

Monthly Incident Report: November 2024 – January 2025

Escalation of Atrocities against the Rohingya in Rakhine State (Formerly Arakan), Myanmar

Executive Summary

This report presents a detailed account of the intensifying human rights violations committed against the Rohingya community in Rakhine State, Myanmar, during the months of **November 2024, December 2024, and January 2025**. The period witnessed an alarming escalation of atrocities, with the **Arakan Army (AA)** and **Tatmadaw** (Myanmar's military forces) perpetrating widespread violence and systemic abuse against Rohingya civilians.

The documented incidents reveal a pattern of brutality, including **abductions, torture, forced conscription, looting, extortion, and arson**. The epicenters of these violations remain the townships of **Buthidaung** and **Maungdaw**, where the Rohingya population continues to suffer under immense threat and repression.

A particularly disturbing trend during this period is the **intensified campaign by the Arakan Army** to forcibly evict Rohingya from their villages, conscripting young Rohingya men to serve as **human shields**—deliberately placing them in harm's way to protect ethnic Rakhine fighters. The report also notes numerous instances of **civilian killings, house burnings, property seizures**, and the imposition of **severe movement restrictions**, resulting in starvation, trauma, and further displacement.

Additionally, the report outlines **systematic extortion** practices, where displaced Rohingya were forced to pay exorbitant sums to avoid abduction or to return to their homes. Compounding the crisis, the Arakan Army actively **blocked humanitarian aid** and **destroyed essential infrastructure**, including **schools and hospitals**, further deepening the humanitarian emergency in the region.

The Rohingya community, particularly its women, girls, and children, has endured unspeakable violence for decades. Rohingya women and girls have been subjected to systematic sexual violence, including rape, gang rape, and brutal assaults, often carried out by military forces and armed groups with impunity. Many survivors bear physical and psychological scars, while countless others were silenced forever. Pregnancies resulting from rape, the shaming of victims, and the lack of medical care have deepened their suffering. Girls, some as young as ten, have been targeted, with their vulnerability exploited in the most inhumane ways. These acts are not isolated incidents but part of a broader pattern of ethnic and gender-based persecution.

Children, too, have not been spared from the horrors. Many have witnessed the killing of parents, the burning of homes, and the destruction of entire villages. They have been orphaned, traumatized, and

displaced, growing up in refugee camps where access to education, healthcare, and safety is limited. Young Rohingya boys are often forced to flee to other countries, only to face exploitation, trafficking, or detention. This ongoing violence is not only a violation of basic human rights—it is an assault on the very future of the Rohingya people. The international community must act decisively to protect Rohingya women and children and hold perpetrators accountable for these crimes.

These months represent one of the darkest chapters of the ongoing conflict in Rakhine State—a **deliberate, coordinated campaign to terrorize, dispossess, and displace** the Rohingya people. The Rohingya National League urgently calls for **immediate international attention and intervention** to halt these atrocities, ensure accountability, and deliver humanitarian support to the victims.

Comprehensive documentation of each reported incident is available in the attached appendix.

With grave concern,

Rohingya American Team

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6. Rohingya Community Service of Georgia
7. Global Rohingya Students' Union
8. Rohingya Youth Association of Portland

Month-wise Incidents Report (November)

Sr	Date	Location	Incident & Reasons of Incident	Consequences & Results	Perpetrator(s)
1st to 30th November 2024					
1	24th November 2024	Myaung Nah Dali hamlet, Ali Young village, Buthidaung Township, Arakan (Rakhine) State, Myanmar	The Rakhine terrorist group Arakan Army (AA) established an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camp for Rohingyas in Myaung Nah Dali hamlet. Over 280 Rohingya families from Myaung Nah village were intimidatingly ordered to relocate to this camp by November 25th. The reasons include forced displacement by the Arakan Army as part of their ongoing campaign to permanently remove Rohingyas from their original villages and prevent their return. Those who refuse to comply face threats, detainment on false charges, and possible execution.	Over 280 Rohingya families forcibly displaced. Rohingyas prohibited from returning to their original villages. Houses in Ali Young village are being demolished. Complete relocation of villages like Myaung Nah, Ket Jet Pet, and Bagonnah planned. Threat of punishment, detention, or killing for those who resist relocation. Rohingya communities face permanent displacement and loss of homeland.	Arakan Army (AA)
2	19th November 2024	Kyin Chaung village and four other locations in northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan (Rakhine) State, Myanmar	The Military Council conducted airstrikes targeting the headquarters of the Arakan Army (AA) and four other locations in northern Maungdaw. The attacks were aimed at dismantling the AA's military infrastructure and operations in the region. The strike was carried out using a jet fighter and a Y-12 aircraft, beginning around 3:20 pm. The	128 members of the Arakan Army (AA) killed 205 AA members seriously injured AA headquarters largely destroyed and rendered unusable Buildings in and around the compound collapsed due to the	Arakan Army & Myanmar Military Council (conducted the airstrikes) Arakan Army (AA)

			strikes also unintentionally affected Rohingya detainees held at the AA's headquarters.	bombings Many Rohingya detainees, previously abducted by AA, were also killed or injured Injured AA members transported to Taung Pyo and possibly to Bangladesh for treatment	(responsible for abducting and detaining Rohingya youths at the headquarters)
3	18th November 2024	From Mee Dhai Rakhine village, Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan (Rakhine) State, Myanmar, to Kutupalong, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh	Over 60 Rakhine individuals fled into Bangladesh from Maungdaw Township due to continuous persecution and forced recruitment by the Arakan Army (AA). They escaped early in the morning via the Bashpari area of Gumdum in Naikhonchiri Upazila and reached the Hindu Camp in Kutupalong. The main reasons for their flight were fear of forced conscription by the AA and the dangers posed by the ongoing conflict between the AA and the Military Council, which often harmed civilians.	Over 60 Rakhines fled to Bangladesh seeking safety They were detained and inspected by Bangladeshi authorities in Ukhiya The individuals left their homes to escape armed conflict and forced recruitment Their arrival highlights the deteriorating security and humanitarian conditions in northern Maungdaw	Arakan Army
4	16th November 2024	From Buthidaung to Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar; and attempted entry into Bangladesh via the border (eventually pushed back to	The Arakan Army (AA) operated a human trafficking network that transported 50 Rohingyas into Bangladesh after extorting 6 lakh MMK per person. These individuals were part of a larger group of 300 Rohingyas who had already been extorted 20 lakh MMK per person. The 50 who crossed into	50 Rohingyas were pushed back into Myanmar by BGB on November 16 They were left floating in boats near Minglalar Gyi village for a day without food or shelter	Arakan Army

		Minglalar Gyi village, northern Maungdaw)	Bangladesh were apprehended by the Border Guards of Bangladesh (BGB) and pushed back to Myanmar. The trafficking occurred under false promises of safety and escape from persecution.	They were eventually detained and held in the homes of the Arakan Army's human trafficking network Victims have been starving and are not receiving care, effectively held captive Ongoing exploitation and suffering of Rohingya civilians by both traffickers and authorities	
5	14 th - 15 th November 2024	Main Location: Pyin Pyu battalion area (also known as Naymay 06), northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Other related locations: Victims were brought from Buthidaung Held in Kyauk Hle Kha and Minglalar Gyi villages Attempted border crossing into Bangladesh via the Naf River	The Arakan Army (AA), operating a human trafficking network, brought around 300 Rohingyas from Buthidaung to Maungdaw by extorting 20 lakh MMK per person. On November 14, 50 individuals, including women and breastfeeding children, were selected to be transported into Bangladesh. The group was intercepted and taken back to the Pyin Pyu battalion area due to heightened border security. At gunpoint, the AA members separated the males and females, and four Rohingya girls under the age of 18 were gang raped by six members of the Arakan Army under the pretense of inspection.	Four Rohingya girls under 18 were gang raped by six armed members of the AA. Victims and others in the group were traumatized, threatened, and forcibly held. The group was taken again to the Bangladesh border on November 15 at approximately 11:30 PM, but was apprehended by the Border Guard of Bangladesh (BGB) and is currently held at a BGB battalion. .	Arakan Army (AA)

6	13th November 2024	Downtown Maungdaw area near Battalion 05, including Zulla, Tha See, Kayin Den Ward, and Myo Oo Ward	Incident: Heavy fighting broke out between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Myanmar Military Council, resulting in the destruction of more than 30 Rohingya houses and a CFSI NGO store. Reason: The AA launched an attack on Battalion 05 of the Military Council, taking positions within Rohingya residential areas. The Military retaliated with airstrikes using jet fighters and a Y-12 jet, targeting areas where AA forces were believed to be located.	Over 30 Rohingya houses and the CFSI store were destroyed by airstrikes. Most homes in Zulla and Tha See villages were burned down. Over 100 AA members were killed, many others injured. The Arakan Army's outposts were destroyed, and they later retreated from the area. Significant loss of Rohingya civilian property and displacement of affected families.	Arakan Army (AA) & Myanmar Military Council
7	12th November 2024	Location of the incident: Near Hai Gyi Island, Ayeyarwady Township, Myanmar Place of origin of the victims: Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar Transit point: Ponnagyun Township Departure point: Tha Mee Hla	Incident: A boat carrying 180 Rohingya people sank in the sea near Hai Gyi Island. Reasons: The Rohingyas were attempting a dangerous sea journey to Malaysia to escape persecution and seek better lives. They were transported by a human trafficking network and subjected to unsafe conditions at sea.	174 Rohingya died in the sea tragedy. Only 6 survived, clinging to pieces of wood for 1–2 days before being rescued by the Myanmar Navy. The survivors were taken to the Ayeyarwady police station and later admitted to a hospital for treatment.	AA
8	12th November 2024 (at approximately 8:00 AM)	Naf River, near Saint Martin's Island, along the Bangladesh–Myanmar maritime border	Incident: Six Bangladeshi fishermen aboard two boats were abducted by members of the Arakan Army (AA) while transporting construction materials to Saint Martin's Island.	Six Bangladeshi fishermen are missing after the abduction. Concerned authorities in Bangladesh, including BGB and Coast Guard,	AA

		Previously mentioned abduction also occurred near Shapuree Island, Jaillafara area of Teknaf, Bangladesh	Reason: While the exact motive is not stated, such abductions are often linked to extortion, strategic leverage, or creating instability in border areas by the AA.	were notified. No rescue or follow-up actions had been confirmed as of the report. Raises security concerns in the maritime border region and affects the livelihoods of local fishermen.	
9	11th November 2024	Alikadam, Bandarban, Bangladesh, near the Bangladesh-Myanmar border	Incident: A group of 81 Rohingyas, including 31 children, fleeing violence and persecution in Myanmar were apprehended by Border Guards Bangladesh (BGB) at the Alikadam border in Bandarban, Bangladesh. Reason: The Rohingyas were fleeing from violent conflicts, including persecution by the Arakan Army (AA), forced conscription of family members, and abductions under false allegations. They sought safety in Bangladesh but were intercepted by BGB at the border.	The detained 81 Rohingyas are facing the risk of being pushed back into Myanmar, where they would be exposed to further violence and persecution. BGB's actions contradict previous statements from Bangladesh's interim government, which had promised to shelter fleeing refugees. The detained Rohingyas are currently held in a BGB battalion, awaiting their fate, with many fearing for their safety and survival if forcibly returned to Myanmar.	Arakan Army & Border Guard Bangladesh
10	Reported On: 11th November 2024 Incident Date: Third	Ward No. 05, Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Incident: A Rohingya youth, Rofiul Kader, was abducted by Arakan Army (AA) soldiers in the third week of October 2024. His body, showing signs of brutal torture, was returned to his parents on November 11, 2024.	Rofiul Kader was brutally tortured while in captivity and killed. His body was returned to his parents, accompanied by a threat from the Arakan Army (AA) to remain silent about the incident.	Arakan Army (AA)

	week of October 2024		Reason: The Arakan Army (AA) reportedly abducted several youths from Buthidaung, including Rofiul Kader, without any justifiable reason. The reasons for the abduction remain unclear, but it is part of a larger pattern of abductions and torture of Rohingya youths by the Arakan Army.	This incident highlights the ongoing abduction and torture of Rohingya youths by the Arakan Army, with many others suffering the same fate. The family of the victim was threatened into silence, and there is an ongoing climate of fear within the community.	
11	8th November 2024	Tombru area, northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Border area between Bangladesh and Myanmar (also known as Zero Point)	Incident: A Rohingya man was injured in a landmine explosion while working in a paddy field in the Tombru area, which is a no-man's-land located at the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh. The explosion led to the loss of his left leg and severe injuries across his body. Reasons of Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) has reportedly planted numerous landmines along the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh, particularly in areas where people, including Rohingya, go to work their farmlands. These mines are placed in cultivated fields, and their detonation results in injuries and deaths. The area is under the control of the Arakan Army (AA), which has been managing the region since the Military Council's exclusion.	Severe injuries to the Rohingya man, including the loss of his left leg. The explosion is part of the larger pattern of landmine-related injuries and fatalities in areas where people are forced to work despite the dangerous conditions created by the landmines planted by the Arakan Army (AA).	Arakan Army (AA)

12	6 th November 2024	Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Incident: 40 Rohingya prisoners were released from a prison run by the Arakan Army (AA) in Buthidaung Township. Many of the released prisoners bore visible signs of brutal torture and were suffering from malnutrition due to the inadequate food provided. Reasons of Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) detained Rohingya individuals over the age of 10, accusing them of connections to armed groups or the Military Council. The prisoners were subjected to torture, abuse, and neglect in the prison, which led to the release of 40 individuals.	The released prisoners were malnourished and showed signs of torture from their time in prison. Prisoners were reportedly only fed once a day or sometimes only every two days, without proper meals or medical attention. Numerous prisoners died due to torture and mistreatment in the prison. The Arakan Army (AA) refused to provide medical care, and when deaths occurred, the prisoners were forced to dig graves for the deceased. The release of the 40 prisoners revealed the inhumane conditions in the Arakan Army (AA) prison system.	Arakan Army (AA)
13	6 th November 2024	Kyaw Hle Kha market, northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Affected villages: Mingalar Gyi, Kyaw Hle Kha, Zing Pin Yar (Rohingya farmlands)	Incident: Nyi Nyi (Htun Lin Kyaw), the head commander of the Arakan Army (AA) for Maungdaw Township, allegedly looted vegetables and other goods from the Kyaw Hle Kha market and subjected vendors to brutal beatings. He also destroyed goods, including fruits and vegetables worth between 800,000 and 900,000 kyats, by crushing them with a truck.	Looting and destruction of goods: Fruits and vegetables worth 800,000 to 900,000 kyats were looted and crushed. Physical violence: Vendors at the market were subjected to brutal beatings. Exploitation of Rohingya farmers and shopkeepers: Nyi Nyi's actions also	Nyi Nyi (Htun Lin Kyaw) — Head commander of the Arakan Army (AA) for Maungdaw Township, & Arakan Army

			Reasons of Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) is known to exert force and intimidation over the local population, including looting resources and extorting goods from Rohingya farmers and shopkeepers. Nyi Nyi's actions seem to be part of a broader effort to extract resources and force labor from the Rohingya community.	extend to taking fruits and vegetables from farmlands and forcibly requiring labor from evacuees. Additionally, shopkeepers were reportedly coerced into paying taxes to the Arakan Army (AA).	(AA)
14	5 th November 2024	Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Specific villages: Pyin Phyu, Hla Paw Zar, Kyauk Hle Kha	Incident: Village administrators, in collaboration with the Arakan Army (AA), are forcibly collecting taxes from Rohingya households in the villages of Pyin Phyu, Hla Paw Zar, and Kyauk Hle Kha. They are also forcing villagers to provide forced labor twice a month for the Arakan Army (AA). Reasons of Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) and village administrators are coercing the Rohingya villagers for financial contributions, purportedly to support the Arakan Army (AA). They are leveraging their power to extract money and labor from vulnerable communities.	Forced tax payments: Rohingya households are being required to pay between 10,000 and 20,000 kyats per household in Hla Paw Zar, and up to 40,000 kyats from wealthier households in Pyin Phyu. Forced labor: Villagers must work twice a month at Battalion 10 and Laldiya island. Tax on shops: Shopkeepers in Kyauk Hle Kha, Pyin Phyu, and Hla Paw Zar are coerced into paying between 5,000 and 10,000 kyats per month to the Arakan Army (AA), with threats of detention if they refuse. Intimidation: Villagers and shopkeepers who refuse to pay are threatened and intimidated using the power of the Arakan Army (AA).	Arakan Army (AA) & Village administrators

15	5th November 2024	Kyaw Hle Kha Village, Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Incident: The Arakan Army (AA), through Ekram Uddin (the appointed village administrator), has been forcibly collecting taxes from shopkeepers in Kyaw Hle Kha village. The taxes range from 40,000 to 50,000 MMK for larger shop owners and 20,000 to 30,000 MMK for smaller shop owners each month. Reasons of Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) has established control over northern Maungdaw and appointed local administrators like Ekram Uddin to enforce their authority and extract taxes from businesses in the region.	Shopkeepers in Kyaw Hle Kha village have been intimidated into paying taxes, which places a financial burden on them. The tax collection process is done through coercion, and some residents are also forced into labor as part of the pressure from the Arakan Army (AA). The Rohingya residents in the area, including displaced individuals, are experiencing increased economic hardship and oppression.	Arakan Army (AA)
16	4th November 2024	Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Incident: Members of the Arakan Army (AA), led by Nyi Nyi and collaborating with a local Rohingya individual from Shwe Zar village, have been confiscating property from the Rohingya, specifically seizing cattle. These confiscated cattle are often used to trigger landmines planted by the Military Council in downtown Maungdaw, and the stolen cattle are sent to Bangladesh for sale.	Property Loss: The Rohingya community has faced loss of livestock, which is an important asset for their survival. Landmine Triggering: Some of the stolen cattle are being used to trigger landmines placed by the Myanmar military, leading to further risk and harm to the community. Economic Impact: The sale of the cattle in Bangladesh adds to the economic damage suffered by the	Arakan Army (AA), led by Nyi Nyi

			Reasons of Incident: The seizure of cattle and looting of property appears to be part of the Arakan Army's ongoing operations, which involve utilizing Rohingya resources for their military activities and transferring stolen goods across the border to Bangladesh for profit.	Rohingya, leaving them further impoverished.	
17	Report Date: November 4, 2024 Incident Date: October 31, 2024	Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar (Southern villages such as Syin Daung, Hoir Mura Fara, Mash Fara, Kiya Zink Fara, and Shil Gada)	Incident: Members of the Arakan Army (AA) issued intimidating orders to villagers in several areas of southern Buthidaung Township. The villagers were ordered to provide 90 youths (aged 18-45) from each village, or 30 youths from smaller villages, to be recruited into the Arakan Army (AA) to fight against the Military Council and Rohingya armed groups. Villagers with connections to the Military Council or any Rohingya armed groups were also ordered to be handed over. Reasons of Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) demanded recruits to bolster their ranks in the ongoing conflict against the Myanmar Military Council and to suppress Rohingya armed groups.	Abduction: A well-known Rohingya teacher, Saya Ba Zaw, was abducted by the Arakan Army (AA) on October 31 while at home. Intimidation: The Arakan Army's threats created a sense of fear and persecution among the Rohingya villagers, leaving them in dire conditions. Recruitment Pressure: The youths in the villages were under pressure to comply with the recruitment demands. Failure to comply meant further military operations and reprisals in the villages.	Arakan Army (AA)

18	3 rd November 2024	Jaliyar Dwip Island, Bangladeshi Territory (Near Naf River), Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh	Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) launched a drone attack on Jaliyar Dwip island, located within Bangladeshi territory, in response to an earlier attack by the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) on a boat carrying three members of the Arakan Army (AA). The RSO had been holding Rohingya evacuees captive, and the AA retaliated with drones. Reasons of Incident: The attack occurred after RSO members on the island targeted an Arakan Army (AA) boat with members and forcibly recruited Rohingya youths. The retaliation from the AA led to significant casualties among the Rohingya evacuees.	Casualties: Over 60 Rohingyas (including women and children) were killed, and approximately 50 were injured, many critically. Injuries: Some injured individuals were taken to hospitals in Bangladesh, including Chittagong, Teknaf, and Kutupalong. Captivity: Around 300 Rohingya evacuees were held captive by the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) on Jaliyar Dwip island. Some were released after paying a ransom, while others remain in captivity. Humanitarian Impact: The injured individuals received medical treatment after paying RSO members for their release.	Arakan Army (AA) & RSO
19	3 rd November 2024	Zulla and Pan Taw Pyin villages, near downtown Maungdaw, Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Incident: The Military Council carried out airstrikes on Zulla and Pan Taw Pyin villages in Maungdaw, dropping bombs that caused the villages to catch fire. The airstrikes targeted areas near Battalion 05, the last remaining battalion of the Military Council in Maungdaw. Additional airstrikes took place near Nakhaka 05, causing minor damage to a wall.	Destruction of Villages: Zulla and Pan Taw Pyin villages were set on fire due to the bombings, causing significant damage to property and infrastructure. Casualties: Many members of the Arakan Army (AA) were killed or injured in the airstrikes. Some of the deceased bodies of the AA members	Tatmadaw forces of Myanmar & Arakan Army

			Reasons of Incident: The Military Council targeted the Arakan Army (AA), which had ambushed Battalion 05. The airstrikes were likely retaliation against the Arakan Army's actions and to counter their military presence near Maungdaw.	were transported to Pa Wai Chaung Rakhine village, while the injured were sent to Shapur Din in Bangladesh for medical treatment. Property Damage: Minor damage occurred at Nakhaka 05, where a cluster bomb hit, leading to further destruction in the area.	
20	2nd November 2024	Farmlands of Thet Yae Oke and Kyaw Hle Kha villages, including Abojja and Noyapara hamlets, in northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Base of Perpetrators: Pyin Pyu village (also known as Naymay 06), Maungdaw	Incident: Around ten members of the Arakan Army (AA) have been regularly entering Rohingya farmlands and stealing vegetables. When Rohingya farmers demand compensation, they are slapped, punched, and intimidated. Reason: The Arakan Army (AA) claims the farmlands and produce belong to them and uses intimidation and violence to seize the crops without paying.	Property Theft: Regular loss of vegetables grown by Rohingyas through hard labor. Violence & Intimidation: Rohingya farmers are physically assaulted and threatened. Wider Oppression: In areas controlled by the Arakan Army (AA), Rohingyas face forced labor, forced recruitment, and the seizure of property, often under threats and gunpoint.	Arakan Army (AA) members based in Pyin Pyu village (Naymay 06)
21	Report Date: 1st November, 2024	Kyaw Hle Kha and Mingalar Gyi villages, Around Battalion No. 05 (Nakhaka 05) and Gyi Ken Pyin village, Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) has been forcibly recruiting Rohingya villagers, including both youths and the elderly, to perform forced labor, specifically clearing landmines planted by the Military Council. Reason: The AA is using forced labor	Forced Labor: 50 Rohingyas from Kyaw Hle Kha and 85 from Mingalar Gyi have been forcibly taken. Harsh Conditions: Forced to work for 6 days with only one meal a day.	Arakan Army (AA)

			to clear dangerous areas around their operating zones, especially near Battalion No. 05, instead of risking their own personnel.	Life-Threatening Risk: Made to clear landmines, risking death or severe injury. Intimidation and Abuse: Those who resist face threats of being shot, detained, or brutally punished by the Arakan Army (AA).	

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Month-wise Incidents Report (December)

Sr	Date	Location	Incident & Reasons of Incident	Consequences & Results	Perpetrator(s)
1st to 30th December 2024					
1	26th December 2024	villages: Kyauk Hle Kha, Minglalar Gyi, Hla Baw Zar, Thet Ye Oke, Ywet Nyo Taung, and Kyet Yo Pyin: Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA), in collaboration with appointed village administrators, is forcibly and intimidatingly collecting lists of Rohingya Islamic religious scholars. The reason behind this action remains unknown, causing widespread concern among the residents.	Widespread fear and anxiety among the Rohingya community due to the unknown intentions behind the collection of names. Movement restrictions caused by the road blockade between Hla Baw Zar and Paung Zar (in place since August 8), creating serious hardships for villagers.	Arakan Army
2	25th - 26th December 2024	Aung Mingalar, Pa Wet Chaung, Thet Ye Oke, Rwa Yone Taung, Ken Pyin, Spay Pyin Yin, Kapa Gaung, Nga Khu Ra, Bowthula, Ink Thula, Taung Pyo, and others. Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	Forcible and systematic recruitment of Rohingya and other ethnic youths (male and female, under 30 years old) by the Rakhine armed group, the Arakan Army (AA). The reason behind the incident appears to be to expand the AA's armed forces amid ongoing conflict in the region.	Abduction of youths, including minors, individuals in poor health, pregnant women, and refugees. Widespread fear and concern among families, particularly parents of the abducted. Increased instability and human rights violations in the affected villages.	Arakan Army
3	20th December 2024 (fire started at approximately 4:27 PM)	Ward No. 4, downtown Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA) deliberately set fire to Rohingya houses and buildings. The reason was to intentionally make Ward No. 4 a Rohingya-free zone and to celebrate their recent military victory in Ann Township by targeting the Rohingya community.	Over 450 Rohingya houses and buildings were completely destroyed .Rohingyas were prevented from returning to their original homes. Looting of properties and confiscation of farming lands belonging to Rohingyas in Buthidaung continues. Escalation of brutal acts and displacement of the Rohingya population.	Arakan Army

4	17th December 2024 (starting at approximately 1:00 PM)	Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Specifically: Maung Ni Rwa, Pey Zi Rwa, Ali Rwa, and Ward No. 02 in Maungdaw downtown	The Arakan Army (AA) deliberately set fire to Rohingya houses and buildings in multiple villages and wards. The reason was to prevent Rohingyas from staying in or returning to their original villages and to turn the area into a Rohingya-free zone, under a false pretense of conflict.	Destruction of Rohingya houses and buildings in multiple villages. Displacement and fear among the Rohingya population. Imposition of a curfew on Rohingya villages in northern Maungdaw, restricting movement from 6:00 PM to 6:00 AM.	Arakan Army
5	Reported on: 17th December 2024 Incident Date: Mid-December 2024	Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Some victims were temporarily in Teknaf, Bangladesh, before being pushed back to Maungdaw Township	Rohingya women and girls were raped by the Rakhine group, the Arakan Army (AA) after being forcibly taken to their outpost The assaults occurred in front of family members (husbands, sons, brothers) These acts were part of a broader campaign of terror, ethnic persecution, and displacement targeting the Rohingya community	Brutal sexual violence against Rohingya women and girls Further trauma and displacement for already vulnerable families Lack of aid, food, and protection for the survivors International attention and urgent humanitarian intervention needed	AA
6	16th December 2024	Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Rakhine group, the Arakan Army (AA) is confiscating Rohingya-owned properties such as shrimp ponds, paddy fields, poultry farms, shops, and homes. The reason is that Rohingyas are unable to provide proof of ownership due to displacement, destruction of	Widespread property loss for Rohingyas who cannot prove ownership. Redistribution of confiscated Rohingya properties to Rakhine residents, leading to further marginalization and displacement.	Arakan Army

			documents, or seizure by the AA. These properties are being listed and redistributed to Rakhine residents.	Increased risk of homelessness and economic instability for the Rohingya population in Maungdaw.	
7	16th December 2024	Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Rakhine group, the Arakan Army (AA) intimidated and coerced forcibly recruited Rohingya youths to fight against other Rohingyas, specifically the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA). The reason was to use Rohingya youths in combat against ARSA fighters, thereby pitting Rohingyas against each other.	Rohingya youths were forcibly recruited and deployed to conflict zones. This has resulted in internal conflict and division among the Rohingya community. The incident reflects ongoing human rights abuses and forced militarization of an already vulnerable group.	Arakan Army
8	15th December 2024 (Incident started long before 15th Dec)	Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Affected villages: Nant Chaung, U Chi Cha, Ket Yoe Pyin, Zing Pyar, and Kyauk Hle Kha	The Rakhine group, the Arakan Army (AA) has been looting Rohingya-owned livestock (hens and goats) and rice The looted goods are used to feed their fighters in camps like Kamaung Seik The looting is enforced through threats and coercion, with demands of one hen or goat per three families	Rohingyas are being coercively deprived of their food resources and property A strict curfew has been imposed (6:00 PM to 6:00 AM), with threats to shoot or detain anyone, including minors, found outside during curfew Villagers live in constant fear and insecurity	Arakan Army
9	10th December	Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Rakhine group, the Arakan Army (AA), is forcibly using Rohingya men as unpaid laborers (slaves) One man per Rohingya family is forced	Rohingya men are forced into unpaid labor (slavery) Those who refuse are brutally tortured, falsely accused, or unlawfully	Arakan Army

	2024	Specifically mentioned villages: Ngant Chaung, U Chi Cha, Ket Yoe Pyin, and Zing Pyar	to work for seven days each month, under threat and coercion No payment is provided; the labor is imposed through intimidation and threats of torture or detention	detained The community faces fear, exploitation, and further rights violations	(AA)
10	3rd December 2024	Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Specific villages affected: Kyauk Hle Kha, Minglalar Gyi, Tha See, Pyin Pyu, Paung Zar, Hlapaw Zar, Thet Ye Oke	The Rakhine group, the Arakan Army (AA), surrounded multiple Rohingya villages in northern Maungdaw The AA conducted forcible house searches and abducted several Rohingya residents, including seven individuals from Kyauk Hle Kha village The AA seized mobile phones, harassed villagers, and intimidated residents	Abduction of several Rohingya individuals, who were taken to Battalion 06 (Naymay 06) in Pyin Pyu village Confiscation of mobile phones from Rohingya residents, contributing to heightened fear and loss of communication Physical violence against residents, including the beating of Korim Ullah Increased military presence in the area with an outpost built in Kyauk Hle Kha village	Arakan Army (AA)
11	3rd December 2024	Oli Marung and Lambabil Rohingya villages, Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA) abducted three innocent Rohingya youths from Oli Marung and Lambabil villages The youths were from prominent families in the villages and were abducted based on false allegations The AA entered the villages fully armed, inspected homes, and intimidated villagers before abducting the three youths while they were sleeping in their homes	The three youths were brutally tortured and dragged to prison in Buthidaung The AA is systematically targeting innocent Rohingya youths and forcing extortion payments from prominent Rohingya families in Buthidaung Township	Arakan Army (AA)

12	2nd December 2024	Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Specifically affected village: Minglalar Gyi	The Arakan Army (AA) imposed a movement restriction on Rohingya communities in northern Maungdaw Township, particularly on fishing activities in the Naf River On December 2, 2024, the head commander of the AA at the Pyin Pyu battalion ordered Rohingya villagers to avoid the Naf River The AA threatened severe consequences for villagers who attempted to fish, including being shot on sight or detained indefinitely	Rohingya fishermen in Minglalar Gyi village have been denied their livelihood, as they can no longer fish in the Naf River The community has been left without a way to sustain their daily lives Intimidation and fear due to the threat of being shot or detained for non-compliance	Arakan Army (AA)
13	2nd December 2024	Southern Buthidaung Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA) has been coercively and intimidatingly collecting taxes from Rohingya families in southern Buthidaung Township The AA demanded 8 lakhs Myanmar Kyats per family, threatening violence if the amount was not paid Failure to comply with the tax demand resulted in threats of shooting the heads of families and detaining family members	Rohingya families are being subjected to extortion, with intimidation and threats of violence for non-payment Family heads are at risk of being shot, and family members may be detained Additionally, Rohingyas are being abducted, detained, and killed under false accusations or suspicions	Arakan Army (AA)
			The Arakan Army (AA) forcibly gathered village leaders from multiple Rohingya villages for meetings on December 1, 2024	Forced recruitment of Rohingya youths by the Arakan Army, many of whom are being used as human shields in ongoing conflicts	

14	1st December, 2024	Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar Specific villages affected: Ngasa Kyu, Kiya Yu Pyin, Nant Chaung, U Chi Cha	The AA ordered each household to provide one youth (aged 18-40) to join their ranks The AA threatened severe punishment for those who refused to comply, including brutal punishment and the removal of families from the villages The AA also demanded one chicken per family as part of their extortion tactics	Threats of violence and displacement for families who refuse to comply with the AA's demands Extortion of property (chickens) from Rohingya families in the affected villages	Arakan Army (AA)
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1. Rohingya National League
2. Rohingya Culture Center
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6. Rohingya Community Service of Georgia
7. Global Rohingya Students' Union
8. Rohingya Youth Association of Portland

Month-wise Incidents Report (January)

Sr	Date	Location	Incident & Reasons of Incident	Consequences & Results	Perpetrator(s)
1st to 30th January 2025					
1	29th January 2025	Palei Daung village, northern Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA) issued an order for the Rohingya residents of Palei Taung village to leave within one week. The order was given without any stated reason, despite the area being under AA control and without any recent armed conflict.	The remaining 12 Rohingya families in the village are now at risk of forced displacement. Residents are deeply concerned, as they would be forced to leave behind their ancestral homes, lands, and livestock.	Arakan Army
2	29th January 2025	Pereulak area, Aceh Province, Indonesia	A wooden boat carrying 76 Rohingya refugees (including 4 children, 40 men, and 32 women) arrived at a tourist beach in Indonesia's Aceh Province after the engine failed. The refugees fled persecution in Myanmar and departed from Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, hoping to reach Malaysia. Many onboard are suspected to be victims of human trafficking.	The boat reached shore but was not allowed to disembark until 8 p.m. GMT. Refugees were taken to temporary shelters. Authorities began collecting their identity information. The boat was deemed non-functional and intentionally damaged.	Arakan Army's Human Trafficking Network
3	29th January 2025	Guna Village, part of Shwe Zar village tract, Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar	A 7-year-old Rohingya boy, named Kurshid Alam (son of U Esop from Gonena Village), stepped on a landmine inside his own house while descending the stairs. The landmine was a remnant left behind by the Myanmar Military	The child leg was severely injured and amputated below the knee. Though the Arakan Army (AA) is currently providing medical treatment, the injury is critical. The child's parents are planning to	Myanmar Military Junta

			Junta forces.	transfer him to Maungdaw Hospital (Maglafat) for advanced treatment.	
4	Reported on: 26th January 2025 (incident occurred around July 2024)	Panzi Village, Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar (Konsuma and her family lived in this village before fleeing toward the Bangladesh border.)	Incident: Konsuma, a 39-year-old Rohingya mother of five, was severely injured by a bomb explosion near her area in July 2024 during clashes between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Myanmar Military. Reasons: Armed conflict between AA and the Myanmar Military led to heavy fighting in Buthidaung. AA forced villagers, including Rohingya, into confinement without basic necessities like food or medical aid. Konsuma was injured during this conflict, left without medical help, and had to flee to Bangladesh for treatment and survival.	Konsuma suffered a serious leg injury that worsened over time due to lack of treatment. She and her children suffered hunger and lived in fear under AA's forced confinement. After a month without aid, she fled to the Bangladesh border, leaving behind four of her children due to travel restrictions. She now lives with physical pain, emotional trauma, and is separated from her children, unable to contact them.	Arakan Army (AA)
5	26th January 2025	Maungdaw Township, Northern Rakhine State, specifically at Shidda Farra area in the Mangala Gyi village tract	Two Rohingya individuals, Amaram (21 years old) and Mawlawi Zubair, were arrested and brutally tortured by the Arakan Army (AA) for wearing and selling T-shirts with the "Plestine" logo. The AA soldiers reportedly expressed anger, claiming Rohingya are siding with Jews because of symbolic similarity in logos, indicating ethnic	Both individuals were taken to Area (6) under AA control and are reportedly being subjected to inhumane torture. The arrests highlight an intensifying pattern of ethnic hatred and repression against the Rohingya, drawing comparisons to ethnic cleansing by other regimes.	Arakan Army (AA)

			or political intolerance.	It has created fear among the local Rohingya population.	
6	24th January 2025	Shwe Zar Village, Maungdaw Township, Northern Rakhine State Detention at Mangala Gyi Chaung Wa camp (AA base)	A Rohingya family of 10 people, including women and children, returned to their home in Shwe Zar after seeking medical treatment in Bangladesh due to a woman's serious illness. Upon return, they were detained by the Arakan Army (AA) at the Mangala Gyi Chaung Wa base. AA is demanding 5 million MMK (Kyat) for their release. No criminal or security reasons were given—detention appears to be based solely on crossing the border for medical treatment.	The 10 detained individuals remain in AA custody, under threat unless the demanded ransom is paid. The victims are reportedly poor and unable to afford the ransom. Their relatives have pleaded for their unconditional release. This incident highlights AA's extortion and abuse of poor Rohingya civilians, especially those in desperate need of healthcare access. Separately, AA is allegedly stealing Rohingya-owned cattle and smuggling them into Bangladesh for illegal sale.	Arakan Army (AA)
7	23rd January 2025	Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar Specifically in the villages of Shwe Zar, Pan Taw Pyin, and Nyaung Chaung, and the surrounding wards of Maungdaw town	The Arakan Army (AA) allowed only three Rohingya villages (Shwe Zar, Pan Taw Pyin, Nyaung Chaung) to return to their original homes while denying return access to other Rohingya wards in Maungdaw town. Upon return, the Rohingya villagers discovered their homes and belongings — including rice sacks, cattle, goats, solar panels, bicycles, vehicles, and kitchenware — had	Widespread looting and loss of Rohingya properties and livestock Discriminatory denial of repatriation rights for Rohingya, while allowing Rakhine Hindus to resettle in Maungdaw town The AA-backed media outlet ABN spread misinformation, falsely claiming that thousands of Muslim families had returned to Maungdaw	Arakan Army (AA) & ABN (Arakan Bay News) – for spreading false reports about the return of Rohingya residents to Maungdaw town

			been looted or were missing. The AA previously forced the Rohingya to flee due to fighting between the AA and the Myanmar military, promising to safeguard their properties, but later occupied the villages themselves.	town Continued displacement and marginalization of the Rohingya, with no permission granted for them to return to urban areas or their full communities	
8	23rd January 2025	Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State Specifically: Shwe Zar village tract (especially Ale Ywar and Kyauk Phyu Farar villages) Hla Baw Zarr area – Kanyin Taw village (also known as Ari Chay Shar Farar)	Some Rohingya IDPs (internally displaced persons) from two villages (Ale Ywar and Kyauk Phyu Farar) in the Shwe Zar village tract were partially allowed to return home under unclear conditions. Meanwhile, on the same day, the Arakan Army (AA) forcibly expelled around 25 Rohingya families from Kanyin Taw village in the Hla Baw Zarr area. The AA soldiers claimed the order came from the commander of Area 6, saying: “Muslims are not allowed to stay here.” This forced eviction happened despite the families previously being allowed to resettle earlier in January.	Around 35 families from the Shwe Zar returnees were allowed to reenter their villages with official documents from AA. The remaining families were denied return and sent back to the IDP camp (Hla Phoe Khaung camp). 25 families who had been living in Kanyin Taw village were completely expelled by AA soldiers on January 23, 2025. The situation has caused confusion, distress, and instability among displaced Rohingya communities.	Arakan Army

9	21 st January 2025	Thalang District, Phu Khet Subdistrict, Sai Kaew Beach, Thailand	A group of 50 Rohingya, including pregnant women and children, arrived at Sai Kaew Beach in Phu Khet District. The group was discovered by Thai authorities after receiving information from villagers. The Rohingya individuals were abandoned by a cargo ship in the Andaman Sea after being transported from Bangladesh and headed toward Malaysia. The cargo ship left them stranded, and they were suffering from hunger and poor living conditions. They had traveled with the intent to reach Malaysia, but due to their abandonment, they were found stranded on the beach.	49 Rohingya were arrested by Thai authorities. The cargo ship carrying them was reportedly heading toward a third country and had abandoned the group. 100 or more Rohingya were reported to have been involved in the larger group, many of whom remain missing or have escaped. The incident highlights the recurrent problem of Rohingya being trapped in illegal trafficking networks as they attempt to flee their home country and seek better prospects in neighboring countries like Malaysia.	Human traffickers (Members of Arakan Army)
10	21 st January 2025	Southern part (including Phon Nyo Lake village tract) Northern part (such as Sein Nyin Pyin and Nyaung Chaung villages) Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA) imposed a strict ban on the use of mobile phones and Bangladeshi SIM cards by Rohingya villagers in Buthidaung. On January 18, 2025, AA soldiers entered several Rohingya villages, ordered everyone to gather in one place, and confiscated phones and SIM cards. AA issued threats:	Widespread fear and panic among the Rohingya community. Many villagers stopped using phones altogether due to threats. Confiscation of large numbers of mobile phones and Bangladeshi SIM cards. Severe restrictions on movement: Villagers are only allowed to travel in groups of 10, divided into 3–4 patrol	Arakan Army (AA) / United League of Arakan (ULA)

			Use of phones or Bangladeshi SIMs would lead to execution Family members of offenders would be imprisoned The reason cited was control over communication and possible suspicion of contact with external groups.	units. Travel between villages is now limited. Increased fear that similar human rights violations might soon occur in the northern villages, as they are reportedly being targeted next.	
11	21st January 2025	Kyauknimaw, Rakhine State, Myanmar	A brutal airstrike was carried out by the Myanmar military (Junta) in Kyauknimaw. The attack targeted Muslim civilians, including the Rohingya and Kaman communities. The reason appears to be a continuation of the Myanmar military unjust and violent crackdown on minority groups.	Many people were killed or injured. Homes and properties were destroyed. Victims are now in urgent need of emergency assistance, including medical care, shelter, food, and clean drinking water. The winter season has worsened the situation, increasing the need for emergency housing. Rohingya diaspora and activists from various countries are raising donations to support the affected.	Myanmar Tatmadaw Forces
12	19th January 2025	Maungdaw District, Rakhine State, Myanmar	A large number of Rohingya individuals from various villages in Maungdaw were taken by the Arakan Army (AA) under the pretense of providing □security training.□ After being taken, they lost contact with their families. The reasons behind these actions are unclear, but there	Families have lost contact with their loved ones. There is growing fear and anxiety about their safety and whereabouts. Concerns have been raised that the Rohingya taken may have been used in conflict zones or could have been killed.	Arakan Army (AA)

			are fears that the individuals may be used as human shields or for other military purposes.	The community is demanding that the AA allow communication between the detained individuals and their families.	
13	18th January 2025	Buthidaung Township, Arakan (Rakhine) State, Myanmar Specific villages: Fuimali, Titupaut, Miyandafara, Nowyafara, Zummafara, Wariyoung, Shafar Fara, Sein Nyin Par, and Nyaung Chaung	The Arakan Army (AA) confiscated communication devices (telephones and SIM cards) from the Rohingya community. Rohingyas were ordered to surrender their devices under threat of being shot or having family members detained. AA aims to control communication and movement, possibly to prevent news or evidence of abuses from spreading and to tighten its grip over the region.	Seizure of telephones and SIM cards from Rohingya villagers Threats and intimidation against the community Prohibition of device use and restriction on movement Forced formation of village defense groups Gathering of more than three people banned Escalation of oppression in areas sheltering displaced people, with similar tactics likely to be used in northern Buthidaung	Arakan Army
14	17th January 2025	Pyin Pyu Battalion in Pyin Pyu Village, Northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan (Rakhine) State, Myanmar Involved villages: Kyauk Hle Kha, Minglalar Gyi, Paung Zar, Hla Baw Zar, Shwe Zar, Pyin Pyu	The Rakhine terrorist armed group, the Arakan Army (AA), coercively summoned approximately 50 wealthier Rohingya men, including village administrators and evacuees, for a forced meeting. During the meeting, the AA intimidated and extorted them, demanding 1,000 lakhs MMK in total	The AA collected 550 lakhs MMK through threats and coercion. Rohingya men faced intimidation, financial extortion, and the threat of abduction and punishment. Fear and insecurity increased among Rohingya evacuees and residents in the area.	Arakan Army (AA) & Led by Commander Khaing Hlung and his subordinates at the Pyin Pyu Battalion

			(5 lakhs per person) as a “bridge repair fee” for Hla Baw Zar, Hla Pu Kaung, and Gyi Ken Pyin villages. The threats included captivity, sentencing, and restrictions on movement for those who refused to pay.		
15	17th January 2025	Northern Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar Villages involved: Kyauk Hle Kha, Mingalar Gyi, Paung Zar, Hla Baw Zar, Shwe Zar, and Pyin Pyu	The Arakan Army (AA) summoned about 50 Rohingya individuals, including displaced persons and businesspeople, to the Pyin Pyu township office. The stated reason was to forcibly collect funds (over 1,000 lakhs MMK) for reconstructing damaged infrastructure such as Hla Baw Zar bridge and the Hla Pho Kaung–Kyi Kan Pyin road, which were destroyed by the previous military regime. The AA leadership threatened attendees to contribute at least 5 lakhs MMK per person, or face punitive actions including movement restrictions.	Attendees were threatened with movement bans and blacklisting if they failed to pay. Ultimately, over 550 lakhs MMK was forcibly collected during the meeting. The majority of the attendees were already impoverished IDPs (internally displaced persons), making this demand even more unjust. This exploitation and coercion was seen by some as a continuation of oppression under a new form of authoritarian rule.	Arakan Army (AA) – particularly Commander Khaing Hlung and the Deputy Township Officer of Pyin Pyu
16	15th January 2025	Incident 1: Bandarban District (Bangladesh–Myanmar border), involving Rohingya entry via Nat River and	Incident 1: 12 Rohingya (including 6 children) illegally entered Bangladesh from Maungdaw, Rakhine State via river and border jungle paths.	All individuals involved were detained by BGB. Authorities are currently consulting higher officials to determine further action or legal processing.	Human traffickers.

		Alikadam border area Incident 2: Teknaf, Bangladesh – Marine Drive coast near Munderdale Ghat in Baharchara Union	They were detained by local residents in Bandarban and later handed over to the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). The group had fled Myanmar due to extreme hardship and hunger, and escaped from human traffickers after a 4-day trek. Incident 2: 38 Rohingya (including 30 children) were caught by BGB in Teknaf's Marine Drive area while attempting to enter Bangladesh. They too cited unbearable living conditions in Myanmar and escaped from traffickers after a 5-day journey on foot.	.	Immediate Detention: Conducted by local residents in Bandarban (Incident 1) and BGB in Teknaf
17	14 th January 2025	Pyin Pyu Battalion area, Northern Maungdaw Township, Rakhine (Arakan) State, Myanmar Affected villages: Kyauk Hle Kha, Minglalar Gyi, Thet Ye Oke, Rwa Yune Taung, Pyin Pyu, Hla Baw Zar, and surrounding areas	Incident: The Arakan Army (AA), a Rakhine terrorist armed group, forcefully summoned Rohingya fishermen and boatmen to a meeting in Pyin Pyu Battalion, where they were threatened and extorted. Reason: The AA demanded 50% of their fish-selling earnings as a condition to continue fishing in the Naf River. The intent appears to be economic exploitation and control over the livelihoods of the Rohingya.	Rohingya fishermen and boatmen are being economically strangled and extorted. Many are unable to continue fishing due to the high extortion demand. Livelihoods in the Rohingya communities are deteriorating, pushing them deeper into poverty and dependency.	Arakan Army (AA)

18	13th January 2025	Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar Specifically in areas like Hlaphokhaung rescue camp and Harbi village, including urban wards (1 to 5) and 3/4 mile ward	Incident: The Arakan Army (AA) conducted a population verification process exclusively targeting Rohingya people. They were summoned to designated locations (like rescue camps and schools), where they were lined up by household, photographed, and had their data collected. New household lists (Ah Thit Sa or (အထိစာ)) were issued bearing the ULA/AA seal. Reason: Though the deeper motive remains unclear, this is seen as a continuation of military-style population control programs that began in 1992 under the junta to oppress and dominate the Rohingya ethnically and politically. Additionally, the term “Muslim” was used to avoid identifying them as “Rohingya” (which Rakhine groups oppose) or “Bengali” (which Rohingya themselves reject), reflecting attempts to obscure ethnic identity.	The Rohingya were subjected to identity documentation without their consent or proper identification of their ethnic and religious identity. Women were not allowed to wear their traditional clothing (burkha). The new documents omit religious information and replace “Rohingya” with “Muslim,” potentially marginalizing the community further and erasing their identity. It intensified fear and insecurity among the already displaced Rohingya population, being seen as another form of surveillance and control.	Arakan Army (AA) / United League of Arakan (ULA)
19	13 th January 2025	Rakhine (Arakan) State, Myanmar, specifically in Rohingya-inhabited areas where land ownership and properties are being seized.	Incident: Systematic confiscation of Rohingya lands and properties by the Arakan Army (AA), including coercion, deception, and use of force. Reason: To forcibly displace	Loss of ancestral lands and properties for many Rohingya families. Forced displacement and manipulation into surrendering land rights. Signing or fingerprinting of pre-	Arakan Army (AA)

			Rohingya from their ancestral lands, redistribute the land to Rakhine Buddhists, and consolidate AA's control, under the pretext of offering “development opportunities” and “better lives.” This mimics the previous policies of the Myanmar military regime.	drafted agreements under pressure. False promises of relocation to other countries like Malaysia under security pretexts. International human rights concerns have been raised, calling for urgent intervention.	
20	11th January 2025	Buchitong border area, Nayapara Union, Alikadam Upazila, Bandarban District, Bangladesh	58 Rohingya individuals, including women, children, and the elderly, attempting to enter Bangladesh illegally were intercepted and arrested by the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). The attempt was likely driven by ongoing intensified conflict in Myanmar between the government and armed groups, pushing Rohingya to seek safety across the border. Five Bangladeshi nationals were also arrested during the operation for allegedly aiding in the illegal border crossing.	All 58 Rohingyas were arrested and are being prepared to be returned to Myanmar. Legal proceedings were initiated at the Alikadam police station. The five alleged local accomplices are also under legal investigation. The authorities have confirmed the detentions and stated that further actions will be taken following investigations.	Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)
21	10th January 2025	Gonar Fara, a section of Ngan Chaung Village, Northern Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar	The Arakan Army (AA) ordered the Rohingya residents of Gonar Fara to vacate their homes by January 15, 2025. This forced eviction follows a broader pattern of exclusion of Rohingya	Around 500 Rohingya residents in 60 households are at risk of displacement from their ancestral land. Emotional and psychological trauma for the community, especially since	Arakan Army (AA)

			from resettlement and denial of return to other villages. While the specific reason was not officially stated, observers interpret it as a systematic effort to erase the Rohingya presence from the region under AA control.	the village had remained relatively untouched even during the military's past persecution. Reflects increasing discrimination and marginalization of Rohingya under AA rule, including arbitrary detentions, restricted access to healthcare, food shortages, and exclusion from resettlement.	
22	9th January 2025	Rwa Yune Taung, Thet Ye Oke, and surrounding villages in northern Maungdaw Township, Arakan State, Myanmar	The Rakhine terrorist armed group, the Arakan Army (AA), coercively summoned 25 wealthy Rohingya men to a meeting and threatened them to pay 50 lakh Myanmar Kyats each. The stated reason for the extortion was to fund road repairs, but the demand was made under threats and intimidation.	Twenty-five wealthy Rohingya individuals were intimidated and forced into a meeting where they faced coercive demands and threats to pay a large sum of money. This created fear and further insecurity among the Rohingya communities in the affected villages.	Arakan Army (AA)
23	Incident Date: Motorbike seizure: January 6, 2025 Ransom and return of motorbikes:	Kyaung Hlay Kar Village, northern Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State Ywet Nyo Taung Village, also in northern Maungdaw Township	On January 6, Arakan Army (AA) troops confiscated over 50 motorcycles from Kyaung Hlay Kar market. On January 8, AA returned the motorcycles to the original owners after extorting 100,000 MMK (Myanmar Kyats) per motorcycle.	Extortion and financial hardship on civilians, especially the Rohingya community. Owners had to pay to retrieve their own property. Wealthy Rohingya were pressured to give large sums of money under the guise of community development,	Arakan Army (AA)

	January 8, 2025 Forced financial contributions: January 9, 2025 Reported On: January 7–9, 2025	Other surrounding Rohingya villages including Thayet Oak	On January 9, the AA battalion commander in Ywet Nyo Taung summoned around 25 wealthy Rohingya individuals from nearby villages and demanded contributions of 500,000 to 1,000,000 MMK per person, allegedly for road construction purposes.	causing fear and mistrust. Demonstrates AA's use of coercion and forced contributions in areas under their control.	
24	8th January 2025	Kyauk Ni Maw Village, Ramree Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar	The Myanmar military air force deliberately bombed Kyauk Ni Maw village, resulting in massive civilian casualties. Although the military claimed the strike targeted an Arakan Army (AA) fuel depot, the bombing directly hit a peaceful Rohingya Muslim village, which was not involved in any armed conflict. Local sources suggest the military used the AA's fuel depot as a pretext to carry out a targeted and intentional attack on civilians.	41 civilians were killed, and 52 were injured, most of whom were Rohingya Muslims. Around 600 homes were destroyed by fire, with thick smoke visible over the sea. Survivors are receiving emergency treatment under extreme fear of further airstrikes. Villagers expressed deep sorrow, vowing to rebuild and resist erasure despite the losses. Human rights observers and the AA labeled the attack as a war crime and an inhumane act against innocent civilians.	Myanmar military junta

25	7th January 2025	Gunnah Hamlet, Nant Chaung Village, Northern Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar	The Rakhine terrorist armed group, the Arakan Army (AA), intimidated and coercively ordered Rohingya residents of Gunnah hamlet to leave their homes and village by January 15, 2025. Villagers were threatened with violence, including being shot, if they failed to comply. No specific reason was given for the forced eviction.	The affected Rohingya villagers are now in a state of fear, despair, and helplessness. They are forced to consider leaving their homes due to the threat of violence, despite having no safe alternatives. The incident contributes to displacement, trauma, and further persecution of the Rohingya community.	Arakan Army (AA)
26	Report Date: 1st January 2025	Nationwide in Myanmar, including the following prisons: Pathein Prison (over 1,000 Rohingya detained) Insein Prison (over 500 Rohingya) Myaungmya, Maubin, and Pyay Prisons	Approximately 1,950 Rohingya are currently detained in various prisons across Myanmar. Many have already served their full prison terms but are still being detained, mainly due to ongoing conflict in Rakhine State and military policies. Some Rohingya released under amnesty in 2024 remain under military custody as "controlled detainees" instead of being allowed to return home. The Myanmar junta cites immigration laws (Sections 6(2) and	Prolonged and unjust detention of many Rohingya even after completing their sentences. Poor prison conditions have led to the death of at least four Rohingya men in 2024 due to inadequate healthcare. Community organizations are trying to provide food and assistance to detainees. According to PPNM, 22 political prisoners died in 2024 due to lack of medical care, and 9 were killed in or near prison.	Myanmar Military Junta and its departments, including: Department of Prisons Immigration and Population Ministry Ministry of Home Affairs

			6(3)) to prosecute and sentence Rohingya refugees returning from abroad or displaced areas, with prison terms ranging from 2 to 5 years.	Families are separated, and many detainees are held far from their home regions.	Security Forces under the junta's control

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