



# Karen Human Rights Group

Documenting the voices of villagers in rural Burma

## Incident Report

December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2025 / KHRG #25-184-I1

## Kler Lwee Htoo District Incident Report: SAC air strike caused casualties, including a child, and destruction in Moo Township (April 2025)

*This Incident Report describes events occurring in Moo (Mone) Township, Kler Lwee Htoo District, in April 2025. On April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025, around 10:15 am, a State Administration Council (SAC) fighter jet dropped two bombs onto Kanyin Tan village tract, Moo special area, Moo (Mone) Township. One of the bombs landed and exploded in Aa--- village and another one landed outside of the village and remained unexploded. As a result, three villagers were killed and two villagers were injured, including a 1-year-old child. Two houses were destroyed and four houses were damaged. After the air strike, whenever the villagers from Aa--- village heard aircraft flying over the village, they felt anxious and panicked. Consequently, some villagers relocated to other villages.<sup>1</sup>*

### Part 1 – Incident Details

<b>Type of Incident</b>	Air strike by the SAC [State Administration Council] <sup>2</sup> caused casualties and destruction.
<b>Date of Incident(s)</b>	April 28 <sup>th</sup> 2025
<b>Incident Location (Village, Township and District)</b>	Aa--- village, Kanyin Tan village tract <sup>3</sup> , Moo special area <sup>4</sup> , Moo (Mone) Township, Kler Lwee Htoo District.

<sup>1</sup> The present document is based on information received in May 2025. It was provided by a community member in Kler Lwe Htoo District who has been trained by KHRG to monitor human rights conditions on the ground. The names of the victims, their photos and the exact locations are censored for security reasons. The parts in square brackets are explanations added by KHRG. This document combines several received reports with the following KHRG internal log numbers: #25-184-A1-I1, #25-184-A2-I1, and #25-184-I1.

<sup>2</sup> The State Administration Council (SAC) is the executive governing body created in the aftermath of the February 1st 2021 military coup. It was established by Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on February 2nd 2021, and is composed of eight military officers and eight civilians. The chairperson serves as the de facto head of government of Burma/Myanmar and leads the Military Cabinet of Myanmar, the executive branch of the government. Min Aung Hlaing assumed the role of SAC chairperson following the coup. The military junta changed its name in July 31st 2025 to State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC).

<sup>3</sup> A village tract is an administrative unit of between five and 20 villages in a local area, often centred on a large village.

<sup>4</sup> Special Areas or Special Regions are areas that are under KNU-control or mixed-control with the Burma Army. Following the 2021 coup that reinvigorated the armed conflict in Southeast Burma, the KNU has claimed back some of these areas after seizing them or after the withdrawal of SAC troops or SAC administration. The KNU refers to these areas as Special Areas or Special Regions as they are not formally under KNU administration, but in the process of forming their governance. The SAC also refers to areas in Southeast Burma as Special Areas. This refers to areas that they do not have full control over.

Victim(s) Information					
<b>Name</b>	Ma <sup>5</sup> G---	Ma C---	U <sup>6</sup> K---	U H---	Ma B---
<b>Age</b>	44 years old	50 years old	40 years old	53 years old	1 year and 8 months old
<b>Gender</b>	Woman	Woman	Man	Man	Girl
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Bamar <sup>7</sup>	Bamar	Bamar	Bamar	Bamar
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married	Single	Married	Married	-
<b>Occupation</b>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Farmer	-
<b>Religion</b>	Buddhist	Buddhist	Buddhist	Buddhist	-
<b>Position</b>	[Villager]	[Villager]	[Villager]	[Villager]	[Villager]
<b>Village</b>	Aa--- village	Aa--- village	Aa--- village	Aa--- village	Aa--- village

Type of Aircraft	Unit	Base	Commander's Name
Fighter jet	Burma [SAC Air Force]	N/A	Min Aung Hlaing <sup>8</sup> [General Htun Aung serves as the Commander-in-Chief of the Burma SAC Air Force]

## **Part 2 - Information Quality**

### **1. Explain in detail how this information was collected.**

A KNU [Karen National Union<sup>9</sup>] local authority from Moo special area, named Saw<sup>10</sup> J---, informed me [a KHRG researcher] about the incident. He asked me [a KHRG researcher] to go to his place [his office in Ywa Ma Gyi village tract, Moo Special area], after which he transported me to the incident place. I [a KHRG researcher] also met with the victims' families who witnessed the incident and conducted interviews with them. [The researcher interviewed two villagers: the father of the deceased victim Ma G---, and one of the injured victims, U H---].

### **2. Explain how the source verified this information.**

Regarding this incident, when Saw J--- [a local authority from Moo special area] was in his office, he heard that an air strike was conducted on Aa--- village. He contacted the villagers, and they informed him about the incident. He went to the incident place immediately to verify the incident. After that, he contacted a KHRG researcher, and the KHRG researcher met the

<sup>5</sup> 'Ma' is a Burmese female honorific title used before a person's name.

<sup>6</sup> 'U' is a Burmese title used for elder men, used before their name.

<sup>7</sup> The majority ethnic group in Myanmar, also known as ethnic Burmese or Burman.

<sup>8</sup> A Senior General in the Burma Army who has served as Chairman of the State Administration Council, the executive body governing Burma/Myanmar since February 2021. He has also served as the Commander-in-Chief of Myanmar's Armed Forces since March 2011. Min Aung Hlaing seized power after overthrowing the civilian government led by Aung San Suu Kyi on February 1st 2021, ending a nearly ten-year period of civilian rule. He has appointed himself as Prime Minister of Myanmar on August 1st 2021, and became Acting President of Myanmar on July 22nd 2024.

<sup>9</sup> The Karen National Union (KNU) is the main Karen political organisation. It was established in 1947 and has been in conflict with the government since 1949. The KNU wields power across large areas of Southeast Myanmar and has been calling for the creation of a democratic federal system since 1976. Although it signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) in 2015, following the 2021 coup staged by Burma Army leaders, the KNU officially stated that the NCA has become void.

<sup>10</sup> Saw is a S'gaw Karen male honorific title used before a person's name.

victims' family to document the information related to the incident.

### **Part 3 – Complete Description of the Incident**

#### **Describe the Incident(s) in complete detail.**

On April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025, around 10:15 am, an SAC fighter jet dropped two bombs onto Aa--- village, Kanyin Tan village tract, Moo special area, Moo (Mone) Township, Kler Lwee Htoo District. One of the bombs landed and exploded in the village, and another bomb landed outside the village and remained unexploded. As a result, two houses of Aa--- villagers, owned by Ko<sup>11</sup> I--- and Ma C---, were destroyed. Additionally, four houses owned by U N---, U H---, Ma G---, and U S--- were damaged by the explosion of the bombs. Moreover, three villagers from Aa--- village were killed [by the air strike]:

- Ma G---, who was 44 years old, was hit on her head and killed;
- U K---, who was 40 years old, was hit on the bladder and killed;
- Ma C---, who was 50 years old, was hit on the belly and killed.

[Ma G--- was killed while she was cleaning her house, U K--- was killed while he was using his phone on his hammock under the stilted house, and Ma C--- was killed at her house while she was reading the Tripitaka (a book of Buddhist scriptures)]



This photo was taken by a local authority on April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025. This photo shows the bodies of Ma G---, U K---, and Ma C---, all of whom were killed by the SAC air strike on Aa--- village, Kanyin Tan village tract, Moo special area, Moo (Mone) Township, Kler Lwee Htoo District, on April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025. [Photo: local authority]

In addition, a 1-year-and-8-month-old girl named Ma B--- was also lightly injured on her face, below her right eye. Her grandfather, U H---, was also injured on his leg. [Due to insufficient medicines in the hospitals,] she [Ma B---] was transported to an SAC-run hospital in Phyu Town, then transferred to a hospital in Taw Oo Town, Taw Oo District, and then finally transferred once more to a hospital in Yangon [city]. The family paid for her transportation and treatment themselves. It cost 300,000 kyats [142.86 USD]<sup>12</sup> for transportation to the hospital and another 60,000–70,000 kyats [28.57 USD–33.33 USD] for treatment costs.

U H---, one of the injured victims, explained: “On that day [April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025], my sister [Ma C---] was reading the Tripitaka [a book of Buddhist scriptures] and I was drawing pictures with my granddaughter, [Ma B---,] who was to be injured. The aircraft came from the west and flew around the village. So, I said to her [Ma C---], ‘Sister, the situation is not good. Let’s enter into the bunker.’ Then, she took off her glasses and looked at me. I continued to say, ‘Sister, the situation is getting worse, don’t read the Tripitaka, let’s enter [into the bunker].’ After a few

<sup>11</sup> Ko is a Burmese title meaning older brother. It can be used for relatives as well as non-relatives.

<sup>12</sup> All conversion estimates for the kyat are based on the December 17<sup>th</sup> 2025 mid-market exchange rate of 1,000 kyat to USD 0.48 (taken from [wise.com/gb/currency-converter/mmk-to-usd-rate](https://wise.com/gb/currency-converter/mmk-to-usd-rate)).



*seconds, before we reached the makeshift bunker, the bomb [landed and] exploded and everything went dark [the smoke from the bomb covered everything]. Luckily, I was able to lie prone on the ground [to avoid the air strike] on time, so I did not die. But I was injured on my leg. When I was injured, I felt burning all over my body. After that, my wife was standing beside the wall and told me, 'Call Ma C---'. I replied to her, 'We do not need to call her anymore because the bomb landed on her house. We cannot even be sure that we will get [to see] her body or not'. Also, my granddaughter [Ma B---] was injured by the shrapnel. I did not see the blood [Ma B---'s blood] while I was inside [the house]. When I went out [from the house], I saw the blood. So, I cried and shouted for help and took her to the medic P---'s house. Then, the medic provided her medicine. At first, I thought only my sister [Ma C---] was killed, but later we realised that Ma G--- and U K--- were also killed. At that time, I felt very upset."* [P--- is a medic from the People's Defence Force (PDF)<sup>13</sup>]



<sup>13</sup> The People's Defence Force (PDF) is an armed resistance established independently as local civilian militias operating across the country. Following the February 1st 2021 military coup and the ongoing brutal violence enacted by the junta, the majority of these groups began working with the National Unity Government (NUG), a body claiming to be the legitimate government of Burma/Myanmar, which then formalized the PDF on May 5th 2021 as a precursor to a federal army.



The two photos on the top were taken by a local authority on April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025. These photos show the destruction to the houses of Ma C--- (top left) and Ko I--- (top right) caused by the SAC air strike on Aa--- village, Kanyin Tan village tract, Moo special area, Moo (Mone) Township, Kler Lwee Htoo District, on April 28<sup>th</sup> 2025. The photo on the bottom left was taken by a KHRG researcher in May 2025. The photo shows the damage to Ma G---'s house as a result of the SAC air strike. [Photos: KHRG / local authority]

Regarding the air strike, the villagers [from Aa--- village] were injured and killed because the villagers were not aware that the [SAC's] fighter jet was going to conduct an air strike. Ma G---'s father, U L---, stated: *"An air strike has not happened like this before. On that day, the fighting was happening to the south [of the village, about one hour away by motorbike], but I did not know exactly where. [The SAC] aircraft went to that place and conducted air strikes. In the past, aircraft used to come like this [only striking in fighting areas], so we were careless. We thought the aircraft went there because fighting had occurred. Then, at around 10:15 am, an aircraft conducted an air strike onto the village."* U L--- continued: *"On that day, my daughter, Ma G---, said she was going back to her house and clean. [...] At around 10:15 am, an aircraft came and conducted an air strike on the village. She [Ma G---] was hit on her head, and her head was smashed open."*

After this incident, whenever the villagers heard the sound of aircraft, they felt panicked and worried that the aircraft would conduct an air strike [again]. So, they fled the village to avoid the danger of aircraft [carrying out another air strike]. After the incident, some villagers from the village relocated to Ac--- village (in Nyaung Pin Tha village tract, Moo special area) and Phyu Town because they were worried that the aircraft would conduct an air strike on Aa--- village again. However, sometimes they [villagers] returned to their houses and workplaces. Some of the villagers did not relocate because they have a lot of properties [to take care of]. Therefore, they made makeshift bunkers and slept in there.

## **Part 4 - Permission for Using the Details**

**Did the victim(s) provide permission to use this information? Explain how that permission was provided.**

I [a KHRG researcher] conducted an interview with the victims' families [U L---, who is the victim's (Ma G---) father and U H---, who is a victim, and also a family member of the killed and injured villagers], and asked permission from them [victims' families] to use and publish it [their information]. They allowed us [KHRG] to use and publish it.

Further background reading on the situation of air strikes in Kler Lwee Htoo District in Southeast Burma/Myanmar can be found in the following KHRG reports:

- [ကဘီယုဟဲလံ Aircraft coming! : Impacts of air strikes on local communities and villagers' protection strategies in Southeast Burma since the 2021 coup.](#) November 2024.
- ["Kler Lwee Htoo District Incident Report: An SAC air strike on a school injured a villager in Hsaw Htee Township, May 2025."](#) November 2025
- ["Kler Lwee Htoo District Short Update: SAC drone strikes and indiscriminate shelling caused casualties, destruction, and livelihood and education challenges in Ler Doh Township \(November to December 2024\)."](#) March 2025

### About KHRG

Founded in 1992, Karen Human Rights Group is an independent local organisation committed to improving the human rights situation in Southeast Burma. KHRG trains local people to document and gather evidence of human rights abuses, and publishes this information to project the voices, experiences and perspectives of local communities. More examples of our work can be seen online at [www.khrq.org](http://www.khrq.org).



