



Burma Conflict Update (January 15 - 21)

Violence Against Civilians

46	Civilians Killed	29	Civilians Arrested
18	Womens Killed	288	Houses Burnt Down
7	Childrens Killed	85	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the third week of February, air and artillery attacks carried out by the Military Council resulted in the deaths of 46 civilians in Myanmar, which included 7 children and 18 women. The Sagaing Region reported the highest number of fatalities, totaling 17. Kachin State followed with 10 deaths, while Mandalay Region recorded 6. Rakhine State and northern Shan State each had 4 casualties, Magway Region had 3, and both Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region reported 1 death each.

Of the total fatalities, 7 were attributed to artillery fire, and 35 were the result of air and drone strikes.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

The Military Council set fire to a total of 288 houses across two states and three regions in Myanmar. This included 150 houses in Magway Region, 100 houses in Mandalay Region, 30 houses in Tanintharyi Region, 5 houses in Rakhine State, and 3 houses in Kachin State.

Civilian Arrest

In the third week of February, a total of 29 civilians were arrested in Myanmar. The arrests occurred in three regions, with 20 individuals detained in Sagaing Region, 5 in Mandalay Region, and 4 in Magway Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

During the third week of February, the Military Council conducted 85 airstrikes across six states and five regions in Myanmar. The distribution of these strikes was as follows: 30 in Kachin State, 14 in Sagaing Region, 12 in Rakhine State, 9 each in Mandalay Region and Northern Shan State, 4 in Tanintharyi Region, 2 in Southern Shan State, and 1 each in Bago Region, Chin State, Karen State, Magway Region, and Mon State.

Combatant Casualties

137	SAC's Soldiers Killed
3	PDF's Soldiers Killed
46	Military Engagements

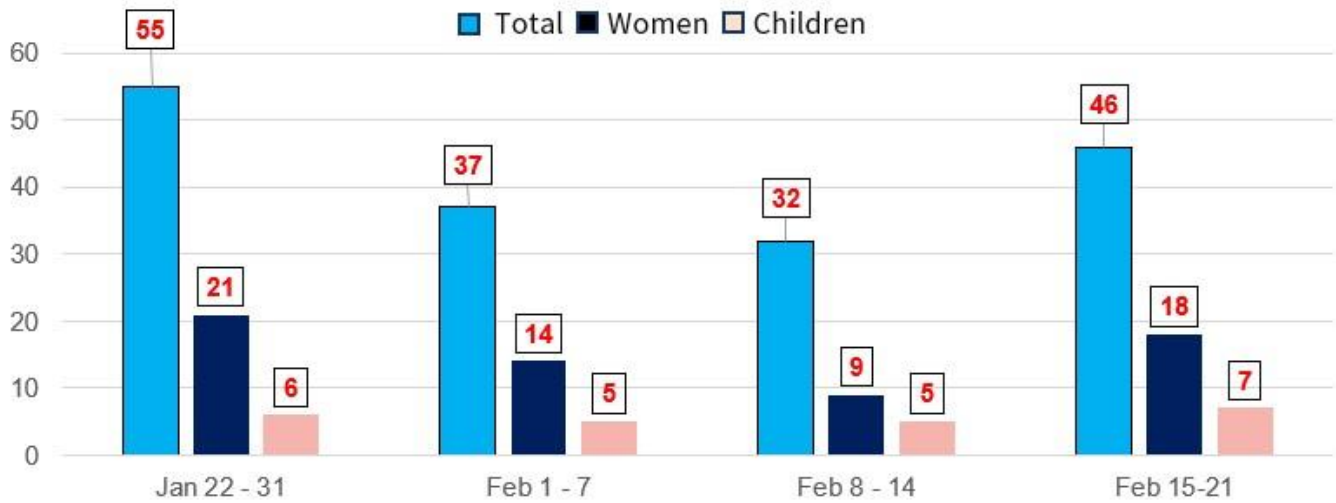
Combatant Engagements

In the third week of February 2025, there were a total of 46 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Magway Region recorded the highest number of incidents with 15 clashes. Bago and Sagaing Regions followed closely, each reporting 7 clashes. Mandalay Region had 4 clashes, while Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region recorded 3 each. Irrawaddy Region and Mon State had 2 clashes, and Kachin State, Kayin State, and Southern Shan State each had 1. No clashes were reported in Chin State, Karenni State, or Yangon Region. During these confrontations, 157 soldiers of the junta and 9 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were reported killed.

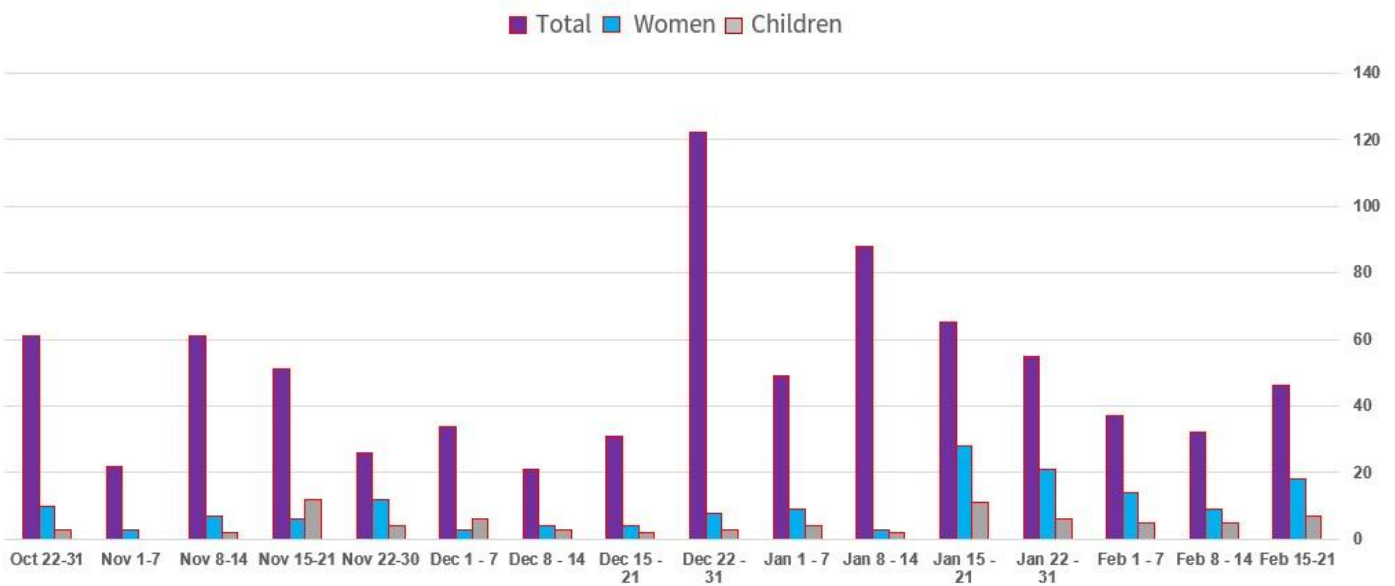
During this period, 137 soldiers from the Military Council and 3 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces lost their lives in the clashes.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 15th and 21st 2025.

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



Civilian, Women and Children Deaths (Last 4 Months)



Military Developments

Operations by the KIA and Joint Forces

On February 20, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and Joint Forces seized control of the 366th Infantry Battalion and the 236th Infantry Battalion (KLA-236) in Bhamo, Kachin State.

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On February 16, the Arakan Army (AA) and joint forces simultaneously took control of three military posts in Ngaphe Township, Magway Division: Upper Tunggyi, Lower Tunggyi, and Ma Hton villages. During this operation, they captured over 20 soldiers from the Myanmar military. On the same day, the AA captured the Ma Hto gate post, which is a guard post for the Nat Yay Kan strategic camp in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region.

Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

On February 15, the Karen National Independence Army (KNLA) and joint forces launched an attack that resulted in the capture of three military posts in Kyauktaw Township, Bago Region. These included the Narwepin gate post, the gate post between Tawwi Village and Hteintapin, and the gate post located at Torya Kyaung near Kyunkone Village. The operation resulted in the deaths of six soldiers from the Military Council and the seizure of five small arms.

Political Developments

On February 15, the Palaung People's Liberation Front/Ta'ang National Liberation Army (PSLF/TNLA) announced that a delegation had arrived in Kunming, Yunnan Province, China, to meet with representatives of the Military Council as arranged by the Chinese government.

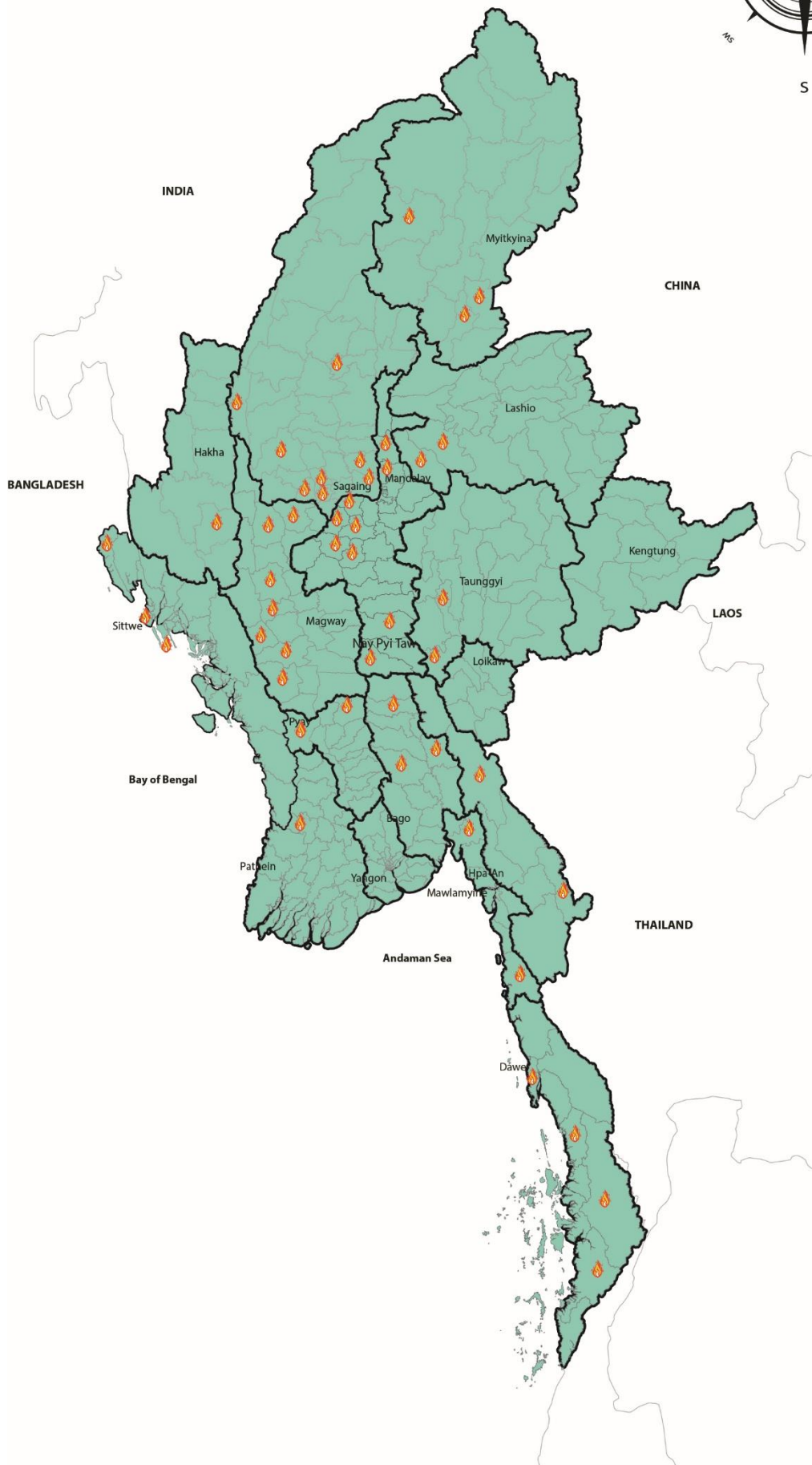
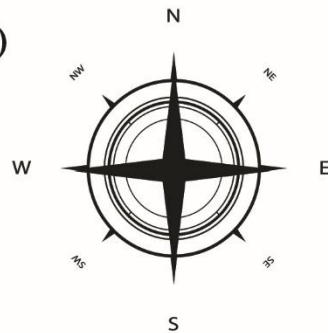
On February 14, U Min Min, the Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry of the Military Council, and Sri Jitin Prasada, the Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry, engaged in discussions in New Delhi aimed at resuming border trade between India and Myanmar.

On February 18, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the military leader, signed and enacted the "Private Security Services Law," which permits both domestic and foreign companies to establish private security firms with a minimum capitalization of one hundred million Myanmar kyats (approximately 22,500 USD) in foreign currency equivalent, including business insurance.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, 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							
BAGO	7	1	23			1		
CHIN		1						
KACHIN	1	30			3	7		3
KAYIN	1	1						
MAGWAY	15	1	41	1		3	4	150
MANDALAY	4	9	17			6	5	100
MON	2	1						
RAKHINE	3	12			2	2		5
SAGAING	7	14	25	1	2	15	20	
SHAN (N)		9				4		
SHAN (S)	1	2	5					
TANINTHARYI	3	4	26	1		1		30
TOTAL	46	85	137	3	7	39	29	288

Map of Myanmar Conflict (February 15-21 , 2024)



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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