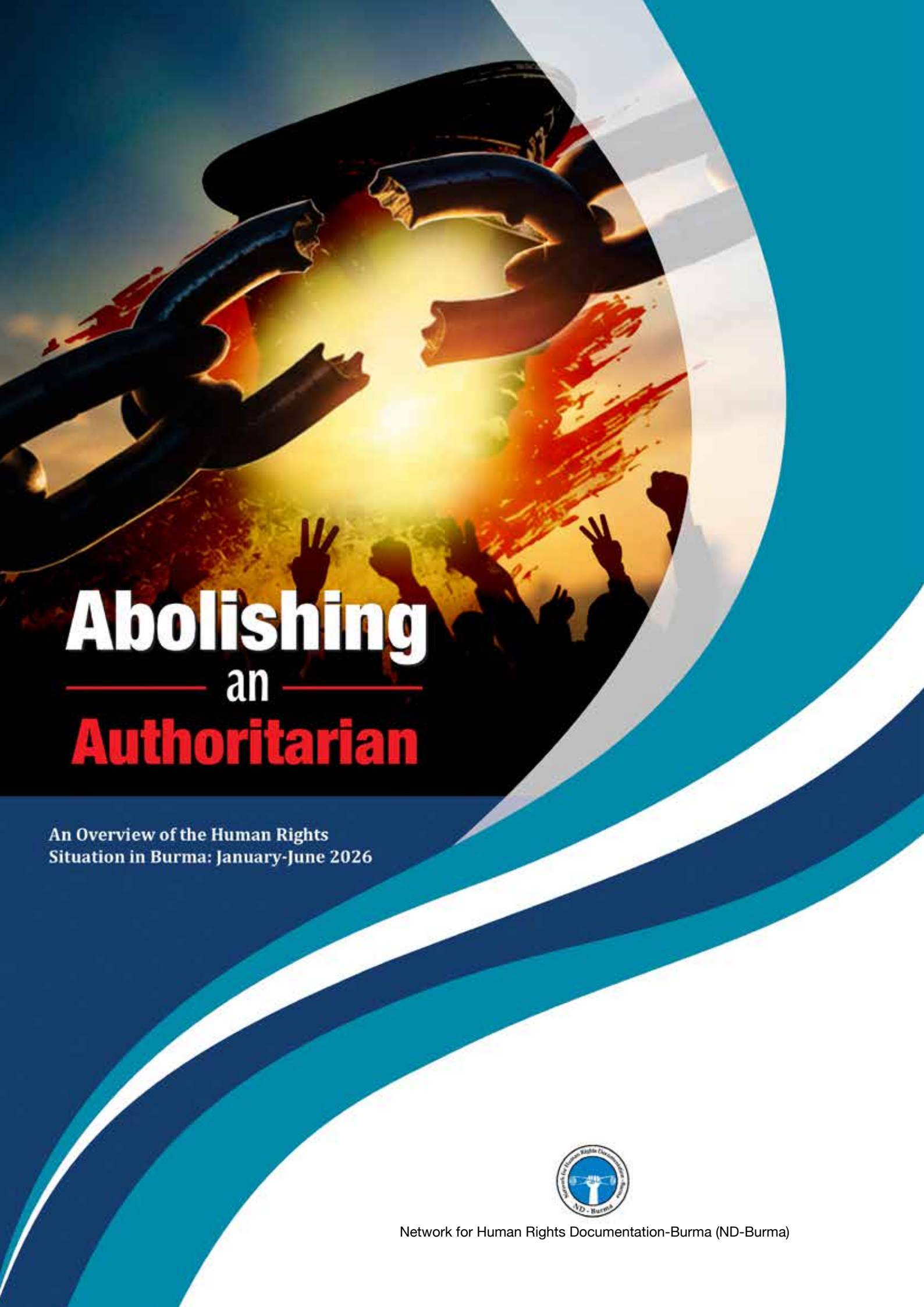




Abolishing an **Authoritarian**

An Overview of the Human Rights
Situation in Burma: January-June 2026



Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma)

Abolishing --- an --- Authoritarian

**An Overview of the Human Rights Situation in Burma:
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma) is deeply grateful to the interviewees for their courage in speaking out against the violations committed against them. We also appreciate our member organizations and fieldworkers, who continue to gather invaluable testimonies at their own personal risk. This report would not be possible without the work and contributions of ND-Burma members, the bravery of victims, and their coordinated efforts to collect evidence of human rights abuses despite the threats to their safety and security.

The voices of civilians in this report remind us that Burma still has a long way to go to peace. We are motivated by their resilience to continue in the face of abject human rights abuses and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Burmese Army and its various militias and accomplices on the ground. We sincerely thank our supporters and institutions offering unwavering support in making this report possible.

ABOUT US

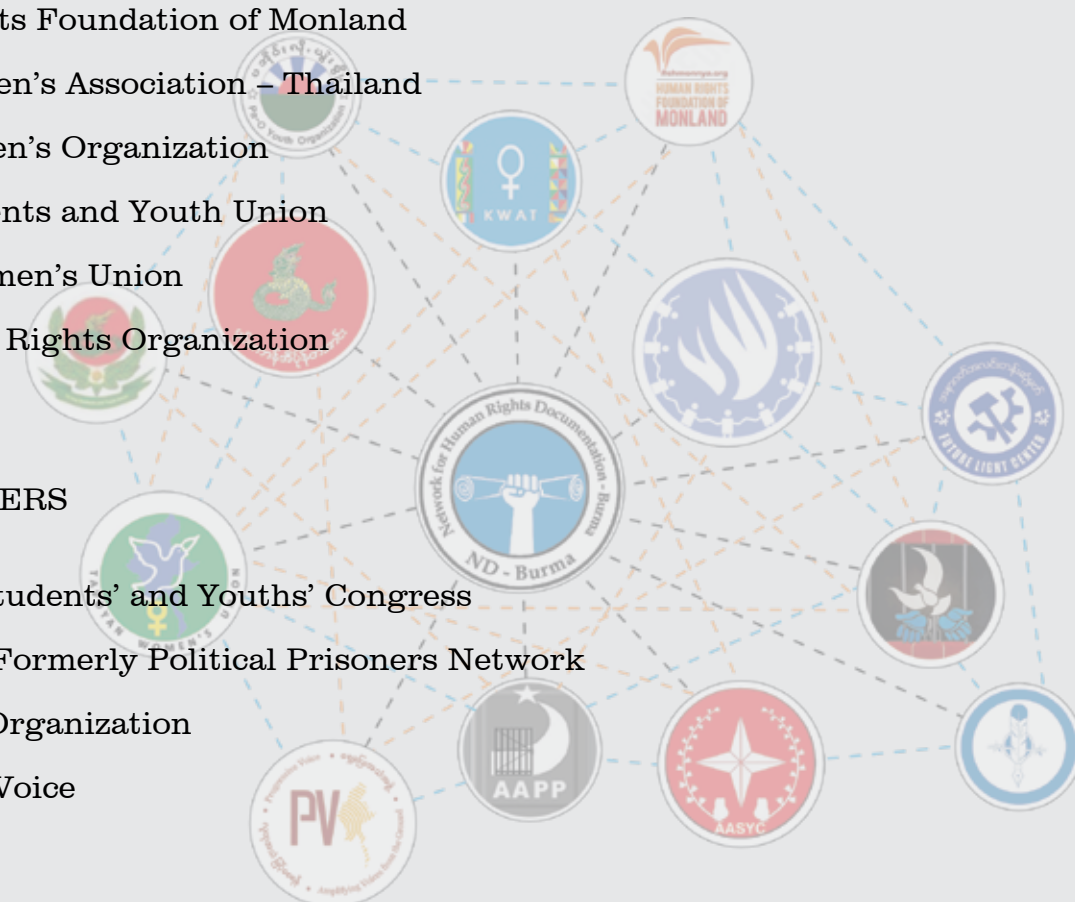
ND-Burma is a network of 13 member organizations representing a range of ethnic nationalities, women, youth, and former political prisoners. Since 2004, ND-Burma member organizations have documented human rights violations through the Transitional Justice concept, including seeking truth, justice, reparations, and non-recurrence. In the short term, we use our documentation to advocate for justice on behalf of victims and hold perpetrators accountable. The network consists of nine full members and four affiliate members.

FULL MEMBERS

1. Assistance Association for Political Prisoners
2. Association of Human Rights Defenders and Promoters
3. Future Light Center
4. Human Rights Foundation of Monland
5. Kachin Women's Association – Thailand
6. Ta'ang Women's Organization
7. Ta'ang Students and Youth Union
8. Tavoyan Women's Union
9. Chin Human Rights Organization

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

1. All Arakan Students' and Youths' Congress
2. East Bago – Formerly Political Prisoners Network
3. Pa-O Youth Organization
4. Progressive Voice



Fieldworker Situation

Under Burma's current political context, armed conflict and related human rights violations are occurring on a large scale. Security concerns pose significant risks to our fieldworkers, and human rights monitoring cannot take place openly. Documenting human rights violations, particularly in ethnic areas and conflict zones, may result in arbitrary arrest under increasingly repressive laws, harassment, or even violent retribution. Fieldworkers from ND-Burma's member organizations put themselves at significant risk of imprisonment, kidnapping, forced disappearance, torture, rape, and murder in documenting human rights violations. These are the same abuses the interviewees face.

Documentation of Human Rights in Burma

ND-Burma developed a series of documentation manuals based on our controlled Top 17 list to help members document human rights violations effectively.

Documenting the full extent of violations in Burma is impossible. Junta-backed security forces intimidate and threaten victims to remain silent. Documenting abuses is a significant challenge for human rights defenders. The situation has become even more complex since the post-coup war. As the junta intensifies its campaign of terror, soldiers target those who attempt to collect evidence of their crimes.

Data quality varies depending on prevailing conditions. Each organization handles and manages its own data. Data collection technologies, online and offline communications, and security measures have been implemented to collect data through voice interviews with victims and by leveraging existing, reliable local networks. We strive to accurately represent the victims and interviewees, preserving their original intent.

The data in this report reflects the documentation and information collected by ND-Burma members. It does not aim to limit the situation, but to provide analysis and context based on the access our members have in their respective areas. Therefore, the report should not be considered an exhaustive overview of all human rights violations, but rather a summary of those that occurred across the country during the reporting period, as reported by our members.

Data Management

Our network member organizations collaborate to document human rights violations through a secure central platform, Uwazi, which serves as a reliable source of information on abuses. We gather and record all cases of human rights violations in the database to support ND-Burma's member organizations. Fieldworkers send documents, case studies, and field-collected information to their organizations, which then upload the information to ND-Burma's database. ND-Burma's data management team organizes each document and selects case studies for each report during the reporting period.

ND-Burma catalogues all other information collected during this period on current or past human rights violations and makes adjustments to further develop a robust record of such violations in Burma.



INTRODUCTION

This report documents human rights violations by ND-Burma members and affiliates from January to June 2026. The figures presented are totals compiled by our partners across each state and region. Our findings reflect the situation on the ground in our members' respective areas, contextualized through desk research and cases documented by ND-Burma members.

ND-Burma and its partners use case studies, interviews, relevant partner reports, and eyewitness testimony to document the total number of human rights abuses committed by the Burmese Army, its junta-backed militias, including various armed forces, and all Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs), as well as People's Defence Forces (PDFs) in Burma. However, the military junta carried out the overwhelming majority of the crimes and violence recorded in this report.

During the reporting period, ND-Burma members reported that the Burmese military intensified their attacks on civilians, using more violence and brutality. As trusted allies, our members collaborate closely with local communities in urban and rural areas to monitor human rights conditions. While ND-Burma focuses on detailed human rights issues, the overall conflict is growing more severe.

ND-Burma regularly produces reports and briefing papers to address and draw attention to the worsening human rights situation across the country, with a focus on atrocities occurring in our members' regions and states. Despite facing significant threats, they remain dedicated to sharing evidence of these crimes to pursue justice and accountability.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Over the past six months of the reporting period, the human rights situation has rapidly deteriorated as the military junta attempts to legitimize itself on the global stage, following three phases of its sham election. In April 2026, coup leader Min Aung Hlaing declared himself the country's President and began meeting with neighbouring supporters of the election, including China and India. Amid the diplomatic theatre, civilians across Burma suffered as bombs were dropped on their homes and communities. The sharp escalation of deadly attacks has also led to deliberate internet blackouts, resulting in many cases of the casualty impact being severely underreported. ND-Burma members documented the suffering of their communities, who were victims of human rights violations, while the Generals touted a situation of normalcy in the country.¹ In the last six months of the year alone, the military junta was responsible for killing 702 people, including 224 women and 153 children.²

The military has consistently sought to distract from the terror it has inflicted as Asia's deadliest conflict worsens.³ While Min Aung Hlaing and his fellow military loyalists accompany him on lavish international trips to tour weaponry and surveillance equipment, on the home front, villages are burned and targeted attacks on religious infrastructure and schools persist. Amid the terror, the military propaganda machine has attempted to distort the narrative of the realities on the ground, but this effort has been widely boycotted by the public. In a study by Human Rights Myanmar, it was reported that the reach of media with broadly pro-military stances declined by (-)80% after the coup, compared to anti-military outlets, which saw their reach increase by (+)15%.⁴ The military has sought to censor criticism in the press and, to date, has worked to reduce

1 Democracy Dies Where Dictators Thrive, The Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma, 16 June 2026

2 Myanmar army killed over 700 civilians in six months, UN says, BBC, 22 June 2026

3 How the Coup Turned Myanmar Into Asia's Deadliest Conflict—and Why the World Is Looking Away, Council of Foreign Relations, 10 July 2026

4 News audience suppression under Myanmar's digital coup, Human Rights Myanmar, 25 June 2026

and eliminate communication flows. According to Athan, 138 townships are continuing to experience phone and internet shutdowns across the country.⁵ Many rely on Starlink, but obstacles to securing it remain, including ongoing military restrictions and blockages, as well as increased taxation.

Among the many acts of war are airstrikes (which have continued to rise in the years since the coup, with the number of aerial strikes tripling in 2024 compared to 2023).⁶ Local civil society group, Blood Money Campaign (BMC), has documented that the junta has used over 1.94 million Imperial Gallons of aviation fuel for aviation fuel, resulting in the loss of innocent lives.⁷ Between 1 February 2021 and April 2026, more than 7,200 airstrikes have occurred, resulting in 7,809 casualties.⁸ Schools, hospitals, and religious buildings all continue to be senselessly targeted. The junta also regularly carries out mortar fire and artillery shelling and has increased its use of gyrocopters and paragliders, which use “fuel-efficient platforms for short-range, low-level attacks typically on defenceless targets.”⁹ Of additional concern is that civilians who are living in areas with limited communications face the highest risk of death and injury due to airstrikes.¹⁰

The impact of the war has been catastrophic and has led to uncertainty among the millions displaced, who are experiencing high rates of poverty given the lack of pathways to sustain livelihoods. The economic downturn has been devastating, as essential items such as water, medicine, and food are increasingly difficult to obtain with inflation of more than 25%.¹¹ Foreign investment has consequently dropped by nearly 75%, and has seen the deterioration of education and healthcare infrastructure.¹² Families are being forced to parent their children in remote areas as they prioritize their safety, but are further away from reliable access to shelter and services. While the most vulnerable are suffering, the military regime continues to bolster its defence budget.¹³

5 Freedom of Expression in Myanmar: June 2026, Athan

6 Four years after the 2021 coup in Myanmar, violence against civilians is still increasing, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data, 31 January 2025

7 Blood Money Campaign reports fuel consumption costs for Myanmar’s jet fighter fleet, Burma News International 25 March 2026

8 See Nyan Lin Thit Analytica via <https://bmcmyanmar.com/>

9 Gyrocopters and paramotors new threat facing Myanmar civilians in expanding regime air war, Democratic Voice of Burma, 21 October 2025

10 Airstrike Risk Remains Highest in Myanmar’s Communication Blackout Zones, Burma News International, 16 July 2026

11 Myanmar in “polycrisis” as US aid freeze compounds long-term donor neglect, The New Humanitarian, 18 February 2025

12 Myanmar poverty rates surge as middle class shrinks following military coup, Burma News International, 27 April 2026

13 Myanmar junta forecasts widening budget deficit for 2025–2026 fiscal year, Mizzima News, 6 July 2025

Of growing concern is Burma's humanitarian crisis, which has escalated to an estimated 3.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), with projections indicating the number could reach 4 million.¹⁴ Ongoing conflict, forced conscription, and natural disasters have continued to push more than 12 million people into acute hunger.¹⁵ In addition, over 90% of the country's IDPs have been forced to flee their homes since February 2021.¹⁶ The circumstances on the ground are dire and have led to a sense of fatigue and hopelessness as neighbouring countries risk legitimizing the military junta by bolstering its presence on the international stage, in which, once again, the most vulnerable stand to suffer the consequences. Widespread displacement has also separated families who are forced to seek refuge in forests, mountains, or informal shelters, lacking access to adequate food, clean water, and healthcare. Many have lost loved ones in the war and are living with unresolved trauma, as a new generation of children risk growing up on the frontlines of a war.¹⁷

The impacts on women have been exceptionally challenging, as they remain the majority among those displaced. Yet they have transcended gender norms as caregivers and providers, as well as in various leadership roles in the community, and are carrying the immense burden the conflict has brought. Human trafficking and the rise of the cyber scam centers have made the risks of travelling to border zones higher, with ND-Burma member, the Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT) raising concerns for women and girls in particular.¹⁸ The latest obstacle to progress on gender equality has been the outcome of the rigged election, which has further deteriorated the conditions for women. The distinct challenges women face require serious attention from the international community, which should adopt a gender-sensitive approach. This must focus not only on securing their safety but also on empowering them to raise issues related to women's peace and security.

14 3.8 million internally displaced in Myanmar humanitarian crisis: UN, The Irrawaddy, 14 July 2026

15 WFP warns that Myanmar faces rising displacement and unacceptable hunger levels in 2026, WFP, 11 December 2025

16 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026, 2 December 2025

17 The Devastating Toll of Conflict on Children in Myanmar, UNICEF Myanmar, 3 October 2025

18 Trafficking of Myanmar Women Spreads Beyond Border Regions, Shan Herald Agency for News, 8 June 2026

Forced conscription across the country is an ongoing threat for both men and women, though men are increasingly targeted for enlistment through arbitrary arrests and abductions, with their release often secured only through bribery and extortion.¹⁹ The deeply flawed and problematic People's Military Service Law enforces mandatory conscription for men aged 18–35 and women aged 18–27, requiring up to 24 months of service. It went into effect as it became clear the regime was losing significant troops and strategic areas. Currently, the junta only controls 32% of the country.²⁰ Still, the junta is recruiting youth senselessly to fight. As a result, those within the qualifying age bracket have fled in large numbers to border areas and those under resistance control for their safety and to avoid being enlisted.²¹

Amid the urgent need for supplies in conflict-affected areas, the junta has ruthlessly weaponized humanitarian aid. Their tactics are equally destructive, including intercepting food and supplies, damaging the supply chain, targeting aid workers, and establishing unnecessary checkpoints that delay the relief effort.²² The reality is that the military junta continues not only to fuel chaos and contribute to a worsening crisis on the ground, but it also intentionally sabotages the response to worsen the plight of those suffering. These exploitative tactics have resulted in the preventable deaths of innocent people.

What makes these circumstances increasingly challenging is the funding cuts in recent years by long-time donors, including, critically, US-AID. In what has been deemed a 'polycrisis,' the US funding freeze has directly impacted lifesaving programs, which lack funds and resources to continue many of their operations.²³ Locally-led organizations have continued to fill the gaps and remained resilient for their communities as the UN warns that further reductions and suspensions in assistance directly undermine civilian protection efforts.²⁴ As the funding

19 'Stealing a generation,' APhR Condemns Junta's Intensifying Forced Conscription of Myanmar Youth, ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, 25 May 2026

20 Myanmar's junta is losing: Don't hand it impunity disguised as 'peace', Substack: Writing the Resistance, 6 July 2026

21 Forced to Enlist, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 10 December 2024

22 The Myanmar Military Junta's Weaponization of Humanitarian Aid (2021–2025), Progressive Voice, 9 December 2025

23 Myanmar's Enduring Polycrisis: Four Years into a Tumultuous Journey, UN Development Programme, January 2025

24 Myanmar: Aid decline compounds suffering amid ongoing military attacks, UN News, 22 June 2026

landscape shifts, it is imperative that the people of Burma are not left behind and that their needs are addressed with seriousness.

Further, this report by ND-Burma highlights how members bravely documented ongoing attacks on their communities, as well as the resistance and resilience that groups continue to show in the defiant rejection of the military junta.

KEY DOCUMENTATION FINDINGS BY MEMBERS OF THE NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION - BURMA January - June 2026

According to documentation from ND-Burma members, between January and June 2026, ND-Burma's member organizations recorded **305 cases** and **536** incidents. There were 289 human rights violations, and 247 were incidents involving weapons. The military junta committed **205**, Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs) committed **20**, and the People's Defence Forces (PDFs) committed 2.

Primary Types of Violations

- **Military Weapon Attacks (247 total):** The most frequent attacks include airstrikes (62 cases), landmines (57 cases), and mortar and artillery shelling (51 cases).
- **Other HRVs:** Extrajudicial Killings are the **most common with 119 cases**, followed by Violations of Property Rights (76 cases) and Arbitrary Arrest and Detention (44 cases).

As with all of ND-Burma's biannual thematic reports, the main perpetrator in the documented cases was the military junta. No reparations have been provided for any cases, as victims and survivors in Burma still lack access to justice avenues.

Most Affected Regions

- Tanintharyi Region had **the highest number of HRVs (57)**
- Kachin State (**50 HRVS**) and Shan State (**48 HRVs**) were also **heavily impacted**.
- Rakhine State and Yangon had the **fewest recorded incidents**

Perpetrator Groups

- The military was the **primary perpetrator**, responsible for 186 of the 305 attributed cases (roughly 61%).
- Unknown actors account for **78 cases** (mostly landmines, where it is hard to determine the perpetrator).
- Ethnic Armed Organizations (EROs) are responsible for **20 cases**, and **Junta-affiliated Militias** for **13 cases**.

Key Finding 1: Airstrikes and Explosive Weapons Are the Primary Drivers of Civilian Fatalities

- **Airstrikes Cause Over Half of All Fatalities:** Out of 291 civilians killed by military weapons during the period, **airstrikes** were responsible for **164 deaths (56%)**, making aerial bombardment by far the single deadliest mechanism employed against civilians.
- **Heavy Impact on Women and Children:** Vulnerable groups suffered heavily from military weapon strikes. Women (**76 deaths, 26%**) and children (**53 deaths, 18%**) combined account for **44% (129 deaths)** of all civilian weapon fatalities.
- **Secondary Lethal Mechanisms:** Secondary weapon-related civilian fatalities were caused by Shelling (**45 deaths, 15%**), Shooting (**34 deaths, 11%**), Drone attacks (**31 deaths, 10%**), Landmines (**13 deaths, 4%**), and Unexploded Ordnance (**4 deaths, 1%**).

Key Finding 2: Most Common Human Rights Violations Include Arbitrary Arrests, Mass Killings, and Military Attribution

- **Prevalence of Severe Violations:** Beyond weapon strikes, **460 individuals** were impacted across 289 recorded human rights violation (HRV) incidents. The most frequent violations were **Arbitrary Arrest and Detention (155 victims, 33% across 44 incidents)** and **Mass Killings (138 victims, 30% across 14 incidents)**.
- **Demographics of HRVs:** Adult males comprised the largest proportion of HRV victims (**282 victims, 61%**), particularly in property rights violations (73 victims), arbitrary arrests (82 victims), and extrajudicial killings (31 victims). However, children were also heavily impacted in mass killings (**26 child victims**) and arbitrary detentions (**19 child victims**).
- **Dominant Perpetrator Group:** Of the 305 actual cases categorized by perpetrator, the **Military Junta** was the primary perpetrator in **186 cases (61%)**. Landmines and unexploded ordnance of unknown origin accounted for **78 cases (25%)**, while non-state groups and affiliated militias accounted for the remaining minority.

Key Finding 3: Severe Geographic Concentration of Incidents and Massive Structural Destruction

- **Geographic Incident Frequency:** Recorded conflict incidents were heavily concentrated in **Tanintharyi Region** with **122 total incidents** (65 weapon attacks + 57 HRV cases), **Kachin State** with **104 total incidents** (54 weapon attacks + 50 HRV cases), and **Shan State** with **104 total incidents** (56 weapon attacks + 48 HRV cases).
- **Disproportionate Destruction of Property in Magway:** Infrastructure damage was especially concentrated in the **Magway Region**, which included

622 destroyed houses—representing **63%** of all 987 destroyed homes recorded nationally—along with 2 monasteries and 1 school.

- **Widespread Structural Damage:** Nationwide, at least **1,013 civilian and community** structures were reported destroyed (987 residential houses, 23 monasteries, and 3 schools). Following **Magway Region** (625 total structures), the hardest-hit regions for structural damage were **Bago Region** (115 structures), **Kachin State** (108 structures), and **Chin State** (78 structures).

Our documentation also indicated that **291 individuals were killed by weapons of mass destruction**, comprising **120 males, 76 females, 53 children, and 42 individuals** of unknown gender or age.

State/Region	Military Weapon Attacks	Human Rights Violations
Bago Region	15	20
Chin State	26	38
Kachin State	54	50
Karen State	9	9
Magway Region	3	20
Mon State	15	29
Rakhine State	1	0
Sagaing Region	3	16
Shan State	56	48
Tanintharyi Region	65	57
Yangon	0	2

Civilian Fatalities by Military Weapon Type | January - June 2026

Weapon Type	Male	Female	Child	Unknown	Total Fatalities	% of Total
Airstrike	61	35	36	32	164	56.4%
Shelling	14	17	8	6	45	15.5%
Shooting	23	5	2	4	34	11.7%
Drone Attack	11	17	3	0	31	10.7%
Landmine	9	2	2	0	13	4.5%
Unexploded Ordnance	2	0	2	0	4	1.4%
Total	120	76	53	42	291	100.0%

Recorded Incidents and Human Rights Violations | January - June 2026



Regions by Recorded Incidents & Property Destruction

State / Region	Weapon Attacks	HRV Incidents	Total Incidents	Houses Destroyed	Monasteries	Schools	Total Structures Destroyed
Tanintharyi	65	57	122	8	1	0	9
Kachin State	54	50	104	102	5	1	108
Shan State	56	48	104	8	12	1	21
Chin State	26	38	64	76	2	0	78
Mon State	15	29	44	18	0	0	18
Bago	15	20	35	115	0	0	115
Magway	3	20	23	622	2	1	625
Sagaing	3	16	19	31	0	0	31
Karen State	9	9	18	7	1	0	8

Executive Summary

From January to June 2026, ND-Burma members consistently reported severe human rights abuses in various targeted regions. Throughout the country, the military junta persistently commits widespread and systematic violations with no accountability. The UN has recognized that the situation in Burma has worsened due to airstrikes and ongoing blockades to life-saving assistance. Despite the military's disregard for human rights norms, laws and principles, foreign actors are continuing to engage with the regime, including through the transfer of arms and weapons.²⁵ Countries, including China, Russia and India, have supplied aircraft and advanced surveillance technology that have been used to bomb and kill innocent villagers. These ties must be condemned and cut to ensure the protection of conflict-affected groups. Anything less is complicity in the junta's horrors. As the pro-democracy movement expands, alliances must be built in circles and movements that respect the human rights of all people.

Displacement is forcing communities to leave their homes. ND-Burma members observed a consistent trend of violence in targeted areas, creating an ongoing environment of fear. Nonetheless, all members remained actively engaged in advancing and calling for the protection of civilian rights and freedoms. In response to the latest data from Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED), indicating that 51 lives are lost every day since the coup, the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO) affirmed that these numbers are not just facts: *"These are not just statistics. They are children, parents, teachers, farmers, health workers, and communities whose futures have been stolen."*²⁶ Indeed, many of the victims were women and children who spent the final moments of their lives in terror.

²⁵ Myanmar: Foreign indifference compounds suffering of civilians – UN report, 22 June 2026

²⁶ See CHRO on X

ND-Burma members also reported a rise in forced conscription in their respective areas, notably the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM). In its June monthly overview, it was stated that junta-backed officials are regularly extorting local communities to fund the conscription effort. In Mon State, junta-appointed administrators and militia groups in Mawlamyine are collecting money from households under the claim that the funds are for military conscription expenses.²⁷ Ordinary households were reportedly required to pay 10,000 kyats each, while ward heads, business owners, and wealthier residents were asked to pay between 100,000 and 500,000 kyats.²⁸

The sham election was also yet another step in the serious backsliding of human rights in Burma. As the third phase and the subsequent military declaration of victory were announced during the reporting period, civil society continued to document how the regime violated people's rights. The Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), another ND-Burma member, observed the impacts of the sham election and concluded that the military junta's "100-Day Plan" is not a peace initiative. Instead, the junta continues carrying out aerial attacks against innocent children, women, schools, and religious facilities, while maintaining control over the population through fear and oppression.²⁹ AAPP also called for greater protection for children in need of support amid the ongoing crisis. According to AAPP, between the February 2021 coup and the end of June 2026, junta violence killed 1,083 children.³⁰

The people of Burma have not lost their courage or hope for a future free from military rule. ND-Burma members have witnessed the strength of those who suffer yet continue to raise their voices for change through protests, creative campaigns, and sharing accounts of what has happened to them. Even as the junta violently cracks down on peaceful participation, they remain steadfast in their cause.

27 Monthly Overview: June 2026, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 29 June 2026

28 Ibid

29 May, 2026 Monthly Chronology, The Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, 3 June 2026

30 The Child Rights Crisis in Burma, The Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, 1 July 2026

Approximately 19,343 armed clashes between regime and resistance forces, including ethnic armed groups, were recorded across Burma between February 2021 and June 2026.³¹ As the ongoing conflict continues to threaten the safety of innocent communities across the country, the international community must pay attention to what the junta says and, more importantly, how their words do not reflect reality. The situation on the ground is clearly one of immense struggle rather than normalcy, and the response must reflect that. Showing support for the people of Burma means ending any and all existing relationships with junta-backed companies and representatives. The military is neither a partner for peace nor a trusted ally in any dialogue aimed at advancing the country's interests. Min Aung Hlaing is a war criminal and wanted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) after the prosecutor's request for an arrest warrant.

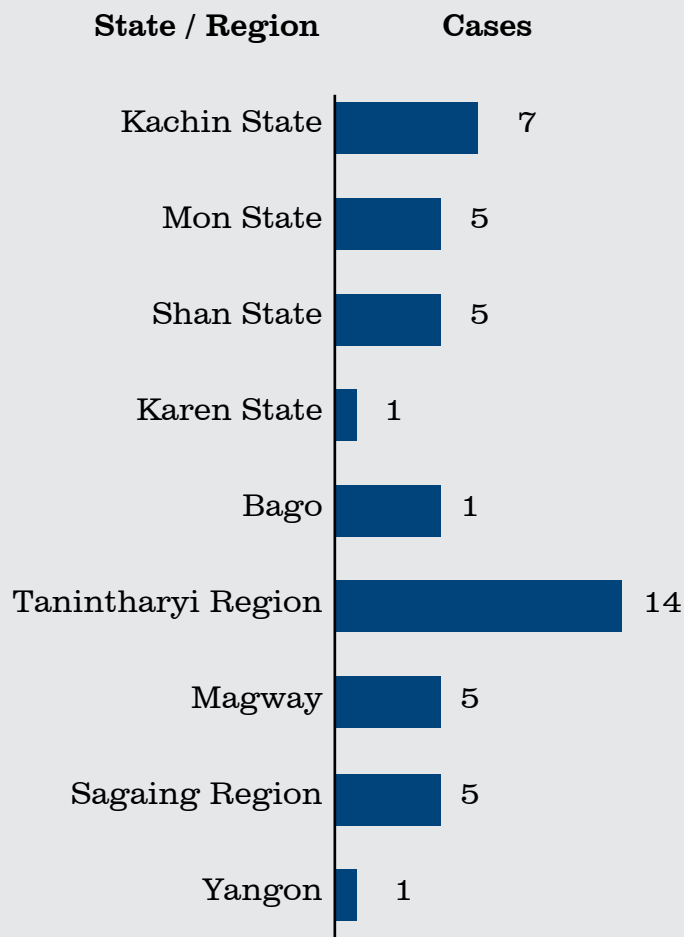
The worsening human rights crisis is due to the aggression and corruption by the military junta. As evidenced in this report, military impunity persists, with accountability for the junta overdue. The following sections outline documented human rights violations by ND-Burma members across various states and regions from January to June 2026.

Arbitrary Arrest and Detention

Arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention are rampant in Burma, utilized by the military junta to suppress all dissent. Tens of thousands of people—including activists, journalists, medical workers, and political leaders—have been detained since the coup, routinely held incommunicado, without charge, and subjected to torture or sexual violence in undisclosed locations. Amid the junta's ongoing forced conscription effort, young men and women are being targeted, detained and then made to enlist in the Myanmar Armed Forces against their will.

ND-Burma documented 44 cases of arbitrary arrest.

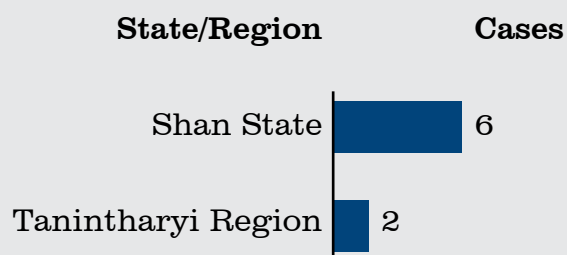
³¹ Changing Conflict Dynamics in Myanmar, DVB data analysis based on the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED) project, 13 July 2026



Bribery & Extortion

Bribery and extortion are deeply systemic issues, having worsened significantly since the 2021 military coup. The collapse of the rule of law has allowed both state authorities and criminal networks to operate with near-total impunity.

ND-Burma members documented eight cases of extortion.



Enforced Disappearances

Enforced disappearances are widespread crimes against humanity perpetrated primarily by the military junta. Junta forces routinely abduct political dissidents, journalists, activists, and civilians—frequently holding them incommunicado in secret interrogation centers. As documented by AAPP, detainees face severe torture, sexual violence, and summary executions without legal representation. Of additional concern is that in rural areas, villagers are frequently seized to be used as human shields or for forced labour during military operations.³²

These localized disappearances are often severely under-reported because of fear of retaliation.

Despite the fact that there were no cases of enforced disappearances documented during the reporting period, it is a common tactic used by the junta to silence the opposition and deliberately curate a climate of fear.

Extrajudicial Killing

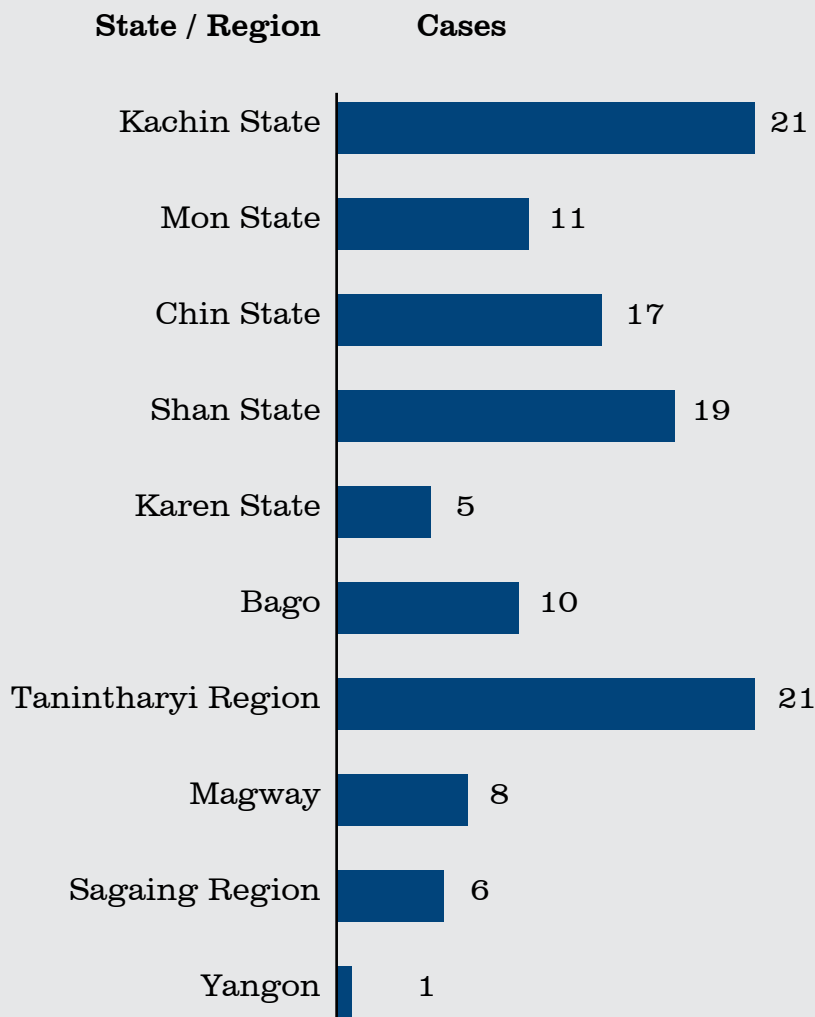
The military junta has carried out widespread and systematic extrajudicial killings. The junta has targeted members of the opposition and used torture and ‘death squads’ to extract false testimony before they are killed.³³ In other instances, political prisoners are frequently taken from their cells under the guise of a transfer and then are killed by the junta³⁴ In rural areas where there is active and ongoing conflict, junta soldiers execute members of the community, including local villagers and religious leaders.

ND-Burma members documented 119 cases of extrajudicial killings.

32 In the Dark - The crime of enforced disappearance and its impacts on the rural communities of Southeast Burma since the 2021 coup, Karen Human Rights Group, 8 November 2023

33 Myanmar’s urban assassins, Al Jazeera, 12 November 2025

34 Myanmar military regime accused of murdering political prisoners, Al Jazeera, 14 July 2023



Forced Labour

Forced labour is a systemic issue that is a part of the deep-rooted human rights crisis in Burma. The problem encompasses state-sponsored military practices, modern cyber-slavery, and severe exploitation within private industries. Instances include soldiers forcibly seizing civilians, including women and children, to act as porters. They are then made to carry heavy military supplies, food, and weapons across conflict zones without pay or protection.

ND-Burma members documented one case of forced labour in Shan State.

Forced Relocation

The violence by the military junta has led to thousands of civilians being forced to flee their homes. The impact of the increased scale and frequency of the fighting across member areas of ND-Burma has included a rising number of displaced people. The figures below represent those documented by members, as well as within their networks.

- In HURFOM-targeted areas (Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi Region), 84,300 IDPs were recorded by the end of June 2026.
- The Tavoyan Women's Union (TWU) reported that between January and June 2026, in several villages across Thayetchaung, Launglon, Yebyu, and Dawei townships in Dawei District, more than 20,000 local residents were forced to flee their homes due to military junta troop incursions, airstrikes, and armed clashes between the two sides.
- The Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO) recorded 4,370 IDPs in Northern Shan State but estimated the figure is likely much higher. TWO noted challenges in reporting due to ongoing clashes in the area.
- The Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT) recorded 81,571 displaced between 2024 and June 2026.
- The Pa-Youth Organization (PYO) recorded 6,269 households displaced between January and June 2026, totalling 23,964 civilians.

The military junta has, for decades, carried out the forced relocation of ethnic communities to suppress support for local resistance movements and to violently try to claim control over contested areas. Violent tactics are used by the military to force communities to leave their villages, including scorched-earth tactics that have seen entire villages burned to the ground. These conflict-affected communities still urgently need life-saving humanitarian assistance.

There were two cases of forced relocation documented by ND-Burma members: one in Mon State and one in Karen State.

Indiscriminate Firing

Indiscriminate firing and aerial bombardments by the military junta have become a defining feature of the country's civil conflict. These attacks frequently target civilians, displacement camps, schools, and medical facilities, resulting in mass casualties and widespread human rights violations. Across all of ND-Burma member-targeted areas, indiscriminate firing remained a pressing concern for the safety of civilians.

The military routinely drops unguided airborne munitions and heavy artillery into populated areas and community buildings. Rights groups and the UN have documented how these attacks fail to distinguish between legitimate military targets and civilians, amounting to war crimes.³⁵ The violence has precipitated a massive humanitarian catastrophe. Indiscriminate attacks alongside aid blockages have displaced millions, leaving vulnerable populations without access to food, shelter, or medical care.

ND-Burma members documented several forms of attacks by military weapons, including 62 airstrikes, 33 drone attacks, 51 shellings, and 27 shootings.

Landmines

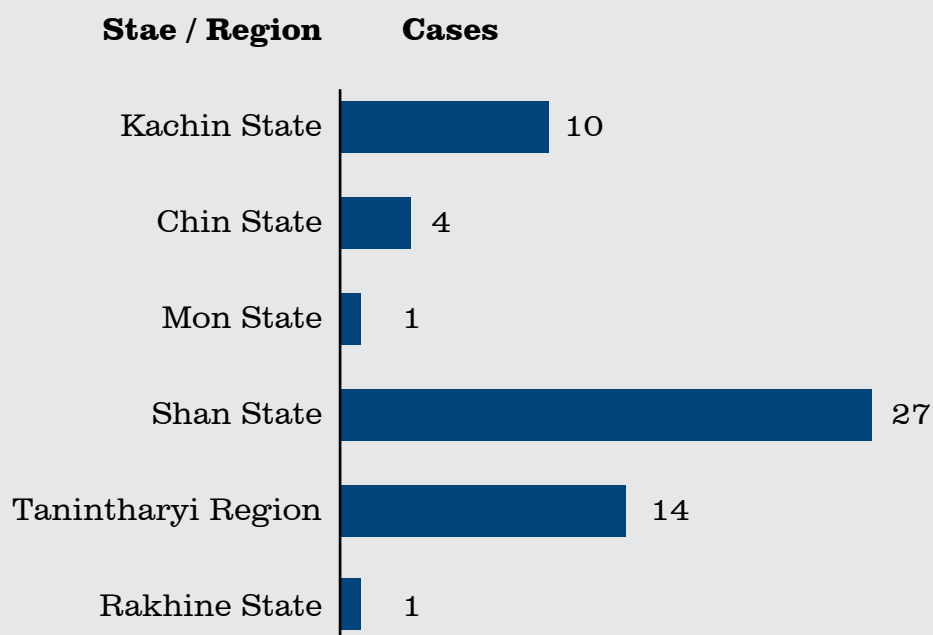
Burma currently ranks as the world's deadliest country for landmine casualties, with contamination spreading across 64% of all townships, affecting every State and Region.³⁶ Both the military junta and various non-state armed groups indiscriminately use landmines, booby-trapping civilian areas like homes, schools, and farmlands. Recent data highlights a sharp surge, with over 2,000 mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) casualties recorded annually, and civilians account for about 86% of these casualties, with a devastatingly high number of children killed or injured.³⁷ Landmines are a hidden danger with lethal impacts.

ND-Burma members documented 57 cases of landmines.

35 "How can we survive in the future?" Report on atrocity crimes in Karenni State, The Karenni Human Rights Group, the Kayan Women's Organization, the Karenni National Women's Organization, and the Kayah State Peace Monitoring Network, 6 February 2023

36 Myanmar becomes world's deadliest country for landmines, ABC, 1 February 2025

37 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, Myanmar

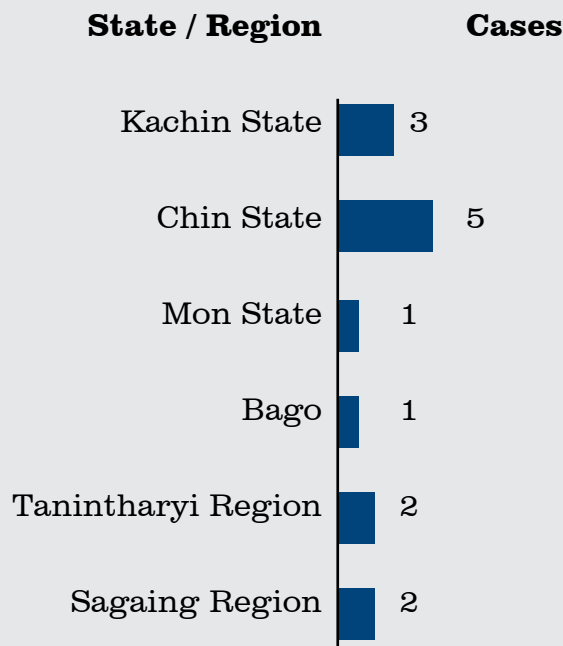


Mass Killings

Mass killings have occurred at a concerning rate since 2021 amid ongoing attacks against ethnic communities caught in the crossfire of the junta's war. The overall situation on the ground in Burma has worsened, including a rise in airstrikes and indiscriminate firing, leading to more frequent mass killings (defined as more than five deaths). The Sagaing region, in particular, has been hard-hit as opposition forces continue to maintain a strong presence.

The military junta has increased its use of collective punishment, particularly against unarmed civilians, with several cases over the past several years that have resulted in the loss of innocent life, including the Pazigy airstrike in April 2023 (165 villagers were killed) and the Moso massacre on Christmas Eve in 2021, which killed at least 40 civilians, including children and two aid workers.

There were fourteen cases of mass killings reported by ND-Burma members.



Obstruction of Freedom of Expression and Assembly

The military junta has suppressed rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly through violent assaults, strict digital censorship, and the weaponization of the law to suppress dissent. As the regime moves to unlawfully assert itself as a legitimate authority, it has targeted campaigners, including human rights defenders, who courageously oppose and challenge the junta's propaganda and harmful rhetoric. Security forces backed by the military have used excessive force in arresting and detaining journalists and activists.

Internet shutdowns have become a common tactic the junta uses to block attempts to organize activities on social media. They have also been imposed in areas where there is active conflict, and the military is concerned about evidence of their crimes being documented. In Kachin State, for example, the military junta has imposed a widespread, prolonged internet and telecommunications shutdown across all 18 townships since July 21, 2024.³⁸

These disruptions to information have further burdened villagers by depriving them of life-saving access to updates on conflict in their areas and have

³⁸ Two-Year Communications Blackout in Myanmar's Kachin State Deepens Humanitarian and Economic Crisis, 22 July 2026, Burma News International

contributed to delays in emergency assistance.³⁹ During the sham election campaign period, the junta used advanced surveillance technology applications, including the Person Scrutinization and Monitoring System (PSMS), to suppress voter rights and control the outcome. ND-Burma member HURFOM observed that the junta increased security checks during this period, including the enforcement of PSMS.⁴⁰

There were four cases of obstruction of freedom of expression and assembly: one in Mon State and three in Shan State.

Obstruction of Freedom of Religious Beliefs

Since the attempted coup in 2021, restrictions on freedom of religious belief have intensified, especially against religious and ethnic minorities. The military junta's aerial bombardment campaign has led to the deliberate destruction of places of worship, including hundreds of churches, predominantly in Christian-majority areas such as Chin, Kachin, Karenni and Karen States. However, mosques and Buddhist temples have also been destroyed, and religious figures have been persecuted, including pastors, priests and monks, who have faced arbitrary arrest, intimidation, abduction and targeted killings.⁴¹ The military junta has also carelessly carried out large-scale bombings during sacred religious events, leading to widespread casualties among innocent civilians, including women and children.

ND-Burma documented six cases of obstruction of religious freedom.

39 "Inhumane Acts", Kachin Human Rights Watch, 13 July 2026

40 Security Tightens Across Mon State Ahead of Election, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 24 October 2025

41 International Accountability for Burma's Atrocities Against Religious Minorities, US Commission on International Religious Freedom, 5 May 2026

State / Region	Cases
Chin State	2
Shan State	2
Magway	2

Sexual Violence

Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) remains widespread, systematic, and serves as a deliberate weapon of war and tool of torture. While historically concentrated in ethnic minority regions, these patterns of abuse have sharply escalated and expanded nationwide following the military coup. Independent UN bodies, including the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), have documented a clear pattern of atrocities where state security forces routinely deploy gang rape, sexualized torture, and forced strip-searches.⁴² Women, young girls, and LGBTQI+ individuals face the highest risks. Members of the Rohingya minority in Rakhine State continue to suffer severe, escalating sexual violence amidst shifting territorial control.

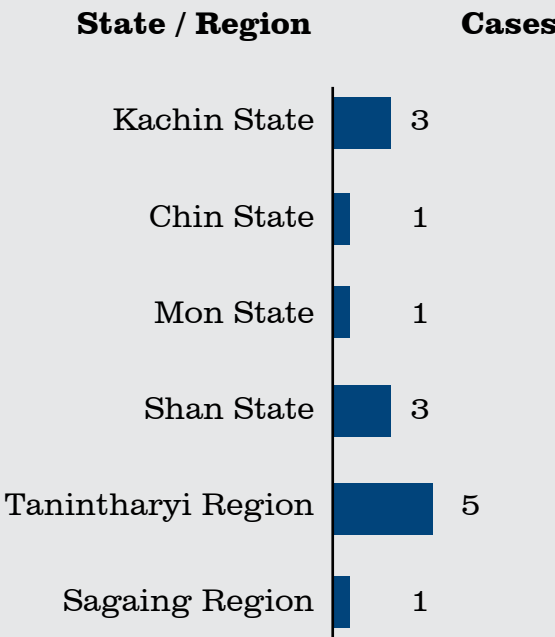
Survivors lack safe, accessible pathways to report. Long-standing stigmas and taboos continue to punish those who speak out. ND-Burma notes that despite a lack of documented sexual violence cases during the reporting period, such cases occur regularly, though stigma and patriarchal structures and systems continue to undermine pathways to justice.

⁴² Myanmar: Rights investigators reveal 'systematic torture', sexual violence, UN News, 12 August 2025

Torture and Other Forms of Ill Treatment

The military junta uses torture to instill fear in civilians. Different methods illegally and unjustly deployed by the military junta include physical abuse, mutilation, sexual violence and execution. All of these inhumane acts create long-lasting impacts and trauma on the minds and bodies of victims. Despite evidence and survivor accounts of how political prisoners have been treated, the junta has continued to evade accountability. Findings from the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), which covered July 2025 to June 2026, noted that abuses continue to take place against civilians, including torture, arbitrary detention and sexual violence.⁴³

There were 14 cases of torture documented by ND-Burma members.



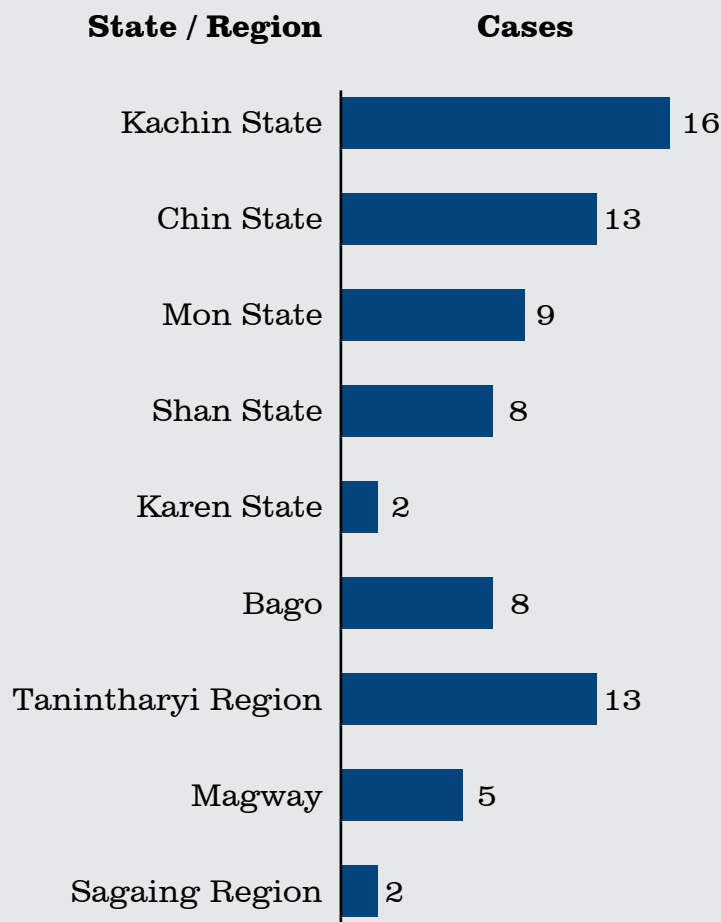
Violations of Property Rights

Since February 2021, over 125,000 civilian homes have been destroyed by arson and airstrikes across Burma.⁴⁴ The military junta is responsible for 97% of this destruction, systematically torching villages and establishing military bases on

⁴³ Myanmar: UN investigators document deliberate military attacks on civilians, United Nations, 11 August 2026
⁴⁴ Over 125,000 homes in Myanmar destroyed by arson in five years following coup, Mizzima, 5 April 2026

the ruins. Resistance groups have also occasionally targeted pro-junta properties. The deliberate damage to civilian infrastructure has heightened fears about the safety of communal places, including religious monuments, clinics, schools, and restaurants. Buildings are damaged, often beyond repair, due to the blasts in the aftermath of artillery and air attacks by the military junta.

ND-Burma members documented 76 cases of property destruction.



Human Rights Violations by State and Region

BAGO REGION

The Bago Region remains a critical frontline in the ongoing conflict, facing severe human rights violations, including war crimes and collective punishment. The military junta's aggressive tactics have caused mass displacement and widespread suffering across the region. HURFOM has documented fatal airstrikes and ongoing attacks on civilian areas, including religious monuments. In addition, 'scorched earth' tactics are typically deployed to assert control over displaced communities and to instill fear of supporting opposition forces. These terror-ridden strategies have led to widespread mass displacement.

Another concern in the Bago Region, as reported by ND-Burma member organizations, is that migrant workers from the Irrawaddy and Bago regions living in the city have been hired as substitute conscripts for payments ranging from 5 million to 10 million kyats. Since the Burma Army began opening monthly conscription batches in Mon State, from Batch 1 to Batch 24, more than 5,200 people have reportedly been recruited into military service.⁴⁵

At the same time, local sources said the junta has been placing continuous pressure on relevant authorities to ensure that new batches can be opened every month.⁴⁶ As a result, the buying and selling of substitute recruits through brokers has continued in urban wards, creating fear, exploitation, and growing insecurity for families.

In Bago, 20 documented cases of human rights violations were recorded.

⁴⁵ The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, May 2026 Monthly Update

⁴⁶ Ibid

CHIN STATE

Chin State has been one of the military junta's hardest-hit areas. The majority of Chin people are of the Christian faith and have seen their beliefs weaponized against them through the destruction of Churches and the targeting of religious leaders. CHRO has widely documented the violence occurring in Chin State and has also condemned it in the strongest possible terms.

In response to the violence, CHRO has taken proactive measures to pursue justice for Chin people. Charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity against Min Aung Hlaing were formally filed with the District Court in Dili, the capital of Timor-Leste, on April 30, which CHRO initiated.⁴⁷ On January 13, the CHRO filed a lawsuit with the Dili court under international jurisdiction against 14 military generals, including Min Aung Hlaing, over 5 crimes committed in Chin State.⁴⁸ On February 2, Timor-Leste formally accepted the charges, and by the end of April, after the case had been transferred to the district court, the CHRO was ready to present evidence.⁴⁹ Among the charges were those of sexual violence, including rape, as well as arbitrary arrest resulting in torture and death, as well as an airstrike on a hospital.

There were 38 cases of human rights violations documented in Chin State.

KACHIN STATE

The military junta often targets Kachin State for its resource-rich geography. Fighting for control of the area has historically been detrimental, at the expense of local lives. The Myistone hydroelectric dam, for example, which has been widely supported by countries like China, has been resisted by human rights activists who say the dam harms local communities.⁵⁰ The dam's development plans were suspended in 2011 and, following the failed coup, have been reinstated. Concerns

⁴⁷ Lawsuit against Myanmar coup leader in Timor-Leste moves to next phase, BNI, 6 May 2026

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Ibid

⁵⁰ Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few, Burma News International, 9 April 2026

include cultural threats and the dam's proximity to an earthquake fault.

The Kachin Human Rights Watch (KHRW) also released a report which documented widespread abuses and human rights violations, including more than 130 people killed by airstrikes, drone attacks and artillery throughout 2025.⁵¹ KHRW also noted the constraints surrounding freedom of expression with Internet and mobile phone blackouts, preventing information from reaching the world and delaying emergency aid assistance.⁵² As an ND-Burma member, the Kachin Women's Association-Thailand (KWAT) has also continued to monitor the human rights situation and to call for the protection of civilians and the promotion of their rights.

Kachin State saw 50 documented human rights violations.

KAREN STATE

Human rights in Karen State are marked by severe, ongoing crises, driven by the military junta's campaign against the Karen National Union (KNU) and local resistance groups. Civilians face rampant abuses, including indiscriminate airstrikes, forced labour, landmine hazards, and retaliatory village burnings, resulting in massive internal displacement.

Karen-based civil society organizations, including the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG), the Karen Women's Organization (KWO) and the Karen Peace Support Network (KPSN), have all documented the rapid decline of civilian rights and freedoms in Karen State as well as the rapid escalation of displacement, which is at least one million. In a joint statement on World Refugee Day, KWO and KPSN urged the Royal Thai Government, UNHCR, donor agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to consider the longstanding protection and livelihood concerns of vulnerable communities living in the camps along the Thai border.⁵³

51 New report exposes human rights violations in Kachin State, Mizzime, 14 July 2026

52 Ibid

53 KWO and KPSN Message on World Refugee Day 2026 Theme: "Until Everyone is Safe", 20 June 2026

The human rights situation inside Karen State has taken a significant toll on local people. According to documentation by KPSN, between October 2025 and March 2026, the military conducted 1,461 aerial, artillery, and ground assaults across Kawthoolei, resulting in 135 civilian deaths, 270 injuries, and damage to around 600 buildings.⁵⁴

KWO has also called for changes in policy to the current women, peace and security framework, which disempowers and disenfranchises women.⁵⁵ KWO's leadership is consistently demonstrating that women from ethnic organizations must be at the forefront of democratic change in Burma.

Nine cases of human rights violations were documented in Karen State.

KARENNI STATE

Civilians in Karenni State are under fire. They face constant threats of attack, including indiscriminate firing and airstrikes. The junta's reliance on aerial strikes has led to widespread destruction of property, including temporary shelters and IDP camps. Renewed offensives have closed trade routes and further restricted freedom of movement. To help fill these gaps and advance the goals and objectives of a democratic government, the Karenni State Interim Executive Council (IEC) is administering community-led services, justice, and protection for residents.

The civil society organization, the Karenni Human Rights Group (KnHRG), has documented rising cases of abuse against civilians, which have only become more consistent and volatile. KnHRG reported that the junta maintains a dominant presence along the nearly 77-mile Union Highway connecting Moebye, Loikaw, Demoso, Hpruso, and Bawlakhe, which has directly impacted civilian life.⁵⁶

Between May and June, there was an increase of 13 airstrikes, 2 artillery attacks

54 Burma Military's Indiscriminate Attacks in Kawthoolei: October 2025 – March 2026, The Karen Peace Support Network, 1 May 2026

55 Women, Peace and Security Efforts: 2021-2025, The Karen Women's Organization, 7 May 2026

56 Human Rights Violations Surge in Myanmar's Karenni State Amid Renewed Junta Offensive, Burma News International, 11 July 2026

and drone attacks doubled, according to KnHRG data.⁵⁷

ND-Burma has no active member organizations on the ground in Karenni State, though it acknowledges the immense struggle and strife that communities there are facing.

MAGWAY REGION

The worsening human rights situation in the Magway Region has led to more than 100,000 people being displaced and limited access to life-saving humanitarian aid. The military junta has repeatedly shelled communities in the Magway Region, as well as violently targeted people in sweeps of arbitrary killings. Villages have been burned to the ground as clashes since early May 2026 have escalated, further displacing 5,000 people from 15 villages and resulting in the deaths of 8 people and the deliberate destruction of 300 homes.⁵⁸ Areas, including Magway, also remain susceptible to heavy rainfall and strong winds, which have caused further damage to a community already suffering from immense hardship.

Human rights violations were documented in 20 cases in the Magway Region.

MANDALAY REGION

In Mandalay, the aftermath of the 2025 earthquake still lingers. The junta's delayed response had consequential impacts on social infrastructure and service reliability, and the fallout continues to be costly. The regime also failed to abide by its ceasefire declared during the emergency relief period and continued to bomb civilians.⁵⁹ Currently, innocent communities are still facing escalating abuses, including deadly military airstrikes, artillery attacks, arbitrary arrests,

⁵⁷ Ibid

⁵⁸ Asia and the Pacific: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (5-18 May 2026), UN OCHA, 21 May 2026

⁵⁹ Beneath the Cracks: Devastation and Destruction by the Junta in the Earthquake Aftermath, The Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma, 28 April 2025

and the targeting of healthcare workers and displacement shelters. The region also struggles with severe displacement, aid blockages, and the lingering impacts of another devastating natural disaster.

MON STATE

Throughout Mon State, civilians have faced increasing repression of their fundamental rights and freedoms. HURFOM has consistently documented the deteriorating rights situation in Southeastern Burma, including Mon State, where innocent civilians face the ongoing threat of forced conscription, digital repression, and violent raids that have fueled displacement. Restrictions online have intensified since the coup in 2021, and the junta has continued to weaponize the law to its own benefit by cracking down on digital rights. Reformed laws intended to punish dissent include the Cybersecurity Law, which took effect in 2025 and targeted youth in particular through digital authoritarianism. These measures have led to declining engagement and psychological stress.⁶⁰

HURFOM has also documented the impacts of the devastating conflict on civilians in a report which focused on highlighting the protection concerns of communities who are asking for more responsibility and accountability from various local actors.⁶¹ As one local villager from Mayan Chaung village, Eastern Ye, Mon State, explained: *“We understand that the revolutionary armed forces depend on the people. We know they continue the revolution with public support, including food, funds, and other contributions. Many villagers still support the struggle because we also want to be free from the junta. But at the same time, some checkpoints and tax collections have become difficult for ordinary people.”*⁶²

As conflict-affected groups struggle to survive, human rights abuses in Mon State are ongoing.

Mon State has seen 29 documented cases of human rights violations.

60 Assessing Impacts on Digital Rights and Freedom among Youths under Myanmar's Cybersecurity Law 2025: A Case Study of Youths in Mon State, Journal of Contemporary Social Sciences and Humanities, Volume 13, Number 1, January - June 2026
 61 From the Ground Up: Local Calls for Safety and Protection in Southeastern Burma, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 18 June 2026
 62 Ibid

RAKHINE STATE

Rakhine State remains a part of the country facing immense struggle and strife due to escalating conflict and worsening tensions between the military junta and the Arakan Army (AA). Both armed groups are responsible for the suffering of ethnic people, in particular the long-persecuted Rohingya, who are at a daily risk of extrajudicial killings, village burning and torture.

The AA has imposed control of the majority of the region and has created an environment of fear and ill-treatment by subjecting ethnic communities, including the Rohingya, to forced labour, extortion, and arbitrary detention. The extremities of the current situation led to the United Nations Human Rights Chief Volker Türk stating: *“Life in Myanmar, especially in Rakhine State, may be the worst it has ever been for the Rohingya and other minorities. The violence must end. The international community must honour its responsibilities and act.”*⁶³

A detailed report by Human Rights Watch documented a massacre by the AA in July 2024 in which villagers who returned *“found their homes looted and burned and the remains of their loved ones and neighbours.”*⁶⁴ As the situation on the ground worsens, the plight of ethnic people living in Rakhine must be taken seriously and addressed with urgent international measures.

SAGAING REGION

Widespread opposition to the junta in Sagaing Region has seen the military junta expand their presence with more troops and campaigns of violence that have further isolated communities bearing the brunt of the conflict. Of notable concern is that the Sagaing region accounts for roughly a quarter of all publicly reported conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) incidents since the coup, with military forces frequently acting as the perpetrators, according to a study of CRSV in

63 Facebook, UN Geneva, 2 October 2025

64 “Skeletons and Skulls Scattered Everywhere” Arakan Army Massacre of Rohingya Muslims in Hoyyar Siri, Myanmar, Human Rights Watch, 18 May 2026

Burma from 1 February 2021 to June 2026.⁶⁵ The majority of the victims were women and children. No soldiers have faced repercussions for their actions.

In addition, people of the Sagaing region face abuses tied to the environment, with the junta launching an offensive near the controversial Letpadaung copper mine in an attempt to crack down on resistance groups.⁶⁶ Those who have opposed the mine have been met with violence and threats, while other crimes of extreme violence are reported to be occurring in the area, including the Done Taw massacre, in which some victims were burned alive.

While coup leader Min Aung Hlaing touts ‘peace’ in the country, airstrikes in the Sagaing region in particular are ongoing and target innocent, defenceless civilians, with at least eight people, including four children, being killed and 20 others injured in an airstrike at the end of June.⁶⁷ Continuous aerial bombing and heavy artillery attacks by the regime have levelled civilian areas, killed Buddhist monks, and injured dozens. It is clear that the military is not and cannot be a partner in any form of peace with the senseless killings of people in some of the most war-torn parts of the country.

The Sagaing Region saw 16 documented human rights violations.

SHAN STATE

Human rights in Shan State are in severe decline due to ongoing armed conflict, military airstrikes, and forced recruitment. Civilians face rampant abuses—including extrajudicial killings, forced labour, and displacement—perpetrated by the military regime and various Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) fighting for territory and autonomy. In addition, aerial bombardments and artillery attacks by the Burma Army have led to mass civilian casualties and displaced hundreds of thousands. Of additional concern and a cause of strife is that civilians in northern

⁶⁵ Reporting Sexual Violence and Abuse in Conflict - June 2026, Insecurity Insight, 14 July 2026

⁶⁶ Myanmar: Residents in Sagaing region continue suffering at Letpadaung mining areas as a result of junta's crackdown, Business and Human Rights Center Menu, 9 January 2026

⁶⁷ Myanmar airstrikes kill 8 civilians days after Min Aung Hlaing renews peace offer, Democratic Voice for Burma, 29 June 2026

and central Shan State are routinely caught in the crossfire between resistance forces and the military, facing abductions, forced conscription, and torture by multiple armed groups.

The emergence of illegal compounds and scam centers has another cause for alarm, with eastern Shan State in particular becoming a hub for transnational cyber scam operations that utilize foreign slave labour.⁶⁸

Lastly, unregulated foreign-invested rare-earth and coal mining operations in areas controlled by non-state armed groups are causing severe water and land pollution, devastating local livelihoods. The Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) reported on further environmental threats to communities, with a Chinese company and the United Wa State Army announcing that it recently operationalized a large tungsten mine south of Loi Khi Lek mountain in Mong Ton township, while a Russian company, alongside a partnership with the junta, is about to start tungsten excavation on the northern slopes of the same mountain, which lies about 20 kilometres from the Thai border.⁶⁹ SHRF indicated that this new development has already begun impacting the health and livelihoods of villagers who are living downstream from the mine, with sandy sediment from the mining runoff having flooded rice fields, making them uncultivable and posing further threats to the sustainability of locals.⁷⁰

Shan ethnic communities face restrictions on teaching their native language and preserving their culture. An ND-Burma member, the Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO), reported that the number of IDPs in northern Shan State is at least 4,370, but the total figure may be higher due to limited safe access.

Human rights organizations documented 48 cases of human rights violations in Shan State.

68 Punishment of scam workers at a scam compound in Tachileik, Shan Human Rights Foundation, 18 May 2026

69 China and Russia vie for tungsten deposits around Loi Khi Lek, the highest mountain in Mong Ton township, Shan Human Rights Foundation, 4 June 2026

70 Ibid

TANINTHARYI REGION

Human rights in the Tanintharyi Region are severely compromised by ongoing civil conflict, military crackdowns, and corporate land disputes. Civilians face routine violations, including targeted airstrikes, extortion, and forced displacement. The civilian impact of the worsening violence has uprooted thousands from their homes. Junta forces regularly utilize artillery shelling, landmines, and airstrikes. HURFOM consistently documents civilian casualties—including women and children—from indiscriminate bombardments. HURFOM has also documented how the regime strictly monitors communications, and locals have been detained for using encrypted messaging platforms like Signal.

HURFOM documentation also includes a worsening sense of security in the Tanintharyi Township, Myeik District, Taku Village Tract, which has been targeted for the seventh time by kamikaze drone attacks, even though there has been no active fighting in the area.⁷¹ Each attack has typically involved one or two kamikaze drones. According to local sources, the junta first began using drone attacks in Taku Village Tract in December last year. Since then, repeated strikes have continued, including on February 12, February 21, March 10, March 16, and March 24 this year.⁷² These repeated attacks, carried out in the absence of active clashes, have increased fear and insecurity among civilians, who continue to face ongoing threats to their homes and safety.

Human rights groups documented 57 cases of violations in the Tanintharyi Region.

YANGON

In Yangon, the human rights situation remains compromised by military junta rule. Widespread abuses include nighttime raids, conscription-related abductions, internet shutdowns, and the targeting of civilians by resistance forces.

⁷¹ The Human Rights Foundation of Monland Monthly Update: April 2026

⁷² Ibid

The UN has documented over 1,100 human rights violations, such as killings and forced recruitment, across Yangon and nearby regions.⁷³ While rural areas have experienced much harsher forms of violence, Yangon is far from a state of normalcy. Checkpoints and interrogations, as well as enforced disappearances, continue to occur.

Two cases of human rights violations were documented in Yangon.



Photo caption: The junta launched a drone attack on an IDP camp in Myawaddy Township, Karen State on 14 March 2026. (Photo: HURFOM)

73 Over 1,100 human rights violations reported in Yangon, Sagaing, Magway, and Naypyidaw in one year, Burma News International, 14 May 2026

CASE STUDIES

1. Thirty-Five-Year-Old Woman Detained and Killed (The Human Rights Foundation of Monland)

On February 12th, 2026, a 35-year-old woman named Ma Khine from Tha Bot Chaung village, Thel Chaung village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division was arrested at her home by the village administrator and his “Pyu Saw Htee” group. They accused Ma Khine of stealing gold and other valuables from the administrator’s house. Ma Khine was taken to the administrator’s house for interrogation; however, she was tortured and killed on February 13th, one day after her arrest.

“When Ma Khine was taken away, her husband accompanied her. But when they reached the administrator’s house, her husband was forced to return home. The next morning, the administrator told her husband that his wife was dead and called him to carry back her body,”

“

said a source close to the victim’s family.

There were cut wounds to the face and bruises on her hands and back. The body was cremated on February 13th. The “Pyu Saw Htee” group told the villagers that Ma Khine committed suicide. To date, no legal action has been taken regarding Ma Khine’s death.

2. Elderly Woman Brutally Shot and Killed by Junta Column in Falam Township (Chin Human Rights Organization)

A 70-year-old woman was brutally shot and killed by junta troops who launched a military column into Thanhniar Village, Falam Township, Chin State. On the

morning of April 26 (Monday), the elderly woman and her grandchild went to their home in the village to feed their pigs. However, she went missing after failing to return.

A relative of the deceased stated,

“Our entire village has been fleeing the conflict to safety. The grandmother used to go into the village every day with her grandchild to feed the pigs. After leaving on Monday morning, she didn’t return. When we went into the village to search this morning (April 29), we found her body on the bed in her house. Junta forces also attempted to burn down the house, but it did not catch fire.”

“

It was learned that the body of the elderly woman, who was brutally shot and killed by junta forces, was discovered when residents re-entered the village to search the area on the morning of April 29.

3. Households Face Warning and Threats for Not Paying Military Fees (Pa-O Youth Organization)

Tax collection, which took effect following the enactment of the Conscription Law, has caused financial hardship for local communities. In 2026, the junta demands 50,000 MMK per household. For the PNO militia, households pay 25,000 MMK per month, collected twice a year and handed over to the village head through the village committee. Although some households are currently unable to pay monthly, they reportedly face warnings and threats from their respective village heads. Similarly, it is learned that other villages are also required to pay taxes based on household size. The tax is being collected on the grounds that it is for local security.

“

“We don’t know whether it is actually used for security or not. With commodity prices skyrocketing this year and farming no longer going smoothly, there are times when people can’t afford to pay when tax collectors come to collect taxes. Sometimes, they have to borrow money from others to pay. It creates real hardship and struggle,”

said a local civilian.

4. Four Females, Including a Child, Injured in Nawnghkio Landmine Explosion While Cutting Sugarcane (Ta’ang Women’s Organization)

Four females, including an 8-year-old child, sustained injuries in a landmine explosion while harvesting sugarcane in the eastern part of Kon San Village, Nawnghkio Township, northern Shan State. The incident occurred on February 12, 2026, at 8:00 AM. The victims were identified as a 43-year-old, a 27-year-old Ma San Nyo, a 33-year-old Ma Aye Aye Aung, and her 8-year-old daughter. They all lived in Konesan Village.

One of the injured told the Ta’ang Women’s Organization (TWO),

“

“I had recently moved back to Nawnghkio from Mandalay because it became difficult to live there after my husband was conscripted into the army. We were harvesting in our own sugarcane field, about two miles from the village, when the mine exploded.”

One woman suffered a fractured right leg, and another sustained injuries to her left leg and above her eye. One woman also received minor shrapnel wounds to the back of her head, right thigh, and behind her left ear. The eight-year-old child suffered minor injuries to her left heel and right ear. Local sources noted that the area where the explosion occurred had previously seen movements and presence of the Danu People's Liberation Army (DPLA) and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (PSLF/TNLA).

5. Bago Resident is Killed, Body Burned by Junta Soldiers in Bago (Association of Human Rights Defenders and Promoters)

On June 9, 2026, the military junta burned and killed a 64-year-old from Tharrawaddy District, Bago Region, according to Ko Wa Lone (pseudonym), an anonymous political activist from Okpho Township.

"On June 9, a military column raided and set fire to the village while conducting a military operation. There, they burned and killed the 64-year-old resident—only his skeleton remained. Because the military set fire to the village, around 100 civilian homes were also burned to ashes,"

“

said Ko Wa Lone.

6. Woman from Dawei District Dies Immediately Following Artillery Strike (Tavayon Women's Union)

Daw Aye Aye Mu from Thin Kyun Village, Thayetchaung Township, Dawei District, died on the spot when a heavy artillery shell launched from the military

junta's inspection checkpoint exploded in a farm field near Thin Kyun Village, where she was staying. On June 1, 2026, at 4:00 PM, heavy artillery was fired from the Tha Yet Hnit Khwa inspection bridge toward Thin Kyun Village, despite the absence of ongoing fighting. The first shell fell behind a house in Thin Kyun Village, and the second fell onto a farm field in the village, where Daw Aye Aye Mu and others were located.

Due to the artillery shell explosion, 60-year-old Daw Aye Aye Mu, along with her husband U Ni Htun (61 years old) and her sister-in-law Daw Shwe Ngwe (66 years old), who were inside the farm hut, suffered severe injuries. Daw Aye Aye Mu sustained severe injuries to her stomach, which tore open and exposed her internal organs, as well as to her left thigh and leg, causing her to die on the spot.

Because nearby villages with rescue services were afraid to transport the injured to Dawei District, the Dawei District-based emergency rescue team took them to the Dawei District General Hospital. However, it took about 30 minutes for the emergency vehicles dispatched from Dawei City to reach Thin Kyun Village. Daw Aye Aye Mu's husband and her sister-in-law, Daw Shwe Ngwe, who were severely injured in the heavy artillery explosion, also passed away.

7. Plainclothes Police Officers Strike Civilians in Open Fire (Kachin Women's Association Thailand)

On February 18, 2026, at around 5:30 PM, while two children were playing on the roadside in front of their home, plainclothes police officers in a white private vehicle opened fire while pursuing a suspect, hitting the children who were playing nearby. The gunfire grazed the left forearm and struck the abdomen of the boy, and his younger sister was slightly grazed by the bullet. Witnesses reported that the plainclothes officers were likely pursuing someone who had fled from their custody.



CONCLUSION

The ongoing steep decline of human rights in Burma is a cause for alarm and demands immediate action and intervention. The military junta is continuing to commit atrocity crimes with impunity as the international community fails to act. Since Min Aung Hlaing announced his self-appointment as president, the decline in civilian protections risks being normalized by regional and global actors who have consistently permitted military Generals to evade accountability. The regime's brutal bid for legitimacy has come at the cost of human lives.

ND-Burma members continue to courageously document human rights violations across their respective states and regions, even at immense risk, in the pursuit of justice and accountability for their communities. Human rights defenders are being targeted for spotlighting injustices and for continuing to amplify their calls for change. Communities across the country are routinely displaced and deprived of their humanity. Landmines and the constant presence of junta soldiers have made their lives increasingly difficult as they face ongoing challenges to their survival. Their resilience amid such uncertainty testifies to their strength and courage, but those in power must respond meaningfully.

With progress on the ground from emerging federal governments and growing collaboration with civil society organizations, analysts, observers, and diplomats have pathways to engage meaningfully with the pro-democracy movement. The military junta does not reflect or represent the voices of the people in Burma. The way forward must ensure a dignified response that centers the calls of those on the ground who have fought tirelessly for change and who continue to hold a higher moral ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the United Nations bodies, the Human Rights Council, and the Security Council

1. Immediately refer the human rights situation in Burma to the International Criminal Court and further evaluate and consider all pathways to justice for victims of the military junta's mass crimes against civilians.
2. Impose and enforce aviation fuel sanctions to deter the ongoing use of airstrikes by the military junta.
3. Immediately adopt a resolution that acknowledges the worsening of the human rights crisis on the ground in Burma and impose strict repercussions following a global arms embargo halting the free flow of weapons into the conflict-torn country.
4. Support civil society organizations on the ground and respective human rights defenders by advancing documentation and evidence of mass crimes against humanity perpetrated by the military junta.
5. Dispatch a monitoring team immediately to assess the situation in Burma.
6. Child protection stakeholders, including UNICEF, must lobby for the young victims of the junta's crimes by calling for investigations into their unlawful murders. Mechanisms must be instituted to set a precedent that children are not targets.

To the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - ASEAN

1. Members of ASEAN must engage with members of the National Unity Government and other related democratic affiliates in the country who believe in a future in Burma that is free from violence, political prisoners, and ongoing conflict.
2. Support peace-driven solutions from Burmese civilians outside the military junta. ASEAN must end its dialogue with the junta if it is serious about pursuing and supporting prospects for peace in the country.
3. The problematic '5-Point Consensus' must be abandoned immediately, and ASEAN must adopt a new approach to ensure reforms progress.
4. ASEAN must support restrictions on the use of foreign currency for arms purchases and on the purchasing power of arms and other military equipment.
5. ASEAN must show its solidarity with the people of Burma by supporting UN-mandated resolutions, including a global arms embargo, to put an effective end to the military junta's assault on innocent people.

To the International Community

1. Refuse to engage with the Burmese junta and any representative the regime claims as legitimate. In doing so, strictly prohibit any military junta official from representing the regime at international affairs, meetings, summits, and gatherings. All efforts to engage with the country's leadership must be made with the National Unity Government.
2. Immediately pursue more effective sanctions on the Burmese military junta leadership and soldiers, as well as their families.
3. Reinforce calls for lifting humanitarian restrictions so that aid can flow freely and safely to needy communities.
4. Strengthen international protection mechanisms to ensure victims of human rights violations and organizations on the ground have access to ready, reliable accountability mechanisms.
5. Support local community-based organizations and facilitate cross-border aid as they work to support the crisis along the various borders, including Thailand and India and inside Burma.
6. Take more transparent, concrete steps to collaborate with local organizations and ethnic political parties to achieve peace and find solutions to the country's longstanding challenges that align with local people's desires, rather than the military junta's.
7. Maintain calls for the release of all political prisoners and for charges to be dropped immediately and unconditionally.
8. Cooperate with UN-mandated investigations to ensure justice for all people in the country.

Abolishing an Authoritarian



ND-Burma is a network of 13 member organizations representing a range of ethnic nationalities, women, youth, and former political prisoners. Since 2004, ND-Burma member organizations have documented human rights violations through the Transitional Justice concept, including seeking truth, justice, reparations, and non-recurrence. In the short term, we use our documentation to advocate for justice on behalf of victims and hold perpetrators accountable.



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