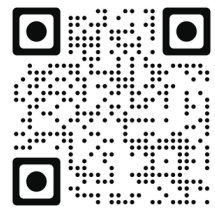


2026 June

Human Rights Brief

Human Rights Program



A documented human rights violation occurred on June 22, 2026, when an aerial bombardment targeted Kanan village in Khampat Township, Sagaing Region. The dropping of bombs resulted in the destruction of 23 residential dwellings and the fatality of a 63-year-old local resident.



HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

JUNE 2026

June Monthly Brief



On June 2, 2026, an aerial bombardment directed at the town of Mindat in Chin State resulted in the destruction of five residential dwellings and forced local residents into forced displacement.

Introduction

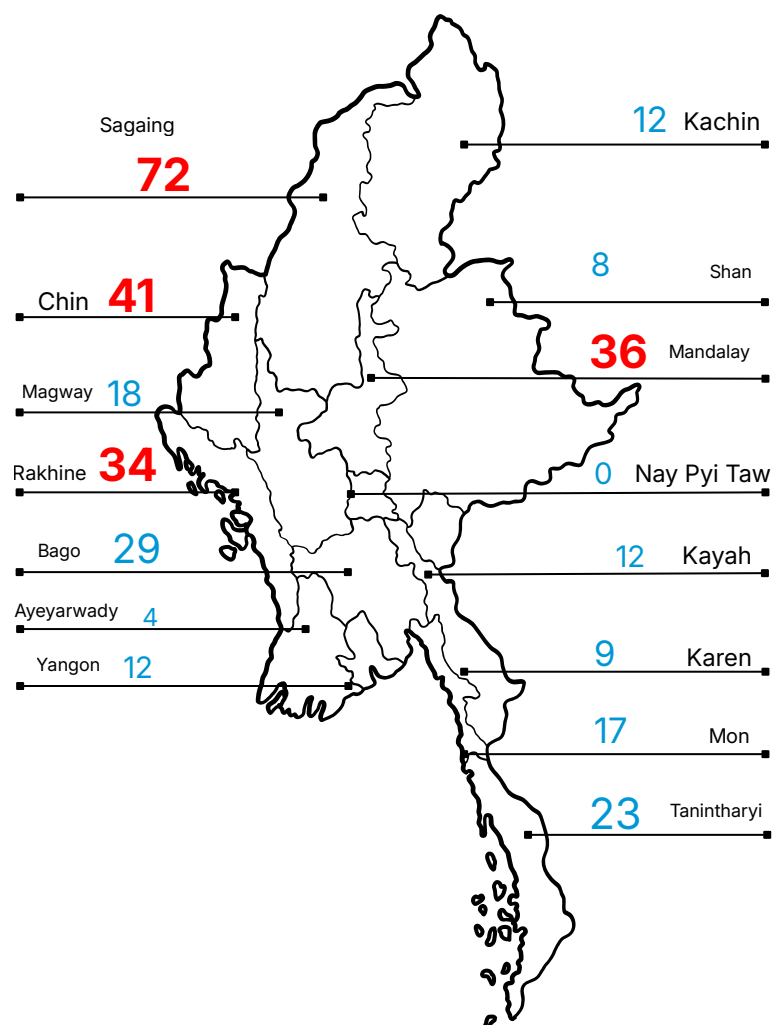
The Blossom Future has initiated the Human Rights Program on 1 February 2023. This program collects verified reports of human rights violation incidents through news media sources, networks of grassroots partner organizations and states classified data reports.

Overview

On a nationwide scale, Sagaing Region (72 incidents), Chin State (41 incidents), and Mandalay Region (36 incidents) were documented as the areas experiencing the highest incidence of human rights violations (see Figure 1). Although the number of human rights violations in June exhibited a slight decline compared to May, it remained consistent with the average figures observed throughout the first and second quarters of 2026. With the exception of the Naypyidaw Union Territory, human rights violations occurred across all other states and regions. Furthermore, aside from Sagaing Region—which recorded the highest frequency—the number of incidents across the remaining states and regions demonstrated no significant variance. The principal perpetrators of these human rights violations are the terrorist military junta and its subordinate factions, although violations were also found to be committed by unidentified armed groups and anti-military resistance forces.

During the period from **June 1 to 30, 2026**, **327 cases** of human rights violations were documented.

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

Examining the data across the 19 categories of human rights violations (see Figure 2), the burning, confiscation and destruction of civilian properties were the most frequently recorded (99 incidents), while the rates of extrajudicial killings (91 incidents) and the infliction of injuries (41 incidents) were observed to be exceedingly high. Furthermore, forced displacement, arbitrary arrests, and enforced disappearances occurred at considerable levels, resulting in severe repercussions on the social well-being and livelihoods of the population. The persistent occurrence of other violation types—such as torture, forced labor, and targeted attacks on educational and healthcare facilities—further underscores the prevailing vulnerabilities and weaknesses in human rights protections.

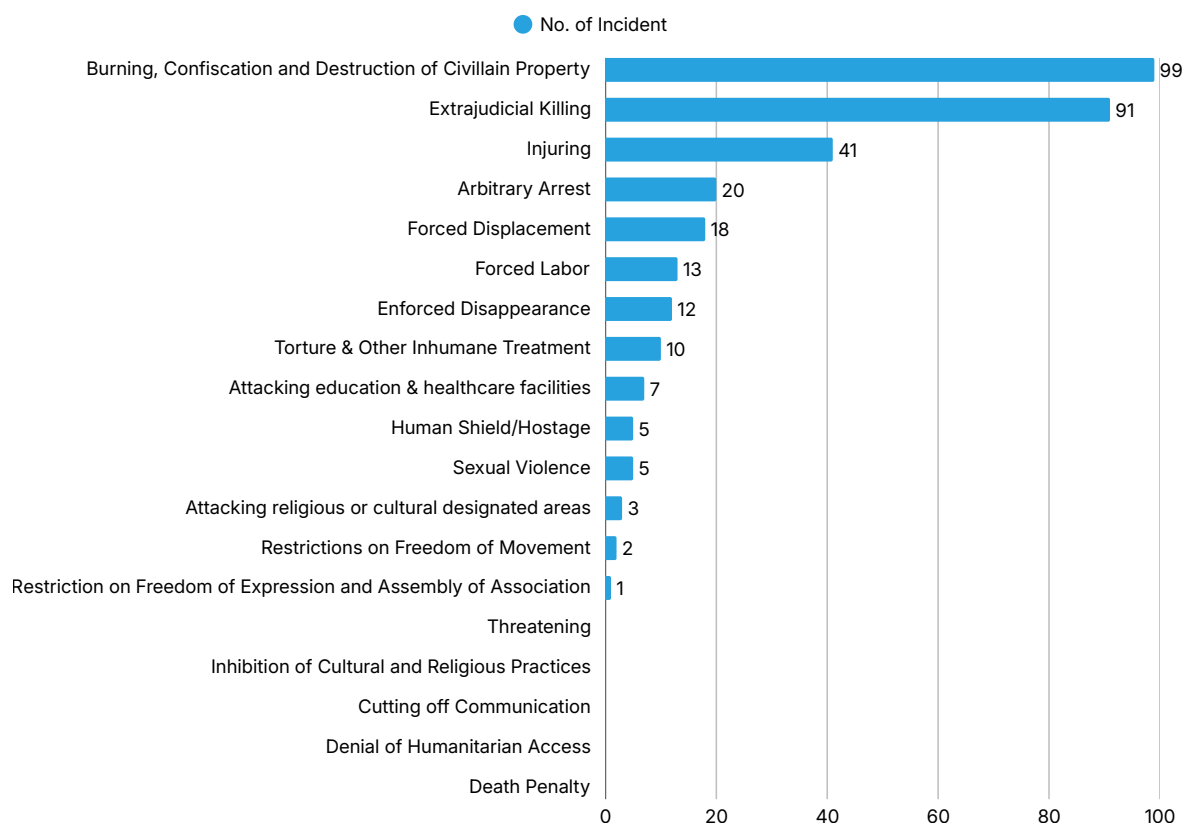


Figure 2: Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in June 2026



Photographic documentation depicting the state of deceased civilians resulting from the aerial bombardment on June 17, 2026.



Additional photographic evidence illustrates the extensive destruction of residential dwellings, commercial shops, and other buildings in Kyauktaw Township and surrounding areas caused by the airstrike.

Illustrative Case

On June 17, 2026, an aerial assault involving the dropping of more than 15 bombs on Kyauktaw Township and adjacent villages in Rakhine State resulted in the fatalities of 8 civilians (including children) and injuries to 19 others. Furthermore, residential properties, shops, and a medical clinic were destroyed by fire.



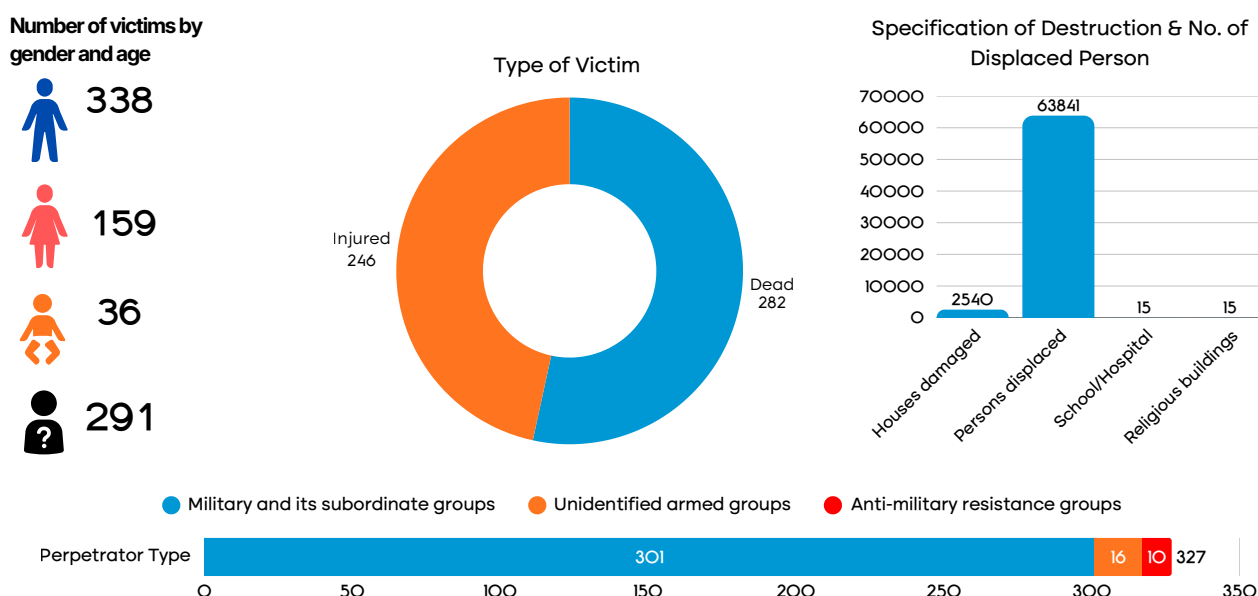
A documented human rights violation occurred on June 9, 2026, when arson and armed attacks directed at villages in Okpho Township, Bago Region, resulted in the destruction of approximately 367 residential dwellings and the forced displacement of over 2,000 individuals.

An incident was recorded on June 2, 2026, in which an unprovoked aerial bombardment—conducted in the absence of active armed conflict—targeted an agricultural field near Pan Kone village in Ye-U Township, Sagaing Region, resulting in the destruction of seven structures.



During the month of June, human rights violations perpetrated through various means by diverse factions, including the military, resulted in 282 fatalities and 246 individuals sustaining injuries. As a consequence of various tactics—inclusive of airstrikes and arson committed during military offensives—approximately 2,540 civilian residences were destroyed, leading to the displacement of nearly 60,000 individuals. Throughout this reporting period, it was documented that 279 individuals were subjected to arbitrary arrest. Furthermore, deliberate and targeted attacks on educational, healthcare, and religious infrastructure—encompassing schools, hospitals, shelters for internally displaced persons (IDPs), and monasteries—in areas devoid of active armed conflict resulted in the destruction of 15 educational and healthcare facilities, as well as 15 religious structures.

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



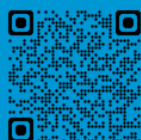
Conclusion

In June 2026, civilians—particularly vulnerable populations—continued to suffer severe casualties and losses as a direct result of aerial bombardments, the systematic burning of villages, and arbitrary arrests. Furthermore, the escalating destruction of civilian infrastructure, encompassing residential dwellings, educational institutions, and religious edifices, has compelled thousands of individuals to become forcibly displaced. Moreover, incidents of torture, enforced disappearances, and forced conscription have further exacerbated the human rights crisis within the country. Therefore, in order to halt these ongoing violations, it is strongly urged that effective sanctions and punitive measures be implemented against all forms of targeted attacks on civilians, including aerial bombardments. Concurrently, there is a critical need to enhance civilian protection mechanisms and scale up humanitarian assistance.

Source from :

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- Western News
- Myanmar Now
- Mizzima
- Dawei Watch
- Mekong News
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- Karen Human Rights Group-KHRG
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For Inquiries
Blossom Future – Human Rights Program
Email: hrd.pm@blossomfuture.org
Email: hrd.pc@blossomfuture.org
Signal: +66620140319, +66808986684