

# Burma Conflict Update (January 08 - 14)

# **Violence Against Civilians**

32	Civilians Killed	121	Civilians Arrested
9	Womens Killed	357	Houses Burnt Down
5	Childrens Killed	61	Aerial Assaults

# **Civilian Casualties**

During the second week of February, a total of 32 civilians lost their lives due to air and artillery attacks carried out by the Military Council in Myanmar. Among the deceased were 5 children and 9 women. The highest number of fatalities occurred in the Sagaing Region, with 12 deaths reported. The Mandalay Region followed with 11 deaths, while Rakhine State recorded 4 deaths. Additionally, Southern Shan State had 2 deaths, and Magway Region, Mon State, and Tanintharyi Region each had 1 death.

The cause of the casualties included 4 deaths resulting from artillery attacks and 22 deaths attributed to air and drone strikes.

## **Civilians' Houses Burnt Down**

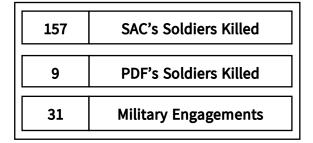
In the second week of February in Myanmar, the Military Council was responsible for the destruction of 357 houses across five states and divisions. The distribution of damaged properties included 215 houses in the Sagaing Region, 50 houses each in Kayin State and Magway Region, 41 houses in Bago Region, and 1 house in Southern Shan State.

# **Civilian Arrest**

In the second week of February, a total of 121 civilians were arrested across one state and five regions. The breakdown of arrests included 42 in Irrawaddy Region, 34 in Mandalay Region, 20 in Sagaing Region, 10 each in Magway Region and Rakhine State, and 5 in Bago Region.

### **Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets**

In the second week of February, the Military Council conducted 61 airstrikes in three states and five regions. The airstrikes were recorded as follows: 32 in Sagaing Region, 11 in Mon State, 10 in Mandalay Region, 3 in Rakhine State, 2 in Magway Region, and one each in Bago Region, Karenni State, and Tanintharyi Region.



#### **Combatant Casualties**

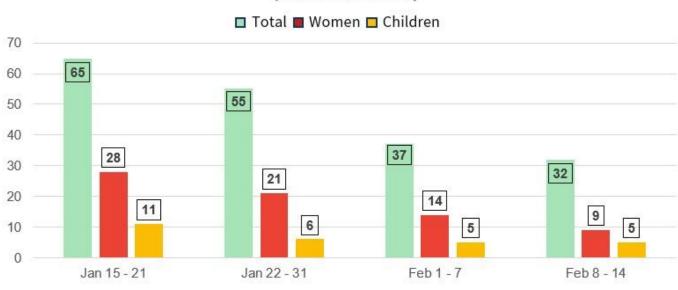
## **Combatant Engagements**

In the second week of February 2025, there were a total of 31 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, reported across various regions. The Magway Region experienced the highest number of clashes, totaling 9, while the Sagaing Region followed with 6 clashes. Kachin State and Southern Shan State each had 3 clashes. Irrawaddy Region, Bago Region, and Karen State reported 2 clashes each, and Karenni State, Mandalay Region, Mon State, and Rakhine State each experienced 1 clash. Chin State, Tanintharyi Region, and Yangon Region reported no clashes during this time.

During these confrontations, 157 soldiers of the junta and 9 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were reported killed.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 8th and 14th 2025.

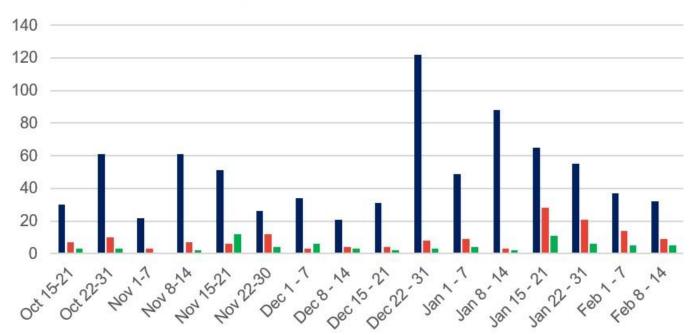
# Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths



# (Last 4 Weekss)

# Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths





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#### **Operations by the KIA and Joint Forces**

On February 8, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Joint Forces took control of the Military Council's 5014 tank battalion in Bhamo, Kachin State.

#### **Political Developments**

On February 9, Indian peace envoy Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar met with Min Aung Hlaing at the Diplomatic Hall in Nay Pyi Taw. The meeting also included Joint Secretary of the Military Council General Ye Win Oo, Council Advisory Member Lt. Gen. Yar Pyae, and Foreign Minister U Than Swe.

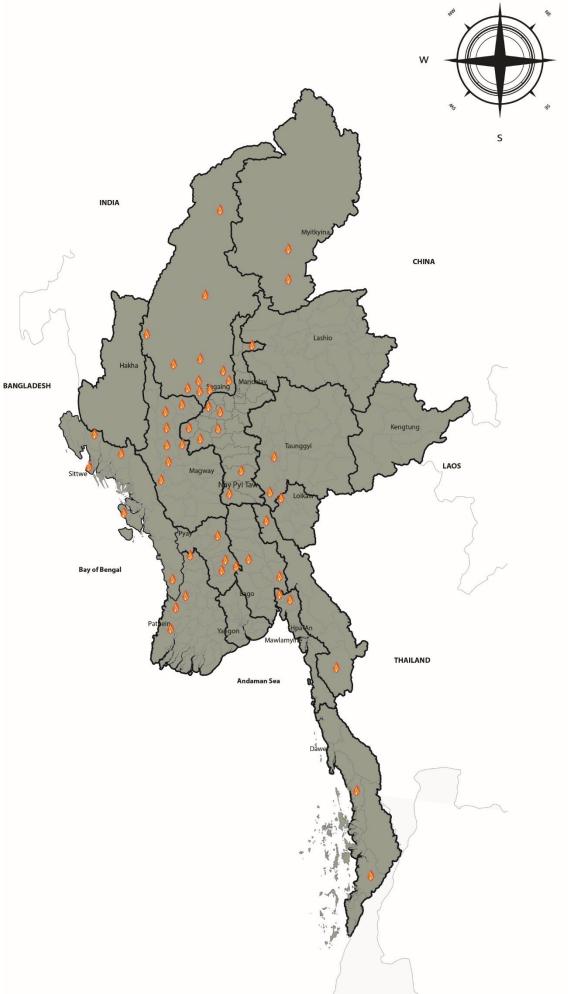
In a separate development, an Argentine court has issued arrest warrants for 23 Myanmar military officers, which include coup leaders Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and Deputy Leader Soe Win. The warrants are connected to allegations of genocide against the Rohingya in Rakhine State, as stated by the UK-based Myanmar Rohingya Association UK.

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, February 2025										
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down		
AYEYARWADY	2						42			
BAGO	2	1	10	1			5	41		
KACHIN	3		68							
KARENNI	1	1								
KAYIN	2		21					50		
MAGWAY	9	2	44	4		1	10	50		
MANDALAY	1	10				11	34			
MON	1	11	1	3		1				
RAKHINE	1	3			1	3	10			
SAGAING	6	32	13	1	3	9	20	215		
SHAN (S)	3				1	1		1		
TANINTHARYI		1				1				
TOTAL	31	61	157	9	5	27	121	357		

## **Conflict Data By Region**

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#### AAPP (Assistance Association for Political Prisoners)

A human rights organization tracking political prisoners in Myanmar and releasing updates on arrests and killings since the coup.

#### ABSFU (All Burma Federation of Student Unions)

An organization founded by Aung San at Rangoon University advocating for academic freedom, student rights, and democracy.

#### ACRP (Asian Conference of Religions for Peace)

A non-governmental organization promoting peace and disarmament issues, affiliated with the UN.

### AA (Arakan Army)

An ethnic armed organization based in Rakhine State and the military wing of the United League of Arakan.

#### ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army)

A Rohingya insurgent group active in northern Rakhine State, originally called Harakah al-Yaqin.

#### Aung San

The founder of Myanmar's Armed Forces, an independence hero, and the Father of the Nation of modern-day Myanmar.

#### Aung San Suu Kyi (ASSK)

A Nobel Laureate, democracy icon, and former leader of the National League for Democracy, currently imprisoned by the junta.

#### Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP)

The only legal party after the 1962 coup, dissolved in 1988, and a precursor to the National Unity Party.

#### **CDM (Civil Disobedience Movement)**

A movement initiated by healthcare workers and civil servants opposing the military regime after the 2021 coup.

#### **CRPH (Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw)**

A body created by ousted parliament members and citizens rejecting the military government's legitimacy.

#### Gen Z Burma

A youth-led movement campaigning against the military junta.

#### **GSCN (General Strike Committee of Nationalities)**

A coalition coordinating anti-coup protests among opposition groups and ethnic forces.

#### Junta

A military or political group ruling a country after seizing power by force.

#### MEHL (Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited)

A conglomerate owned and operated by Myanmar's military.

#### **MEC (Myanmar Economic Corporation)**

Another conglomerate owned and managed by Myanmar's military was targeted by the CDM.

#### **Min Aung Hlaing**

The military commander-in-chief was internationally condemned for his role in military attacks on ethnic minorities.

#### Ministry of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs

The junta-controlled ministry is responsible for restricting freedom of speech and press.

#### **Myint Swe**

A vice president who declared a state of emergency during the coup and transferred power to Min Aung Hlaing.

#### Myo Yan Naung Thein

A pro-democracy advocate, former NLD strategist, and ex-political prisoner.

#### NLD (National League for Democracy)

A liberal democratic political party was overthrown in the 2021 military coup after winning the 2020 elections.

#### NUG (National Unity Government)

An exiled government formed by the CRPH, composed of ousted MPs and ethnic leaders opposing the junta.

#### **NUCC (National Unity Consultative Council)**

A platform uniting forces for a federal democracy, including NLD members, CDM groups, and civil society organizations.

#### PDF (People's Defense Force)

The armed wing of the NUG defended civilians and was seen as a precursor to a Federal Union Army.

#### Rohingya

A stateless, persecuted ethnic group in Myanmar's Rakhine State, victims of genocide by the military.

#### SAC (State Administration Council)

The name of the military-appointed junta government.

#### SAC-M (Special Advisory Council for Myanmar)

An international group promoting human rights, democracy, and accountability in Myanmar.

#### **Spring Revolution**

A nationwide protest movement against the 2021 military coup.

#### Tatmadaw

The military forces of Myanmar, are regarded by many as a terrorist organization.

#### **UEC (Union Election Commission)**

The junta accused the government body overseeing elections of failing to prevent alleged voter fraud in 2020.

#### Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP)

The military's proxy political party, which lost to the NLD in 2020.

#### **UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council)**

A global organization promoting and protecting human rights worldwide.

#### United Nations International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The judicial organ of the UN is tasked with preventing genocidal acts against the Rohingya.

#### 22222

The massive general strike held on February 22, 2022, showed widespread discontent against the junta.

#### 8888 (8/8/88)

The historic uprising on August 8, 1988, was organized against the military junta, inspiring later movements like the 22222 strike.

#### 969 Movement

A Buddhist extremist nationalist movement opposing Islam in Myanmar and supporting the military.

#### Sources

The Irrawaddy, RFA, Ayeyarwaddy Times, D Day News, Myanmar Pressphoto Agency, Khit Thit Media, Narinjara, Mizzima, Myanmar Now, DVB, BBC, MeKong News, ThanLwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



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