

2026
February

Human Rights Brief

Human Rights Program



On February 5, 2026, at approximately 9:35 AM to 9:52 AM, the aerial attack on the Thitsaykone Village, Taze Township, Sagaing Region was carried out by the military using 2 A5 Bomber Fighter Jet and the Mingalar Monastery was damaged as the result

Photo - Ground reporter

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February Monthly Brief



Introduction

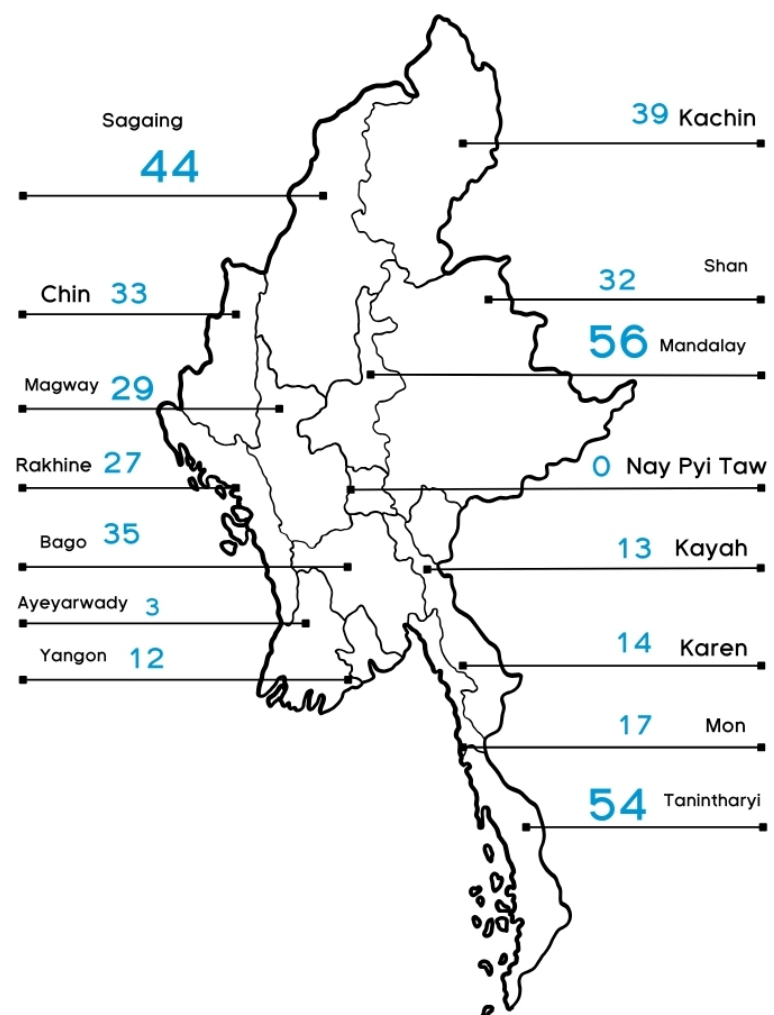
Since the military coup on 1 February 2021, the people of Myanmar have endured overwhelming human rights violations more pervasively than before. These violations have intensified and continued without interruption till **28 Feb 2026**. In response, the Blossom Future has initiated the Human Rights Program 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 February 1 to 28, 2026.

408 cases of human rights violations were documented.



Across the country, the regions with the highest number of human rights violations were recorded in Mandalay Region (56 incidents), Tanintharyi Region (54 incidents) and Sagaing Region (44 incidents). In February, human rights violations were recorded in all regions and states except Nay Pyi Taw, but the variation in numbers was minimal. The main perpetrators of human rights violations were the military and its affiliates, while unidentified armed groups and anti-military armed groups also committed some violations.

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.

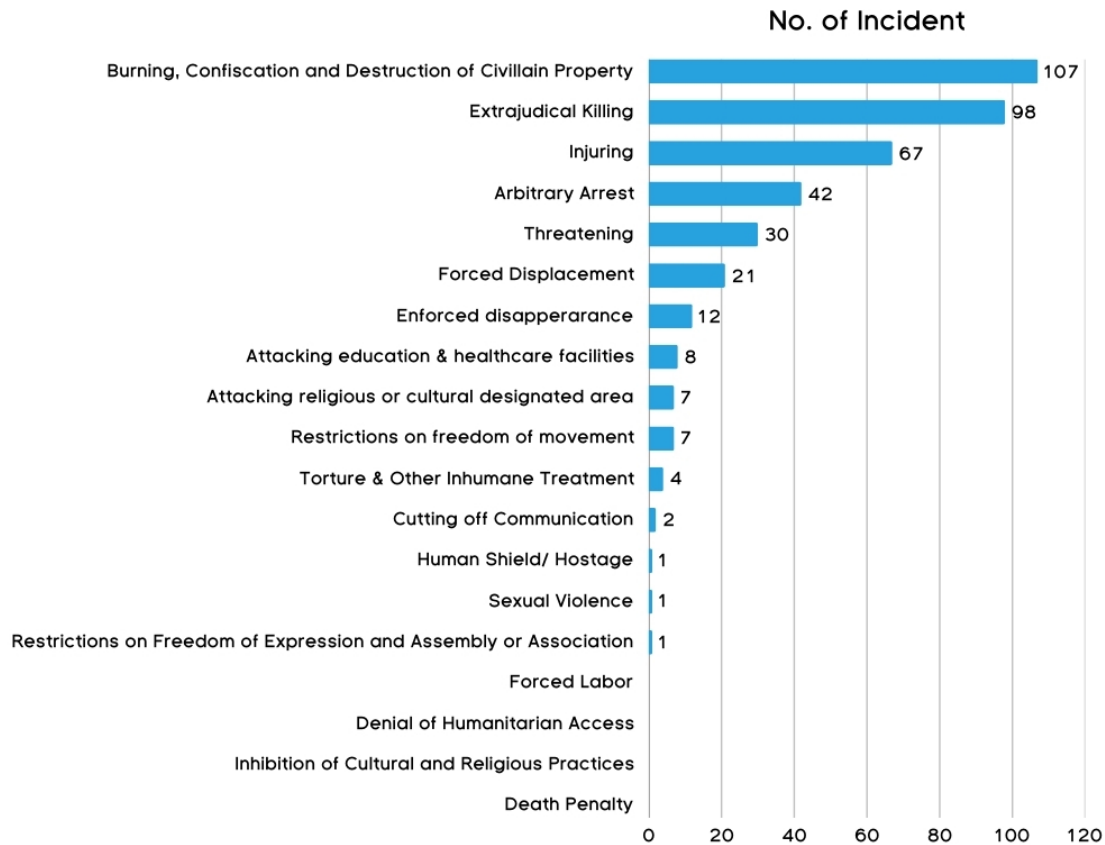


Figure 1. Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in February 2026

1. Burning, Confiscation and Destruction of Civilian Property

On February 6, 2026, at approximately 17:30, an airstrike on Kanpetlet Town in southern Chin State was carried out by the military, and as a result, an explosive was dropped into No.2 Ward, and the damages are as described in the picture.

Photo – Ground Reporter



Illustrative case

Among the different categories of violations, Burning, Confiscation and Destruction of Civilian Property was found to be the most frequent human rights violation in February, with a total of 107 incidents recorded. The regions with the highest number of violations were Mandalay Region (28 cases), Tanintharyi Region (14 cases), and Chin State (13 cases). Within this reporting period, a total of 2,811 residential houses were documented as damaged or destroyed due to several contributing factors. Nationwide, the military and its affiliated forces were responsible for the majority of extrajudicial killings, committing 101 cases, while anti-military armed groups were responsible for 2 cases, and unidentified armed groups for 4 cases, respectively.

Starting from January 2026, the villages located in the northern part of the Myingyan–Natogyi–Pyinsi Highways, Natogyi Township, have been raided by several military columns. Aerial attacks dropping bombs with drones and artillery attacks were conducted throughout the raids resulting in the destruction of residential houses. On 8th February 2026, a total of 300 residential houses in Kyun Daunt Village, Natogyi Township, Mandalay Region were burned down and destroyed.

2. Extrajudicial Killing

In February, this category became the second most frequent type of human rights violation, with a total of 98 incidents recorded nationwide. A total of 13 cases of massacres was documented which were resulting from extrajudicial killings. The victims included various civilians comprising children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the elderly—groups particularly vulnerable to harm. The regions with the highest number of violations were Bago and Tanintharyi Region (13 cases each), Mandalay Region (12 cases), Kachin and Rakhine States (11 cases each). Of the total incidents, 83 cases were perpetrated by the military and its subordinated forces, while 3 cases were committed by anti-military forces and 12 cases by unidentified armed groups.

Illustrative Case

On 24 February 2026, at around 14:07 PM, the bazaar in Yoe Ngu Village, Ponnagyun Township, Rakhine State was attacked by the military using a jet fighter and as a result, 18 civilians, including children, were killed and 16 civilians were injured.



On February 5, 2026, at approximately 9:35 AM to 9:52 AM, the aerial attack on the Thitsaykone Village, Taze Township, Sagaing Region was carried out by the military using 2 A5 Bomber Fighter Jet, this photo showing the victim died in the Mingalar Monastery during the incident

On February 5, 2026, at approximately between 9:35 AM to 9:52 AM, the aerial attack on TiangKhua Village, Htantalan Township, Chin State, was carried out by the military, this photo showing the burial of deceases during the incident



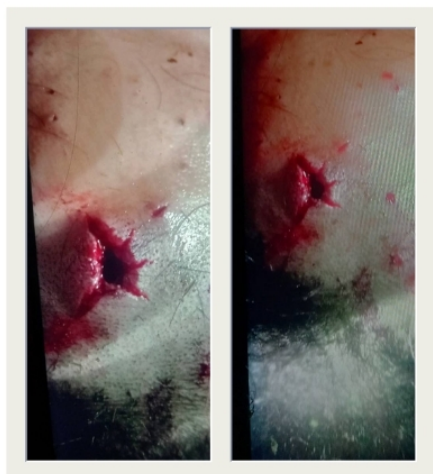
Photo - Ground reporter

3. Injuring

Violations that caused injuries to civilians amounted to 67 incidents, making this the third most common category of human rights violations. The highest number of such incidents occurred in Bago Region (10 cases), Kachin State (10 cases) and Tanintharyi Region (10 cases). Among the perpetrators, the military was responsible for the majority with 52 cases, while some incidents were also committed by unidentified armed groups and anti-military groups. During these incidents, children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), religious clergies, and pregnant women were also injured.

Illustrative Cases

On 20 February 2026, at around 15:00 PM, in Nabat village, Myaung Township, Sagaing Region, despite there being no fightings, the military conducted an airstrike and as a result of the bombing, five civilians (1 male and 4 females) were injured and 2 residential houses were damaged.



On February 11, 2026, at approximately 1:14 AM to 1:35 AM, the aerial attack on the Kyauk Pyoke Village, Natalin Township, Bago Region was carried out by the military using 300lb bomb and the photo showing the injury of the victim during the incident

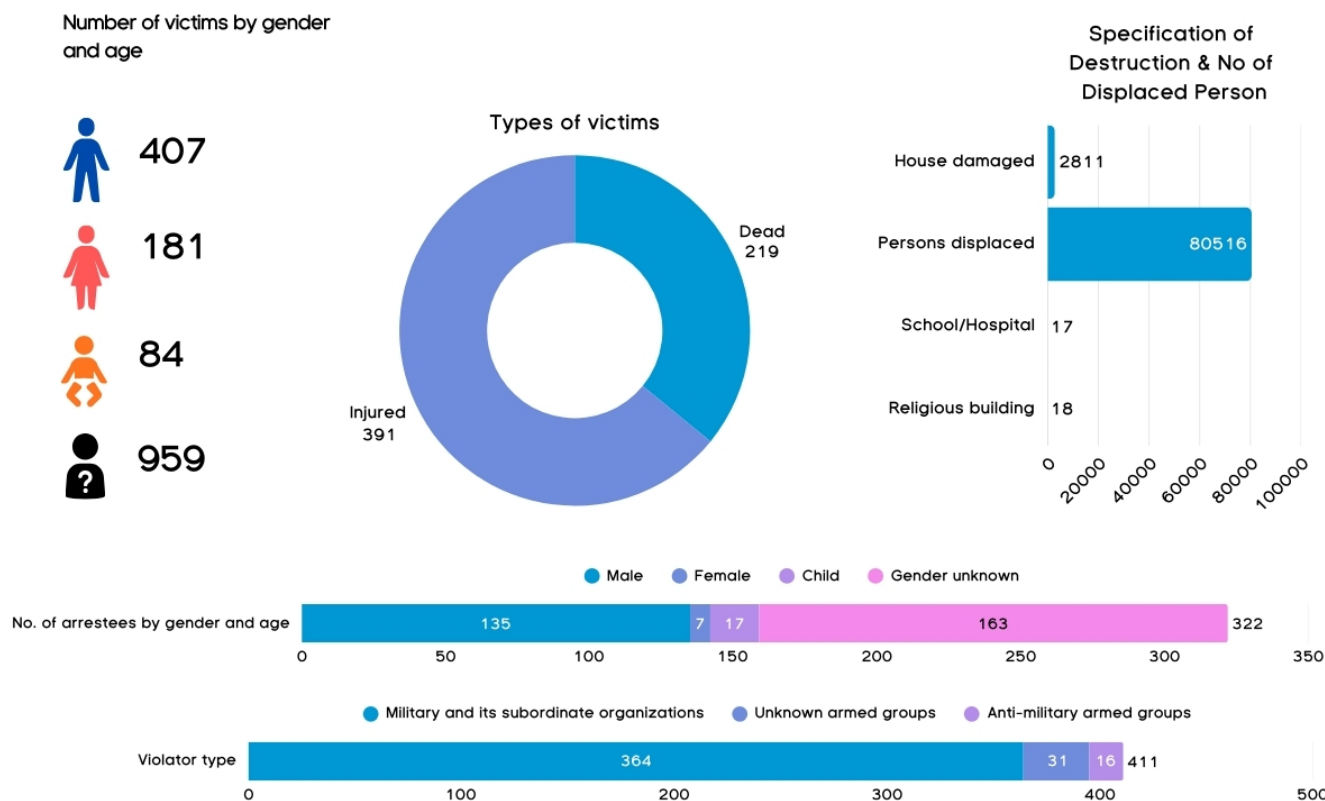
On February 19, 2026, at approximately 9:00 AM, the artillery attack on the Hpa Lan Pin Village, Natalin Township, Bago Region was carried out by the military and the photo showing the injury of the victim during the incident



Photo - Ground reporter
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In February, human rights violations committed by various actors, including the military, resulted in the death of 219 individuals and 391 sustaining injuries. Due to multiple methods of attack, including airstrikes and arson during military ground raids, approximately 2,811 civilian residential houses were damaged or destroyed, and nearly 80,000 people were displaced. During this reporting period, 322 people were arbitrarily arrested. Deliberate attacks targeting schools, hospitals, displacement shelters, and monasteries, as well as other educational, healthcare, and religious buildings in non-conflict areas led to damages of 17 schools and hospitals/clinics and 18 religious buildings.

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



Conclusion

Throughout February, human rights violations continued across regions and states, and the military carried out more airstrikes than in the previous month. Air attacks targeting civilian structures—including temporary displacement camps, monasteries, schools, and hospitals—resulted in 11 incidents of mass casualties, with a high proportion of victims being children, pregnant women, and the elderly, who are particularly vulnerable. To halt these conditions, it is strongly urged that effective sanctions be imposed on the military junta and those committing airstrikes and that civilian protection measures and humanitarian assistance be strengthened.

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
- Khith Thit Media
- Karen Information Center
- Ayeyarwaddy Times
- Mandalay Free Press-MFP

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