



**A Gendered Overview of the Human  
Rights Situation in Southeastern Burma**

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*This report marks the third in a series of quarterly analyses drawn from the Women & Child Rights Project of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM).*

*We acknowledge and admire the resilience of women and girls in Burma who continue to resist the military junta.*

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**HURFOM was founded by exiled pro-democracy students from the 1988 uprisings, recent activists and Mon community leaders and youth.**

**Its primary objective is restoring democracy, human rights and genuine peace in Burma. HURFOM is a non-profit organization, and all its members are volunteers with a shared vision for peace in the country.**



## Introduction

This report is the third issue of a year-long series of quarterly updates and analyses, combining data collected from the ground by the Women and Children's Rights Project of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM). Last year, HURFOM released four versions of Voice Up, which were also released quarterly.

Before the attempted coup in Burma on 1 February 2021, HURFOM published similar content in a bulletin-style format under the title 'Voice Up.' The Women and Children's Rights project is of utmost importance as it seeks to monitor the situation of women and children in Mon areas and southern Burma and how it relates to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Field staff collect and distribute information and data to our local and international networks.

The findings empower and educate women and children in the Mon community by providing information on their rights, as outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and encourage them to participate in the struggle to protect and enforce their fundamental freedoms.

### **Activities under the project include:**

1. A bi-annual Mon and Burmese-language journal titled **Our Rights Journal**;
2. Capacity building, which provides for training in women's and children's rights and training trainers in both areas;
3. Data collection and documentation on topics such as the trafficking of women and children and violence against women and child soldiers.

The cases of human rights violations perpetrated against women presented in this briefing paper are indicative of decades of military impunity. Despite their many challenges, this report is a testament to the dedication and perseverance of the women human rights defenders (WHRDs) leading the documentation efforts.

## Situation Overview for Women in Burma: July-September 2025

It has been a challenging four and a half years since the attempted coup on 1 February 2021, especially for young women and girls. Justice has been repeatedly denied and dismissed as the military continues to exert control through brute force. A new report by the United Nations Security Council noted that displaced, refugee and migrant women and girls faced widespread patterns of conflict-related sexual violence. The report further states that the lack of a functioning judiciary and the collapse of the rule of law have hindered survivors' access to justice, highlighting the need for increased monitoring and protection for women and young people.<sup>1</sup>

The military offensive against opposition forces has intensified, causing more Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to flee active conflict areas. Over three million people are now facing a humanitarian crisis as the regime continues escalating its attacks at an alarming rate, targeting schools, hospitals, clinics, as well as temples, monasteries, and churches. Residents are afraid and struggling to survive, living in a constant state of fear. Countless women and young girls are living in informal settlements to escape the war. While residing in isolated areas, they lack access to legal representation or reliable justice pathways to advocate for their rights and interests.

Victims encounter challenges in accessing treatment, mental health services, police protection, and legal aid after experiencing gender-based violence. Armed conflict further complicates holding perpetrators—especially soldiers—accountable. Burma has a fragile justice system that lacks a stable and dependable rule of law, which hampers the advancement of women's rights. Additional barriers to women's access to justice include discriminatory patriarchal and cultural norms, customary law, economic barriers, and corruption. Women face widespread discrimination in exercising their rights and seeking justice for violations.

Discrimination and exclusion against religious and ethnic minorities have shaped many of Burma's laws and policies for over fifty years. They have fostered and sustained violence, severe poverty, exploitation, and dispossession. Notably, the 1982 Citizenship Law rendered a large portion of the Rohingya and other Muslims stateless, heightening their vulnerability. Before the coup, seeking justice through official channels was already difficult, mainly due to economic barriers to attending court hearings and the high cost of legal fees. Burma Army soldiers have a disgraceful history of committing sexual violence against women and specifically targeting religious minorities.

Nationwide, women have been targeted by the military junta and security forces in violation of the UN Charter, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the Declaration on

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<sup>1</sup> Conflict-related sexual violence - Report of the Secretary-General (S/2025/389), 14 August 2025

the Elimination of Violence against Women, and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

Since the failed coup, women-led organizations operating in conflict-affected areas have had to adapt their approach constantly. They continue to help survivors seeking refuge in their safe houses, which provide accommodation, food, and counselling to victims of violence. However, they have had to adapt because of the escalating crisis. Many local women's groups report that survivors are suffering from both physical and mental trauma, which impairs their ability to focus and build relationships. Numerous women endure prolonged trauma. Yet, under the current crisis, access to mental healthcare remains limited.

*Findings from this third quarter show that between July and September 2025, in the HURFOM targeted areas of Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi Region, 18 women were killed, 53 were injured, and 28 were arbitrarily arrested. There were 15 children killed and 27 injured. Since the unlawful coup attempt, HURFOM has documented 243 women killed, 548 wounded, and 288 arbitrarily arrested. Additionally, at least 80 children have been killed and 165 injured. Serious concerns persist regarding the protection of women, given the challenging realities they face on the ground.*

Women face numerous obstacles, especially young women who often encounter double standards with respect to their gender. They are undervalued and disrespected by male leaders in the community, and they frequently lack support from their families. Many women are restricted due to a lack of cooperation from some male leaders and because certain community members want to maintain stereotypical roles for women. In Burma, ethnic groups face two main struggles: dictatorship and Burmanization. Women face three challenges because they also have to combat patriarchy and strive for their voices to be heard and respected.

Following the failed coup, access to justice for women has become virtually nonexistent.<sup>2</sup> Burma's 2008 Constitution shields soldiers from civilian oversight, while the Commander-in-Chief can grant impunity for crimes, including sexual violence, against civilians. Ultimately, the Commander-in-Chief has the final say on all cases and complaints, thereby extending the military's control over institutions and depriving civilians of their fundamental rights, including the right to a fair trial.<sup>3</sup>

Women in Burma continue to challenge gender stereotypes by questioning the status quo and advocating for laws that protect women's rights. They work to empower women,

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<sup>2</sup> Unseen and Unheard: Violation of Women's Rights in Myanmar, International Commission of Jurists, 1 July 2024

<sup>3</sup> Beyond the Coup in Myanmar: A Crisis Born from Impunity, Harvard Law School Human Rights Clinic, 19 May 2021

especially young women, enabling them to lead and serve as positive community role models. Additionally, they advocate for justice for women and victims through case referrals and home visits. Women human rights defenders also aim to increase awareness of women's rights and gender equality within their communities.

Women are advancing in their leadership roles across all aspects of the revolution, increasing visibility for the actions and initiatives led by women. They are recognized on the frontlines of protests, outside prisons offering free legal support, and represented in the National Unity Government (NUG). Women have long been at the helm of advocating for change in Burma. Ethnic women, in particular, have been leading voices for accountability and reform for decades. Their efforts and sacrifices for the country must not be overlooked.

The brutality of the military has not diminished the momentum of the Spring Revolution. From a gendered perspective, it is different because women are now better educated, more experienced, and have had the chance to resist, participate in various training programs, and explore gender protection mechanisms in democracies — all of which empower women. Further, international actors must recognize that the people are building a federal democracy from the ground up and are defeating the military junta, thus dismantling this murderous and corrupt institution.

As HURFOM and civil society organizations, including those in our network, have repeatedly expressed, there must be an end to military impunity, which remains a widespread threat to the protection of citizens and the advancement of human rights.



***An appendix at the end of this report includes a comprehensive list of victims' names and ages between the reporting period of July and September 2025.***







## Overview of Incidents in July 2025


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Attacks against women and children throughout July occurred frequently, prompting many to flee in search of safety and refuge. The military junta launched a series of assaults, including airstrikes and the deployment of heavy weapons such as bombs, mortar shells, and artillery. The treachery that has overwhelmed local people has become a harsh reality in their daily lives, causing persistent unrest among the majority due to trauma and uncertainty.

Junta artillery attacks across the Mon, Karen States, and the Tanintharyi region in July resulted in a woman being injured, three children being killed, and their mother being critically injured. In contrast, an elderly woman died of a heart attack due to the shock of shelling, and a young female passenger was killed, and other female passengers were also injured. Due to indiscriminate attacks in Karen State, over 20,000 students, most of them children, have been displaced, who are now unable to access education in cities like Hpa-An and Mawlamyine due to a lack of documentation.. This has led to consequential disruptions in their education.

In another case, artillery shells fired near Maung Ma Kan village injured two children and a local woman. One of the children later died. A junta airstrike killed one child and injured four civilians, including two elderly women. Earlier drone and artillery strikes also wounded four civilians, among whom were women and possibly children.

Freedom of expression also continues to be under threat amid widespread surveillance and the ongoing erosion of domestic laws. Junta forces arrested a woman for allegedly posting anti-military content on TikTok. On July 18, a woman from Yan Kyi Aung Ward, Ye Town, Mon State, was arrested by junta authorities for allegedly posting propaganda content. She was detained at the Ye Township Police Station. Last year on September 10, 2024, two women from Yan Myo Aung Ward, Ye Town, were also arrested under similar accusations related to online activity. These arrests reflect an ongoing pattern of digital repression targeting women in Mon State.



On July 19, a junta airstrike between Mainma and Bye Pyin villages in Zayat Sate Village Tract, Myeik District, killed one child (age 10) and injured four civilians, including two elderly women. Three homes were also destroyed in the attack. Earlier, from July 11 to 15, drone and artillery strikes on Shat Pone village, Palaw Township, injured four civilians, among whom were women and possibly children.

According to local data, from July 8 to 22, junta shelling across the Tanintharyi Region killed several civilians, including children, and injured at least eight villagers, among whom were women and children. On July 8, in a rubber plantation near Kawhlain village, Mon State, three children (all under 11) were killed, and their mother was critically injured.

The next day, on July 9, in Aung Bala Kone village, Konedoe Township, Karen State, a 55-year-old woman died of a heart attack due to the shock of shelling. Then, on July 21, in Metta town, Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region, a young female passenger was killed, and an unspecified number of female passengers were among five people injured in a junta shelling attack on a car.

Since April 2025, military offensives in Kyone Doe and nearby villages in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State, have displaced over 20,000 students, most of them children, who are now unable to access education in cities like Hpa-An and Mawlamyine due to a lack of documentation. On July 23, in Long Lone Township, Tanintharyi Region, artillery shells fired near Maung Ma Kan village injured two children under ten and a local woman. One of the children, a seven-year-old, later died in Dawei General Hospital.

Furthermore, these attacks clearly demonstrate that the junta's lawlessness is due to a lack of accountability or consequences from the international community. As the most vulnerable continue to suffer, there must be an urgent intervention by global stakeholders to protect and promote human rights in Burma by supporting localized, grassroots efforts on the ground.

## Arbitrary Arrests

Arbitrary arrests serve as a tool for the military junta to further entrench the rule of law and suppress dissent, including the pro-democracy opposition. They continue to be a concern in areas targeted by HURFOM.

A woman from Ye, Mon State, was arrested by junta authorities for allegedly posting content considered “propaganda” on her social media account because it was deemed defamatory to the regime. The woman, known as Yamin, is a resident of Yan Kyi Aung Ward in Ye Town. She was arrested on July 18 at 3:10 PM. Her TikTok account, where she reportedly posted the content in question, is under the name “yaminLove.”

She was detained at the Ye Township Police Station, where a case has reportedly been opened against her. However, the exact charges remain unclear.

*“We don’t know the full details yet, but we’ve heard a case has been filed against her. No one has been officially informed of the charges,”* said a local woman who requested anonymity for her safety.

## Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

Airstrikes and drone attacks have endangered communities across Burma. The junta frequently conducts aerial strikes without warning, giving those on the ground only moments to escape. The military has targeted schools and clinics, often trapping the most innocent and vulnerable. Such pointless actions are adding to the growing sense of fear.

By March 2025, HURFOM has documented that attacks by the junta’s airstrikes have repeatedly impacted at least 24 villages and communities across our targeted areas. Additionally, more than 40 drone strikes were documented. Since March 5, at least nine airstrikes and 60 artillery shells have been launched by the junta forces.<sup>4</sup>

On July 19, Martyrs’ Day, a junta airstrike killed a child and injured four others near Mainma village. The attack occurred at 10 AM between Mainma and Bye Pyin villages in the Zayat Sate Village Tract, Myeik District. Witnesses reported that a jet fighter from the Myeik Air Base dropped bombs and opened fire with machine guns over the area.

*“A child, age ten, was killed instantly,”* said a resident.

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<sup>4</sup> Living in Fear, The Human Rights Foundation of Monland, 7 August 2025

*“Four others were wounded, including two elderly women in their 60s. Three homes in Mainma village were also destroyed in the blast.”*

Locals had been preparing to commemorate Martyrs' Day when the bombing occurred. One eyewitness, who was near the site at the time, confirmed the airstrike caused panic and devastation among civilians. This is not an isolated incident. Just days earlier, on July 16, the military conducted another air assault on Thain Khon village in Tanintharyi Township, along the Thailand–Burma border trade route. While there were no injuries in that event, it contributed to the growing fear among residents.

Between July 11 and 15, the junta also carried out drone strikes and artillery attacks on Shat Pone village in Palaw Township. These attacks resulted in one civilian death and injuries to four others as clashes between junta troops and resistance forces intensified in the area. These ongoing airstrikes continue to terrorize civilians in conflict zones, especially in southern Burma, where the human cost of the war remains alarmingly high.

### **Indiscriminate Firing**

Various forms of attacks are being carried out against civilians by the Burmese Army. Indiscriminate firing has left families traumatized due to the loss of loved ones and the growing uncertainty of when the next assault will occur.

Since April 2025, the military junta has been advancing an operation and launching artillery and air assaults on Kyone Doe Town and nearby villages in Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State. Their actions have forced more than 20,000 students from Hnaung Pa Dauk, Thar Ma Nya, Thar Yar Gone, Kaw Ka Thar, Ngar Tie, Lay Tie, Koe Tie, Yay Bu Gyi, Inn Gyi, Kaw Pha Lot, Kaw Ka Mar and Kyone Doe Chaung Pyar villages of Yoe Mahar and Kyar Kalay village tracks to flee their homes.

The displaced students have taken shelter in Hpa-An, Karen State, and Mawlamyine, Mon State; however, they are unable to join new schools because they did not receive “leave letters” from their old schools or “recommendation letters” from their village administrators.

*“Even headmistresses and teachers are running away. Schools are also closed. The situation in our village is not safe, so we’ve decided to move to the cities for our children’s education. But, they can’t attend school here. The schools here won’t accept them because we have no recommendation letters and leave letters,”* said one displaced woman.

The students remaining in the villages are attending schools operated by the education department of the Karen National Union (KNU).

*“We’re able to help displaced students who are taking shelter in Hpa-An. But most displaced students in Mawlamyine have had to stop going to school,”* said one social worker.

The military junta’s restrictions along the Kaw Ka Rate – Kyone Doe – Mawlamyine Asia Highway have caused shortages of goods and medicine:

*“We’ve moved to the city for our children’s education, but they can’t attend school here. It isn’t certain that they will be able to join school in the next academic year either,”* said one parent who fled to Mawlamyine.

Meanwhile, indiscriminate firing continues to pose serious safety and security threats. At 9 AM on 23 July, the Maung Ma Kan Regional Police Station in Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division, fired indiscriminately with small and heavy weapons, and some artillery shells fell and exploded near residential houses in the village. The explosion killed 50-year-old U Non Pu instantly, while two children under the age of ten and a local woman sustained injuries. The seven-year-old child had serious injuries and died later while receiving treatment at Dawei General Hospital.

The injured child and woman were taken to Dawei General Hospital with assistance from a local emergency rescue team, and they are now receiving treatment there. According to data collected by HURFOM, from July 8th to 22nd, 2025, the junta’s indiscriminate artillery attacks killed seven civilians, including children, and wounded at least eight villagers in the Tenasserim Division.

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This is not the first incident in Ye involving arrests tied to online activity. On September 10, 2024, five individuals—including a 19-year-old youth, Ko Aung Maung (aged 45), Ko Thurein Soe, and two women from Yan Myo Aung Ward—were also arrested under similar accusations.

The junta continues to target civilians accused of sharing anti-regime content on platforms like TikTok and Facebook. Public warnings have been issued, threatening prosecution for anyone found posting or spreading such material. These arrests are part of a wider pattern of digital repression and online surveillance in Mon State and beyond, as the junta intensifies its control over expression both online and offline.

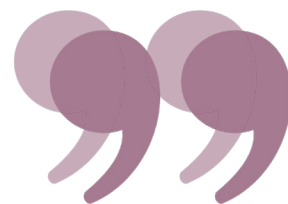
### **Mortar and Artillery Shelling**

The ongoing barrage of mortar and artillery fire has destroyed homes, villages, and communities. The force has damaged essential infrastructure that residents depend on, creating further threats to their livelihoods and survival. Many of those hit by the shells are at home, peacefully caring for their families when the regime strikes them.

From June 25th to 29th, 2025, the military junta launched at least ten artillery attacks on Kyauk Yay Twin, Pane Nell Gone, Zee Pyaung #1, and Win Kan villages in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, despite there being no active armed clashes in the area. The attacks injured a local woman and damaged four houses, according to a statement by the Thaton District Karen National Union. The artillery debris hit the abdomen of Daw Htay from Kyauk Yay Twin village, causing her injury. Additionally, one house in Zee Pyaung #1, two in Win Kan, and one in Kyauk Yay Twin were damaged by the attacks.

*“The junta has been launching artillery attacks every day in Kyike Hto. We’ve documented all attacks. I want to say that they they must be held accountable one day,”* said Pa Doe Saw Aye Nile, the Secretary of the Thaton District Karen National Union.

*“The junta has been launching artillery attacks every day in Kyike Hto. We’ve documented all attacks. I want to say that they they must be held accountable one day.”*





According to the data from the Thaton District Karen National Union, the Kyike Hto Township in Mon State, home to the 310th Artillery Regiment, and the Shwe Kyin Township in Pegu Division, which hosts the 589th Light Infantry Battalion, were responsible for the attacks.

In a heartbreaking tragedy, four members of a family—including three innocent children—were killed on the evening of July 8, when a heavy artillery shell fired by junta troops struck near their small shelter in a rubber plantation close to Kawhlain Village. Their mother was critically injured.

The shelling was carried out by Light Infantry Battalion No. 282 based in Kalein Aung. The 120 mm shell landed near the family's hut, where they had been living and working. The father, U Aye Khaing (50), and his three children—all under 11 years old—were killed on the spot. Their mother, Ma Win Pa Pa (38), suffered serious injuries.

*“They were just working people,”* said a local woman from Yaphu New Village, still shaken by the incident. *“They came from Ayeyarwaddy to earn a living by tapping rubber. There was no fighting; there was no reason for the military to fire. But they did. And now those children are gone.”*

Residents confirmed that there were no clashes in the area at the time of the attack. The shell fell during a quiet afternoon, far from any battlefield. This has become an all-too-common pattern—shells landing without warning in peaceful villages, with no accountability.

In another case of violence, a local woman reportedly died of a heart attack after being terrified by artillery shelling by the junta troops targeting Aung Bala Kone village, in Konedoe township, Karen State, according to a statement released by the Central Committee of the Karen National Union.

On the night of July 9, at 10 PM, Light Infantry Battalion 545, based in Kyarinnseikyi town, fired 120 mm artillery shells. The explosion sounds from the shells landing and detonating caused a 55-year-old woman from Aung Bala Kone village to suffer heart failure and die. The junta troops have repeatedly launched offensives in the Kyarinnseikyi-Kawkareik road area to regain control of the route. Intense clashes have been ongoing since early July between the soldiers and the joint revolutionary forces led by the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA). Fighting has continued to intensify along the Kyarinnseikyi-Kawkareik road.

A breakaway group from the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army, led by Bo Bee, is also supporting the troops in their offensive and sending reinforcements to bolster their forces. On June 9, a junta airstrike in Paing Yat village, Kyarinnseikgyi Township, killed five people: three schoolchildren, a female teacher, and a villager, while 22 others were injured.

According to a statement released by the central Karen National Union (KNU), two travellers, including a driver, were killed and five others injured due to an artillery attack by the military junta in Metta town, located in the eastern forest region of Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region. The incident occurred around 1 PM on July 21, when artillery shells fired from the junta's base in Metta struck a car near the Hindu Chaung village bridge in Metta town. As a result of the shelling, a 39-year-old male driver named U Yan Naing and a young female passenger were killed. Additionally, five other passengers sustained injuries, according to the KNU's statement.

The junta launched the artillery attack after clashes broke out near Hindu Chaung village between the junta and the joint forces of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA). It was also reported that the victims of the shelling, both deceased and injured, were residents of Metta town, an area under KNU control.

### **Landmines**

Tragedy struck in To village, Palaw Township, Myeik District, when two teenage boys lost their lives after their motorcycle hit a landmine while they were on their way to buy medicine. Local sources confirmed that the incident occurred on July 28, 2025, in the afternoon. The two boys, both around 16 years old, were travelling along the road between To village and Pitat village when the landmine detonated. One of the teenagers died instantly at the scene, while the other succumbed to his injuries after being taken to the hospital.

*“The road between To and Pitat had been closed for safety concerns. Unfortunately, the two boys were trying to get medicine and took the risk. They triggered a landmine along the way,”* said a resident from the area. *“It’s heartbreaking. Their bodies have now been brought back to their families.”*

The Palaw region has experienced ongoing and fierce clashes between junta forces and local resistance groups. Following the incident, the military has carried out repeated airstrikes and artillery shellings, causing widespread fear and displacement. At least ten civilians have been killed as a result of these attacks.



## Sexual Violence

In a case of sexual violence, a rapist faces legal charges after two months of detention and interrogation. On July 17th, 2025, a man who raped and killed a 13-year-old girl from Kaw Sein village, Mawlamyine Township, Mon State, has been charged with legal action. The girl went missing from her home on May 26th and was found dead on May 28th. Locals suspected she had been raped and murdered, and two male suspects were arrested on the same day.

Impunity for these attacks remains widespread, as numerous challenges hinder justice for victims and their families. A report released by the United Nations Security Council on conflict-related sexual violence noted that risks of trafficking and exploitation are increasing, prompting concerns from communities without adequate protection.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Conflict-related sexual violence: Report of the Secretary-General, 14 August 2025



## Overview of Incidents in August 2025

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Throughout August, violence and attacks against women persisted across all targeted areas. In late July and August 2025, the junta's indiscriminate attacks killed and wounded many civilians, including women and children. Air strikes in Kyike Hto Township killed one villager and injured four others, including a woman. Landmines also remain a significant risk, killing teenagers, while arrests and rape cases demonstrate that women continue to suffer under military rule.

The junta's indiscriminate attacks killed four civilians, including a woman with a mental health condition, during a military operation in Pala Town, Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region, on August 2nd. Then, on August 13th, an armed clash broke out between the junta's regiment and the joint forces of revolutionary armed groups in 60-Mile village, Yebyu Township. The junta's artillery regiment launched four indiscriminate artillery attacks on the village. One of the shells landed and exploded in a creek near the village, injuring a 50-year-old woman who was fishing in the waterway.

The targeting of innocent civilians remains of grave concern. From August 9th to 11th, 2025, despite there being no active armed clashes in the area, the military junta carried out air assaults. It used small and heavy weapons against villages in Kyike Hto Township. These attacks resulted in one villager being killed and four others injured, including a 30-year-old woman who was shot in the back. She was admitted to Thaton Township General Hospital for further treatment.

Arbitrary arrests undermine the sense of safety that local people feel. There are constant fears about their security. On August 2, junta troops arrested approximately 30 villagers in Yebyu Township, Dawei District, including both men and women. They released several women and elderly men when they withdrew from the village.

For decades, the military has rolled out a longstanding history of repression, especially targeting women. The documented cases are a critical reminder of the need to protect women and the importance of urgent international intervention.

## Arbitrary Arrests

At least eight residents from Paradat village, Yebyu Township, Dawei District, were detained after a raid by junta troops earlier, even though most others initially arrested have been released. The raid took place early in the morning on August 2 in Paradat village, located within the Dawei Special Economic Zone. Troops reportedly entered the area at 6:00 AM and detained about 30 villagers, including both men and women.

*“There was a funeral taking place in the village. People were moving in and out, and the soldiers started arresting whoever they came across,”* said a local woman who witnessed the events.

By around 10:00 AM, the junta forces withdrew from the village and released several women and elderly men near Htauk Wa. However, eight men remained in custody and were taken away, the woman added. Eyewitnesses reported that the same troops, accompanied by the eight detainees, returned to the Deep-Sea Port area shortly afterward.

The arrests in Paradat follow a similar incident just days earlier in Pantin Inn village, Long Lone Township. On July 29, junta troops entering the town were ambushed by the Dawei Nationalities Liberation Army (DNLA) and allied resistance groups, sparking an intense battle. During the clash, approximately ten houses were destroyed by fire, and several civilians were killed due to junta artillery shelling.

The following day, on July 30, reinforcements—estimated at over 50 soldiers—were deployed to Pantin Inn. That evening, more than ten residents were reportedly arrested and transported to a junta base near the Deep-Sea Port.

As of the afternoon of August 2, local sources confirmed that detainees from both Paradat and Pantin Inn villages had not yet been released. Families remain deeply concerned for their safety and well-being.

## Airstrikes and Drone Attacks


Airstrikes continue to senselessly take away civilians' right to life as bombs fall from the sky, leaving little time for them to find refuge and safety. In HURFOM-targeted areas, dozens have lost their lives as the junta uses its air power to terrorize innocent communities.

From August 9th to 11th, 2025, despite there being no active armed clashes in the area, the military junta launched air assaults and small and heavy weapon attacks on villages in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. The Karen National Union (KNU) released a statement on August 19th stating that the military junta's attacks killed a villager and injured five others.


At 9 AM on August 9th, a YAK-130 aircraft dropped a bomb on Pane Nell Gone village in Pyin Ga Doe village tract, Kyike Hto Township, despite there being no active armed conflict at the time of the attack. The strike resulted in the death of one villager and injuries to four others. The junta's airstrike destroyed five houses, three family vans, and three motorbikes, according to the KNU statement. Pane Nell Gone village is under the control of Brigade #1 of the Thaton District KNU, and the air assault has forced hundreds of villagers to flee.

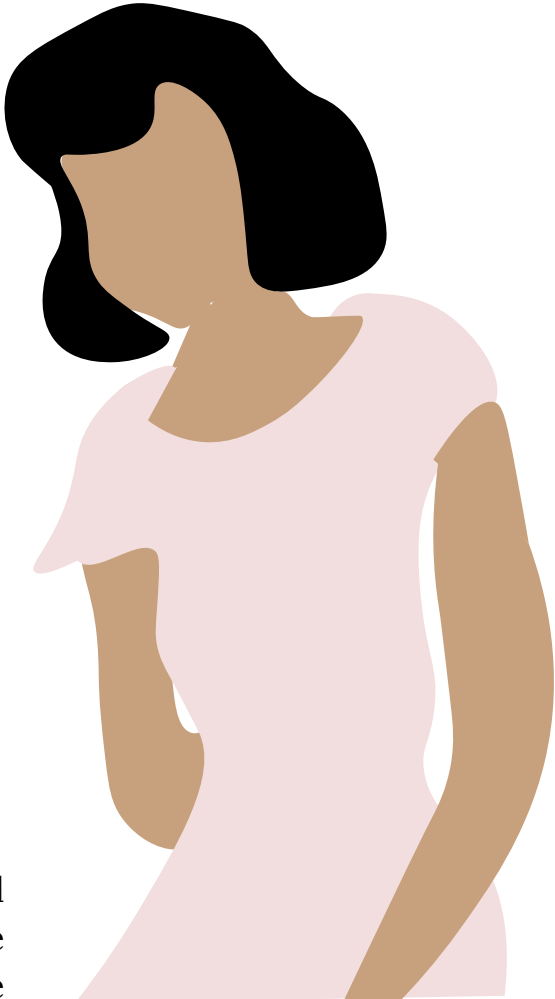
Days later, around noon on August 11th, there were again no active armed clashes; however, the 44th Light Infantry Command launched a 120-mm artillery attack targeting the Win Taung and Kyauk Pone villages, as well as the Kyauk Lone Gyi village tract in Kyike Hto Township. The artillery shell exploded at the workplace of local villagers.

The same day at 3:30 PM on August 11th, the joint forces of the 8th and 3rd Light Infantry Battalions entered Chaung Pyant village, Kyike Hto Township, and fired indiscriminately with small arms. Thirty-year-old Naw Pan Kyi was wounded after being shot in the back. Naw Pan Kyi was admitted to the Thaton Township General Hospital for further treatment.



*According to data collected by HURFOM, from January to July 2025, the junta's airstrikes and artillery attacks have killed 131 innocent civilians and injured 264 others in the Mon, Karen States and Tenasserim region.*





***Junta troops have continued their campaign of terror in Pala Town, Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region, by deliberately shooting and killing civilians, according to testimonies from local residents.***

### **Indiscriminate Firing**

Beyond the immediate loss of life, the intentional attacks on women's lives have created an atmosphere of fear and instability, prompting communities to flee their homes and disrupting livelihoods.

Junta troops have continued their campaign of terror in Pala Town, Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region, by deliberately shooting and killing civilians, according to testimonies from local residents. Four civilians, including a woman with a mental health condition, were killed during a recent military operation.

On 2 August 2025, three men and one woman were shot and killed by junta soldiers who were reportedly targeting anyone they encountered in the town. The victims were identified as U Aung Oo, U Mae Pya, U Soe Lin, and Daw Thi Win. All were residents of Pala town and believed to be in their early 30s.

Eyewitnesses said the woman, Daw Thi Win, who was mentally unwell, was shot directly in the chest. Her body has not yet been retrieved, and residents remain uncertain about her whereabouts.

*“Soldiers are shooting at anyone they see in Pala Town. It is no longer indiscriminate; they are intentionally targeting civilians. Even the woman with mental health issues was killed. Her body is still out there somewhere, but no one knows for sure where it is,”* said a resident who spoke on condition of anonymity due to safety concerns.

On the morning of August 13th, an armed clash erupted between the junta's regiment and the combined forces of the revolutionary armed groups in 60-Mile village, Yar Phu village track, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, while the Ka Lane Aung-based 282nd Artillery Regiment indiscriminately launched four artillery attacks on the village.

One of the artillery shells dropped and exploded in a creek near the village, injuring 50-year-old Daw Chway, who was fishing there.

*"Four artillery shells fell outside the village. On that day, I told my mother not to go fishing. We are a mother and a daughter. We don't have money. Now, we're in trouble. If the indiscriminate attacks continue, people will be killed,"* said the daughter of Daw Chway.

Daw Chway injured her arm and received treatment at Ye Township General Hospital.

*"The junta indiscriminately targets the area where they believe the revolutionary forces are active. The villagers have been suffering from heart attacks due to the indiscriminate artillery attacks,"* said a 60-Mile villager.

### **Sexual Violence**

HURFOM reported on August 6 that a rapist in Mon State faces legal charges after two months of detention and interrogation. On July 17th, 2025, a man who raped and killed a 13-year-old girl from Kaw Sein village, Mawlamyine Township, Mon State, has been charged with legal action. The girl went missing from her home on May 26th and was found dead on May 28th. Locals suspected she was raped and killed, and two male suspects were arrested on the same day.

After two months of detention and questioning at the police station, it was revealed that 32-year-old Maung Yan Nine Soe, known as Kaung Ngae, committed the rape and murder.

*"Kaung Ngae raped and killed the young girl in the plantation of U Ohm Htein in Kaw Sein village. He showed us where he buried the dead body. The police said he was the perpetrator and brought him to the court,"* said a local source.

The rapist was charged under the Burmese Criminal Code Act Section #320 – Punishment for severe harm, as well as Act 376 – Punishment for Rape, at the Mawlamyine Township Court.



## Overview of Incidents in September 2025

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Due to the junta's indiscriminate attack, a three-year-old child was killed in Yar Phu village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. The incident happened on September 8th, despite there being no active armed conflict in the area.

On September 3rd, the military junta used drones to attack a school operated by the Karen Education and Culture Department (KECD) in Naung Ta Khee village, Peta Kha village tract, Pine Kyone Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. The attack injured a female schoolteacher and a student. On September 17th, despite there being no active armed clash in nearby areas, the military junta used Y12 aircraft to drop bombs on villages in Dawei Township and Long Lone Township, causing the deaths of three villagers, including an elderly woman, and injuring five others, including three children.

A few days later on September 6th, a junta's regiment advanced into Yar Phu and Kywe Ta Lin villages, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, and carried out military operations in the area. After the military retreated, villagers found two deceased male bodies in Kwat Thit Ward. One of the bodies was a 17-year-old boy showing signs of a fatal gunshot wound. On September 1st, a family from Ma Yan Chaung village, Yebyu Township, stepped on a landmine beside the Ye-Dawei Highway. The explosion injured the couple and killed their two-year-old infant. The couple was admitted to Dawei General Hospital, where they are receiving medical care.

On the same day, a junta regiment moved into Yar Phu and Kywe Ta Lin villages, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, and carried out military operations in the area. The regiment departed Yar Phu village for Ka Lane Aung Town and Ma Yan Chaung village on September 12th. After the military withdrew, villagers found two male bodies in Kwat Thit Ward. Local sources reported that the bodies showed signs of being fatally shot. The victims were 17-year-old and 25-year-old brothers from Kwat Thit Ward, Yar Phu village.





*“On September 6th, when the regiment advanced into the village, there was a shooting incident. The two brothers sent their grandfather to the displaced persons camp and then returned home. After that, we lost contact with them,”* said a Yebyu resident.

Villagers speculate they were shot on their return home. Their bodies were cremated on September 15th.

*“Some said three dead bodies were found. They said a victim, a woman, was beheaded. But we can prove only two dead bodies,”* said a villager. During the military operation, many empty houses of the displaced villagers were burgled, and at least ten villagers were arrested.

On September 22, nine individuals from Karenni State and Yangon Region were arrested and charged with disrupting the election. Among those detained were three teenagers from Daw Noe Ku Ward, Loikaw, Karenni State, who were also accused of attempting to undermine the election under Section 23(a), which carries lengthy prison sentences.

On the same day, a couple living at a rubber plantation in Kha Loud Cha village near Ah Nin village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State, was shot and killed. Villagers discovered the bodies and transported them to the Thanbyuzayat General Hospital, where they were cremated on September 23rd. Before the incident, the couple went shopping in Htin Shuu village and returned immediately to their plantation. The identity of those responsible remains unknown, but the junta’s supporters accused the revolutionary forces of the killings; however, no armed group has issued any statement regarding the incident.



## Arbitrary Arrests

Since early August 2025, there have been ongoing military tensions and intense armed clashes along the “Ma Hwelve Taung – Ka Lane Aunge” motorway of the 8th Union Highway Road in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. As a result, over 4,000 residents from six nearby villages have been forced to flee their homes. On August 28th, 25 displaced villagers were arrested when they tried to return home.

*“Fifteen villagers from Thar Yar Mon, seven villagers from Mile-60, and three villagers from Yar Phu Yaw Thit, totalling 25, have been detained. Five women are among those arrested,”* said a local source. The source added that the army had held the 25 detained villagers at the Yar Phu Yaw Thit monastery.

*“There was no regiment in the villages. The villagers had to leave for a long time, so they came back home to gather some food. Some villagers returned to feed their livestock and were subsequently arrested after coming into contact with the regiment. Some were detained at the entrance of Yar Phu Yaw Thit with their motorbikes,”* said a displaced villager.

On August 24th, the junta’s army also arrested 20 villagers, including a monk; however, all were released on August 28th. The regiment also shot and killed an 80-year-old couple in Mile-60 village, and their son is missing.

Two weeks later, on September 9th, the junta’s army raided six gold mines in Ta Gay Chaung Pyar and Hgnat Pyaw Taw villages, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, and arrested more than 30 gold mine workers, including men and women.

The underage and adult workers were released after paying a certain ransom; however, the young workers are still in detention. Moreover, the junta’s army has also prevented them from contacting their family members. The arrested were initially detained at the King Mon Camp in Kyike Hto; however, no one knows their current whereabouts. Nevertheless, locals believe they were forcibly conscripted.

*“Some were released after paying money, but the remaining are still in detention. Now, no one knows where they were sent to. Some said they were forcefully collected as conscripts,”* said a resident who wants to stay anonymous.

The junta’s army raided six gold mines, arrested workers and also seized mobile phones, motorbikes, gasoline tanks, and industrial equipment machinery.

*“They occupied the gold mines and arrested the workers. Then, they seized phones, motorbikes and even the empty gasoline tanks. They arrested 30 workers from three gold mines,”* said a local source.

According to the junta's election commission, nine individuals from Karenni State and Yangon Region were detained and charged for allegedly disrupting the election. This announcement was issued on the evening of September 22.

Among those detained were three teenagers from Daw Noe Ku Ward, Loikaw, Karenni State: 14-year-old Htun Nay Oo Hlaing, 16-year-old Phyto Paing Zay Aung, and 17-year-old Aung Naing Lin. Additionally, 18-year-olds Paing Paing Soe and Han Htun Aung were also charged with attempting to undermine the election under Section 23(a), which carries significant prison sentences.


The junta further accused them of giving speeches in public places, organizing campaigns, hanging posters, and sharing content on social media with the intention of disrupting the upcoming election. In Yangon Region's Shwepyithar Township, four individuals were arrested: 36-year-old Ye Thu Ya Aung, 25-year-old Kyaw Wanna, 45-year-old Chit Win, and 34-year-old Pyay Htun. They were charged under provisions carrying up to seven years in prison for allegedly protesting against and disrupting the election.

Additionally, one person from Aye Thar Yar Township in Taunggyi and two men from Ward 6 (East), Hlaingtharyar Township, were also arrested under Section 23(a) for attempting to disrupt the election. According to local sources, a total of 12 people who criticized the upcoming election have been arbitrarily arrested by the junta. With these ongoing arrests under the Election Security Law, the number of cases filed has reached six as of September 23.

### Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

On September 3rd, the military junta used drones to attack a school operated by the Karen Education and Culture Department (KECD) in Naung Ta Khee village, Peta Kha village tract, Pine Kyone Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State. The attack injured three schoolteachers and a student, according to a statement by the Karen National Union.

There was no active armed clash in the area, yet the 7082nd Kaw Thu Lay Basic Middle School was targeted by a kamikaze drone, which injured a male schoolteacher, a female schoolteacher, and a young student. The attack also destroyed the school office and the roof.



*There was no active armed clash in the area, yet the 7082nd Kaw Thu Lay Basic Middle School was targeted by a kamikaze drone, which injured a male schoolteacher, a female schoolteacher, and a young student. The attack also destroyed the school office and the roof.*

At about 11 am on September 17th, even though there was no active armed clash in nearby areas, the military junta used Y12 aircraft to drop bombs on Pa Kar Ri, Pa Khat and Yay Wine villages of Dawei Township, King Shay, Oak Tu, Saw Hpyar and Mell Nell Oh villages of Tha Yet Chaung Township and Way D, Tha Pyay Shaung, Kyat Yet Twin and Kyauk Twin villages of Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.

The air assault killed three villagers and injured five others, including three children. One of the bombs dropped and exploded in a house compound in Way D village, Long Lone Township, and the explosion instantly killed 60-year-old Daw Tin Shane and her 34-year-old son-in-law Ko Way Yan Phyo. Additionally, 60-year-old U You Sein, his 30-year-old daughter, two of his under-ten-year-old grandchildren, and another child were severely injured by the explosion.

*“The injured victims were sent to the Dawei Hospital. The 30-year-old daughter is in critical condition,”* said a source close to the family.

Besides Way D village, bombs also dropped and exploded in Kyat Yet Twin, Tha Pyay Shaung, and Kyuak Twin villages. There were no casualties, but the blast destroyed the village roads..

*“The army intentionally dropped bombs on the residential villages without armed clash. At 5 PM, the military aircraft were flying over the villages in Long Lone and Tha Yet Chaung Townships,”* said a local source.

On the night of September 16th, the junta’s regiment, comprising more than 100 troops, left Dawei City for Min Yat village, Long Lone Township. They stopped and questioned local villagers and travelers along the Dawei – Long Lone motorway on September 17th.

## Indiscriminate Firing

On September 8th, despite there being no active armed clash in the area, the military junta targeted Yar Phu village in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, with indiscriminate artillery fire that killed a three-year-old child and severely injured a 40-year-old man. The regiment based in Ma Yan Chaung village launched three artillery attacks, with shells exploding on houses in Yar Phu village. Debris from one of the exploding shells killed three-year-old Ma Ngwe Hmone Oo.

*“Everyone had decided to leave the village, but we decided to stay. I’ve been going crazy since I lost my daughter,”* said the mother of Ma Ngwe Hmone Oo.

Ma Ngwe Hmone Oo’s family is native to Mome Township, Pegu Division, and they migrated to Yar Phu village to make a living. The army also arrested her father, Ko Thura Aung, on the evening of September 8th and has not released him yet, according to sources close to the family. Debris from the artillery explosion also penetrated the lower leg of 40-year-old Ko Win Shwe and broke his bone.

*“When he heard the army coming close to the village, he ran away. But he also heard the army was arresting villagers just outside the village perimeter, so he decided to come back home and hide. That is when the artillery shells dropped and exploded, and he sustained an injury to his leg,”* said a Yar Phu villager.

Ko Shwe Win has been receiving medical treatment at the Ye General Hospital. After launching indiscriminate artillery attacks, the junta’s regiment entered Yar Phu village and arrested eight villagers.

On September 22nd, a couple living at a rubber plantation in Kha Loud Cha village near Ah Nin village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State, were shot and killed. Villagers found the bodies. Thirty-year-old U Aung Thet Mon and his 28-year-old wife Mi Nan Htaw were assumed to be shot and killed on the evening of September 21st, according to a source close to Mi Nan Htaw.

*“Before the incident, the couple went shopping in Htin Shuu village and immediately returned to their plantation. On September 22nd, Mi Nan Htaw’s brother went to the plantation and found their dead bodies. Both of them had no enemies, and they just worked at their plantation,”* said a family member.

The bodies were sent to the Thanbyuzayat General Hospital and cremated on September 23rd.

*“Aung Thet Mon was from Kaw Lay village, and his wife was from Htin Shuu. They lived at the rubber plantation near Kha Loud Cha after they married. No one knows who committed the killings,”* said the brother of Mi Nan Htaw. Junta-backed lobbyists accused the revolutionary forces of killing the couple; however, no armed group has released any statement about the killings.

On August 6th, a couple from Htin Shuu village was shot and killed, and their bodies were found between Htin Shuu and Lin Ma Thar villages. According to data collected by HURFOM, between March and August 2025, such fatal incidents occurred 12 times, resulting in at least 16 villagers being killed.

### Landmines

On September 1st, a family from Ma Yan Chaung village in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, stepped on a landmine near the Ye-Dawei Highway. Their two-year-old child was killed in the explosion. According to local sources, 50-year-old U Ko Oo, a father, and his 50-year-old wife, Daw Zar Chi Moe, had returned to their village from a camp for displaced persons to gather food. They stepped on a landmine between Kaw Hline and Ma Yan Chaung village.

The explosion injured the couple and killed their two-year-old baby boy.

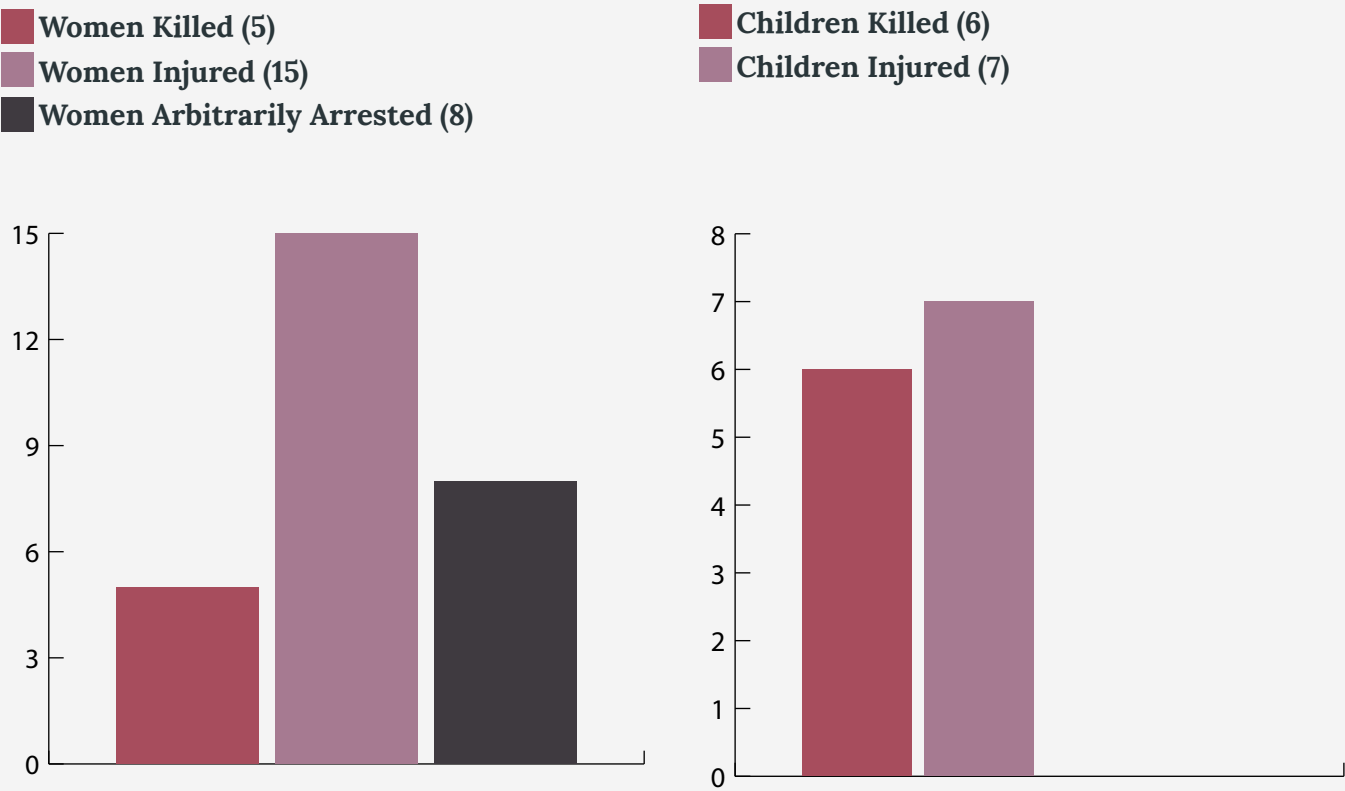
*“It’s the same place where the landmine explosion happened recently. They saw a motorbike lying on the ground and blocking the road. When they went to remove the bike, the wife followed the husband, carrying their baby. Then, the landmine exploded. The baby boy was killed instantly,”* said a local source.

The couple was admitted to the Dawei General Hospital.

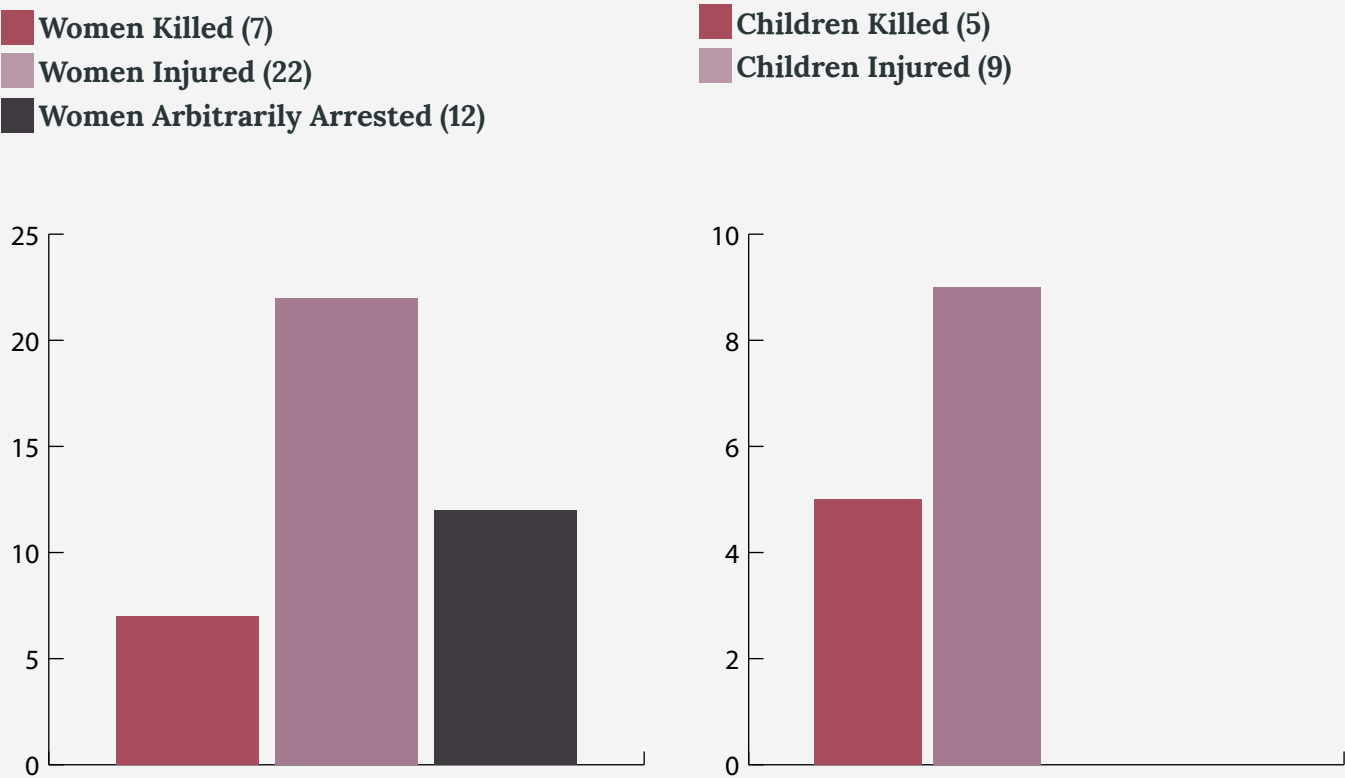
*“The couple suffered minor physical injuries. They are from rural areas. They are staying in Ma Yan Chang working as daily workers in a rubber plantation,”* said a source close to the family.

# Summary of Key Findings

## July 2025



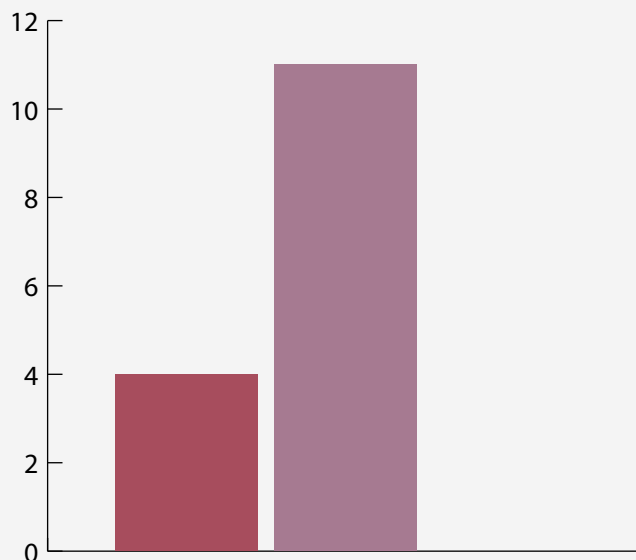
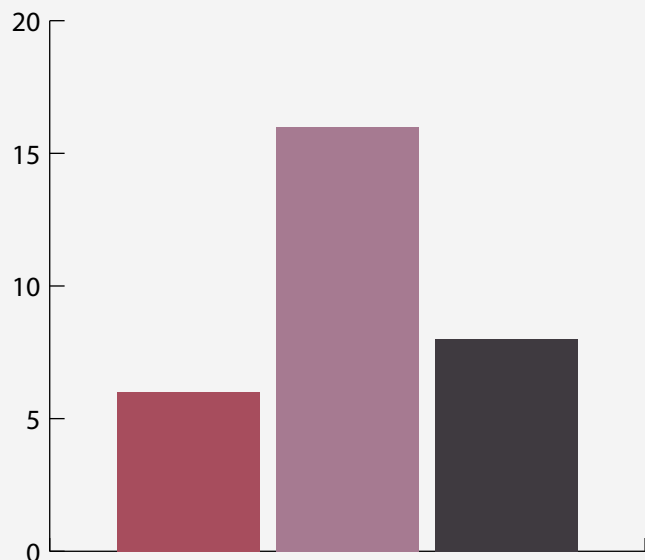
## August 2025



## September 2025

■ Women Killed (6)  
■ Women Injured (16)  
■ Women Arbitrarily Arrested (8)

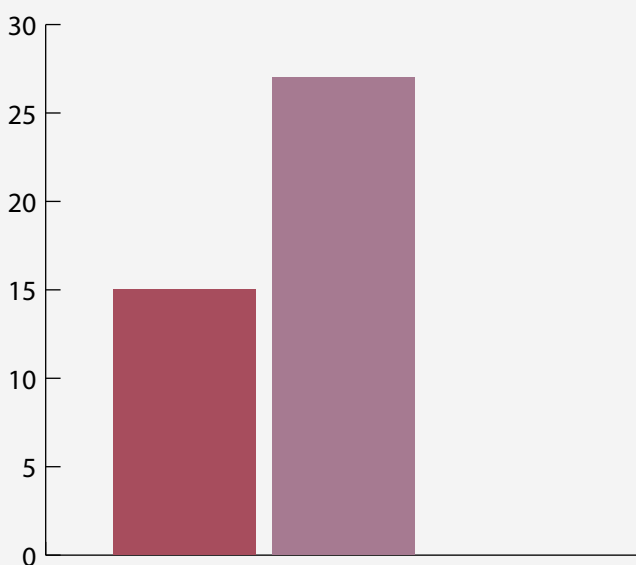
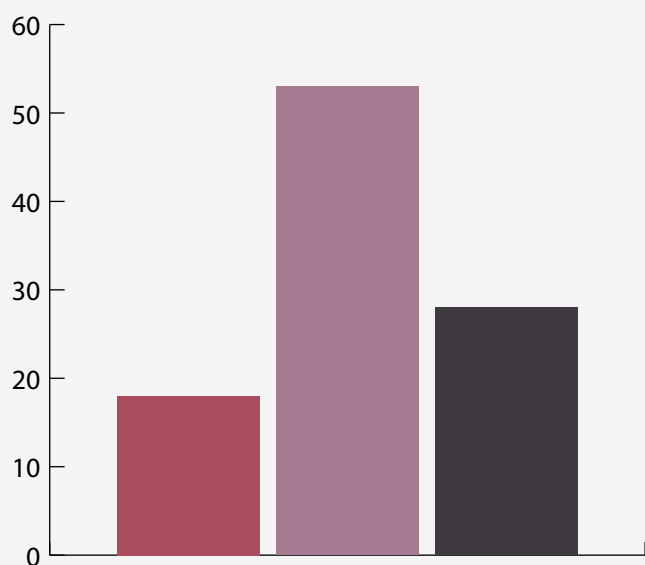
■ Children Killed (4)  
■ Children Injured (11)



## Total Number of Violations Against Women & Children: July- September 2025

■ Women Killed (18)  
■ Women Injured (53)  
■ Women Arbitrarily Arrested (28)

■ Children Killed (15)  
■ Children Injured (27)







## Comparative Analysis

Nationwide attacks by the Burma Army continue to isolate and terrorize innocent civilians. HURFOM amplifies our same recommendations and calls for change in the targeted areas suffering from the escalating violence.

The risks to women's safety and security have become even higher as the junta expands its military operations. Women displaced by the ongoing conflict are forced to flee repeatedly. They must constantly be on the move to stay ahead of the junta. Survivors of sexual assault, harassment, and violence by the military rarely see justice for the crimes committed against them. There is no political will to support the enforcement of women's rights.

On July 15, the Irrawaddy reported on two airstrikes carried out by the junta in the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) controlled areas, including Mogoke in Mandalay Region and Kyaukme in northern Shan State, on July 13, which injured seven people, including two children and a woman.<sup>6</sup> Five women and a man were also killed in junta airstrikes on Mawchi town, which is under the control of Karenni resistance groups in Karenni State, on July 14, the Karenni State Interim Executive Council (IEC) confirmed.

Shortly after, on July 18, the Karen Information Center reported that from July 4 to 14, the military carried out airstrikes in northern Shan State, resulting in the deaths of 13 civilians and injuries to 31 others. At least 56 buildings, including homes, hospitals, schools, and public infrastructure, were also damaged, according to a statement released by the Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF).


The attacks occurred in towns and villages inhabited by civilians in Hsipaw, Kyaukme, Nawngkhio, and Mongngawt townships, which are currently under the control of the TNLA. The military used ten 500-pound bombs, two 250-pound bombs, and jet fighters in the assaults. As a result, 13 civilians, including four women and three children, were killed, and 31 others were injured. SHRF detailed that the damages included two schools, one hospital, one hotel, five shops, one resort, and more than 56 civilian homes.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Myanmar Junta's Air War Against Civilians Kills Eight in Two Days, The Irrawaddy, 15 July 2025

<sup>7</sup> ရှမ်းမကြောက်တွင် လကေကြင်းဖုံးကခြံရမှုကကြောင့် လူ ၄၀ ကျော် ထိခိုက်သဆုံးပျံ့အဆောက်ဦး ၅၆ လုံးထက်မနည်း ပျက်စီး  
Karen Information Center, 18 July 2025





On July 19, Mizzima reported that four people, including a teacher who joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and a People's Defence Force (PDF) member, were killed in Yesagyo Township when a junta artillery shell hit Kambe village on the night of July 15, according to local resistance forces. Troops from Infantry Battalion 258 fired two 80mm mortar shells around 10 pm. One of the shells exploded on a house, sparking a fire. As villagers rushed to extinguish the flames and seek safety, the second shell landed nearby, causing multiple casualties.<sup>8</sup>

The escalating military offensives, including airstrikes and artillery shelling, have led to more than 500 basic education schools under the Karenni Interim Executive Council (IEC)'s Department of Education being temporarily closed.<sup>9</sup> The closures began recently and were implemented as a priority to ensure the safety of the children who are currently attending. Under the IEC's education department, there are more than 500 basic education schools, with over 4,500 teachers providing education to more than 50,000 students.<sup>10</sup> Local governance actors and civil society heavily rely on educational pathways as the junta deliberately attempts to block and erode children's educational opportunities.

Of additional concern is the unfair treatment and ongoing denial of medical treatment to political prisoners. The extent of the crisis remains largely unknown, as few reports have emerged from prisons and detention centres where many are being held. According to the Irrawaddy News on July 21, Ma Wut Yi Aung, a 26-year-old student activist, died in Insein prison, Yangon, as a long-term result of head injuries she sustained under torture from the regime's thugs and due to lack of proper medical treatment, activists reported. She was arrested in Yangon on Sept. 14, 2021 and sentenced to three years in prison under Section 505-A of the Penal Code and four years under Section 52(a) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, to be served consecutively.<sup>11</sup>

HURFOM has condemned the increasing number of deaths among political prisoners. According to Amnesty International, since the attempted coup, over 1,800 people have reportedly died while in the custody of the military junta, many due to a systematic denial of healthcare in prisons and/or as a result of untreated injuries sustained during abusive interrogations following their arrest.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Shelling by Myanmar military kills four, including CDM teacher and PDF member in Magway's Yesagyo, Mizzima, 19 July 2025

<sup>9</sup> ဇူလိုင် ၂၀ ရက် နိုင်ငံတဝန်းသတင်းများ အနှစ်ချုပ် ကျောင်းသားသမဂ္ဂအဖွဲ့ဝင် နိုင်ငံရေးအကျဉ်းသူ အင်းစိန်ထောင်ထဲ သဆုံး

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Two Political Prisoners Die of Medical Neglect in Jail, The Irrawaddy, 21 July 2025

<sup>12</sup> Myanmar: Systematic denial of healthcare leading to alarming number of deaths in custody, Amnesty



Throughout August, the patterns of degrading treatment towards innocent communities continued. In Hpakant Township, Kachin State, clashes intensified due to artillery shelling by the junta. Consequently, three civilians, including a child, were killed.<sup>13</sup> The attack took place despite there being no active conflict. Then, during the second week of August, the junta deployed yet another airstrike in Sagaing township, killing more than a dozen people and wounding 20 others.<sup>14</sup>

The ongoing attacks prompted the Karen National Union (KNU) to release a statement noting that the junta carried out more than 50 incidents of artillery shelling and drone bomb attacks over six days on villages in KNU Brigade 3 territory, Nyaunglaybin District, Mone Township.<sup>15</sup> These attacks resulted in the death of one civilian and serious injuries to six others, including a woman.

The KNU stated that between August 5 and August 10, the junta's Light Infantry Battalions (LIB 439, LIB 351, LIB 599, and LIB 307) carried out drone bombings.<sup>16</sup> They launched approximately 55 rounds of 120 mm artillery shells into about 20 civilian villages in Mone Township.<sup>17</sup> Aside from civilian casualties, three houses were damaged.

In yet another case of airstrikes, according to the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), twenty-one civilians, including a pregnant woman and a child, were killed when junta forces carried out an airstrike on Mogok town in Mandalay Region on 14 August. The attack occurred at Lin Yaung Chi Monastery in Shwe Ku Ward at approximately 8:30 PM.<sup>18</sup> Nine bodies were recovered that night, with 10 more found by late morning on 15 August. Two of the injured later died, bringing the death toll to 21. Among the victims was a woman in her 30s who died alongside her baby as she was being taken to a doctor due to childbirth complications.

Civilians in Karenni State were also subjected to a harrowing series of airstrikes that killed at least 32 people in Mawchi on 17 August. The Karenni Interim Executive Council (IEC) condemned the attacks, adding that 23 bodies were recovered in Mawchi and Hpasawng Township, among them five women, 14 men, a five-year-old child, and four

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<sup>13</sup> Khit Khit Media, 4 August 2025

<sup>14</sup> Myanmar Junta Airstrike Targets Sagaing Civilians, The Irrawaddy, 13 May 2025

<sup>15</sup> မုန်းမျိုနွယ်တွင် လက်နက်ကဲြ၅၀ ကျော် ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ၊ ဒေသခံ ၁ ဦး သဆုံးပါးပြီ ဦး ပြီးထန်ဒဏ်ရာရ Karen Information Center, 13 August 2025

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Myanmar junta airstrikes kill dozens of civilians in Karenni State and Mogok, Mizzima, 19 August 2025



unidentified victims. Two people remain missing.<sup>19</sup> A hospital was also targeted, as well as a crowded residential area in the 16th Hill Quarter of the town.<sup>20</sup> Among the dead were children as young as five and elderly residents.

According to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), as of August 26, 2025, a total of 622 children and 6,148 women had been arrested, while 876 children and 1,780 women were killed in conflict areas or by indiscriminate shelling carried out by the military junta following the attempted coup.<sup>21</sup>

Throughout September, the unlawful nature of these attacks persisted. According to the Irrawaddy, on September 12, a junta airstrike on a private boarding school in Thayat Tabin Village, Rakhine State's Kyauktaw Township, resulted in 22 deaths, mostly schoolchildren. During the airstrike, which occurred at 1AM, two 500-pound bombs hit Pyinnya Pan Khinn High School and a nearby area. The death toll reached 22 after four more schoolchildren died from severe injuries, increasing the total from 18 students and local children.<sup>22</sup>

In Mandalay, on September 14, villages in Nyaung Pin Thar and Kyauk Phyu were air-dropped by the military junta's troops, resulting in the deaths of seven civilians, including two children, according to a statement from the People's Defence Force (Mandalay). Without any clashes occurring, the military junta dropped bombs on Nyaung Pin Thar Village at 12 PM on September 13, and later on Kyauk Phyu Village at 4 PM on the same day. Among the deceased were five civilians from Nyaung Pin Thar Village, including one child, while in Kyauk Phyu Village, one child and one woman were killed.<sup>23</sup>

Airstrikes continued in southeastern Burma, resulting in the deaths of three innocent civilians—an elderly woman aged 60, her daughter, and a middle-aged man—killed by shrapnel on September 18 in Wai Dee Village, Launglon Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region. The military junta carried out an airstrike around noon on September 17.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid

<sup>20</sup> Ibid

<sup>21</sup> See Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, August 26 Daily update

<sup>22</sup> 22 People, Mostly Children, Dead in Junta Airstrike on Boarding School in Rakhine, The Irrawaddy, 12 September 2025

<sup>23</sup> စက်တင်ဘာ ၁၄ ရက် နိုင်ငံတဝန်းသတင်းများ အနှစ်ချုပ် ထိုင်းမှာ ကျွဲကစားပြဲ ပုန်းနုတော့ မကြိုမာ ၇၀ အဖမ်းခံရBBC

<sup>24</sup> လောင်းလုံး ဝဒေရွာ ဗုံးကဒြိရပ်ပြီးအပစ်ရဲမဲ့ အရပ်သား ၃ ဦး သဆုံး Karen Information Center, 18 September 2025



On September 19 at 9:15 am, a drone strike by the military junta in Htonebo village, Hpakant Township, resulted in the death of a mother and her son. Reported by Mizzima on September 21, the victims were Ko Nay Min Htun, around 30 years old, and his mother. The attack, likely drone-launched, also damaged multiple structures area.<sup>25</sup>

Violence persisted near the end of September. DVB reported that a monk, two children under 18, and his mother, who were temporarily sheltering in a farm hut in Na Aik Khant village, Kyaukme township, northern Shan State, were shot dead by the military junta on the evening of September 24. The military junta is carrying out a counter-offensive to retake Kyaukme town from the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and resistance forces, and has established a camp in Na Aik Khant village. The two soldiers allegedly raped and murdered 16-year-old Nan Thein Sa, and shot and killed her brother, 12-year-old Sai Maung, her mother, Daw Liang, and the monk.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Drone strike kills mother and son in Hpakant as junta escalates attacks in Kachin State, Mizzima, 21 September 2025

<sup>26</sup> ကျောက်မဲမြို့နယ်၌ စစ်တပ်က မုဒိမ်းကျင့်၊ လူသတ် Democratic Voice of Burma, 26 September 2025



## Conclusion

Survivors of human rights violations have been robbed of their dignity and their right to protection. They are entitled to reparations through transitional justice mechanisms. Human rights documentation serves as a pathway to transitional justice, enabling survivors to seek accountability through the international system. Providing victims with safe and accessible spaces to share their experiences ensures that the reconciliation process is transparent from the outset.

As indicated in this report, women and girls continue to suffer from the brutality and force of the junta's ongoing attacks against them, their families and their communities. However, their spirit has not been broken. They remain unwavering and steadfast in their commitment to a future where their daughters, sisters, mothers, grandmothers and more can live freely without the threat of militarized violence.

Increasing funding for women's groups and civil society organizations would help address the symptoms of the conflict. These local organizations offer care through programs focused on survival, empowerment, counselling, and safe house services. However, while donations are essential, real progress on the ground will only occur if international stakeholders engage in dialogue with the National Unity Government, Burma's legitimate government-in-exile. International actors must refuse to recognize the junta and should cut off their financial support.

Immediate action also requires listening carefully to their thoughts, concerns, and suggestions for next steps, and then taking those actions. The People's Revolution is one of immense commitment and sacrifice; therefore, it must be met with real, tangible action and support. This includes funding grassroots women's organizations on the ground, providing trauma-informed care and support to women human rights defenders and amplifying their advocacy calls and recommendations.

Women human rights defenders must receive support by working together with women's organizations inside Burma and along the border. This includes joint efforts to fund programmes that aim to end violence against women and girls. With financial pressures stemming from funding cuts by the United States government and a more competitive environment for funding, there is an urgent need to support locally-led groups, especially those led by women, as they address critical gaps through a gender-sensitive and informed approach.



## Recommendations

### *To International Governments and International Agencies:*

1. **Impose** Targeted Sanctions: Increase sanctions against military leaders and entities directly involved in human rights abuses. Target key financial sources supporting the junta's operations, including extracting and selling natural resources in Burma;
2. **Advocate** for a Global Arms Embargo: Support a comprehensive arms embargo on Burma to prevent the junta from acquiring weapons used in attacks against civilians and ethnic minority areas;
3. **Promote** International Accountability Mechanisms: Encourage the establishment of an international tribunal or support the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in investigating and prosecuting human rights violations committed by the junta. Engage with organizations like the UN Human Rights Council to push for independent investigations;
4. **Support** Cross-Border Aid Delivery: Work with humanitarian organizations to provide cross-border aid, as many areas in conflict zones remain inaccessible. Direct resources to trusted local organizations capable of reaching these communities;
5. **Pressure** for Independent Monitoring of the Census: Given the concerns regarding the current junta-led census, advocate for international monitoring to ensure transparency and to protect ethnic minority populations from being misrepresented or targeted.



## **To Humanitarian Donors:**

- 1. Increase Funding for Local Organizations:** Allocate funds to community-based organizations (CBOs) like the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), which has on-the-ground access and established networks to support victims of forced conscription, displacement, and violence.
- 2. Support Mental Health and Trauma Services:** Recognize the psychological toll of the conflict on civilians, particularly children. Donors must fund programs aimed at providing mental health support for trauma recovery.
- 3. Provide Resources for Civilian Protection Measures:** Fund initiatives that assist local communities in constructing bomb shelters, securing safe spaces, and implementing early warning systems to protect themselves from sudden attacks.

## **To the National Unity Government:**

- 1. Strengthen Diplomatic Outreach:** Increase efforts to garner support from ASEAN and other regional partners. Position the NUG as a legitimate government committed to democratic values and the protection of ethnic minorities.
- 2. Enhance Communication with Ethnic Groups:** Foster strong, unified alliances with ethnic armed organizations and civil society groups. Emphasize a commitment to federalism and respect for the rights of ethnic minorities in a future democratic Burma.
- 3. Establish Civilian Safe Zones:** If and when possible, the NUG must work with ethnic armed organizations to designate and protect civilian safe zones in collaboration with international observers. This could help mitigate displacement and casualties from ongoing military action.





## To Other Stakeholders

- 1. Raise Awareness and Advocate for Media Coverage:** Encourage international media to continue reporting on the situation, highlighting the junta's actions, particularly the targeting of ethnic minorities, forced conscription, and restrictions on movement.
- 2. Promote Digital Literacy and Secure Communication:** Provide resources for digital security training to help civilians and activists protect their communications and data from junta surveillance, especially as monitoring increases in southeastern Burma.
- 3. Support Education on Risks of Unexploded Ordinance:** Fund educational initiatives to raise awareness about the dangers of unexploded artillery and landmines left in conflict areas, which continue to pose significant risks to civilians, especially children.



## Appendix

This is the summary of victims and the crimes perpetrated against them by the military junta between **July and September 2025**. These cases documented by HURFOM are only a small sample of the gravity of the crimes being perpetrated against women regularly. This also excludes unreported instances in which stigma deters women from reporting.

### July 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Arbitrary Arrest</b>				
Yamin	July 18  Yan Kyi Aung Ward Ye Township, Mon State	She was arrested by junta authorities for allegedly posting content considered “propaganda” on her social media account because it was deemed defamatory to the regime.	She was detained at the Ye Township Police Station, where a case has reportedly been opened against her. However, the exact charges remain unclear.	On September 10, 2024, five individuals—including a 19-year-old youth, Ko Aung Maung (aged 45), Ko Thurein Soe, and two women from Yan Myo Aung Ward—were also arrested under similar accusations.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
A child, age 10 and four others	July 19  Mainma and Bye Pyin villages in the Zayat Sate Village Tract, Myeik District, Dawei	A junta airstrike killed a child and injured four others near Mainma village	A child, age ten, was killed instantly.  Four others were wounded, including two elderly women in their 60s.	Witnesses reported that a jet fighter from the Myeik Air Base dropped bombs and opened fire with machine guns over the area.  Three homes in Mainma village were also destroyed in the blast.
Five civilians	July 11-15  Shat Pone village in Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region	Between July 11 and 15, the junta also carried out drone strikes and artillery attacks on Shat Pone village in Palaw Township.	These attacks resulted in one civilian death and injuries to four others as clashes between junta troops and resistance forces intensified in the area.	These ongoing airstrikes continue to terrorize civilians in conflict zones, especially in southern Burma, where the human cost of the war remains alarmingly high.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Indiscriminate Firing</b>				
U Non Pu age 50 Two children under the age of 10 Local woman	July 23  Maung Ma Kan Regional Police Station in Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division	The junta fired indiscriminately with small and heavy weapons, and some artillery shells fell and exploded near residential houses in the village.	The explosion killed 50-year-old U Non Pu instantly, while two children under the age of ten and a local woman sustained injuries.  The seven-year-old child had serious injuries and died later while receiving treatment at Dawei General Hospital.	According to data collected by HURFOM, from July 8th to 22nd, 2025, the junta's indiscriminate artillery attacks killed seven civilians, including children, and wounded at least eight villagers in the Tenasserim Division.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Mortar and Artillery Shelling</b>				
Local woman, age unknown	June 25-29  Kyauk Yay Twin, Pane Nell Gone, Zee Pyaung #1, and Win Kan villages in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The military junta launched at least ten artillery attacks.	The attacks injured a local woman and damaged four houses.  The artillery debris hit the abdomen of Daw Htay from Kyauk Yay Twin village, causing her injury.  Additionally, one house in Zee Pyaung #1, two in Win Kan, and one in Kyauk Yay Twin were damaged by the attacks. .	According to data collected by HURFOM, from July 8th to 22nd, 2025, the junta's indiscriminate artillery attacks killed seven civilians, including children, and wounded at least eight villagers in the Tenasserim Division.
Four members of a family, including three young children	July 8  Kawhlain Village, Yebyu Township, Tanintharyi Region	A heavy artillery shell fired by junta troops struck near their small shelter in a rubber plantation	U Aye Khaing (50), and his three children—all under 11 years old—were killed on the spot. Their mother, Ma Win Pa Pa (38), suffered serious injuries.	Residents confirmed that there were no clashes in the area at the time of the attack.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Mortar and Artillery Shelling</b>				
55 year old woman from Aung Bala Kone village	July 9 Aung Bala Kone village, in Konedoe township, Karen State	Light Infantry Battalion 545, based in Kyarinnseikyi town, fired 120 mm artillery shells.	The explosion sounds from the shells landing and detonating caused a 55-year-old woman from Aung Bala Kone village to suffer heart failure and die.	The junta troops have repeatedly launched offensives in the Kyarinnseikyi-Kawkareik road area to regain control of the route.
39-year old male Young woman	July 21 Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region	Artillery shells fired from the junta's base in Metta struck a car near the Hindu Chaung village bridge in Metta town.	A 39-year-old male driver named U Yan Naing and a young female passenger were killed.	Five other passengers sustained injuries, according to the KNU's statement.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Landmines</b>				
Two boys, age 16	July 28 To village, Palaw Township, Myeik District	Perpetrator unknown.	Two teenage boys lost their lives after their motorcycle hit a landmine.  One of the teenagers died instantly at the scene, while the other succumbed to his injuries after being taken to the hospital.	The Palaw region has experienced ongoing and fierce clashes between junta forces and local resistance groups.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Sexual Violence</b>				
13-year old girl	July 17 Kaw Sein village, Mawlamyine Township, Mon State	Maung Yan Nine Soe, known as Kaung Ngae, age 32	Locals suspected she had been raped and murdered, and two male suspects were arrested on the same day.	The girl went missing from her home on May 26th and was found dead on May 28th.

## August 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Arbitrary Arrest</b>				
Eight residents	August 2  Paradat village, Yebyu Township, Dawei District	Troops reportedly entered the area at 6:00 AM and detained about 30 villagers, including both men and women.	By around 10:00 AM, the junta forces withdrew from the village and released several women and elderly men near Htauk Wa	Eyewitnesses reported that the same troops, accompanied by the eight detainees, returned to the Deep-Sea Port area shortly afterward.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
Six villagers	August 9-11  Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The military junta launched air assaults and small and heavy weapon attacks on villages.	The Karen National Union (KNU) released a statement on August 19th stating that the military junta's attacks killed a villager and injured five others.	The junta's airstrike destroyed five houses, three family vans, and three motorbikes.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Indiscriminate Firing</b>				
U Aung Oo, U Mae Pya, U Soe Lin, and Daw Thi Win, all in their early 30s	August 2  Pala Town, Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region	Junta soldiers who were reportedly targeting anyone they encountered in the town.	Four civilians, including a woman with a mental health condition, were killed during a recent military operation.	
Naw Pan Kyi, age 30	August 9  Chaung Pyant village, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The joint forces of the 8th and 3rd Light Infantry Battalions entered and fired indiscriminately with small arms.	The victim was wounded after being shot in the back.	Naw Pan Kyi was admitted to the Thaton Township General Hospital for further treatment.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
U Aung Oo, U Mae Pya, U Soe Lin, and Daw Thi Win, all in their early 30s	August 2  Pala Town, Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region	Junta soldiers who were reportedly targeting anyone they encountered in the town.	Four civilians, including a woman with a mental health condition, were killed during a recent military operation.	
Daw Chway, age 50	August 13  60-Mile village, Yar Phu village track, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division	The Ka Lane Aung-based 282nd Artillery Regiment indiscriminately launched four artillery attacks on the village.	Daw Chway injured her arm and received treatment at Ye Township General Hospital.	

## September 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Arbitrary Arrest</b>				
25 displaced villagers	August 28  8th Union Highway Road in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division.	Fifteen villagers from Thar Yar Mon, seven villagers from Mile-60, and three villagers from Yar Phu Yaw Thit, totalling 25, have been detained.	All 25 were arrested.	Five women are among those arrested.
30 gold mine workers, including men and women.	September 9  Ta Gay Chaung Pyar and Hgnat Pyaw Taw villages, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The underage and adult workers were released after paying a certain ransom.  The junta's army has also prevented them from contacting their family members.	The arrested were initially detained at the King Mon Camp in Kyike Hto; however, no one knows their current whereabouts.	Locals believe they were forcibly conscripted.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Airstrikes and Drone Attacks</b>				
Two teachers, young student	September 3  Naung Ta Khee village, Peta Kha village tract, Pine Kyone Township, Hpa-An District, Karen State.	The military junta used drones to attack a school operated by the Karen Education and Culture Department.	Kaw Thu Lay Basic Middle School was targeted by a kamikaze drone, which injured a male schoolteacher, a female schoolteacher, and a young student.	The attack also destroyed the school office and the roof.
Eight villagers	September 17  Pa Kar Ri, Pa Khat and Yay Wine villages of Dawei Township, King Shay, Oak Tu, Saw Hpyar and Mell Nell Oh villages of Tha Yet Chaung Township and Way D, Tha Pyay Shaung, Kyat Yet Twin and Kyauk Twin villages of Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.	Even though there was no active armed clash in nearby areas, the military junta used Y12 aircraft to drop bombs.	The air assault killed three villagers and injured five others, including three children. It killed 60-year-old Daw Tin Shane and her 34-year-old son-in-law Ko Way Yan Phyo.	Additionally, 60-year-old U You Sein, his 30-year-old daughter, two of his under-ten-year-old grandchildren, and another child were severely injured by the explosion.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Indiscriminate Firing</b>				
Three-year-old child and severely injured a 40-year-old man	September 8 Yar Phu village in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division	The regiment based in Ma Yan Chaung village launched three artillery attacks, with shells exploding on houses in Yar Phu village.	Debris from one of the exploding shells killed three-year-old Ma Ngwe Hmone Oo	The army also arrested her father, Ko Thura Aung, on the evening of September 8th and has not released him.
U Aung Thet Mon, age 30 Mi Nan Htaw, age 28	September 22 Kha Loud Cha village near Ah Nin village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State	Junta-backed lobbyists accused the revolutionary forces of killing the couple; however, no armed group has released any statement about the killings.	They were shot and killed on the evening of September 21st.	The bodies were sent to the Thanbyuzayat General Hospital and cremated on September 23rd.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
<b>Landmines</b>				
50-year-old U Ko Oo, a father, and his 50-year-old wife, Daw Zar Chi Moe, two-year-old child	September 1 Ma Yan Chaung village in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division	Perpetrator unknown	The family stepped on a landmine near the Ye-Dawei Highway. Their two-year-old child was killed in the explosion.	The explosion injured the couple and killed their two-year-old baby boy.





# VOICE UP



**A Gendered Overview of the Human Rights  
Situation in Southeastern Burma**

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*July-September 2025*

