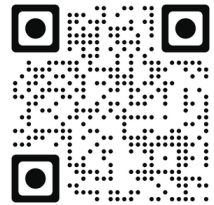


2026 August

Human Rights Brief



On 24 August 2026, an airstrike on Sein Nyin Wa Village, Paletwa Township, Chin State, resulted in the deaths of five civilians, including two students who were studying at a monastery. Seventeen people, including eight primary school children under the age of 10, were injured.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

AUGUST 2026

August 2026 Monthly Brief



On 6 August 2026, an airstrike on a school for internally displaced children in Daw Po Khu Village, Demoso Township, caused damage to the school buildings.

Introduction

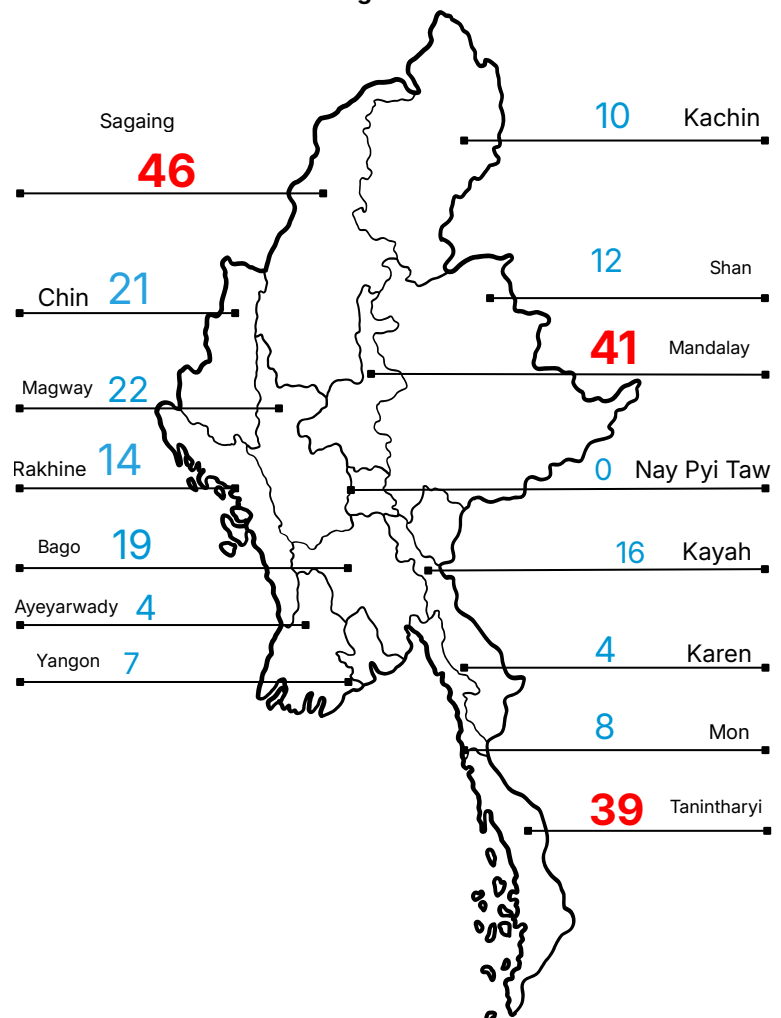
The Blossom Future organization has been implementing its Human Rights Programme since 1 February 2023. Under the programme, the organization collects, compiles, documents, and publishes information on human rights violation incidents experienced by the people of Myanmar, based on information obtained from news media and field-based partner organizations. From the commencement of the project in February 2023 through the end of August 2026, approximately 11,912 human rights violation incidents have been documented. Among these, extrajudicial killings (3,380 incidents), the destruction and loss of public property through various means (3,260 incidents), and causing injury to civilians (2,262 incidents) were the most frequently documented types of human rights violations.

Overview

Across the country, Sagaing Region (46 incidents), Mandalay Region (41 incidents), and Tanintharyi Region (39 incidents) were recorded as the areas with the highest numbers of human rights violation incidents (see Figure 1). The overall number of human rights violation incidents recorded across the country was slightly lower than that of July and was also below the average number recorded in the preceding months of 2026. Nevertheless, human rights violations continued to occur in all regions and states during August, except for the Nay Pyi Taw Council Territory, and there was no substantial difference in the number of incidents recorded among the respective regions and states. The principal perpetrators of human rights violations were the military and its affiliated forces. However, human rights violations were also found to have been committed by unidentified armed groups and anti-military forces.

During the period from 1 to 31 August, the Blossom Future organization documented **a total of 268 human rights violation incidents.**

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



Based on the 19 categories of human rights violations, the numbers of documented incidents and observations concerning the three most frequently occurring types of violations are presented below. However, due to challenges in accessing and obtaining information, the documented data may not fully reflect all situations that occurred on the ground. In addition, communication challenges faced by individuals providing ground data and information to the Blossom Future organization may have affected the extent to which the reported information accurately reflects the actual situation on the ground.

Most Frequently Documented Human Rights Violation Types

Among the 19 categories of human rights violations (see Figure 2), the burning, confiscation and destruction of civilian property was the most frequently recorded, with 66 incidents. Extrajudicial killings ranked second, with 65 incidents, while causing injury ranked third, with 45 incidents. In addition, displacement, arbitrary arrest, and torture also occurred to a considerable extent, resulting in adverse impacts on people's social lives. The continued occurrence of other forms of violations, including the use of civilians as human shields, forced labour, and attacks on educational and healthcare facilities, indicates the continuing weakness of human rights protection.

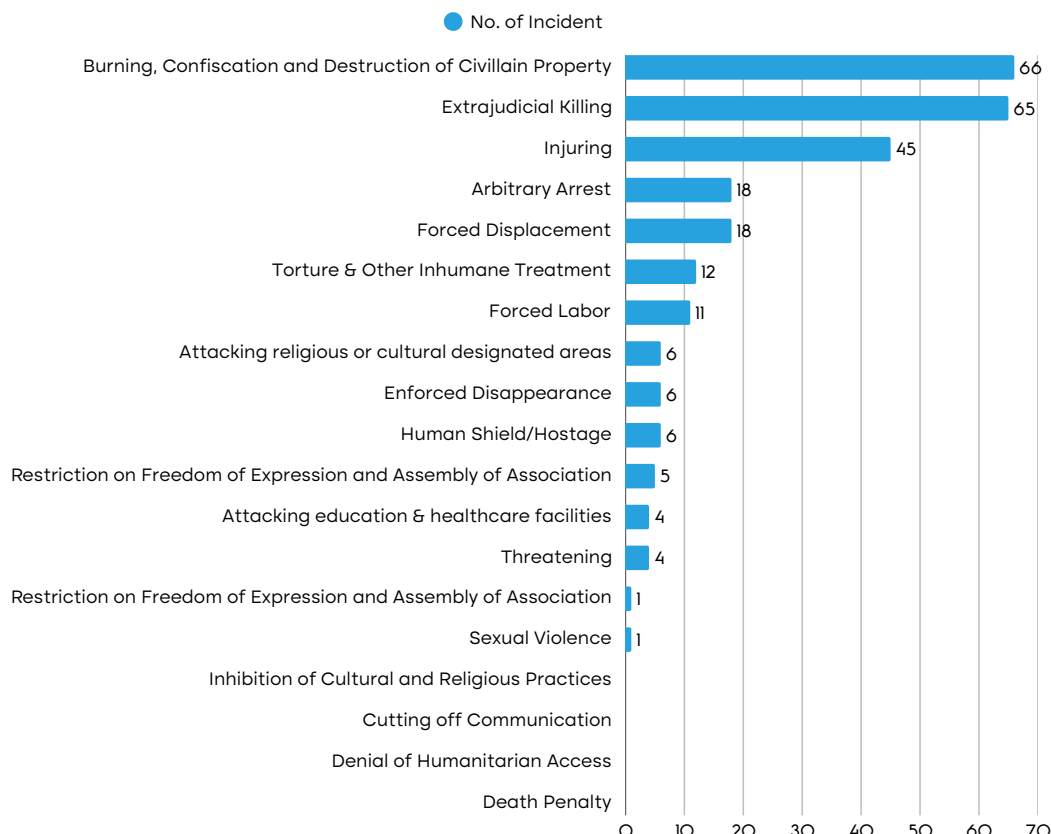


Figure 2: Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in Aug 2026



On 21 August 2026, an airstrike on Kyauk Gyi Village, Thandwe Township, resulted in the deaths of more than 10 civilians and injuries to eight people. Approximately 20 residential buildings were almost completely destroyed.



On 10 August 2026, an airstrike on Taung Bo Gyi Village, Salin Township, resulted in the death of Daw Ni, aged 83, who was killed by bomb fragments.

Illustrative Case

At shortly after 8:00 a.m. on 21 August 2026, the military fighter jet attacked the monastery compound in Swe Lwe Oo Village, Myaung Township, Sagaing Region, using bombs and rockets. As a result, 11 men and 3 women, aged between 50 and 70, from Swe Lwe Oo and surrounding villages were killed, while more than 20 people were injured. In addition, buildings within the monastery compound were damaged, and residents of Swe Lwe Oo Village were forced to flee and seek refuge elsewhere.

During August, a total of 176 people were killed and 325 injured as a result of human rights violations committed through various means by different actors, including the military. Approximately 1,180 civilian-owned homes were destroyed or damaged through various means, including airstrikes and arson attacks conducted during military operations, while more than 37,000 people were displaced from their homes. During the reporting period, 214 people were documented as having been arbitrarily arrested. Deliberate attacks targeting educational, healthcare, and religious facilities—including schools, hospitals, temporary shelters for displaced people, and monasteries—in areas where no fighting was taking place resulted in damage to 12 schools and hospitals/clinics and 16 religious buildings.



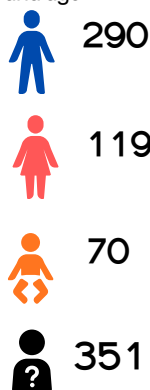
On 11 August 2026, an aerial bombing attack on Paletwa Town, Chin State, injured two young girls.



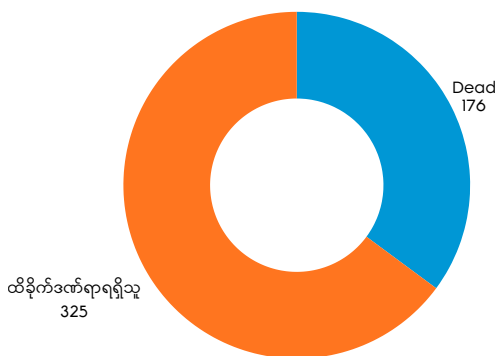
On 5 August 2026, the State Administration Council carried out an aerial bombing attack on Intain Kone Village, Kyauktaga Township, Bago Region, using a Y-12 aircraft and dropping two bombs. Six civilians, including a one-year-old child, were injured, and three residential houses were damaged.

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

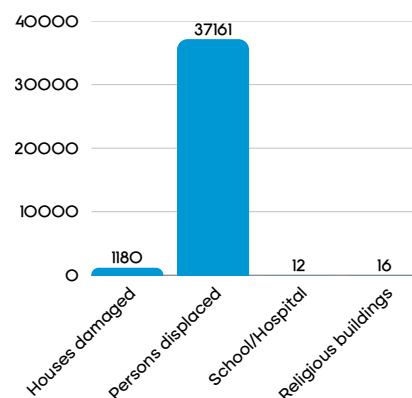
Number of victims by gender and age



Type of Victim



Specification of Destruction & No. of Displaced Person



● Military and its subordinate groups ● Unidentified armed groups ● Anti-military resistance groups

Perpetrator Type



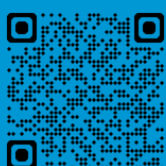
Conclusion

During August 2026, civilians, particularly vulnerable groups including pregnant women, children, and internally displaced persons, continued to be killed and injured as a result of airstrikes, arson and destruction during military operations, and arbitrary arrests. Furthermore, the destruction and loss of civilian infrastructure, including residential homes, schools, clinics, and monasteries, continued to increase, forcing thousands of people to flee and become displaced. In addition, torture, enforced disappearance, and forced recruitment into the military further exacerbated the human rights situation in the country. Therefore, it is urged that effective measures and sanctions be imposed in response to the Myanmar military's airstrikes and that increased efforts be made to strengthen civilian protection and humanitarian assistance in order to halt these ongoing violations.

Source from Blossom Future's Ground Data Collectors & the following media outlets :

- 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
- Thanlwin Khet
- Myaelatt Athan
- Karen Information Center
- Burma-Associated Press (BAP)
- 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

Facebook



For Inquiries
Blossom Future – Human Rights Program
Email: hrd.pm@blossomfuture.org
Email: hrd.pc@blossomfuture.org
Signal: +66620140319, +66808986684