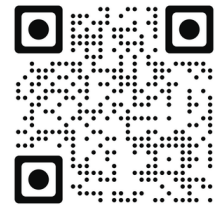


2026 April

Human Rights Brief

Human Rights Program



The main building of the Baptist church and residential houses damaged by an aerial bombardment carried out by the military without any armed clashes, in Var Village, Falam Township, Chin State, at around 12:30 p.m. on 27 April 2026



April Monthly Brief



The situation following the eight aerial bombardment attacks carried out by the military junta against civilian targets in Mindat Town, Chin State, on 2 April 2026.

Introduction

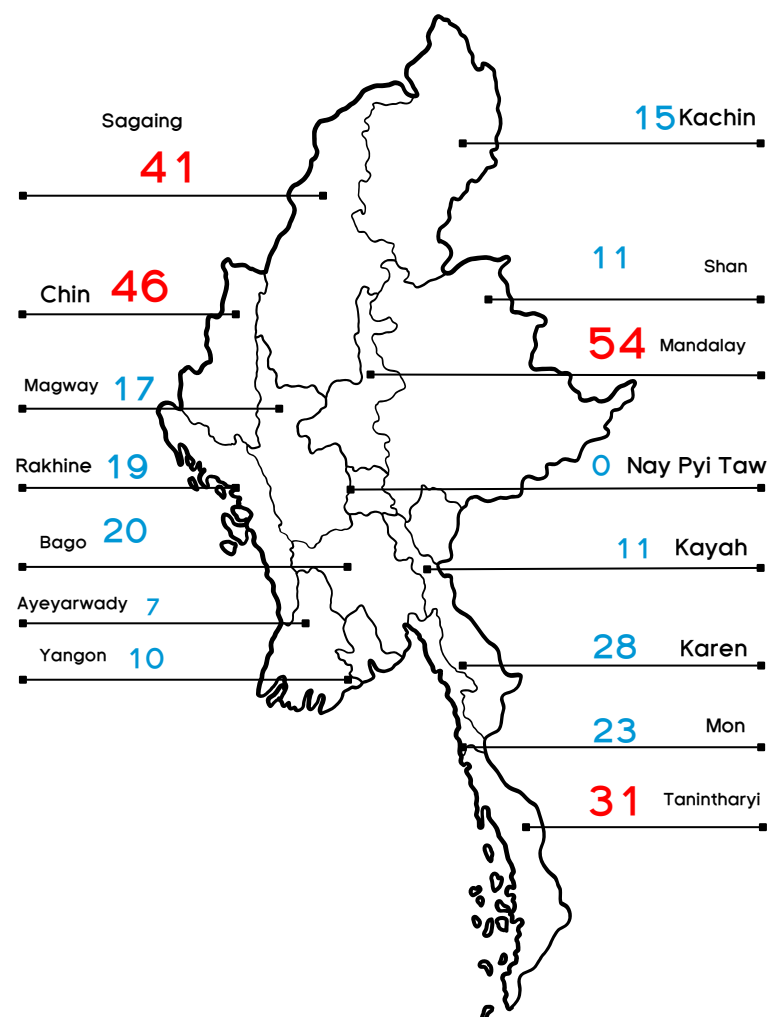
Since the military coup on 1 February 2021, the people of Myanmar have endured overwhelming human rights violations more pervasively than before. These violations have intensified and continued without interruption till **30 April 2026**. In response, the Blossom Future has initiated the Human Rights 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. It collaborates with both domestic and international human rights organizations to provide support, protection, and advocate for justice.

Disclaimer

Referring to and adhering to international human rights and humanitarian law standards, the blossom future team has classified and analyzed 19 categories of human rights violations. In this Monthly Brief, incidents and information—both online-sourced and ground-verified—are systematically documented based on these 19 categories of violations. However, due to challenges in data acquisition and information access, the cases presented here may not fully reflect all situations occurring on the ground.

During the period from April 1 to 30, 2026.

333 cases of human rights violations were documented.



At the nationwide level, the regions with the highest number of documented human rights violations were Mandalay Region (54 incidents), Chin State (46 incidents), and Sagaing Region (41 incidents). During April, human rights violations were documented across all states and regions except the Naypyidaw Council Territory. It was also observed that there were only slight differences in the number of incidents among the respective states and regions.

The primary perpetrators of these human rights violations were identified as the coup-installed terrorist military and its subordinate groups, while unidentified armed groups were also found to have committed human rights violations. Although the number of human rights violations recorded in April slightly declined compared to March, it was observed that there were no significant differences in the methods through which these violations were perpetrated.

Most Frequently Documented Human Rights Violation Types

Based on the 19 categories of human rights violations defined by the Blossom Future organization, the following section presents the statistical overview of documented incidents and the key findings related to the three most frequently occurring types of violations.

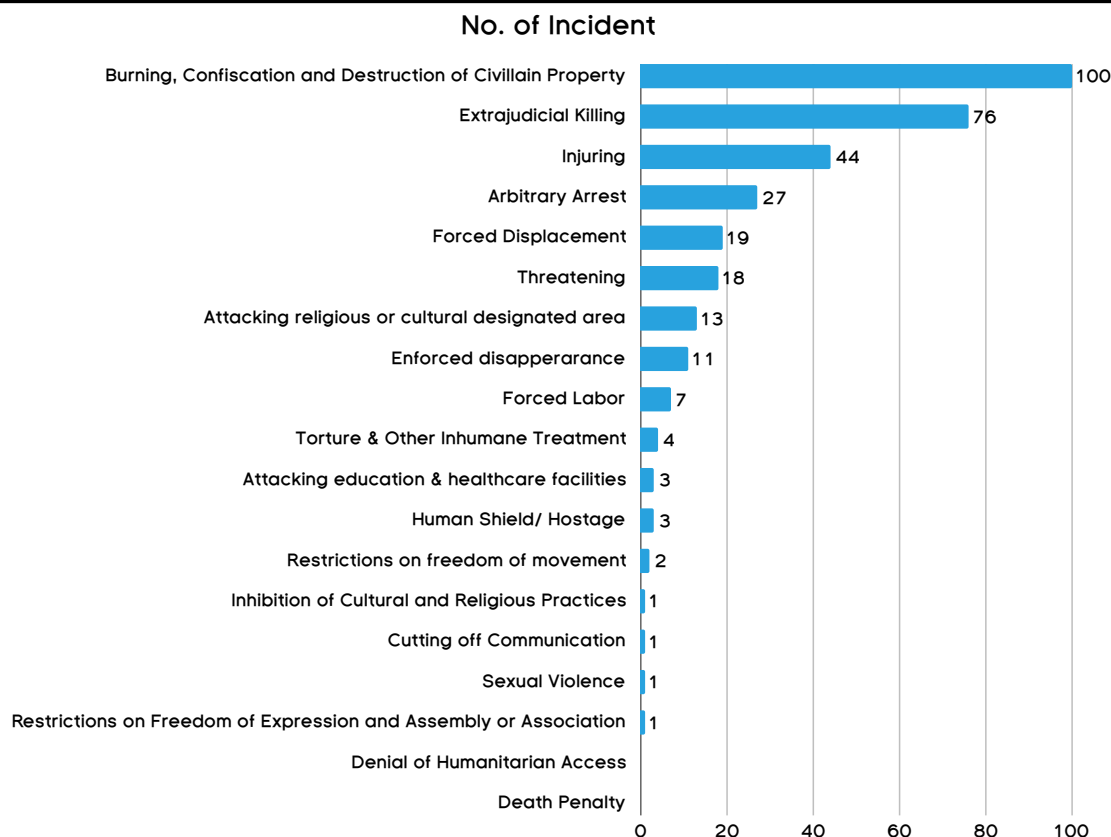


Figure 1. Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in April 2026

1. Burning, Confiscation and Destruction of Civilian Property



Damage caused by four successive airstrikes carried out by the military on Ywar Thar Village, Nyaung Kan Village Tract, Budalin Township, at approximately 12:12 p.m. on 5 April 2026.

This was the most frequently documented type of human rights violation during April, with a total of 100 incidents recorded nationwide. The regions with the highest number of violations were Chin State with 28 incidents, Mandalay Region with 25 incidents, and Kayin State with 10 incidents. During the reporting period, it was found that approximately 5,961 houses were damaged or destroyed through various means. Of the total incidents, 95 were perpetrated by the military and its affiliated forces, while 5 incidents were attributed to anti-military resistance forces.

Illustrative case

On 12 April 2026, at approximately 12:00 noon, a military column consisting of Pyu Saw Htee militia members and police commandos from Myingyan advanced into villages within Myingyan Township and carried out arson attacks on civilian homes. The military column reportedly dropped bombs by drone over Htein Pan Village before launching a ground offensive into the area. Troops advancing from Ywar Thit Village, together with another column emerging from Thit Yon Village, subsequently set fire to and destroyed houses in Htein Pan Village. Htein Pan Village contained approximately 600 houses, and nearly the entire village was destroyed by fire. It was reported that only a small number of houses located in the southwestern part of the village remained intact.

2. Extrajudicial Killing

Among the categories of violations, unlawful killing was identified as the second most frequently occurring type of human rights violation during April, with a total of 76 documented incidents. As a result of unlawful killings, 11 incidents of mass casualties were recorded, with victims including various groups of civilians, among them vulnerable populations such as children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and elderly individuals. The regions with the highest number of reported violations were Mandalay Region with 14 incidents, Chin State with 11 incidents, and Bago Region with 10 incidents. Nationwide, the military and its affiliated groups were found to be responsible for the majority of unlawful killing violations, committing 70 incidents in total, while unidentified armed groups committed 5 incidents and anti-military armed groups committed 1 incident respectively.

Illustrative Case

On 29 April 2026, at approximately 10:30 a.m., in Kyindwe New Town, Kanpetlet Township, southern Chin State, the military carried out an aerial bombardment near the construction site of the Mone Creek Bridge. Two military bomber aircraft reportedly dropped eight 250-pound bombs onto the area. As the bombs exploded within the civilian worksite where workers were carrying out bridge construction activities, 9 construction workers (8 men and 1 woman) were killed instantly, while 4 others sustained severe injuries. In addition, one JCB construction machine, one Dyna truck, four motorcycles, and one bridge structure were struck and damaged or destroyed.



Fatalities resulting from a military airstrike on Kyindwe Myothit, Kanpetlet Township, southern Chin State, at approximately 10:30 a.m. on 29 April 2026.



Photo: Ground Data Collector

3. Injuring

Violations resulting in injury to civilians constituted the third most prevalent category of human rights violations, with a total of 44 recorded incidents. The highest number of incidents was documented in Sagaing Region and Tanintharyi Region, with seven incidents each, followed by Karen State with five incidents. Among the perpetrators, the military was responsible for the majority of cases, accounting for 28 incidents, while unidentified armed groups were found to be involved in 16 incidents. Most incidents involving unidentified armed groups were injuries caused by landmines. Victims affected by this category of violations included children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), religious personnel, and persons with mental disabilities.

Illustrative Case

On 21 April 2026, at approximately 12:15 p.m., 12:20 p.m., and 12:25 p.m., the military carried out aerial bombardments on Kan Htoo Ma Village, Tantse Township, Sagaing Region. As a result of the attacks, more than ten men between the ages of 20 to 50 sustained injuries. In addition, three shops were destroyed by fire, causing losses estimated at no less than 2 billion kyats.



On 24 April 2026, in Bawntaung Village, Thandaunggyi Township, a local resident sustained multiple injuries across the body as a result of four aerial bombardments carried out by the military.



Local villagers displaced and forced to flee following the incursion of a military column of more than 100 troops into Kanthaya Village, Nattalin Township, western Bago Region, on 5 April 2026.

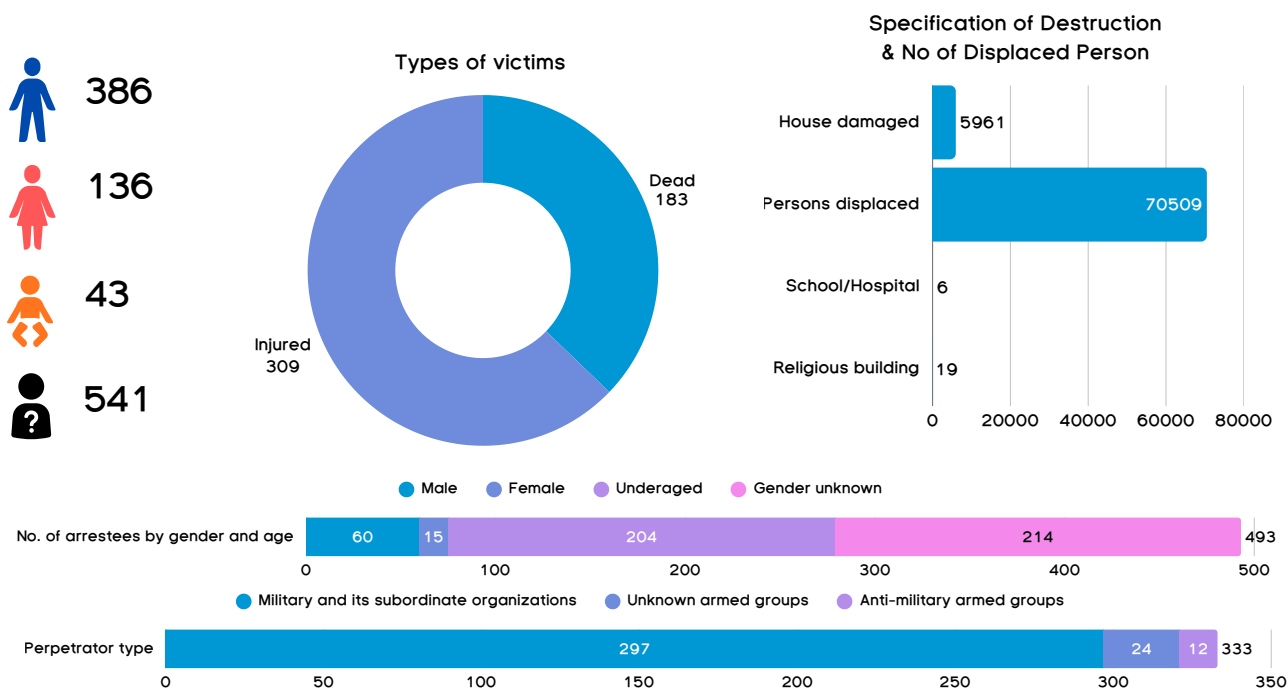
Photo: Ground Data Collector

During April, various forms of human rights violations committed by multiple actors, including the military, resulted in the deaths of 183 individuals and injuries to 309 others. Approximately 5,961 civilian-owned homes were destroyed or damaged due to various causes, including aerial attacks and arson committed during military offensives, while more than 70,000 people were forcibly displaced from their homes. During the reporting period, a total of 279 individuals were found to have been subjected to arbitrary arrest.

Intentional attacks targeting educational, healthcare, and religious facilities — including schools, hospitals, displacement shelters, and monasteries located in areas where no armed clashes had occurred — resulted in damage to 6 schools and hospitals/clinics, as well as 19 religious buildings.

Figure 2. Deaths, injuries, and material losses caused by various human rights violations in April.

Number of victims by gender and age



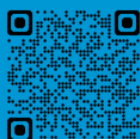
Conclusion

Throughout April, human rights violations continued to occur across states and regions. Although aerial attacks carried out by the military forces slightly decreased compared to the previous month, attacks increasingly targeted civilian-populated areas and civilian structures. A total of 11 incidents involving mass civilian casualties and injuries occurred as a result of various forms of attacks, including aerial strikes deliberately targeting civilian infrastructure such as temporary displacement camps, monasteries, schools, and hospitals. Vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, constituted a significant proportion of those affected. In light of these circumstances, it is strongly urged that effective sanctions and accountability measures be imposed against aerial attacks, alongside increased support for civilian protection and humanitarian assistance.

Source from :

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

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