Blossom Future
Human Rights Program

Human Rights Program

2026 October

Human Rights Brief



HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM **OCT 2026**

Oct 2026 Monthly Brief



On 9 October 2026, an airstrike by the military's air force on the Presbyterian Church in San Pya Ward, Mindat Town, Chin State, damaged one church building, one private high school building, and the pastor's residence.

Introduction

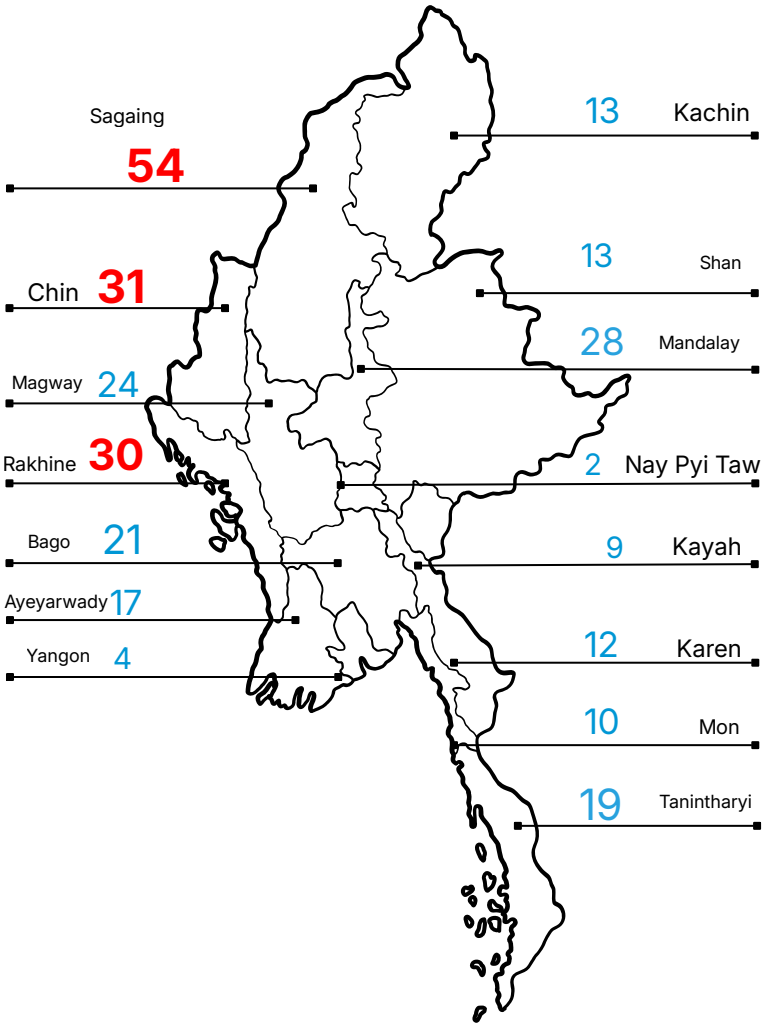
Blossom Future initiated its human rights programme on 1 February 2023. Since then, the organisation has been collecting, compiling, documenting, and publishing incidents of human rights violations experienced by the people of Myanmar, drawing on information gathered from news media and field partner organisations. From the commencement of the programme in February 2023 to the end of October 2026, approximately 12,460 human rights violations had been documented. The most frequently recorded violations were extrajudicial killings (3,579 incidents), the destruction and loss of public property through various means (3,349 incidents), and injuries to civilians (2,336 incidents).

Overview

At the national level, the highest numbers of human rights violations were recorded in Sagaing Region (54 incidents), Chin State (31 incidents), and Rakhine State (30 incidents) (see Figure 1). The overall number of human rights violations recorded across the country remained relatively stable compared with previous months. With the exception of Sagaing Region, which recorded the highest number of violations, there were no substantial differences in the numbers of incidents 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 31 October, Blossom Future documented **a total of 287 incidents** of human rights violations.

Figure 1: Number of Human Rights Violations by State and Region in Oct 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 more than five times as frequently as the other categories, except for the second- and third-most frequently recorded categories. The burning and destruction of, and unlawful seizure of, public property ranked second, with 53 incidents, followed by injuries to civilians, with 40 incidents. In addition, considerable numbers of incidents involving arbitrary arrests, displacement, torture, and attacks on educational, healthcare, and religious facilities were recorded, resulting in serious adverse impacts on civilian life. Other forms of violations, including forced labour and enforced disappearance, also continued to occur, indicating persistent weaknesses in human rights protection.

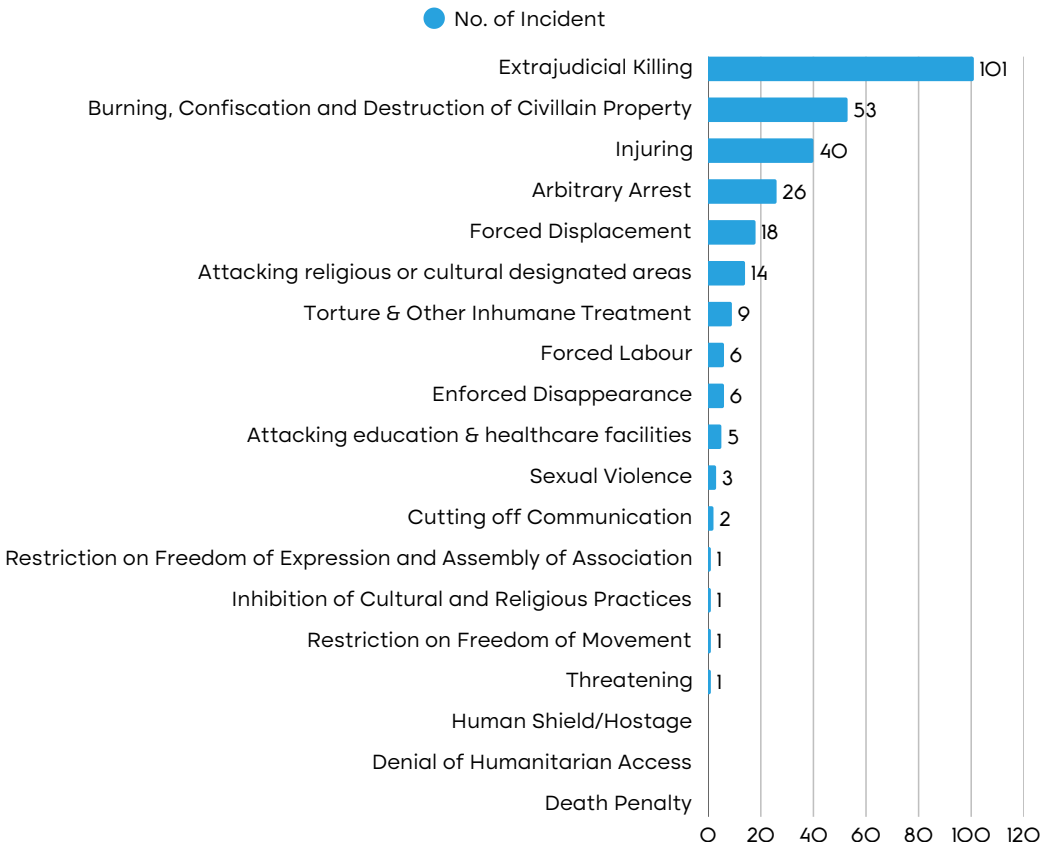


Figure 2: Human Rights Violations Across Myanmar in Oct 2026



On 20 October 2026, an aerial attack by a gyrocopter on Kwan Chan Village, Butalin Township, Sagaing Region, killed six civilians, including three children, and set two houses on fire, destroying them.

On 31 October 2026, an airstrike by the military on a school serving internally displaced persons (IDPs) east of Loikaw Township, Karenni State, killed three children, including one male student.



Illustrative Case

Between 09:00 and 10:30 on 18 October 2026, the military's air force conducted aerial bombardments using one fighter jet and Y-12 aircraft against the Pi Chaung Sone trading junction near Lontu Village, Paletwa Township, Chin State. The attack targeted an area used exclusively by civilians for trade and travel, where no fighting was taking place. As a result of the attack, nine civilians, comprising four men, four women, and a six-month-old infant, were killed at the scene. Four other civilians, including two men and two women, sustained injuries. In addition, five residential houses, one passenger rest shelter, one shop, two food shops, and two local cargo trucks were damaged or destroyed.

During October, human rights violations committed by various actors, including the military, resulted in 265 deaths and 420 injuries. Approximately 468 civilian homes were damaged or destroyed through various means, including airstrikes and arson during military offensives, while nearly 52,000 people were displaced from their homes. A total of 152 people were documented as having been arbitrarily arrested during the reporting period. Deliberate attacks targeting educational, healthcare, and religious facilities—including schools, hospitals, temporary shelters for internally displaced persons, and monasteries—in areas where no fighting was taking place resulted in damage to 11 schools and hospitals/clinics and 19 religious buildings.

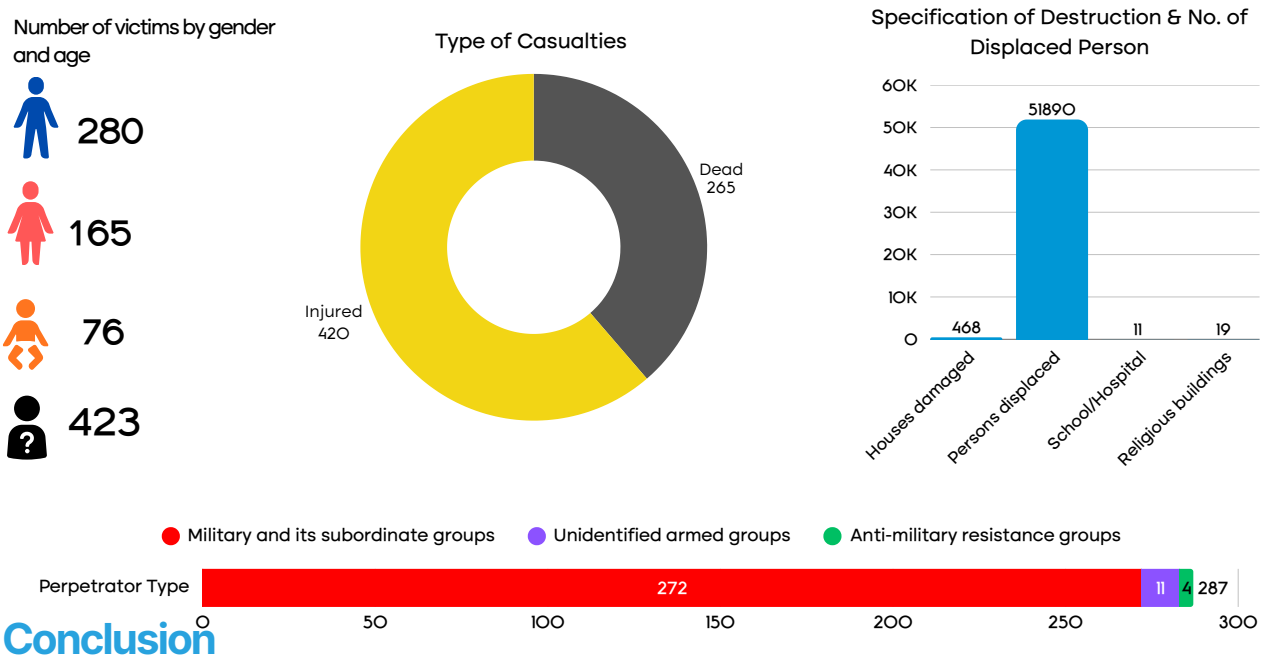


On 31 October 2026, a drone bombing attack by the military on Sinku Village, Okpho Township, Bago Region, killed two people, including one child, and injured four others, including two children.



On 22 October 2026, a drone bombing attack by the military on Leik Taik Village, Taungdwingyi Township, Magway Region, injured three civilians—two females and one male.

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



Conclusion

During October 2026, civilian casualties, including mass fatalities, continued to occur as a result of military airstrikes, arson and destruction during military offensives, and arbitrary arrests. Particularly vulnerable groups, including children, students, and internally displaced persons, continued to suffer the severe consequences of these violations. At the same time, damage to and destruction of civilian infrastructure, including shops, residential houses, schools, clinics, and monasteries, continued to increase, forcing thousands of people to flee their homes. Furthermore, the continued occurrence of torture, enforced disappearance, and forced military recruitment has further exacerbated the human rights situation in Myanmar.

In light of these developments, effective measures and targeted sanctions against the Myanmar military's airstrikes should be imposed to help halt these violations. Greater priority must also be given to civilian protection, alongside an expansion of humanitarian assistance to address the growing needs of affected populations. These measures are urgently needed to prevent further violations and alleviate the worsening humanitarian and human rights situation in the country.

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*

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