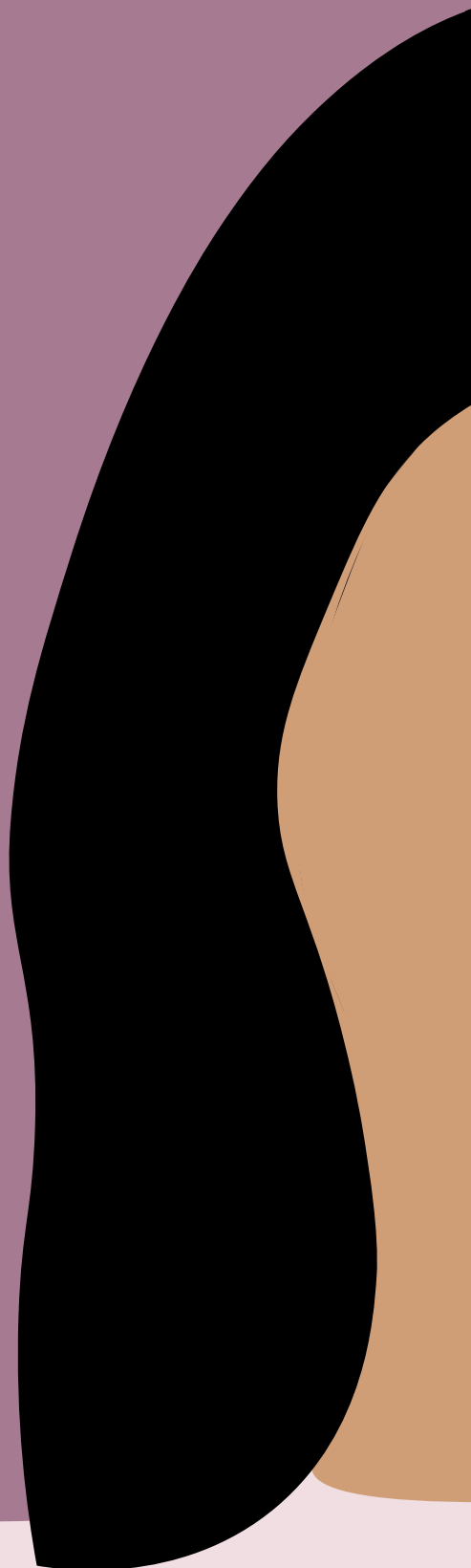




**A Gendered Overview of the Human
Rights Situation in Southeastern Burma**

Issue 1, Volume 2 | 2025
December 2024 - March 2025





This report marks the first issue of volume 2, in a series of annual 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 first issue of volume two and is part of a year-long series of quarterly updates and analyses. It combines 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. The documentation and data in this report covers from December 2024 to March 2025.

Before the attempted coup in Burma on February 1, 2021, HURFOM published similar content in a bulletin-style format titled ‘Voice Up.’ The Women and Child Rights project is extremely important as it aims to monitor the situation of women and children in Mon areas and southern Burma, particularly in relation 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 gather 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, according to CEDAW and CRC, and encouraging 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 leading the documentation efforts.

Situation Overview for Women in Burma: December 2024-March 2025

Four years have passed since the failed coup on February 1, 2021, during which the rights of civilians across the country have been significantly eroded and attacked. Women have taken the lead in the opposition against the junta, challenging and dismantling gender norms and stereotypes that sought to undermine their agency and silence their voices.

From the very beginning following the attempted power grab, women organized, rallied, and amplified their voices for change in what has been decades of war and corruption by the military elite. Many women have paid the ultimate price by sacrificing their lives for the pursuit of democracy.

By the end of 2024, the Burmese Women's Union (BWU) reported that the junta had killed at least 478 women, with an additional 412 injured.¹ According to figures from BWU, this marks a significant increase from 2023, when 392 women lost their lives due to attacks by the regime.² Over the past two years, women have been killed predominantly in airstrikes.³

In contrast, in targeted areas of the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), including Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi region, 203 women had been killed, 415 wounded, and 218 unlawfully arrested and detained since the coup, as of 1 December 2024. The military has also murdered 57 children and injured 105 others.

Findings from this report revealed that an additional 16 women were killed, 43 injured, and 21 arbitrarily arrested. There are serious safety and security concerns for women and children as the junta escalates warfare and offensives against civilians, primarily through aerial attacks. Nine children were killed and 23 wounded. The majority of human rights violations took place in the Tanintharyi region with over 37 cases, followed by 32 in Karen State and 28 in Mon State.

The documented cases by HURFOM include attacks on internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in camps who were struck by artillery shells, as well as abductions. From December 1st to 31st, military junta forces captured seven men and six women across the townships of Kyaik Hto, Bilin, Thaton, Ye, and Thanbyuzayat. Ye Township recorded the highest number of arrests, with four men and three women detained. While one woman from Mawkanin village in Ye Township was later released, the fate of the others remains uncertain.

On December 13th, 2024, the military junta's troops launched an operation targeting villages in Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division. Junta forces shot and killed

¹ At Least 478 Females Killed by Myanmar Junta in 2024, *The Irrawaddy*, 22 January 2025

² Ibid

³ Ibid

a woman and arrested two men. After departing from Thar Yar Gone and Thel Pone Taung villages on December 12th, the regiment, consisting of about 100 troops, stationed itself at the “Myin Tone Myin” pagoda in Min Yat village. On December 14th, the troops left Inn Zought for Dawei City, where they released the two villagers.

In addition, on January 24th at 2 PM, a junta unit comprising 90 troops assaulted a resistance camp near Mu Du village. During the attack, the soldiers abducted a 14-year-old child but later released women and children. As of January 31st, some residents of Mu Du have yet to return home and remain hidden in safe areas.

With the junta’s military aggression and economic ambitions intertwined, residents remain caught between violence and forced displacement, uncertain when—or if—they will ever be able to return home safely. Moreover, the targeting of innocent civilians during unprovoked attacks continues to wreak havoc, further illustrating the junta’s blatant disregard for human life.

Further attacks in February and March 2025 have resulted in the increased displacement of local villagers who ‘dare not’ return home due to fears regarding the presence of the military junta. Since January 9th, 2025, over 500 war-affected villagers from Kyone Long (Old) village, Ye Township, Mon State, have been compelled to live in the mountains and forests as IDPs. The military junta continues to obstruct their return, leaving them in a state of uncertainty and hardship.

HURFOM field researchers and documenters recently visited the displaced communities and gathered firsthand accounts of their struggles. Out of the 534 displaced villagers, there are 380 women, children, and elderly individuals. Despite the absence of active armed clashes in the area, junta troops have established a presence within the town, preventing residents from returning home.

“The army is in the village, and we don’t dare to go back. It’s too dangerous for us. We fear we could be targeted if we return,” said one displaced villager.

The junta forces have occupied a monastery in Eye Poke village, near Kyone Long (Old) village. This has heightened fears among those displaced, including villagers from Kyauk Mee Chaung, who are also unable to return home due to the presence of soldiers. The displacement crisis began after an armed conflict in the Kyone Long (Old) village on January 9, 2025, which forced thousands to flee. The attack destroyed 15 houses and killed two villagers. Since then, the junta has maintained its military presence in the area, preventing civilians from returning and worsening the humanitarian crisis.

Further, local communities remain gripped by fear as these assaults persist without warning or justification. In response, civil society organizations, including those predominantly led by ethnic women, are working tirelessly to maintain the dignity of the survivors of attacks and offer support through awareness raising and activities.

“Every day, we live in fear—never knowing when the next bomb will fall,” said a resident who fled the village.

As the displacement crisis escalates and humanitarian aid continues to be insufficient, local families are left without food, shelter, or medical care, compelled to endure the fear of relentless aerial assaults with nowhere safe to go.

Of additional concern for women and families during the reporting period was the military’s forced recruitment policy, which not only tears young people away from their families but also causes significant economic hardship, particularly for mothers, wives, and children who rely on them for support and survival.

Across Mon State, Karen State, and the Tanintharyi Region, thousands of young people aged 18 to 37 are being forcibly conscripted into military service. Many others are hiding and fleeing their homes to escape recruitment. As a result, an estimated 5,000 to 8,000 young men—who were once the primary providers for their families—can no longer support their mothers, wives, and children.

This unexpected loss of income has devastated families trying to make ends meet. Many women, particularly mothers, now carry the burden of supporting their households despite limited job opportunities and increasing living costs.

“My son used to support us by working on the rubber plantation, but now he’s been taken away. Without him, I can’t manage everything alone. Feeding my children and paying off debts is becoming impossible,” shared a mother from Mon State.

The forced recruitment policy is having an immense impact on women and children. With fewer family members working, many mothers and wives must take on exhausting, low-paying jobs. Some families borrow money, while others cut back on meals or withdraw their children from school to help with their work circumstances. In some cases, entire families are forced to flee to avoid their sons being taken, leaving behind their homes, jobs, and stability.

The junta’s conscription is not only stripping communities of their youth; it is also deepening poverty, worsening food insecurity, and placing an unbearable strain on the most vulnerable—mothers and children. Instead of protecting families, the junta’s actions are destroying livelihoods and pushing thousands more into economic despair.

For more than seven months, a 56-year-old mother from Mudon Township has been struggling to survive without her three sons, who were forced to flee to Thailand to escape military conscription.

“All three of my sons used to work on our plantation. We had no choice but to send them away because we knew they would be forcibly taken for military service. It is just me, my husband—who is over 60 years old—and my youngest daughter left at home,” she shared with HURFOM field reporters on March 6th.

Without her sons, the family’s plantation work has stopped. They no longer dare to work their land, fearing landmines or sudden artillery attacks.

“We are drowning in debt now. Not only have we lost our income, but we also have to pay interest on the borrowed money. We heard that life in Thailand is also very difficult for our sons. It’s a time of suffering for all of us—physically, mentally, and financially,” she said.

Women continue to bear the consequences of the conflict. They face additional threats to their health and safety, not only from the Burmese Army but also from a persistent risk of gender-based violence and discrimination. While the military has historically sought to ostracize and undermine the participation of women and girls, countless sacrifices have been made to ensure they do not emerge victorious. Their determination and persistence have empowered women to speak truth to power without fear, exhibiting the courage to end military rule and patriarchal systems.

During this reporting period, HURFOM aimed to tackle all instances of violence against women, youth, the elderly, and children in its key focus areas. Nevertheless, many cases continue to be underreported due to fears of reprisals and the persistent unfair and discriminatory stigma that blames victims.



An appendix at the end of this report includes a comprehensive list of victims names and ages between the reporting period of December 2024 to March 2025.



Overview of Incidents in December 2024

During the final month of the year in December 2024, HURFOM reported several alarming cases that threatened and directly compromised the safety and security of women. Three individuals were injured due to the junta's mortar and artillery fire. Two women lost their lives, and one child suffered injuries from the junta's indiscriminate shooting.

Additionally, a child was killed by a landmine planted by the junta in an explosion that also injured four women. Arbitrary arrests continued, with twenty women unlawfully detained. However, two of them were released following ransom payments, while two others, detained in September 2025, were sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. Alarmingly, seven children went missing during this period.

As a result of the junta's mortar and artillery fire, two women aged 53 and 54 from Well Ka Lee village, Thanbyuzayat Township, sustained injuries on December 17th, and a young woman from Win Ka Law village, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, was killed on December 19th.

A pregnant woman in the area was shot and injured during an attack by a junta militia group stationed at the entrance of Ah Sin village, Ye Township, on November 25th. She later succumbed to her injuries and passed away on December 1st.

On December 13th, in Long Lone Township, Dawei District, the junta troops arrived in three cars and nine trucks, responding recklessly with gunfire that struck a woman who was some distance behind their forces. She suffered injuries to her chest and head, leading to her immediate death.

The expansion of military operations is endangering local lives. The junta's forces, consisting of 100 troops, began an operation targeting villages in Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.



In the third week of November 2024, 13 children from Taung Wine Ward, Three Pagoda Pass Town, Kyainnseikyi Township, Karen State, disappeared without a trace. On December 6th, 2024, another seven children experienced the same unfortunate fate.

The missing children are between 8 and 10 years old, with one 4-year-old among them. To date, there have been no updates regarding their whereabouts, and the parents are deeply worried about their safety and well-being, filing reports with the ethnic armed organizations in Three Pagoda Pass. However, there continues to be no information or updates on the situation.

According to local sources, one of the seven missing children who disappeared on December 6 has returned home, but there is still no sign of the others.

The missing children are between 8 and 10 years old, with one 4-year-old among them. To date, there have been no updates regarding their whereabouts.

Arbitrary Arrests

Arbitrary arrests highlight a broader trend of random detentions and escalating surveillance by the junta, which is mainly focused on township police chiefs, lawyers, members of social organizing groups, and civilians thought to be assisting resistance forces. Furthermore, women are experiencing heightened targeting from the junta because of their involvement in the pro-democracy movement.

According to local sources, two siblings from Way Dee village, Long Lone Township, who had travelled to Dawei, were stopped by the military junta while staying in Dawei. May Yu Hlaing Hnin, age 20, and her younger sister were arrested on the afternoon of December 4th while they were in the town travelling on a motorcycle for an errand.

The sisters were at a shoe store near the Myaung Palae Monastery School in Dawei when junta intelligence began monitoring them. Shortly afterward, junta troops arrived. The reason for their arrest remains unknown, and it is unclear where the two sisters have been taken.

In a separate incident, locals reported that the junta troops entered the Mali Wun area of Kawthoung Township by boat, arresting over 20 villagers and using them as human shields. On December 4th, the troops abducted at least 20 men and women and interrogated them about the locations of the PDF (People's Defense Force) camps.

“As soon as they entered the village, they arrested everyone. They took three young men with them and left by boat,” said a resident. Four of the men captured were taken to the junta's Infantry Battalion (IB-262). There are about nine women among those detained and being held in a place known as Kyun Kalap until December 10th.

Youths, including women, have been detained at the Palaw Bridge checkpoint in Palaw Township, Myeik District. Since December 10th, over five villagers, including young men, women, and middle-aged men, have been arrested at the checkpoint. Two young men and two young women were among the recently detained victims. All four were released after paying 1 million kyats (475 USD) each.

On December 13th and 14th, 2024, three family members from Maw Ka Nin village in Ye Township, Mon State, were arrested by the military junta after being accused of providing support to the PDFs. On December 13th, U Soe, a betel nut vendor at the junction of Maw Ka Nin village road, and his wife, Mi Ei Wood, were apprehended by 15 soldiers from the 106th Light Infantry Battalion based in Maw Ka Nin.

The following day, December 14th, their daughter Ma Thin Thin was also arrested. These three family members are currently detained at the 106th Light Infantry Battalion, where they are not permitted to contact their relatives or friends.

On December 17th, local resistance forces attacked and now control the military junta's military base in Kan Bauk Ye Kan Taung, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. After the defeat, the junta sent additional troops in eight military trucks on December 18th and launched operations in the villages of Pa Ya, Kway Ma Phor, Dike Ta Kaw, Khaung Pyan, and Zar D.

Then, on December 22nd, the junta-controlled Ye District Court sentenced two local women from Aung Mitta Ward in Ye Town, Mon State, to 15 years in prison each after accusing them of supporting the PDFs.

The military junta also arrested 26-year-old Ma Ngae Ngae and 28-year-old Ma Aye Chan on September 11th. They have been detained at the 19th Battalion for more than three months.

“The junta intentionally punished them for ‘spreading fear’ among young people,” said a Ye resident. The two women were sent to the Kyikemayaw Central Prison on December 23rd, 2024.

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“The junta intentionally punished them for ‘spreading fear’ among young people,” said a Ye resident. **The two women were sent to the Kyikemayaw Central Prison in December.**

Indiscriminate Firing

The junta asserted they were safeguarding the “Ah Nan Kwin” military strategic base in Kyainnseikyi Township, Karen State, when they conducted air and artillery strikes for four consecutive days from December 14th to 17th, 2024.

On December 17th, the 315th artillery regiment based in Well Ka Lee village, Thanbyuzayat Township, launched an artillery attack targeting Win Htaung and Nan Khwi villages. The artillery explosion killed 72-year-old U Aung Chit and injured 53-year-old Daw Mu Lin Kyi and 54-year-old Daw Pa Kyi.

“There were artillery attacks for four consecutive days. Both big and small weapons were launched. A villager was killed, and two others suffered injuries. The artillery attacks also damaged some houses in Zee Hna Pin village,” said a resident.

At 8 PM on December 19th, 2024, the 602nd artillery regiment targeted Win Ka Law village in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, despite no active armed conflict in the surrounding area. The assaults resulted in the death of a husband and injuries to his wife. One artillery shell struck their home, killing 32-year-old Ko Myo Hline Win and injuring his 27-year-old wife. According to local sources, the injured wife was taken to Kyike Hto General Hospital for treatment.

Previously, on November 25th, 2024, a junta militia group stationed at the entrance of Ah Sin village in Ye Township, Mon State, opened fire on and arrested four young men riding two motorbikes. A pregnant woman in the vicinity was shot and injured during the incident. Thirty-year-old Ma Way Way Hnin was taken to Ye General Hospital for further treatment but passed away on December 1st.

At 6 AM on December 13th, the junta troops consisting of three cars and nine trucks returning from Min Yat village to Long Lone Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi region, were ambushed by resistance forces, leading to an exchange of fire between the two sides.

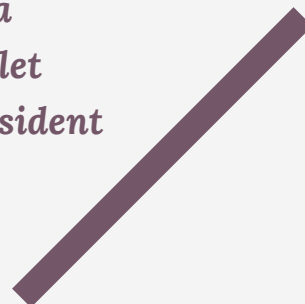
During the clash, the junta responded with fire and shot a woman who was some distance behind its troops. The bullet fired by the junta forces hit Daw Nwe Than, aged 40, a resident of Inn Sokk village, Long Lone Township, causing injuries to her chest and head. She died on the spot due to the severe wounds.

At noon on December 21st, 2024, local resistance forces, using drones, attacked the “Moke Pa Lin” security gate in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. Soon after the attack, the 602nd artillery regiment launched an indiscriminate artillery attack targeting residential areas.

The artillery explosion injured 15-year-old Grade-9 student Naw Phu Pwint Kyaw, 40-year-old Saw Nay Lin and 48-year-old Saw San Kyaw.

At 6 AM on December 13, the junta troops consisting of three cars and nine trucks returning from Min Yat village to Long Lone Township, Dawei District, Tanintharyi region, were ambushed by resistance forces, leading to an exchange of fire between the two sides.

During the clash, the junta responded with fire and shot a woman who was some distance behind its troops. The bullet fired by the junta forces hit Daw Nwe Than, aged 40, a resident of Inn Sock village,



Landmines

On November 29th, 2024, 27-year-old woman Ma Thandar Oo from Ram Pho village, Ban La Mut village track, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, stepped on a landmine while going to collect betel nuts and lost her left foot.

“The landmine was planted by the junta’s regiment that launched a military operation to Ban La Mut village track,” claimed a local villager. The injured woman has been receiving treatment at the Myeik General Hospital, and her condition is not life-threatening.

On December 1st, 2024, a 14-year-old girl from Ka Nine Dar village in Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division, stepped on a landmine and was killed in the explosion. She had been fishing in the morning when the incident occurred on a village road connecting Ka Nine Dar and Saw Mi Nyo villages. The explosion was fatal. According to residents, the landmine was planted by the 402nd Light Infantry Battalion.

On December 8th, 2024, two siblings sustained severe injuries from a landmine explosion that took place near Ka Line Ba Daw village, Sa Khan Gyi village tract, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State.

According to local sources and family members, 25-year-old Ma War War Htwe and her 16-year-old sister, Ma Mon Hnin Htwe, were gathering firewood at a rubber plantation when they stepped on a landmine. Ma War War Htwe suffered injuries to both legs and her right arm, while Ma Mon Hnin Htwe sustained injuries to her eyes and neck.

The two siblings were admitted to Thanbyuzayat General Hospital with help from the local rescue team. However, they were later transferred to Mawlamyine General Hospital due to the severity of their injuries.

“Mon Hnin Htwe had to have one of her eyes removed,” continued her mother.

On December 5th, 2024, 43-year-old Ma Aye Mon from Kyone Ka Rote village in Thanbyuzayat Township suffered injuries to her entire body from a landmine at a rubber plantation near Ye Ta Gon village. She is currently receiving treatment at Thanbyuzayat General Hospital.

In recent months, the junta forces in Mon State have significantly increased the use of landmines, primarily as a defensive strategy to secure their bases. As they lose the ability to confront resistance forces in direct combat, the military has resorted to planting landmines around their encampments, along roads, in farmland, and even near civilian areas.



Overview of Incidents in January 2025


The junta's attacks in the first month of the year involved a significant deployment of heavy weaponry. As a result of mortar and artillery fire, ten women, including three teenage girls and a boy, sustained injuries, while an elderly woman lost her life. Additionally, the junta's indiscriminate artillery strikes injured four women and a boy. Meanwhile, a drone bombing also resulted in injuries to a middle-aged woman and the destruction of nearby homes.

In other documented cases, a young woman, a 50-year-old woman from Kyike Hto Township, and a teenage girl from Yebyu Township were injured by the military junta's artillery shelling. An elderly woman in Yebyu Township was blinded by debris from the weapons, while another middle-aged woman from Nat Gyi Sin village in Yebyu Township sustained leg injuries due to the artillery attack.

Furthermore, in Kyike Hto Township, the junta conducted a 120-mm artillery assault that resulted in the death of a 54-year-old woman on the spot, while her 15-year-old daughter and a 60-year-old woman both sustained injuries. On January 22nd, the junta deployed indiscriminate artillery attacks, injuring three women and four men, including a young girl and boy in Pa Wa village and one woman in East Thara Phon village in Tanintharyi Township.

Additionally, two villagers, a middle-aged man and woman, sustained injuries from a drone strike in the Ban Chaung area of Dawei Township. Nearby homes were also damaged, prompting villagers to abandon their residences. There was no armed conflict in Ban Chaung; the junta intentionally targeted civilians.

On January 9th, a couple from Ma Yan Gone village in Kyaikmayaw Township, Mon State, was returning home from their farm when they stepped on a landmine. The husband, aged 50, sustained severe injuries and died while being transported to the hospital. Although Kyaikmayaw Township has not experienced any armed clashes for over a year, civilian casualties continue to occur frequently due to landmines and unexploded ordnance.



Two local youths, one of whom is underage, were arrested on January 12th in Thaton Township, accused of being members of the People’s Defence Force (PDF). On January 21st, three women—a 27-year-old schoolteacher, an 18-year-old tailor, and a local woman attending Japanese language training—were arrested by the military in Zin Kyike Town, Paung Township, Mon State.

Since December 17th, 2024, the military junta has launched military operations in Yebyu, Htone Khar, Chaung Hnit Pauk, and Thane Khun villages alongside the Tenasserim-Maw Taung Motorway in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division.

The junta abducted local villagers and used them as human shields. Then, they robbed houses and sexually abused women in their homes. In one particular case, a woman who became separated from her family was raped by the soldiers.

Since December 17th, 2024, the military junta has launched military operations in Yebyu, Htone Khar, Chaung Hnit Pauk, and Thane Khun villages alongside the Tenasserim-Maw Taung Motorway in Tenasserim Township.

Arbitrary Arrests

Two local youths riding motorcycles were arrested on January 12th, along the Thaton-Hpa-An road in Bin Hlaing ward, Thaton Township, Mon State. They were accused of being members of the People's Defence Force (PDF). At 10 AM, junta joint forces conducted roadblock inspections and detained them.

“There are inspections almost every day on Bin Hlaing Road. The two boys entered the area without knowing. They were arrested when they tried to turn back in fear,” said a Thaton resident who witnessed the incident.

The two arrested youths are 15-year-old Maung Nay Htun Oo from Sakhan Gyi village and 19-year-old Maung Ye Myint Htun from Nyaung Chaung village, both in Thaton Township. They were interrogated at the military junta's No. 1 Basic Military Training School in Thaton Township.

On January 21st, the military junta arrested three local women from Pha Hlut Ward, Zin Kyike Town, and Paung Township in Mon State. The three women were arrested: 27-year-old schoolteacher Daw Tike Tike San, 18-year-old tailor Ma Soon Mon, and a local woman attending Japanese language training. No reason for their arrests has been provided.

“The military junta usually conducts night patrol, and three were arrested at night. We do not know why they were arrested or where they were taken,” said a local source.

Indiscriminate Firing

At 4 PM on Independence Day, January 4th, the Thane Za Yet-based 310th artillery regiment targeted War Dat Kwin village, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. The regiment launched at least seven artillery attacks. One of the artillery shells exploded, injuring a 24-year-old woman who sustained injuries across her entire body.

“The artillery shell was dropped in the early morning. A woman got injured. Now, she is receiving treatment at the Thane Za Yet Hospital,” said a War Dat Kwin villager.

On January 5th, an artillery explosion in Inn Pyar village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division, injured an elderly local man and a teenage girl. The junta's security gate at the Kan Lane Aung Bridge in Yebyu Township was attacked on January 4th, and shortly after the attack, the junta targeted Inn Pyar and Zin Bar villages with artillery fire for two consecutive days. The explosion injured 60-year-old U Kyi Myint and his teenage neighbour, both of whom sustained leg injuries.

At 1 PM on January 10th, 2025, the Thaton-based 44th Military Command launched an artillery attack on Hnat Pyaw Taw village in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. No armed clashes were reported in the area.

“The military conducts artillery attacks daily. An artillery shell struck U Aung Soe’s home yesterday. His wife was injured, and the attack demolished his house,” stated a resident of Hnat Pyaw Taw.

At 1 PM on January 10th, the Thaton-based 44th Military Command launched an artillery attack on Hnat Pyaw Taw village in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. No armed clashes were reported in the area. According to local sources, the attack resulted in injuries to a local woman and the destruction of a house.

“The military conducts artillery attacks daily. An artillery shell struck U Aung Soe’s home yesterday. His wife was injured, and the attack demolished his house,” stated a resident of Hnat Pyaw Taw.

Two artillery shells also exploded in Tee Nyar O Ward, Hnat Pyaw Taw village, and 50-year-old Naw Aye sustained injury to her chin. The attack burned her house down, and her gold and cash of 6.5 million MMK were lost in the ensuing fire.

On January 15th, the military junta launched artillery attacks on Nat Kwin and nearby villages in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division. The attack injured the back of Daw Than Ye, who is blind and over 50 years old when the artillery landed on her home. This attack, once again, took place without any prior conflict in the area.

Just a few days later, on January 18th, the military junta launched artillery attacks on Sein Bone village, Nat Gyi Sin village track, Yephyu Township, and Tenasserim Division. The attack injured a 35-year old local woman named Daw Aye Sein who sustained an injury to her leg.

“On that day, the members of the PDF entered the village and had their meal at the village Inn. Then, the military junta launched two artillery attacks. The artillery shells exploded at the rubber plantation outside the village. The attack injured Daw Aye Sein while she was working on her plantation,” said a local villager.

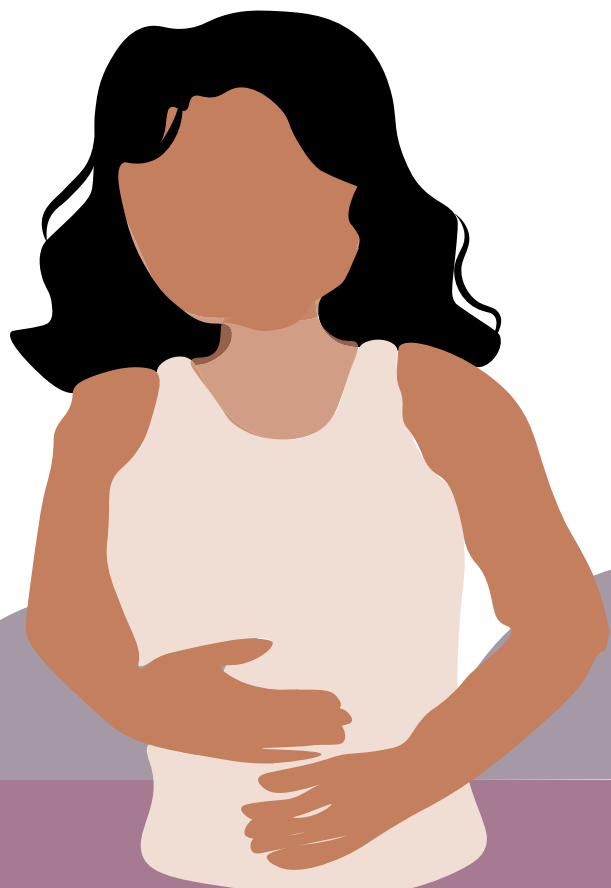
Daw Aye Sein has been receiving treatment at the village clinic in Yar Phu village. The artillery attack also burnt down and destroyed two ten-acre rubber plantations.

At 6 PM on January 21st, an artillery explosion in Hnat Pyaw Taw village, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, killed one villager and injured three residents. The 602nd artillery regiment launched a 120-mm artillery attack with one shell exploding on the house of U Tin Nile Oo and Daw Aye Cho.

The victim, 54-year-old Daw Aye Cho, died on the spot. Her 15-year-old daughter, Ma Yoon Nade Oo, as well as another woman, Ma Lel Lel Kine and 60-year-old Daw Khin Nyunt, all sustained injuries. The injured victims were sent to the Kyike Hto Township General Hospital.

“Her daughter, Ma Yoon Nade Oo sustained severe injuries to her body and limbs. Lel Kine sustained injuries to her hands. Daw Khin Nyunt had a minor injury to her right hand. All of them were sent to the Kyike Hto Hospital,” said a Kyike Hto resident.

The victim, 54-year-old Daw Aye Cho, died on the spot. Her 15-year-old daughter, Ma Yoon Nade Oo, as well as another woman, Ma Lel Lel Kine and 60-year-old Daw Khin Nyunt, all sustained injuries. The injured victims were sent to the Kyike Hto Township General Hospital.



On January 22nd, the 306th artillery regiment based in Maw Tone village, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division, launched indiscriminate 120-mm artillery attacks on nearby villages that injured four men and three women.

Two artillery shells exploded in Pa Wa village. 16-year-old Ma Hline Zin Phyo, 17-year-old Ko Phyo Way Yan, 52-year-old Daw Thi Swe, 20-year-old Ma See Sar Hnin, 42-year-old U Nell Aye and 42-year-old U Soe Tike Twe, all from Pa Wa village, sustained injuries. Two artillery shells exploded in Eastern Thara Pone village, injuring 19-year-old Ma Zin Thu Lwin.

“Two men and two women are in critical condition. The artillery debris hit the man in the groin, and he died on the way to the Myeik Hospital,” said a local villager.

Those with minor injuries received treatment from the resistance forces, while those with severe injuries were admitted to Myeik Hospital. The artillery attacks damaged two houses in Eastern Thara Pone and others in Pa Wa village. The artillery explosion also burned down a house in the area.

Drone Attacks

The threat of drone attacks is high as the junta increasingly deploys them against civilians. At 11 AM on January 7th, the military junta targeted Kun Chaung Gyi village in the Ban Chaung region of Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division, with an air assault, despite the absence of any active armed clashes in the area. The airstrike injured two villagers, a 30-year-old man and woman, as the bombs exploded near a football field in Kun Chaung Gyi village. Nearby houses were also damaged, and the junta’s air strike forced villagers to flee their homes.

“There was no armed clash in Ban Chaung. The junta intentionally targeted civilians to instill further fear in the community. As a result, the villagers now have to seek shelter in nearby internally displaced persons (IDP) camps,” said one villager.

Landmines

On January 9th, a couple from Ma Yan Gone village, Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State, were returning home from their farm when they stepped on a landmine. A local source noted the 50-year-old husband’s injuries were severe. He was sent to the Mawlamyine General Hospital but died on the way. Kyikemayaw Township has had no armed clashes for more than a year, but there have been frequent civilian casualties due to landmines and remnants of ammunition.

Villagers are afraid of going to their farmland or plantation. They have abandoned their workplaces as a result, posing an ongoing threat.

Violence Against Women

Since December 17th, the military junta has launched operations in Yebyu, Htone Khar, Chaung Hnit Pauk, and Thane Khun villages alongside the Tenasserim–Maw Taung Motorway in Tenasserim Township. These operations have included intense battles against the resistance forces.

The regiment reached Thane Khun village on December 21st, arrested local villagers, and used them as human shields. Then, they broke into village homes and sexually abused local women.

“When the armed clash broke out, everyone fled to the plantations. All the villagers were running in every direction. A local woman who became separated from her family encountered the regiment, and the soldiers raped her,” said a local woman from Thane Khun village.

According to investigations made by HURFOM, the junta’s troops raped two local women in an area nearby the entrance of Thane Khun village on December 22nd and on December 24th, the troops raped another local woman in a plantation outside the town.

“Some villagers saw the soldiers raping local women, but they were frightened and ran away,” said a local source. At the moment, the villagers are fleeing from their village, making it difficult to know the status of the victims.

The regiment reached Thane Khun village on December 21st, arrested local villagers, and used them as human shields. Then, they broke into village homes and sexually abused local women.



“When the armed clash broke out, everyone fled to the plantations. All the villagers were running in every direction. A local woman who became separated from her family encountered the regiment, and the soldiers raped her.”



Overview of Incidents in February 2025

Attacks against women and girls continued into the second month of the year with renewed strikes against those sheltering from the junta's offensives. In HURFOM's monthly overview of February 2025, several cases were documented of both targeted and indiscriminate attacks against women.

Two elderly women were killed, and a child was injured by the junta's mortar and artillery shelling. Another woman was killed, along with two children, in a drone strike. The junta also used drone bombing attacks to target residential areas, where five people were injured, including one woman and a teenager in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State.

Artillery fire by the junta led to ongoing deaths and injuries of innocent civilians. Despite no ongoing clashes, junta troops from the Battalion No. 12 unit indiscriminately fired a 170mm artillery shell from their base at Myauk Kone, deliberately targeting civilian areas. The attack killed a 20-year-old woman and injured a 12-year-old child from Kyarinsaiky Township. In addition, due to the firing of mortar and artillery shells, two elderly women, one from Kaw Ka Rate and another from Yebyu, were killed, while a child from Kaw Ka Rate was injured, even though there were no active armed clashes during that time.

Landmines continued to pose a persistent threat, and in February, they wounded three women and a boy. A 50-year-old woman in Dawei Township stepped on a landmine while riding her motorbike, which was destroyed by the explosion, resulting in the loss of one of her legs. Another landmine incident injured a woman in Kyikemayaw Township when her family discovered a landmine on their way to the rubber plantation and decided to pick it up to take to their workplace. The explosion killed one family member and injured four others, including a 43-year-old woman.

Due to the junta's arbitrary arrests, three young women were taken into custody by a joint team of the junta's soldiers and police officers at a shopping mall in Dawei City, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division. The junta also arrested an additional underage boy from Yebyu Township on the accusation of being linked to the People's Defense Forces.

Arbitrary Arrests

On February 4th, three young women were arrested by a joint team of the junta's soldiers and police. The victims, Ma Zin Mar Soe, Ma Mee Eeek and Ma Phyu Zine Phyo, all in their 20s, from Yan Taung village, Tha Yet Chaung Township, were in a shopping mall near the Dawei City Police Station after attending a wedding ceremony in Dawei City. At approximately 9 AM, five junta forces and a man in civilian clothes entered the shopping mall and arrested them, reported a witness.

Junta's troops also seized two motorbikes belonging to the women. The three women were taken to the Dawei District Police Station at first but later were transferred to the Dawei City Police Station, according to a source close to young women.

On February 6th, the Mawrawaddy Navy Command arrested a 17-year-old male and his friend from Taung Yin Inn village, Phar Chaung village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim. After interrogating both, the navy released the friend, but they detained the young man. At the time of writing, he still has not been released.

“I don't know what they saw in his mobile phone during the check. We have no trace of him as of today. His family has been inquiring about his whereabouts and situation,” said a source who wants to remain anonymous.

As of February 12th, no one knows the young man's whereabouts. According to villagers, most residents arrested by the Mawrawaddy Navy Command have forcefully disappeared.

Indiscriminate Firing

On February 4th, the 97th Light Infantry Battalion, based in Kaw Ka Rate, and an artillery regiment operating under the 19th military operation command launched an artillery attack on downtown Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State.

There were no armed clashes when the junta launched the attack. The artillery shells exploded in Chaung Taung Ward near the Kaw Ka Rate Town Police Station, and the explosion killed 50-year-old Ma Nwe Nwe.

A few days prior, on February 1st, another junta artillery attack killed a resident and injured a child in Phar Kya village, Kaw Ka Rate Township. According to the locals, there had been no active armed clashes at the time of the attack. However, there are frequently ongoing skirmishes between the military junta and armed resistance forces.

On the evening of February 20th, in Yebyu Township, Dawei District, the military junta fired artillery shells into Kya Khatta Pin Inn village despite no ongoing clashes, resulting in the death of a woman, according to local sources.

An artillery shell landed and exploded near the football field in the village, and a fragment from the explosion hit a nearby house, fatally wounding Daw Khin Win, a woman aged 52 years old.

The shelling was carried out from the Kyauk Ka Nyar-based Artillery Battalion (304), which fired three artillery shells into Kya Khatta Pin Inn village. One of the shells struck Daw Khin Win, causing severe injuries to her head and leg, leading to her death.

“She was hit and thrown about 10 feet away by the explosion. The lower part of her body was deeply affected. She passed away on the way to the hospital,” said a local man.

Daw Khin Win was buried on the morning of February 21st after she succumbed to her injuries while being transported to Dawei General Hospital for medical treatment.

According to a statement from the KNU (Central), a 20-year-old woman was killed, and a 12-year-old child was injured as a result of an artillery attack by the military junta in Phar Kya village, Kyarinsaiki Township, Karen State. The incident occurred around 2:30 PM on February 1st. Despite no ongoing clashes, junta troops from Battalion No. 12 indiscriminately fired a 170mm artillery shell from their base at Myauk Kone, deliberately targeting civilian areas.

The shell detonated within a rubber plantation, damaging nearby homes and igniting parts of the plantation. A 20-year-old migrant worker named Nan Myint Myint San died after sustaining fatal heart injuries from the explosion, and a 12-year-old child named Mann Paing Paing sustained shrapnel wounds.

Drone Attacks

In Kyike Hto Township, Mon State, regiments of the military junta have targeted residential areas with artillery and drone attacks, injuring five residents at the beginning of the month. On February 1st at 7 AM, the Thane Za Yat-based 319th artillery regiment launched an indiscriminate artillery attack that exploded in a nearby rubber plantation. The blast injured a local man and a local woman.

On the same day, the 207th Light Infantry Battalion used drones to drop bombs in residential areas. The attack injured three villagers and damaged a house. The victims included 25-year-old Ko Myo Tun, who sustained injuries to his back and elbow, and

On February 26, at 11 AM, an aircraft believed to be an MI-35 military helicopter of the junta flew at a low altitude over Knit Wah village, Kyainnseikyí Township. It patrolled the area for about 30 minutes and then left. A few hours later, at 1 PM, a Y-12 military aircraft arrived and dropped three bombs on the village, even though there was no ongoing battle.



17-year-old Maung Nine Nine, who sustained injuries to his lower torso and leg, while 45-year-old U Khine suffered a serious break to his left arm.

On February 26th, at 11 AM, an aircraft believed to be an MI-35 military helicopter of the junta flew at a low altitude over Knit Wah village, Kyainnseikyí Township. It patrolled the area for about 30 minutes and then left. A few hours later, at 1 PM, a Y-12 military aircraft arrived and dropped three bombs on the village, even though there was no ongoing battle.

As a result of the bombing, a 45-year-old woman, Naw Thet Htar San, was killed on the spot. A four-year-old child, Maung Lin Win, sustained severe injuries, while one man and two women from the same village were also injured, and three houses in the town were damaged, according to relatives and villagers.

“When the first aircraft arrived, people went outside to observe. When the second aircraft came, it dropped three bombs. The grandmother, who was inside the house with the child, died on the spot. The child was severely injured. Three more villagers were also wounded,” said a nearby resident who witnessed the attack.

The child, Maung Lin Win, sustained multiple injuries all over his body, including his hands, legs, and head. He is in and out of consciousness at the Lamine hospital, where he is currently receiving treatment, while the injured man and two women are being treated at the Bae La Mu village clinic.

Landmines

On February 2nd, 2025, 50-year-old Daw Naw Jue Nee Tar ran over a landmine while traveling along the Dawei – Htee Kee Motorway, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division. She was returning from her plantation by motorbike when the explosion resulted in her losing one of her legs. Daw Naw Jue Nee Tar has been receiving treatment at the Mitta Town General Hospital.

According to locals, since February 2024, the military junta has planted landmines around their strategic military hill near Mitta Town.

“The plantation workers dare not use the motorway due to the landmine explosion. We must use jungle routes when we go to our area to work” said a Mitta resident.

At 2 PM on February 19th, five family members of migrant workers from Pauk Taw village, Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State, found a landmine on their way to the rubber plantation and brought it up to their workplace.

The family members were afraid of informing the authorities and so they intended to destroy the landmine by themselves. They hit it with a hammer, and the landmine exploded. The explosion killed a 45-year-old man and injured two 43-year-old women and two 20-year-old men.

Their reasoning was if they informed the junta about the landmine, they would be accused of having a connection to the resistance forces and of being military informants. For these reasons, they decided to destroy it themselves. The deceased man was cremated on February 20th. Other injured family members have treated themselves at home.

On February 25th, a mother and son – 43-year-old Daw Mar Lwin and 13-year-old Maung Yan Myo Myat from Wa Gone village, Dawei East Forest region, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division stepped on a landmine while walking to their plantation. Daw Mar Lwin sustained a serious injury to one leg, and her son is suffering from temporary deafness.

“The KNU informed villagers they planted landmines and not to go to the area, but that road is the only way to go to the plantations. The villagers want to go freely around their plantation. Planting landmines near residential areas is unacceptable,” said a local villager.

Violence Against Women

On February 8th, a father attempted to rape his underage daughter in Ya Tail Taung village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State. While the mother went outside at 8 PM, 38-year-old U Nine Win attempted to rape his 11-year-old daughter who fell asleep in her bed.

“There was a struggle in the mosquito net, and the mother saw the incident when she reached home,” said a Thanbyuzayat resident.

Then, U Nine Win threatened the mother and the child with death if they reported it.

“He threatened his wife not to tell anyone about the incident and beat her. Now, the local authorities have arrested and interrogated him,” said a local source.

The mother has filed a legal complaint at the Kyike Kha Mi Police Station and charged him with attempted rape. U Nine Win was jailed for three years for murder and had been released recently.





Overview of Incidents in March 2025

The final month of the reporting period saw ongoing instances of the junta's brutality. HURFOM reporters recorded the destruction and devastation of villages, leaving local residents uncertain about how to move forward

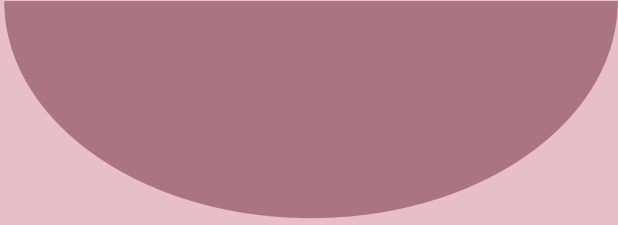
Women and children are experiencing severe trauma from sudden bombings, airstrikes, and the deafening explosions of artillery shells. These are situations they have never encountered before. Everyone—both men and women—feels terrified, but the impact on children and women is even more profound. They live in constant fear and uncertainty, never knowing when an artillery shell might strike their home or when an airstrike could claim their lives.

Many are struggling to find food and are unable to work due to relentless attacks. They battle to survive every day, constantly fearing when the next explosion will occur. Their homes are unsafe, and their livelihoods have disappeared, leaving them with nothing but fear. The complex conditions pose additional challenges in ensuring the safe provision and allocation of humanitarian assistance.

Junta forces continue to shell civilian areas in Mon State indiscriminately, employing heavy artillery, drone strikes, and airstrikes to target local communities. These assaults are part of the Four Cuts Strategy, designed to cut off civilians' access to food, shelter, livelihoods, and security. Systematic targeting of innocent individuals, including IDP camps and religious sites, constitutes war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Many displaced families are currently struggling with food shortages. Supplies of rice and dry food have depleted, forcing them to survive on whatever wild vegetables, fruits, and edible plants they can find in the forests.

“There was a time when we could still help each other, but now, even that is no longer possible. Everyone is just trying to survive,” one displaced villager shared.



The situation is worsening as the junta prevents civilians from returning home, destroys their houses, loots properties, and cuts off sources of income. Villagers who remain in the occupied areas are also facing extortion and forced labour.

“Even if the IDPs return home, they won’t be able to live as they did before. Their homes and workplaces have been destroyed, and their livelihoods have been taken away. People feel hopeless,” said a relief worker from Kyone Laung village on March 3rd.

The junta has intensified its brutal airstrikes across HURFOM target areas, where civilian homes and local infrastructure are being carelessly destroyed. Women and children remain among the most vulnerable victims of the junta’s war crimes. The deployment of advanced fighter jets to attack villages without ongoing conflict has created widespread fear and trauma within communities.

The junta has escalated its brutal airstrikes across HURFOM target areas, where civilian homes and local infrastructure are being recklessly destroyed.

Indiscriminate Firing

HURFOM field reporters confirm that a mother and her young child were injured after artillery shells fired by the junta's Artillery Regiment Command No. 303 in Theinzayat, Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State, struck their home.

On the morning of March 4th, the junta launched approximately ten artillery rounds, targeting areas west of the villages of Sitkwin, Mokka Moh, and Thone Kwa. The indiscriminate shelling resulted in civilian casualties and property destruction. A young child sustained injuries when artillery shrapnel struck their leg and back. The child's mother, Daw Pan Yee, confirmed that their home was severely damaged and is now unlivable.

"The house is destroyed, and my child was hit. We have no idea where to go or how to stay safe," said Daw Pan Yee.

Additionally, three other homes in the village were partially damaged due to shelling. The ongoing conflict in Kyaik Hto Township has left many civilians, particularly women and children, in a constant state of fear and distress. A 30-year-old Karen medic, who has been assisting displaced families, described the deep psychological trauma caused by the unrelenting airstrikes and artillery attacks.

On March 3rd, a military junta airstrike targeted Win Ka Phaw village, located in Taung Pyauk village tract, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tanintharyi Region, despite no active armed clashes in the area. The attack injured four villagers, including a father and his 10-year-old son, and caused significant damage to residential homes.

"There was no fighting at all. They deliberately bombed our village. That day, there was a closing ceremony at a school operated by the National Unity Government (NUG). The attack happened suddenly, and we had no time to prepare—we just ran for our lives," said a villager from Win Ka Phaw.

The airstrike hit a residential area, leaving a 60-year-old woman, a 50-year-old man, a 37-year-old father, and a 10-year-old child with injuries, according to a member of the Taung Pyauk Support Team for Displaced Villagers.

Both the 50-year-old man and the 37-year-old father sustained severe injuries and remain in critical condition. The elderly victim suffered multiple wounds to his arms and legs, while the child was injured in the abdomen. The attack also damaged several homes.

“The elderly man’s condition is serious—his limbs were badly injured. The child was also hit in the stomach, but his injuries are less severe,”

“The elderly man’s condition is serious—his limbs were badly injured. The child was also hit in the stomach, but his injuries are less severe,” said another villager.

Due to the ongoing armed conflict, medical access remains limited. Local revolutionary groups and community aid teams have provided emergency medical care to the injured. Recently, junta forces have intensified airstrikes and artillery shelling across the Tanintharyi Region, targeting civilian areas without military presence. These attacks have displaced thousands and continue to inflict fear and destruction on local communities.

Another airstrike took place on March 3rd in the Tanintharyi region. Despite no ongoing clashes, the military junta carried out an airstrike on Tha Mee Hla village, Tanintharyi Township, dropping two bombs that injured three local women, including two young girls. A 12-year-old girl, a 14-year-old girl, and 65-year-old Daw Phwar Khin Sein suffered injuries when the bombs landed near their homes.

“There was no fighting—none at all. The two girls were hit in their lower torsos. They are lucky to have survived, but all the victims are still dealing with injuries,” said a resident.

The attack damaged multiple houses in the village, leaving families struggling to rebuild amid fear of further assaults. This was not an isolated attack. Just two days earlier, on March 1st junta fighter jets targeted Mar Yan Chaung village, Ta Ku village tract, Tanintharyi Township, damaging religious buildings, including a monastery where monks and villagers often seek refuge.

“The bombing began around 8 AM. The jet was a K8W aircraft. When we heard the planes’ sound, people ran to hide. Fortunately, there were no casualties this time, but the monastery was badly damaged,” said a local man.

In yet another attack on civilians, the military junta launched airstrikes on March 4th and 5th, targeting villages in Southern Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State. The strikes injured five villagers, including a 15-year-old boy and two women, while also causing widespread destruction to homes and a school.

On March 4th, three military fighter jets from the Hmaw Bee airbase launched rockets at Bot Die village, Southern Kaw Ka Rate Township. One of the explosions injured a

40-year-old woman and a 15-year-old boy. The attack also damaged a local school, leaving children and teachers terrified.

“At noon, we saw three jets flying over our village. Then, suddenly, we heard a loud explosion. They fired three rockets, but only one exploded. Two villagers were injured, and a motorbike was destroyed,” said a local villager.

Just hours later, at 1 AM on March 5th, the junta’s fighter jet dropped two 500-pound bombs on Ah Soon village. One of the bombs exploded in front of an empty house, but the blast injured a man and two women while completely destroying three homes.

The airstrikes are part of a more extensive campaign of terror against civilians in Southern Kaw Ka Rate Township, where the junta has relentlessly bombed villages, launched artillery shelling, and deployed drones.

Residents from Kaw Nwelve, Yaw Thit Kone, Ah Soon, Ngar Tie, Ta Tan Kuu, Yan Kote, and Sin Kone villages are preparing to flee, fearing more attacks. Many families, especially women and children, struggle to gather food and find safe places to hide.

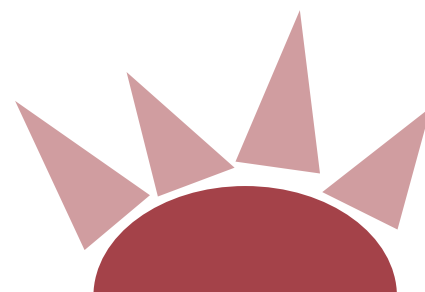
“The bombs hit so close to our homes. Women and children are the most vulnerable. They are terrified, unsure when the next attack will come,” said a resident from Ah Soon village.

At least 100 houses in the villages of Kaw Nwelve, Ta Tan Kuu, Yan Kote, and Sin Kone have already been burned and destroyed in the junta’s relentless airstrikes, artillery shelling, and drone assaults.

As attacks intensify, civilians in Southern Kaw Ka Rate continue to suffer, with no access to humanitarian aid or safe shelter, while the junta’s war crimes remain unchecked. A 12-year-old girl sustained severe injuries after being struck by shrapnel from an artillery shell fired by the junta’s Light Infantry Battalion 104 (LIB-104) in Launglon Township, Dawei District.

Despite no active clashes, the battalion launched artillery strikes toward Sakhangyi village on March 8, around noon. Five shells landed inside the town, one exploding near a house where the young girl was playing outside. She suffered a serious neck injury from the blast, according to local sources.

A 12-year-old girl sustained severe injuries after being struck by shrapnel from an artillery shell fired by the junta’s Light Infantry Battalion 104 (LIB-104) in Launglon Township, Dawei District.



“She was first treated at Dawei Hospital, but due to the severity of her injuries, she was transferred to Yangon Hospital for further medical care,” said a resident.

The artillery attack caused panic among villagers, as there had been no fighting in the area at the time of the shelling. However, the attack occurred shortly after a clash between the People’s Defense Forces (PDF) and junta troops in Launglon town earlier that day.

On March 8th, a combined resistance force launched an assault on Military Intelligence offices, the GAD office, and the Myoma police station in Launglon town, approximately 13 miles from LIB-104’s base. Following the attack, junta forces retaliated by indiscriminately shelling nearby villages and targeting civilian areas.

The artillery attack caused panic among villagers, as there had been no fighting in the area at the time of the shelling. However, the attack occurred shortly after a clash between the People’s Defense Forces (PDF) and junta troops in Launglon town earlier that day.

Landmines

A 52-year-old woman suffered severe injuries after stepping on a landmine planted by junta troops at the Yuzana oil palm plantation in Bokpyin Township, Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region. The incident occurred at noon on March 12th while she was working at the plantation owned by Yuzana Company. A resident from Chaung Mon village reported that the explosion caused her leg bone to fracture.

“She was critically injured. One of her legs was completely shattered,” said a villager.

The woman received emergency medical treatment before being transported to Bokpyin Hospital for further care. Amid ongoing clashes between resistance forces and junta troops in the region, local resistance groups have repeatedly warned villagers to stay away from unexploded military weapons and landmines.

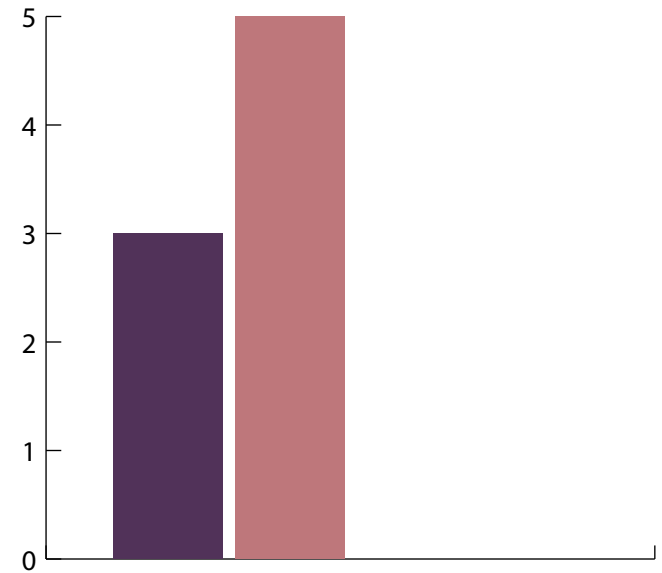
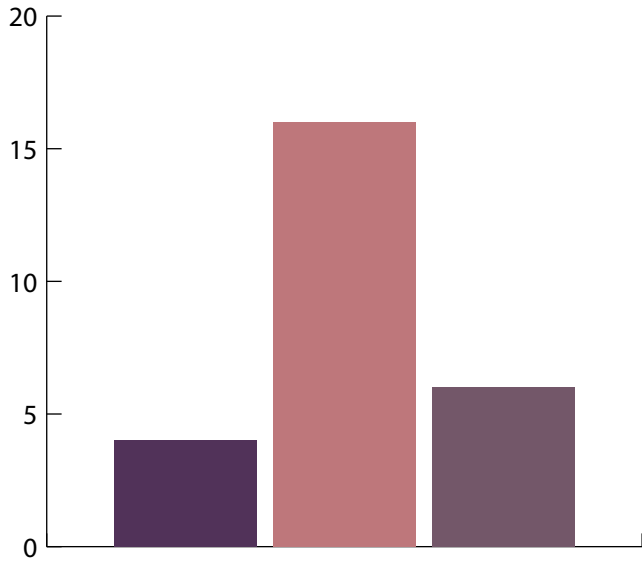
The junta forces in the area had reportedly planted at least 14 landmines around the Yuzana oil palm plantation when they established their base but failed to remove them afterward, leading to civilian casualties, including plantation workers.

Summary of Key Findings

December 2024

- Women Killed (4)
- Women Injured (16)
- Women Arbitrarily Arrested (6)

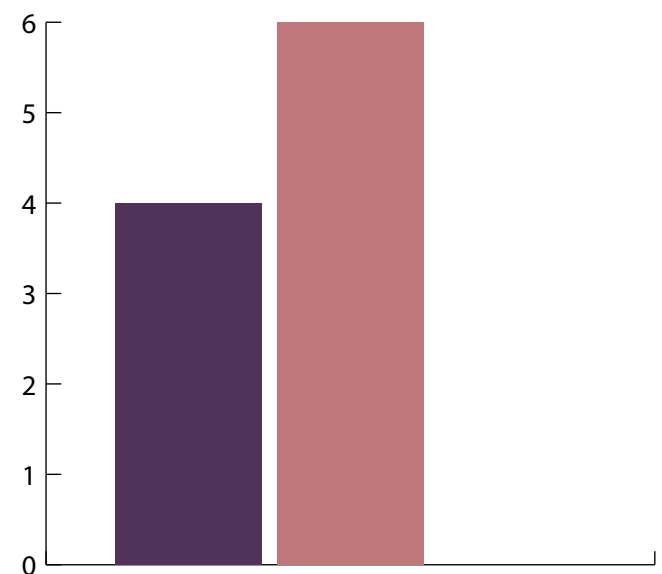
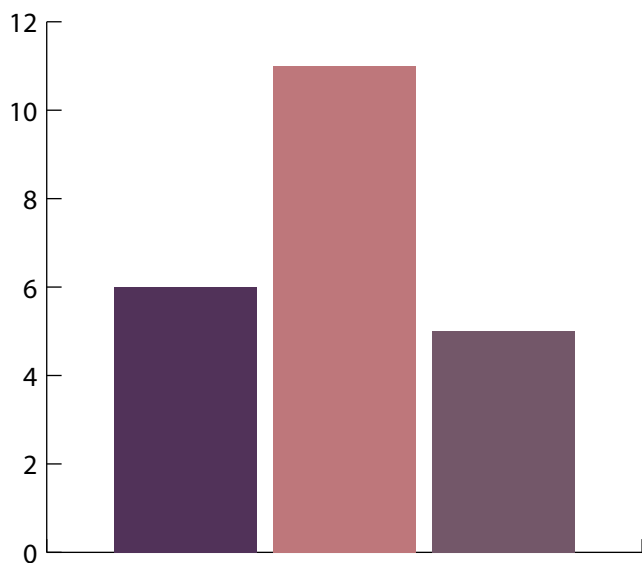
- Children Killed (3)
- Children Injured (5)



January 2025

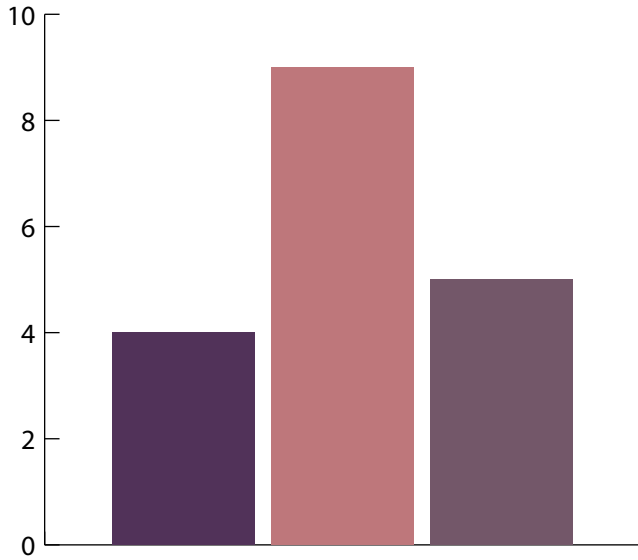
- Women Killed (6)
- Women Injured (11)
- Women Arbitrarily Arrested (5)

- Children Killed (2)
- Children Injured (8)

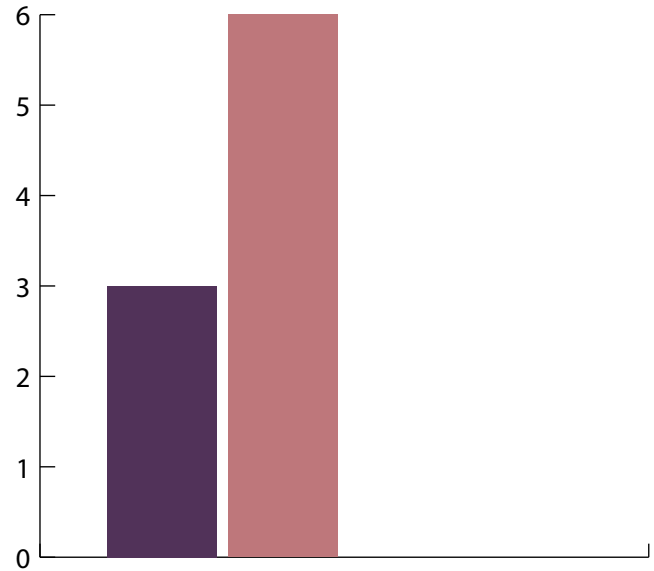


February 2025

■ Women Killed (4)
■ Women Injured (9)
■ Women Arbitrarily Arrested (5)

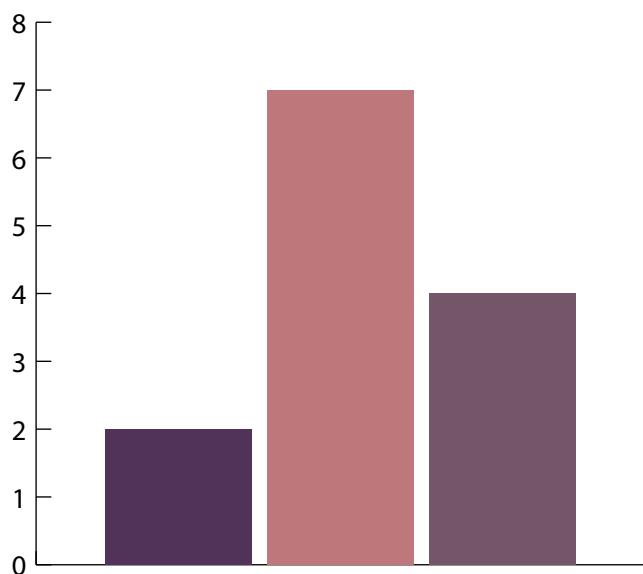


■ Children Killed (3)
■ Children Injured (6)

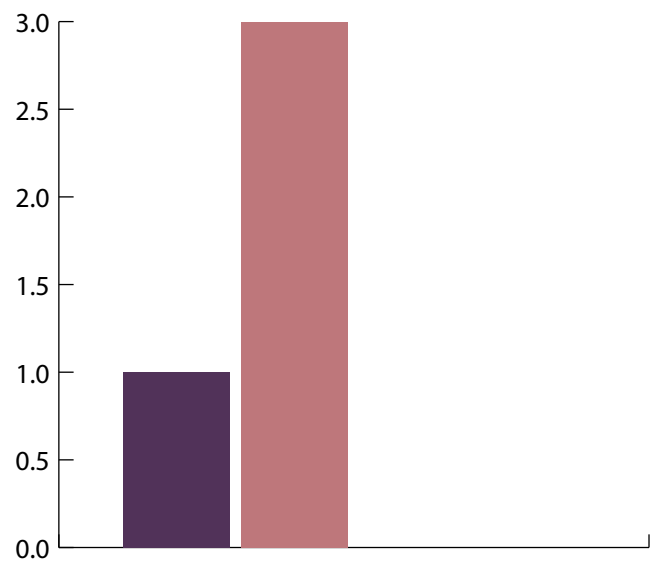


March 2025 (*as of 10 March)

■ Women Killed (2)
■ Women Injured (7)
■ Women Arbitrarily Arrested (4)



■ Children Killed (1)
■ Children Injured (4)



Comparative Analysis

Across the country, attacks against women continue to threaten their safety and security. Numerous women's organizations in Burma have reported on the escalation of violence that has targeted women and children. Of the 478 women killed and 412 injured in 2024, airstrikes were responsible for the deaths of 257 women. Mortar and artillery fire by the junta killed 124 women.⁴ Further, in a report released by the United Nations, the alarm was sounded on Burma's deteriorating human rights situation, between the 15th and 17th of January 2025 alone, airstrikes and clashes in the southeast led to nine deaths and 31 others injured.⁵

At the beginning of December 2024, the junta carried out a drone attack on the Ma Htu Gyi and Ma Htu Lay villages, located along the banks of the Chin River in Ka Lay Wa Township, Sagaing Region. Three people died, and five were wounded as those who survived fled for their lives. Among those killed were a 19-year-old and a 70-year-old. Those injured were age 11, two women over the age of 60 and a 25-year-old man.⁶

On December 15th 2024, the junta detained teenagers at a military checkpoint on the Yangon-Pyay Highway and extorted their money and possessions. They were then taken to court and unlawfully detained, where local officials intervened to secure their release after paying a bribe. Those who could not afford the ransom were forced to leave their children in military custody.⁷

A few days later, Yangon Khit Thit News Agency reported that the military junta dropped two bombs from an aircraft, injuring an 8-year-old child and a 69-year-old woman in Taing village, Budalin Township, Sagaing Region.

At the end of December 2024 and early on January 1st, 2025, airstrikes by the military junta were carried out in several areas, including Mandalay, Rakhine State, Karen State, Karenni State, and southern Shan State. All those killed and wounded were civilians, including one woman who died and four children who were injured.⁸

⁴ At Least 478 Females Killed by Myanmar Junta in 2024, The Irrawaddy, 22 January 2025

⁵ Myanmar crisis: Civilians killed in airstrikes as Rohingya risk dangerous journeys, United Nations, 22 January 2025

⁶ ရိုက္ခတ္တပို့ စစ်ကရားစီးနင်းမှုကကြောင့် ကလေးဝ နယ်ခံ ၃ ဦးသေ၊ ကျန်ရွာခံများ အသက်လူ ထွက်ပခြင်းရ

⁷ သုံးဆယ်မိမိ အသက်မပါပြည့်သေးသည့်ကလေးများ ပါတောဆွဲဖမ်းဆီးပိတ်ငွေညှစ်ခံရ

⁸ ငွေဆောင်သဘောတူညီချက် ၇ ချက်က ဘာထွေး

During the second week of January, Mizzima News reported that five villagers, among them two children, were also killed in yet another airstrike carried out by the junta on Khampat town in Tamu district, Sagaing Region, at 8:30 PM on January 16th. There was no fighting or any warning before the assault took place.⁹

According to an update released by the Irrawaddy on January 20th, a junta fighter jet bombed detention centers holding family members of its troops captured by the Arakan Army (AA), resulting in the deaths of 28 women and children on Saturday. The junta carried out three airstrikes on the camps near Yann Chaung village in Mrauk-U Township, Rakhine State. The attack claimed the lives of 19 women and nine children, aged between two and 16, and injured another 25, including 11 children.¹⁰

According to UNICEF Myanmar, the previous year was devastating for the safety and security of women and children as conflict escalated across the country. There are at least six million children who are unable to attend school safely and have had their development delayed due to a lack of nutritious food.

The rising and indiscriminate deployment of landmines, airstrikes, and other deadly weapons in civilian regions has further diminished the already scarce safe spaces for children. This brutal crisis has hit schools, hospitals, and playgrounds. Over the last year in Burma, more than 750 children were killed or sustained injuries due to the conflict, including from airstrikes, averaging more than two casualties each day.¹¹

In February 2025, assaults and violent attacks against women and children continued. At the beginning of the month, despite the military junta's insistence that women are not being conscripted, authorities are gathering their information in both urban and rural areas.¹² HURFOM has reported extensively on the junta's illegal forced conscription drive, highlighting the concerning consequences that women and girls face if forced to fight.

One week into the month, on February 4th, the Irrawaddy reported that one woman was killed when junta troops raided and burned down more than 100 homes in the Magwe Region. This retaliatory attack came in the aftermath of the junta suffering widespread losses in an ambush by the armed resistance.¹³

⁹ Five civilians, including two children, killed in junta airstrike on Sagaing's Khampat town, Mizzima News, 19 January 2025

¹⁰ Myanmar Junta Airstrike Kills 28 Detained Wives, Children of Regime Troops: AA, The Irrawaddy, 20 January 2025

¹¹ 2024: A harrowing year for Myanmar's children as conflict and crisis deepen, UNICEF

¹² Reports emerge of women being registered for military service despite Myanmar junta's denial, Mizzima News, 1 February 2021

¹³ Woman killed as junta's festival 'security' operation continues in Pwintbyu, the Irrawaddy, 4 February 2025

Airstrikes also continued to be the reason for a devastating loss of life. On February 12th, the junta carried out attacks from the air and artillery shelling on Nyaung Phyu Pin and Bu Ba villages in the southern part of Monywa Township, Sagaing Region.¹⁴ There were seven people killed, including four adults and two children. Bombs dropped from the sky nearly 30 times, despite no active conflict. Many others sustained injuries.

In an attack near the end of the month, on February 24th, junta soldiers in Bago dropped bombs using para motors on villages near Paukkhaung Township.¹⁵ A woman was killed, and two others were wounded. Another attack with paramotors on the Ahine Sauk, Natalin, and Thit Yong Pyan villages led to the additional death of a woman in her 50s. Her son's arm was severed in the assault.

Lastly, a devastating case in Magwe Region, in which the junta killed at least ten people in an airstrike where a 500-pound bomb was dropped on a local wedding reception for a resistance fighter.¹⁶ The same day, another village in the region was raided, with dozens of homes set on fire, burning a 100-year-old woman to death. On February 27th, ten villagers, including seven women, were killed and eight wounded in artillery firing on Chaung Ma and New Khway villages in Chaung-U Township, Sagaing Region.¹⁷

Furthermore, in addition to the cases documented throughout the region and those by HURFOM, evidence of the junta's impunity for their widespread attacks persists. There is increasing urgency for the international community to take steps to ensure accountability for the protection of women and girls.

¹⁴ Myanmar junta airstrikes on Monywa villages kill seven civilians, including children, Mizzima News, 15 February 2025

¹⁵ Myanmar junta bombs villages in Bago after attack on military column, killing a civilian, BNI, 24 February 2025

¹⁶ 10 killed in junta airstrike on wedding, The Irrawaddy, 25 February 2025

¹⁷ 10 killed in junta aerial attack on civilian targets in Chaung-U, The Irrawaddy, 27 February 2025



Conclusion

As indicated in the cases documented from December 2024 to March 2025, concerns persist regarding protecting and promoting women's rights. Burma's complete lack of rule of law has left thousands of victims without justice, making the struggle for survival even more consuming. While new tools of terror are being employed against innocent civilians, such as drone strikes and increasing surveillance technology, the calls for accountability and justice for survivors and victims have not ceased.

Despite the numerous challenges young women and girls have faced, they have demonstrated resilience and bravery during these uncertain times. Women have embraced new roles in leadership and participation, continuing to serve as pillars of strength in their communities.

Furthermore, the vital work of women-led organizations and civil society has provided ongoing awareness training and workshops to empower and educate displaced communities. They can advocate for themselves; confident they possess a foundation of rights acknowledged by the international community through essential documents like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Women are increasingly expressing their concerns and calling for action as the junta alarmingly continues its attack on fundamental rights and freedoms.

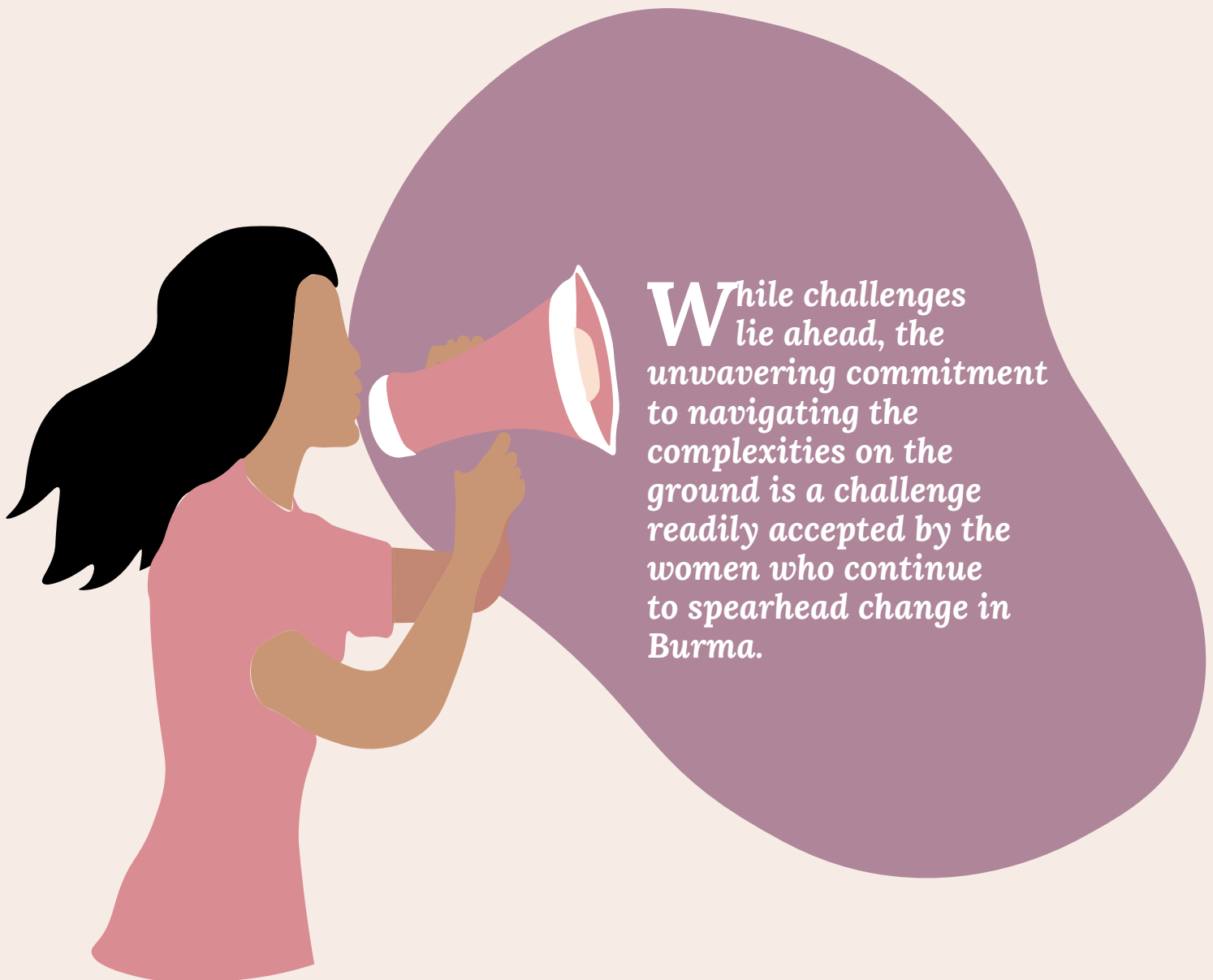
As social workers and first responders continue to address community health, knowledge, and education gaps, increased funding and resources are urgently needed to ensure the sustainability of the vital, life-saving work. Global actors and stakeholders must recognize the current human rights situation in Burma for what it is and understand that supporting local organizations is supporting a decades-long mission to strengthen and help rebuild the lives of conflict-affected groups.

The international community also bears a responsibility to protect children. According to obligations under UNSCR 1325, it is essential to integrate a gender perspective fully when responding to the conflict and humanitarian crisis in Burma. Particular attention must be given to safeguarding the rights of women and children, preventing sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring equal participation for women as key stakeholders in decision-making processes, and addressing the rehabilitation needs of women and children.

Regional actors, notably the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have failed egregiously in their response to the plight of the millions displaced inside Burma. Worryingly, in response to their neutrality and silence, global actors have focused on other global crises as Burma becomes less and less of a priority, especially amid the current funding suspensions declared by the United States Trump administration.

These developments are profoundly concerning, as marginalized communities have already endured so much and had much to gain from the monetary support that notably increased women's agency and skill and helped advance them in leadership positions.

Nonetheless, while challenges lie ahead, the unwavering commitment to navigating the complexities on the ground is a challenge readily accepted by the women who continue to spearhead change in Burma. Despite the nation grappling with the junta's brutality, women are crucial in dismantling patriarchal structures. Fueled by the desire to be the last generation subjected to military oppression, women persist in their resistance, they are continuing to risk everything for their country's freedom, standing firm against all odds.





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 **December 2024 to March 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.

December 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
Two siblings: May Yu Hlaing Hnin, age 20, and her younger sister	December 4 th Way Dee village, Long Lone Township	Arbitrarily arrested by the junta in Dawei, while they were in the town travelling on a motorcycle for an errand.	The reason for their arrest remains unknown, and it is unclear where the two sisters have been taken.	The sisters were at a shoe store near the Myaung Palae Monastery School in Dawei when junta intelligence began monitoring them. Shortly afterward, junta troops arrived and arrested them.
Twenty villagers	December 4 th Mali Wun area of Kawthoung Township	Arbitrarily arrested by the junta and used as human shields.	All of the victims who were abducted were interrogated about the locations of the PDF (People's Defense Force) camps.	There are about nine women among those detained and being held in a place known as Kyun Kalap until December 10th.
Three family members, U Soe, a betel nut vendor, his wife, Mi Ei Wood and their daughter, Ma Thin Thin	December 13 th and 14 th Maw Ka Nin village in Ye Township, Mon State	Arbitrarily arrested by the military junta after being accused of providing support to the People's Defense Force.	These three family members are currently detained at the 106th Light Infantry Battalion, where they are not permitted to contact their relatives or friends.	
Two women: 26-year-old Ma Ngae Ngae and 28-year-old Ma Aye Chan	December 22 nd Aung Mitta Ward in Ye Town, Mon State	The junta-controlled Ye District Court sentenced two local women, after accusing them of supporting the PDFs.	They were sentenced to 15 years in prison each.	The two women were arrested on September 11, 2024. They have been detained at the 19th Battalion for more than three months, and were sent to the Kyikemayaw Central Prison on December 23rd, 2024.

December 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Daw Nwe Than, age 40	December 13 th , 6AM Dawei District, Tanintharyi region	Junta troops returning from Min Yat village to Long Lone Township, Dawei District, were ambushed by resistance forces, leading to an exchange of fire between the two sides. During the clash, the junta responded with fire and shot a woman who was some distance behind its troops.	The bullet fired by the junta forces hit Daw Nwe Than, a resident of Inn Sock village, Long Lone Township, causing injuries to her chest and head. She died on the spot due to the severe wounds.	
U Aung Chit, age 72 Daw Mu Lin Kyi, age 53 Daw Pa Kyi, age 54	December 17 th Well Ka Lee village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State	The 315th artillery regiment launched an artillery attack targeting Win Htaung and Nan Khwi villages.	The firing killed U Aung Chit and injured Daw Mu Lin Kyi and Daw Pa Kyi from Win Htaung village.	There were artillery attacks for four consecutive days. Both big and small weapons were launched. The artillery attacks also damaged some houses in Zee Hna Pin village.
Ko Myo Hline Win age 32 and his 27-year old wife	December 19 th 8PM Win Ka Law village in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The 602nd artillery regiment targeted Win Ka Law village, despite no active armed conflict.	The assaults resulted in the death of a husband and injuries to his wife. One artillery shell struck their home	
Naw Phu Pwint Kyaw, age 15 Saw Nay Lin, age 40 Saw San Kyaw, age 48	December 21 st Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	Local resistance forces, using drones, attacked the “Moke Pa Lin” security gate in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. Soon after, the 602nd artillery regiment launched an indiscriminate artillery attack targeting residential areas.	The artillery explosion injured 15-year-old Grade-9 student Naw Phu Pwint Kyaw, 40-year-old Saw Nay Lin and 48-year-old Saw San Kyaw.	

December 2024

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
Ma Thandar Oo, age 27	November 29 th Ram Pho village, Ban La Mut village track, Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division	Junta troops planted a landmine which she stepped on while going to collect betel nuts.	The explosion led to her losing her left foot.	The injured woman has been receiving treatment at the Myeik General Hospital, and her condition is not life-threatening.
Young girl, age 14	December 1 st Ka Nine Dar village in Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division	A landmine planted by the 402nd Light Infantry Battalion exploded when the young victim returned from fishing in the morning.	The young victim was killed in the explosion.	
Ma Aye Mon, age 43	December 5 th Kyone Ka Rote village in Thanbyuzayat Township	A landmine exploded at a rubber plantation near Ye Ta Gon village.	She suffered injuries to her entire body and is receiving treatment at Thanbyuzayat General Hospital.	In recent months, the junta forces in Mon State have significantly increased the use of landmines, primarily as a defensive strategy to secure their bases.
Two siblings: Ma War War Htwe, age 25 Ma Mon Hnin Htwe, age 16	December 8 th Ka Line Ba Daw village, Sa Khan Gyi village tract, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State	They were gathering firewood at a rubber plantation when they stepped on a landmine.	Ma War War Htwe suffered injuries to both legs and her right arm, while Ma Mon Hnin Htwe sustained injuries to her eyes and neck.	
Naw Phu Pwint Kyaw, age 15 Saw Nay Lin, age 40 Saw San Kyaw, age 48	December 21 st Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	Local resistance forces, using drones, attacked the “Moke Pa Lin” security gate in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State. Soon after, the 602nd artillery regiment launched an indiscriminate artillery attack targeting residential areas.	The artillery explosion injured 15-year-old Grade-9 student Naw Phu Pwint Kyaw, 40-year-old Saw Nay Lin and 48-year-old Saw San Kyaw.	The two siblings were admitted to Thanbyuzayat General Hospital with help from the local rescue team. However, they were later transferred to Mawlamyine General Hospital due to the severity of their injuries.

January 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
Two brothers Maung Ye Myint Htun age 19 Maung Nay Htun Oo age 15	January 12 th , 10 AM Thaton-Hpa-An road in Bin Hlaing ward, Thaton Township, Mon State	Junta joint forces conducted roadblock inspections on the Thaton-Hpa-An road and detained them. They were accused of being members of the People's Defence Force.	They were interrogated at the military junta's No. 1 Basic Military Training School in Thaton Township.	
Daw Tike Tike San, age 27 (a school teacher) Ma Soon Mon, age 18 (a tailor) A local woman attending Japanese language training	January 21 st Pha Hlut Ward, Zin Kyike Town, and Paung Township in Mon State.	They were arbitrarily arrested by the junta. There was no reason for their arrests provided.		<i>"The military junta usually conducts night patrol, and three were arrested at night. We do not know why they were arrested or where they were taken,"</i> said a local source.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Young woman, age 27	January 4 th , 4PM War Dat Kwin village, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The Thane Za Yet-based 310th artillery regiment targeted War Dat Kwin village and launched at least seven artillery attacks.	One of the artillery shells exploded, injuring a 24-year- old woman who sustained injuries across her entire body.	She received treatment at the Thane Za Yet Hospital
U Kyi Myint, age 60 and his teenage neighbour	January 5 th Inn Pyar village, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division	The junta's security gate at the Kan Lane Aung Bridge in Yebyu Township was attacked on January 4, and shortly after the attack, the junta targeted Inn Pyar and Zin Bar villages with artillery fire for two consecutive days.	The explosion injured 60-year-old U Kyi Myint and his teenage neighbour, both of whom sustained leg injuries.	

January 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Local middle-aged woman Naw Aye, age 50	January 10 th , 1 PM Hnat Pyaw Taw village in Kyike Hto Township, Mon State.	The Thaton-based 44th Military Command launched an artillery attack	The attack resulted in injuries to a local woman and the destruction of a house. <i>“The military conducts artillery attacks daily. An artillery shell struck U Aung Soe’s home yesterday. His wife was injured, and the attack demolished his house,”</i> stated a resident of Hnat Pyaw Taw.	Two artillery shells also exploded in Tee Nyar O Ward, Hnat Pyaw Taw village, and Naw Aye sustained injury to her chin. The attack burned her house down, and her gold and cash of 6.5 million MMK were lost in the ensuing fire. At the time of the attack, no armed clashes were reported in the area.
Daw Than Ye, age 50	January 15 th Nat Kwin and nearby villages, Tenasserim Division	The military junta launched artillery attacks on Nat Kwin and nearby villages in Yebyu Township	The artillery shell exploded on the house, and debris penetrated the back of Daw Than Ye, who is blind and over 50 years old.	This attack, once again, took place without any prior conflict in the area.
Daw Aye Sein, age 35	January 18 th Sein Bone village, Nat Gyi Sin village track, Yephyu Township, and Tenasserim Division	The military junta launched artillery attacks on Sein Bone village.	The attack injured a local woman, 35-year-old Daw Aye Sein sustained an injury to her leg, and destroyed two rubber plantations.	On that day, the members of the PDF entered the village and had their meal at the village inn. Then, the military junta launched two artillery attacks.
Daw Aye Cho, age 54 Ma Yoon Nade Oo, age 15 Ma Lel Lel Kine Daw Khin Nyunt, age 60	January 21 st , 6 PM Hnat Pyaw Taw village, Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The 602nd artillery regiment launched a 120-mm artillery attack with one shell exploding on the house of U Tin Nile Oo and Daw Aye Cho.	The victim, Daw Aye Cho, died on the spot. Her 15-year-old daughter, Ma Yoon Nade Oo, as well as another woman, Ma Lel Lel Kine and Daw Khin Nyunt, all sustained injuries.	The injured victims were sent to the Kyike Hto Township General Hospital.

January 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Drone Attacks				
A 30-year-old man and woman	January 7 th , 11 AM Kun Chaung Gyi village in the Ban Chaung region of Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division	Despite the absence of any active armed clashes in the area the junta carried out a drone strike.	The airstrike injured two villagers, a 30-year-old man and woman, as the bombs exploded near a football field in Kun Chaung Gyi village.	<i>“There was no armed clash in Ban Chaung. The junta intentionally targeted civilians to instill further fear in the community. As a result, the villagers now have to seek shelter in nearby internally displaced persons (IDP) camps,”</i> said one villager.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
A couple from Ma Yan Gone village	January 9 th Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State	The couple was returning home from their farm when they stepped on a landmine.	The 50-year-old husband’s injuries were severe. He was sent to the Mawlamyine General Hospital but died on the way.	Kyikemayaw Township has had no armed clashes for more than a year, but there have been frequent civilian casualties due to landmines and remnants of ammunition.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Violence Against Women				
Local women	December 17 th Yebyu, Htone Khar, Chaung Hnit Pauk, and Thane Khun villages alongside the Tenasserim–Maw Taung Motorway in Tenasserim Township, Tenasserim Division.	The regiment reached Thane Khun village on December 21st, arrested local villagers, and used them as human shields. Then, they broke into village homes and sexually abused local women.	When the armed clash broke out, everyone fled to the plantations. All the villagers were running in every direction. A local woman who became separated from her family encountered the regiment, and the soldiers raped her.	According to investigations made by HURFOM, the junta’s troops raped two local women in an area nearby the entrance of Thane Khun village on December 22nd and on December 24th, the troops raped another local woman in a plantation outside the town.

February 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Arbitrary Arrest				
Ma Zin Mar Soe Ma Mee Eeek Ma Phyu Zine Phyo All victims were in their 20s.	February 4 th , Yan Taung village, Tha Yet Chaung Township	Three young women were arrested by a joint team of the junta's soldiers and police in a shopping mall near the Dawei City Police Station after attending a wedding ceremony.	At approximately 9 AM, five junta forces and a man in civilian clothes entered the shopping mall and arrested them, reported a witness. Junta's troops also seized two motorbikes belonging to the women.	The three women were taken to the Dawei District Police Station at first but later were transferred to the Dawei City Police Station.
A 17-year-old male and his friend	February 6 th Taung Yin Inn village, Phar Chaung village tract, Yebyu Township, Tenasserim	The Mawrawaddy Navy Command arrested both young men. After interrogating both, the navy released the friend, but they detained the young man. At the time of writing, he still has not been released.		As of February 12th, 2025, no one knows the young man's whereabouts. According to villagers, most residents arrested by the Mawrawaddy Navy Command have forcefully disappeared.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Nan Myint Myint San age 20 Mann Paing Paing, age 12	February 1 st Phar Kya village, Kyarinsaiki Township, Karen State	Despite no ongoing clashes, junta troops from Battalion No. 12 indiscriminately fired a 170mm artillery shell from their base at Myauk Kone, deliberately targeting civilian areas.	The shell detonated within a rubber plantation, damaging nearby homes and igniting parts of the plantation. Nan Myint Myint San died after sustaining fatal heart injuries from the explosion, and Mann Paing Paing sustained shrapnel wounds.	
Young child	February 1 st Phar Kya village, Kaw Ka Rate Township	A junta artillery attack killed a resident and injured a child.	A child was injured in the attack.	There had been no active armed clash near Kaw Ka Rate Town. However, there are frequently ongoing skirmishes between the military junta and armed resistance forces.

February 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
Local man and woman	February 1 st , 7 AM Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The Thane Za Yat-based 319th artillery regiment launched an indiscriminate artillery attack that exploded in a nearby rubber plantation.	The blast injured a local man and a local woman.	There were no armed clashes when the junta launched the attack.
Ma Nwe Nwe, age 50	February 4 th Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State.	The 97th Light Infantry Battalion, operating under the 19th military operation command, launched an artillery attack on downtown Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State.	The artillery shells exploded in Chaung Taung Ward near the Kaw Ka Rate Town Police Station, and the explosion killed 50-year-old Ma Nwe Nwe.	There were no armed clashes when the junta launched the attack.
Daw Khin Win, age 52	February 20 th Yebyu Township, Dawei District	Artillery shelling was carried out from the Kyauk Ka Nyar-based Artillery Battalion (304), which fired three artillery shells into Kya Khatta Pin Inn village.	One of the shells struck Daw Khin Win, causing severe injuries to her head and leg, leading to her death.	<p><i>"She was hit and thrown about 10 feet away by the explosion. The lower part of her body was completely damaged. She passed away on the way to the hospital,"</i> said a local man.</p> <p>Daw Khin Win was buried on the morning of February 21 after she succumbed to her injuries while being transported to Dawei General Hospital for medical treatment.</p>

February 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Drone Attacks				
Ko Myo Tun, age 25 Maung Nine Nine, age 17 U Khine, age 45	February 1 st Kyike Hto Township, Mon State	The 207th Light Infantry Battalion used drones to drop bombs in residential areas.	The attack injured three villagers and damaged a house. The victims included Ko Myo Tun, who sustained injuries to his back and elbow, and Maung Nine Nine, who sustained injuries to his lower torso and leg. U Khine suffered a break to his left arm.	
Naw Thet Htar San, age 45 Maung Lin Win, age 4	February 26 th , 11 AM Knit Wah village, Kyainnseiki Township, Mon State	An aircraft believed to be an MI-35 military helicopter of the junta flew at a low altitude. It patrolled the area for about 30 minutes and then left. A few hours later, at 1 PM, a Y-12 military aircraft arrived and dropped three bombs on the village, even though there was no ongoing battle.	As a result of the bombing, Naw Thet Htar San, was killed on the spot. Maung Lin Win, sustained severe injuries, while one man and two women from the same village were also injured, and three houses in the town were damaged, according to rees and villagers.	The child, Maung Lin Win, sustained multiple injuries all over his body, including his hands, legs, and head. He is in and out of consciousness at the Lamine hospital, where he is currently receiving treatment, while the injured man and two women are being treated at the Bae La Mu village clinic.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
Daw Naw Jue Nee Tar age 50	February 2 nd Dawei – Htee Kee Motorway, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division	Daw Naw Jue Nee Tar ran over a landmine while traveling along the Dawei – Htee Kee Motorway.	She was returning from her plantation by motorbike when the explosion resulted in her losing one of her legs. Daw Naw Jue Nee Tar has been receiving treatment at the Mitta Town General Hospital.	According to the locals, since February 2024, the military junta has planted landmines around their strategic military hill near Mitta Town.
Fve family members of migrant workers	February 19 th , 2PM Pauk Taw village, Kyikemayaw Township, Mon State	They found a landmine on their way to the rubber plantation whcih exploded.	The explosion killed a 45-year-old man and injured two 43-year-old women and two 20-year-old men	The deceased man was cremated on February 20th. Other injured family members have treated themselves at home.

February 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
Daw Mar Lwin, age 43 Maung Yan Myo Myat, age 13	February 25 th Wa Gone village, Dawei East Forest region, Dawei Township, Tenasserim Division	The mother and son stepped on a landmine while walking to their plantation	Daw Mar Lwin sustained a serious injury to one leg, and her son is suffering from temporary deafness.	<i>“The KNU informed villagers they planted landmines and not to go to the area, but that road is the only way to go to the plantations. The villagers want to go freely around their plantation. Planting landmines near residential areas is unacceptable,”</i> said a local villager.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Violence Against Women				
11 year old girl	February 28th Ya Tail Taung village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State.	While the mother went outside at 8 PM, 38-year-old U Nine Win attempted to rape his 11-year-old daughter who fell asleep in her bed.	The mother has filed a legal complaint at the Kyike Kha Mi Police Station and charged him with attempted rape.	U Nine Win was jailed for three years for murder and has been released recently.

March 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
A 60-year-old woman, a 50-year-old man, a 37-year-old father, and a 10-year-old child	March 3rd Win Ka Phaw village, Taung Pyauk village tract, Tha Yet Chaung Township, Tanintharyi Region,	A military junta airstrike targeted Win Ka Phaw village.	Both the 50-year-old man and the 37-year-old father sustained severe injuries and remain in critical condition. The elderly victim suffered multiple wounds to his arms and legs, while the child was injured in the abdomen.	The airstrike hit a residential area, leaving a 60-year-old woman, a 50-year-old man, a 37-year-old father, and a 10-year-old child with injuries. The attack also damaged several homes.
A 12-year-old girl, a 14-year-old girl, and 65-year-old Daw Phwar Khin Sein	March 3rd Tha Mee Hla village, Tanintharyi Township	Despite no ongoing clashes, the military junta carried out an airstrike, dropping two bombs that injured three local women, including two young girls.	<i>“There was no fighting—none at all. The two girls were hit in their lower torsos. They are lucky to have survived, but all the victims are still dealing with injuries,”</i> said a resident.	The attack damaged multiple houses in the village, leaving families struggling to rebuild amid fear of further assaults. Just two days earlier, on March 1, 2025, junta fighter jets targeted Mar Yan Chaung village, damaging religious buildings, including a monastery where monks and villagers often seek refuge.
A young mother, Daw Pan Yee, and her child.	March 4 th Theinzayat, Kyaik Hto Township, Mon State	Artillery Regiment Command No. 303 launched approximately ten artillery rounds, targeting areas west of the villages of Sitkwin, Mokkamoh, and Thone Kwa.	A young child sustained injuries when artillery shrapnel struck their leg and back. The child’s mother, confirmed that their home was damaged and is now unlivable.	Three other homes in the village were partially damaged.
A 40-year-old woman and a 15-year-old boy	March 4 th and 5 th Villages in Southern Kaw Ka Rate Township, Karen State.	Three military fighter jets from the Hmaw Bee airbase launched rockets at Bot Die village.	The explosion injured the woman and teenage boy, and damaged a local school, leaving children and teachers terrified.	Just hours later, at 1 AM on March 5, the junta’s fighter jet dropped two 500-pound bombs on Ah Soon village. One of the bombs exploded and injured a man and two women while destroying three homes.

March 2025

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Indiscriminate Firing				
A 12-year-old girl	March 8th Launglon Township, Dawei District	Shrapnel from an artillery shell fired by the junta's Light Infantry Battalion 104 (LIB-104).	Despite no active clashes, the battalion launched artillery strikes toward Sakhangyi village on March 8, around noon. Five shells landed inside the town, one exploding near a house where the young girl was playing outside. She suffered a serious neck injury from the blast.	She was first treated at Dawei Hospital, but due to the severity of her injuries, she was transferred to Yangon Hospital for further medical care. The artillery attack caused panic among villagers, as there had been no fighting in the area at the time of the shelling.

Name/Age	Date, Location	Human Rights Violation and Perpetrator	Victim Impact	Case Notes
Landmines				
A 52-year old woman	March 12 th Bokpyin Township, Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region.	A woman suffered severe injuries after stepping on a landmine planted by junta troops at the Yuzana oil palm plantation.	The explosion caused her leg bone to fracture and shatter.	The woman received emergency medical treatment before being transported to Bokpyin Hospital for further care.



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