

# Junta accelerates military operations: Electorate view it part of a 'sham election'



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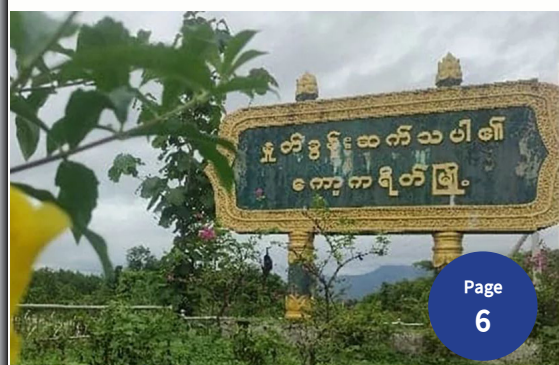


**HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION  
OF MONLAND (HURFOM)**  
[www.rehmonnya.org](http://www.rehmonnya.org)



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# Military advances increase as election approaches

(Editorial for the Mon Forum – October, 2025)

HURFOM has a long-standing history of documenting human rights violations in Mon, Karen, and Tenasserim Regions in Southern Burma. This information is disseminated to the public via its website and social media platforms. HURFOM releases the Mon Forum on a monthly basis and issue No. 10, Vol. 10 were recently published.

In October, 2025, we produced more than 30 articles documenting human rights violations spread across 16 townships in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim Regions.

The junta-controlled union election commission announced what is widely referred to by the electorate as a ‘sham election’ will be held in three parts or phases. Phase one will be held on December 28th. The second phase will begin in the first and second week of January, 2026 and the third part will take place on August 18th, 2026.

Preceding the election, the junta has accelerated military operations by launching armed advances, indiscriminate artillery attacks and air assaults in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim regions.

“During these days, we’re hearing the sound of aircraft both day and night. It’s worse at night. The aircraft flies very low and the sound is very loud. We’re afraid of the aircraft dropping bombs,” said a local villager from the Northern Ye Township.

The junta said they would reclaim the territories controlled by the ethnic armed groups. To do this they are relying on a large number of troops to advance into Kaw Ka Rate, Myawaddy and Kyarinnseikyi Townships of Karen State. The junta has also launched artillery and air assaults to support their military advance.

“The junta’s army has been conducting a “clearance operation” alongside the road from Kyarinnseikyi to Three Pagoda Pass -- it is all part of making sure their sham election is seen to be successful,” said a villager from Karen State.

The Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and the Karen State Border Guard Force are cooperating with the junta’s army.

The junta's army has also been advancing into Tenasserim, Long Lone and Tha Yet Chaung Townships in the Tenasserim Division. They have suffered heavy battles with the local revolutionary forces. The junta resorted to launching airstrikes during these confrontations.

“Tha Yet Chaung has been included in the first part of the sham election so the junta's army is advancing into the area at the moment. They also cut off the Internet. The military tension is eased in the townships that don't host the first part of the election,” said a local villager from Tha Yet Chaung Township.

On October 19th, 2025, a junta's regiment consisting of more than 100 troops advanced into Kyauk Sin village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division forcing more than 3,000 residents to flee from their community.

On the other hand, the military junta and their administrative bodies are using loudspeakers to urge people to check their voters' list; however, no one is listening in what is being called 'the junta's sham election'.

“The administration team used loudspeakers to urge villagers to check their voters' list but no one went to check their list as they aren't interested in the sham election,” said a Kyikemayaw resident.

HURFOM remains committed to documenting and disseminating human rights violations in the region, with the hope that this information will contribute to ending the impunity of the military junta and can contribute to bringing about a genuine peace and federal democracy to Burma.

**Editors' Team**

**Human Rights Foundation of Monland**

**October, 2025**





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The junta-controlled union election commission announced what is widely referred to by the electorate as a ‘sham election’ will be held in three parts or phases. Phase one will be held on December 28th. The second phase will begin in the first and second week of January, 2026 and the third part will take place on August 18th, 2026.

The first part of the junta’s election process will include Kyike Hto, Kyike-mayaw, Chaung Zone, Mawlamyine and Thaton Townships of Mon State; Hpa-An, Myawaddy and Tan Daun g Gyi Townships of Karen State; and Kaw Thaung, Dawei, Boat Pyin and Myeik Townships of Tenasserim Division. Preceding the election, the junta has accelerated military operations by launching armed advances, indiscriminate artillery attacks and air assaults in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim regions.

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The Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and the Karen State Border Guard Force are cooperating with the junta's army.

“They have been conducting their “clearance operation” since September to secure the election. At the same time the junta is urging people to check their voters' list. They have also organized a “training for voting” program,” said a resident from Kyarinnseikyi Township.

The junta announced that voters' lists are ready in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim areas on October 1st, 2025; however, almost no one has shown interest or is bothering to check the list.

The junta-controlled union election commission announced that there are six Union-leveled political parties and 51 State or Division-leveled political parties, for a total of 57 parties.

## Persistent military tension in Kaw Ka Rate creates humanitarian crisis



Since July, 2025, the junta's army has been advancing into villages along the Kaw Ka Rate – Kyone Doe Road, Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State and thousands of residents from 13 villages have fled their homes.

In early August, 2025, the junta's army and the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) used four regiments to launch a military operation on the Daw Na Taung – Myawaddy (old) Road in the Northern Kaw Ka Rate. The junta has also been launching airstrikes during their military advance.

There have been frequent armed clashes with the Karen National Liberation Army from July to the third week of October, 2025.

Residents from Kyone Doe Chaung Phyar, Nan Kaw Tay, Kyone Bie, Mya Pa Tie Nine and nearby villages of the Northern Kaw Ka Rate have fled their communities.

“The displaced villagers from five villages reached us. The situation is getting stable in the villages but the junta's army has forced local villagers to report their movements and the army has been checking their homes frequently. That's why they've left the villages. Some villagers lost their houses in the armed clashes and they have no home to return,” said a Kaw Ka Rate resident.

Displacement has prolonged for months causing villagers to lose their livelihoods and now face financial hardships. A social worker who helps the displaced community said the displaced villagers urgently needed food and medicine.

“The transportation routes are blocked due to the armed clashes. Many security gates are installed alongside the road and there is a tough “stop and check” protocol in place. It isn't easy to transport food,” said a local man.

Villagers reported to HURFOM the junta's army has killed civilians and the DKBA arrests and tortures villagers during their military advances.



# More than 700 undocumented Burmese migrants arrested in September

In September, 2025, the Thai authority arrested 744 undocumented Burmese migrants who tried to enter Thailand, according to the data collected by HURFOM.

39 migrants were arrested on September 2nd; 63 were arrested on September 3rd; 43 were arrested on September 4th; 10 were arrested on September 10th and 70 were arrested on September 13th.

In addition, 53 were arrested on September 15th; 113 were arrested on September 16th; 11 were arrested on September 22nd; six were arrested on September 24th 28 were arrested on September 29th and 90 were arrested on September 30th by the Thai Border Guard Force.

The undocumented persons entered Thailand from Three Pagoda Pass, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State to Kan-  
chanaburi District and Thong Pha Phum Township. They had to pay 20,000 to 60,000 Thai Baht to brokers for transportation fees.

“Looking at the data, arrests occurred nearly every day. Even in the first week of this month (October), the Thai police already conducted three arrests. Those who were arrested in September included a two-year-old baby,” said a researcher with HURFOM.

On September 12th, a boat carrying undocumented Burmese persons sank on a lake in Sangkhlaburi Township and three people were killed.

In the first week of October, 2025, the Thai authorities arrested 64 undocumented persons attempting to enter Thailand.



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## Junta soldiers torch 16 houses in Dawei Special Economic Zone



In the evening of October 18th, 2025, a junta's regiment consisting of approximately 100 troops advanced into Kha Maung Chaung village, Dawei Special Economic Zone, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division and battled with local revolutionary forces.

According to local sources, following the clash, junta soldiers torched 16 houses in Kha Maung Chaung and Wet Chaung villages.

**“The armed clash took place in Kha Maung Chaung village. After the battle, the army torched nine houses in Kha Maung Chaung at night. On October 20th, they burnt down seven other houses in Wet Chaung,”** said a Yebyu resident.

During the night of October 18th, the junta's regiment indiscriminately fired their guns in the village, the source told HURFOM.

On October 20th, 2025, the regiment reached Tha Bot Sake village, Long Lone Township forcing local villagers to flee.

Beginning in the second week of October, 2025, a regiment consisting of approximately 100 troops from the Mawrawaddy Navy Unit in Kan Bauk area, Yebyu Township advanced into Na Bu Lel area, Dawei Special Economic Zone forcing thousands of residents to flee their communities.



## Army bombs and kills villagers in advance of Dawei visit by Junta chief



On September 18th, 2025, the junta's chief Min Aung Hline joined the opening ceremony of the City Hall of Dawei City, Dawei Township, Tennesseerim. He also had a meeting with local business persons after the event. Just before the ceremony, on September 16th and 17th, the junta bombed more than 10 villages in Dawei, Tha Yet Chaung and Long Lone Townships in Dawei District and also launched a ground based military operation. Min Aung Hline participated in festive events in Dawei City. In response, people in nearby villages fled from their homes fearing airstrikes and a military advance.

“The two military trucks filled with junta's troops reached Min Yat village at 7 pm on September 16th. Then, they clashed with the local revolutionary forces in the next early morning – September 17th. At about 10 pm, the junta's military aircrafts dropped bombs in villages across Dawei District,” said a local source.

On September 17th, the junta used a Y12 transportation aircraft to drop bombs on Way D village, Long Lone Township. One bomb exploded on a house instantly killing a man and a woman.

A 30-year-old woman who sustained serious injuries died at the Dawei General Hospital while receiving medical treatment. Three children and a 60-year-old man were also injured from the bombing incident.

“He said he is working for the sake of the people but on the other hand, he brutally killed people just for his single trip,” said a local villager.

During the military operation, junta troops shot and killed an 80-year-old woman from Yaw Houg Wa village, Long Lone Township.

Among the targeted townships, only Dawei Township experienced heavy armed clashes. There were no armed clashes nor military tensions, in other villages that were targeted and bombed. Those bombs exploded in residential areas.

The junta also dropped bombs on Kyat Yat Twin, Tha Bay Shaung and Kyuak Twin villages. There were no casualties reported but village roads were destroyed.

“The junta’s leader joined the opening ceremony of the Dawei City Hall in the morning and then, he left for Myeik in the evening. The junta usually conducts “clearance operations” ahead of the trips of high-ranking military officials. In a moment when the chief minister of Tenasserim Division visited the Dawei City Hall, the junta’s army scattered their troops even in Long Lone Township,” said a Long Lone resident.

During a “Ka Myaw Kin Bridge” opening ceremony that involved high ranking military officials, the junta’s army conducted a “clearance operation” that torched more than 200 civilian’s houses.

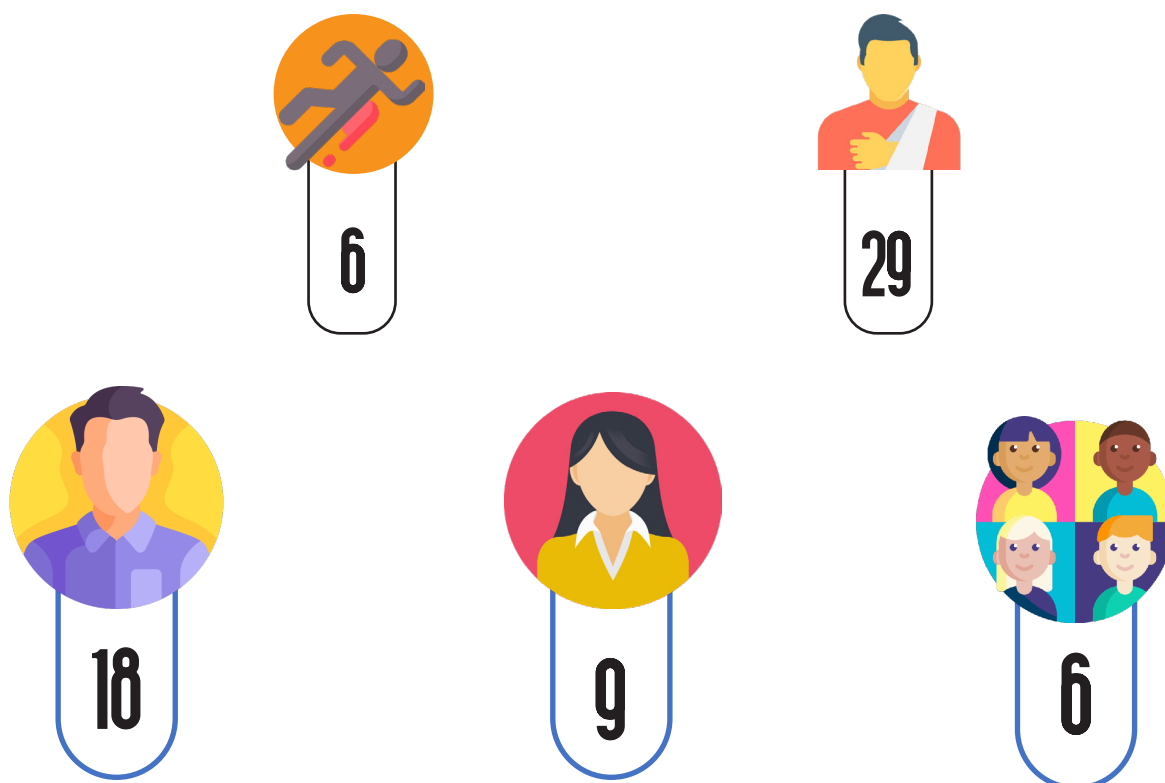
Although the trip of the junta’s leader Min Aung Hline is now finished, military aircraft are still conducting fly overs frightening villagers and forcing them into hiding.

# NUMBER OF LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS, INJURIES, AND FATALITIES IN MON STATE, KAREN STATE, AND TANINTHARYI REGION

From January to October 2025



## NUMBER OF DEAD & INJURED



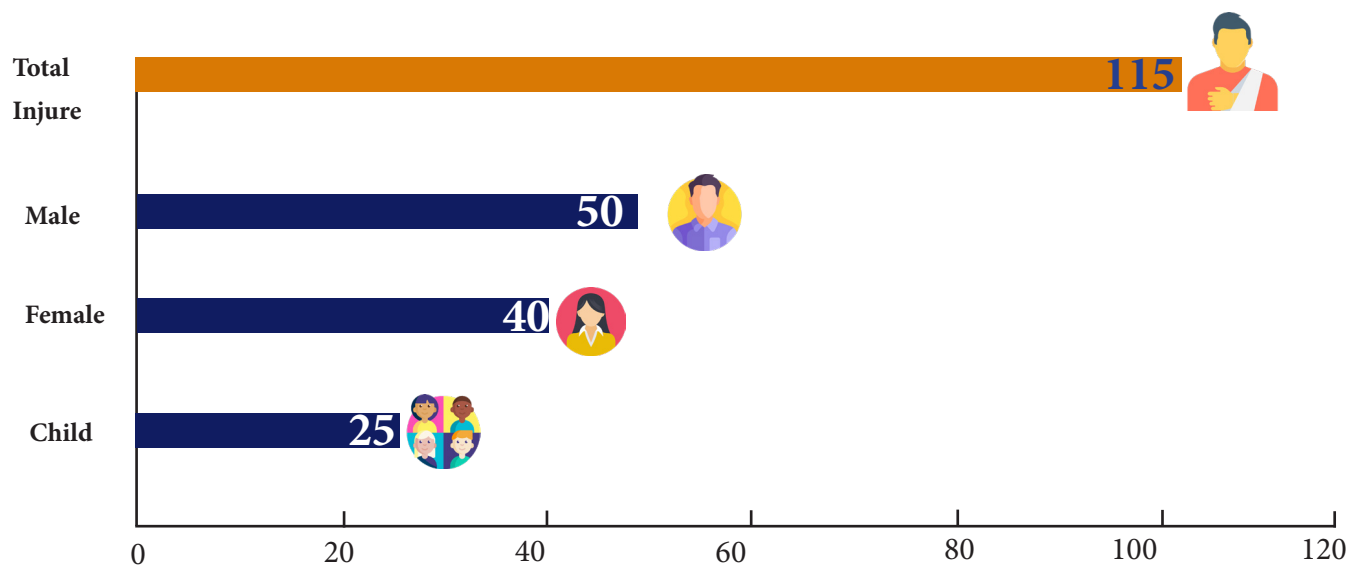
Male- 18( 16 injured/ 4 Killed) , Female – 9 ( 8 injured, 1 killed),

Child - 6 (5 injured, 1 killed)

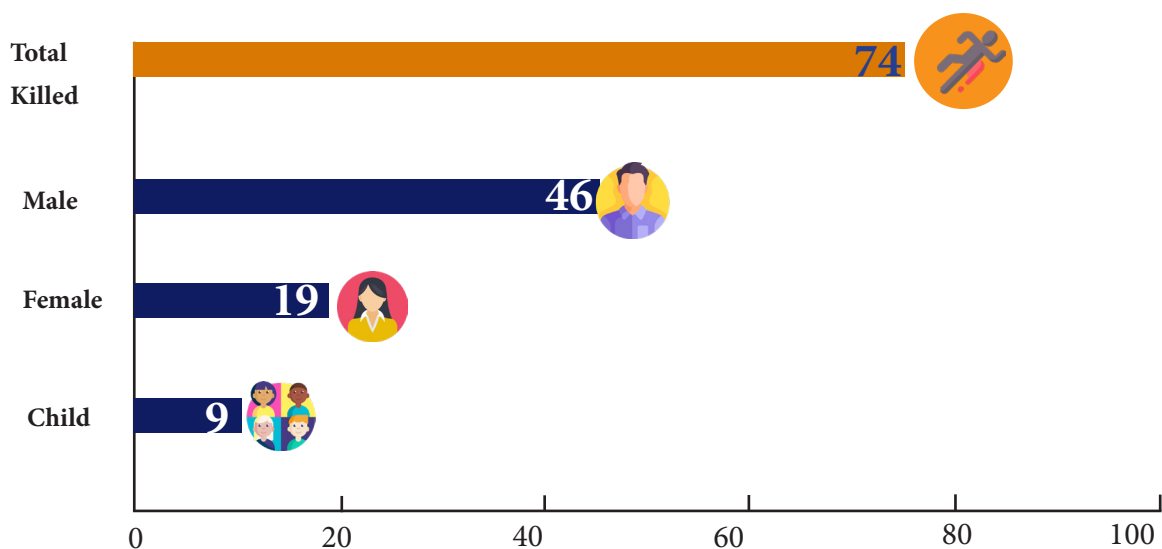


# LIST OF CASUALTIES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY ARTILLERY SHELLING

From January to October 2025



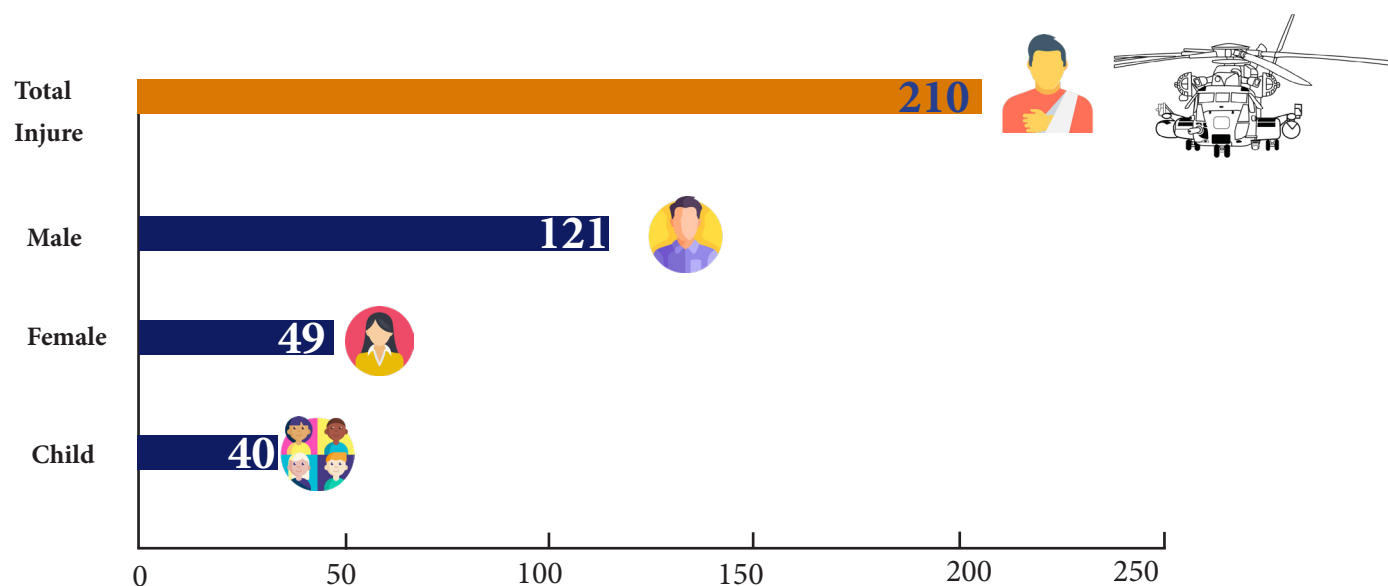
Total injured – 115, Female- 40, Male- 50 and Child – 25



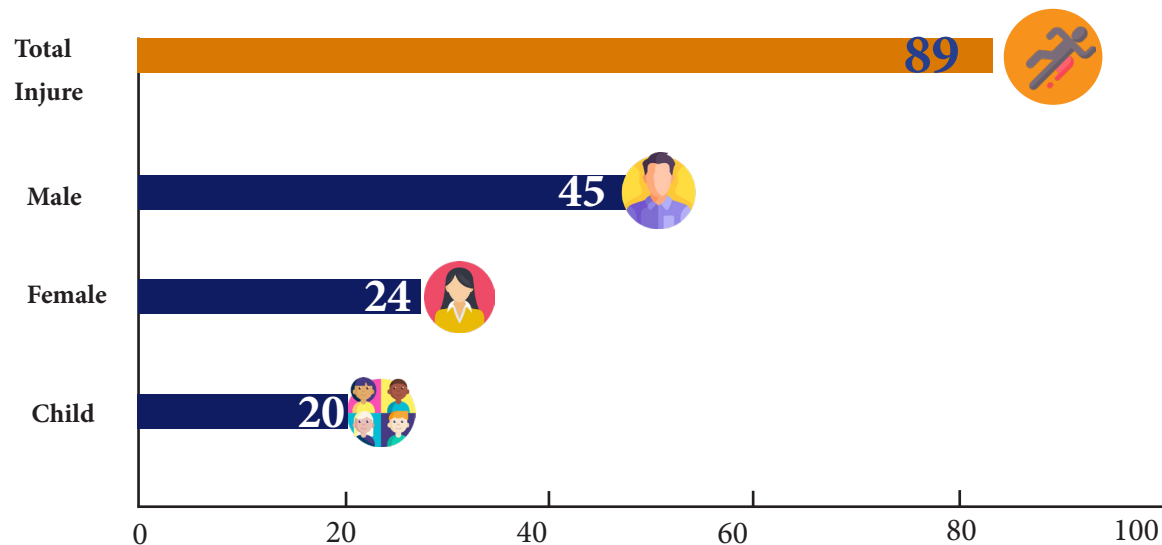
Total Killed – 74, Female- 19, Male- 46 and Child – 9

# LIST OF CASUALTIES AND INJURIES CAUSED BY DRONE & AIR STRIKE

From January to October 2025



Total injured – 210, Female- 49, Male- 121 and Child – 40

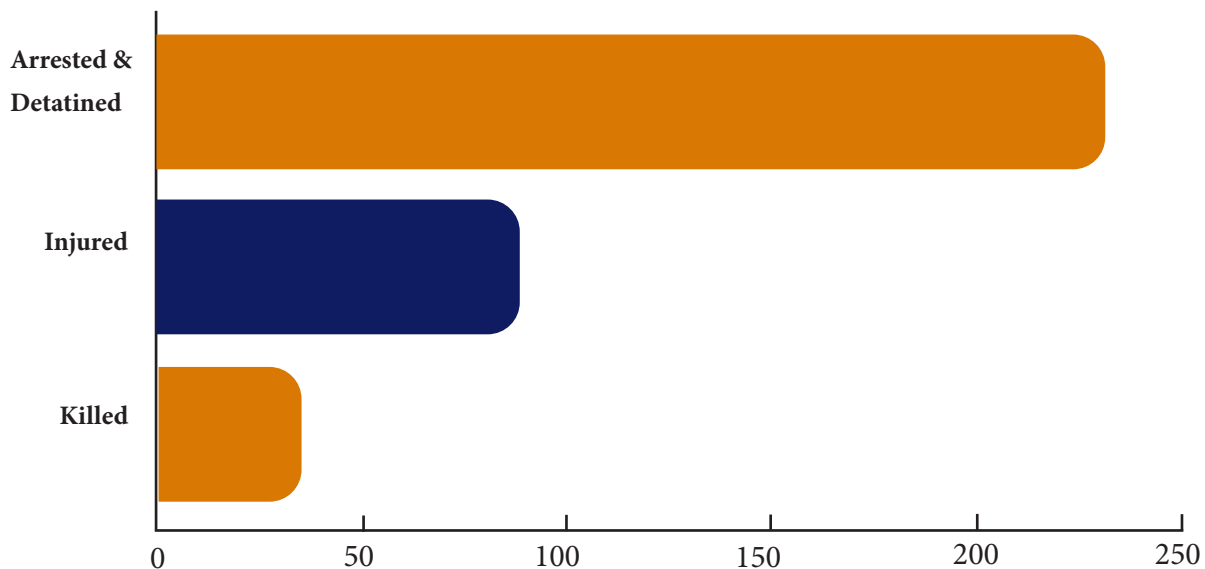


Total Killed – 89, Female- 24, Male- 45 and Child – 20

## SCALED UP HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HURFOM fieldworkers continue to take great risks to document the human right sviolations being perpetrated in Mon State, Karen State and Tanintharyi region. By the end of **October 2025**, HURFOM recorded **at least 135 people arrested**, **112 detained**, **85 injured**, and **40 killed** across all target areas.

October 2025



5+

Pro-Democracy Protesters, Politicians & Activists  
Sentenced by the Junta



# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State

October 2025

## 1. Arbitrary Arrest

a. On September 28th, 2025, Administrator U Kyaw Oo and Hundred-Household Leader U Than Win from Myo Ma (1) Ward, Lamine Town, Ye Township, Mon State were shot and killed.

After the incident, the junta's army blocked the Lamine–Thaung Pyi, the Lamine–Maw Ka Nin, and the Lamine–Kawdut roads and arrested at least ten young boys.

b. On September 25th, a military column of over 250 troops entered Ye Township and abducted over 30 local men and women as human shields.

As the military entered the villages of Ah Dane, Wel Hine, Taung Soon, Yaw Kallay, and Sone Pa Dauk villages in Ye Township, local residents were captured and taken to be used as human shields.

“When the military convoy passed by our yard, we saw two men and four women being arrested. They were told to lead the way. I heard that they arrested more than 30 people in total” said a woman who did not want to be named.

c. On September 28th, 2025, a junta's regiment advanced into Karen Lay Sake village, Thaton Township, Mon State, and arrested nearly 30 teenagers.

The regiment, consisting of about 70 troops, entered the village at approximately 5 am and arrested the children at their homes.

Those arrested included five 13-year-old boys, eight 16-year-old girls, and 15 boys whose ages were unknown. They have been sent to the 9th Military Training School in Thaton Township.

d. On September 30th, 2025, 22-year-old Oak Kar Kyaw, 17-year-old Khant Thu Aung, and 16-year-old Aung Thu Zin, all from Paw Daw Mu village, Thaton Township, Mon State, were arrested by a junta patrol team while sitting at a public pavilion in the village.

“It’s about 6:20 pm. The three young men were sitting in the pavilion, and a van arrived. They were dragged into the van. Family members tried to call their sons, but their phones had been turned off. Their uncle went to the police station. If they are in the police station, it’s manageable. If there aren’t three, nothing can be done,” said a resident.

However, the 22-year-old Oak Kar Kyaw was recently released, continued the source.

e. On October 22 nd, 2025, a junta regiment consisting of approximately 20 troops conducted a ‘stop and check’ operation targeting pedestrians at the entrance of Duu Yar village, Ye Township, Mon State. Soldiers arrested forty local men, including plantation workers, and seized ten motorbikes.

Three of those arrested were social workers and were released in the evening of October 22 nd, 2025. The remaining are still in detention as of today (October 23rd).

“They came by the military truck and arrested every man they encountered. They also seized motorbikes. The three social workers were released on the same night. The remaining haven’t been released yet,” said a local source.

f. On October 23 rd, 2025, a junta regiment consisting of approximately 100 troops advanced into Yay Way and Chaung Sought villages, Thaton Township, Mon State where they had a confrontation with the local revolutionary forces.

Following the armed clash, the regiment arrested three villagers and used them as human shields. They have not been released as of today, and family members have not been able to contact them.

The three victims are Maung Tar Nay Htoo, Maung Gwa and U Phar Day -- all are from Yay Way village.

g. According to local sources, on the morning of October 26, around 7 a.m., more than 200 junta troops from the Southeast Command based in Mawlamyine, the capital of Mon State, advanced into Kyaikmayaw Township.

The convoy moved through the Ataran River area and established positions in several villages, including Kyon Wan, Kyaik Paran, and Koh Bwee, under the Kyon Wan village tract. Troops have since set up bases inside these communities, tightening security and conducting intrusive house-to-house inspections.

“The soldiers first entered Kyun Kone village and then moved toward Ahlatt Kone, where they set up camp. They’ve been searching houses and banning villagers from going out at night. Four farmers who returned late from their fields were arrested and beaten,” said a resident from Koh Bwee village tract.

h. Residents in Mawlamyine, Mon State, report that men are being continuously arrested as the upcoming general election organized by the Junta draws closer.

On the night of October 21, around 10 p.m., thirteen men were detained at an alcohol shop in Myaing Thar Yar Ward, according to eyewitnesses. The men were arrested as they were leaving the shop after drinking. Among those detained were two older men, aged 55 and 58.

## 2. Extortion

a. According to local sources, immediately following the incident, the army tightened its security on the village roads and began arresting young men and extorting money from them.

“On September 29th, the day when the body of the administrator was cremated, the junta’s army was stopping and checking riders on motorbikes. If there was no license, they arrested the motorists and seized the motorbikes. They detained them in the military trucks, and they drove the motorbikes into their 106th battalion.

Now, they are demanding money for the bikes. Some had to pay 500,000 MMK while others had to pay even one million MMK,” said a Maw Ka Nin villager.

b. Over the past two months, Junta forces and police have arrested 411 young men in Thaton Township, demanding 5 million Kyats per person for their release, according to local residents and sources close to the authorities. Those unable to pay were reportedly sent to military training camps.

The coordinated arrests were led by Captain San Win Aung, a member of the township administrative council, and Deputy Police Chief Myint Naing of Thaton District. Between early September and October, both officials allegedly ordered the arrests of youths, business owners, and other residents believed able to pay large sums of money.

“The Pyu Saw Htee militia under Captain San Win Aung is mainly responsible. They patrol every night, arresting people from their homes or on the streets. If you can pay, you’re released — if not, you’re sent to training. So far, around 411 people have been arrested, mostly workers and business owners,” a local resident told HURFOM.

### 3. Election

a. In Mon State, the military junta and their administrative bodies are using loud speakers to urge people to check their voters’ list; however, no one is listening in what is being called ‘the junta’s sham election.

“The administration team used loudspeakers to urge villagers to check their voters’ list, but no one went to check their list as they aren’t interested in the sham election,” said a Kyikemayaw resident.

The junta’s election commission firstly announced the voters’ list was available from September 30 to October 13th; however, on October 10th, the commission extended the viewing time from October 14th to 20th as voters had not come to check to see if their names were on the voters’ list.



b. In Mon State, the Junta's election commission has sharply increased security operations and road blockades even before the official start of campaigning by candidates, according to local residents.

Over the past two weeks, areas west of the Thanlwin River in Thaton District have faced stricter travel restrictions and surprise raids. At least 70 young people were reportedly arrested within a single week, in operations believed to be linked to the junta's broader security and territorial control measures.

The junta-controlled Union Election Commission (UEC) has announced that the campaign period for candidates will run from October 28 to December 26, lasting 60 days.

c. Security measures have tightened across Mon State as the election date approaches, with more inspections and the introduction of advanced monitoring technology, according to local sources.

Since September, the Junta has increased security checks at city entrances, exits, and intersections. More checkpoints have been set up along main roads, and security forces have focused on inspecting male travelers.

"Inspections have become extremely strict now. Security is tight at city gates, and there are more checkpoints than before. They use the PSMS (Person Scrutinization and Monitoring System) and upgraded technology. You can see many personnel at the gates. It's likely because the election is getting closer," said a male driver from Mon State

d. As the junta prepares to hold its planned 2025 election, political observers and rights monitors in Mon State are warning that without proper vetting of candidates, individuals with a history of serious crimes, corruption, and human rights violations could once again gain power.

They are urging the public to assess who they vote for carefully and to reject those who have previously participated in abuses, exploitation, and collaboration with the Junta's repressive system.

#### 4. Artillery Attack

a. On October 9 th, 2025, at approximately 8 pm, despite there being no armed clashes in the area, the military junta launched an airstrike on Pyin Ma Pin Sake village, Bilin Township, Mon State.

The attack killed five students and injured 12 other civilians. According to a statement released by the Thaton District Karen National Union (KNU), a fighter jet dropped two 500-pound bombs on the village. This junta attack also destroyed houses.

The deceased included six-year-old Saw Min Min Tun, seven-year-old Saw Lin Htet, nine-year-old Naw Mingalar Phaw, ten-year-old Naw Mu Chay Chay, and 12-year-old Naw Pu Lone.

Among the injured, nine victims, including a one-year-old child, Saw Tar Hay Thar, sustained serious injuries. The attack destroyed 11 houses.

b. In the morning of October 17th, 2025, despite no active armed clashes in the nearby area, the military junta bombed Kyauk Phyar and Nat Sin villages, Kyike Hto Township, Mon Sate injured three villagers.

The junta's fighter jet dropped two bombs, and one exploded near a house in the center



Injured  
(6)



Injure  
(5)



Injure  
(1)



Killed  
(5)

# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Karen State

October 2025

## 1. Artillery Attack

a. On October 3 rd, 2025, the Karen National Liberation Army and its allies launched drone attack targeting the police station and the office of cooperative department located in the “Bo Joke” Street, Ward #5, Kyarinnseikyi Town, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State.

Bombs dropped by the drone exploded and severely injured an 18-year-old schoolgirl from Shwe Doe village who was walking along the street. She sustained severe injuries to her kidney, intestine and liver.

As she is in critical condition, she was transferred from the Kyarinnseikyi Township Hospital to the Mawlamyine General Hospital.

b. On October 20th, 2025, the military junta launched indiscriminate artillery attacks on Phar Baung village, Hpa-An Township, Karen State.

There had been no active armed clash in the area, and the junta attacks killed four residents and injured more than ten others.

The junta’s regiment based in Ka Ma Maung Town, Hpa-An Township, launched the artillery attacks with three shells exploding in the village.

“The artillery attacks started at about 5:30 pm. Four villagers were killed by the attacks. The injured victims were admitted to the General Hospital in Ka Ma Maung Town. They are receiving emergency treatment,” said a local source.

c. On the night of October 20 th , 2025, Y12 aircraft dropped bombs on Htee Phoe San village, Kaw Ka Rate Township. The result destroyed the monastery, a pagoda, and

burnt down school and houses.

d. In the evening of October 21 st , 2025, a junta's regiment stationed at the Zee Phy Gone military camp in Kha Lell – Da Gon Die village, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State launched an indiscriminate artillery attack on the village and injured two residents.

In the morning of October 10 th , 2025, a regiment consisted of about 50 troops used the Ah Bit Road part in Thanbyuzayat Township, and then, marched along the Pu Lane Road in Kyarinnseikyi Township finally arriving at Zee Phyu Gone military camp in Kha Lell – Da Gon Die village.

The regiment has stationed themselves in the military camp. From here they indiscriminately launched an artillery attack on the village, injuring a 40-year-old local woman and one man.



Injured  
(6)



Injure  
(7)



Killed  
(4)

## 2. Livelihood

a. In September 2025, the Thai authorities arrested 744 undocumented Burmese migrants who tried to enter Thailand, according to the data collected by HURFOM.

39 migrants were arrested on September 2 nd ; 63 were arrested on September 3rd ; 43 were arrested on September 4 th; 10 were arrested on September 10th, and 70 were arrested on September 13th.

In addition, 53 were arrested on September 15th; 113 were arrested on September 16th; 11 were arrested on September 22 nd; six were arrested on September 24th; 28 were arrested on September 29th and 90 were arrested on September 30th by the Thai Border Guard Force.

The undocumented persons entered Thailand from Three Pagoda Pass, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State to Kanchanaburi District and Thong Pha Phum Township. They had to pay 20,000 to 60,000 Thai Baht to brokers for transportation fees.

## 3. Election

a. On October 1st, 2025, the army, the government staff, and the ward administrators have all urged residents in Kyarinnseikyi Town, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State to check their voters' list; however, no one has followed the instructions due to a lack of interest in what is seen as the junta's sham election.

**"I'm not interested in the junta's election so I don't go to check the voters' list,"** said a Kyarinnseikyi resident.

The junta has posted voters' lists at the administration office in six wards in Kyarinnseikyi Town and urged local residents to check the lists between September 30th and October 13th. Authorities also informed the residents to file Form #3 if their names have been omitted from the list, and to file the Form #4-C if they want to amend the voter list.



#### 4. Fled IDPs

a. In the morning of October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2025, a junta's regiment advanced into the "Kha Lell -Da Gon Die" village, Kyarinnseikyi Township, Karen State and stationed themselves in the village high school. The military presence has frightened the local villagers.

There has been no armed confrontation in the village for more than a year; however, a regiment consisted of more than 200 troops has suddenly advanced into the village and established their base.

"They also stationed in the high school just after the coup. Then, they had battled with the revolutionary forces and withdraw from the village for more than a year. now, they occupied the village again. They said they did no harm but we're afraid of possible armed clash as the village is very near to Nan Tie Tun," said a local woman.

b. Since July, 2025, the junta's army has been advancing into villages along the Kaw Ka Rate - Kyone Doe Road, Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State and thousands of residents from 13 villages have fled their homes.

In early August, 2025, the junta's army and the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) used four regiments to launch a military operation on the Daw Na Taung -Myawaddy (old) Road in the Northern Kaw Ka Rate. The junta has also been launching airstrikes during their military advance.

There have been frequent armed clashes with the Karen National Liberation Army from July to the third week of October, 2025.

Residents from Kyone Doe Chaung Phyar, Nan Kaw Tay, Kyone Bie, Mya Pa Tie Nine and nearby villages of the Northern Kaw Ka Rate have fled their communities.

"The displaced villagers from five villages reached us. The situation is getting stable in the villages but the junta's army has forced local villagers to report their movements and the army has been checking their homes frequently. That's why they've left the villages. Some villagers lost their houses in the armed clashes and they have no home to return," said a Kaw Ka Rate resident.

c. Since October 20, the junta has launched an offensive to seize control of the entire route connecting villages in northern Kawkaik Township. It has attempted to advance using its allies, the Bo Bi-led faction of the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), the Karen Border Guard Force (BGF), and Karen Peace Council troops, as security escorts and guides.

Fierce clashes erupted after the junta's advance was intercepted by Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA)-led resistance forces, prompting locals to flee to safer areas, around 30,000 people from more than 20 villages along this route, starting from Nabu and Myapataing, have been displaced.

# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Tanintharyi

## Division October 2025

### 1. Property Destruction

a. At noon on September 28th, 2025, a junta regiment advanced into Min Pyin village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division, and clashed with the local joint revolutionary forces.

According to the local sources, after the clash, the regiment torched two houses located between Pa La Town and Min Pyin village.

b. Since early August 2025, there have been heavy armed clashes between the junta's army and the joint local revolutionary forces near Pa La Town and Min Pyin village, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division.

On September 28th, the junta's regiment torched two houses in Min Pyin village, and between October 4th and 8th, 11 houses were burnt to the ground for the second time.

“Four houses were burnt down on October 4th, while seven were burnt down on October 6th. On October 8th, another house was burnt down and destroyed again,” said a local source.

c. The military junta has been battling with the local revolutionary forces for two months, September and October 2025, in Min Pyin village and Pa La Town, Pu Law Township, Tenasserim Division. Junta forces have also been torching houses during the confrontation.

On September 28th, the junta's army torched two houses in Min Pyin village and burnt down 11 other houses



from October 4th to 8th. On October 13th, 2024, the junta's army again torched five houses in Min Pyin village.

d. 2025, On October 9th, Hna Kwa Bridge" Security Gate in Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tenasserim Division. The regiments torched roughly 50 houses in Saw Phyar, Moe Shwe Gone, and Kyauk Hlay Gar villages, Tha Yet Chaung Township.

"17 houses from Moe Shwe Gone and 30 houses from Saw Phyar and Kyauk Hlay Gar villages were burnt down and destroyed. Other homes were burgled. 20 motorbikes, bicycles and furniture were looted," said a villager.

e. In the evening of October 18th, 2025, a junta's regiment consisting of approximately 100 troops advanced into Kha Maung Chaung village, Dawei Special Economic Zone, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, and battled with local revolutionary forces.

According to local sources, following the clash, junta soldiers torched 16 houses in Kha Maung Chaung and Wet Chaung villages.

f. Around 40 houses were burned to the ground in Laba Village, located along the Myeik-Dawei highway in Tha Yet Chaung Township, Dawei District, after Junta troops launched an assault in the area, according to local residents.

The military column began its offensive on October 20, advancing through several villages along the main road. On the morning of October 23, fighting broke out near the Laba Village school between Junta soldiers and members of the People's Defense Forces (PDFs). Following the clash, troops set fire to civilian homes and began widespread looting.

Residents said the soldiers seized motorcycles, bicycles, and household goods from around 50 homes, transporting them away by truck.

## 2. Fled and IDPs

a. On September 27th, 2025, a junta regiment advanced into the Dawei Deep Seaport area in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, forcing thousands of residents from six nearby villages to flee their homes.

The regiment consisted of many troops from battalions based in Long Lone Township. They entered Yebyu Township after leaving the Maung Ma Kan Police Station.

They launched military operations in Pan Ta Inn, Pane Shaung, Nyaung Pin Sake Mudu, and nearby villages.

b. Since early August 2025, tens of thousands of residents in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, have had to flee their homes due to heavy armed clashes and military advances. The displaced villagers were able to return home on September 20th, 2025; however, they now face livelihood, health, and transportation problems.

“We already faced many problems during the displacement. But we didn’t dare go outside even when we returned home. We’re afraid of the recurrence, so we can do nothing for our livelihood. The hand-to-mouth daily workers are in trouble,” said a villager.

Junta’s regiments are stationed in the villages, causing the local residents to worry about potentially more armed clashes.

c. On October 19 th, 2025, a junta’s regiment consisting of more than 100 troops advanced into Kyauk Sin village, Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division, forcing more than 3,000 residents to flee from their community.

The regiment reached the village by navy units and then headed to Tha Bot Sake village.

d. Since the second week of October 2025, a military junta regiment has been advancing into Na Bu Lell area, Dawei Special Economic Zone, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim, and thousands of residents have fled due to the military advance.

The regiment consisting of about 200 troops has advanced into Muu Duu, Ya Line, Zar D, and nearby villages of the west Yebyu, and about three thousand of residents have fled the area.



“As of today, the regiment is launching its military advance village by village. There were no confrontations, but the regiment dropped bombs and launched machine attacks before they advanced into the villages,” said a local villager

e. On October 20th, 2025, a junta’s regiment consisting of approximately 100 troops advanced into Zar D village, Kan Bauk area, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, and stationed themselves at the village monastery and inside residents’ houses.

On October 23rd, the junta’s regiment restored electricity in the village and urged villagers to return home. However, displaced villagers are not returning to their village.

“The electricity has been cut off in Zar D since December 2024. Now, there is lighting in the houses where the junta’s regiment is stationed. If there is electricity, the phone telecommunication towers will work. The regiment left the village on October 24th, but we dare not go back to the village,” said a local man from Zar D village.

### 3. Killing/Torture

a. On October 3rd, 2025, a political prisoner held in the Dawei Prison, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division lost his life due to a lack of adequate health care services in the prison.

48-year-old U Aung Ko Oo, who was from Shin Mote Htee village, Dawei Township, and jailed for acts related to politics.

He was arrested in early 2021 and sentenced to eight years’ imprisonment under section 505(a) of the Anti-Terrorism Act.

U Aung Ko Oo suffered from heart disease that was getting worse during his prison term, but he was not granted access to proper or timely health care services in the prison.

## 4. Airstrike

a. On October 10th, 2025, the military junta dropped bombs on Ta Ku village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, that injured at least ten villagers, including a schoolboy.

At about 9 am, a fighter jet dropped two bombs on the village, and the bombs exploded near the fire brigade office and the market. The office building was also destroyed.

“We heard the sound of an aircraft at about 9:40 am, so we let all the children in the school return home. The bomb dropped when they were going back home, and the explosion injured a student. A woman who was near the market was also injured. The Fire Brigade building was also damaged,” said a local man.

b. On October 8th and 10th, 2025, the junta launched airstrikes on Htee Khee village, Dawei Eastern Forest area, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division. The attacks destroyed more than 70 houses and forced more than 350 villagers to flee from their homes.

On October 8th, a junta FTC-2000G Y12 aircraft dropped more than 40 bombs on Htee Khee village.

Villagers reported to HURFOM that in the morning of October 10th, the junta again launched two airstrikes and machine gun attacks targeting the village.



Injure

9



Injure

3



Injure

2

## 5. Arbitrary Arrest

a. On August 19th, 2025, an 18-year-old man from Thar Yar Mon village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division was arrested by a junta regiment after being accused of having connections with revolutionary forces.

After nearly two months of detention, he was released on October 8 th, 2025. However, a source close to their family told HURFOM that the family had to pay four million MMK for his release.

b. From October 7th to the 14th, 2025, junta forces operating the security gates on the “Dawei – Myeik” Union Highway Road, Tenasserim Division, have arrested more than 50 young men and forced them into conscription.

## 6. Education

a. Beginning in early August 2025, residents from ten villages alongside the Ka Lane Aung Ma Hwelve Taung Highway Road, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, fled their homes due to frequent armed clashes, repeated military advances, and indiscriminate artillery attacks.

Schools in the village had to be closed as students fled with their parents.

On October 13th, 2025, schools were reopened; however, only a few students have been able to return.

“Our school had 300 students before, but now only 250 students have returned. Although we are operating the school again, we are in a constant state of fear. Armed clashes can break out again at any time ... we feel insecure. Parents worry about their children’s safety,” said a schoolteacher.

## 7. Artillery Attack

a. In the evening of October 14th, 2025, junta forces launched artillery attacks on Ban La Mut village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, injuring two local women and a child.

The 306th regiment based in Maw Tone village, Tenasserim Township, launched two artillery attacks, and one shell exploded among the residential houses in Ban La Mut village.

The explosion injured an 80-year-old elderly woman, a 50-year-old woman, and a five-year-old child.



Injured

2



Injured

2



Injured

2

# Human Rights Violation Data Records in Mon State, Karen State, and Tanintharyi Region by the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) October 2025

Number of IDPs, Killed and Injured

## Mon State



7500



11



22

## Karen State



22100 +



11



22

## Tenasserim



27500



15



35

## INFORMATION ON HURFOM AND INVITATION FOR FEEDBACKS FROM READER

Dears Readers,

Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) was founded in 1995, by a group of young Mon people. The main objectives of HURFOM are:

- Monitoring the human rights situation in Mon territory and other areas in southern Burma.
- Protecting and promoting internationally recognized human rights in Burma.

In order to implement these objectives, HURFOM produces the monthly “Mon Forum” newsletters. If publication is delayed it is because we are waiting to confirm information, and it comes with our heartfelt apologies.

We encourage you to write to us if you have feedback or if you know someone who you think would you like to receive the newsletter.

Please email or email a name and address to:

HURFOM, P.O. Box 2237, General Post Office.

Bangkok 10501, THAILAND

E-mail: [hurformcontact@yahoo.com](mailto:hurfomcontact@yahoo.com)

Website: <http://www.rehmonnya.org>

With regards,

Director

Human Rights Foundation of Monland



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OF MONLAND (HURFOM)**

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