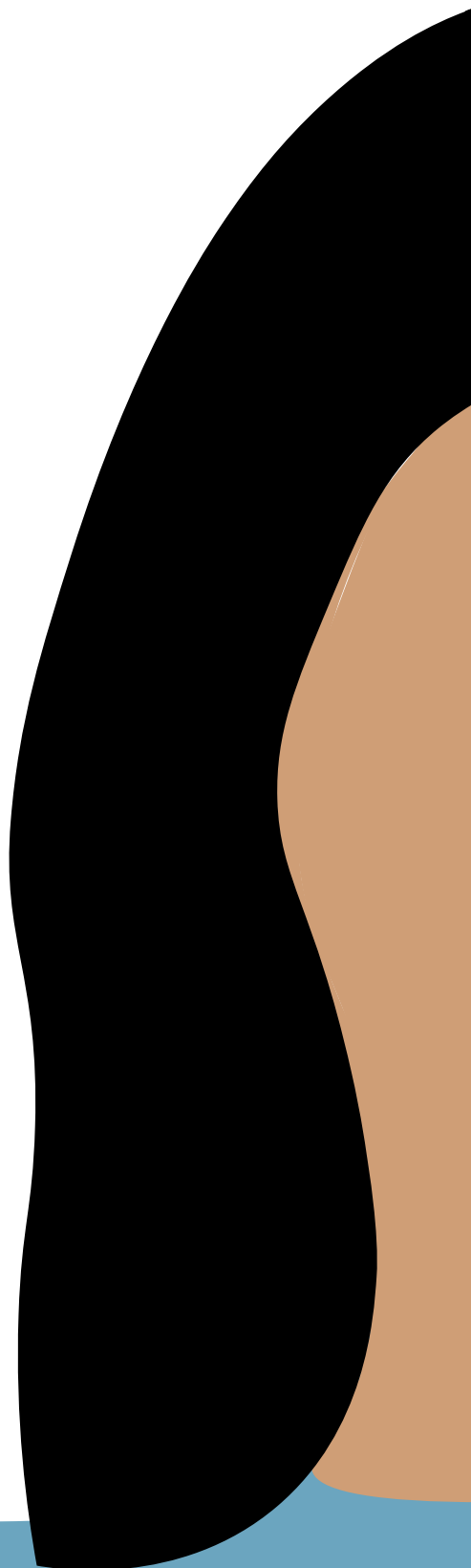




**A Gendered Overview of the Human
Rights Situation in Southeastern Burma**

Issue 1 | 2026
January - March 2026





This report marks the first in a series of quarterly analyses drawn from the Women & Child Rights Project of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM).

We acknowledge and admire the resilience of women and girls in Burma who continue to resist the military junta.

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HURFOM was founded by exiled pro-democracy students from the 1988 uprisings, recent activists and Mon community leaders and youth.

Its primary objective is restoring democracy, human rights and genuine peace in Burma. HURFOM is a non-profit organization, and all its members are volunteers with a shared vision for peace in the country.



Introduction

This report is the first in a year-long series of quarterly updates and analyses, combining data collected on the ground by the Women and Children's Rights Project of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM). Over the last three years, HURFOM has released quarterly versions of Voice Up.

Before the attempted coup in Burma on 1 February 2021, HURFOM published similar content in a bulletin-style format under the title 'Voice Up.' The Women and Children's Rights project is of utmost importance as it seeks to monitor the situation of women and children in Mon areas and southern Burma and how it relates to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Field staff collect and distribute information and data to our local and international networks.

The findings empower and educate women and children in the Mon community by providing information on their rights, as outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and encourage them to participate in the struggle to protect and enforce their fundamental freedoms.

Activities under the project include:

1. A bi-annual Mon and Burmese-language journal titled ***Our Rights Journal***;
2. Capacity building, which provides for training in women's and children's rights and training trainers in both areas;
3. Data collection and documentation on topics such as the trafficking of women and children and violence against women and child soldiers.

The cases of human rights violations perpetrated against women presented in this briefing paper are indicative of decades of military impunity. Despite their many challenges, this report is a testament to the dedication and perseverance of the women human rights defenders (WHRDs) leading the documentation efforts.

Situation Overview for Women in Burma: January - March 2026

The burden of war continues to fall on women and girls in post-coup Burma. The challenges on the ground have been worsened by the ongoing humanitarian crisis, which has displaced more than 3.7 million people, and the struggle for survival remains critical. Amid the ongoing plight of local people, the junta has continued to escalate its attacks, including airstrikes, artillery fire, mortar shelling, and acts of conflict-related sexual violence.

There were nearly 800 women killed by the military junta throughout 2025, according to the Burmese Women's Union (BWU), with the majority killed by airstrikes, claiming the lives of 621 women.¹ Most of the victims were from the Sagaing Region, followed by Mandalay Region and Rakhine State, as well as Shan and Karenni States.² The documentation from BWU was met with their ongoing calls of condemnation of the violence. They have repeatedly urged the international community to respond to the daily threats against women and girls, including through targeted sanctions on aviation fuel and imposing a global arms embargo.

While young men and boys face the risk of being forcibly recruited by the junta or accused of loyalty to the opposition, women and girls, who are fulfilling multiple roles, are often caught in indiscriminate and targeted attacks by the regime. Amid the ongoing gaps in protection, food insecurity remains among the most urgent concerns, with over 400,000 children and mothers already suffering from acute malnutrition.³ This has presented further challenges for internally displaced people (IDPs), especially pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

The temporary camps are small and ill-equipped to provide families with the privacy they need in close quarters. With men being the majority at the helm of the leadership in the camps, these needs are consequently overlooked.⁴ The lack of consultation of women's voices remains an ongoing challenge, as long-established rights groups have repeatedly called for greater inclusion of all voices. Women's perspectives are critical to ensuring that Burma's future is shaped by gender-informed policies.

Additional challenges include the consequential impacts of forced conscription on women and girls. Women in Mawlamyine have expressed deep fear and uncertainty, especially as reports of women being targeted for conscription have circulated for months.⁵ One local woman said the junta had been trying since last year to recruit women in Mawlamyine, and residents had also heard reports of young women being arrested in Bilin and Thaton townships.⁶

¹ Nearly 800 women killed by junta in one year, says BWU, Burma News International, 22 January 2026

² Ibid

³ 'Almost invisible crisis': UN urges world not to look away from Myanmar, 14 December 2025

⁴ Looking Back on 2025: Burma's Political Crisis and Key Highlights from the Women's League of Burma and Its Member Organizations, 1 February 2026

⁵ January 2026 Monthly Overview, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 2 February 2026

⁶ Ibid

Although officials have reportedly claimed that women would not be sent to frontline combat but assigned support roles, residents said they believe women may be used to fill gaps left by mounting losses among young male soldiers as fighting spreads across the country. Under the People's Military Service Law revived by the junta, women aged 18 to 27 are eligible for conscription, and "skilled women," including doctors, engineers, and trained workers, may be conscripted up to the age of 35. HURFOM field research also indicates that in Mon State, the junta has recruited nearly 4,300 men through monthly military training batches 1 to 21.⁷

Communication gaps and the ongoing weaponization by the military junta have also led to the repression of rights, which have affected women and girls. In 2025, 127 males and 59 women (11 unspecified) were arrested for their online activities.⁸ Among these, 30% of them were targeted at women.⁹ When denied access to communication, women and girls face increasing threats to their safety in emergency situations, as it undermines their access to protection and safety. The attacks on information were all the more evident amid the sham election. Data collected by the civil society group, Athan, indicated that by the end of December 2025, at least 130 townships across Burma had experienced phone and internet shutdowns.¹⁰ Analysts warned that these communication blackouts are no longer being used solely as a security measure but are increasingly part of an information warfare strategy linked to the junta's broader political and military crisis¹¹.

Gender equality continues to face significant setbacks in Burma. Although there have been attempts to advance gender equality, the National League for Democracy (NLD) led Government, for example, developed the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) and endorsed the Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict. However, neither has been implemented. No leadership in Burma has ever successfully led the policy and implementation needed to address the difficulties faced by women, particularly those in ethnic communities. Since the attempted coup, the violence and lack of accountability for women and survivors has significantly increased.

Further, in this first quarter of the year, the rights of women and girls were undermined by the brutality and violence of the junta. Between January and March 2026, HURFOM documented that in targeted areas, including Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi region, at least 22 women were killed, 40 were injured, and 19 were arbitrarily arrested. Additionally, 12 children were killed, and 20 were wounded. Since the coup, HURFOM recorded a total of 277 women killed and 630 wounded, as well as 103 children killed and 207 injured across all documentation areas.

⁷ Ibid

⁸ 2025 Yearly Report on Digital Repression in Myanmar, Myanmar Internet Project, 31 January 2026

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ January 2026 Monthly Overview, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 2 February 2026

¹¹ Ibid



An appendix at the end of this report includes a comprehensive list of victims' names and ages between the reporting period of January and March 2026.

Overview of Incidents in January 2026

Throughout the first month of the year, there were frequent incidents of human rights violations and civilian harm occurring in Mon State and the Tanintharyi Region between late December 2025 and January 2026. These incidents include killings, injuries, sexual violence, arbitrary arrests, and the endangerment of children, caused by military operations, shelling, armed clashes, and landmines in civilian residential areas. Due to these attacks on ordinary civilians, women and children remain those primarily targeted and affected.

As the year 2025 came to a close on 31 December, drone bombs targeted the military checkpoint at Ka Myaw Bridge on two separate occasions. At least five civilians travelling through the area were injured in the blasts. Among those injured were a woman from Thayar Kone Village and her two young daughters, first- and second-grade students. Two other women, sisters in their forties from Min Yat Ta Line Maw Village, were also wounded. A mother had to undergo a leg amputation, and her young daughter remained seriously injured.

On January 3rd, days into the New Year, a 16-year-old girl from Dawei Zu village, Three Pagoda Pass Town, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State, was raped and killed by three men who had a relationship with her. She was hit on the back of the head and raped while unconscious. When she regained consciousness and tried to run away, she was hit again with a stick and died.

On 20 January, a local woman was reportedly shot and killed by junta troops while tapping rubber in Kyainnseikyi Township, Kawkareik District, Karen State. The woman was shot from approximately 200 yards away by troops stationed near the Light Infantry Battalion and passed away at the scene. On January 22nd, 2026, a junta regiment launched a military advance into Yar Phu (new) village,



Yar Phu village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, and was confronted by local revolutionary forces, leading to a battle. During the armed clash, two civilians, one young woman, were shot and injured.

In Myeik District, Tanintharyi Township, an artillery shell fired by the military junta landed and exploded in Mote Sate Kwin Village, injuring three local residents, including one child. The incident occurred when the revolutionary forces and the military junta's Light Infantry Battalion No. 561, based in Nyaung Pin Kwin Village, exchanged fire. Following the clash, the military junta fired four artillery shells in response; a child around 12 years old was injured in the leg.

On January 24th, the junta's regiment, stationed at the Basic Education High School in Long Lone Town, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division, launched stray arson attacks on nearby areas, and an artillery explosion injured three civilians, including two children. Two days later, on January 26 at 1 PM, junta troops based in Bilin Township conducted artillery shelling that struck a house in Aluu Gyi Village in Bilin Township, Mon State. As a result, a 59-year-old grandmother and her 3-year-old grandchild were killed instantly, while her daughter was injured.

On January 20th, a drone attacked a team collecting voters' lists for the sham election. The team was being guarded by junta troops in Sa Khan Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division. The drone exploded about one meter away and killed residents in two nearby houses. A 60-year-old woman and her daughter were both killed instantly, while a 12-year-old child and another woman were injured.

Arbitrary arrests also remained an alarming constant. Two women were arrested by the junta on the afternoon of December 28 in Thaton Township, accused of entering a polling station and campaigning for a political party.



The arrests took place on election day at a polling station set up at Primary School in Mayan Gone Village, Thaton Township.

Lastly, on January 21st, a landmine exploded at (Do Kyo) Lay Mile village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, injuring a ten-year-old child. The junta's regiment advanced into Lay Mile village in October 2025 and established military bases near residential areas. A child found a landmine and played with it using a stick. That is when the landmine exploded. The entire lower part of the child's body was hit by landmine debris.

Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

Drone warfare in Burma has transformed from a resistance tool into a complex, multi-party arms race. Initially used by anti-junta groups to counter the military's air superiority, the conflict now involves extensive drone deployment by the military (junta), multiple ethnic revolutionary organizations (EROs) and suspected cross-border strikes conducted by regional neighbours.

A mother will have to undergo a leg amputation, and her young daughter remains seriously injured after civilians were struck during a drone bomb attack on a junta inspection checkpoint at Ka Myaw Kin Bridge, according to HURFOM field sources and local residents. The attack occurred on 31 December, when drone bombs targeted the military checkpoint at Ka Myaw Bridge on two separate occasions. At least five civilians travelling through the area were injured in the blasts.

Among those injured was Ma Mi Lat, a woman from Thayar Kone Village, and her two young daughters, who were first and second-grade students. Two other women, sisters in their forties from Min Yat Ta Line Maw Village, were also wounded. Residents said the first drone attack took place at 11:00 AM, after which the bridge was reopened. Shortly afterward, Ma Mi Lat travelled to Dawei City to pick up her daughters from a basic education primary school in Oh Lote Pyin Ward.

The second drone strike occurred around midday, as Ma Mi Lat and her children were returning home and passing through the checkpoint again. During the blast, the mother sustained severe injuries to her leg, while her elder daughter was seriously wounded in the abdomen. The younger daughter suffered minor injuries.

"They told us her leg must be amputated," a local source said. "The elder daughter, who is in second grade, was hit in the abdomen and has already undergone two surgeries. The younger daughter has been discharged, but the mother and elder child are still in the hospital."

The two sisters from Min Yat Ta Line Maw Village also suffered leg injuries and remain under medical care, according to residents. This is not the first time civilians have been harmed at the Ka Myaw Kin Bridge checkpoint.



Drone warfare in Burma has transformed from a resistance tool into a complex, multi-party arms race.

On the night of 25 December, a previous drone attack in the same area seriously injured a woman who was staying nearby. She was reportedly still receiving treatment. Residents expressed deep concern over repeated attacks near checkpoints and transport routes, saying civilians, including children, continue to bear the highest cost of the ongoing conflict in Dawei.

In a separate case, at 2 PM on January 20th, a drone attacked a team collecting voters' lists. The team was being guarded by junta troops in Sa Khan Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division. The drone exploded about one meter away from the team and killed residents in two nearby houses. Daw Mar Lar, 60-year-old Daw Cho and her daughter Khin Mar Aye were all killed instantly. A 12-year-old child, Daw Sein Than and U Tun Aung were seriously injured, according to other villagers.

“The abdomen of the child was opened. All of them were critically injured,” said a local source.

On January 19th, 2026, revolutionary armed groups launched a drone attack targeting the 104th Light Infantry Battalion near Ka Myaw Kin, Sa Khan Gyi and Maung Ma Kan villages.

Arbitrary Arrests

Two women who were arrested by the junta on the afternoon of December 28 in Thaton Township were accused of entering a polling station and campaigning for a political party, according to HURFOM field reporters. The arrests took place on election day at a polling station set up inside Joe Phyu Gone Primary School, located in Mayan Gone Village, Thaton Township. Witnesses said the two women, identified as Ma Khin Moe Hlaing (35) and Ma Khin Mar Wai (41), were taken away shortly after entering the polling station while villagers were casting their ballots in the sham election.

A male villager from Mayan Gone, around 50 years old, told HURFOM that polling officials and security personnel detained the women inside the polling station compound.

“Polling officers and security accused Ma Khin Moe Hlaing of taking photos inside the polling station, and Ma Khin Mar Wai of persuading villagers to vote for the People’s Party,” he said.

“Whether they actually campaigned inside the polling station is unclear. These accusations came from polling staff appointed by the junta and the security forces. They were taken away, and the next day, December 29, they were charged for election interference at Thein Zeik Police Station.”

Two other villagers from Joe Phyu Gone, who asked not to be named, told HURFOM that the women were not from Mayan Gone Village but from Thaton town. According to them, the women entered the polling station to lodge a complaint after noticing a strong presence of junta-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) supporters around the polling area.

“They were unhappy that USDP supporters were openly surrounding and influencing the polling station,” one villager said. *“After they went inside to complain, polling staff and security accused them of interfering with the election and arrested them.”*

Residents also reported that on the same day, USDP members and supporters appeared to dominate the area around the polling station, creating an intimidating environment. Some villagers said supporters of other parties entered the polling station area only to closely observe the process, fearing vote manipulation.

According to a HURFOM field report based on sources close to Thein Zeik Police Station, both women have now been formally charged under Article 24(a) of the election law for obstructing election officials in the performance of their duties.

Local residents raised serious concerns over what they described as unequal enforcement of election rules. Several villagers told HURFOM that while the military-backed supporters were visibly active around polling stations, pressuring and intimidating voters and election officials, the officials and commission staff appeared to ignore these actions.

“USDP supporters were openly pressuring villagers outside the polling station to vote for their party,” one resident said. *“But there was no action taken by polling officials or the election commission.”*

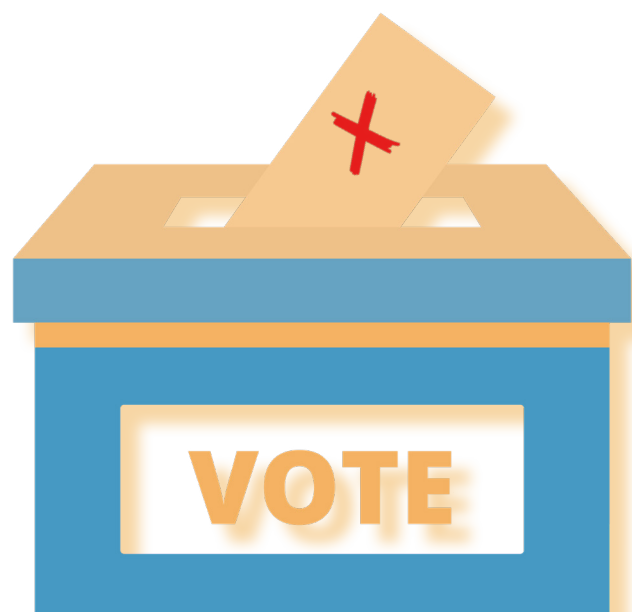
A 40-year-old female villager added that some polling staff and USDP supporters were seen carrying mobile phones and cameras inside restricted areas, despite election rules prohibiting such devices.

“It makes us wonder if they were given impunity,” she said.

Another villager described indirect threats used to coerce people into voting later in the day: *“In the morning of December 28, very few people came to vote,”* he said. *“USDP supporters and village committee members warned that there would be consequences if people did not vote. Some villagers came in the afternoon out of fear. In my own family’s case, the village administrator said my son would not receive travel approval/supporting letter if he did not vote. Just five days earlier, the administrator also directly threatened conscription.”*

These accounts reflect broader concerns reported by HURFOM across Mon State, where residents say fear, coercion, and selective enforcement of election laws continue to undermine any claim that the junta’s election process is free, fair, or credible.

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Indiscriminate Firing

Indiscriminate firing, including the use of heavy artillery and air power, remains a widespread and systemic tactic of the military junta to suppress dissent and control territory. As of early 2026, international observers have reported a significant escalation of these “scorched earth” policies.¹²

A local woman was reportedly shot and killed by junta troops while tapping rubber in Kyainnseikyi Township, Kawkaeik District, Karen State, according to a statement released by Phoenix – Special Warfare Force and information gathered by HURFOM field reporters.

The incident occurred at 6:42 PM on January 20, at a rubber plantation located along the Kyainnseikyi–Kyakhat Chaung road. Local sources said the victim, Ma Khin Wine (41), from Wah-Boe-Gone Village, Kyainnseikyi Township, Kawkaeik District, Karen State, was shot from approximately 200 yards away by troops stationed near Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) No. 284. She died at the scene.

A 45-year-old witness, who is also a neighbour of the victim’s family, told HURFOM on the evening of 21 January that Ma Khin Wine had been working alone at the plantation when she was shot without warning. *“She was tapping rubber when Junta soldiers fired at her for no reason. She died immediately,”* the witness said. *“It was a completely unjust killing. Her family wants justice.”*

A representative from Phoenix – Special Warfare Force said that the victim normally worked alongside her husband, but on the day of the attack, he was attending a wedding, leaving her alone. The source added that local rubber workers typically seek permission from the nearby military base before entering plantations, but emphasized that the shooting appeared deliberate and unprovoked.

Due to continued gunfire in the area for several hours after the incident, residents were unable to retrieve Ma Khin Wine’s body immediately. Her body was recovered the following morning, on 21 January. Local sources expressed growing fear that the shooting was linked to increased military activity ahead of the junta’s third phase of the sham election on 25 January, which the regime intended to hold in Kyainnseikyi Township. Residents reported intensified troop movements and random gunfire near military camps, and warned that civilians living near junta bases would be at a heightened risk.

¹² Myanmar: Junta Atrocities Surge 5 Years since Coup, Human Rights Watch, 28 January 2026



“The situation was stable for a while, as both the junta’s army and the revolutionary groups disappeared. But then the junta’s army showed up just two days before the sham election.”

At about 4:30 PM on January 22nd, a junta regiment launched another military advance into Yar Phu (new) village, Yar Phu village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, where it encountered local revolutionary forces. The armed battle lasted for half an hour. During the armed clash, a 40-year-old man and a 30-year-old woman were shot and injured. The two civilians were workers from a furniture shop.

“The shop is located at the entrance of the village. All the workers ran away as the armed clash broke out. These two were shot and injured while running away. It was getting dark, and no one dared to help them. We approached them once the situation stabilized. Their injuries were not life-threatening,” said a local villager.

The two injured workers were admitted to the Ye Township General Hospital in Mon State. The armed conflict forced villagers from Yar Phu (new), Thar Yar Mon, Ma Yan Chaung and 60-Mile villages to flee to nearby rubber plantations.

“The Thar Yar Mon villagers have just returned home on January 23rd, but the villagers from Yar Phu (new) village are unable to go back home. There are also about 100 displaced villagers hiding in the rubber plantations,” said one displaced villager from Yar Phu (new) village.

The junta had still planned to hold its election in the Yar Phu village tract on January 25th and launched military operations on January 19th, allegedly to ensure the election was safe, local villagers reported to HURFOM.

“The situation was stable for a while, as both the junta’s army and the revolutionary groups disappeared. But then the junta’s army showed up just two days before the sham election,” said a resident.

On January 15th, there was an armed clash in Thar Yar Mon village, Yar Phu village tract and a 50-year-old Thar Yar Mon villager was shot and killed in an artillery attack.

Landmines

The ongoing presence of landmines indicates a broader and increasing threat to conflict-affected communities in HURFOM's focus areas. Landmines and unexploded ordnance still pose dangers to civilians, particularly children. Even after armed forces leave, explosive remnants can remain concealed in village pathways, around homes, plantations, and familiar places where families aim to rebuild. Residents reported that fears of landmines and ongoing insecurity have stopped many families from returning home.

At 5 PM on January 21st, a landmine exploded at (Do Kyoe) Lay Mile village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, injuring a ten-year-old child. According to local sources, the junta regiment is stationed nearby. The regiment advanced into Lay Mile village in October 2025 and established military bases near residential houses. A child found a landmine, played with it using a stick, and it exploded. The entire lower part of the child's body was hit by landmine debris.

"He was been admitted to the Myeik Hospital," said the source. At the time of writing, the child's condition remains unknown.

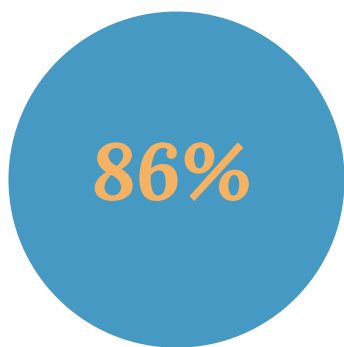
Villagers believe the landmine was planted by the junta's regiment. In October 2025, troops advanced into Lay Mile village and clashed with revolutionary forces. Hundreds of residents from the villages of Lay Mile, Phar Ne, Do Kyoe, and Yay Kham Chaung fled. The junta withdrew its troops in early January 2026, and some displaced villagers have begun returning home and have experienced landmine explosions.

A child found a landmine, played with it using a stick, and it exploded. The entire lower part of the child's body was hit by landmine debris.



Since the attempted coup, the use and presence of landmines in civilian areas has intensified, placing ordinary villagers at constant risk. Farmers, plantation workers, and travellers face uncertainty each time they leave their homes, unsure whether the path ahead is safe. Local residents say the growing number of landmine incidents has created an atmosphere of fear, restricting movement and undermining livelihoods in already conflict-affected communities.

The 2025 Landmine Monitor report stated that Burma had the highest number of casualties worldwide in 2024 from landmines and explosive remnants of war, adding that deaths and injuries more than doubled within a year, as conflict expanded.¹³ The report found that 2,029 people were killed or injured in 2024. This is an increase from 1,003 in 2023 and 545 in 2022, and marks a sharp escalation since February 2021. Two-thirds of casualties were caused by antipersonnel mines. The majority of victims – 86 percent – were civilians.



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¹³ Myanmar records world's highest landmine casualties as conflict intensifies, says Landmine Monitor, Burma News International, 21 February 2026

Mortar and Artillery Shelling

Recent mortar and artillery shelling in Burma, particularly near the Thai border, has intensified, causing civilian casualties, property damage, and significant regional tensions. Women and girls living in these areas are facing exponential risks of being killed in the junta's attacks.

In Myeik District, Tanintharyi Township, an artillery shell fired by the military junta landed and exploded in Mote Sate Kwin Village, injuring three local residents, including one child, on January 6th at 3 PM. Revolutionary forces and the military junta's Light Infantry Battalion No. 561, based in Nyaung Pin Kwin Village, exchanged fire. Following the clash, the military junta fired four artillery shells in response, one of which landed and exploded in Mote Sate Kwin Village.

“A man from Mote Sate Kwin Village was seriously injured. The child and another adult had minor injuries,” a local source said.

Due to the artillery explosion, a child around 12 years old was injured in the leg, while the other two men also sustained injuries to their legs and arms. Other artillery shells fired by the military junta also landed and exploded in two other villages, but there were no casualties or damage to homes there.

On January 24th, 2026, the junta’s regiment, which was stationed at the Basic Education High School in Long Lone Town, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division, launched stray arson attacks on nearby areas, and an artillery explosion injured an elderly man and two children.

The artillery shell dropped and exploded in a compound of a house on Saung Kyoe Street, Long Lone Town, and the debris hit the shoulders and legs of a nine-year-old and a six-year-old. *“It isn’t life-threatening. The Saung Kyoe Street is in the outskirts, so we had to request help from the monastery to send the two children to the hospital by car,”* said a local source.

On January 25th, on the election day, the revolutionary forces launched drone attacks on the Police Station and the Office of the General Administration Department in Long Lone, and the junta’s army responded with multiple artillery attacks. A 60-year-old ill man from “Kyan Taw Shaung” was shocked by the artillery fire and passed away, according to a local resident.

Days earlier on January 23rd, the junta’s regiment also launched stray arson attacks on Pyin Htein, Thar Yar Gone, Inn Zought and Byaw Taw Wa villages near Long Lone Town, forcing more than 1,000 local residents to flee to nearby villages and plantations. Long Lone Town was included in the third phase of the sham election, and locals reported hearing an explosion on election day, January 25th.

“Not too many people in Long Lone went to the polling stations to cast their votes. The junta imposed military pressure and relocated to these areas,” said a resident.

On January 26 at 1 PM, artillery fired by Light Infantry Battalion No. 3, based in Bilin Township, Mon State, struck a house in Aluu Gyi Village in Bilin Township, Mon State. As a result, a 59-year-old woman and her 3-year-old grandchild were killed instantly.

“There were three people, the grandmother, her daughter, and her grandchild, inside the house. The grandmother and the child died on the spot, while the daughter was injured. The house was also damaged,” a local resident from Bilin said.

Due to an artillery attack targeting civilian villages, residents of Aluu Gyi Village and nearby villages have been forced to flee for safety. Previously, on January 2, this Light Infantry Battalion No.3 artillery shelling also killed three men and injured a 2-year-old child and a man in his early 20s.

The military junta has been continuously targeting civilian villages with shelling and carrying out aerial bombardments in areas controlled by the Karen National Union (KNU), resulting in ongoing civilian casualties.

Violence Against Women

Sexual violence remains a cause for alarm as patriarchal systems of dominance and oppression persist and directly correlate to the deaths, injuries, and enforced disappearances of young women and girls.

On January 3rd, a 16-year-old girl from Dawei Zu village, Three Pagoda Pass Town, Kyarinnseiky Township, Karen State, was raped and killed by three men. According to local sources, the young girl left home to meet her boyfriend beside the village road. Upon reaching the meeting point, she saw her boyfriend, her ex-boyfriend and one of their friends waiting for her.

“The girl didn’t end her relationship with her ex-boyfriend, and they were arguing about that. Then, her ex-boyfriend hit her on the back of the head. She lost consciousness and was raped while unconscious,” said a Three Pagoda Pass resident.

The source added that she gained consciousness while being raped and tried to run away. However, she was hit with a stick and died, he continued. One of the three men is a relative of the administrator of Dawei Zu village. Hea helped them dispose of the body in an abandoned well.

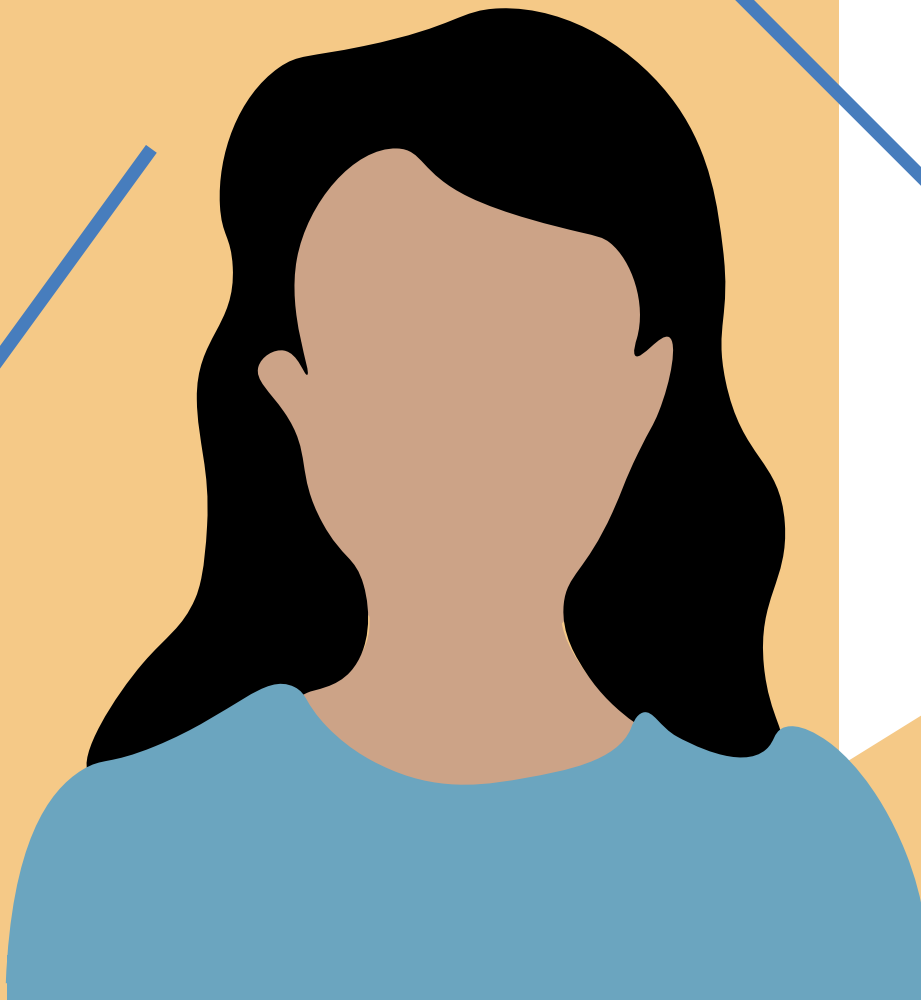
“The girl didn’t end her relationship with her ex-boyfriend, and they were arguing about that. Then, her ex-boyfriend hit her on the back of the head. She lost consciousness and was raped while unconscious.”

On January 11th, locals noticed a foul smell from the decomposing body, which was recovered from the well. Her remains were cremated the same day. After finding the body, the authorities questioned the boyfriend and soon deduced that the three men and the administrator had committed rape, murder, and disposed of the remains appropriately. The Three Pagoda Pass KNU arrested them on January 12th.

“The three men are being detained at the “Htee Khine” Prison in Win Yay Township. We’ve heard that they will be given the death penalty. The administrator has been excluded from the death penalty but remains detained,” said a local source.

According to villagers, the deceased girl lived with her mother since the death of her father.

Sexual violence remains a cause for alarm as patriarchal systems of dominance and oppression persist and directly correlate to the deaths, injuries, and enforced disappearances of young women and girls.





Overview of Incidents in February 2026

Many civilians in the Tenasserim Division, Mon State, and Karen State remain affected by the ongoing armed conflict. Throughout the month, there were landmine explosions, arrests, artillery shelling, shootings, drone attacks, and violent clashes between junta forces and local armed groups. As a result, villagers, including children, elderly people, and entire families, were injured, killed, or arrested. These incidents show how ordinary people continue to suffer from insecurity and violence in their daily lives.

On February 6th, 2026, a child from Ka Ma Maung Town, Hpapun Township, Karen State, was severely injured when an explosive remnant she was playing with detonated. She had been playing with other children when they found the remnant.

On February 8th, 2026, a mother and daughter from Kaw One village, Kyaikmayaw Township, Mon State, were arrested by an armed group after being accused of involvement in human trafficking and selling kratom leaves. They were released later that night after paying one million MMK.

On February 9th, 2026, an artillery shell exploded near a hospital in Hlaingbwe Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State, injuring a child who lived on the hospital premises. A military strategic battalion based on the opposite riverbank frequently conducts indiscriminate shelling, and villagers believe the battalion was responsible for the attack.

On February 9th, 2026, a large junta troop operating in villages in the Kha Ywel village tract, Kyaikhto Township, Mon State, clashed with local revolutionary forces. During the fighting, four villagers, including an elderly woman, were killed, and two teenagers were injured. The next day, on February 10th, 2026, a large number of junta troops advanced into Tha Byay Pin village in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, and established a presence there. On February 11th, the regiment launched a drone attack, injuring an elderly woman when a bomb exploded near a hut at a rubber plantation.



There were several attacks between February 10 and 13. On February 11th, 2026, in Pa Nat Ngae village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, a couple were shot and severely injured by a junta regiment while travelling to their rubber plantation. The wife sustained a minor abdominal injury, while the husband was shot in the arm and suffered a serious injury.

Then on February 12th, 2026, the village administrator and his “Pyu Saw Htee” group arrested a middle-aged woman at her home in Tha Bot Chaung village, Thel Chaung village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. She was accused of theft and taken to the administrator’s house for interrogation. She was reportedly tortured and killed one day after her arrest.

On February 13th, 2026, a couple from Za Yet Sake village, Pa La Town, Pulaw Township, Tenasserim Division, died after stepping on a landmine. They had gone into a nearby forest to collect straw when the explosion seriously injured them both. They were taken to the village clinic; however, the husband died at 7 PM, and his wife passed away at midnight.

On February 22nd, 2026, troops from a battalion based in Kyaung Yaw village, Ye Township, Mon State, were ambushed by the “Ye Balu” group, a local revolutionary armed group, resulting in an exchange of gunfire. The battalion retaliated with artillery attacks. One shell exploded in a plantation near their military base, killing a husband on the spot and injuring his middle-aged wife, teenage daughter, and young son.

On February 23rd, 2026, a junta column advancing into Dawei City from Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division, clashed with local revolutionary groups along the way. Following the fighting, the regiment carried out indiscriminate artillery attacks and gunfire targeting villages in southern Tha Yet Chaung Township, injuring three residents, including a grandmother and a young girl.

This alarming series of attacks in HURFOM targeted areas is evidence of the ongoing instability taking place and the difficult situations that civilians are forced to repeatedly confront.

Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

Airstrikes have remained a devastating force undermining civilian security. At noon on February 11th, 2026, a junta regiment of approximately 400 troops advanced into the Lell Thit and Pan Taw Maw villages in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, and launched drone attacks on the villages. According to the Tenasserim Township People Defence Force, one bomb explosion injured 50-year-old Daw San Maw from Pan Taw Maw village and 20-year-old Ko Ya Way Tun from Lell Thit village.

“The drone attack hit the base of the revolutionary force. They located the place with drones and dropped their bombs. Two villagers were injured. The entire population in nearby villages fled,” said a spokesperson of the force.

The military advance forced the entire population from Lell Thit, Tha Ra Pone, Pa Wa and nearby villages to flee their homes. The Dawei and Myeik District Karen National Union regiment said that military forces torched more than 100 houses in Lell Thit village on February 12th.

“The regiment was still in Lell Thit as of February 14th. The residents did not know how many houses were burnt down. Some villagers left years ago and never came back,” said a local source.

Villagers and the revolutionary forces told HURFOM that the junta’s military advance was led by the largest regiment in the Tenasserim Division. They had tried to gain control of Tenasserim Township in February 2026.

On February 10th, 2026, a junta regiment, comprising a large number of troops, advanced into Tha Byay Pin village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, and stationed itself in the village. The next day, on February 11th, the regiment launched a drone attack on Pan Taw Maw village and Thar Ra Pone village tract, injuring an elderly woman. The bomb exploded near a hut at a rubber plantation, and a 60-year-old woman sustained a head injury. According to local sources, she was taken by boat to the Myeik General Hospital and was reported to be in critical condition.

The junta’s regiment launched a military operation in Pell Tie village, Kyune Su Township, located on the opposite riverbank of Lell Thit village, Tenasserim Division. On January 11th, the junta’s army dropped bombs by drone on Htein Tell and Kan Toe villages, Tenasserim Township, injuring another 60-year-old woman in Htein Tell village. **According to data collected by HURFOM, in 2025, the junta’s artillery attacks and aerial assaults killed 136 residents from Mon, Karen and Tenasserim areas.**



On January 11th, the junta's army dropped bombs by drone on Htein Tell and Kan Toe villages, Tenasserim Township, injuring another 60-year-old woman in Htein Tell village.

Arbitrary Arrests

On February 8th, 2026, a mother and daughter from Kaw One village in Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State, were arrested by an armed group after being accused of involvement in human trafficking and selling Kratom leaves. The victims, identified as Daw Poke and her daughter, were released later that same day, around 10 PM, after paying a ransom of one million MMK.

A villager explained, "They were accused of selling Kratom leaves and arrested. The mother has an illness, so the armed group took her daughter into custody to care for the mother. The main purpose of the arrest was to extort money from the victims."

The junta's army, along with the Karen and Mon ethnic armed groups, is active in the Kaw Don, Kaw Pa Naw, and Kaw One villages of Kyikemayaw Township. Armed clashes occur frequently in the area, and the military junta usually responds with airstrikes. These assaults have forced thousands of residents to flee their homes, leaving many displaced.

Indiscriminate Firing

The ongoing firing and targeting of attacks has led to civilians being forced to flee. On February 23rd, 2026, a junta regiment comprising more than 40 troops advanced into Dawei City from Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division, and clashed with local revolutionary groups along the way.

After the armed clash, the regiment targeted villages in Southern Tha Yet Chaung Township with indiscriminate artillery attack and gunfire, injuring three residents from Tha Yet Hna Kwa village. One artillery shell exploded near a residential house, injuring 34-year-old Ko Min Htwe, his mother-in-law and his 18-year-old daughter Ma Mi Thi:

“The regiment left Tha Chaung village in the morning of February 23rd, and then, they launched artillery attacks on Tha Yet Hna Kwa village because they wanted to advance into the village. There were lots of artillery attacks. The artillery shells dropped everywhere. The entire village was noisy with the sound of artillery explosions. All the villagers ran away. One of the shells dropped beside a house. The artillery debris injured nearby villagers. The woman (the mother-in-law) sustained the most serious injury,” said a source close to the family.

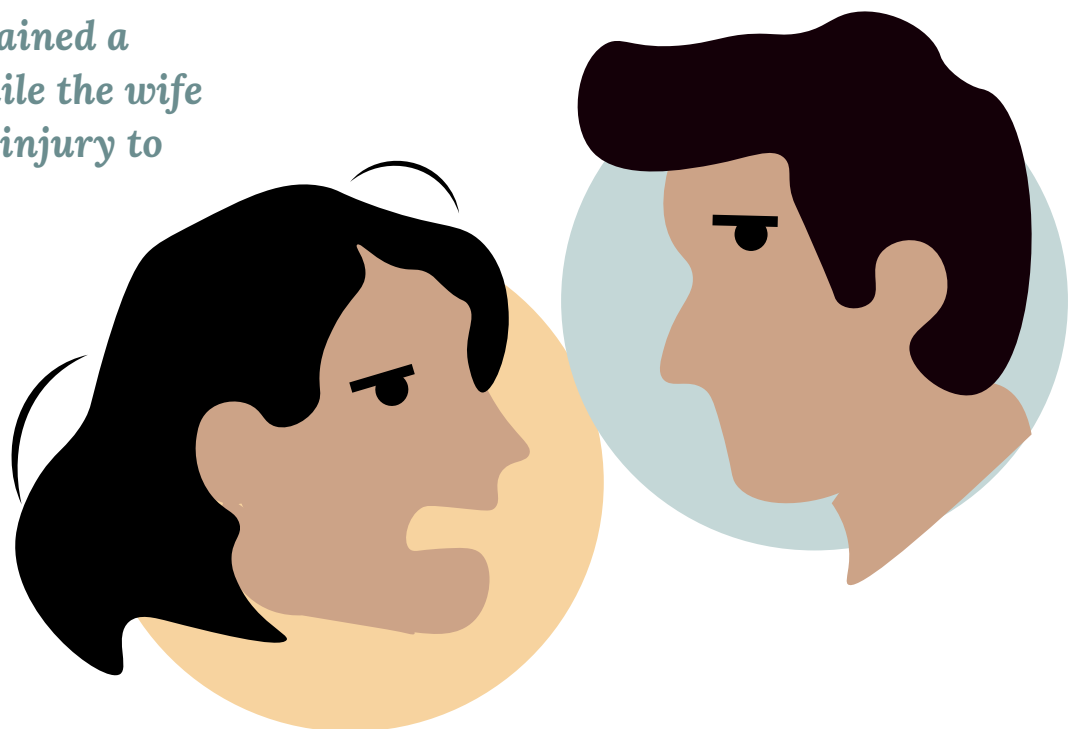
The woman sustained a serious injury to her face, and her daughter suffered a leg injury, while Ko Min Htwe was injured in the lower waist.

“The army and the revolutionary forces clashed with each other at Pane Taw village. The two soldiers were arrested. As they lost their soldiers, the regiment launched indiscriminate artillery attacks and gunfire targeting nearby villages. There were casualties,” said a source close to the revolutionary groups.

The junta regime has been launching a military operation in villages in Southern Tha Yet Chaung Township, and they have blocked the Myeik-Dawei Highway.

At approximately 5 AM on February 11th, 2026, a couple from Pa Nat Ngae village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim, were shot and severely injured by a junta regiment while going to their rubber plantation. The husband was shot in the arm and sustained a severe injury, while the wife suffered a minor injury to her abdomen, according to a Pa Nat Ngae villager.

The husband was shot in the arm and sustained a severe injury, while the wife suffered a minor injury to her abdomen.



“The plantation is very close to their house. They left home early in the morning to work at the plantation, but encountered the army’s patrol team on their way. The team shot and injured them. The husband was first admitted to the Tenasserim Hospital and later transferred to the Myeik Hospital because his injury was serious. His arm muscle tore apart, and the arm bone was replaced with a titanium stem,” said a source close to the family.

The local villagers said the troops from the Maw Tone-based 306th Artillery Regiment were responsible for the attack. *“The neighbours sent them to the hospital. The army did nothing to acknowledge their actions. They aren’t human. They have no law,”* said a local woman.

“The army did nothing to acknowledge their actions. They aren’t human. They have no law.”

Landmines

On February 6th, 2026, a 10-year-old child from Ka Ma Maung Town, Phar Pon Township, Karen State, was playing with an explosive remnant when it exploded and severely injured her. The child lives in “Ta Dar Oo” Hill in the 4th Ward, Ka Ma Maung Town, and she was playing with other children when they found the remnant. She brought it home and played with it when it exploded. She sustained injuries to her abdomen, chest, legs, and arms.

“The girl is a Grade-4 student. After the final exam, she played with other children at about 3 PM. Then she found something wrapped in tape,” said a local source.

The child was admitted to Hpa-An General Hospital with assistance from a social and emergency team. She received surgery at the hospital. There is a military checkpoint near the ward where the explosion occurred; however, no one knows the origin of the explosive remnant.

Throughout February, landmine explosions occurred frequently along the Ka Ma Maung – Ka Tie Teak Motorway, and at least four residents have been injured by the explosions. Last year, in April 2025, there was a landmine explosion in the playground near the “Kan Nar Hpa Yar” Port, Ka Ma Maung Town, severely injuring three young girls.

At noon on February 13th, 2026, a couple from Za Yet Sake village, Pa La Town, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division died after stepping on a landmine.

The victims, 55-year-old U Win Nile and 49-year-old Daw Cho Tin, went into a nearby forest to collect straw, where they stepped on a landmine. The explosion seriously injured both of them. They were sent to the village clinic; however, the husband died at 7 PM, and his wife passed away at midnight, according to a Za Yet Sake villager.

“After having lunch, they went into the forest using the village road, which has been banned for use due to the risk of landmines. There, they stepped on a landmine,” said the villager.

Both the junta’s army and the revolutionary forces are active in the area; however, no one knows which group is responsible for the landmine. The deceased couple left four children; the youngest son is thought to be about five years old, according to villagers.

Since January 27th, 2026, the junta’s regiment has launched military operations in villages near Pa La Town and torched many homes. From January 2025 to the first week of February 2026, 41 innocent civilians were killed by landmine explosions in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim areas, according to data by HURFOM.

Mortar and Artillery Shelling

At approximately 7 AM on February 9th, 2026, an artillery explosion took place near “Myine Gyi Ngu” Hospital, Hline Bwel Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. The explosion injured a child living in the premises of the hospital. The radiology department and a motorcar were also damaged.

“We don’t know which group launched the artillery attack. In addition to the junta’s army, the BGF and the DKBA are also active in Myine Gyi Ngu. We have also heard gunfire from Ka Ma Maung Town,” said a resident.

The “Ka Ma Maung” military strategic battalion, based on the opposite riverbank of Myine Gyi Gu, usually launches indiscriminate artillery attacks, and villagers believe the battalion was responsible for the attack.

“After the artillery explosion, all the doctors, nurses, and patients from the hospital and the dormitories were moved to a safe place,” said a local source.

On January 2nd, 2026, there was an artillery attack on Myine Gyi Ngu, resulting in no casualties or property damage. At approximately 10 AM on February 9th, 2026, a junta regiment comprising roughly 250 troops advanced into the Sit Kwin and Mote Kha Malt villages, the Kha Ywell village tract, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State.

The regiment had clashed with the local revolutionary forces, and the armed clash killed four villagers and forced more than 10,000 residents to flee their homes.

During the armed clash, the junta's regiment launched artillery attacks on residential areas in Sit Kwin and Mote Kha Malt villages. The attacks killed 60-year-old U Saw Naung from Sit Kwin village, his 65-year-old wife, Daw Ma Aye, and 65-year-old U Aye Thein from Mote Kha Malt village. According to the Karen National Union, U Saw Naung's 14-year-old son, Maung Thet Moe Aung, 72-year-old U Khin Sein from Mote Kha Malt village, and 15-year-old Maung Sai Kyel Sin were injured, and a house was damaged by the attack.

“The regiment has stationed itself in Kha Ywell as of February 12th,” said a resident from Kyike Hto Township.

The regiment also shot and killed 50-year-old U Kyat Oo from Ah Khine village. On February 7th, another regiment, comprising about 200 troops, clashed with local resistance forces between the Phoe War Thane and Nyaung Htauk villages in the Ah Luu Lay village tract of Bilin Township.

The Burma Army then entered the villages and burgled houses after the armed clash. They took six motorbikes, various household items and torched two houses. When the regiment left Nyaung Htauk village, they proceeded to Ah Luu Gyi village where they burgled additional houses. They took three motorbikes and other items, including mobile phones, as was reported to the KNU.

Due to armed clashes and military advances, 12,930 villagers from 2,939 houses in 19 villages along the Hngat Pyaw Taw, Kha Ywell and Win Kan village tracts of Kyike Hto Township, and the Ah Luu village track of Bilin Township, had to flee their homes. The displaced villagers are in urgent need of humanitarian aid, including shelter, food and medicine.

At approximately 8 AM on February 22nd, 2026, troops from the 591st Light Infantry Battalion, based in Kyaung Yaw village, Ye Township, Mon State, were on patrol when they were ambushed by the “Ye Balue Group”, a local revolutionary armed group. There was an exchange of gunfire between the two groups. The 591st LIB provided artillery support, and one artillery shell exploded in a plantation near their military base.

U Myint Thein, also known as Kyay Phu Gell, a 51-year-old man, was killed on the spot by artillery debris. His 41-year-old wife, Naw Mu; his 14-year-old daughter, Wint War Shwe; and his six-year-old son, El Khu Htoo, were injured by the explosion.



The injured victims were taken to the Ye Township General Hospital with assistance from the Kyaung Yaw Social and Rescue Team; however, Wint War Shwe was transferred to the Mawlamyine General Hospital because her injury was serious.

“U Myint Thein’s abdomen was opened, and he died on the spot. His family was caught in the armed clash. They are a migrant family, but they have lived in Kyaung Yaw for years. They earned their livelihood by collecting “leaves” near the military base,” said a local source.

The injured victims were taken to the Ye Township General Hospital with assistance from the Kyaung Yaw Social and Rescue Team; however, Wint War Shwe was transferred to the Mawlamyine General Hospital because her injury was serious. On February 23rd, there were additional armed clashes between the junta’s army and the revolutionary forces in Lamine, Maw Ka Nin, and Kone Myint Thar Yar, Northern Ye Township.

Violence Against Women

On February 12, 2026, a 35-year-old woman named Ma Khine, from Tha Bot Chaung village in the Thel Chaung village tract of Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, was arrested at her home by the village administrator and his “Pyu Saw Htee” group. Ma Khine was accused of involvement in a theft from the administrator’s house, including gold and other valuables.

She was taken to the administrator’s house for interrogation; however, she was tortured and killed on February 13, just one day after her arrest. A source close to the victim’s family reported,:

“When Ma Khine was taken away, her husband accompanied her. But upon reaching the administrator’s house, her husband was forced to return home.

The next morning, the administrator informed him that his wife was dead and summoned him to retrieve her body. When he rushed to the administrator's house, he found his wife deceased."

Her body showed signs of violence, including cut wounds to the face and bruises on her hands and back. She was cremated on February 13. The "Pyu Saw Htee" group told the villagers that Ma Khine had committed suicide. One villager from Tha Bot Chaung stated, *"The villagers were told that she hanged herself in a cell. It's truly dreadful. There have been numerous cases of torture and injuries inflicted by the administration team. We must live under their control, and they act as they please. The whole village lives in fear of the 'Pyu Saw Htee' group led by Non Gyi."*

After the attempted coup, U Su Nge, also known as U Naung Gyi, was appointed as the village-tract administrator. He formed a "Pyu Saw Htee" group of about 20 members, armed by the Mawrawaddy Navy Unit.

A local woman commented, *"We don't know whether she stole or not, but even if she did, there must be a legal procedure. Arresting someone followed by torture and death is unacceptable."*

To date, no legal action has been taken regarding Ma Khine's death, and there has been no accountability for Administrator Naung Gyi and his "Pyu Saw Htee" group. In April 2024, the "Pyu Saw Htee" group also beat and killed U Win Kyaw, a mentally ill resident from Tha Bot Chaung village.

Currently, the absence of effective accountability mechanisms under military rule has caused widespread impunity for violence and discrimination. Survivors seek justice. There needs to be more stakeholder discussions to strengthen reporting mechanisms that enable victims to hold perpetrators accountable. Improved coordination is also essential to ensure that abusers are not in the same environment as survivors.



Overview of Incidents in March 2026

Incidents of violence against women and attacks continued throughout March, with multiple reports of violence against civilians across HURFOM's targeted areas. Despite the lack of active armed clashes in several areas, the military junta conducted artillery shelling, airstrikes, and drone attacks targeting villages and a displaced persons camp, resulting in civilian deaths and injuries, including women and children. Additionally, the discovery of bodies in Gone Nyin Sake village raised concerns of extrajudicial killings amid ongoing military tensions.

Even though there were no active armed clashes on March 6th, 2026, the military junta carried out an indiscriminate artillery strike on Taung Pu Village, Ma Phaw Village Tract, in Myeik Township, Tenasserim Division. The explosion injured a 50-year-old woman, causing wounds to her legs and hands.

On March 9th, 2026, the military junta deployed a fighter jet to drop two 500-pound bombs on the village of Tha Phee Lay Kho, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division. According to the Myeik-Dawei Karen National Union, six villagers, including three children, were killed in the airstrike. Another three children were also injured and taken to a hospital in a liberated area controlled by the KNU for treatment.

The following day, on March 10th, 2026, joint revolutionary forces captured the junta base in Min Dat village along the Dawei-Myeik Union Highway Road, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division. Following this defeat, the military junta began bombing villages in the township. On the same day, a junta fighter jet dropped dozens of bombs on Gone Nyin Sake Village, injuring two women and a nine-year-old child. One woman with a head injury died while being transported to Dawei General Hospital.

In addition, the military junta used a fighter jet to drop two 500-pound bombs and carried out machine gun fire targeting central Ta Ku village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. There had been no active armed clashes in the area before the attack. Four elderly people, including two elderly women, were killed. Three other villagers, including a child, were injured.



On March 13th, 2026, the bodies of seven villagers, believed to have been killed by a junta regiment, were discovered in Gone Nyin Sake Village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division. The victims also included four women, mostly middle-aged and elderly. Due to ongoing military tensions near the village, their identities could not be confirmed. On March 14th, 2026, the junta's army launched kamikaze drone attacks on the Pa Law Ta Poe Displaced Persons Camp in the Pha Luu region, south of Myawaddy Town, Myawaddy Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. One displaced villager was killed, while two others, including a middle-aged woman, were severely injured.

Days later, on March 16th, 2026, even though there was no active armed clash in the area, the military junta bombed a gold mine located along the Bilin River in Bilin Township, Mon State, killing three civilians and injuring five others, including a woman. On March 18th, 2026, the junta battalion based in Za-Well village launched small kamikaze drone attacks on Pane Taw village and the Pa Wa village track in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. Three children playing under a betel nut plant sustained minor burns.

On March 20th, 2026, a junta regiment stationed at the monastery in Yar Phu (new) village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, fired four artillery rounds. The explosion killed a father and his 14-year-old daughter and injured his ten-year-old son while they were sleeping. The daughter died on the way due to severe injuries, and the father later died while receiving treatment at Ye Township Hospital.

A 16-year-old girl with a mental health condition from Ka Don Si Ward, Paung Town, Mon State, was repeatedly raped by two elderly neighbours over a six-month period. On March 22nd, the woman in the community became suspicious after noticing changes in her abdomen and used a pregnancy test kit, which confirmed that she was pregnant.

These cases and others highlight the urgency of ending the control over women's bodies and their autonomy. Assessing the situation poses challenges because of issues related to rape cases. Since the attempted military coup and continuing to the present, there have been many instances of rape, though there remains a reluctance to speak out due to fears of reprisals and stigma faced by survivors.

Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

One of the most serious violations that remains insufficiently addressed in international reporting and advocacy is the systematic aerial bombing of civilians and public infrastructure by the Burmese Army. Since 2021, the military has carried out widespread airstrikes against its own population, deliberately targeting civilian areas and public buildings across the country.

It is impossible to prepare for an airstrike; when it comes, it comes. Women of all ages live with constant fear due to the uncertainty surrounding airstrikes and how to protect themselves and their families. This ongoing fear leads to depression and anxiety. These circumstances particularly affect young women and mothers who are worried about their children, husbands, livelihoods, and communities. Young girls, children, and adolescents are also concerned about their futures and access to education.

At 12:30 PM on March 9th, 2026, the military junta used a fighter jet to drop two 500-pound bombs on Tha Phee Lay Kho village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division. According to the Myeik-Dawei Karen National Union, the airstrike killed six villagers, including three children.

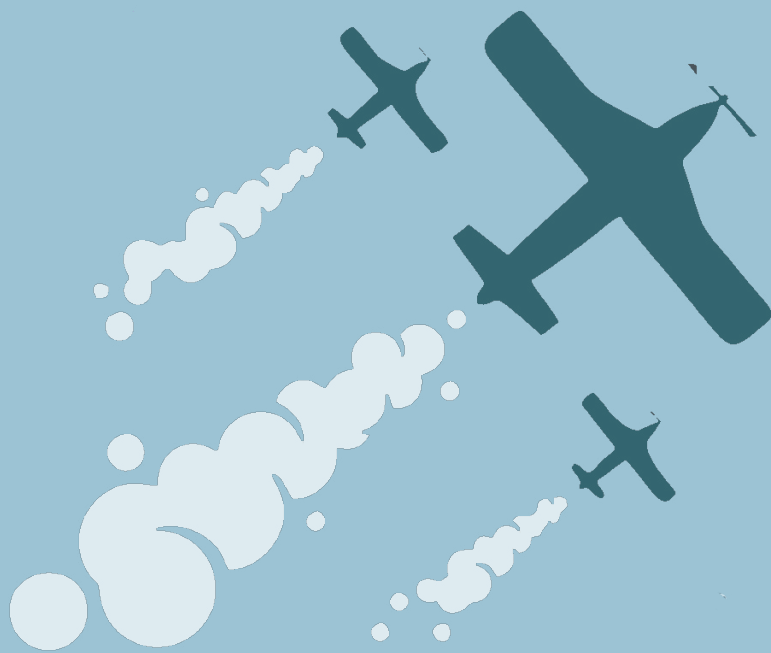
“It isn’t a church. It’s just a religious building. The children were studying when they were attacked by the airstrike. It was a summer class,” said one villager close to the incident.

The airstrike killed two 11-year-old boys, one six-year-old girl, and three 40-year-old men and injured three 13-year-old children, said the KNU spokesperson Pa Do Daw Al Nar. The injured children were admitted to a hospital in a liberated area controlled by the KNU for further treatment. Some of the victims were seriously injured, according to the 4th Brigade of the KNU.

“The village is very far from Pu Law Town. There were armed clashes, and they intentionally targeted the civilians,” said a resident.

The villagers said there were more than 10 people in the building when the fighter jet launched its airstrike. According to a video file received by HURFOM, torn body parts of some of the victims were visible, and the building was totally destroyed. The Phee Lay Kho village is located beside the Tenasserim Riverbank and is mostly inhabited by Karen people.

On March 10th, 2026, the joint revolutionary forces defeated the “Win Wa” military base in Min Dat village alongside the Dawei-Myeik 8th Union Highway Road, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division.



One of the most serious violations that remains insufficiently addressed in international reporting and advocacy is the systematic aerial bombing of civilians and public infrastructure by the Burmese Army.

The military junta has been bombing villages in the township since their defeat. On March 10th, the junta's fighter jet dropped dozens of bombs on the Gone Nyin Sake village, and the air attack injured two women and a nine-year-old child. Among the victims, a woman who suffered a head injury died on the way to the Dawei General Hospital.

"The regiment also arrested villagers. As of March 14, at least three villagers were injured by the airstrikes. One of them died. A child suffered a head injury. Another one was injured in the lower torso," said a local villager.

On March 15th, the junta dropped nearly 60 bombs within two days between Se Taw and Gone Nyin Sake villages. The airstrikes destroyed the monastery in the eastern Gone Nyin Sake village and some houses. Telecommunication networks have been cut off, and a junta regiment torched and destroyed some houses.

Communication gaps and the ongoing weaponization of the deeply fragmented rule of law by the military junta have also led to the repression of rights, which have affected women and girls.

The junta launched a military operation in villages near the "Win Wa" military base, forcing the villagers to flee. They are unable to return home. According to a report by the FE5 Tanintharyi, the armed conflict is escalating in the Tenasserim Division; the junta has already launched at least 45 airstrikes in February of this year, alone in the region.

At approximately noon on March 10th, 2026, the military junta used a fighter jet to drop two 500-pound bombs and launched a machine gun attack targeting the central Ta Ku village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. There were no active armed clashes in the area preceding the attack. Two elderly men, 80-year-old Daw Oo Nyunt and 60-year-old U Kyi Soe, and an elderly woman, 50-year-old U Kyaw Nile, were all killed. Three other villagers, including a child, were injured and sustained injuries, according to local villagers and resistance forces.

“The bombs were dropped where they were hiding. The elderly woman was killed by the machine gun attack. She was shot in the back. One victim had to have their leg amputated. Two people were killed on the spot. Another one was struck in the head and died at the hospital,” said an official from the revolutionary forces.

The three injured villagers were not in critical condition; however, they had to receive treatment at the hospital. The People’s Defence Force operated a supply and transport office in the central Ta Ku village; however, they closed that office long ago due to frequent airstrikes.

“It isn’t okay to stay in the village during these days. Recently, they bombed the fire brigade office. Then a house was bombed and destroyed. Since it is the villagers who suffer, the PDF decided not to stay in the village anymore,” said a Ta Ku villager.

The junta bombed Ta Ku village twice in 2025 and again in early 2026. The junta has also launched three airstrikes. On March 7th, the junta launched an air assault on Ban La Mot village, Tenasserim Township, that injured two local men.

On March 14th, 2026, the junta’s army launched kamikaze drone attacks targeting the Pa Law Ta Poe Displaced Persons Camp in the Pha Luu region, which is located south of Myawaddy Town, Myawaddy Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. The attack killed a displaced villager and injured two others. A 40-year-old man was killed while a man and a woman, both in their 40s, were severely injured, according to a source close to the camp.

“There were four drone attacks. The two drones dropped bombs that exploded near a clinic in the camp. They were kamikaze drones. The injured villagers were in critical condition, so they were transferred to the hospital in Thailand,” said the source.

The victims were villagers who were displaced from the Lay Kae Kaw area. The Pa Law Ta Poe Displaced Persons Camp is situated near the Thaung Yin River on the Thai-Burma border and is home to about 1,000 houses and 3,000

displaced villagers. Most of the displaced villagers are from Lay Kae Kaw, Min Latt Pan, Ya Tae Gu, Melt Htaw Ta Lay, and Pa Luu. On March 13th, a junta artillery attack targeted a “call-scam” center compound near the Displaced Persons Camp; the resulting explosions killed three, including a foreigner, and injured at least ten others.

At noon on March 16th, 2026, even though there was no active armed clash in the area, the military junta bombed a gold mine located along the Bilin River in Bilin Township, Mon State. According to the local revolutionary forces, the bombing was followed by a machine gun attack, killing three civilians and injuring five others.

“Locally, the place is referred to as “Bin Ban” village. They bombed the gold mines and opened fire with machine guns. The buildings at the gold mines caught fire. Those who were injured by the attack were unable to run and died in the fire,” said a member of a local revolutionary force.

A middle-aged man and woman, both migrant workers, and a local man were killed, and five other men were injured in the attack.

“The bomb was dropped at the gold mine operated by Chinese owners. A Chinese person was also injured. The gold mine had just a few local workers. Most of the workers are migrants,” continued the member.



The attack also burned down buildings in the gold mine to ash. The area is under the control of Brigade #1 of the Karen National Union. There are hundreds of gold mines alongside the Bilin River in the areas controlled by the 1st and 5th Brigades. Ethnic armed groups are known to operate the gold mines.

“There have been more gold mines since the attempted coup. The armed groups have granted permission to operate gold mines,” said a resident.

At approximately 10 AM on March 18th, 2026, the Za-Well-village-based 556th Light Infantry Battalion launched small kamikaze drone attacks targeting Pane Taw village, Pa Wa village track, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, and the attacks injured three children.

“The attacks occurred while the children were playing. One of the drones struck a betel nut tree and exploded. The children were playing under the betel nut plant, so they were injured by the explosion,” said a local man. The children sustained minor burns on their skin, and their injuries were not serious.

At noon on March 18th, the junta’s army launched another kamikaze drone attack on the central Ta Ku Village and Yaw Ma Village—there were no casualties. A few days prior, on March 16th, the 556th LIB launched two small kamikaze drone attacks on the village monastery in Ta Ku village while the monastery was hosting a donation ceremony.

“The kamikaze drone exploded in the empty part of the monastery after the donation ceremony was concluded. So, there were no casualties. Another drone got stuck in a banana tree near the monastery. It didn’t explode, and the revolutionary forces removed it,” said another resident.

The 556th LIB has repeatedly launched small kamikaze drone attacks on residential villages, leaving villagers in fear and worry. On March 10th, the junta’s fighter jet dropped bombs in the central Ta Ku village, and the air assault killed a woman and two men and injured three others.

In February 2026 alone, HURFOM documented 247 civilians killed or injured by airstrikes and artillery attacks across our target areas in Southeastern Burma. This includes 10 townships in Mon State, 5 townships in Karen State, and 6 townships in the Tanintharyi Region, for a total of 20 -21 townships. Over a six-month period, more than 3,800 houses were burned, and more than 300,000 villagers were displaced during the sham election and the post-election period.

Indiscriminate Firing

Across the country, the junta has continued to evade accountability with ongoing impunity. They have intensified armed conflict and have turned civilian life into a cycle of fear, surveillance, and violence. On March 13th, 2026, the bodies of seven villagers believed to have been killed by a junta regiment were found in Gone Nyin Sake Village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division.

According to local sources and revolutionary forces, on March 17th, a junta regiment withdrew from Gone Nyin Sake village at noon, and the joint revolutionary forces entered the village to ensure the villagers' safe return. At that time, seven villagers were found dead at a plantation near the "Nyaung Pin Shay" Monastery between Gone Nyin Sake and Se Taw villages.

"No one knows when they were killed. We only became aware of the situation after the villagers' report. As it's difficult to communicate, we're unable to confirm the identity of the victims, but the villagers said the dead bodies had bruises and gunshot wounds," said a local source.



The victims were four women and three men who were middle-aged and elderly. Military tensions persist near the village, and it is unable to confirm the identity of the victims. Villagers and the revolutionary forces assume that the junta soldiers who retreated from the "Win Wa" Military Base committed the mass murder. The regiment that left Gone Nyin Sake village also arrested five men from Chaung Wa Pyin village and used them as hostages. They have lost contact with their family members.

"The junta's army arrested the resident in Chaung Wa Pyin. They have lost contact. As phone and internet signals had been cut off, they weren't aware of the military advance. Some villagers from nearby villages have also disappeared. As we have no connection, we don't know their whereabouts or if they were killed," said a local source.

On February 27th, seven dead bodies were found in a rubber plantation near the fire brigade office in Sone Sin Phyar village. People are targeted by the junta in senseless campaigns of violence to assert their dominance over communities that simply want to live peacefully. Alongside the fighting, civilians face increasing risks, including killings, injuries, and the destruction of homes as military units move through villages in the area.

These circumstances have made it difficult for families to find enough food, safe shelter, and medical care. Children miss school. Elderly people go without treatment, while women and girls face increasing risks of violence and exploitation.

Mortar and Artillery Shelling

Despite there being no active armed clashes on March 6th, 2026, the military junta launched an indiscriminate artillery attack on Taung Pu village, Ma Phaw village tract, in Myeik Township, Tenasserim Division. The artillery explosion injured a 50-year-old woman.

The junta's regiment stationed at the "Shwe Kyat Bat Pagoda" Hill in Taung Pu village fired artillery into the village at 10 PM. *"The artillery shots came from the village. I don't know if they just launched indiscriminate artillery attacks to frighten the villagers, but the artillery shell landed on a house. There was a lot of shooting and about three or four artillery attacks,"* said one Myeik resident.

The artillery explosion injured a 50-year-old woman, who suffered wounds to her legs and hands. Her injuries were not life-threatening, and she was admitted to Myeik General Hospital.

At approximately 2 PM on March 20th, 2026, a junta regiment based in the monastery of Yar Phu (new) village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, launched four artillery attacks. One artillery shell exploded on a hut in a rubber plantation between Yar Phu (new) and Yar Phu (old) villages. The explosion killed the father and son and injured another ten-year-old son who was all sleeping in the hut.

One of the victims, 50-year-old U Thant Zaw's leg violently severed, and his 14-year-old daughter was hit by artillery debris. Both died later.

"The family members tapped rubber trees at night and had a nap in the hut at noon. Then, the artillery shell dropped on the hut. As the place is near the regiment's base, the villagers dare not respond immediately. The plantation owner requested help, and villagers sent them to the hospital. Because the injuries were severe, the daughter died on the way. The father also died when receiving treatment in the Ye Township Hospital," said a source close to the family.

The ten-year-old son also sustained an injury. The five family members of U Thant Zaw are migrant workers who worked as hired labourers in the rubber plantation. According to locals, on March 19th, the junta army clashed with the revolutionary forces near 60 Mile Village. Following the clash, a regiment consisting of about 300 troops advanced into the Ya Phu village tract.

“After clashes near 60 Mile, the army launched a military advance again. Villagers went into hiding, knowing that an armed clash could break out at any time. The villagers dared not go outside,” said a Yar Phu villager.

The regiment launched artillery attacks, destroying 3,000 rubber plants.

“It’s lucky that the villagers and houses were safe. More recently, villagers have fled to Ma Yan Chaung. The regiment is in the village, and villagers are worried about what they might do,” said a woman from 60 Mile Village.

Violence Against Women

A 16-year-old girl with a mental health condition from Ka Don Si Ward, Paung Town, Mon State, was repeatedly raped by two elderly neighbours over six months. On March 22nd, a group of women in the ward noticed her belly and used a pregnancy test kit. The result showed she was pregnant. They took her to a doctor, who confirmed she was six months pregnant with a baby boy.

“After the test confirmed the pregnancy, her father went to the police station and filed a report,” said a Paung resident.

Since losing her mother, the girl has been living with her father. Two neighbours, 63-year-old U Aye Cho and 74-year-old U Ngwe, repeatedly raped her at her home while her father was at work.

“Her mother and grandmother passed away after a long time. There are just father and daughter. She was left alone when her father went to work,” said another resident.

Police have charged the two elderly men under the Burmese Criminal Code Section #376—punishment for rape. U Aye Cho was arrested, detained, and interrogated at the police station; however, U Ngwe ran away. Currently, the girl is under the guardianship of community-based organizations in Mon.

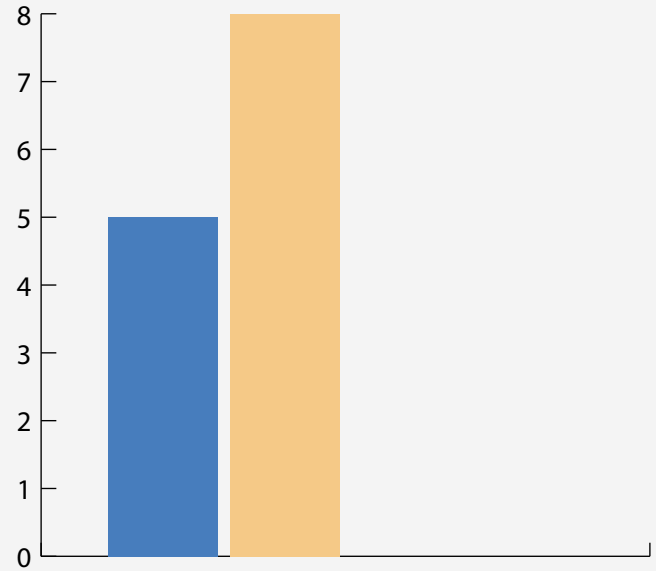
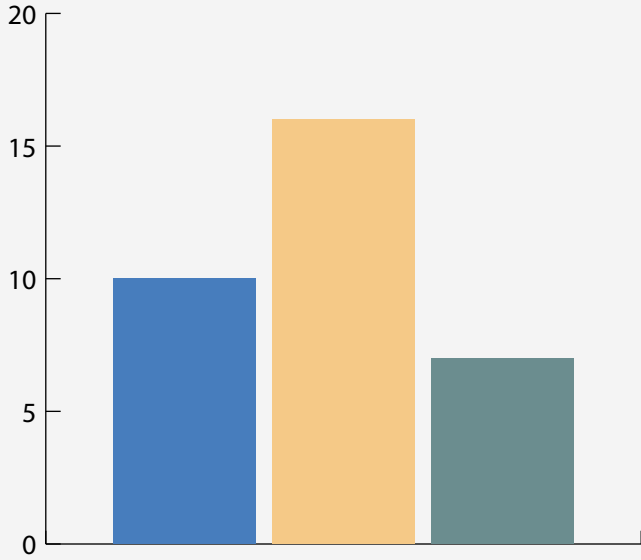
These types of attacks permeate fear, and they also contribute to not only the injustice of the victim, but they are acts of violence committed openly to discourage other victims and survivors of abuse from speaking out. Therefore, it is critical to note that the number of women who speak out and report cases of sexual violence is likely much, much higher.

Summary of Key Findings

January 2026

- Women Killed (10)
- Women Injured (16)
- Women Arbitrarily Arrested (7)

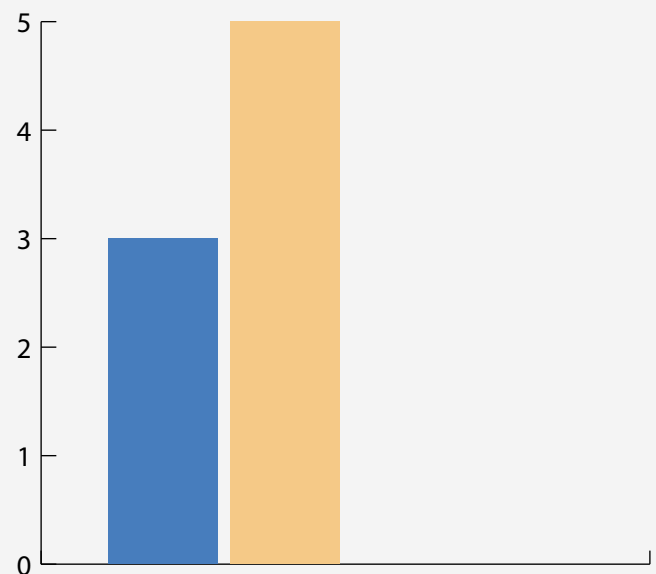
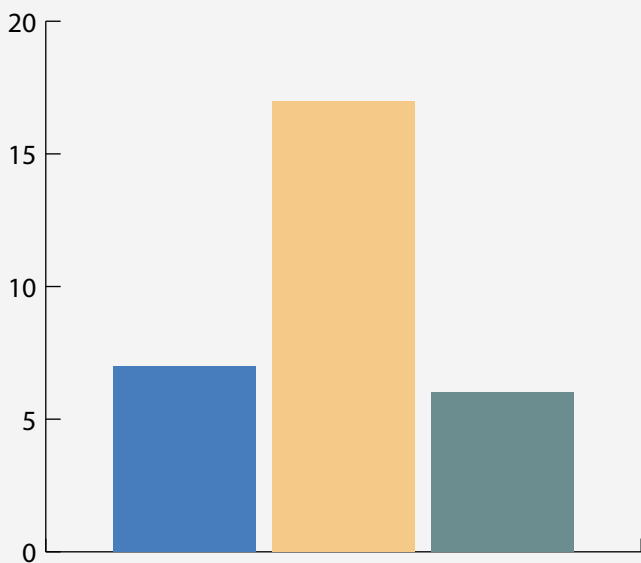
- Children Killed (5)
- Children Injured (8)



February 2026

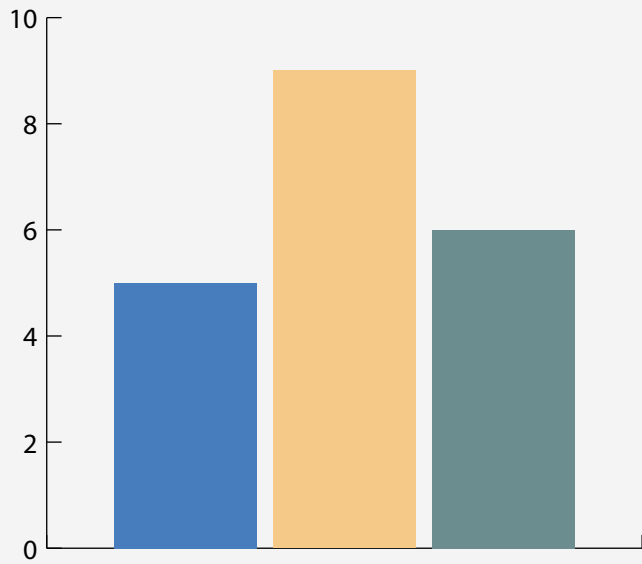
- Women Killed (7)
- Women Injured (17)
- Women Arbitrarily Arrested (6)

- Children Killed (3)
- Children Injured (5)

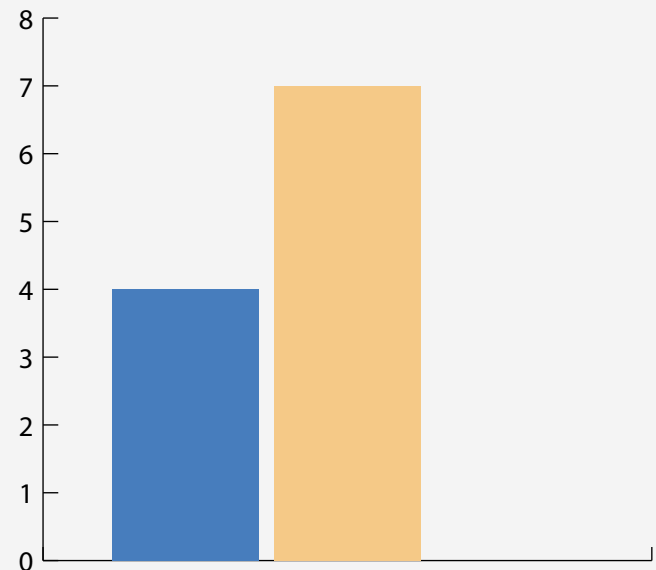


March 2026

Women Killed (5)
Women Injured (9)
Women Arbitrarily Arrested (6)

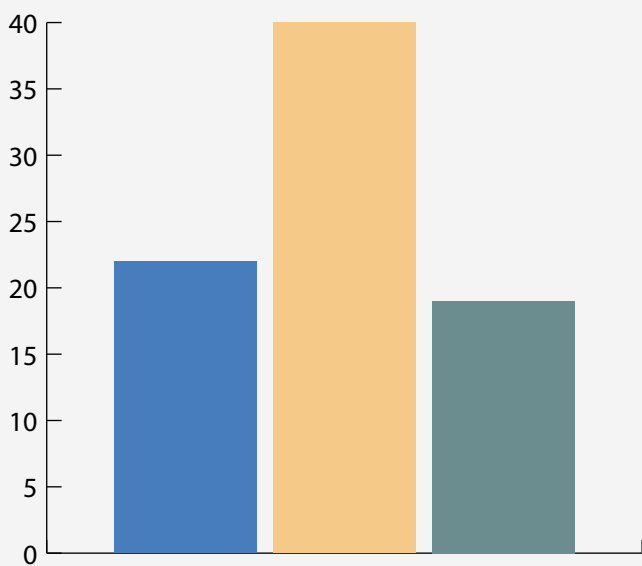


Children Killed (4)
Children Injured (7)

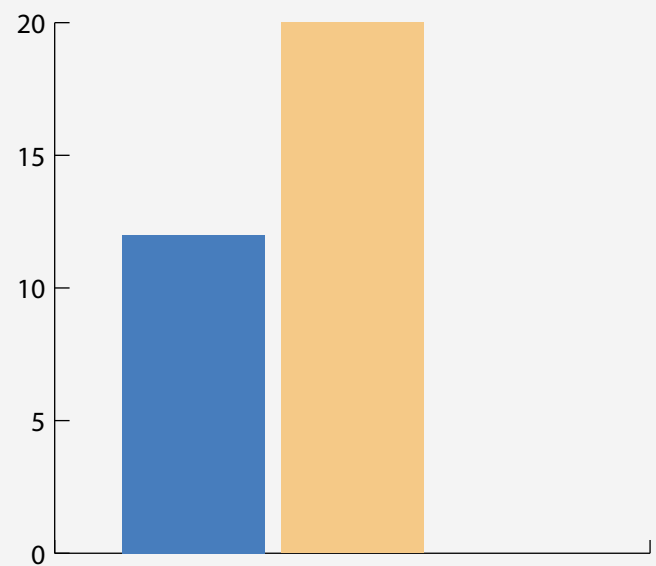


Total Number of Violations Against Women & Children: January - March 2026

Women Killed (22)
Women Injured (40)
Women Arbitrarily Arrested (19)



Children Killed (12)
Children Injured (20)





Comparative Analysis

Violence against women and girls extends beyond HUROM’s focus on Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi Region, remaining a nationwide problem. Such violence continues to threaten their safety and violate their basic rights and freedoms. The risks to women’s safety and security have grown as the junta broadens its military operations, particularly in the lead-up to its upcoming sham election.

On January 8, Mizzima reported that a sudden aerial attack on January 6 involved junta forces dropping three 300-pound bombs on civilian villages in southeastern Wetlet Township.¹⁴ The strike, which targeted Pauk Kan Station village and Yay Thauk Kan village in the morning, resulted in four deaths—an infant boy and three women—and injured a man from Yay Thauk Kan. Several homes were also destroyed by the high-explosive munitions. At the time of the attack, no active fighting or presence of revolutionary forces was reported in the area.

The Karen Information Center also reported cases of ongoing artillery shelling and drone attacks carried out by the military regime’s forces in Kler Lwee Htoo District, Kyaukkyi (Ledo) Township, and Mone Township within the Kawthoolei administrative area, resulting in the death of one civilian and injuries to three others, including a child.¹⁵

On the same day, at 11:40 AM, military forces based in Nat Than Kwin fired two drone-dropped bombs into Phoe Ta Village. As a result, a female villager, Daw Than Kyi (40 years old), was killed.¹⁶ Earlier, on January 10 at about 10:45 AM, military forces stationed in Nat Than Kwin also fired seven drone-dropped bombs into Kin Mon Chon Village in Mone Township. Three residents of Kin Mon Chon Village, Daw Khin Mar Oo (57), U Htay Myint (56), and Ma Su Mon Aung (8), were injured in the attack.¹⁷

According to the Kachin Human Rights Watch (KHRW), junta attacks have killed 7 children and 10 women in Kachin State over the past year.¹⁸ KHRW reported that 133 people were


¹⁴ Infant and three women killed as Myanmar junta drops 300-pound bombs on non-conflict villages in Wetlet Township, Mizzima, 8 January 2026

¹⁵ ခလယ်လွှံ့ထူတွင် စစ်အုပ်စု ဒရုန်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကကြောင့် အရပ်သားတစ်ဦး သေဆုံးပျံ့ကလေးငယ်အပါအဝင် ၃ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာ ရ Karen Information Center, 13 January 2026

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Junta’s terror campaign in Kachin State kills 7 children, 10 women in one year, Kachin News Group, 20 January 2026



killed across Kachin State in 2025 due to airstrikes, drone attacks, and artillery shelling by the junta, with those killed including 7 children and 10 women, highlighting an increase in violent attacks compared to previous years.¹⁹

On January 23, the Irrawaddy reported that the military junta bombed a funeral in Kaung Jar village, Bhamo Township, resulting in 22 mourners killed and dozens wounded, according to the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), which controls the area.²⁰ Kaung Jar village is home to war-displaced families and lies across the Irrawaddy River from Bhamo town, where KIA troops have been launching attacks on junta strongholds for months. The bomb struck a gathering at a funeral home during prayers for an elderly villager who had passed away days earlier. The attack killed 22 civilians and wounded 28 others, including three children.²¹

There were additional attacks in February. On February 9, 2026, KIC released that in Karen State, Mu Traw (Hpapun) District, a 10-year-old girl from Kamamaung town was injured in an explosion on February 6 after picking up and playing with a piece of military ordnance. The fourth-grade student, who lives in Quarter No. (4), Tan Daung Oo Hill area of Kamamaung town, reportedly found unexploded military ordnance that had been left on the ground.²² At 3 PM that day, while the device was being played with, it exploded. The child sustained shrapnel injuries to her abdomen, chest, legs, and arms.

Mizzima News also reports that on 11 February, military junta forces carried out a series of airstrikes on Myaung and Tabayin townships in Sagaing Region, injuring civilians and causing significant damage.²³ In Myaung Township, the junta launched two separate attacks on Zayatkone village. The first attack injured a woman and damaged several houses, while the second attack injured one person in the thigh and another sustained a head injury.

Mizzima also reported an attack on 15 February, in which seven civilians, including a two-month-old infant, were killed in airstrikes on Kyauktaw and Mrauk-U townships in Rakhine State.²⁴ In the evening on 12 February, two additional bombs struck a displacement camp in Middle Market Ward, Mrauk-U Township, killing a two-month-old boy and his parents and wounding seven other residents, with four of the injured in critical condition.²⁵

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Myanmar Junta Kills 27 Civilians in Airstrikes on Wedding and Funeral, The Irrawaddy, 23 January 2026

²¹ Ibid

²² စစ်လက်နက်အကျိုးအကျန်ကကြောင့် ကမမောင်းတွင် ကလေးငယ်သုံးဦးဒဏ်ရာရ KIC, 9 February 2026

²³ Myanmar junta air raids injure three and destroy homes in Sagaing Region, Mizzima News, 14 February 2026

²⁴ Airstrikes in Rakhine kill 7 civilians, including infant, amid escalating conflict on Myanmar children's day, Mizzima News, 15 February 2026

²⁵ Ibid



In another update by the KIC, it was reported that, as of February 17, in Doo Tha Htoo (Thaton) District, indiscriminate artillery shelling by the military junta has resulted in nine civilian deaths and 16 injuries over the past two months, according to the district's monthly report.²⁶ In the Brigade (1) area of Doo Tha Htoo District, covering Kyaikheto, Thaton, Hpa-an, and Bilin townships, although no clashes occurred between the two sides in December of last year and January of this year, the military junta fired a total of 36 artillery shells into villages.²⁷ As a result, local residents were killed and injured, according to the district statement. Among those killed by artillery fire were a three-year-old child, two individuals in their twenties, and one person over sixty years old.²⁸ Among the injured were a nine-year-old child and an infant, according to Thaton District authorities.

The Irrawaddy recorded that on February 19, 2026, three civilians, including a woman, were killed in junta airstrikes that intentionally targeted a village in western Khin-U Township, Sagaing Region.²⁹ According to the Khin-U Information Team, a group monitoring the junta's war crimes in the area, the aircraft dropped three bombs, damaging houses and a school, and injuring several people.

Other media coverage included a report from BBC News that on February 24, in Rakhine State, the military aircraft bombed Yoe Ngu village in Ponnagyun Township. At least 10 people, mostly children, were killed, and nearly 20 others were injured after two 500-pound bombs were dropped.³⁰ The attack also caused fires that destroyed market shops and houses along the row. Among the injured, three are critically ill, with most of the victims being women and children.³¹ Correspondingly, according to figures and data by The Irrawaddy, the military regime has killed 30 civilians, including women and children, in the Yei Twin Gone Village-tract in Bago Region's Nyaunglebin Township since March 5.³²

Mizzima reported that paramotors and gyrocopters have killed five civilians, including a 13-year-old girl, in Pale Township, Sagaing Region.³³ The attacks, which began on the night of 4 March, targeted Ma Yoe Tone village and resulted in the immediate deaths of four residents, two elderly woman, a 13-year-old girl, and another man.³⁴

²⁶ သထုံခရိုင်တွင် လက်နက်ကိစ္စကြောင့် နှစ်လအတွင်း အရပ်သား ၉ ဦးသေဆုံး၊ ၁၆ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ KIC, February 17, 2026

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Three civilians killed as junta bombs village in Khin-U, The Irrawaddy, 19 February 2026

³⁰ BBC Burmese, 24 February 2026

³¹ Ibid

³² 30 Civilians Killed in Bago Region as Junta Raids, Bombs Villages, KNU Says, The Irrawaddy, 9 March 2026

³³ Myanmar junta airstrikes and paramotor bombings kill five in Pale Township following high-profile resistance surrender, Mizzima, 7 March 2026

³⁴ Ibid



A fifth victim, who was among several seriously injured in the initial strike, succumbed to their wounds on the morning of 5 March.

In another case reported by Mizzima, family members of captured junta personnel were killed in an airstrike targeting a prisoner of war detention in Mese Township, Karenni State, on the morning of 5 March.³⁵ All five people, including an eight-year-old girl, three women, and a man, were killed in an explosion caused by approximately eight two-hundred-pound bombs.

More women and children were targeted in a drone strike on Magyikan Monastery on 4 March, which killed four civilians, including two elderly women and a young child.³⁶ The monastery, located in northern Myingyan Township, Mandalay Region, was serving as a temporary shelter for hundreds of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had fled recent military incursions in the region.³⁷ Those killed include two elderly women over the age of 70, a 35-year-old mother, and her seven-year-old daughter from Nabu-Aing village. Four others were also severely injured in the incident.

The Karen Information Center (KIC) reported that on March 13, 2026, in areas controlled by the Karen National Union, specifically in Mutraw (Hpapun) District and Nyaunglebin District, more than 30 civilians were reportedly killed in a single day due to airstrikes by the military.³⁸ Most of the victims were children and women. More attacks throughout March followed, with additional victims, including young children.

Further, these cases above indicate that there remain urgent and unattended to gaps in the protection of innocent civilians. There is an urgent need to support ethnic and women-led organizations on the ground that are at the forefront of addressing the challenges women face in their communities and continuously advocate for their safety and protection, as well as a closer examination of the realities on the ground and the delegation of an informed response rooted in local principles.

³⁵ Myanmar junta airstrike on Karenni detention centre kills detainees' families and eight-year-old child, Mizzima, 7 March 2026

³⁶ Junta drone strike on Myingyan monastery kills four displaced civilians as 10,000 flee arson attacks, Mizzima, 8 March 2026

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ နယ်မမြေ ၂ ခုတွင် လကေခြင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် အရပ်သား ၃၀ဦး သေဆုံးခဲ့ရပြီး အများစုမှာ ကလေးနှင့် အမျိုးသမီးများဖြစ်
Karen Information Center, 13 March 2026



Conclusion

As evidenced in this report, women continue to be targeted by the military junta in HURFOM-targeted areas but also across Burma. The military has shamefully continued to target those who are unarmed and unable to defend themselves. Violence persists, preventing communities from accessing their fundamental rights and freedoms. Communities now live under constant surveillance, both digital and physical. Many families have been displaced multiple times and survive by relying on forest resources simply to stay alive. People are being driven from their homes by airstrikes, artillery attacks, village burnings, and constant intimidation.

The root cause of this humanitarian crisis is very clear. It is the ongoing violence carried out by the military junta. Indiscriminate attacks on civilians, forced recruitment, destruction of homes, and land confiscation continue to drive displacement and deepen suffering. However, the resilience of women human rights defenders has ensured that their narrative is not one of victimhood but of agency and persistence. They continue to be leading voices pushing for change and calling for accountability, and are at the forefront of their communities demanding protection.

Women remain the primary caregivers within their families and communities. When women are injured, the impact extends beyond them—affecting their children and dependents as well. Injured women often cannot provide care, and in cases where children are injured, women bear the responsibility of arranging medical treatment, travelling to hospitals, and caring for other children at home. This situation has significantly heightened emotional distress and psychological stress for women. Displacement worsens these issues, as proper systems and services are often lacking.

Women face significant barriers to accessing family planning, and managing menstruation becomes more challenging due to scarce access to sanitary pads and clean facilities. Pregnant women, often without contraception, face difficulties in obtaining adequate nutrition and regular prenatal and postnatal care. Malnutrition during pregnancy can result in complicated births, low breast milk production, and struggles to afford infant formula.



In this difficult environment, local civil society organizations and human rights defenders have become the frontline responders. When international organizations cannot reach these areas, it is local human rights defenders who step in. They deliver emergency food, provide medical support, document abuses, and warn communities about incoming attacks.

Worryingly, the international community has failed to address the urgency of the situation as countless lives continue to be lost. Impunity in Burma has persisted for decades, with soldiers consistently avoiding consequences due to a lack of meaningful intervention by international actors. Global stakeholders must respond with urgency. There should be no legitimacy given to military rule or sham elections. Humanitarian assistance must be expanded, especially through local civil society groups and ethnic service providers who already have access to affected communities.

Furthermore, women need support in their various roles and capacities. This can be achieved through fundraising opportunities that focus on localizing programs with ethnic women in leadership roles and providing for their communities. It can also be done by offering an accessible platform for women and girls to engage with, allowing them to voice what is needed on the ground, and to ensure the prioritization of the safety of the most vulnerable. The situation and factors on the ground must consider the gender impacts and further the devastating and inevitable consequences if women are not seen, heard and protected.



Recommendations

To International Governments and International Agencies:

1. **Impose** Targeted Sanctions: Increase sanctions against military leaders and entities directly involved in human rights abuses. Target key financial sources supporting the junta's operations, including extracting and selling natural resources in Burma;
2. **Advocate** for a Global Arms Embargo: Support a comprehensive arms embargo on Burma to prevent the junta from acquiring weapons used in attacks against civilians and ethnic minority areas;
3. **Promote** International Accountability Mechanisms: Encourage the establishment of an international tribunal or support the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in investigating and prosecuting human rights violations committed by the junta. Engage with organizations like the UN Human Rights Council to push for independent investigations;
4. **Support** Cross-Border Aid Delivery: Work with humanitarian organizations to provide cross-border aid, as many areas in conflict zones remain inaccessible. Direct resources to trusted local organizations capable of reaching these communities;
5. **Pressure** for Independent Monitoring of the Census: Given the concerns regarding the current junta-led census, advocate for international monitoring to ensure transparency and to protect ethnic minority populations from being misrepresented or targeted.



To Humanitarian Donors:

- 1. Increase Funding for Local Organizations:** Allocate funds to community-based organizations (CBOs) like the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), which has on-the-ground access and established networks to support victims of forced conscription, displacement, and violence.
- 2. Support Mental Health and Trauma Services:** Recognize the psychological toll of the conflict on civilians, particularly children. Donors must fund programs aimed at providing mental health support for trauma recovery.
- 3. Provide Resources for Civilian Protection Measures:** Fund initiatives that assist local communities in constructing bomb shelters, securing safe spaces, and implementing early warning systems to protect themselves from sudden attacks.

To the National Unity Government:

- 1. Strengthen Diplomatic Outreach:** Increase efforts to garner support from ASEAN and other regional partners. Position the NUG as a legitimate government committed to democratic values and the protection of ethnic minorities.
- 2. Enhance Communication with Ethnic Groups:** Foster strong, unified alliances with ethnic armed organizations and civil society groups. Emphasize a commitment to federalism and respect for the rights of ethnic minorities in a future democratic Burma.
- 3. Establish Civilian Safe Zones:** If and when possible, the NUG must work with ethnic armed organizations to designate and protect civilian safe zones in collaboration with international observers. This could help mitigate displacement and casualties from ongoing military action.



To Other Stakeholders:

- 1. Raise Awareness and Advocate for Media Coverage:** Encourage international media to continue reporting on the situation, highlighting the junta's actions, particularly the targeting of ethnic minorities, forced conscription, and restrictions on movement.
- 2. Promote Digital Literacy and Secure Communication:** Provide resources for digital security training to help civilians and activists protect their communications and data from junta surveillance, especially as monitoring increases in southeastern Burma.
- 3. Support Education on Risks of Unexploded Ordinance:** Fund educational initiatives to raise awareness about the dangers of unexploded artillery and landmines left in conflict areas, which continue to pose significant risks to civilians, especially children.

Appendix

This is the summary of victims and the crimes perpetrated against them by the military junta between **January and March 2026**. These cases documented by HURFOM are only a small sample of the gravity of the crimes being perpetrated against women regularly. This also excludes unreported instances in which stigma deters women from reporting.

January 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Airstrikes and Drone Attacks				
Ma Mi Lat, a woman from Thayar Kone Village, and her two young daughters. Two other women, sisters in their forties from Min Yat Ta Line Maw Village	December 31 2025 Ka Myaw Kin Bridge, Dawei, Tanintharyi Region	A mother will have to undergo a leg amputation, and her young daughter remains seriously injured after civilians were struck during a drone bomb attack on a junta inspection checkpoint at Ka Myaw Kin Bridge,	Among those injured was Ma Mi Lat, a woman from Thayar Kone Village, and her two young daughters. The two sisters from Min Yat Ta Line Maw Village also suffered leg injuries and are under medical care	Residents said the first drone attack took place at around 11:00 AM, after which the bridge was reopened.
Daw Mar Lar, age 60 Daw Cho Khin Mar Aye Daw Sein Than, age 12 U Tun Aung	January 20, 2026 Khan Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.	A drone attacked a team collecting voters' lists. The team was being guarded by junta troops in Sa Khan Gyi village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division. The drone exploded about one meter away from the team.	The explosion killed residents in two nearby houses, and two others were seriously wounded.	As of January 21st, it is not known which groups were responsible for the attack. On January 19th, revolutionary armed groups launched a drone attack targeting the 104th Light Infantry Battalion near Ka Myaw Kin, Sa Khan Gyi and Maung Ma Kan villages.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
Two women Ma Khin Moe Hlaing (aged 35) and Ma Khin Mar Wai (aged 41)	December 28 2025 Thaton Township, Mayan Gone Village Mon State	The junta arrested two women on election day at a polling station set up inside Joe Phyu Gone Primary School.	Witnesses said the two women, were taken away shortly after entering the polling station while villagers were casting their ballots in the sham election.	A male villager from Mayan Gone, around 50 years old, told HURFOM that polling officials and security personnel detained the women inside the polling station compound.

January 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Ma Khin Wine, age 41	January 20, 2026 Wah-Boe-Gone Village, Kyainnseiky Township, Kawkaik District, Karen State	A local woman was reportedly shot and killed by junta troops while tapping rubber.	She was shot from approximately 200 yards away by troops stationed near Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) No. 284. She died at the scene.	A 45-year-old witness, who is also a neighbour of the victim's family, said Ma Khin Wine had been working alone at the plantation when she was shot without warning.
A 40-year-old man and a 30-year-old woman	January 22, 2026 Yar Phu (new) village, Yar Phu village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division,	At about 4:30 PM on January 22nd, a junta regiment launched another military advance.	The armed battle lasted for half an hour. During the armed clash, a 40-year-old man and a 30-year-old woman were shot and injured. The two civilians are workers from a furniture shop.	The two injured workers were admitted to the Ye Township General Hospital in Mon State. The armed conflict forced villagers from Yar Phu (new), Thar Yar Mon, Ma Yan Chaung and 60-Mile villages to flee to nearby rubber plantations.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
Ten-year old child	January 21, 2026 (Do Kyo) Lay Mile village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	The junta's regiment advanced into Lay Mile village in October 2025 and established military bases near residential houses. A child found a landmine, played with it using a stick, and it exploded.	The entire lower part of the child's body was hit by landmine debris.	Villagers believe the landmine was planted by the junta's regiment

January 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Mortar and Artillery Shelling				
A 12-year old child, three other civilians	January 6, 2026 Myeik District, Tanintharyi Township, Mote Sate Kwin Village	An artillery shell fired by the military junta landed and exploded in Mote Sate Kwin Village, injuring three local residents, including one child.	Due to the artillery explosion, a child around 12 years old was injured in the leg, while the other two men also sustained injuries to their legs and arms.	Other artillery shells fired by the military junta also landed and exploded in two other villages, but there were no casualties or damage to homes there.
Nine year old and a six year old.	January 24, 2026 Basic Education High School in Long Lone Town, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division,	The junta fired artillery shells which dropped and exploded in a compound of a house on Saung Kyoe Street, Long Lone Town.	The debris hit the shoulders and legs of a nine-year-old and a six-year-old.	The junta also launched stray arson attacks on nearby areas, and an artillery explosion injured an elderly man and two children.
60-year old man	January 25, 2026 Launglon Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region	Revolutionary forces launched drone attacks on the Police Station and the Office of the General Administration Department in Long Lone, and the junta's army responded with multiple artillery attacks.	A 60-year-old ill man from "Kyan Taw Shaung" was shocked by the artillery fire and passed away,	On January 23rd, the junta's regiment also launched stray arson attacks on Pyin Htein, Thar Yar Gone, Inn Zought and Byaw Taw Wa villages near Long Lone Town, forcing more than 1,000 local residents to flee to nearby villages and plantations.
A 59-year-old woman and her 3-year-old grandchild	January 26, 2026 Bilin Township, Mon State	Artillery fired by Light Infantry Battalion No. 3, struck a house in Aluu Gyi Village in Bilin Township.	A 59-year-old woman and her 3-year-old grandchild were killed instantly.	Previously, on January 2, this Light Infantry Battalion No.3 artillery shelling also killed three men and injured a 2-year-old child and a man in his early 20s.

January 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Violence Against Women				
A 16-year-old girl	January 3, 2026 Dawei Zu village, Three Pagoda Pass Town, Kyarinnseiky Township, Karen State	A young girl was raped and killed by three men. According to local sources, the young girl left home to meet her boyfriend beside the village road. Upon reaching the meeting point, she saw her boyfriend, her ex-boyfriend and one of their friends waiting for her.	The girl didn't end her relationship with her ex-boyfriend, and they were arguing about that. Her ex-boyfriend hit her on the back of the head. She lost consciousness and was raped while unconscious. She gained consciousness while being raped and tried to run away. However, she was hit with a stick and died	One of the three men is a relative of the administrator of Dawei Zu village, so the administrator helped them dispose of the body in an abandoned well.

February 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Airstrikes and Drone Attacks				
Daw San Maw, age 50 Ko Ya Way Tun, age 20	February 11, 2026 Lell Thit and Pan Taw Maw villages in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	A junta regiment of approximately 400 troops advanced and launched drone attacks on the villages.	According to the Tenasserim Township People Defence Force, one bomb explosion injured 50-year-old Daw San Maw from Pan Taw Maw village and 20-year-old Ko Ya Way Tun from Lell Thit village.	The military advance forced the entire population from Lell Thit, Tha Ra Pone, Pa Wa and nearby villages to flee their homes.
Elderly woman, age 60	February 11, 2026 Tha Byay Pin village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	The regiment launched a drone attack on Pan Taw Maw village and Thar Ra Pone village tract.	The bomb exploded near a hut at a rubber plantation, and a 60-year-old woman sustained a head injury.	According to local sources, she was taken by boat to the Myeik General Hospital and was reported to be in critical condition.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrests				
Mother and daughter	February 8, 2026 Kaw One village in Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State	A mother and daughter were arrested by an armed group after being accused of involvement in human trafficking and selling Kratom leaves.	The victims were released later that same day, around 10 PM, after paying a ransom of one million MMK.	The junta's army, along with the Karen ethnic armed groups and Mon revolutionary groups, are active in Kaw Don, Kaw Pa Naw, and Kaw One villages of Kyikemayaw Township.

February 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
A couple	February 11, 2026 Pa Nat Ngae village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim,	The couple were shot and severely injured by a junta regiment while going to their rubber plantation.	The husband was shot in the arm and sustained a severe injury, while the wife suffered a minor injury to her abdomen.	The local villagers said the troops from the Maw Tone-based 306th Artillery Regiment were responsible for the attack.
Ko Min Htwe, age 34, his mother-in-law and his 18-year-old daughter Ma Mi Thi	February 23, 2026 Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division	The Burma Army targeted villages in Southern Tha Yet Chaung Township with indiscriminate artillery attack and gunfire.	One artillery shell exploded near a residential house, injuring three residents. The woman sustained a serious injury to her face, and her daughter suffered a leg injury, while Ko Min Htwe was injured in the lower waist.	The junta's army, along with the Karen ethnic armed groups and Mon revolutionary groups, are active in Kaw Don, Kaw Pa Naw, and Kaw One villages of Kyikemayaw Township.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
A ten-year old child	February 6, 2026 Ka Ma Maung Town, Phar Pon Township, Karen State	The child was playing with other children when they found the remnant.	She brought it home and played with it when it exploded. She sustained injuries to her abdomen, chest, legs, and arms.	The child was admitted to Hpa-An General Hospital with assistance from a social and emergency team. She received surgery at the hospital.
A couple: U Win Nile age 55 and his wife, Daw Cho Tin, age 49	February 13, 2026 Za Yet Sake village, Pa La Town, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division	The couple went into a nearby forest to collect straw, where they stepped on a landmine. The explosion seriously injured both of them.	They were sent to the village clinic; however, the husband died at 7 PM, and his wife passed away at midnight.	Both the junta's army and the revolutionary forces are active in the area; however, no one knows which group is responsible for the landmine.

February 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Mortar and Artillery Shelling				
A child	February 9, 2026 "Myine Gyi Ngu" Hospital, Hline Bwel Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State	An artillery explosion took place near "Myine Gyi Ngu" Hospital.	The explosion injured a child living in the premises of the hospital. The department of radiology and a motorcar were also damaged.	The "Ka Ma Maung" military strategic battalion, based on the opposite riverbank of Myine Gyi Gu, usually launches indiscriminate artillery attacks, and villagers believe the battalion was responsible for the attack.
U Saw Naung, age 60, and his wife, Ma Aye, age 55 U Aye Thein, age 65 Maung Thet Moe, age 14 U Khin Sein, age 72 Maung Sai Kyel Sin, age 15	February 9, 2026 Sit Kwin and Mote Kha Malt villages, the Kha Ywell village tract, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State.	The regiment had clashed with the local revolutionary forces, and the armed clash killed four villagers and forced more than 10,000 residents to flee their homes. During the armed clash, the junta's regiment launched artillery attacks on residential areas in Sit Kwin and Mote Kha Malt villages.	The attacks killed 60-year-old U Saw Naung from Sit Kwin village, his 65-year-old wife, Daw Ma Aye, and 65-year-old U Aye Thein from Mote Kha Malt village. According to the Karen National Union, U Saw Naung's 14-year-old son, Maung Thet Moe Aung, 72-year-old U Khin Sein from Mote Kha Malt village, and 15-year-old Maung Sai Kyel Sin were injured.	The regiment also shot and killed 50-year-old U Kyat Oo from Ah Khine village.
U Myint Thein age 51, his wife, Naw Mu, age 41 and his children, Wint War Shwe, age 14 and El Khu Htoo, age 6	February 22, 2026 Kyaung Yaw village, Ye Township, Mon State	Troops from the 591st Light Infantry Battalion, were on patrol when they were ambushed by the "Ye Balue Group", a revolutionary armed group. There was an exchange of gunfire between the two groups. The 591st LIB provided artillery support, and one artillery shell exploded in a plantation near their military base.	U Myint Thein, a 51-year-old man, was killed on the spot by artillery debris. His 41-year-old wife, Naw Mu; his 14-year-old daughter, Wint War Shwe; and his six-year-old son, El Khu Htoo, were injured by the explosion.	The injured victims were taken to the Ye Township General Hospital with assistance from the Kyaung Yaw Social and Rescue Team

February 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Violence Against Women				
Ma Khine, age 34	February 12, 2026 Tha Bot Chaung village in the Thel Chaung village tract of Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division	Ma Khine arrested at her home by the village administrator and his “Pyu Saw Htee” group. She was accused of being connected to a theft case involving stolen gold and other valuables from the administrator’s house.	She was taken to the administrator’s house for interrogation; however, she was tortured and killed on February 13, just one day after her arrest. Her body showed signs of violence, including cut wounds to the face and bruises on her hands and back.	The “Pyu Saw Htee” group told the villagers that Ma Khine had committed suicide.

March 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Airstrikes and Drone Attacks				
Two 11-year-old boys, one six-year-old girl, and three 40-year-old men, and a three 13-year-old children.	March 9, 2026 Tha Phee Lay Kho village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division.	The military junta used a fighter jet to drop two 500-pound bombs.	The airstrike killed six villagers, including three children.	The injured children were admitted to a hospital in a liberated area controlled by the KNU for further treatment. Some of the victims were seriously injured, according to the 4th Brigade of the KNU.
Two women Nine year old child	March 10, 2026 Dawei-Myeik 8th Union Highway Road, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division.	The junta's fighter jet dropped dozens of bombs on the Gone Nyin Sake village.	The air attack injured two women and a nine-year-old child. Among the victims, a woman who suffered a head injury died on the way to the Dawei General Hospital.	The regiment also arrested villagers. As of March 14, at least three villagers were injured by the airstrikes.
Daw Oo Nyunt, age 80 U Kyi Soe, age 60 Kyaw Nile, age 50 Three other villagers	March 10, 2026 Central Ta Ku village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	The military junta used a fighter jet to drop two 500-pound bombs and launched a machine gun attack.	Two elderly men, 80-year-old Daw Oo Nyunt and 60-year-old U Kyi Soe, and an elderly woman, 50-year-old U Kyaw Nile, were all killed. Three other villagers, including a child, were injured and sustained injuries, according to local villagers and resistance forces.	The junta bombed Ta Ku village twice in 2025 and again in early 2026. The junta has also launched three airstrikes. On March 7th, the junta launched an air assault on Ban La Mot village, Tenasserim Township, that injured two local men.
A 40-year old man One man and one woman in their 40s	March 14, 2026 Myawaddy Town, Myawaddy Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State.	The junta's army launched kamikaze drone attacks targeting the Pa Law Ta Poe Displaced Persons Camp in the Pha Luu region.	A 40-year-old man was killed while a man and a woman, both in their 40s, were severely injured, according to a source close to the camp.	The victims are the villagers who were displaced from the Lay Kae Kaw area. The Pa Law Ta Poe Displaced Persons Camp is situated near the Thaug Yin River on the Thai-Burma border and is home to about 1,000 houses and 3,000 displaced villagers.

March 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Airstrikes and Drone Attacks				
Several men and woman, all middle aged	March 16 2026 Bilin River in Bilin Township, Mon State	The military junta bombed a gold mine. According to the local revolutionary forces, the bombing was followed by a machine gun attack, killing three civilians and injuring five others.	A middle-aged man and woman, both migrant workers, and a local man were killed, and five other men were injured in the attack.	The attack also burned down buildings in the gold mine to ash. The area is under the control of Brigade #1 of the Karen National Union.
Three children	March 18, 2026 Pane Taw village, Pa Wa village track, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division.	The Za-Well-village-based 556th Light Infantry Battalion launched small kamikaze drone attacks.	Three children were wounded.	One of the drones struck a betel nut tree and exploded. The children were playing under the betel nut plant, so they were injured by the explosion. At noon on March 18th, the junta's army launched another kamikaze drone attack on the central Ta Ku Village and Yaw Ma Village—there were no casualties.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Seven villagers	March 17 2026 Gone Nyin Sake Village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division.	A junta regiment withdrew from Gone Nyin Sake village at noon, and the joint revolutionary forces entered the village to ensure the villagers' safe return. At that time, seven villagers were found dead at a plantation near the "Nyaung Pin Shay" Monastery.	The victims were four women and three men who were middle-aged and elderly. Military tensions persist near the village, and it is unable to confirm the identity of the victims.	Villagers and the revolutionary forces assume that the junta soldiers who retreated from the "Win Wa" Military Base committed the mass murder.

March 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Mortar and Artillery Shelling				
50-year old woman	March 6, 2026 Taung Pu village, Ma Phaw village tract, in Myeik Township, Tenasserim Division.	The junta's regiment stationed at the "Shwe Kyat Bat Pagoda" Hill in Taung Pu village fired artillery into the village at 10 PM.	The artillery explosion injured a 50-year-old woman, who suffered wounds to her legs and hands.	
U Thant Zaw, age 50 and his fourteen year old daughter	March 20, 2026 Yar Phu (new) village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division	A junta regiment launched four artillery attacks. One artillery shell exploded on a hut in a rubber plantation between Yar Phu (new) and Yar Phu (old) villages.	The victims, 50-year-old U Thant Zaw's leg violently severed, and his 14-year-old daughter was hit by artillery debris. Both died later.	The ten-year-old son also sustained an injury. The five family members of U Thant Zaw are migrant workers who worked as hired labourers in the rubber plantation.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Violence Against Women				
Sixteen year old girl with a disability	March 22, 2026 Ka Don Si Ward, Paung Town, Mon State	A 16-year-old girl with a mental health condition from Ka Don Si Ward, Paung Town, Mon State, was repeatedly raped by two elderly neighbours over six months.	A group of women in the ward noticed her belly and used a pregnancy test kit. The result showed she was pregnant. They took her to a doctor, who confirmed she was six months pregnant with a baby boy.	Since losing her mother, the girl has been living with her father. Two neighbours, 63-year-old U Aye Cho and 74-year-old U Ngwe, repeatedly raped her at her home while her father was at work.



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