmaw Township, resulting in the destruction of five homes and injuring a mother.

Between late May and June 2025, the SAC military carried out more than 240 aerial bombings targeting areas near KIA-controlled territories, according to KIO/KIA reports. These included 42 airstrikes by Y-12 aircraft, 7 attacks by fighter jets, over 80

drone bombings, and 292 rounds of artillery shelling. Earlier in May, similar attacks included 69 Y-12 flights, 9 fighter jets, 38 drone bombings, and 74 artillery shelling.

In addition to deaths and injuries, three civilians were reportedly used as human shields by the Myanmar military during clashes. On June 11, three staff members of the EVER Jade Company, Hpakant, were reportedly detained by SAC military. These workers are believed to have been used as human shields by the military, which has been stationed inside the company compound.

On June 12, at around 6:00 a.m., three civilian bodies were found at Hmaw Siza Junction, Hpakant Township. They appeared to have been shot and killed the previous night. Witnesses reported hearing gunfire during the night. The bodies showed signs of blood clots and decay.

Between June 12 and 13, six bodies were discovered in Lone Khin Village Tract. Three male bodies, hands tied, were found hidden inside a well, covered with stones. Another body with signs of torture was found near an old pond. Three more bodies were later found near a cemetery, one of which had been mutilated. The identities of the deceased remain unknown.

On June 13, a man was shot by two men on a motorcycle near a restaurant in Lone Khin. He sustained injuries but survived and was sent to a local hospital.

On June 20, a man was found dead with a gunshot wound near a bamboo shelter in Hmaw Siza Village, Lone Khin Village Tract, Hpakant Township. The circumstances and perpetrators are still unknown.

On June 28, 2025, in Hpakant, a civilian was seriously injured after stepping on a landmine near the roadside at around 10 a.m. The man sustained serious injuries, particularly to his right leg, and was later evacuated by a local rescue team. On the same day at around noon, another male civilian was found dead with gunshot wounds near a jade mining area in Lone Khin village, Hpakant Township.

Geographically, most casualties were concentrated in Hpakant Township, which accounted for 40 of the total 43 cases. Only a few incidents were reported in Bhamo (2

cases) and Waingmaw (1 case) townships. This suggests that Hpakant continues to be a major hotspot of conflict and violence, likely due to its strategic and economic importance, particularly about mining activities and ongoing military offensives.

Summary of Recent Armed Clashes in Kachin State (Late May to June 10, 2025)

Since late May 2025, heavy fighting has taken place in Hpakant Township between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw). The military has been trying to take back areas it lost to the KIA. Clashes have happened in villages like Maw Si Sar, Gadeh Maw, Majuyan, Lone Khin, and Thayar Kone. The military has also burned down jade mining company compounds in Maw Si Sar and Gadeh Maw while bringing in more troops through these areas. In response, the KIA and allied People's Defense Forces (PDF/KPDF) have carried out frequent ambushes, using drone strikes and artillery against the military columns.

As of June 10, at least 20 civilians have been killed, and several jade mining companies, including 111, Myanma Ta Kaung, Myu Yain, and Taung Pa Kyar, were burned down. Civilians in Lone Khin and Maw Si Zar were told to stay indoors due to the risk of clashes. The military has conducted door-to-door searches and strict security checks and stationed about 30 soldiers inside the Lone Khin township hospital compound.

In Moenhyin Township, fighting broke out on June 10 in Inn Taw Gyi village between the Myanmar military, supported by the Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA), and the KIA. The fighting took place between Sanwin Kone and Inn Thar villages, as the military tried to move through these areas. The KIA captured one soldier alive and seized two guns (MA1 and MA2) and about 400 bullets. After suffering losses, the military withdrew, and a military aircraft was later seen over the area. Earlier, on April 23, military troops detained nine civilians, including two children; one man reportedly died while in detention.

In Hpakant Township, the military had started a major operation from Kamaing with 600 soldiers since late April. By the end of May, they had reached Hpakant town, joining existing forces there. Since then, the military has launched more attacks, especially on jade mining company sites, but they continue to face strong resistance

from KIA and KPDF forces. These clashes have led to many civilian deaths and damage to property.

Although the situation has calmed in Bhamo Township, intense fighting continued in Waingmaw Township across the Irrawaddy River from Myitkyina as of June 9. Meanwhile, China has reportedly pressured both the Northern Alliance and the KIA to agree to a ceasefire. However, fighting remains heavy in Hpakant and Bhamo. Since the KIA began its large-scale offensives in March 2024, it has taken control of 14 towns in Kachin and northern Shan States, including some towns near Muse and Namhkam.

In Waingmaw Township, the military has been trying to recapture areas along the Waingmaw-Kan Pai Tee road, especially the border trade town of Kan Pai Ti, which has been under KIA control since last year. Residents said that fighting continued for three days, with the military using drones for airstrikes. The Myanmar Air Force reportedly bombed near Lamyang on June 11. Most civilians from Lamyang and nearby villages had already fled since late 2024. While no civilian deaths were reported, homes and buildings were damaged.

On June 17, new clashes took place in Hpakant Township near Maw Si Sar village in Lone Khin tract. The KIA attacked junta troops who had occupied a Buddhist monastery, after the junta refused to vacate it. Fighting spread to nearby areas, and artillery shells reportedly hit school grounds, though casualties were not confirmed. Clashes have now become almost daily in Hpakant since the military began a major offensive in May from Myitkyina toward Hpakant.

Starting from June 23, heavy fighting broke out between Kamaing and Nam Ya village along the Myitkyina-Hpakant road. About 80 junta soldiers tried to advance to Nam Ya, but KIA and PDF forces blocked them at six locations. As of now, the troops have not reached Nam Ya. Intense clashes were also reported near the Ma U Bin dam, with unconfirmed reports that about 20 junta soldiers were killed.

Fighting along the Myitkyina-Hpakant road has continued since late May. Many people from Ma U Bin, Nam Ya, Kat Maw, Kumtsai Zup, and other villages have been forced to leave their homes due to the violence.

The situation in Hpakant and Waingmaw remains very dangerous. The military is struggling to take back areas it has lost, while the KIA and PDF forces continue to resist

strongly. Civilians suffer the most, with many deaths, displacement, and destruction of homes and businesses. This fighting is part of a larger trend since March 2024, when the KIA launched its major offensive and gained control of many towns in Kachin and northern Shan States. Hpakant is especially important because of its jade mining industry, making it a key battleground for both sides.

Statements, Activities, and Announcements of the SAC in June 2025

1. Temporary Ceasefire Following Sagaing Earthquake

In response to the devastating earthquake in Sagaing Region, which caused over 505 airstrikes and resulted in 436 civilian deaths, the SAC declared a one-month ceasefire from June 1 to June 30, 2025. The ceasefire is intended to facilitate relief and reconstruction efforts, including rebuilding government offices, homes, and infrastructure in affected areas.

2. Nationwide Crackdown on Unlicensed Vehicles

Following directives from military leader Min Aung Hlaing, the SAC initiated a strict nationwide crackdown on motorcycles and cars without valid licenses starting June 1.

3. Plans for December 2025 Elections

The junta-backed Union Election Commission (UEC) announced plans to hold elections in 267 townships by December 2025. The elections will use a mixed electoral system combining first-past-the-post and proportional representation, conducted via electronic voting machines with microcontroller systems, claimed to be secure and user-friendly.

4. Strengthened Ties with China and Regional Developments

Military leader Min Aung Hlaing expressed gratitude to China for its consistent support of Myanmar's peace and stability. At the 75th anniversary of Myanmar-China diplomatic relations in Naypyidaw, Min Aung Hlaing praised Chinese President Xi Jinping as a promoter of future global peace. He highlighted China's role in regional infrastructure projects like the Belt and Road Initiative and the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor. Myanmar aims to deepen cooperation with China, welcoming Xi Jinping's vision for lasting peace and development.

5. Investigation of Military Officials' Family Connections

The SAC has directed the military command to thoroughly investigate whether family members of military officers—specifically those ranked Lieutenant Colonel and above—are connected with the National League for Democracy (NLD), People's Defense Forces (PDF), or Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) staff.

6. Strict Restrictions on Overseas Education for Non-CDM Civil Servants

The military junta (SAC) issued an order imposing stringent restrictions on sending Non-Civil Disobedience Movement (Non-CDM) government employees abroad for education. Non-CDM staff must undergo strict screening regarding overseas study opportunities, with approval required only for fields that can be taught domestically. On March 26, 2025, the SAC released a revised directive detailing the responsibilities and authority of the Overseas Education Screening and Selection Committee. According to the order, Non-CDM staff may only be sent abroad for study based on scholarships allocated by this committee, not directly by ministries or departments.

7. Citizenship Revoked for 13 Anti-Junta Artists

The SAC officially revoked the Myanmar citizenship of 13 actors, singers, and artists known for opposing the military regime. The announcement was distributed via the military's Telegram channels on June 18, 2025. The order cited Section 67 of the 1982 Myanmar Citizenship Law, and Section 16 for revocation due to acts damaging the country's interests. Those whose citizenship was revoked include singer Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein, directors Nga Kyi (U Nyunt Tin Oo) and Ko Paung (U Aung Min Naing), singers Lin Lin (U Thway Lin Ko), Chan Chan (U Chan Myint Nyein), Academy Award-winning actor Paing Phyo Thu, artist Myat Noe Aye, singer Azani (U Zani Myo Nyunt), artist Khara, actor Zin Wine (U Thein Lwin), singer Win Naing Soe, director Pyi Hein Thiha, and actor Aung Myint Myat. Previously, in 2022, the junta also revoked citizenship for several NUG ministers and anti-regime activists.

8. Amendments to Election Commission Law Allowing Civil Servants as Township Commission Chairs

On June 19, 2025, the SAC announced the third amendment to the Union Election Commission (UEC) Law. The amendment now explicitly allows civil servants to be appointed as chairpersons of township-level election sub-commissions. Article 14 of the

amended law states that each sub-commission must be formed with at least three respected individuals or civil servants, and one of them must serve as chairperson. The relevant election official will act as secretary. Previously, the law allowed but did not explicitly require civil servants as chairpersons. The amendment also outlines the formation, supervision, and oversight powers of sub-commissions.

9. SAC Approves New North Korean Ambassador to Myanmar

The SAC agreed to appoint a new North Korean ambassador to Myanmar. The new ambassador, Mr. Kim Jong Il (age 60+), currently serves as Deputy Director General of the Asian Affairs Department 2 at North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

10. SAC Leader Repeats Call for Armed Groups, PDFs to Lay Down Arms

At the Peace Forum, Min Aung Hlaing urged ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and People's Defense Forces (PDFs) to abandon armed struggle and pursue their goals through politics and elections.

11. Min Aung Hlaing's Business Delegation to Belarus and Russia

Min Aung Hlaing, alongside cronies and business tycoons, departed for Belarus and Russia to attend the 4th Europe-Asia Economic Forum (EEF 2025) in Minsk on June 26-27, 2025. He will meet Belarus' President, EAEU representatives, and inspect factories and agricultural projects.

12. Min Aung Hlaing Blames NLD for Current Crisis

At the Peace Forum, Min Aung Hlaing claimed the NLD government and its parliament were responsible for Myanmar's current crisis due to their violations of law and constitution during their term.

13. Myanmar-Russia Economic Cooperation: Yangon Port Proposal

In June 2025, Myanmar's SAC Transport Minister proposed to Russian officials that Yangon Port be included in Russia's planned trade expansion routes toward Southeast Asia.

14. SAC Prioritizes Urban Areas for Military Offensives to Enable 2025 Elections

In late June 2025, Min Aung Hlaing instructed military columns to prioritize reclaiming urban areas from lost territories ahead of the planned elections.

Statements, Activities, and Announcements of the NUG in June 2025

1. NUG welcomes ILO's Decision to take action against Myanmar Military under Article 33 despite objections from Russia, Belarus, Laos, and China

Despite objections from Russia, Belarus, Laos, and China, the International Labour Organization (ILO) decided to invoke Article 33 to take action against the Myanmar military for its violations of basic labour rights and human rights, particularly regarding forced labour and the right to freedom of association (Convention Nos. 87 and 29). The National Unity Government (NUG), through its Ministry of Labour, welcomed this decision as a victory for the Myanmar people.

2. NUG warns ASEAN and the region of Min Aung Hlaing's renewed nuclear ambitions with Russian assistance

The NUG raised concerns that Min Aung Hlaing is attempting to revive Myanmar's nuclear ambitions with support from Russia, threatening regional peace and security. Spokesperson U Nay Phone Latt stated that although the NLD government halted nuclear pursuits, the military is now actively seeking nuclear technology for military purposes.

Myanmar had ratified key nuclear non-proliferation treaties under the NLD, but progress was halted after the 2021 coup.

3. NUG urges the US to extend stay permits for Myanmar nationals who cannot return due to junta repression

The NUG appealed to the US government to extend temporary protection programs for Myanmar nationals unable to return home due to persecution by the junta. NUG Spokesperson U Nay Phone Latt stated that many youth, including students in the US, cannot return due to ongoing conscription efforts and the risk of arbitrary detention. The NUG expressed gratitude to the US for current protections and requested an extension to these measures.

4. CRPH enacts law to prosecute Non-CDM civil servants for collaborating with the military

The CRPH enacted the “Civil Service Law for Non-Violent Resistance” on June 13, 2025, allowing for legal action against Non-CDM (non-striking) civil servants collaborating with the military, including charges of treason. The law aims to protect and recognize CDM participants, provide support for their wellbeing, and document human rights violations against them.

5. CRPH Issues Law to Punish Non-CDM Civil Servants

On June 13, 2025, the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) issued a new law targeting civil servants who did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement (Non-CDM).

6. NUCC Meets ASEAN Special Envoy in Chiang Mai

The National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) held a private meeting with the ASEAN Special Envoy in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Details are scarce, but NUCC confirmed the meeting was exclusive and other groups were not present. ASEAN’s envoy is known to have held separate talks with armed groups, CSOs, academics, political parties, and organizations.

Statements, Activities, and Announcements of the KIO/KIA in June 2025

1. KIO Begins Issuing Household Registration in Controlled Areas

The KIO administration has started issuing household and ID registrations in areas under its control, covering townships on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River and border regions with China. This is part of establishing administrative functions in these territories.

2. KIO Orders Indefinite Closure of KTVs and Bars in Hpakant

Due to rising drug abuse and related social issues, the KIO has ordered the indefinite closure of all KTVs and DJ bars in Hpakant starting June 30, 2025. The order is aimed at combating the spread of synthetic drug use (E, K, Happy Water) and preventing health risks including HIV. Similar closures had been enforced in Laiza since May 24.

Summarized – June 2025

In June 2025, Kachin State continued to suffer from intense armed conflict, with 43 civilian casualties reported — including 24 deaths, 16 injuries, and 3 civilians used as human shields. The majority of these incidents (93%) occurred in Hpakant Township, a hotspot due to its jade mining importance. Shockingly, women made up over 60% of the victims, highlighting their growing vulnerability in active conflict zones. Most casualties were caused by artillery shelling (11 deaths), followed by shootings (10 deaths), and airstrikes and landmine explosions. Civilian homes, schools, and monasteries were frequently damaged or destroyed in these attacks.

Heavy fighting between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and Myanmar military (SAC) erupted across Hpakant, Waingmaw, and parts of Bhamo. The SAC launched over 240 aerial and drone strikes, while jade company compounds were set ablaze. Daily clashes and repeated artillery bombardments forced mass displacement and left a trail of destruction in civilian areas. The military's major offensive from Myitkyina to Hpakant intensified, making the region one of the most dangerous zones in the country.

Despite declaring a one-month ceasefire after the Sagaing earthquake, the SAC also cracked down on unlicensed vehicles, restricted overseas education for Non-CDM civil servants, and revoked the citizenship of 13 pro-democracy artists. Plans were announced to hold elections in December 2025 using electronic voting systems in 267 townships. At the same time, Min Aung Hlaing's regime strengthened ties with China, engaged in international diplomacy with Belarus and Russia, and amended laws to ensure tighter control over the electoral process.

Meanwhile, the National Unity Government (NUG) welcomed the ILO's unprecedented action against the SAC under Article 33 for labor rights violations. The NUG also warned ASEAN of renewed nuclear ambitions by the junta, and urged the US to extend protections for Myanmar nationals abroad. In June, the CRPH passed a law to prosecute Non-CDM civil servants collaborating with the military.

On the ground, the KIO/KIA expanded civil administration in controlled territories, issuing household and ID registrations. To address rising drug abuse, the KIO ordered the indefinite closure of all KTVs and DJ bars in Hpakant, citing public health and youth protection as priorities.

3 June 2025- Hpakant, Long Hkin village

2 Civilian Dead by Myanmar Military's Artillery Fire





14 June 2025, Hpakant-Taung Yar Kone Village

3 Civilian were Killed by Myanmar Military



20 June 2025, Hpakant-Maw Si Zar Village

Civilian was Killed by Unknown



15 June 2025, Bhamo-Sin Kin Village

2 Civilian were dead by Myanmar Military's Airstrike



3 June 2025- Hpakant, Maw Si Zar

A Jade Company was set on fire by Myanmar Military



28 June 2025-Hpakant, Yu Mar Village

Unknown Civilian was injured by Myanmar Military's landmine



28 June 2025, Hpakant-Long Hkin village

Civilian was killed by Unknown.



References ; Kachin waves, The 74 Media, LangJi, Kachin News Group, Myitkyina News Journal