



Burma Conflict Update (January 22 - 28)

Violence Against Civilians

61	Civilians Killed	82	Civilians Arrested
22	Womens Killed	236	Houses Burnt Down
8	Childrens Killed	48	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the last week of February, air and artillery attacks by the Military Council resulted in the deaths of 61 civilians across Myanmar, including eight children and 22 women. The Magway Region recorded the highest number of casualties with 32 fatalities, followed by Sagaing Region with 17, southern Shan State with 4, Kachin State with 3, and 2 in Ayeyarwady Region. Additionally, there was one death each in Karen State, Mandalay Region, and Tanintharyi Region.

Of the total fatalities, one was caused by artillery fire, while 51 were attributed to air and drone strikes.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, the Military Council burned down a total of 236 houses in two regions. Specifically, 230 houses were destroyed in Sagaing Region, while 6 houses were affected in Magway Region.

Civilian Arrest

In the last week of February, a total of 82 civilians were arrested across one state and three regions in Myanmar. The arrests included 35 individuals in Irrawaddy Region, 30 in Sagaing Region, 15 in Mon State, and 2 in Yangon Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In the last week of February, the Military Council conducted 48 airstrikes across five states and four regions in Myanmar. The airstrikes included 11 in Magway Region, 10 in Rakhine State, 8 in Sagaing Region, 5 in Kachin State, 4 in southern Shan State, 3 each in Bago Region and Mandalay Region, and 2 each in Chin State and Karen State.

Combatant Casualties

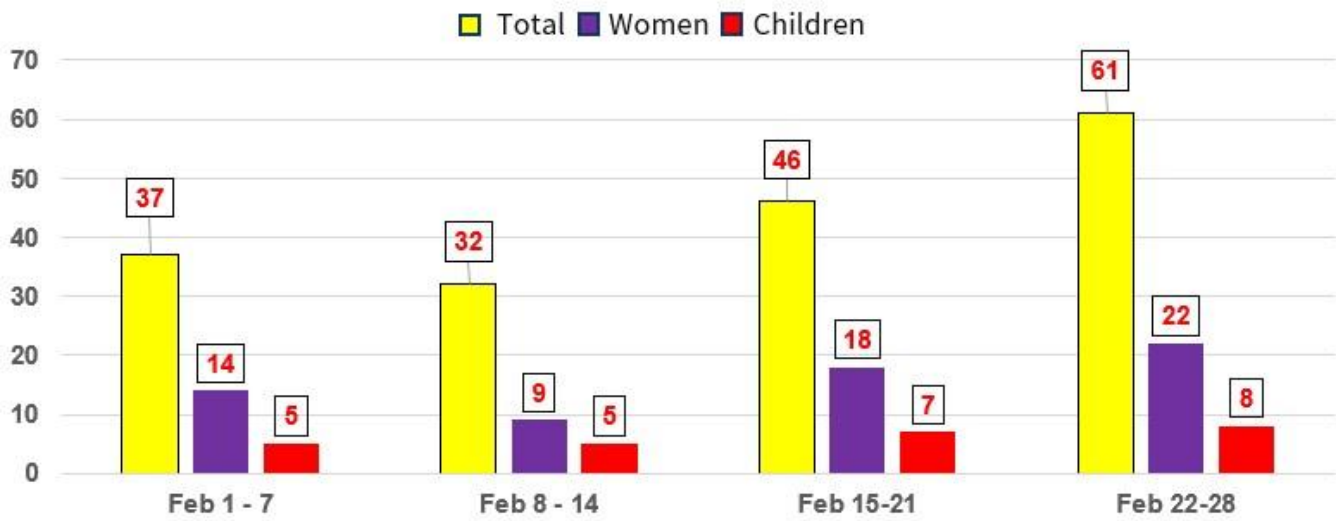
111	SAC's Soldiers Killed
16	PDF's Soldiers Killed
66	Military Engagements

Combatant Engagements

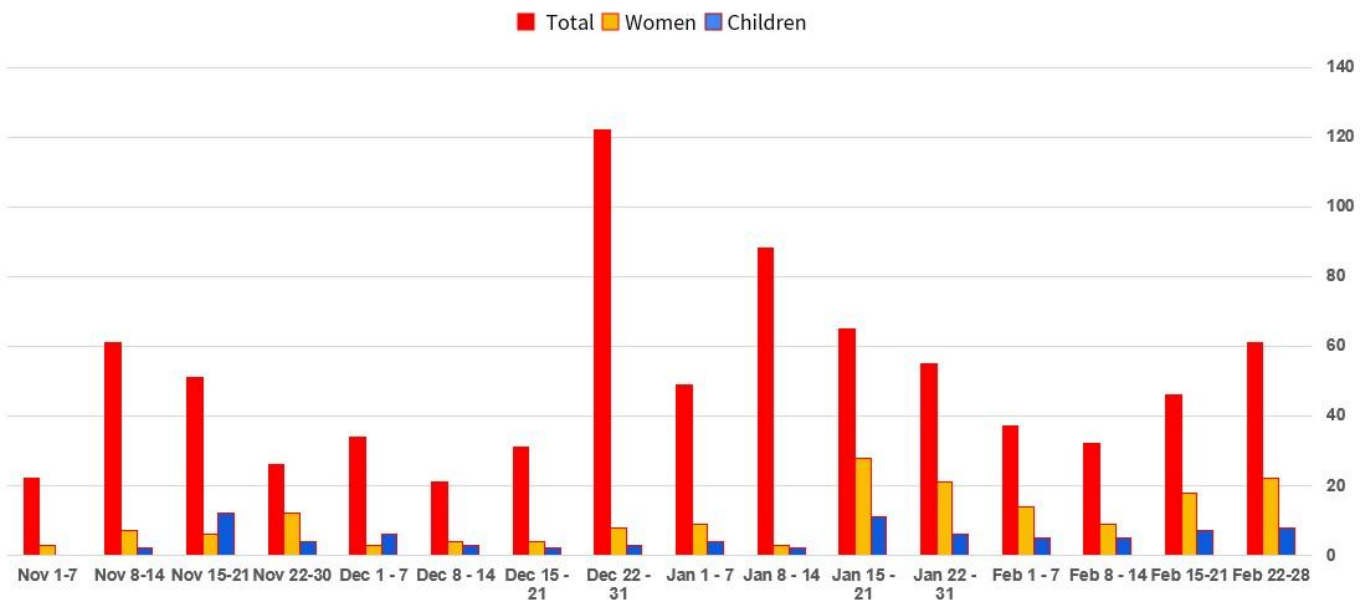
In the last week of February 2025, there were 66 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. The Tanintharyi Region recorded the highest number with 18 clashes, followed by Mandalay Region with 15. Bago Region had 11 clashes, Sagaing Region had 7, Irrawaddy Region had 5, and Magway Region had 3. Additionally, Karen State and Rakhine State each experienced 2 clashes, while Mon State, Northern Shan State, and Southern Shan State had 1 clash each. There were no reported clashes in Chin State, Kachin State, Karenni State, or Yangon Region.

During this period, 111 members of the Junta soldiers and 16 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were killed in the clashes.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weekss)



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Months)



Military Developments

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

The Arakan Army captured the Nattaung outpost in Padaung Township, Bago Region, on February 24.

Political Developments

On February 22, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the military leader of Myanmar, met with Russian Minister of Economic Development Maxim Reshetnikov in Nay Pyi Taw to discuss potential investments in the country's electricity, fertilizer, oil, and chemical production sectors.

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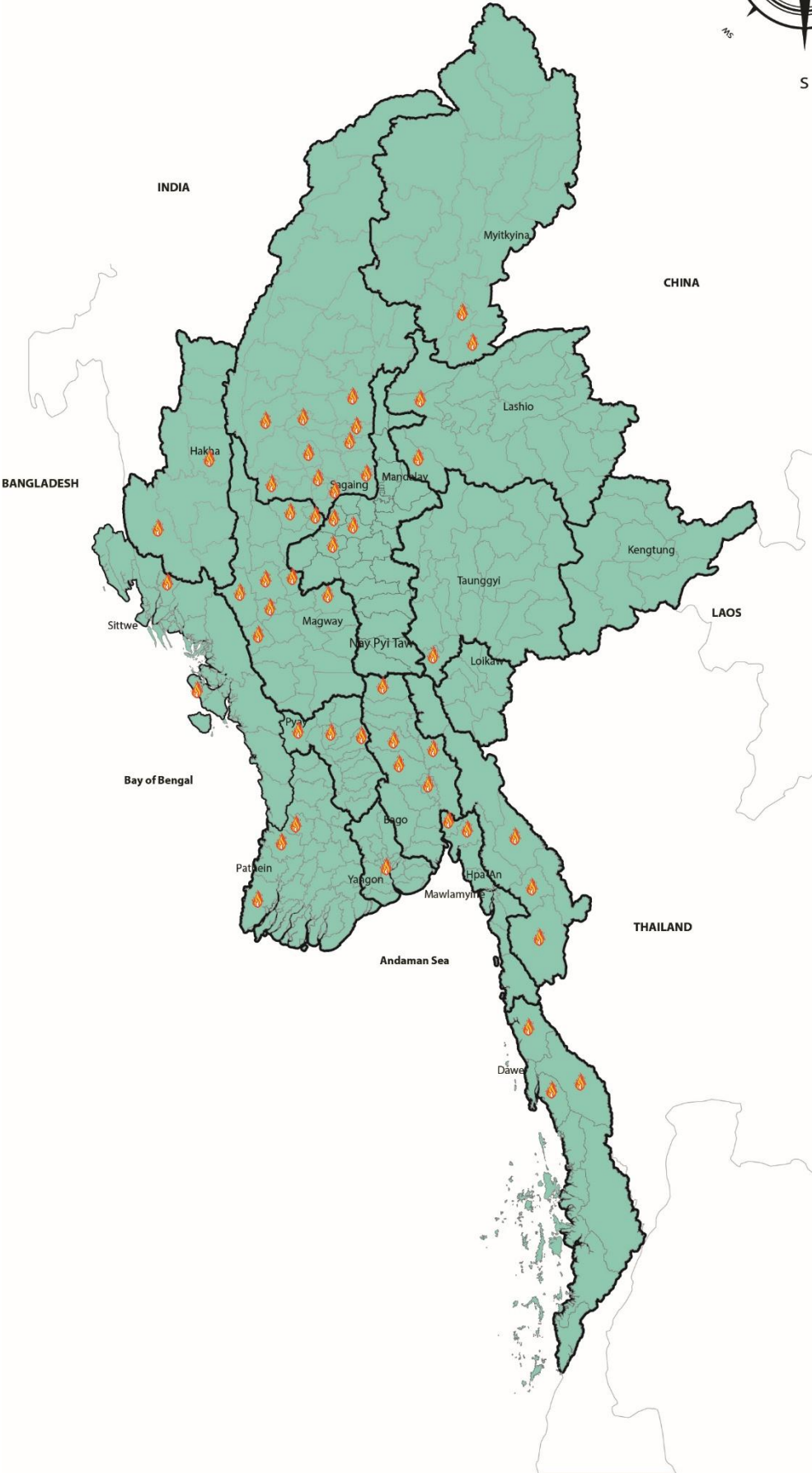
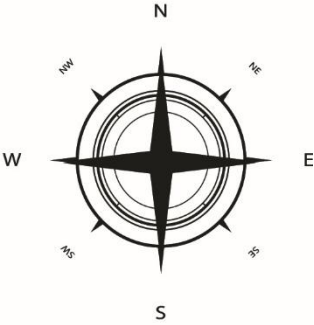
On February 23, an agreement was signed between the Military Council and Russia to facilitate investment in the Dawei Special Economic Zone, which includes plans for the construction of a port and an oil refinery.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 22th and 28th 2025.

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Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-28, 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	5					2	35	
BAGO	11	3	17	1				
CHIN		2						
KACHIN		5			1	2		
KAYIN	2	2	5			1		
MAGWAY	3	11	14	1	3	29		6
MANDALAY	15	3	7	1	1			
MON	1		2				15	
RAKHINE	2	10						
SAGAING	7	8	33	6	2	15	30	230
SHAN (N)	1	4			1	3		
SHAN (S)	1			4				
TANINTHARYI	18		33	3		1		
YANGON							2	
TOTAL	66	48	111	16	8	53	82	236

Map of Myanmar Conflict (February 22-28 , 2025)



Glossary

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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