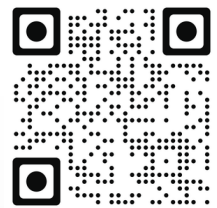


2026 July

Human Rights Brief



On 6 July 2026, the residence area of internally displaced persons in the Western Ward of Mindat, Chin State, was subjected to an aerial bombing by the military air force despite no fighting occurring in the area. The attack damaged 12 civilian houses, and no civilian casualties were reported.



HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

JULY 2026

July Monthly Brief



On 13 July 2026, a village health clinic in Nga Htin Gyi Village, Khin-U Township, Sagaing Region, was subjected to a bombing attack.

Introduction

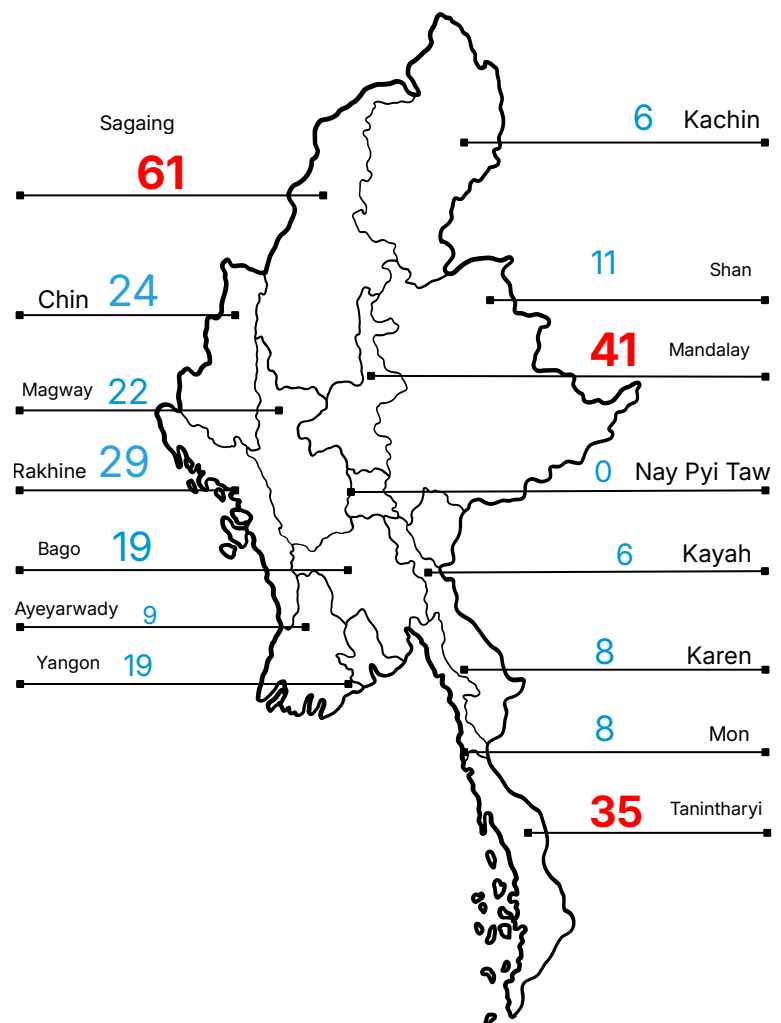
The Blossom Future has initiated the Human Rights Program on 1 February 2023. This program collects verified reports of human rights violation incidents through news media sources, networks of grassroots partner organizations and states classified data reports.

Overview

Across the country, the highest numbers of human rights violation incidents were documented in Sagaing Region (61 incidents), Mandalay Region (41 incidents), and Tanintharyi Region (35 incidents) (see Figure 1). Although the number of human rights violations recorded in July, the first month of the third quarter, decreased slightly compared with June, there was no substantial difference when compared with the numbers recorded throughout the first and second quarters of 2026. Human rights violations occurred in all regions and states except the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. Apart from Sagaing Region, which recorded the highest number of incidents, the numbers of incidents recorded in the other regions and states did not differ substantially. The main perpetrators of human rights violations were the junta military and its affiliated forces, while unidentified armed groups and anti-military forces were also found to have committed human rights violations.

During the period from 1 to 31 July, **a total of 298** human rights violation incidents were documented.

Figure 1: Number of Human Rights Violations by State and Region in July 2026



"The findings regarding the recorded incident counts based on 19 categories of human rights violations, alongside the three most frequently occurring types of violations, are presented below. However, due to challenges in information gathering and communication networks, this data may exhibit limitations in fully reflecting the comprehensive situation on the ground."

Most Frequently Documented Human Rights Violation Types

When examined by the 19 categories of human rights violations (see Figure 2), unlawful killings were the most frequently recorded, with 80 incidents. This was followed by the burning and unlawful confiscation of civilian property, with 62 incidents, and causing injury, with 40 incidents, ranking second and third, respectively. In addition, displacement, arbitrary arrests, and enforced disappearances also occurred at considerable levels, resulting in serious impacts on civilian livelihoods and social life. The continued occurrence of other violations, including torture, forced labour, and attacks on educational and health facilities, further indicates the weakened state of human rights protection.

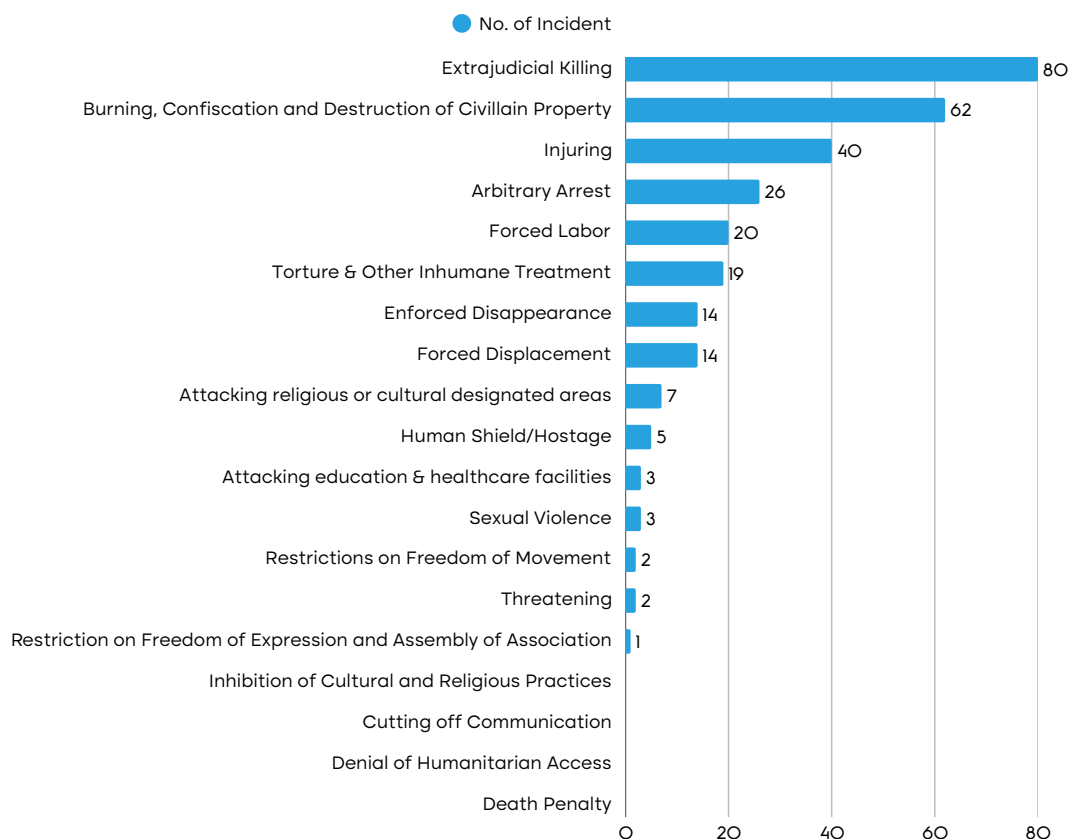


Figure 2: Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in July 2026



On 10 July 2026, an aerial bombing near a school in Pok Tu Village, Gwa Township, Rakhine State, damaged the school and several residential houses, resulting in the deaths of four civilians, including a three-year-old child, and injuries to two others.



On 31 July 2026, an aerial bombing of Shwehlae Village, Thandwe Township, Rakhine State, killed four civilians, including a one-year-and-four-month-old child, and injured two civilians. Several residential houses, shops, and vehicles were also damaged.

Illustrative Case

On 25 July 2026, the military carried out an aerial bombing of a Christian church in Leikla Myaung Village, Yedashe Township, Taungoo District, Bago Region, despite there being no fighting in the area. The attack damaged the church and killed a total of seven civilians, including two children from two civilian families.



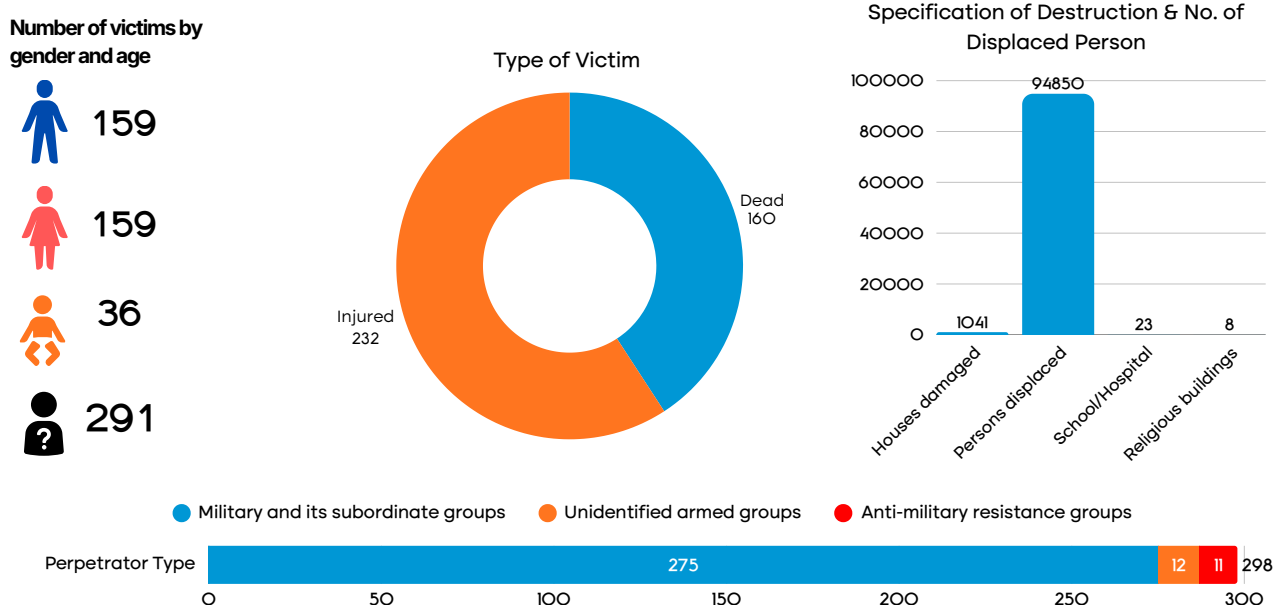
On 24 July 2026, an aerial attack on a school in Nyan Sat Kyaing Village, Myaing Township, Magway Region, damaged the school building and injured two IDPs



On 8 July 2026, artillery shelling of Ward No. (3) in Kyeintali Town, Gwa Township, Rakhine State, injured six civilians, including a five-year-old child. Several residential houses were also damaged, and local residents were forced to flee and seek refuge elsewhere.

During July, human rights violations committed by various actors, including the military, through different means resulted in 160 deaths and 232 injuries. Approximately 1,041 civilian homes were damaged or destroyed through various means, including airstrikes and military operations involving the burning of villages, while nearly 95,000 people were forced to flee their homes and seek refuge elsewhere. During the reporting period, a total of 222 people were documented as having been arbitrarily arrested. Deliberate attacks targeting educational, health, and religious facilities—including schools, hospitals, shelters for internally displaced persons, and monasteries—in areas where no fighting was taking place resulted in damage to 23 schools and hospitals/clinics, as well as 8 religious buildings.

Figure 3: Casualties, Injuries, and Property Destruction Resulting from Various Human Rights Violations in July



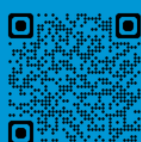
Conclusion

During July 2026, civilians, particularly vulnerable groups, continued to suffer harm and losses as a result of airstrikes, the burning and destruction of villages, and arbitrary arrests. Furthermore, damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, including homes, schools, and religious buildings, continued to increase, forcing thousands of people to flee their places of residence. Torture, enforced disappearances, and forced military recruitment further exacerbated the human rights situation in the country. Therefore, it is urged that effective measures and sanctions be imposed in response to airstrikes to bring these conditions to an end, while efforts to protect civilians and provide humanitarian assistance should be strengthened.

Source from :

- DVB
- Western News
- Myanmar Now
- Mizzima
- Dawei Watch
- Mekong News
- Khit Thit Media
- Shwe Phee Myay
- Independent Mon News Agency
- Shan News Agency
- Kachin News
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- Tachileik News Agency
- Border News Agency
- Burma News International
- Kantarawaddy Times
- Tanintharyi Times
- Ayeyarwaddy Times
- Burma Human Rights Network (BHRN)
- Karen Human Rights Group-KHRG
- Narinjara
- People's Spring
- Myanmar Press Photography-MPA
- Kachin News Group
- Mandalay Free Press-MFP

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