

2026

March

Human Rights Brief

Human Rights Program



On 30 March 2026, a military airstrike was carried out on a clinic in Ngapyin Village, Budalin Township, Sagaing Region. The attack involved three fighter jets conducting seven consecutive strikes. As a result, at least eight individuals—including patients and civilians—were killed, and nine others were injured. The clinic buildings were also damaged.

Photo - Ground Data Collector

March Monthly Brief



On 2 March 2026, an airstrike carried out by the military junta's air force targeted Lumban Village in Falam Township, Chin State, resulting in the destruction of six residential houses. (Photo: Ground Data Collector)

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 **31 March 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.

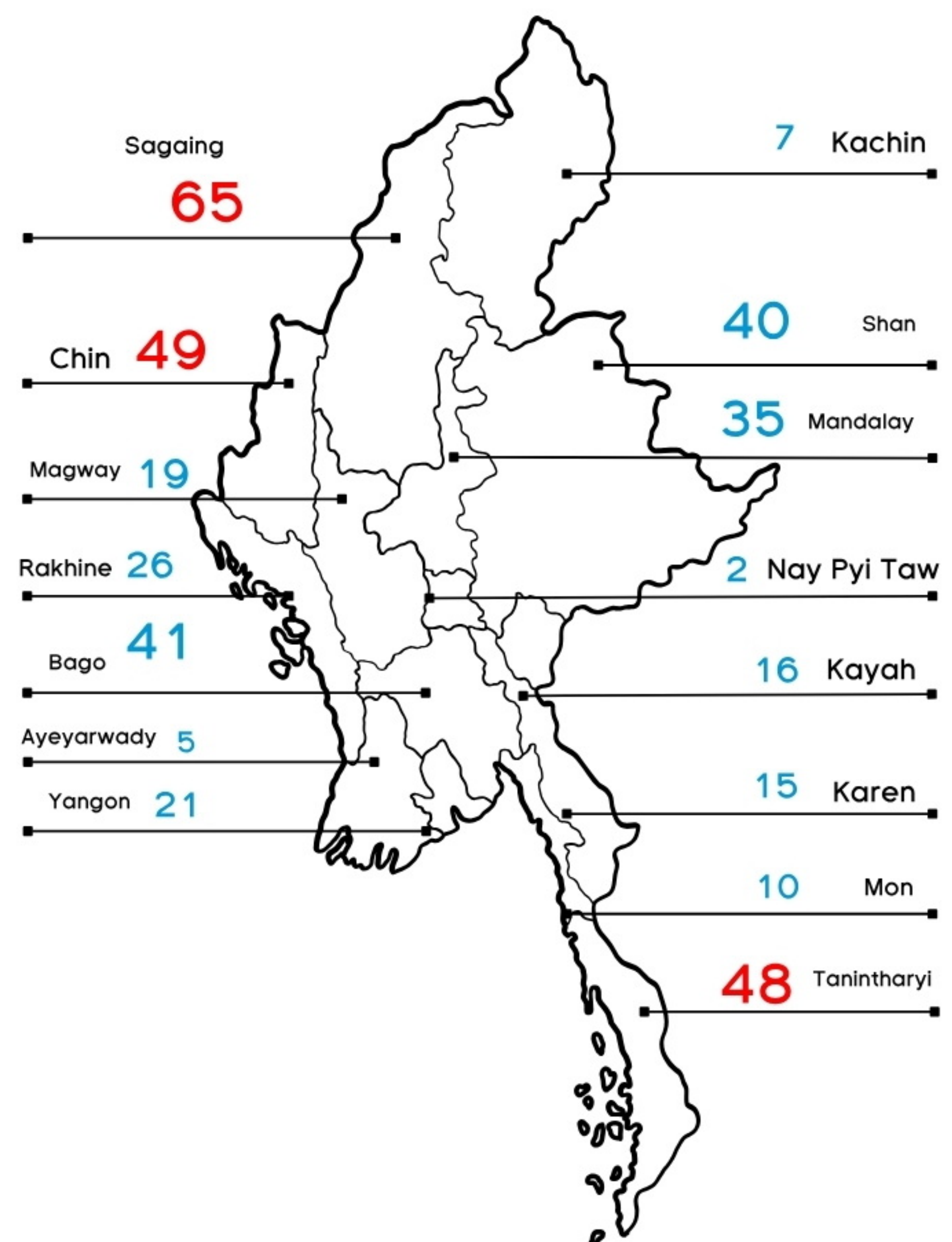
Disclaimer

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.

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During the period from March 1 to 31, 2026.

399 cases of human rights violations were documented.



Across the country, the regions with the highest recorded incidences of human rights violations were Sagaing Region (65 cases), Chin State (49 cases), and Tanintharyi Region (48 cases). Notably, in March—unlike in previous months—human rights violations were documented across all states and regions, with only minimal variation in the number of incidents between them.

The primary perpetrators of these violations were the military junta and its affiliated forces. Additionally, due to armed clashes among ethnic armed organizations in Shan State, violations committed by anti-military resistance forces increased by more than twofold compared to the previous month. Incidents involving unidentified armed groups were also recorded as contributing to human rights 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.

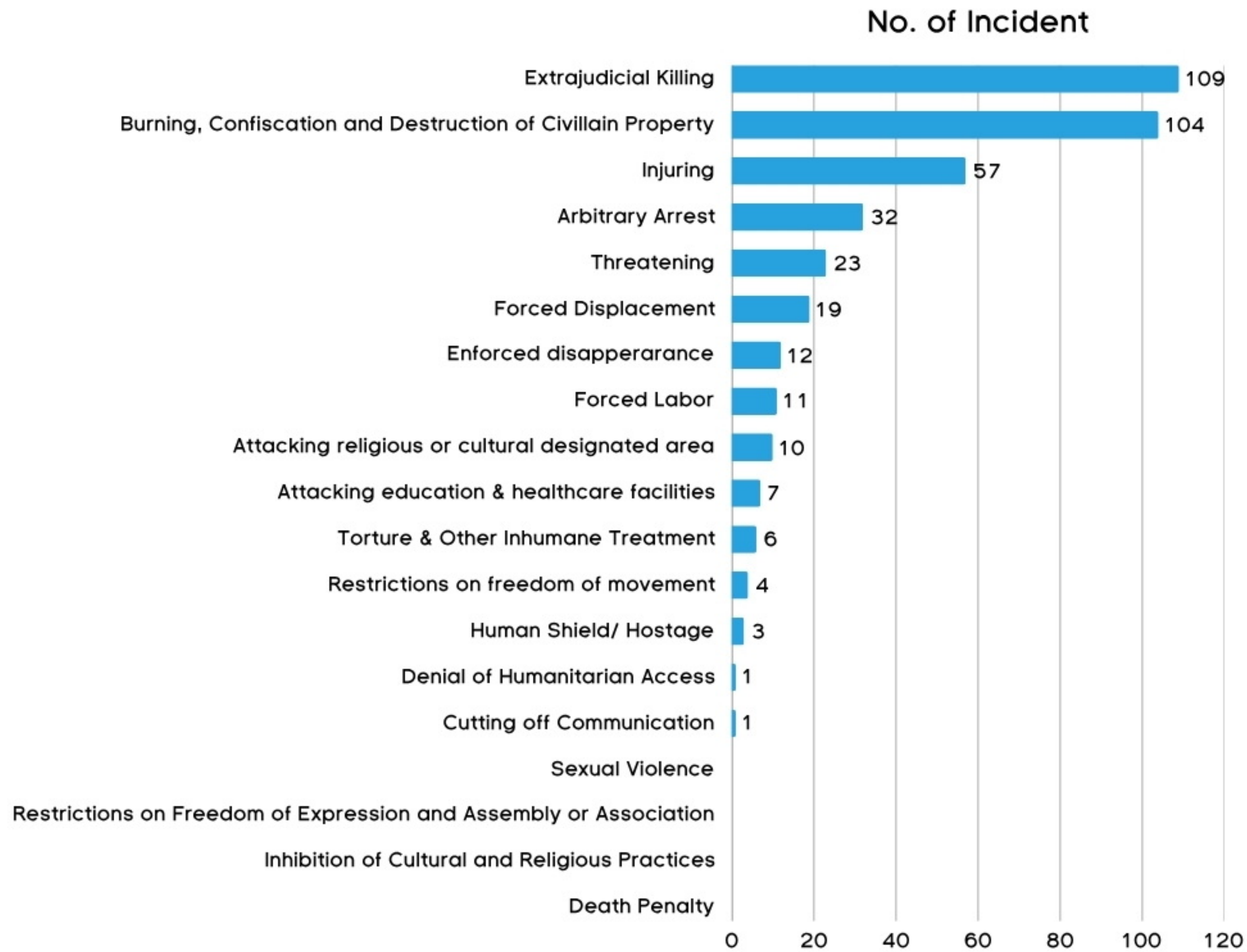


Figure 1. Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in March 2026

1. Extrajudicial Killing

In March, a total of 109 cases of extrajudicial killings were documented. A week-by-week analysis indicates that the highest incidence occurred during the early and mid-month periods. Spatially, Sagaing Region remained the most affected area, with 27 recorded cases, followed by frequent occurrences in Mandalay, Tanintharyi, Bago, Chin, and Kayah. Notably, the pattern of consecutive daily incidents observed in Sagaing and Tanintharyi reflects both the intensity of ongoing armed confrontations and the prevailing instability in local security conditions.

Disaggregation by perpetrator type reveals that the military and its affiliated forces were responsible for the majority of incidents (89 cases). There were also cases involving administrative personnel, including prison officials. This is followed by anti-military armed groups (10 cases) and unidentified armed actors (8 cases), each accounting for smaller but still significant proportions of the recorded incidents.

Illustrative Case

On 1 March 2026, at approximately 11:00 a.m., an aerial bombardment carried out by the State Administration Council (SAC) forces targeted a cargo loading and unloading site near Pyaung Village in Mindon Township, Magway Region. As a result of the attack, a total of 35 individuals were killed, including 23 men, 2 women, and 8 persons whose gender could not be identified. Additionally, approximately 23 individuals were injured, comprising 18 men and 5 women.

The strike occurred in a non-combat area, specifically a site used by vendors, traders, and drivers for the exchange and transportation of goods. The attack resulted in the destruction of 14 cargo trucks and various commodities, with estimated losses exceeding 2 billion kyats.



Documented Civilian Casualties and Injuries Resulting from Aerial Bombardment and Machine Gun Fire in Kyaung Chaung Village, Paletwa Township, Chin State, on 29 March 2026 (in the Absence of Armed Clashes)

Photo: Ground Data Collector

2. Burning, Confiscation and Destruction of Civilian Property

Illustrative Case

During March, this category constituted the second most prevalent form of human rights violation, with a total of 104 documented incidents nationwide. The highest concentrations were recorded in Mandalay Region and Chin State, each with 18 incidents, followed by Sagaing Region with 13 incidents, and Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region with 12 incidents each. Throughout the reporting period, civilian homes and property were found to have been damaged or destroyed through various means across all states and regions except Kachin State. The vast majority of these incidents were perpetrated by the military and its affiliated forces, while three incidents were attributed to anti-military resistance groups.

On 11 March 2026, at approximately 08:30 a.m., military troops conducting clearance operations and arson attacks along riverine villages in Myingyan Township set fire to residential houses in Kambar Ni village. Kambar Ni is a settlement originally formed by fishing communities and consists of approximately 100 households.



On 30 March 2026, an airstrike in Min Ywar Village, Ayadaw Township, Sagaing Region, resulted in damage to a local clinic. The incident led to the death of one civilian and injuries to four others.



On 7 March 2026, military forces entered Thufine Village in Falam Township, Chin State, and conducted an unprovoked raid in the absence of active hostilities. During the operation, they opened fire, destroyed residential homes, and forced local residents to flee. The extent of damage to civilian housing was substantial.

Photo: Ground Data Collector



3. Injuring

Illustrative Case

Violations resulting in injury to civilians constituted the third most prevalent category of human rights abuses, with a total of 57 recorded incidents. The highest number of cases was documented in Sagaing Region (10 incidents), followed by Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region, each reporting eight incidents. Among the perpetrators, the military was responsible for the majority of cases (42 incidents), while a number of incidents were also attributed to unidentified armed groups and anti-military resistance organizations. Notably, in nearly all incidents involving unidentified armed actors, civilian injuries were caused by landmines. Of the 57 incidents of civilian injury reported nationwide, approximately 18 percent (10 incidents) involved child victims.

On 25 March 2025, in Krattain Village, Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State, two drone strikes carried out by junta forces at approximately 11:25 a.m. and 11:35 a.m. resulted in injuries to three individuals: U Maung Mya Aye (39), Ma Phyu Hla Win (17), and Daw Ma Lone (37), who was internally displaced at the time of the attack.



On 12 March 2026, in Thayettaw Village, Letpadan Township, Bago Region, two civilians were injured as a result of an airstrike conducted in the absence of any armed clashes. The image depicts one of the injured individuals.

At approximately 12:10 PM on 28 March 2026, a jet fighter from the Taungoo Air Base conducted an airstrike, dropping two 250-pound bombs near Yelwhe Village in Yedashe Township, eastern Bago Region, resulting in injuries to one civilian.

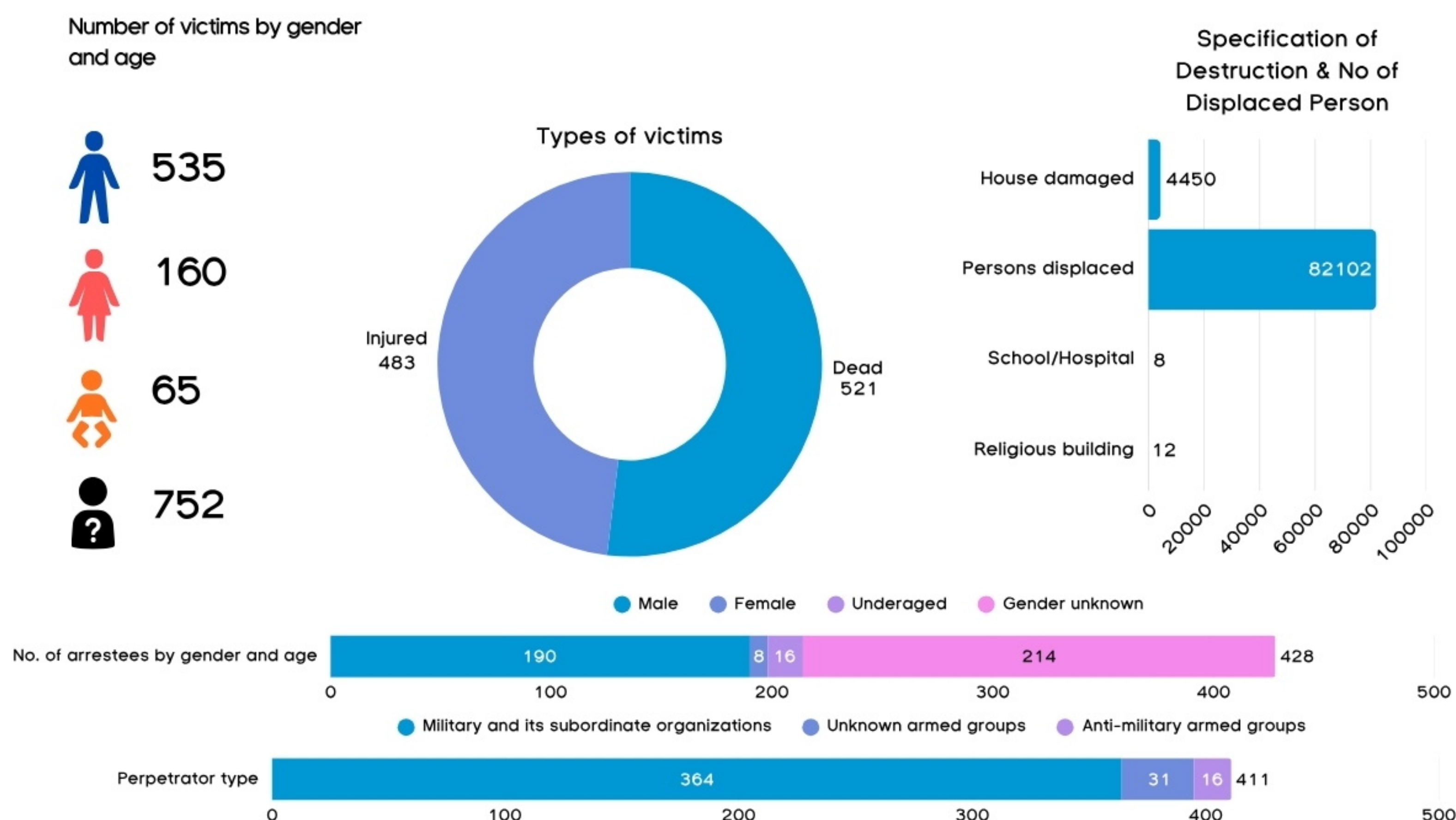


Photo: Ground Data Collector

During March, a total of 521 individuals were killed and 483 injured as a result of various forms of human rights violations perpetrated by multiple actors, including the military. Civilian properties were also extensively affected: approximately 4,450 houses were destroyed due to a range of tactics, including airstrike and arson during ground offensives. These incidents led to the displacement of over 80,000 people.

Within the reporting period, 214 individuals were found to have been subjected to arbitrary arrest. Furthermore, deliberate attacks were carried out against civilian infrastructure in areas where no active armed conflict was taking place. Targeted facilities included schools, hospitals, displacement shelters, and religious buildings. As a result, eight educational and healthcare facilities (schools and hospitals/clinics) and twelve religious structures sustained damage or were destroyed.

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



Conclusion

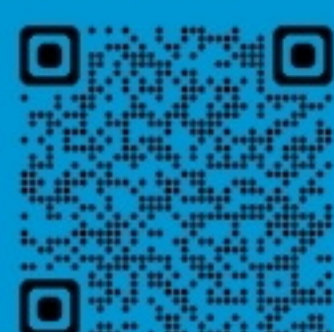
During March, human rights violations continued to occur across regions and states. Although the number of aerial attacks conducted by the military council slightly decreased compared to the previous month, there was a notable shift toward more targeted strikes against civilian-populated areas and infrastructure. A range of methods, including airstrikes deliberately targeting civilian facilities—such as temporary displacement camps, monasteries, schools, and hospitals—resulted in a total of 24 mass-casualty incidents involving deaths and injuries. Vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, were disproportionately affected.

In light of these conditions, it is strongly urged that effective sanctions be imposed to halt aerial attacks, alongside increased efforts to enhance civilian protection and expand the provision of 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
- Ayeyarwaddy Times
- Mandalay Free Press-MFP

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