



Burma Conflict Update: February 1 - 7

Violence Against Civilians

37 Civilians Killed	94 Civilians Arreste		
14 Women Killed	98	Homes Destroyed	
5 Children Killed	51	Aerial Assaults	

Civilian Casualties

In the first week of February, 37 civilians lost their lives in Myanmar due to air and artillery strikes conducted by the Military Council. Among the deceased were five children and 14 women.

The Sagaing Region reported the highest number of fatalities, totaling 19. Additional casualties were reported in Mandalay Region, with four deaths; three in Magway Region; and one each in Bago Region, Karenni State, Kayin State, Mon State, and Tanintharyi Region.

Of the total fatalities, five resulted from artillery attacks, while 29 were attributed to air and drone strikes.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, the military council burned down a total of 98 houses across four regions: 37 in Sagaing Region, 30 in Mandalay Region, 16 in Bago Region, and 15 in Tanintharyi Region in the first week of February.

Civilian Arrest

During the first week of February, 94 civilians were arrested in two states and four regions. These arrests included 22 individuals in Bago Region, 20 in Mon State, 18 in Sagaing Region, 13 in Mandalay Region, 10 in Rakhine State, 9 in Irrawaddy Region, and 2 in Yangon Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

During the first week of February, the Military Council carried out 51 airstrikes across four states and five regions in Myanmar. The airstrikes included 24 in Mandalay Region, 9 in Sagaing Region, 5 each in Southern Shan State and Tanintharyi Region, 3 in Karenni State, 2 in Kachin State, and one each in Bago Region, Magway Region, and Northern Shan State.

Combatant Casualties

212	Military Council Soliders Killed
5	PDF Soliders Killed
41	Military Engagements

Combatant Engagements

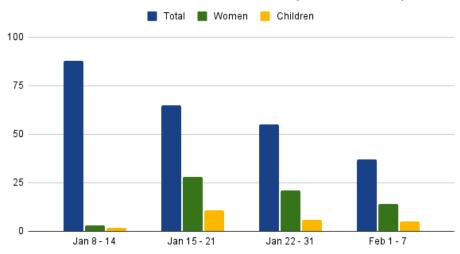
In the first week of February 2025, there were a total of 41 clashes, both major and minor, including drone strikes. The Tanintharyi Region experienced the highest number of clashes, totaling 11. Magway and Sagaing Regions followed with 8 clashes each. Bago Region had 6 clashes, Mandalay Region had 3, and Kachin State recorded 2. Irrawaddy Region, Northern Shan State, and Southern Shan State each had 1 clash. There were no reported clashes in Chin State, Karenni State, Kayin State, Mon State, Rakhine State, and Yangon Region.

During this period, 213 soldiers from the Military Council and 5 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were reported killed in these clashes.

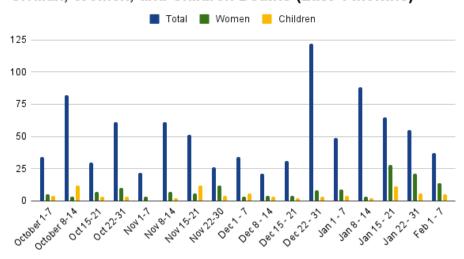
*The data is based on local media from the 1st to the 7th of February and BDFWG does not have the ability to independently verify this information. The given Joint Military Force casualty numbers are generally perceived to be lower than the actual casualties.

Tracking the Toll: Recent Casualty Trends





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



Military and Battlefield Developments

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On February 2, the Arakan Army and Joint Forces took control of a Military Council fence post in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, resulting in the deaths of approximately 80 Military Council soldiers, including officers.

Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

The Kachin Independence Army and Joint Forces successfully captured the headquarters of the 366th Artillery Battalion in Bhamo Township, Kachin State.

Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

The Military Council's base in Katainti Village, Phapun Township, Karen State, was attacked by the Karen National Liberation Army and Joint Forces on December 29. This base was subsequently cleared and captured on January 23.

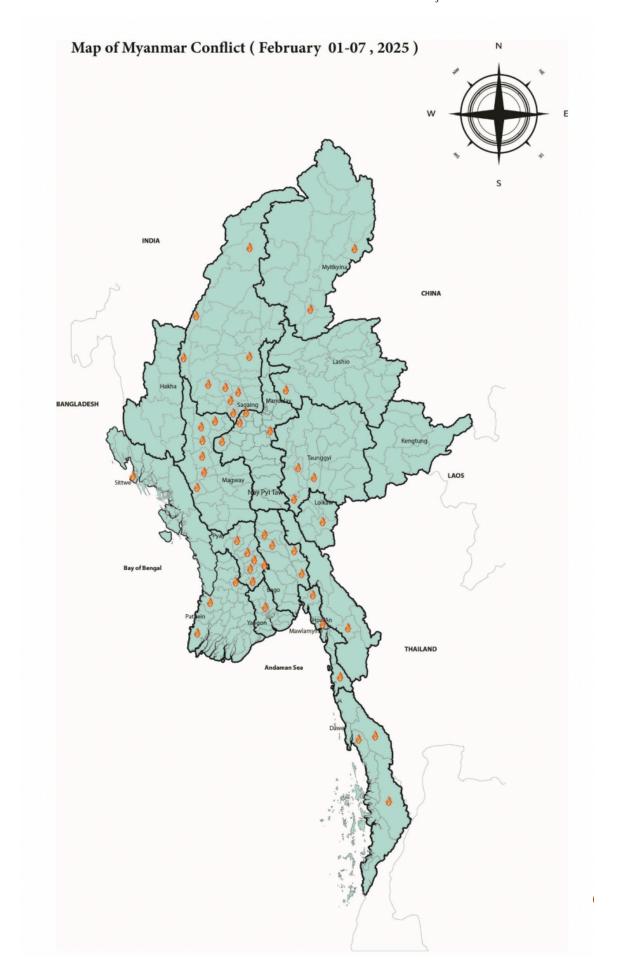
Political Developments

On January 31, the Military Council dismissed three Union ministers: Dr. Thet Thet Khaing, who served as the Union Minister of Hotels and Tourism; U Myint Naung, the Union Minister of Labor; and U Min Thein Zan, the Union Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, 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	1						9		
BAGO	6	1	15		1		22	16	
KACHIN	2	2							
KARENNI		3				1			
KAYIN						1			
MAGWAY	8	1	92			3		30	
MANDALAY	3	24	31			6	13		
MON						1	20		
RAKHINE							10		
SAGAING	8	9	48	5	4	15	18	37	
SHAN (N)	1	1							
SHAN (S)	1	5				4			
TANINTHARYI	11	5	27			1		15	
YANGON							2		
TOTAL	41	51	213	5	5	32	94	98	

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)

 $\label{thm:continuous} A \ Rohingya \ insurgent \ group \ active \ in \ northern \ Rakhine \ State, \ originally \ called \ Harakah \ al-Yaqin.$

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.

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 Auna Hlaina

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.

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.

Rohingva

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.

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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