



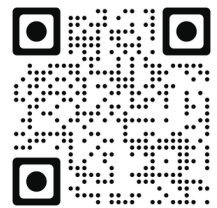
**Blossom
Future**

Human Rights Program

Human Rights Program

2026
September

Human Rights Brief



19-9-2026: An airstrike on a primary school in Baungbain Village, Kanpetlet Township, Chin State, which destroyed one classroom building, three staff housing units, and four residential houses, and left one civilian with a severed leg injury.

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HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

SEPT 2026

Sept 2026 Monthly Brief



27-9-2026: A monastery and 12 houses belonging to internally displaced persons were burned down and destroyed in an airstrike on Masuati Village, Kanpetlet Township, Chin State.

Introduction

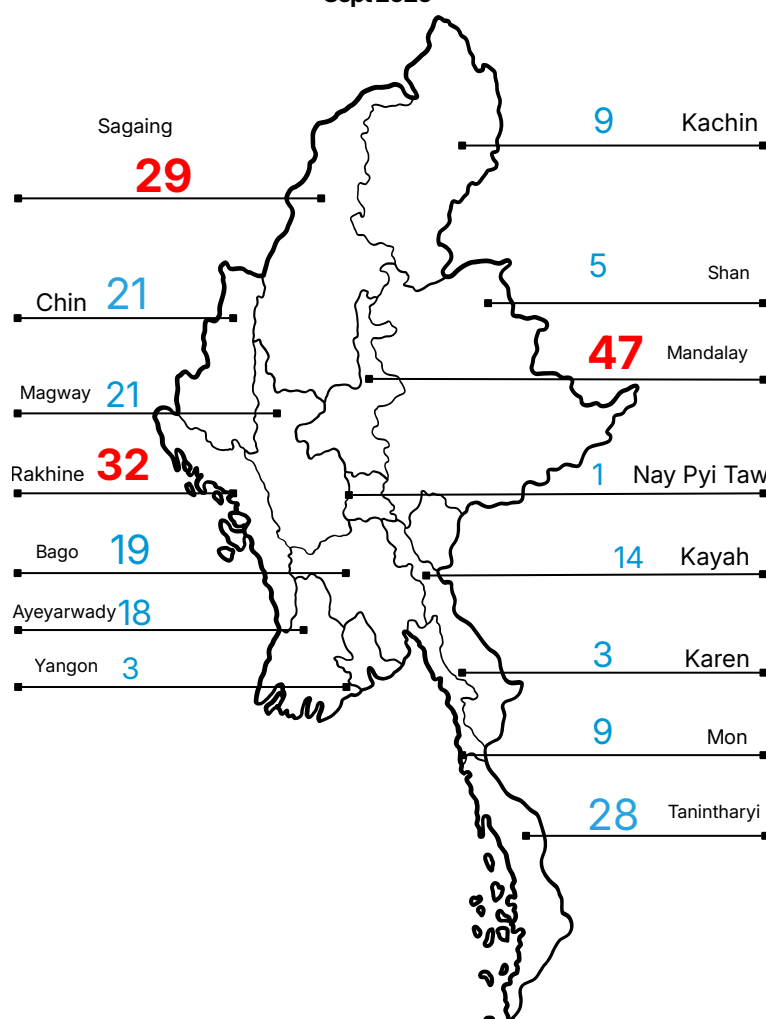
Blossom Future initiated its human rights programme on 1 February 2023. The organisation collects, compiles, documents, and publishes incidents of human rights violations experienced by the people of Myanmar, drawing information from news media and field partner organisations. From the programme's commencement in February 2023 to the end of September 2026, approximately 12,172 human rights violations had been documented. The most frequently recorded violations were extrajudicial killings (3,478 incidents), the destruction and loss of public property through various means (3,295 incidents), and injuries to civilians (2,296 incidents).

Overview

Nationwide, the highest numbers of human rights violations were recorded in Mandalay Region (47 incidents), Rakhine State (32 incidents), and Sagaing Region (29 incidents) (see Figure 1). The overall number of human rights violations across the country decreased slightly compared with August, with some minor changes in the patterns of occurrence. The number of incidents in Rakhine State and Ayeyarwady Region increased to more than twice, approaching three times, the figures recorded in July. Human rights violations continued to occur in all regions and states throughout September. Except for Mandalay Region, the numbers of incidents did not differ substantially among the other regions and states. The primary perpetrators of human rights violations were the military and its subordinate groups. Unidentified armed groups and anti-military forces were also found to have committed human rights violations.

Between 1 and 30 September, Blossom Future documented **259 incidents of human rights violations**.

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

An analysis of the 19 categories of human rights violations (see Figure 2) shows that extrajudicial killings, recorded 101 times, occurred nearly three times as frequently as the other categories. The burning and destruction of, and unlawful seizure of, public property ranked second, with 38 incidents, followed by injuries to civilians, with 35 incidents. In addition, substantial numbers of incidents involving displacement, arbitrary arrest, torture, and attacks on educational and healthcare facilities were recorded, with serious consequences for people's lives and livelihoods. Other violations, including the use of human shields and forced labour, also continued to occur, indicating persistent weaknesses in human rights protection.

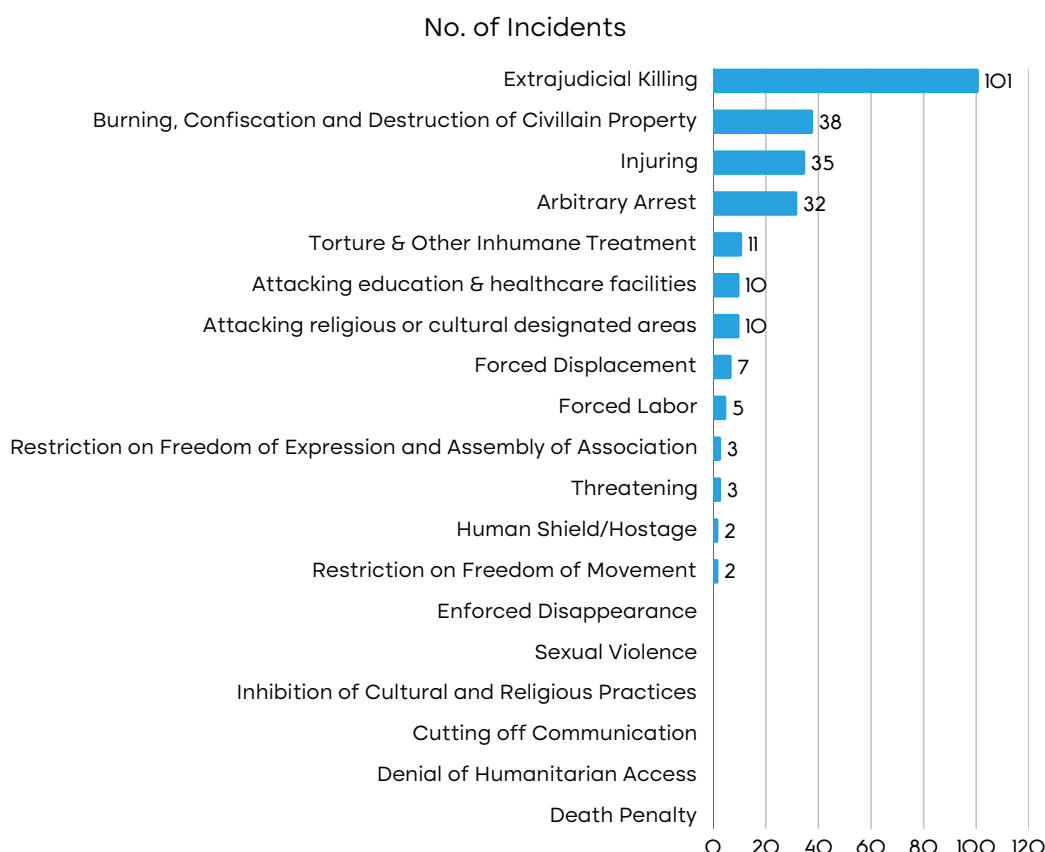


Figure 2: Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in Sept 2026



1-9-2026: An airstrike by the military forces on a civilian residential area in Kyauk-ya Ward, Mawchi Town, Hpasawng Township, Kayah State, killed five people, including two children, injured nine people, including one child, and destroyed five houses.

4-9-2026: An artillery attack using 120 mm shells on an orchard in Si Khe Ward, Mindat Town, Chin State, killed U Law Ki, aged 65, and Daw Yaw Lai, aged 62, after they were struck by shrapnel, and destroyed one residential house.



Illustrative Case

At approximately 12:00 noon on 28 September 2026, the Myanmar Air Force conducted an airstrike on the India Market and the surrounding area of the Kassapa Nadi Bridge in Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State. The attack killed up to 50 civilians, including pedestrians, vendors, shoppers, and loading and unloading workers, and injured approximately 57 others.

During September, human rights violations committed by various actors, including the military, resulted in 254 deaths and 376 injuries. Approximately 401 civilian homes were destroyed or damaged through various means, including airstrikes and arson during military offensives, while more than 28,000 people were displaced from their homes. Across September, 360 people were found to have 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 damaged 22 schools and hospitals/clinics and 14 religious buildings.



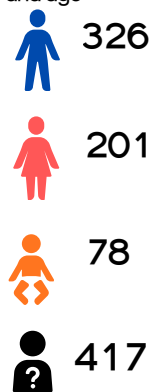
1-9-2026: A kamikaze drone attack on the village monastery in Ngalaing Twin Village, Salin Township, Magway Region, left the abbot, U Tiloka, aged 75, with a head injury.



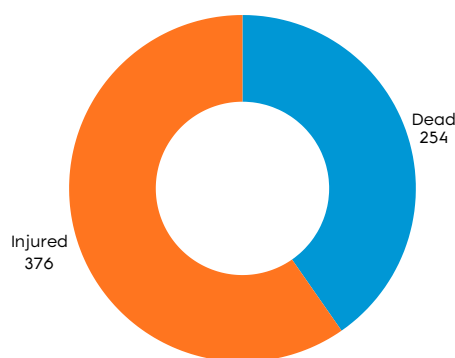
16-9-2026: A drone attack during a football match for children under 18 in Padang Kho Village, Demoso Township, Kayah State, resulted in the death of a six-year-old child at a hospital and injuries to other people.

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

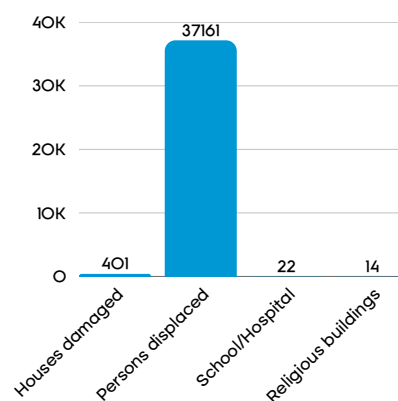
Number of victims by gender and age



Type of Victim



Specification of Destruction & No. of Displaced Person



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



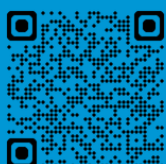
Conclusion

In September 2026, airstrikes, arson and destruction during military offensives, and arbitrary arrests continued to cause civilian casualties, particularly among vulnerable groups, including children, students, and internally displaced persons. Furthermore, damage to and destruction of civilian infrastructure, including shops, residential homes, schools, clinics, and monasteries, increased, forcing thousands of people to flee their homes. Torture, enforced disappearance, and forced military recruitment further exacerbated the human rights situation in the country. To bring these violations to an end, effective punitive measures and sanctions against the Myanmar military's airstrikes are necessary. Increased efforts to protect civilians and expand humanitarian assistance are also urgently required.

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
- Ayeeyarwaddy 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

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