



## Burma Conflict Update: January 22-31

### Violence Against Civilians

<b>55</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Women Killed</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>Homes Destroyed</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Children Killed</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

### Civilian Casualties

In the last week of January, air and artillery attacks by the Military Council resulted in the deaths of 55 civilians across Myanmar, including 6 children and 21 women.

Kachin State reported the highest number of fatalities at 18, followed by Northern Shan State with 12, Mandalay Region with 8, and both Magway and Sagaing Regions with 6 each. Rakhine State had 2 deaths, while Karen State, Mon State, and Tanintharyi Region each reported 1 death.

Of the total casualties, 6 were attributed to artillery fire, and 37 resulted from air and drone strikes.

### Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

The Military Council destroyed a total of 85 houses across one state and three regions in Myanmar. This included 55 houses in Magway Region, 20 in Northern Shan State, 8 in Mandalay Region, and 2 in Tanintharyi Region.

### Civilian Arrest

In the last week of January, a total of 213 civilians were arrested across one state and five regions in Myanmar. The breakdown of arrests includes 130 in Sagaing Region, 47 in Bago Region, 22 in Magway Region, 9 in Irrawaddy Region, 3 in Yangon Region, and 2 in Rakhine State.

### Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In the last week of January, the Military Council (SAC) conducted 45 airstrikes across 12 states and divisions in Myanmar. This included 11 airstrikes in Mandalay Region, 6 in Chin State, 5 each in Bago Region and Sagaing Region, 4 each in Northern and Southern Shan States, 3 in Karen State, 2 each in Kachin State and Magway Region, and 1 each in Ayeyarwady Region, Rakhine State, and Tanintharyi Region.

## Combatant Casualties

<b>253</b>	<b>Military Council Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>PDF Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>125</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

### Combatant Engagements

In the last week of January 2025, a total of 125 major and minor clashes occurred, including drone strikes. The Tanintharyi Region reported the highest number of clashes, with 42 incidents. Karen State had the second highest at 16 clashes, followed by Sagaing

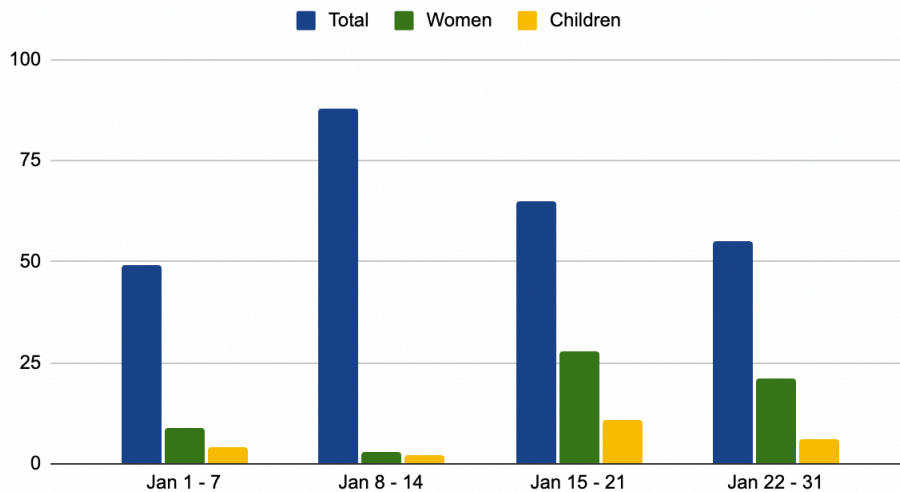
Region with 13, Magway Region with 12, and southern Shan State with 11. Bago Region and Kachin State each recorded 7 clashes, as did Mandalay Region. Irrawaddy Region had 5 clashes, Mon State reported 3, and both Chin State and Rakhine State had 1 each. No clashes were reported in Karenni State, northern Shan State, and Yangon Region.

During this period, 253 members of the junta were reported killed in the clashes, while 24 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces also lost their lives.

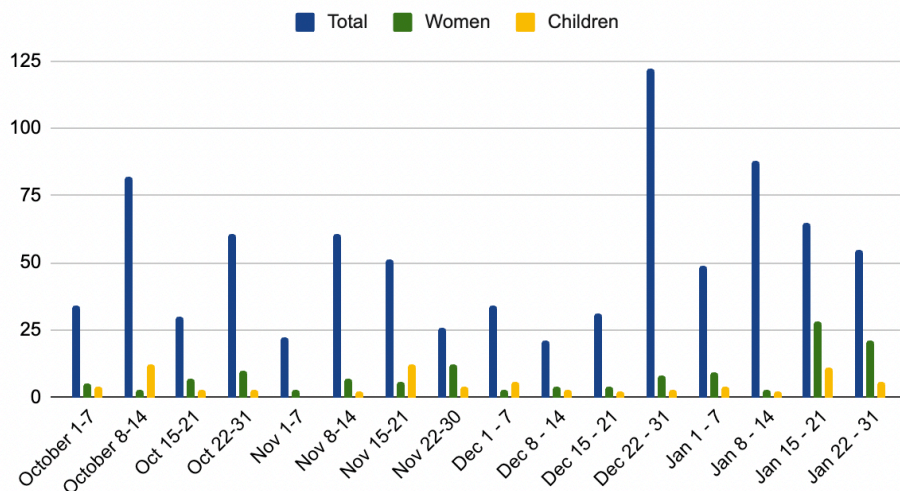
\*The data is based on local media from the 15th to the 21st of October and BDFWG does not have the ability to independently verify this information. The given Joint Military Force casualty numbers are generally perceived to be lower than the actual casualties.

### Tracking the Toll: Recent Casualty Trends

#### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weeks)



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



### Military and Battlefield Developments

#### Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On January 21, the Arakan Army (AA) successfully captured the Kamyinkan military base located in Ann Township, Rakhine State.

Subsequently, on January 26, the AA took control of the Moe Hte Taung military base in Toungup Township, followed by the capture of Point (263) and Point (369) in the Irrawaddy Region on January 27.

#### Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

On January 24, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and joint forces launched an offensive targeting the Military Council’s No. 21 Operations Command Headquarters (SaKaKha -21), Battalion 47, and the Bhamo University campus in Bhamo, Kachin State, resulting in the capture of the armored battalion and four tanks.

On January 26, the KIA and joint forces gained control of the airport in Bhamo Township, Kachin State.

### Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

The Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and allied forces initiated an offensive against a Military Council camp located in Ka Taing Ti village, Hpa Pun Township, Karen State, on December 29. They successfully captured the camp on January 23.

## Political Developments

On January 21, the Military Council's Deputy Senior General Soe Win met with a delegation led by General Direk Bongkarn, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Army and Head of the Army Operations Center of the Neighboring Countries Coordination Center (NCCC), at Bayintnaung Yeiktha. The discussions focused on border issues between the two countries, including concerns related to fraud gangs, as reported by the Junta-controlled media.

On January 23, the Military Council enacted the Civil Service Law, which prohibits individuals who have been called up for military service in Myanmar from traveling abroad without the permission of the Central Military Commission.

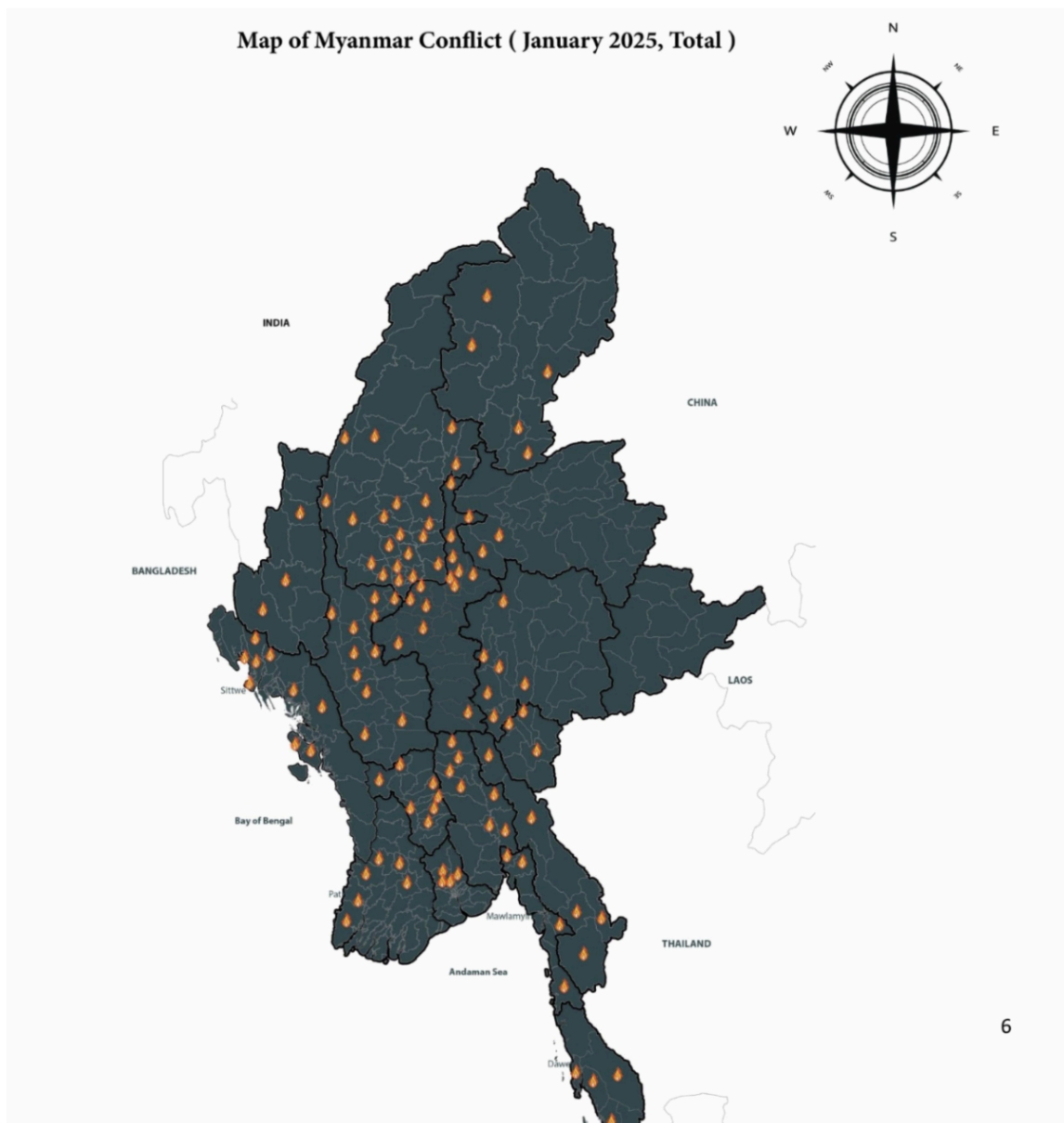
On January 29, during the Chinese New Year celebration in Lashio, the Chinese delegation urged the withdrawal of the Kokang Army (MNDAA) from the area.

The National Defense and Security Council (NDSC) held a meeting on January 31, coinciding with the expiration of the Military Council's emergency period, and announced an extension of that period for an additional six months.

## Conflict Data By Region

	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOS	Air strikes	SAC Solider Casualties	People's Defense Forces Casualties	Civilians Killed	Children Killed	Civilians arrested	Houses Destroyed
Ayeyarwdy	5	1	1				9	
Bago	7	5	31				47	
Chin	1	6						
Kachin	7	2				18		
Kayin	16	3				1		
Magway	12	2	98		2	4	22	55
Mandalay	7	11	32	14	2	6		8
Mon	3		10			1		
Rakhine	1	1				2	2	
Sagaing	13	5	14		2	4	130	
Shan (N)		4				12		20
Shan (S)	11	4	4	7				
Tanintharyi	42	1	63	3		1		2
Yangon							3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>85</b>

## Geographic Concentration of Conflict



## 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)**

The government formed by the CRPH -- following the illegal coup -- composed of elected 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 whose role is to defend civilians, and is 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, PVTV, Than Lwin Times, Khonumthung Burmese, The Nation Voice.



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