



No one Feels Safe

Airstrikes Perpetrated in Burma from July to October 2025



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**“No one Feels Safe”
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Photos : Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM)

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Introduction

This briefing paper by the Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma) examines the impact of airstrikes on innocent civilians from July to October 2025 in areas documented by ND-Burma members and through desk research. Since the attempted coup in 2021, the military junta has escalated its targeting of civilians through a violent and coordinated campaign of airstrikes. The increase in air attacks coincides with the Burmese Army's growing loss of ground and territory to the armed opposition.

The military carries out airstrikes during hours when civilians are not expecting an attack, late at night and early morning, giving little warning or time to escape. The regime has fired upon communities far from the battlezones, including the assault on displaced people in shelters, displacement camps, homes, villages, schools, places of worship, and clinics. Survivors report feelings of anxiety, trauma, and suffering caused by the unpredictable and indiscriminate nature of these attacks.

Additionally, the junta has destroyed entire livelihoods, with villages being devastated from above. Grounded military forces frequently loot remaining goods and essentials. The suffering and hardship faced by civilians have worsened due to the international community's lack of coordinated and urgent action. Despite overwhelming evidence of the junta's war crimes, the military remains shielded and has not faced any accountability for its ongoing crimes. For decades, they have committed violence against ethnic minority groups, mainly living in Burma's border regions. Over the last four and a half years, the circumstances on the ground have worsened, turning daily life for rural villagers into a struggle to survive.

The human rights situation in Burma is rapidly deteriorating. Since the attempted coup on 1 February 2021 until August 2025, the UN Human Rights Office announced that more than 7,000 people have been killed by the junta, of which a third are

women and children.¹ Nearly 30,000 have been arrested as due process continues to be routinely denied in the military-run courts. The Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), a member of ND-Burma, reported that from the coup until September 30, 2025, there were 3,023 civilian deaths confirmed due to airstrikes and heavy weaponry attacks.² AAPP noted that an additional 2,690 deaths were still awaiting confirmation. The victims included 1,370 women and 1,653 men, as well as 647 children under the age of 18.³

ND-Burma member, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), has echoed this sentiment in its documentation, writing in its overview of the situation in its targeted areas from September 2025, *“Children are not safe attending school as they are targeted in airstrikes. Doctors and nurses face ongoing threats to their lives, and those of their patients, and mortar shells frequently target their clinics. Even sacred places of religious worship have been targeted in violent attacks. No one feels safe.”*⁴

The Blood Money Campaign, a group formed through the collective effort of individuals from diverse communities, has documented over 5,000 airstrikes from the time of the coup until June 2025, resulting in more than 4,043 deaths.⁵ These assaults have led to widespread destruction of civilian properties, including 151 hospitals, 150 religious buildings and 151 schools.⁶ These attacks continue to escalate, with figures reaching worrying levels.

Reports from the Special Advisory Council for Myanmar (SAC-M) and the UN Special Rapporteur indicate that Russia, China, Singapore, Thailand, and India are the primary sources of weapons, dual-use technology, and manufacturing materials for the military junta, valued at over \$1 billion since February 2021.⁷ Bombs are being

1. Myanmar: Death, destruction and desperation mirror 2017 atrocities – UN report, United Nations, 2 September 2025
2. From Civilians to Military Targets, Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, 1 October 2025
3. Ibid significantly suffered
4. Monthly Overview: September 2025, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland
5. Data provided by Nyan Linn Thit Analytica (NLTA), Blood Money Campaign, date accessed 4 November 2025
6. Ibid
7. Global firms help Myanmar's military make weapons, Special Advisory Council - Myanmar, 16 January 2023

dropped on unsuspecting civilians who endure great horror and trauma in their final moments. Survivors of these attacks continue to suffer, stripped of their humanity and grieving the loss of their friends, family, and community. Amnesty International decried the criminal sale of weapons to the junta as ‘reckless.’⁸

Communities that see and hear junta-deployed planes overhead face no guarantee of safety or survival. Women, children, and the elderly—who are among the most vulnerable in conflict-affected groups—are left unprotected during these aerial bombings. Those who survive are often traumatized by these devastating attacks. For families already displaced by previous clashes, the fear of returning home remains overwhelming, as the threat of airstrikes, artillery shelling, and drone bombings continues to loom.

The international community’s lack of moral authority and response to the ongoing airstrikes and worsening atrocities being perpetrated by the junta is concerning. The situation on the ground has worsened as the US Trump administration has significantly reduced funding, cutting crucial programs for refugees and displaced communities, which enable locally-led civil society organizations to respond to the needs of those affected by the violence and who require life-saving assistance.

Furthermore, as the junta plans their sham election, concerns among rights-based groups have increased as the military seeks to solidify its rule. Civilians have suffered immensely and continue to face the harsh realities they are forced to confront daily. International action and intervention have stalled, depriving innocent people of their rights to safety and a fair future aligned with their longstanding hopes for a federal democracy.

8. Myanmar: ‘Reckless’ shipments of jet fuel continue as air strikes multiply, Amnesty International, 8 July 2024

Main Findings

According to member data, findings by ND-Burma indicate that 272 airstrikes occurred in four States, including Chin State, Kachin State, Mon State, Shan State, and three regions, Mandalay, Magway and Tanintharyi, resulting in the deaths of 75 women, 72 men and 60 children, in addition to 31 of unknown identity killed. There were 88 wounded women, 158 wounded men and 80 injured children, as well as 117 of unknown identity. At least dozens of properties were damaged, including 554 houses, 13 schools, one hospital, four clinics, two churches, 35 monasteries, two private schools, and one nursery school.

The majority of these cases were collected on the ground and documented by member organizations, including the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM), the Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT), the Ta'ang Women's Organization (TWO), the Tavoyan Women's Union (TWU) and the Ta'ang Students and Youth Union (TSYU). Due to safety and security reasons, not all cases could be included; however, member contributions to the figures and overall data collection are stated in this briefing.

The 30 airstrikes reported by ND-Burma member Human Rights Defenders and Promoters (HRDP) in the Magway region were identified through desk research. Cases collected by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP), which were documented separately, were independently verified and included 340 victims of airstrikes across Mon, Chin, Kachin, Karenni, Rakhine, and Shan States, as well as Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, and Tanintharyi Regions. Among these cases, 148 women were killed, along with 192 men, and 34 women and 55 men under 18. The highest number of casualties reported by AAPP was in Sagaing Region with 97 deaths, while the lowest was in Chin State with four deaths.

Below are charts comprising data collected by AAPP on airstrikes from 1 July to October 31, 2025.

Deaths by Airstrikes July 1 to October 31, 2025	
State & Region	Airstrike
Mon	8
Bago	21
Chin	4
Kachin	8
Kayah	33
Magway	28
Mandalay	40
Rakhine	49
Sagaing	97
Shan	47
Tanintharyi	5
Grand Total	340

Gender	Airstrike
Female	148
Male	192
Grand Total	340

Gender	Airstrike (under 18)
Female	34
Male	55
Grand Total	89

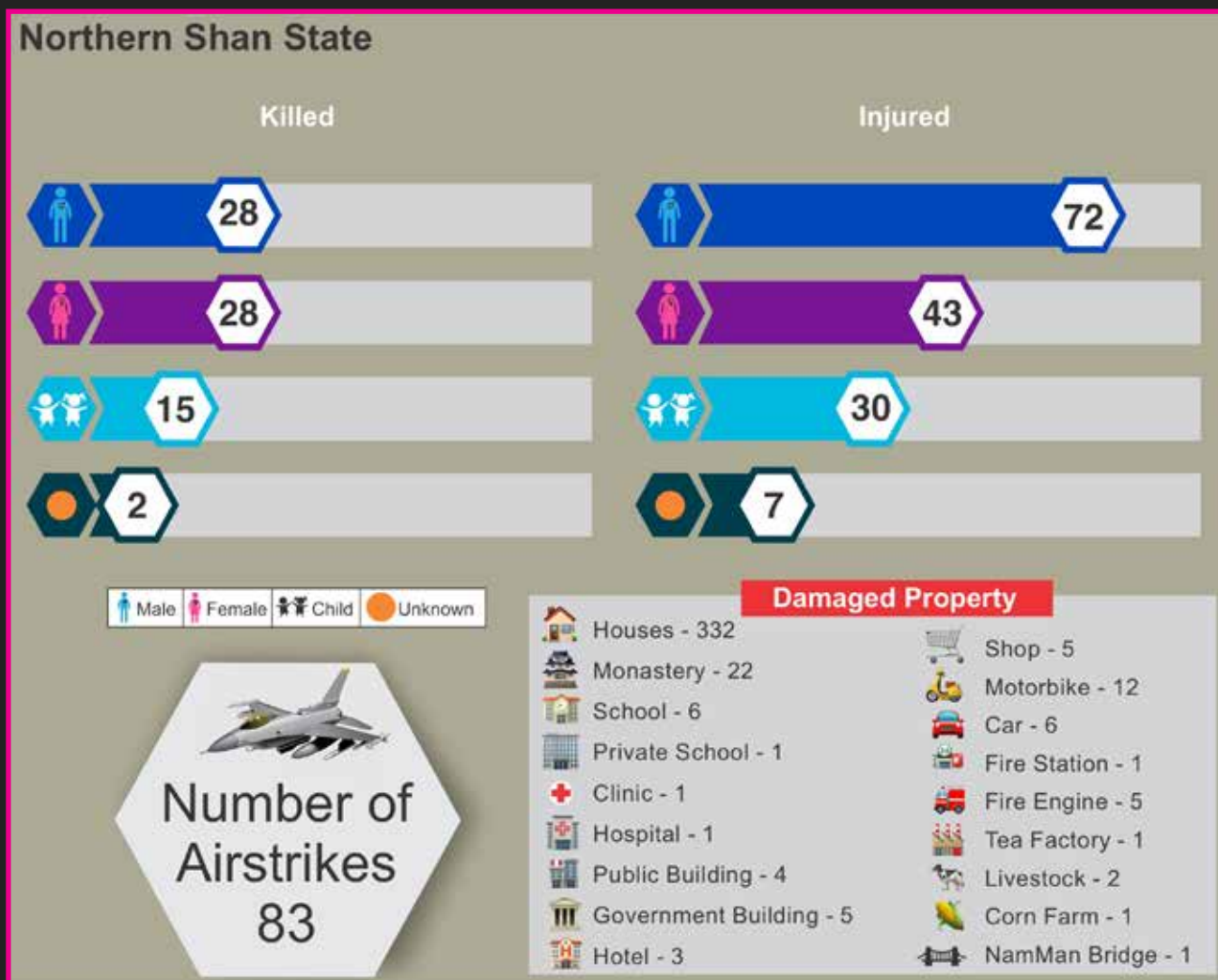
Total Impact of Airstrikes (excluding AAPP data*)

Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
272	88	75	80	60	158	72	117	31

Impact of Airstrikes in Northern Shan State

Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
83	43	28	30	15	72	28	7	2

*In Northern Shan State, there were an additional two nuns and one monk killed and two monks and five novices wounded.



Impact of Airstrikes in Kachin State

Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
77	2	0	0	5	5	1	12	8

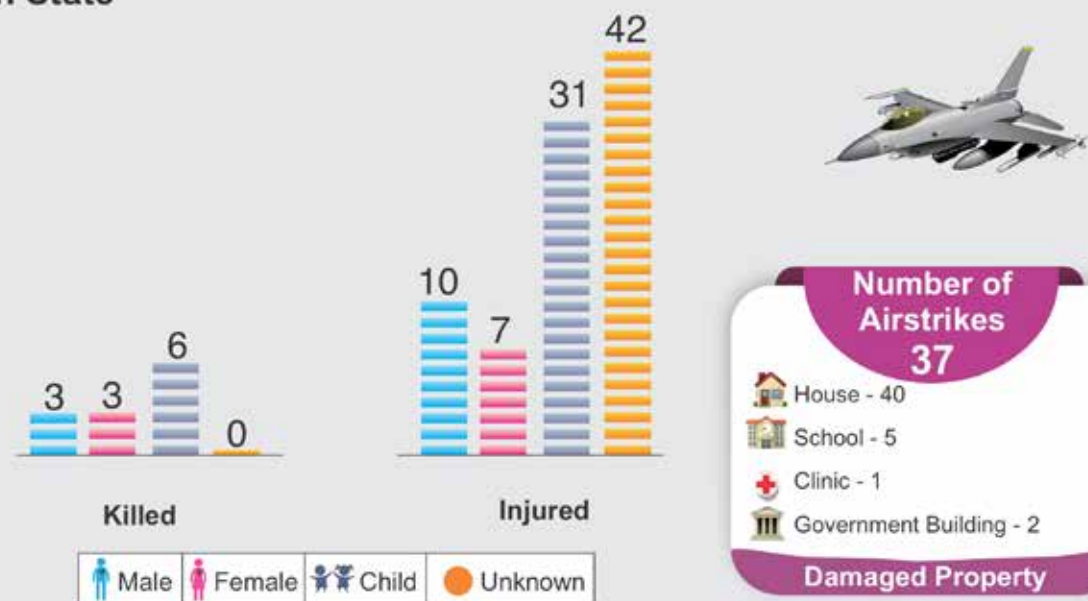
Kachin State



Impact of Airstrikes in Chin State

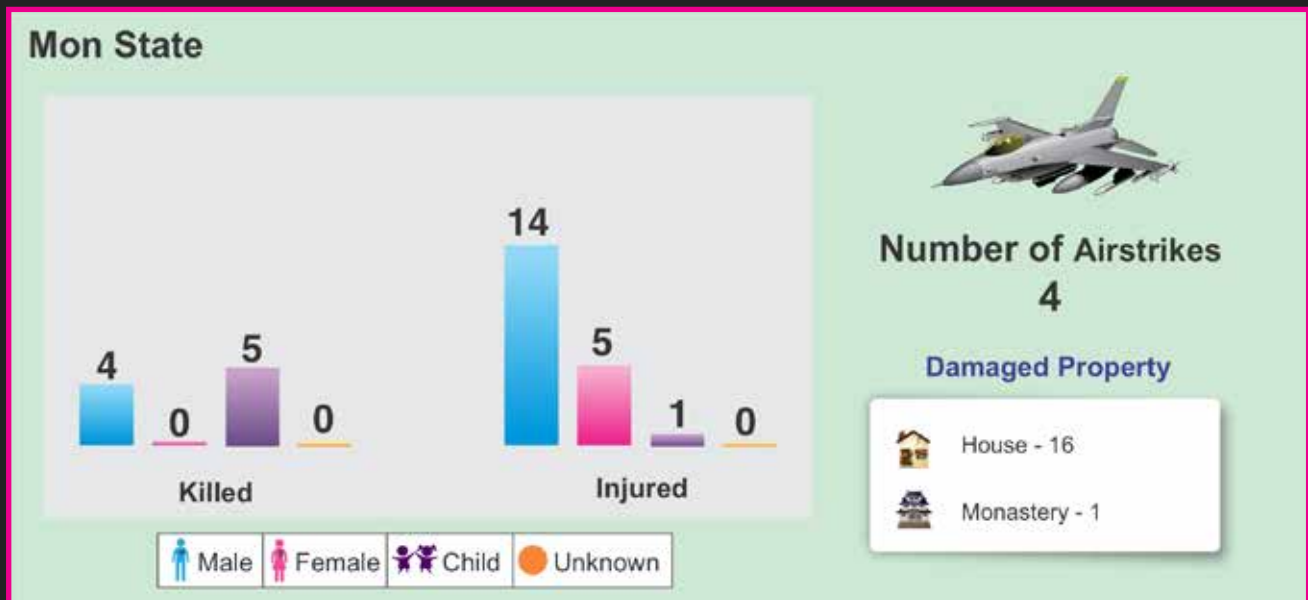
Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
37	7	3	31	6	10	3	42	0

Chin State



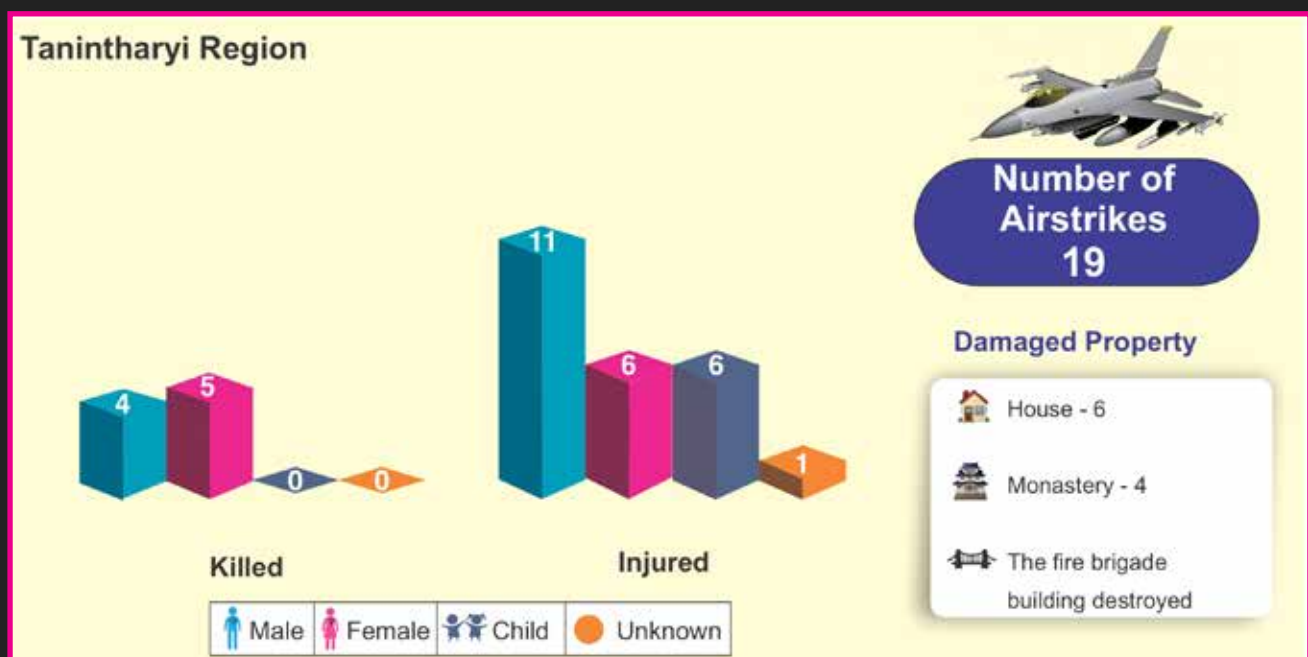
Impact of Airstrikes in Mon State

Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
4	5	0	1	5	14	4	0	0



Impact of Airstrikes in the Tanintharyi Region

Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
19	6	5	6	0	11	4	1	0



Impact of Airstrikes in Mandalay

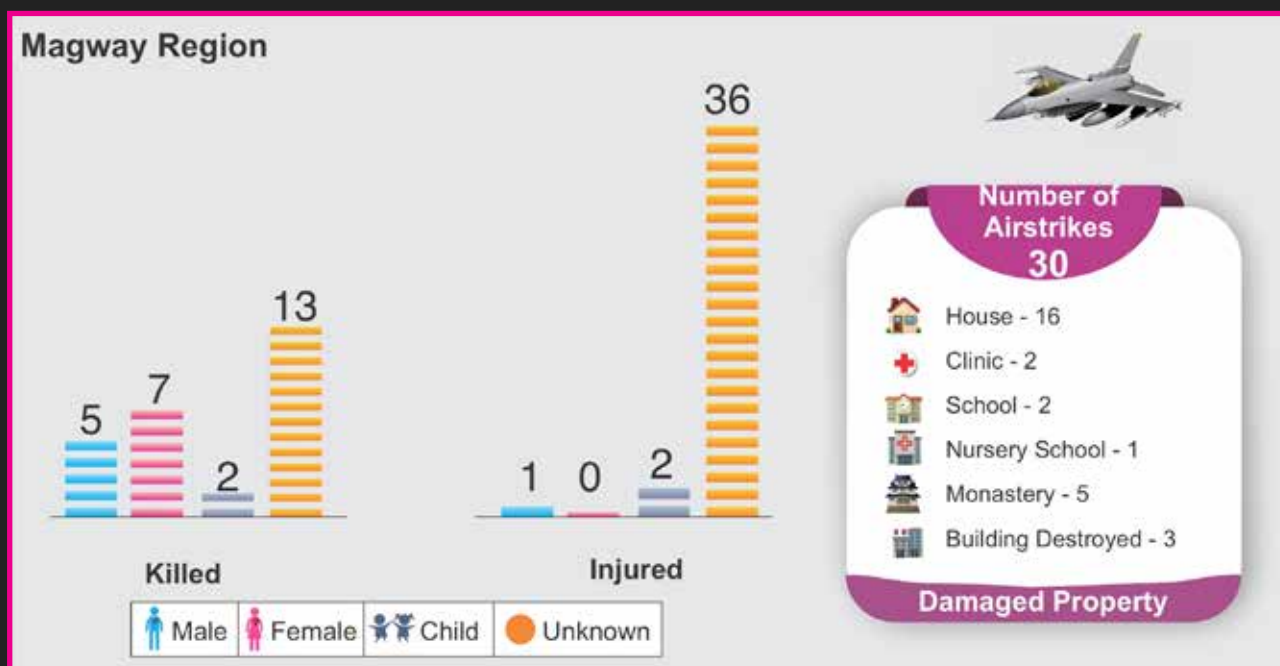
Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
22	25	32	10	27	45	27	19	8

In addition, in Mandalay, one monk and a pregnant woman were killed, and one monk was injured.



Impact of Airstrikes in Magway (Desk Research)

Total Number of Airstrikes	Injured Women	Killed Women	Injured Children	Killed Children	Injured Men	Killed Men	Unknown Injured	Unknown Killed
30	0	7	2	2	1	5	36	13



Airstrikes Causing Destruction and Damage to Properties

Location	Northern Shan State	Kachin State	Chin State	Mon State	Tanintharyi Region	Mandalay	Magway (Desk Research)
House	332	6	40	16	6	138	16
Monastery	22			1	4	3	5
Church		2					
School, Private school & Nursery school	7		5			1	3
Clinic Hospital	2		1				2
Public Building	4						
Gov. Building	5	1	2				
Hotel	3					2	
Bank						1	
Shop	5	13					
Motobike/ Cars	18					8	
Livestock	2	1					
Farm	1					1	
Misc	11				1	1	3

These ongoing documentation efforts are vital to gathering further evidence needed to hold the military junta accountable for their crimes. The following sections will provide an overview of the airstrikes documented by ND-Burma members.

Chin State

The human rights crisis in Chin State is a devastating situation marked by widespread abuses, ongoing armed conflict, and a severe humanitarian disaster. The military regime and opposition forces have been engaged in intense fighting since the 2021 coup, leading to significant civilian casualties and displacement. There have been increasing credible reports of unlawful or politically motivated killings, and enforced disappearances are common, along with torture and abuse of suspects and detainees, including electric shocks and severe beatings.

The military regime has carried out indiscriminate airstrikes and artillery attacks on residential areas, leading to a displacement crisis that has forcibly removed people from their homes and left them living in inadequate infrastructure to meet their basic needs, including access to clean water, medicine, and shelter. These conditions have been worsened by the junta's routine blockages of life-saving emergency assistance. Additionally, severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and movement continue to persist.

In a case documented by the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), four students were killed and ten injured—primarily children—after junta airstrikes on schools in Htin Chaung and Vawmm'tu, Mindat township, on October 8 at 7 PM. This was a calculated pre-election strategy to terrorize civilians. Targeting schools is a war crime. In another case reported by CHRO on September 29th, airstrikes killed two women and injured nineteen near a hospital.

In an address to the UN, CHRO stated, *"History will judge us all, but the people of Myanmar cannot wait for history. They need action, and they need it now."*⁹

9. See CHRO X: <https://x.com/ChinHumanRights/status/1966252585712746942>

Northern Shan and Kachin State

The junta has conducted airstrikes in northern Shan State and Kachin State to not only demoralize the local population but also to reclaim territory seized by the Kachin Independence Army. The conflict has been marked mainly by widespread violence, a high number of civilian casualties, and a severe humanitarian crisis. Human rights continue to decline rapidly as airstrikes are senselessly carried out, resulting in the loss of innocent lives. As of late 2024, there were over 278,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kachin and northern Shan States, with many living in makeshift shelters with limited access to necessities like food, health care, and water.

The terrorist military junta carried out another airstrike on Mogok, controlled by the Ta'ang National Liberation Army – PSLF/TNLA, at 8:30 PM on August 15, 2025, resulting in 20 deaths and five injuries. The airstrike targeted the Lin Yaung Chi Monastery in the Shwe Gu Ward in eastern Mogok, killing five men and 15 women, including three pregnant women and a child.

A man familiar with the incident told the Ta'ang Women's Organization, *"As far as we know, there are already too many bodies, and people were clearing them up. More bodies may be found. Bodies scattered all over the place have not been placed in the bags. We don't know who they are, and some of the injured are in critical condition. We can't sleep all night after seeing them"*.

The Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) confirmed that the airstrike destroyed a monastery and seven houses.

A few days earlier, on August 9, the military bombed Kyauk Nagar village in Thaduk Sho village tract, east of Mogok, resulting in five deaths and four injuries. Similarly, on August 2, the terror military council dropped two 250-pound bombs from a jet fighter in the Kyat Pyin group, western Mogok, killing 12 people, including a child and a monk, and injuring 13 others, as well as damaging at least 10 houses.

According to TWO, 57 people, including 12 children, were killed in airstrike bombings from January to August 14, and 87 people, including four children, were injured. The junta carried out another airstrike on October 14 at Ohm Suan village in Namsan Township, an area controlled by the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (PSLF/TNLA). A local woman said that the airstrike took place at 7:30 AM, killing one local female student, seriously injuring another, and damaging six houses. TWO and TSYU documented this case.

“The victims were students, a 5th grader and an 8th grader. They were initially in critical condition. Now, the older sister, who was hit in the back, has died. The younger sister is receiving treatment. Four bombs were dropped in the village, and their house was hit,” she said.

The local woman added that the 15-year-old Grade 5 student was seriously injured, while her sister, a 17-year-old Grade 8 student, was hit in the back and died. In addition, four houses were damaged, along with two cows and a motorbike. Then, on October 13, a 19-year-old male student was injured at a school in Kayah Gyi Village, Namsan Township, and two school buildings were damaged.

TSYU documented another case which occurred on 4 October 2025, when the junta deployed an airstrike targeting civilian homes in Zel Ton Holne Village, Bhayar Gyi, Nam Hsam Township, Kyauk Mae District, Northern Shan State. The airstrike killed two students and injured several other students and elderly residents.

One of the victims was a young boy, aged 13 years old. He was using the internet at the time of the attack and was killed instantly after suffering severe injuries to his right chest. He was a 6th-grade student at a school administered by the Ta'ang Land Education Council (TLEC) and was a Buddhist from the Ta'ang ethnic community. In a case documented by the Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT), on 31 August at 11 AM, a mother, her daughter, and the mother's sisters arrived at the

Ding Jang Yang IDP camp by motorbike. They rested at Nam Wa village's local snack shop and ate San Taw Phu. Then they continued to the IDP camp. On the way, the Burmese military dropped a bomb from an airplane, which landed only 20 feet from the daughter's bike. She was injured in her back and was immediately taken to Gwi Rut Yang KIA clinics for surgery.

However, the medical staff at Gwi Rut Yang hospital were unable to perform the operation and referred the young woman to Myitkyina hospital. As she awaited treatment, she tried to console her Mother as she fell asleep. She passed away while on the way to Myitkyina hospital. At Wai Maw hospital, police arrived and investigated for three hours to get permission to bring her body. Initially, they took her to the village, but since no one was there, she was brought to Ding Gum Yang IDP camp at 8 PM.

In this case, two other women were injured. One woman required four stitches in her left thigh at Lai Za Hospital. To do this, doctors took tissues from different parts of her body. The other woman was wounded in her left leg and is recovering. On that day, the Burmese military dropped bombs twice. The first bomb was unexploded, but the second did explode.

Southeastern Burma (Mon State, Karen State, Tanintharyi Region)

In Tanintharyi Region, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) field teams documented a sharp rise in violence, with airstrikes tripling in July 2025 compared to June, and over 82,800 civilians displaced by late August 2025. This combination of armed militias on the ground and relentless aerial bombardment from above has left people in Mon and Tanintharyi regions living in constant fear.

Within ten months, from January to October 2025, junta airstrikes in Mon, Karen and Tenasserim regions of Southern Burma have killed 89 civilians and injured 210 residents, according to the data collected by HURFOM. The junta conducted at least 62 airstrikes during this time, killing 45 men, 24 women and 20 children. The attacks also injured 121 men, 49 women and 40 children. As the junta's election commission prepares for its planned polls, military operations and airstrikes have intensified across Tanintharyi Region. Local monitors report that the number of IDPs has now exceeded 20,000, with entire communities uprooted amid the military's escalating attacks.

At about 11 AM on September 17th, 2025, even though there was no active armed clash in nearby areas, HURFOM reported that the military junta used Y12 aircraft to drop bombs on Pa Kar Ri, Pa Khat and Yay Wine villages of Dawei Township, King Shay, Oak Tu, Saw Hpyar and Mell Nell Oh villages of Tha Yet Chaung Township and Way D, Tha Pyay Shaung, Kyat Yet Twin and Kyauk Twin villages of Long Lone Township, Tenasserim Division.

The air assault killed three villagers and injured five others, including three children.

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



9 Oct 2025_Five Students Killed and Nine Injured in Junta Airstrike on Bilin Village (Photo : HURFOM)

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

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

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

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

In another case documented by HURFOM, five students were killed, and nine others were injured when the junta launched an airstrike on Pyin Ma Pin Seik Village, Bilin Township, Mon State, despite the absence of any fighting in the area, according to the Karen National Union (KNU) Thaton District. At 8 PM on October 9, a military jet dropped two 500-pound bombs on the village, striking civilian homes without warning. The victims were all young students: Saw Htun Htun Min (6), Saw Lin Htet (7), Naw Mingalar Phaw (9), Naw Mu Chay Chay (10), and Naw Pu Lone (12).

Nine other civilians, including a one-year-old child named Saw Tar Hey, were seriously injured in the attack. Eleven houses were also destroyed by bomb fragments, leaving families displaced and traumatized.

“This village has never seen any fighting before. The bombing was carried out without reason, likely because the junta wants to create fear as the election draws near,” said Padoh Saw Aye Naing, Secretary of the KNU Thaton District.

The KNU condemned the strike as a deliberate act of violence targeting civilians in areas outside junta control. Pyin Ma Pin Seik Village lies under the KNU Thaton District administration and is one of several communities where the junta has failed to organize its planned sham elections.

Sagaing and Magway Regions

The human rights situation in Sagaing and Magway Regions is among the worst in the country, with severe violence threatening the safety and stability of residents. The Sagaing Region, in particular, has faced frequent and deadly airstrikes by the military junta during the ongoing civil conflict. These strikes have repeatedly resulted in mass civilian casualties, including many children, and have been widely condemned as potential war crimes by the United Nations and human rights groups.

Sagaing is a stronghold of armed resistance (People's Defence Force). In response, the military has increasingly relied on air power to strike civilian areas, including villages, schools, and places of worship. Reports indicate that there have been over 108 airstrikes in the region between late March and late May 2025 alone, resulting in at least 89 deaths.

During the reporting period, there were several airstrikes, including on July 11, when the junta carried out an overnight airstrike on a Buddhist monastery in Lin Ta Lu village, where people were seeking shelter. The attack killed at least 23 people, including children.

There was another case in October in which the junta attacked attendees at a religious festival in Chaung-U township using a motorized paraglider. There were at least twenty-four people killed. The military deliberately targeted civilians who had gathered to celebrate Thadingyut, a full moon festival, to hold a candlelight vigil. The assault prompted condemnation from rights groups, including Amnesty International, which stated that this attack in particular 'highlights the paraglider threat to civilians.'

Similarly, in the Magway region, the junta depends on air power against both resistance forces and civilian areas since the February 2021 coup, leading to significant collateral damage and what human rights organizations consider war crimes. The military often targets regions controlled by opposition groups, such as the People's Defence Force (PDF), which has a strong presence in the larger Magway area, a key zone for the resistance movement. Between 12 and 18 September 2025, the majority of airstrikes targeting civilians committed by the military junta were reported in Mandalay, Tanintharyi and Magway regions.

In August 2025, airstrikes in the Pakokku district of Magway killed at least 10 villagers and injured many more, also destroying residential houses. The regime deployed a Y-12 fighter jet to execute airstrikes and target innocent civilians. The attack occurred amidst ongoing heavy fighting in the region, with the military conducting frequent airstrikes as part of its counter-offensives. The violence has displaced thousands of people, leading to a dire humanitarian situation with shortages of food, medical supplies, and safe shelter.

Conclusion

As long as the junta has fuel to carry out air raids, civilians will continue to unfairly suffer the consequences of the war being fought against them. The deliberate, serious violations persist due to a lack of international intervention. The targeted destruction of local infrastructure is alarming as fear spreads among conflict-affected communities. Despite repeated calls from civil society organizations for meaningful action, the Burma Army continues to avoid accountability for its crimes, benefiting from a system that has failed the most vulnerable.

The intensity and brutality being perpetrated are increasing in scale. As a result, the humanitarian crisis - which has already displaced 3.5 million people - is at risk of worsening. Humanitarian funding is urgently needed to meet the needs of those affected by not only airstrikes, but the routine firing of artillery, mortar shells and others. The supply of aviation fuel is permitting the junta to carry out attacks of war daily, targeting those who simply wish to live their lives in peace.

Countries like China, Russia, and India have backed the military's assaults while denying conflict-affected communities and IDPs access to safe and accessible asylum routes. Neighbouring ASEAN nations such as Thailand, Cambodia and Malaysia share blame for the junta's lack of accountability by not intervening to halt the violence.

As a result of the inaction on human rights in Burma, civilians are forced to live in constant fear because their future is uncertain due to ongoing threats. Across the country, the junta's conflict and destruction have resulted in limited support and restricted access to safe education, healthcare, and employment, as the military frequently targets local infrastructure with aerial attacks.

Further, the military junta's denial of fundamental human rights and freedoms clearly demonstrates its lack of interest in preserving or protecting human rights. Their actions must be recognized for what they truly are: lawlessness. With no history of following protocols designed to uphold the sanctity of life, immediate and significant action is necessary to end the long-standing tyranny in Burma, particularly in the border regions where ethnic communities have suffered for decades.

Recommendations

To the International Community

- ✧ Immediately refer the human rights situation in Burma to the International Criminal Court and further evaluate and consider all pathways to justice for victims of the military junta's mass crimes against civilians.
- ✧ Impose and enforce aviation fuel sanctions to deter the ongoing use of airstrikes by the military junta.
- ✧ Demand accountability from the military junta for routinely violating its own ceasefires and launching attacks against innocent, unarmed communities.
- ✧ Immediately adopt a resolution which acknowledges the worsening of the human rights crisis on the ground in Burma and impose a global arms embargo which would halt the free flow of weapons into the conflict-torn country.
- ✧ Support civil society organizations on the ground and respective human rights defenders by advancing documentation and evidence of mass crimes against humanity perpetrated by the military junta.
- ✧ Immediately dispatch a monitoring team to assess the human rights situation in Burma, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

To ASEAN

- ✧ Refuse to support the military junta's sham election by denouncing this illegal effort, in addition to ceasing any intention of sending observers.
- ✧ Allocate urgently needed humanitarian assistance through local civil society organizations and ethnic armed organizations who can be trusted and relied upon to ensure the delivery of life-saving support.
- ✧ To advocate for a reversal in life-threatening policies which harm people from Burma, including the decision by the Trump administration to end temporary immigration status for Burmese citizens.
- ✧ To stand with and support the calls of locally-led and established organizations who have called for sanctions on aviation fuel, a global arms embargo and a referral of the human rights situation in Burma to the International Criminal Court.

To Donors

- ✧ Work with local civil society organizations with localized systems to ensure the safe and secure delivery of humanitarian assistance to areas affected by the earthquake and the worsening conflict, fuelled by the military junta.
- ✧ Provide long-term, flexible funding to ethnic humanitarian responders providing urgent emergency assistance to internally displaced people, including medical services to those wounded.
- ✧ Increase the provision and allocation of sanitary items, as civilians struggle to access clean water and basic hygiene supplies in the aftermath of the earthquake. Special care and gender-specific items must be allocated to women, especially those who are pregnant or expecting.

- ✧ Reduce the rigidity of funding applications, which disadvantages local organizations due to language and capacity constraints. Make funding models and avenues to access available in English and ethnic languages.
- ✧ Secure funding for documentation efforts to ensure the ongoing preservation and collection of human rights violations perpetrated by the junta and ensure accountability through international systems.

To the National Unity Government

- ✧ Advocate for local organizations and the international community to recognize and support localized systems.
- ✧ Encourage diplomats and world leaders to end existing relationships with the military junta and its affiliates, thereby eroding their credibility and recognition.
- ✧ Coordinate effectively and consistently with ethnic service providers, civil society organizations, and human rights defenders in Burma to align advocacy calls and areas of support from displaced communities.

No one Feels Safe

Airstrikes Perpetrated in Burma from July to October 2025



ABOUT US

ND-Burma is a network of 13 member organizations representing a range of ethnic nationalities, women, youth, and former political prisoners. Since 2004, ND-Burma member organizations have been documenting human rights abuses and advocating for justice on behalf of victims. The network consists of ten full members and three affiliate members.



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