



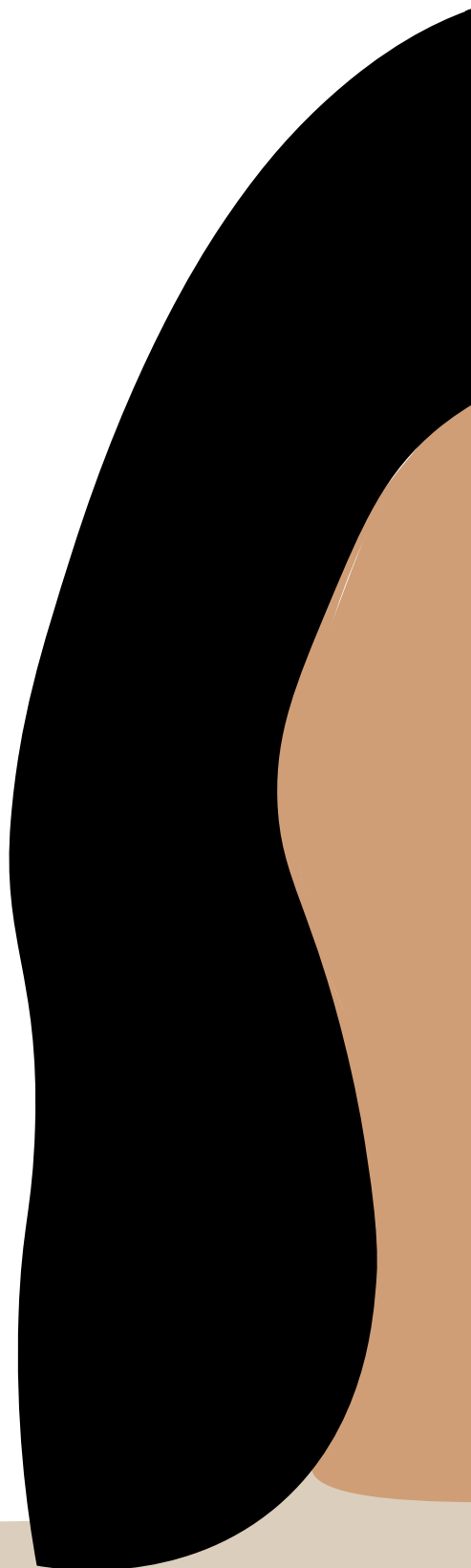
# VOICE UP

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

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**April-June**





*This report marks the second 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 second 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.



*An appendix at the end of this report includes a comprehensive list of victims' names and ages between the reporting period of April to June 2026.*

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## Situation Overview for Women in Burma: April - June 2026

For women and girls living in Burma, gendered violence persists. Since the attempted coup on 1 February 2021, there has been a staggering decline in their fundamental rights and freedoms, leading to a widening gap in protection and safety. The military junta has continued to use sexual violence as a tool of terror, including rape as a weapon of war. The absence of the rule of law has effectively made pathways for justice and accountability for military-related crimes virtually nonexistent. In addition, long-standing challenges remain for survivors, including social stigmas which often ostracize victims from their communities as well as a shortage in access to Safe Houses and trauma-informed support, notably in the wake of the most recent funding cuts. Worryingly, last year was the deadliest for women and children in Burma since the coup, with over 3,220 civilian deaths, including 294 children and 800 women.<sup>1</sup>

As the displacement crisis caused by the junta's war expands, the temporary camps are small and ill-equipped to provide families with the privacy they need in close quarters. With men in the majority in camp leadership, gendered needs are often overlooked. The lack of consultation with 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.

During the reporting period of **April to June 2026**, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) monitored the ongoing challenges being faced by women and girls. **There were several cases documented in our targeted areas of Mon State, Karen State and the Tanintharyi Region, where least 31 women were killed, 43 were injured, and 23 were arbitrarily arrested. Additionally, 15 children were killed, and 28 were wounded. Since the coup in 2021, HURFOM has recorded a total of 308 women killed and 674 wounded, as well as 118 children killed and 236 injured across all documentation areas. There have also been over 352 women arbitrarily arrested.**

Included in the cases were an airstrike where two women died and several other civilians, including a child, were injured after the junta carried out an attack in the Maka Tar area near Three Pagodas Pass, Kyainnseikyit Township, Dooplaya District, Karen State.<sup>2</sup> Airstrikes have repeatedly targeted the most vulnerable in the conflict, notably women and children. The lack of safe places for them to flee has made the situation on the ground increasingly distressing, with nearly 4 million of those displaced being women in the camps.<sup>3</sup>

Women face numerous threats to their safety and well-being, particularly as military junta soldiers commit acts of violence against those fleeing conflict or those in their custody.

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<sup>1</sup> 2025 Deadliest Year for Children in Myanmar Since Coup: UN, The Irrawaddy, 27 February 2026

<sup>2</sup> April Monthly Overview, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 27 April 2026

<sup>3</sup> 'Like a Startled Crow': The Precarious Life of Women Amid Myanmar's Polycrisis, The Diplomat, 7 March 2026

Sexual harassment and assault are used to silence and intimidate young women. An emerging threat to women and girls is forced conscription. This includes women who are pregnant or already have children.<sup>4</sup> HURFOM has reported that the junta has collected lists of women to fight in the military from Mudon, Thanbyuzayat, Northern Ye, Kyaikmayaw, Bilin, Paung township, Mon State and Launglon, Yebyu in Dawei, as well as Hpa-an, Karen State.<sup>5</sup> The risks of gender based violence are especially high in IDO camps, where crimes against women frequently go unpunished.<sup>6</sup> Compounding these challenges are the many concerns about preserving people's mental health, safety and security, especially amid ongoing blockades of lifesaving humanitarian aid. This crisis has disrupted supply chains and is directly linked to inflation and competitive pricing amid shortages of goods and services.

Of additional concern are reports which indicate that women aged 18 to 27 are being targeted through local censuses in parts of Mon, Karenni, and Shan states, which may signal an increase in forced conscription.<sup>7</sup> This development has shocked many communities and highlights how the military's desperation for soldiers is affecting family and civilian life more deeply. According to HURFOM, in 2025, based on our internal network and sources, around 22 to 25 women were conscripted. However, some families were able to secure their daughters' release by paying large sums of money. There are also indications that some women have undergone training and are being used in support roles.

Emerging concerns over the trafficking of women are also on the rise. The Kachin Women's Association-Thailand warned of a worrying increase in the trafficking of Burmese women to China.<sup>8</sup> Traffickers are allegedly targeting women across the country where once in China, are trapped and often sold as brides in circumstances beyond their control. According to KWAT, the women with the highest risk of falling victim to the schemes are between the ages of 18 and 40. The aftermath of the ordeal - if they are able to escape - leads to immense and long-lasting trauma. For those who are routinely sold as brides, they face 'confinement, forced marriage, physical abuse, and other forms of exploitation.'<sup>9</sup>

Another threat to women and girls is the digital repression taking place in the country that is disproportionately affecting women and girls, particularly women human rights defenders. According to research by the Myanmar Internet Project (MIP) and the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), since the coup, the ongoing shutdown and monitoring of digital platforms has led to harassment of women and the delay of support needed in crisis.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> February 2025 Monthly Overview, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland

<sup>5</sup> The Enlistment of Women: Gendered Impacts of Forced Conscription By the Military Junta, the Network for Human Rights Documentation- Burma (ND-Burma), 23 April 2025

<sup>6</sup> Myanmar Gender Analysis: 2025 Update, THE University of Queensland Australia, 2026

<sup>7</sup> Digital surveillance, forced conscription, and the Junta's tightening grip on civilian life, 7 March 2026

<sup>8</sup> Trafficking of Myanmar Women Spreads Beyond Border Regions, Shan Herald Agency for News, 6 June 2026

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

<sup>10</sup> An ecosystem of digital repression: The silencing of women human rights defenders and other pro-democracy activists in Myanmar, Myanmar Internet Project (MIP), Published by APC, 21 April 2026

The threats leveraged by military supported networks and individuals against women rights defenders has forced many to withdraw their activism from online platforms for the sake of their well-being. These factors and others have contributed to what has been deemed a ‘polycrisis’ that is actively shaping women’s lives.<sup>11</sup> Women are continuing to be targeted by the military junta and have been deliberately denied their fundamental human rights in prison, having been assaulted.<sup>12</sup> As stated in a report by the UN Secretary General, *“In Myanmar, patterns of sexual violence continued to be used in detention settings as part of the repertoire of political violence to intimidate and punish opponents.”*<sup>13</sup>

The lack of accountability is perhaps no more evident than during the hearings at the International Court of Justice concerning the Application on the Convention Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar). The arguments on sexual and gender based violence specifically note the horrors that Rohingya women endured, including physical trauma that impaired their reproductive functions and even led to infertility.<sup>14</sup> Additional reporting by the Asian Dignity Initiative and the Rohingya Human Rights Center found that Rohingya women in the refugee camps are also experiencing sexual exploitation and harassment.<sup>15</sup>

Locally-led women’s rights organizations continue to call for global stakeholders to go beyond condemnation and invoke meaningful actions to hold the terrorist military regime accountable. On 21 April 2026, the Karen Women’s Organization called for a formal investigation by the International Criminal Court, or another court with appropriate jurisdiction, into the junta’s attacks on non-military targets.<sup>16</sup> In addition, women’s organizations have called for a swift response to end the junta’s blocking of sanitary pads to women, which further perpetuates cycles of violence.<sup>17</sup>

Further, as noted in the report by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, *“throughout [Burma’s] history, sexual and gender-based violence has been a dark shadow that follows women, girls and LGBT people.”*<sup>18</sup> These findings, in addition to those presented by HURFOM in our concurrent Voice Up series, indicate that women are continuing to be denied safety and protection and are facing daily threats which threaten their survival. The leadership of women human rights defenders should continue to be deferred to and modelled, especially in conflict zones where their expertise is crucial.

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<sup>11</sup> ‘Like a Startled Crow’: The Precarious Life of Women Amid Myanmar’s Polycrisis, The Diplomat, 7 March 2026

<sup>12</sup> A/HRC/60/20: Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights - Advance edited version, UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 29 August 2025

<sup>13</sup> Conflict-related sexual violence: Report of the Secretary-General, 21 April 2026

<sup>14</sup> Sexual and Reproductive Violence as Genocide in The Rohingya Gambia v. Myanmar, OpinioJuris, 21 April 2026

<sup>15</sup> Trapped in Silence: Report on the GBV of Rohingya Women and Girls, ADI, 6 March 2026

<sup>16</sup> KWO calls on ICC to investigate junta, Burma News International, 27 April 2026

<sup>17</sup> Myanmar military regime widens sanitary towel ban, claiming rebels use them for first aid, 20 April 2026

<sup>18</sup> From impunity to justice: accountability for grave human rights violations in Myanmar, The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Human Rights Council, 27 April 2026



## Overview of Incidents in April 2026

Innocent civilians across HURFOM target areas continued to face escalating harm from the ongoing armed conflict. By the end of April, the Burmese Women's Union had documented that 44 women, including 8 girls under age 18, were killed in junta-related attacks.<sup>19</sup> Throughout late March and April 2026, indiscriminate artillery shelling, drone strikes, landmine explosions, and arbitrary arrests by junta forces, as well as clashes with revolutionary armed groups, have resulted in numerous civilian casualties, including women and children. In addition, individuals are injured or killed in their homes, workplaces, and even during cultural events such as the Thingyan festival and wedding ceremonies.


On March 28, 2026, an armed clash between the junta's army and revolutionary forces in Pyi Gyi Man Die Town, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tenasserim Division, injured three family members, including a child, due to indiscriminate artillery attacks launched by the junta. The victims included a 40-year-old woman and her three-year-old daughter. A couple of days later, on March 31, 2026, an intense armed conflict took place between the junta's army and the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) at a military base near Wall Lay Town, Myawaddy Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. The junta launched four artillery attacks, and the shells exploded in Wall Lay Town. The explosions injured two ten-year-old children and four adults, including women.

The same day, on 31 March, the junta used an unmanned drone to drop two bombs on Mett Kathar Maw Phar Htaw village, located near a lead mine in Three Pagoda Pass, Kyarinnseikyí Township, Karen State. The attack killed two women and injured a five-year-old child, who sustained a hand injury.

Even during the annual traditional holidays of the Thingyan festival this year, there were more than six drone attacks in Dawei City, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division. Four civilians, including a 59-year-old woman displaced from Nat Sake village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, sustained injuries to the waist and abdomen from bomb debris.

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<sup>19</sup> Junta attacks kill 44 women nationwide in April, Burma News International, 11 May 2026



Arbitrary arrests are also on the rise as the junta targets local people in their illegal bid for power. On April 2, 2026, a 20-year-old woman from Shwe Pyi Tan Ward, Myeik City, Tenasserim Division, was arrested by junta troops at her home. After hearing of the arrest, her mother and elderly sister rushed to the house and were also arrested by the junta. In another case at the end of the month, on April 20, 2026, a junta regiment based at the Dawei Deep Seaport raided a wedding ceremony in Htein Gyi village, Na Bu Lell area, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. They arrested 20 villagers who attended the wedding. The bride and groom escaped arrest; however, at least 20 guests, including the groom's mother, were detained.

Meanwhile, the presence of soldiers continues to undermine the safety of local people. On April 4, 2026, two junta vehicles travelling along the 8th Union Highway Road were attacked by revolutionary forces between Yaung Daung and Kwan Hlar villages, Mudon Township, Mon State. The incident lasted about 30 minutes. A truck driver was shot and killed, while a 30-year-old woman accompanying him sustained a minor gunshot wound.

Landmines continue to pose devastating risks. Five rubber plantation workers, including a woman, were injured in a landmine explosion in Ya Pu village, Yebyu Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region, on April 11. The workers had gone to repair a broken water pipeline in the plantation due to water shortages when one of them stepped on a landmine, triggering the explosion.

On April 15, 2026, another landmine explosion in Gone Nyin Sake village, southern Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim, instantly killed one child and severely injured another. A ten-year-old boy and his 14-year-old cousin had left their home to catch crabs in a stream near a plantation when they stepped on a landmine. Shrapnel penetrated the head of the ten-year-old boy, killing him instantly.

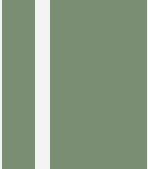
Further, these instances of ongoing violence make clear that the situation on the ground remains unsafe as soldiers of the Burma Army are not held responsible for their crimes against civilians.

## Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

At roughly 11 AM on March 31st, 2026, the junta used an unmanned drone to drop two bombs on Mett Kathar Maw Phar Htaw village. The village is near a lead mine in Three Pagoda Pass, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State. The attack killed two women and injured a five-year-old child when the bombs exploded on a “chewable-betel-nut” shop. The victims were 40-year-old Ma Zar Chi and Naw Larr Lell Phaw. Naw Larr Lell Phaw’s child also sustained an injury to their hand.

The lead mine is operated by the 6th Brigade of the Karen National Union, and the village is mostly inhabited by Karen people. Since 2022, the junta has been launching frequent airstrikes targeting both the monastery and the lead mine, which have killed mine workers, including Chinese citizens. In one case, at the end of the year on December 17th, 2025, the junta bombed Kyane Chaung village near Three Pagoda Pass, injuring five workers, including a child.

During the Thingyan festival, there were more than six drone attacks in Dawei City, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division. According to local sources, four civilians were injured in the attacks. At approximately 3 PM on April 13th, the pre-Thingyan Day, there was a drone attack on Nat Sin Street in Ramma Lell Swell Ward. 59-year-old Daw San Mu, who was displaced from Nat Sake village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, sustained injuries to her waist and abdomen from bomb debris.



*“The debris penetrated her waist and entered her abdomen. The injury is serious. She was admitted to the Dawei General Hospital,”* said one resident.

Attacks continued during the New Year holidays. At approximately 2 PM on April 14th, on the first day of Thingyan, a drone dropped a bomb that exploded in the street, near the District Police Office in Dawei City. The victims, 44-year-old U Min Min Soe, and his two sons, ten-year-old Maung Kaung Nyan Zwell and four-year-old Maung Swim Ye Min, were riding together by motorbike. They were all hit by bomb debris.

*“They came from San Chi Ward to enjoy the Thingyan. They were resting in the house of an acquaintance before the attack,”* said a local source.

The father had a severe injury to his face and Maung Swim Ye Min sustained a serious leg injury. Maung Kaung Nyan Zwell had a minor injury below his waist. During Thingyan, the ministerial housing, government offices, and the main Thingyan pavilion were all attacked by drones. At the time of writing, the perpetrator of the attack remained unknown.

## Arbitrary Arrests

On April 2nd, 2026, a 20-year-old woman from Shwe Pyi Tan Ward, Myeik City, Tenasserim Division was arrested by the junta's troops at her house. After hearing the news of the arrest, her mother and elderly sister rushed to the house in Myeik City, and they were also arrested by the junta, according to the Myeik residents.

*“As far as I know, they didn't share the same house. The daughter who was arrested first just moved to Myeik. As soon as her mother knew she was arrested at home, she immediately rushed to the house, and she was arrested, too,”* said a local woman.

The reason for the arrest remains unknown; however, some neighbours said the mother and two daughters were detained at the Myeik City Police Station and would be released in the coming days after interrogation. However, this has not been the case. The arrested victims are from Ram Pho village in Myeik Township, and the mother is 52 years old, while the elderly daughter is about 24 years old.

In another case, at approximately 5 AM on April 20th, 2026, a junta regiment based at the Dawei Deep Seaport raided a wedding ceremony in Htein Gyi village, Na Bu Lell area, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. According to local sources, they arrested 20 villagers who attended the wedding. The bride and groom escaped arrest; however, at least 20 guests, including the mother of the groom, were arrested.

*“It was the wedding of a member of the People's Defence Force. A secret report was made to the junta, so the regiment came to raid the wedding. The bride and groom escaped, but those who remained in the house were arrested,”* said a local man.

The regiment detained those arrested at the monastery in Htein Gyi village, and as of April 21st, no one has been released. According to villagers, the regiment left its temporary base at the Dawei Deep Seaport on the morning of April 19th and advanced into the Na Bu Lell area.

During the military advance, they arrested at least ten villagers from Lell Shaung village; however, they released them all the same evening.



## Indiscriminate Firing

The deployment of indiscriminate firing by military violence is done to provoke disruption and uncertainty in the lives of local people. At about 4 PM on April 4th, 2026, two junta vehicles driving on the 8th Union Highway Road were attacked by the revolutionary forces between Yaung Daung and Kwan Hlar villages, Mudon Township, Mon State. The incidents took place for about 30 minutes, and a truck driver was shot and killed.

*“There was a shooting incident between Yaung Daung and Kwan Hlar. The truck was caught in the crossfire, and the driver was shot,”* said a Mudon resident who knows the matter.

The truck driver was a 35-year-old Ko Aung Thu Win from North Oak Kalar Township, Yangon. He died on the spot and a 30-year-old woman who accompanied him sustained a minor gunshot wound. After the attempted coup, trucks, express buses, family vans, and even ambulances owned by emergency response agencies have been targeted by both the junta’s army and the revolutionary forces on the 8th Union Highway Road.

The New Mon State Party (Anti-Military Dictatorship) (NMSP-AD) and other revolutionary armed groups are active along the Yaung Daung – Kwan Hlar Highway, and armed confrontations frequently occur in the area. On March 28th, 2026, an armed clash between the junta’s army and the revolutionary forces in Pyi Gyi Man Die Town, Boat Pyin Township, Kaw Thaug District, Tenasserim Division, injured three family members, including a child.

The 559th and 560th Light Infantry Battalions launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on nearby areas, and shells exploded in shops in Pyi Gyi Man Die Town. The explosion injured 40-year-old Ko Aung Zaw Latt, 40-year-old Ma Aye Aye Thin, and her three-year-old daughter.

*“The shell dropped and exploded on the car. Ma Aye Aye Thin sustained an injury to her arm. Her daughter suffered injuries to her head, neck, and arm. They were immediately admitted to the Pyi Gyi Man Die General Hospital. The doctors could not find the veins (of her daughter), so they were rushed to the Boat Pyin (General Hospital),”* said a local source.

All three victims were admitted to the Boat Pyin General Hospital where the daughter was in critical condition. After the armed clash, the junta continued to launch indiscriminate artillery and drone attacks on nearby areas into the evening of March 29th. Since March 5th, the junta has been advancing into a “lead mine” area in Yadana Bone village, Boat Pyin Township. Locals shared that armed clashes with the revolutionary groups occur nearly every day.

### Landmines

Five rubber plantation workers, including a woman, were injured in a landmine explosion in Ya Pu village, Yebyu Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region, on 11 April, highlighting the ongoing dangers civilians face in conflict-affected areas, according to KNU Brigade 4 and local residents.

The incident occurred at 11:00 AM, when the workers went to repair a broken water pipeline inside the plantation. Due to water shortages, they had attempted to fix the pipeline when one of them stepped on a landmine, triggering the explosion.

*“When they went to fix the water pipe, one person stepped on the mine, and the others were also injured in the blast,”* said a local resident familiar with the incident.

The injured have been identified as Daw Zin Mar Oo, 37; U Lin Lin, 39; U Khin Win Zaw, 29; Ko Htet Htet Aung, 25; and Ko Kyaw Zwa Win, 22. All are receiving medical treatment, with three of them reported to have sustained serious injuries.

According to KNU Brigade 4, the landmine was planted by junta forces. Local residents also noted that the rubber plantation where the incident occurred is owned by a retired junta major. Residents said the area has become increasingly dangerous, with repeated landmine incidents causing harm to civilians.

*“In that area, only the military is active. There have been many landmine explosions, and civilians have been injured or killed more than once,”* said a resident from Yebyu Township.

On the evening of April 15th, 2026, a landmine explosion in Gone Nyin Sake village, Southern Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim, instantly killed a child and severely injured another one. Ten-year-old Aung Pyae Chit and his 14-year-old cousin Maung Nile Phyo Way left their home to catch crabs in a stream beside a plantation near their house. En route to the stream, they stepped on a landmine. The debris hit the head of Aung Pyae Chit, and he died on the spot, according to a Gone Nyin Sake villager.

*“They left the house in the evening to find some food. We went outside when we heard an explosion and found two children near the stream. One of them was already dead. His cousin sustained injuries to his back and legs.*

*The landmine debris penetrated his back, and the injury was serious.”*



*“They left the house in the evening to find some food. We went outside when we heard an explosion and found two children near the stream. One of them was already dead. His cousin sustained injuries to his back and legs. The landmine debris penetrated his back, and the injury was serious,”* said the villager.

Aung Pyae Chit’s father works on a fishing raft, but at the time of the incident, he was staying with his mother. His elderly brother was arrested by the junta’s army in March, 2026. Maung Nile Phyo Way was admitted to the Dawei General Hospital.

It is unclear which group was responsible for the landmine explosion; however, a social worker who helps the displaced community has warned villagers not to go to their plantations.

*“They shouldn’t go to their plantations or areas near the streams. They must be careful, particularly around places where there have been armed clashes,”* said the source.

## Mortar and Artillery Shelling

At approximately 10 AM on March 31st, 2026, an intense, armed conflict took place between the junta's army and the Karen National Liberation Army at the "Htee Tell Lell" Military Base near Wall Lay Town, Myawaddy Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. The junta launched four artillery attacks, and the shells exploded in Wall Lay Town. The explosions injured two ten-year-old children and four adult men and women.

*"Drones repeatedly flew in the sky on that day. The revolutionary forces used their drones to attack the junta's military base. The junta responded with artillery attacks and artillery shells dropped on the village,"* said a source.

The artillery explosion also destroyed four houses. With the assistance of the Thai army, the injured victims were admitted to the "Ohm Phat" Hospital in Thailand, where they received medical treatment. The battle forced more than 300 villagers to flee from their homes and into Thailand's territory. Despite humanitarian assistance from the Royal Government of Thailand, they continue to face livelihood and health problems.

*"The battles have been intensifying. The villagers have nowhere to run. So, they crossed the river and just ran into Thailand. The Thai government has been providing assistance. But, if the situation doesn't improve, the villagers have to stay in Thailand. We know that the government won't accept them for long. They will force them to return if and when the situation improves,"* said a social worker who helps the displaced villagers.

The battle worsened around the Htee Tell Lell Military Base, and some artillery shells have exploded in the territory of Thailand.



## Overview of Incidents in May 2026

During the second month of the reporting period, between late April and May 2026, the military junta carried out repeated artillery and air attacks against civilian areas in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division; Hpa-An Township, Karen State; and Bilin Township, Mon State. These attacks included airstrikes, artillery shelling, and bombings using fighter jets and paramotors, many of which occurred in or near villages and residential areas. As a result, civilians, including women and children, were killed and injured.

On April 24, 2026, the junta's Battalion targeted a village in Za Well Village Tract, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, with multiple artillery attacks. The artillery shells landed very close to a house, and the explosions injured two children, aged five and three. Days later, on April 27, 2026, the junta dropped 12 bombs on wards in Maw Taung Town, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. The attack instantly killed a middle-aged woman from the village. Then, on April 29, the junta carried out a drone attack on the Phan Khar Kone area in An Pha Gyi village, southern Kaw Ka Rate Township, dropping three bombs from a drone. The attack killed two civilians, including a child, and injured two other children.

On April 30, 2026, the junta's army clashed with joint revolutionary forces in Six-Mile village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. During the fighting, a woman was shot and killed after she came out of her house.

On May 2, 2026, the military junta used a fighter jet to drop bombs on Maw Taung Town, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, injuring three members of a family, including a newborn baby. The injured family members are receiving medical treatment in Thailand, and their injuries are not considered life-threatening. The same week, on May 9, a car carrying seven internally displaced residents encountered junta troops on the road near Lay Kay Taung Gu Pagoda in Bilin township. The soldiers ordered the vehicle to stop and then opened fire, killing a mother and daughter and injuring two others.



On May 12, 2026, the military junta targeted Mell Ball Khee Village, Hpa-An Township, Karen State. The airstrike killed a young woman and injured five others, including two children. The woman was killed, while her four-year-old and six-year-old children, along with three other villagers, were injured. On May 16, 2026, the military junta used powered paramotors to drop bombs on the Ta Ku village tract, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. The bombing injured an elderly woman, who suffered a leg injury.

On May 21st, 2026, despite there being no active armed clashes in the area, the junta's base in Nyaung Pin Kwin targeted Kywel Htein Kone village with more than two artillery attacks, killing a villager and injuring a five-year-old girl, who lost her leg in the explosion. On the same day, the military junta used gyrocopters to drop bombs on Oak Tu village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division. The bombing killed three siblings, including two teenage girls aged 14 and 17. On May 24th, 2026, despite no active armed clash, the junta bombed Kyike Done Town; the air assaults killed three local women and injured two others, including a 16-year-old girl.

Lastly due to the junta's artillery shelling, drone strikes, and air attacks, 11 women and children were killed, including a middle-aged woman, a young woman, two teenage girls, a mother and daughter, and other female civilians and children. In addition, 10 women and children were injured, including a newborn baby, an elderly woman, and several young children.

## Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

On April 27th, 2026, the junta dropped 12 300-pound bombs on the Mell War (Thel Phyu) village tract and wards in Maw Taung Town, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, on 4 occasions. Maw Taung Town is located on the Thai-Burma border and fell to the Karen National Liberation Army and its allies on November 14th, 2025. The attack instantly killed a middle-aged couple, U Myint Soe and Daw Hla Win, from the No.6 village. At the time of the attack, they were shopping in the No.3 village.

*“As Maw Taung is under the control of the resistance groups, the junta intentionally and often attacks the town. The most recent attack destroyed houses. Previously, the residents had started to return to the town. But the latest attack has frightened them, and some are fleeing again,”* said one displaced resident.

The air attack also destroyed some houses and a workers' barrack at the “Palm Oil Agriculture Project” of the “Pyae Phyo Tun” Company. On April 26th, the junta dropped six 500-pound bombs targeting the No #1 and No #9 Wards in Maw Taung Town. According to a statement by Brigade #4 of the Karen National Union, the attack destroyed two houses.

According to local residents in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State, An Pha Gyi village was attacked by the military junta using drones. On April 29, at 9 AM, the junta carried out a drone attack on the Phan Khar Kone area of An Pha Gyi village in southern Kaw Ka Rate Township, dropping three bombs from a drone.

*“Drones are being used almost daily to bomb villages around southern Kaw Ka Rate. In the An Pha Gyi village, three drone bombs were dropped. One hit a house, injuring villagers, including children,”* said a local resident.

During the attack, one house was directly hit. A 15-year-old child and a 40-year-old man were killed instantly, while two nearby children were injured, and their condition was reported to be serious.

At approximately 2 PM on May 2nd, 2026, the military junta used a fighter jet to drop two 250-pound bombs on Maw Taung Town, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, injuring three family members, including a newborn. The community has been under the control of the joint resistance armed forces.

*“There was no internet or phone signal, so people know nothing. They didn't get information about the military aircraft, so they couldn't run away in advance. The army drops bombs every day. They target the town,”* said a social worker who helps displaced communities.




The three injured family members received medical treatment in Thailand, and their injuries were not considered life-threatening. From April 26th to May 2nd, the junta bombed Maw Taung Town at least ten times, destroying more than ten houses.

*“They launched a military operation in Thel Phyu and Thein Khun villages, but they can’t move forward. So, they’ve dropped bombs on Maw Taung,”* said a member of a revolutionary armed force.

On May 12th, 2026, the military junta targeted the village of Mell Ball Khee, located in the Noll Bell Baw village tract, Hpa-An Township, Karen State. The airstrike killed a young woman and injured five others, including two children. The 20-year-old woman was killed, and her four-year-old and six-year-old children, along with three other villagers, were injured. The wounded victims received treatment at the Hpa-An General Hospital and were not in critical condition.

*“The junta intentionally launched the attack as there was no active armed clash. They first attacked the neighbouring village, killing three and injuring seven. Then, they attacked our village. They deliberately attacked the civilians,”* said a local villager.



*“The junta intentionally launched the attack as there was no active armed clash. They first attacked the neighbouring village, killing three and injuring seven. Then, they attacked our village. They deliberately attacked the civilians.”*

Mell Baw Khee village is under the control of the 1st Brigade of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), and the deceased young woman was a displaced person who had found shelter in the village.

On May 16th, 2026, despite no active armed clashes in the area, the military junta used powered paragliders, known as ‘paramotors’, to drop bombs on the Ta Ku village tract in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. At about 11 AM, two of five paramotors from the Myeik Navy Unit dropped handmade bombs on Chauk Eain Zu, Ta Ka Kyauk Taung, and Thar Ra Bwin villages. One bomb exploded behind a house in Chauk Eain Zu, injuring a 70-year-old woman. She sustained a leg injury.

*“The woman was peeling betel nuts in front of her house. As she heard the sound of the paramotor, she ran behind her house to hide. But the bomb exploded where she was,”* said a local man.

Other bombs exploded between houses in Kyauk Taung village, and villagers had to flee. The Ta Ku village tract is controlled by the joint revolutionary forces, and the junta repeatedly dropped bombs on these areas. Villagers also reported to HURFOM that the junta uses machine guns to shoot villagers.

At approximately 12:30 PM on May 21, 2026, the military junta used three gyrocopters to drop bombs on Oak Tu village in Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division. The bombing killed three brothers and sisters, including two teenage girls. One bomb exploded in a house compound in the village, instantly killing 14-year-old Ma Cho Zin, 17-year-old Ma Mee Ngell, and 33-year-old Maung Myo Thu. Three men and a woman, including the two parents of the deceased brothers and sisters, were injured in the explosion.

*“The bombs were dropped on the village, and one exploded in a compound. The family members were hit. The deceased victims were brothers and sisters. Their parents were injured,”* said a resident.

Paramotors have emerged as a new daily threat to civilians in Burma. Paramotors can carry several small bombs, each weighing up to 16 kilograms, and fly closer to their intended targets, where pilots remotely operating them can drop the bombs. According to a member of a local revolutionary force, three gyrocopters from the 8th Operation Military Command (OMC) in Dawei City dropped bombs on the villages.

*“The junta never used a gyrocopter to drop bombs before. This was the first time. There was no armed clash in the village. They just drop bombs as they like. They intentionally target civilians,”* the member said.

On the same day, the junta’s army also used a gyrocopter to drop bombs on Saw Hpyar village. While there were reported casualties, some religious buildings were damaged.

At approximately 12:30 PM on May 24th, 2026, despite no active armed clashes, the junta bombed Kyike Done Town. According to a statement from the Karen National Union’s headquarters, the air assaults killed three local women. A junta fighter jet dropped bombs on a series of restaurants near a bridge in the “Pha Yar Taung” area of Kyike Done Town. Those killed were three women and two others, were wounded, including a 16-year-old girl.

Two houses and a family van were also damaged by the air assaults, according to the statement. Kyike Done Town is currently under the control of the Karen National Union; however, local sources confirmed that the junta’s target area was residential. On January 22nd, 2025, the junta launched an air assault on the 5th Ward of Kyike Done Town, killing a civilian and destroying a Fire Brigade building.

## Indiscriminate Firing

On April 30th, 2026, the junta's army clashed with the joint revolutionary forces in Six-Mile village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. During the fighting, a woman in the village was shot and killed as she stepped out of her house.

*“She was killed when a bullet pierced her neck. Armed clashes are breaking out nearly every day here, and she thought that it was nothing serious. That’s why she came out of her house,”* said a source close to the victim.

Armed clashes are erupting across most villages in Tenasserim Township and are intensifying in Six-Mile and Ban Law.

*“The armed clashes are taking place in the village, so community members are stuck in the battle zone,”* said a resident.

On November 14th, 2025, the joint revolutionary forces defeated and occupied Maw Taung Town, Tenasserim Division. Since then, the junta has been reinforcing its troop numbers as part of a planned military advance.

*“The junta has scattered their troops in villages. They’ve mostly targeted the Six-Mile and Ban Law villages. Armed clashes are intensifying in these two villages,”* said a source.

The Karen National Union (KNU) reported that junta troops opened fire on a vehicle carrying displaced villagers near Lay Kay village in Bilin Township, killing a mother and daughter and injuring two others. At around 2 PM on May 9, a car carrying seven internally displaced residents encountered junta troops on the road near the Lay Kay Taung Gu Pagoda. The soldiers ordered the vehicle to stop, then opened fire. As a result of the shooting, 46-year-old Naw Phoe Pi Nar (also known as Naw Phaw Eh) and her 13-year-old daughter, Naw Pan Ei Phyu, died at the scene.

In addition, a 15-year-old child and another displaced civilian were wounded by gunfire and are receiving medical treatment. After the shooting, troops arrested four people, including the driver, Saw Zeya, and displaced civilians Saw Maung San, Saw Phar Pwal, and Saw Win Zaw Htike.

Among the four detainees, Saw Zeya and Saw Phar Pwal were released on May 10, but the other two displaced men remain in detention. The junta forces that detained the two civilians are said to be operating around Lay Kay village.



*Resistance forces stated that the unit responsible for the shooting came from Battalion No. 9, based in Thaton Township, and had been sent as reinforcement to protect the junta's Win Thar Pan camp in Bilin.*

Resistance forces stated that the unit responsible for the shooting came from Battalion No. 9, based in Thaton Township, and had been sent as reinforcement to protect the junta's Win Thar Pan camp in Bilin. Fighting has continued in Bilin Township as resistance groups launch offensives to seize military bases. The junta has been carrying out daily airstrikes in response. As clashes have intensified in the area since early April, joint resistance forces have begun attacks on the Lay Kay and Win Thar Pan military camps in Bilin Township.

The junta has been conducting ground offensives while also using aircraft, drones, and paramotor units for daily bombing attacks. As a result, many homes, schools, and monasteries have been damaged or destroyed by fire and shelling, and livelihoods in the area have been severely affected. More than 13,000 people from Lay Kay, Win Thar Pan, and 13 nearby villages have been displaced by the fighting.

### **Mortar and Artillery Shelling**


At approximately 4 PM on April 24th, 2026, the locally based 556th Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) launched multiple artillery attacks on Phar Ni village, Za Well village tract, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division. The shells landed very near a house, and the resulting explosion injured two children, ages five and three.

*"A girl and a boy were injured. The artillery shell dropped and exploded near the house compound, and the children suffered whole-body injuries from the explosion. There were no adult casualties,"* said a local man.

The two children were able to access medical treatment at the Myeik General Hospital and were not in a life-threatening condition, the source added. The 556th LIB also launched artillery attacks on Ram Pho village, with shells exploding on the plantations; however, there were no casualties among local villagers.

At approximately 6 PM on May 21st, 2026, despite no active armed clashes in the area, the Nyaung Pin Kwin-based 561st Light Infantry Battalion launched more than two artillery attacks on Kywel Htein Kone village, killing a local man, age 40 who was struck in the head by artillery debris. A child was also injured, as was another man. According to a spokesperson for the 3rd Battalion of the Myeik District People's Defence Force, artillery shells exploded near the school in Kywel Htein Kone.

A five-year-old girl lost her leg in the explosion, and a 20-year-old man broke his knee. The revolutionary forces warned villagers to be aware of aerial and artillery attacks as the junta's army continued to target civilians. On May 16th, 2026, the junta bombed the Ta Ku village tract, injuring an elderly woman.



*The revolutionary forces warned villagers to be aware of aerial and artillery attacks as the junta's army continued to target civilians.*



## Overview of Incidents in June 2026

Throughout the last month of the reporting period in June, civilians in southeastern Burma continued to face severe risks from armed conflict, airstrikes, artillery shelling, and landmine explosions. These incidents across the Tanintharyi Region, Mon State, and Karen State resulted in civilian deaths and injuries, including women, children, and elderly people. At the same time, reports from Mon State indicated a growing number of migrant children forced into street begging.

On June 1st, though there was no active armed clash, the junta stationed in Tha Yet Hna Kwa village in Tha Yet Chaung township recklessly launched four artillery attacks on Thin Gyune village, killing three civilians, including a woman, and injuring another elderly woman. On the same day, the joint revolutionary forces launched drone attacks on the military bases in Long Lone Town, also leading to a clash with the junta troops. Two villagers, including a 14-year-old child, were injured during the armed clash.

Just a few days later, on June 3rd, junta forces dropped bombs at least five times on A Ka Ni and the surrounding areas under the control of KNU, Brigade 4. The bombing killed a 30-year-old pregnant woman and a 13-year-old boy and injured a 10-year-old girl. Then on June 4, resistance joint forces carried out a landmine attack against junta troops advancing from Dawei towards Long Lone, injuring the mother and son who were traveling by motorcycle along the road. Both had sustained wounds on their bodies.

On June 11th, a teenage boy from Sin Htoe Gyi village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division, while collecting vegetables in his house compound, stepped on a landmine and lost one of his legs. Landmines continue to pose life-threatening risks to civilians. On June 18th, a junta fighter jet dropped a 500-pound bomb on a grocery store in Yaw Thit Chaung South village in Kyaikhto township. The airstrike killed the store owner and injured his wife. Three members of the revolutionary forces, including female personnel who were in the store at the time of the attack, were also killed by the airstrike.



On June 19th, in Lell Taung Yar village in Tenasserim Township, the three family members searching for vegetables near their plantation in the forest stepped on a landmine. The landmine explosion killed a 36-year-old mother and injured a 15-year-old son and a 22-year-old niece.

According to local residents and those who work for child rights, the number of child migrants from other regions who are now begging for a living in Mon State has increased. Hundreds of children can now be seen begging in Mawlamyine, such as on Mawlamyine Strand Road, in the night market, at traffic-light intersections, on neighbourhood streets, near clinics, and in other crowded locations.

In conclusion, artillery shelling, airstrikes, drone bombing and landmine explosions continued to have an impact on vulnerable populations. At least five women and children, including a pregnant woman and a little boy, were killed, while eight others, including children and an elderly woman, were injured.

## **Airstrikes and Drone Attacks**

In the morning of June 1st, 2026, the joint revolutionary forces launched drone attacks on the offices of the military security department, the general administration office and the police station in downtown Long Lone. The bombs dropped near the offices and damaged three houses in the vicinity of the explosions.

*“The revolutionary forces dropped bombs on the government offices. The nearby houses were damaged,”* said a local man.

Then, the revolutionary forces launched attacks on the military bases in Long Lone Town and clashed with the junta’s army for nearly an hour. A 14-year-old child and a 45-year-old man were injured during the armed clash.

*“The child was from Htein Thit Ward. The man got injured while he was at the “Myo Ma Zay” Lane. After the situation stabilized, the ambulance came and picked up the injured,”* said a resident.

Since May 20th, 2026, a regiment consisting of about 150 troops has been mounting a village-by-village military operation in Long Lone Township. The regiment returned to Long Lone Town on June 2nd. On June 3rd, 2026, despite no active armed clashes in the area, junta forces dropped bombs at least five times on A Ka Ni and the surrounding areas. According to a source close to the Karen National Union, the bombing killed a 30-year-old pregnant woman, a 13-year-old boy and injured a 10-year-old girl.

### **The bombs exploded in a compound in A Ka Ni village, killing three family members.**

*“They were family members who were attacked when taking a nap at home. They were killed instantly. The deceased included a pregnant woman and her nephew. The injured one was also their family member. The pregnant woman was about to give birth within days,”* said a source close to the 4th Brigade of the Karen National Liberation Army.

Healthcare workers tried to save the baby in the womb; however, they failed. Two gyrocopters from the Mawrawaddy Navy Unit dropped the bombs, according to the local revolutionary forces.

*“They didn’t bomb only one place. They bombed three villages,”* said a member of a local revolutionary force.

*“They didn’t bomb only one place.  
They bombed three villages.”*

At approximately 1 PM on June 18th, 2026, a junta fighter jet dropped a 500-pound bomb on a grocery store at the entrance of Yaw Thit Chaung South village in Kyaikhto township. The airstrike killed the store owner and injured his wife. The 38-year-old store owner, Saw Kyaw Tint, was killed instantly, and his 36-year-old wife, Naw Lu La Phaw, was injured from bomb debris.

The store was destroyed. A policewoman and three members of the revolutionary forces who were in the store at the time of the attack were also killed by the airstrike, confirmed by Ko Aye Min Toon, the Second Commander of the 1st Brigade of the Special Military Command of the People's Defence Force.

*“Our members who served their duties at the front lines in Phar Pon were taking a rest at the grocery store. Then, the junta dropped a 500-pound bomb and four other small bombs. The bombs directly hit the store. Everyone in the store was killed or injured,”* said Ko Aye Min Toon.

### **Landmines**

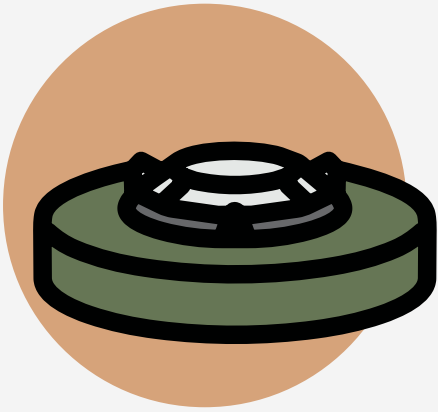
Local residents reported that a mother and her son were injured on June 4 when resistance joint forces carried out a landmine attack against junta troops advancing from Dawei toward Long Lone. At the time of the explosion, the mother and son were travelling by motorcycle along the road and were struck by the blast.

*“They were coming from Dawei when the attack happened. They happened to pass by at the same time and were injured. It occurred between the villages of Inn Won and Thayar Kone. They are now receiving treatment at Dawei Hospital,”* a local resident said.

Both had sustained shrapnel wounds on their bodies, as reported by a person who helped evacuate them. After the landmine explosion, fighting briefly took place between the military and resistance forces. In a separate case, at about 5 PM on June 11th, 2026, a teenage boy from Sin Htoe Gyi village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division stepped on a landmine and lost one of his legs. He stepped on the landmine while foraging for vegetables in his house compound.

*“They are the displaced villagers. They returned home to forage for some vegetables. His sister or niece accompanied him. He stepped on a landmine, and one of his legs was seriously injured. The girl was safe,”* said a source who knows the matter.

The injured teenager was sent to a nearby hospital, and he has been receiving medical treatment at the hospital. Sin Htoe Gyi village has been controlled by the Karen National Liberation Army since mid-2024.



*According to data collected by HURFOM, from January 2026 to the first week of March, 2026, there were at least 12 landmine explosions in Tenasserim Division killing five villagers and injuring 13 others.*

*“The villagers had already fled from the village, but some villagers came back to check their houses. The KNLA also allowed them to do so. But they must be aware of landmine risk,”* said a villager.

Local human rights groups and media agencies stated that five villagers from Sin Htoe Gyi village had already experienced landmine explosions in 2026. At approximately noon on June 19th, 2026, three family members from Lell Taung Yar village stepped on a landmine; the resulting explosion killed one and injured two. The family was searching for vegetables near their plantation in the forest. The landmine explosion killed 36-year-old Daw Kyu Kyu Khine and injured 15-year-old son Maung Hein Htet Aung and 22-year-old niece Ma Nan Maw Lin. Landmine debris hit the bodies of the two children.

*“They were searching for vegetables in the rainy season. The mother was the one who stepped on the landmine. Among the two injured children, the girl’s injuries are more serious,”* said a source.

The two injured children received medical treatment at the Tenasserim Township General Hospital and were not in critical condition.

The month before, on May 12th, a 32-year-old local man from Chauk Mile village, Tenasserim Township, stepped on a landmine in his house compound and lost one of his legs. According to data collected by HURFOM, from January to the first week of March, 2026, there were at least 12 landmine explosions in Tenasserim Division killing five villagers and injuring 13 others.

## Mortar and Artillery Shelling

At approximately 5 pm on June 1st, 2026, even though there was no active armed clash, the junta's army targeted Thin Gyune village and killed three civilians. A military regiment stationed between Tha Yet Hna Kwa and Pin Pyin villages recklessly launched four artillery attacks. One of the artillery shells exploded near a brick factory in Thin Gyune village in Tha Yet Chaung township.

*“It was about 5 PM. There was no active armed clash. Junta forces near their security gate launched the artillery attacks. We heard four explosions. They recklessly launched the attacks,”* said a Thin Gyune villager.

One artillery explosion instantly killed U Mee Laung and his wife, Daw Mu, and his elderly sister, Daw Shwe Ngar, sustained a serious injury. She was sent to the hospital; however, she died from excessive blood loss on the way. In the third week of May 2026, the junta also launched an artillery attack that damaged a house in Thin Gyune village.

## Violations Against Children

According to local residents and those who work for child rights, the number of children who have migrated from other regions and are now begging for a living in Mawlamyine has increased. Child rights activists report that hundreds of children can now be seen begging in areas such as Mawlamyine Strand Road, the night market, traffic-light intersections, neighbourhood streets, near clinics, and other crowded locations. Since the military coup, due to corruption among military officials, prices of imported goods have increased, and ordinary people have been affected by economic hardship and a lack of local employment opportunities, leading to a growing number of people begging.

In Mawlamyine, the number of school-age children begging on the streets is more than a hundred and continues to rise because guardians and groups of people financially exploit them. The main forces behind the problem could be due to the exploitation of these children for money. There is also a lack of effective monitoring and enforcement by the authorities, causing the issue to worsen.

A child rights activist warned that if children and their parents continue to rely on this easy way of earning money, they may lose interest in returning to school, which will lead to a complete loss of education. As these children grow up without education, there is a risk that theft and robbery could become more common in the community.

*“On the Strand Road, children are forced to beg persistently. Once they get money, they run and hand it over to the person watching them. The same thing happens in crowded places within neighbourhoods,”* the activist said.

Children are going door-to-door asking for donations in residential areas, while others beg along Mawlamyine Strand Road and in the hillside area, causing inconvenience to visitors and people relaxing around. The children involved in begging range in age from 3 to 14 years old. Most of these children come from migrant families living in wards such as Thiri Myaing, Thiri Mingalar, Zeyar Thiri, and Tharyar Aye.

Although legal action can be taken under the 2019 Child Rights Law, local ward and township authorities are still failing to effectively monitor and address the issue. The law states that parents or guardians are responsible for ensuring that school-age children receive an education and are cared for in a safe environment. It also prohibits forcing children to beg on the streets or exploiting their labour for personal financial gain. Under the 2019 Child Rights Law, anyone found guilty of forcing minors to beg can face imprisonment, fines, or both.

However, authorities fail to take action against those responsible. Children who are exploited or living on the streets are classified by the Department of Social Welfare and child rights committees as children in need of emergency protection and care.

To prevent parents from forcing their children to beg, the government is responsible for providing livelihood support, including basic employment opportunities, small business assistance, and financial or material capital for income-generating activities. Civil society organizations also have a responsibility to visit communities where migrant families live and provide awareness programs and assistance related to child rights and human trafficking.



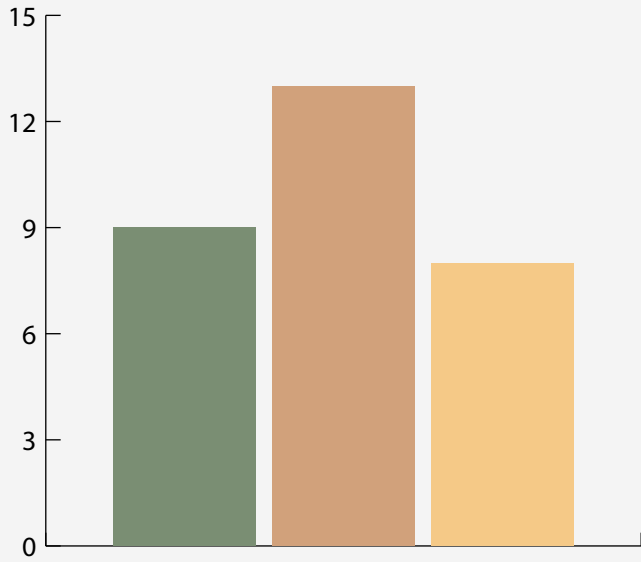
***Under the 2019 Child Rights Law, anyone found guilty of forcing minors to beg can face imprisonment, fines, or both.***

***However, authorities fail to take action against those responsible.***

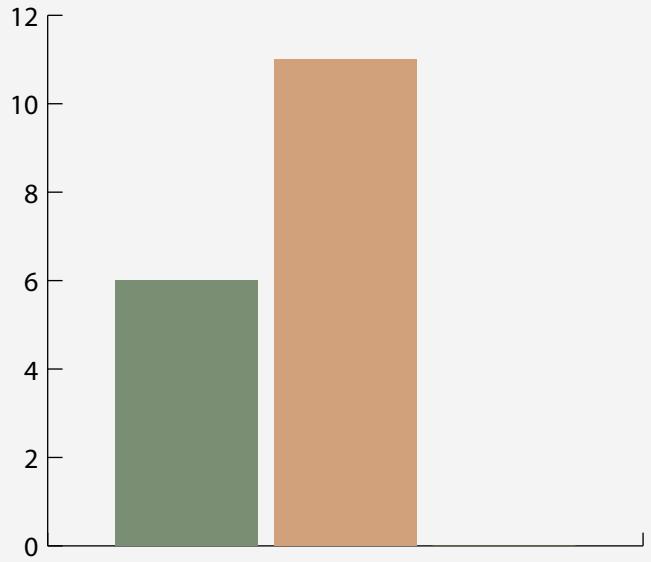
# Summary of Key Findings

## April 2026

**Women Killed (9)**  
**Women Injured (13)**  
**Women Arbitrarily Arrested (8)**

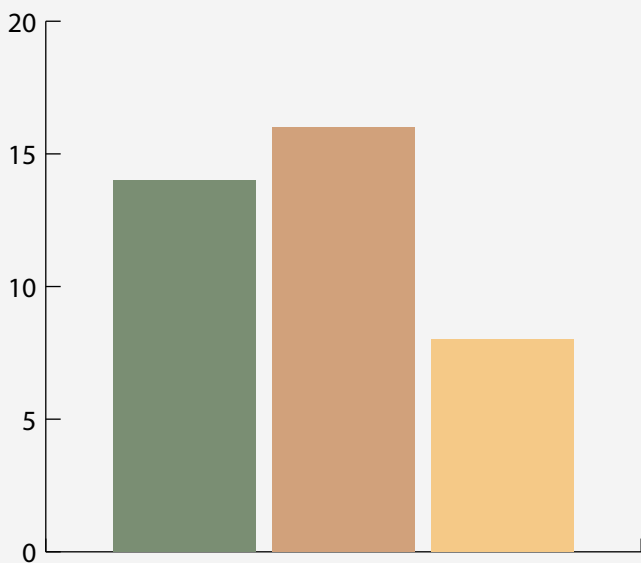


**Children Killed (6)**  
**Children Injured (11)**

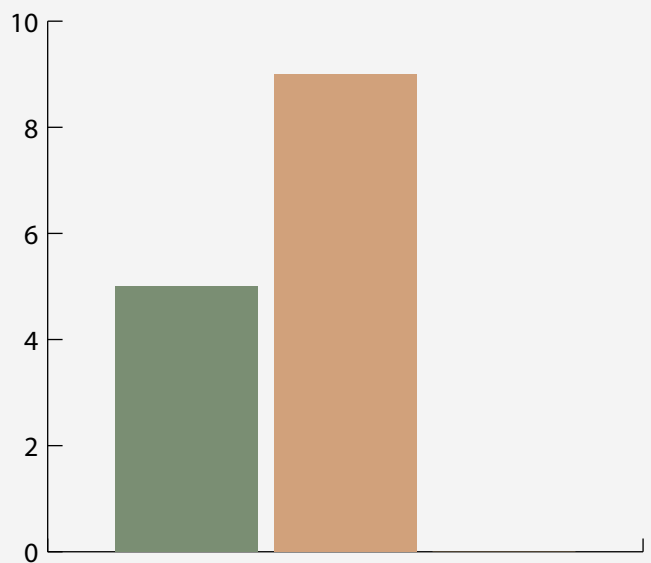


## May 2026

**Women Killed (14)**  
**Women Injured (16)**  
**Women Arbitrarily Arrested (8)**



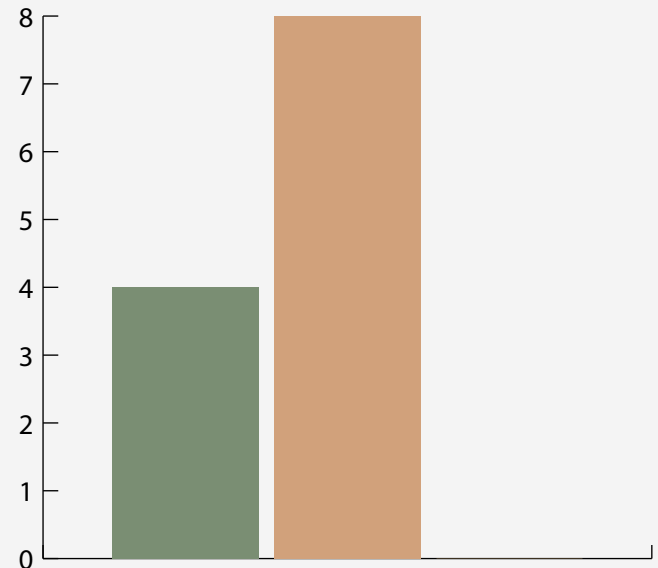
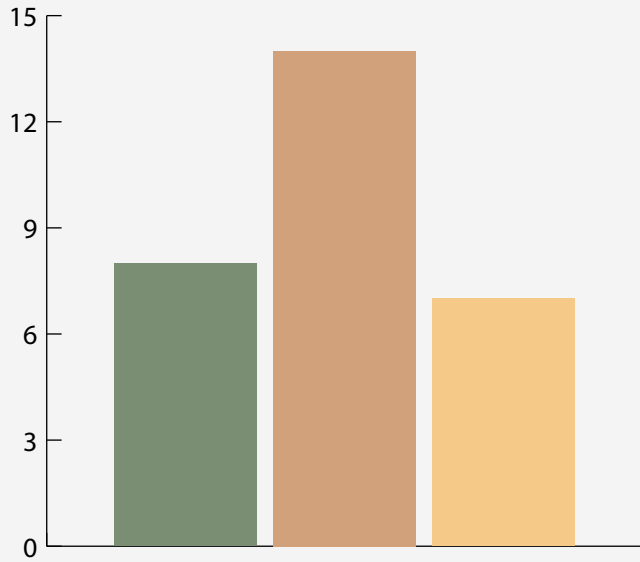
**Children Killed (5)**  
**Children Injured (9)**



## June 2026

**Women Killed (8)**  
**Women Injured (14)**  
**Women Arbitrarily Arrested (7)**

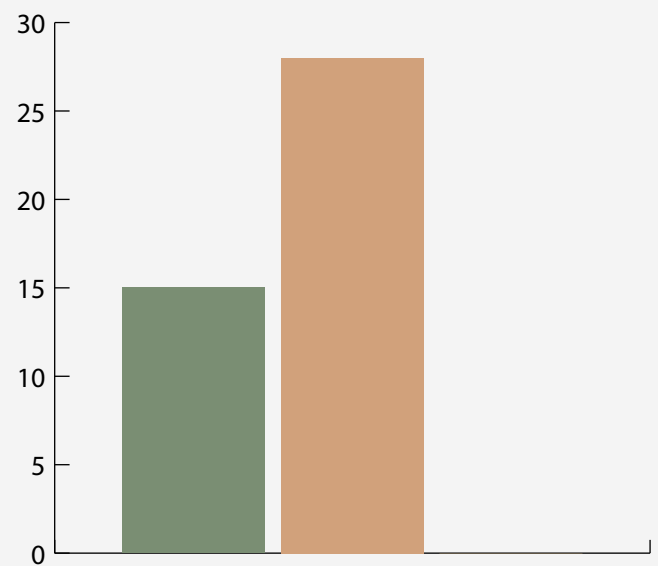
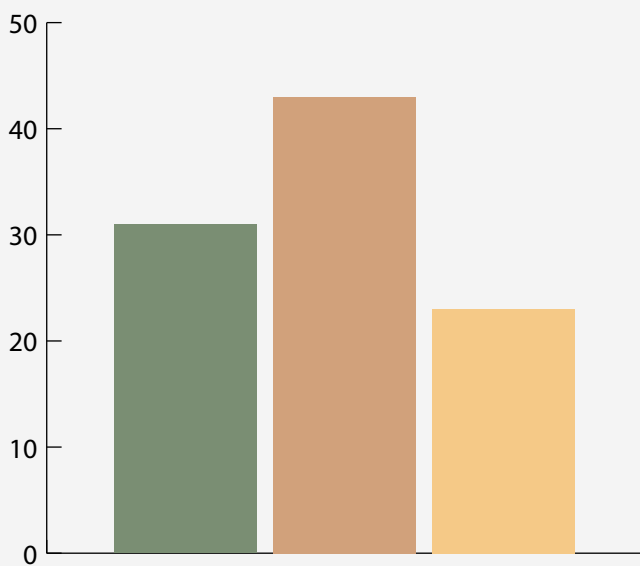
**Children Killed (4)**  
**Children Injured (8)**



## Total Number of Violations Against Women & Children: April-June 2026

**Women Killed (31)**  
**Women Injured (43)**  
**Women Arbitrarily Arrested (23)**

**Children Killed (15)**  
**Children Injured (28)**





## Comparative Analysis

Throughout the reporting period, HURFOM fieldworkers observed fighting that affected women and children across the country. These cases are further evidence of the junta's brutality and the ongoing impunity which continues.

The Irrawaddy reported on 3 April that reckless airstrikes by the junta have killed about 100 civilians since the junta-installed parliament opened on March 16.<sup>20</sup> Raids involving multiple aircraft have resulted in mass-casualty events—killing five or more civilians—on at least six occasions. Airstrikes were also reported in Sagaing's Ayadaw and Myaung townships, with civilian fatalities in each attack ranging from four to six. Regime warplanes pounded a village clinic in Sagaing's Budalin for about an hour, killing seven patients, including a mother and her newborn, and injuring two dozen more.

A Mizzima news report from April 5 stated that on April 2, seven civilians, including four women, were killed in a joint operation by junta forces and Pyu Saw Htee militia in Hpetpinaing village, Mandalay Region's Myingyan Township.<sup>21</sup> About 100 personnel stormed the village, firing weapons indiscriminately during a coordinated attack involving ground troops and lethal drone strikes. The violence intensified as residents tried to escape the gunfire. Those who stayed were gathered at the village monastery, while others attempting to reach safety in nearby fields were systematically targeted by drones.

On April 15, 2026, the Karen Information Center reported that Min Let Pan village in Karen State, near Lay Kay Kaw south of Myawaddy, was attacked on April 14 during Thingyan Akya Day around noon.<sup>22</sup> The military used drones to drop incendiary bombs on Ohn Taw Road in Min Let Pan, causing a fire that killed a mother and her two children and destroyed three houses. An incendiary drone strike resulted in the immediate death of a 3-year-old child and the child's mother.


On May 9, Mizzima reported that the junta's relentless artillery fire killed a child and injured several others in the Lone Khin village tract of Hpakant Township, Kachin State.

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<sup>20</sup> Myanmar Junta Airstrikes Kill 100 Civilians During Shift to 'Civilian Rule,' The Irrawaddy, 3 April 2026

<sup>21</sup> Myanmar junta forces kill seven and burn hundreds of homes in Myingyan township raid, Mizzima, 5 April 2026

<sup>22</sup> မငျးလကျပ်ရှာကို စေ့အုပျုစုတပျု ဗုံးကွဲ၊ ၃ နေ့အရှယျ ကလေးငယျနဂျ မိခငျဖွေသု သခေ့: Karen Information Center, 15 April 2026



The incident occurred on 7 May amid escalating combat between the military and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA).<sup>23</sup> The child was one of three people struck by shells during the attacks.<sup>24</sup> Despite attempts to provide aid, the child succumbed to their injuries.

On May 12, 2026, the Karen Information Center reported that a mother and daughter were killed and two other people were injured after a vehicle carrying displaced civilians was fired upon on a road near Gu Wa Pagoda in the Lay Kay Taung area of Bilin Township, Doo Tha Htoo District, which is under the control of the Karen National Union.<sup>25</sup> The incident occurred at 2 PM on May 9. A vehicle carrying eight civilians, including a driver from Lay Kay village, was stopped and inspected by a junta military column. As the driver slowed and stopped the vehicle, junta troops reportedly opened fire from multiple sides, killing a 46-year-old woman from Lay Kay village and her 13-year-old daughter at the scene. Two other passengers also sustained gunshot injuries.

KIC also reported that on May 14, an internally displaced woman was killed and five others, including children, were injured after the military junta carried out an airstrike on Mae Boe Khee village in Noh Baw Boh village tract, Hpa-an Township, Thaton District, which is under the control of the KNU.<sup>26</sup> On the night of May 12, despite no fighting in the area, junta forces launched an aerial attack with a jet fighter, dropping two bombs on Mae Boe Khee.<sup>27</sup> The bombing killed a 19-year-old displaced woman from Baw Kyoh Lay village, Dwe Lo Township, Mutraw District, who had fled to Brigade 1 territory in Doo Tha Htoo District to escape conflict, as she was hit by shrapnel and died instantly.<sup>28</sup> Additionally, five people, including two children aged 4 and 6, were injured, and three houses in the village were damaged.<sup>29</sup>

One year after the military's deadly attack on a school in Oe Htein Kwin village in Sagaing Region, which killed more than 20 students, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) continues to investigate this atrocity, as well as more recent incidents in which children were killed or injured in bombardments of schools, hospitals, places of worship, and homes.

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<sup>23</sup> Child killed, multiple people injured as intense shelling traps residents in Hpakant, Mizzima, 9 May 2026

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25</sup> ဘီးလင်းတွင် စစ်ဘေးရှောင်ကား ပစ်ခတ်ခံရပြီး မိခင်နှင့်သမီးဖမ်းမိသည့် သေဆုံးမှု၊ ၂ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ Karen Information Center, 13 May 2026

<sup>26</sup> ဖားအံမြို့နယ် မွဲဘဲဒေသတွင် စစ်အုပ်စု ဗုံးကဲဖြိုခတ်မှုကြောင့် စစ်ရှောင်တစ်ဦး သေဆုံးပြီး ၅ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ, Karen Information Center, 15 May 2026

<sup>27</sup> Ibid

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> Ibid



Airstrikes that deliberately target civilians or are indiscriminate violate international law.<sup>30</sup> Earlier in May, an air attack killed at least five children, aged five months to 10 years, at a village playground in Chin State.<sup>31</sup>

This tragic incident follows multiple airstrikes across the country that have killed and injured children over the past year, including attacks on villages in Mandalay, Bago Region and Rakhine State (March and April 2026); a church in Tanintharyi Region (March 2026); two schools in Rakhine State (September 2025); and a monastery sheltering internally displaced people in Sagaing Region.<sup>32</sup>

At the beginning of June, according to the Irrawaddy, a blast in northern Burma, in Shan State's Namhkam district, killed dozens of people, and it was said to be caused by the accidental detonation of mining explosives.<sup>33</sup> The blast resulted in the deaths of 46 people, including six children, and more than 70 others were injured.

In another case reported by KIC, on June 2, the Karen Peace Support Network (KPSN) documented that three members of a family, including a child, were killed after the military junta fired artillery shells in Lal Do (Kyaukkyi) Township, Khler Lwee Htoo (Nyaunglebin) District, within the Kawthoolei administrative territory of the Karen National Union (KNU).

On May 30, the junta's Infantry Battalion No. 264 (LIB-264), based in Pein Za Loke in Lal Do Township, fired a 155 mm howitzer shell. The shell landed and exploded inside Way Daw Kho Village. As a result of the explosion, a 9-year-old child, the child's 45-year-old mother, and 47-year-old father were killed instantly at the scene. In addition, their 18-year-old daughter was struck by shrapnel and sustained serious injuries, according to the statement.<sup>34</sup>

The destruction of properties is ongoing across Burma. Mizzima reported on June 5 that advancing military forces moving toward Mindat have reportedly killed two civilian villagers from Htin Chaung and burned ten residential homes in Mindat Township, Chin State. The military column, which originated from the Kyauktu-based No. 368 Artillery Unit in the

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<sup>30</sup> Children still victims of airstrikes in Myanmar one year after deadly school bombing, says IIMM, Mizzima, 16 May 2026

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

<sup>32</sup> Ibid

<sup>33</sup> Blast in TNLA-Held Part of N. Shan State Kills Dozens: Rescuers, The Irrawaddy, 1 June 2026

<sup>34</sup> လယ်ဒိုတွင် စစ်အုပ်စုလက်နက်ကြီးဖြင့် ကလေးငယ်အပါအဝင် မိသားစုဝင် ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး Karen Information Center, 2 June 2026



Magway Region before pushing into southern Chin State, executed two males, aged 16 and 60, in Htin Chaung Village on 30 May before torching the local residences during the raid.<sup>35</sup>

According to KIC, on June 25, 2026, four people, including a pregnant woman and a child, were killed on May 22 by artillery shelling from the military junta, despite there being no fighting in the area. The incident occurred in the Kadi Bu village tract, Bilin Township, Doo Tha Htoo (Thaton) District, within Brigade 1 of the KNU.<sup>36</sup>

Further, what all of these cases share is a pattern of both indiscriminate and targeted attacks against civilians. Across the country, these circumstances have left families struggling to find enough food, safe shelter, and medical care. Children are missing school. Elderly people are going without treatment. Women and girls face growing risks of violence and exploitation. These safety risks are worsened by disruptions to phone networks and the displacement of residents fleeing the fighting. It remains difficult to obtain detailed information about civilian arrests, casualties, injuries, the destruction of homes, and damage to religious buildings. Surveillance by the military junta has increased. This has all led to a heightened sense of fear and insecurity.

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. The root cause of this crisis is the ongoing violence by the military junta. Indiscriminate attacks on civilians, forced recruitment, destruction of homes, and land confiscation continue to drive displacement and deepen suffering. At this moment, the international community must respond urgently.

There should be no legitimacy given to military rule or the sham election process and subsequent staged outcome. Humanitarian assistance must be expanded, especially through local civil society groups and ethnic service providers who already have access to affected communities.

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<sup>35</sup> Myanmar junta forces advancing toward Mindat kill two locals and burn down 10 houses, Mizzima, June 5, 2026

<sup>36</sup>ဘီးလင်းတွင် ကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်မိခင်နှင့် ကလေးငယ် အပါအဝင် ၄ ဦး လက်နက်ကူးကြံ့မှုနှင့် သေဆုံး Karen Information Center, 25 June 2026




## **Conclusion**

As evidenced by the cases presented by HURFOM and those documented and reported by local media and civil society organizations, the situation for women and girls in Burma has become increasingly unsafe since the military coup. As their fundamental rights continue to be ignored, gender equality in Burma is neglected. Since the sham election, the gaps have only widened.

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. In many places, they are the only ones responding when violence happens. But their ability to continue this work is increasingly under threat. Human rights defenders face surveillance, harassment, arbitrary arrest, and even forced conscription.

Nonetheless, women continue to show remarkable resilience. 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 and transcending traditional gender norms, are often caught in indiscriminate and targeted attacks by the regime. They are caring for young children and managing the household while seeking employment. Despite being denied leadership positions in a patriarchal culture, they are changing the landscape of women's rights in the country.

There is also an urgent need to support ethnic and women-led organizations on the ground, who are on the front lines of the challenges facing women in their communities and who are constantly advocating for their safety and protection. There needs to be a closer examination of the realities on the ground and an informed response rooted in local principles.



The situation is not normal, despite the junta's insistence. There must be stronger coordinated pressure for accountability, including targeted sanctions, a ban on aviation fuel, and a global arms embargo. There needs to be recognition for the people of Burma, who have already shown extraordinary courage and resilience. What they need now is principled international action that stands with them, not with their oppressors.

*HURFOM echoes the calls from our networks and members to impose targeted sanctions on aviation fuel and to refer the military junta to the International Criminal Court.*



## **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 **April to June 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.

### April 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
Ma Zar Chi, age 40 Naw Larr Lell Phaw and her child	March 31  Mett Kathar Maw Phar Htaw village, Karen State	The junta used an unmanned drone to drop two bombs	The attack killed two women and injured a five-year-old child	The lead mine is operated by the 6th Brigade of the Karen National Union, and the village is mostly inhabited by Karen people
Daw San Mu, age 59	April 13  Ramma Lell Swell Ward, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division	The junta deployed a drone attack.	A woman who was displaced from Nat Sake village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, sustained injuries to her waist and abdomen from bomb debris.	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.
U Min Min Soe, age 44 and his two sons: ten-year-old Maung Kaung Nyan Zwell and four-year-old Maung Swim Ye Min	April 14  District Police Office in Dawei City	On the first day of Thingyan, a drone that dropped a bomb that exploded in the street.	A man and his two children were riding together by motorbike. They were all hit by bomb debris. The father has a severe injury to his face. Maung Swim Ye Min has a serious leg injury. Maung Kaung Nyan Zwell sustained a minor injury below his waist.	At the time of writing, the perpetrator of the attack remained unknown.

## April 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Arbitrary Arrests</b>				
A mother, age 52 Elderly daughters, age 24 and 20	April 2nd Shwe Pyi Tan Ward, Myeik City, Tenasserim Division	A young woman was arrested by the junta's troops at her house. After hearing the news of the arrest, her mother and elderly sister rushed to the house in Myeik City. They were also arrested by the junta.		The reason for the arrest remains unknown; however, some neighbours said the mother and two daughters were detained at the Myeik City Police Station and would be released after interrogation.  However, they have not been released.
20 villagers	April 20 Dawei Deep Seaport, Htein Gyi village, Na Bu Lell area, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division.	A junta regiment based at the Dawei Deep Seaport raided a wedding ceremony.	They arrested 20 villagers who attended the wedding. The bride and groom escaped arrest; however, at least 20 guests, including the mother of the groom, were arrested.	The regiment detained those arrested at the monastery in Htein Gyi village, and as of April 21st, no one has been released.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Indiscriminate Firing</b>				
Ko Aung Thu Win, age 35 Woman, age 30	April 4th Yaung Daung and Kwan Hlar villages, Mudon Township, Mon State.	Two junta vehicles driving on the 8th Union Highway Road were attacked by the revolutionary forces.  The incident took place for about 30 minutes, and a truck driver was shot and killed.	He was shot in the whole body and killed on the spot. A 30-year-old woman who accompanied him sustained a minor gunshot wound.	After the attempted coup, trucks, express buses, family vans, and even ambulances owned by emergency response agencies have been targeted by both the junta's army and the revolutionary forces on the 8th Union Highway Road.

## April 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Landmines</b>				
Daw Zin Mar Oo, 37; U Lin Lin, 39; U Khin Win Zaw, 29; Ko Htet Htet Aung, 25; Ko Kyaw Zwa Win, 22	April 11th  Ya Pu village, Yebyu Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region.	The incident occurred at 11:00 AM, when the workers went to repair a broken water pipeline inside the plantation.  Due to water shortages, they had attempted to fix the pipeline when one of them stepped on a landmine, triggering the explosion.	Five rubber plantation workers, including a woman, were injured in a landmine explosion	All are currently receiving medical treatment, with three of them reported to have sustained serious injuries.  According to KNU Brigade 4, the landmine was planted by junta forces.
Aung Pyae Chit age 10  Maung Nile Phyo Way, age 14	April 15th Gone Nyin Sake village, Southern Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim	A landmine explosion instantly killed a child and severely injured another one.	En route to the stream, they stepped on a landmine. The debris hit the head of Aung Pyae Chit, and he died on the spot, according to a Gone Nyin Sake villager.	It is unclear which group is responsible for the landmine explosion; however, a social worker who helps the displaced community has warned villagers not to go to their plantations.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Mortar and Artillery Shelling</b>				
Two ten year old children, four adult men and women.	March 31st  Wall Lay Town, Myawaddy Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State.	An intense, armed conflict took place between the junta's army and the Karen National Liberation Army at the "Htee Tell Lell" Military Base.  The junta launched four artillery attacks, and the shells exploded in Wall Lay Town. The explosions injured two ten-year-old children and four adult men and women.	The artillery explosion also destroyed four houses. With the assistance of the Thai army, the injured victims have been admitted to the "Ohm Phat" Hospital in Thailand, where they have been receiving medical treatment.	Drones repeatedly flew in the sky on that day. The revolutionary forces used their drones to attack the junta's military base.  The junta responded with artillery attacks and artillery shells dropped on the village,

## May 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
A middle-aged couple	April 27 Mell War (Thel Phyu) village tract and wards in Maw Taung Town, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	The junta dropped 12 300-pound bombs on the Mell War (Thel Phyu) village tract and wards in Maw Taung Town.	The attack instantly killed a middle-aged couple, U Myint Soe and Daw Hla Win, from the No.6 village. At the time of the attack, they were shopping in the No.3 village.	The air attack also destroyed some houses and a workers' barrack at the "Palm Oil Agriculture Project" of the "Pyae Phyo Tun" Company.
A 15-year old child, a 40-year old man	April 29 Phan Khar Kone area of An Pha Gyi village in southern Kaw Ka Rate Township	An Pha Gyi village was attacked by the military junta using drones	Two civilians, including a child were killed and injuring 2 other children.	During the attack, one house was directly hit. A 15-year-old child and a 40-year-old man were killed instantly, while two nearby children were injured, and their condition was reported to be serious.
Woman, age 20 Children, age 4 and 6	May 12 Mell Ball Khee, located in the Noll Bell Baw village tract, Hpa-An Township, Karen State	The military junta targeted the village of Mell Ball Khee in an airstrike.	The airstrike killed a young woman and injured five others, including two children.  The 20-year-old woman was killed, and her four-year-old and six-year-old children, along with three other villagers, were injured.	The wounded victims received treatment at the Hpa-An General Hospital and were not in critical condition.
Elderly woman, age 70	May 16 Ta Ku village tract in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division.	Despite no active armed clashes in the area, the military junta used powered paragliders, known as 'paramotors', to drop bombs	One bomb exploded behind a house in Chauk Eain Zu, injuring a 70-year-old woman. She sustained a leg injury.	At about 11 AM, two of five paramotors from the Myeik Navy Unit dropped handmade bombs on Chauk Eain Zu, Ta Ka Kyauk Taung, and Thar Ra Bwin villages.

## May 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
14-year-old Ma Cho Zin, 17-year-old Ma Mee Ngell, and 33-year-old Maung Myo Thu. Three men and a woman, including the two parents of the deceased brothers and sisters, were injured in the explosion.	May 21 Oak Tu village in Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division.	The military junta used three gyrocopters to drop bombs	The bombing killed three brothers and sisters, including two teenage girls.	
Five women	May 24 Kyike Done Tow Karen State	A junta fighter jet dropped bombs on a series of restaurants near a bridge in the "Pha Yar Taung" area of Kyike Done Town.	The airstrikes killed three women and injured two others, including a 16-year-old girl.	Two houses and a family van were also damaged by the air assaults, according to the statement.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Indiscriminate Firing</b>				
Young woman, age unknown	April 30 Six-Mile village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	The junta's army clashed with the joint revolutionary forces in Six-Mile village.  During the fighting, a woman in the village was shot and killed as she stepped out of her house.	She was killed when a bullet pierced her neck	
46-year-old Naw Phoe Pi Nar (also known as Naw Phaw Eh) and her 13-year-old daughter, Naw Pan Ei Phyu,	May 9 Lay Kay village in Bilin Township	The Karen National Union (KNU) reported that junta troops opened fire on a vehicle carrying displaced villagers near Lay Kay village in Bilin Township, killing a mother and daughter and injuring two others	The airstrikes killed three women and injured two others, including a 16-year-old girl.	A car carrying seven internally displaced residents encountered junta troops on the road near the Lay Kay Taung Gu Pagoda. The soldiers ordered the vehicle to stop, then opened fire.

May 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Mortar and Artillery Shelling</b>				
Two children, age 5 and 3	April 24 Phar Ni village, Za Well village tract, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division.	The locally based 556th Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) launched multiple artillery attacks.	The shells landed very near a house, and the resulting explosion injured two children, ages five and three.	The two children have been receiving medical treatment at the Myeik General Hospital and are not in a life-threatening condition.
Two men, and a child	May 21 Myeik District	Despite no active armed clashes in the area, the Nyaung Pin Kwin-based 561st Light Infantry Battalion launched more than two artillery attacks on Kywel Htein Kone village, killing a local man, injuring a child and injuring another man.	A 40-year-old man was struck in the head by artillery debris and died from his wounds.  A five-year-old girl lost her leg in the explosion, and a 20-year-old man broke his knee.	The revolutionary forces warned villagers to be aware of aerial and artillery attacks as the junta's army continued to target civilians. On May 16th, 2026, the junta bombed the Ta Ku village tract, injuring an elderly woman.

## June 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
A fourteen-year old and a 45-year old man	June 1 2026 Long Lone Township, Tanintharyi Region	Joint revolutionary forces launched drone attacks on the offices of the military security department, the general administration office and the police station in downtown Long Lone. The bombs dropped near the offices and damaged three houses in the vicinity of the explosions.	A 14-year-old child and a 45-year-old man were injured during the armed clash.	Revolutionary forces also launched attacks on the military bases in Long Lone Town and clashed with the junta's army for nearly an hour.
Young pregnant women, age 30 13-year old boy 10-year old girl	June 3 2026 Long Lone Township, Tanintharyi Region	Despite no active armed clashes in the area, junta forces dropped bombs at least five times on A Ka Ni and the surrounding areas	The bombing killed a 30-year-old pregnant woman, a 13-year-old boy and injured a 10-year-old girl.	The bombs exploded in a compound in A Ka Ni village, killing three family members.
Saw Kyaw Tint, age 38 Naw Lu La Phaw age 36	June 18, 2026 Yaw Thit Chaung South village in Kyaikhto township	A junta fighter jet dropped a 500-pound bomb on a grocery store.	The airstrike killed the store owner and injured his wife. The 38-year-old store owner, Saw Kyaw Tint, was killed instantly, and his 36-year-old wife, Naw Lu La Phaw, was injured from bomb debris.	A policewoman and three members of the revolutionary forces who were in the store at the time of the attack were also killed by the airstrike, confirmed by Ko Aye Min Toon, the Second Commander of the 1st Brigade of the Special Military Command of the People's Defence Force.

## June 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Landmines</b>				
Mother and son	June 4, 2026 Dawei	Resistance joint forces carried out a landmine attack against junta troops advancing from Dawei toward Long Lone.	At the time of the explosion, a mother and her son were travelling by motorcycle along the road and were struck by the blast.	Both had sustained shrapnel wounds on their bodies, as reported by a person who helped evacuate them.
Teenage boy	June 11, 2026 Sin Htoe Gyi village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division	Unknown	A teenage boy stepped on a landmine and lost one of his legs. He stepped on the landmine while foraging for vegetables in his house compound.	The injured teenager was sent to a nearby hospital, and he has been receiving medical treatment at the hospital. Sin Htoe Gyi village has been controlled by the Karen National Liberation Army since mid-2024.
Daw Kyu Kyu Khine, age 36 Maung Hein Htet Aung, age 15 Ma Nan Maw Lin, age 22	June 16, 2026 Sin Htoe Gyi village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division	Unknown	Three family members from Lell Taung Yar village stepped on a landmine; the resulting explosion killed one and injured two.	The two injured children received medical treatment at the Tenasserim Township General Hospital and were not in critical condition.

## June 2026

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Mortar and Artillery Shelling</b>				
U Mee Laung Daw Mu Daw Shwe Ngar	June 1, 2026 Thin Gyune village Mon State	The junta's army targeted Thin Gyune village and killed three civilians. A military regiment stationed between Tha Yet Hna Kwa and Pin Pyin villages recklessly launched four artillery attacks.	One of the artillery shells exploded near a brick factory in Thin Gyune village in Tha Yet Chaung township.  Another artillery explosion instantly killed U Mee Laung and his wife, Daw Mu, and his elderly sister, Daw Shwe Ngar, sustained a serious injury. She was sent to the hospital; however, she died from excessive blood loss on the way.	



# VOICE UP



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

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*April - June 2026*

