



February 2025 Summary Update

Violence against civilians in February

176	Civilians Killed	326	Civilians Arrested
63	Womens Killed	979	Houses Burnt Down
25	Childrens Killed	244	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In February 2025, a total of 176 civilians were reported killed due to air and artillery attacks by the Military Council across Myanmar. This figure included 25 children and 63 women. Sagaing Region experienced the highest number of fatalities, with 65 deaths, followed by Magway Region with 39, Mandalay Region with 24, Kachin State with 13, and Rakhine State with 8. Shan State recorded 6 deaths, while Tanintharyi Region reported 4. Irrawaddy Region, Bago Region, Karen State and Mon State each had 2 fatalities, and Karenni State recorded 1 death.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In February, the Military Council carried out a total of 244 airstrikes across Myanmar. The breakdown of airstrikes by region is as follows: 63 in Sagaing Region, 46 in Mandalay Region, 37 in Kachin State, 25 in Rakhine State, 15 in Magway Region, 14 in northern Shan State, 12 in Mon State, 10 in Tanintharyi Region, 7 in southern Shan State, 6 in Bago Region, 4 in Karenni State, 3 in Chin State, and 2 in Karen State.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In February, Military Council troops were reported to have burned down a total of 979 homes across four states and five regions in Myanmar. The distribution of homes destroyed includes: 482 in Sagaing Region, 236 in Magway Region, 100 in Mandalay Region, 57 in Bago Region, 50 in Karen State, 45 in Tanintharyi Region, 5 in Rakhine State, 3 in Kachin State, and 1 in southern Shan State.

Civilian Arrest

In February 2025, a total of 326 individuals were arrested across two states and six regions in Myanmar. The arrests were distributed as follows: 88 in Sagaing Region, 86 in Irrawaddy Region, 52 in Mandalay Region, 35 in Mon State, 27 in Bago Region, 20 in Rakhine State, 14 in Magway Region, and 4 in Yangon Region.

Combatant Casualties

618	SAC's Soldiers Killed
33	PDF's Soldiers Killed
184	Military Engagements

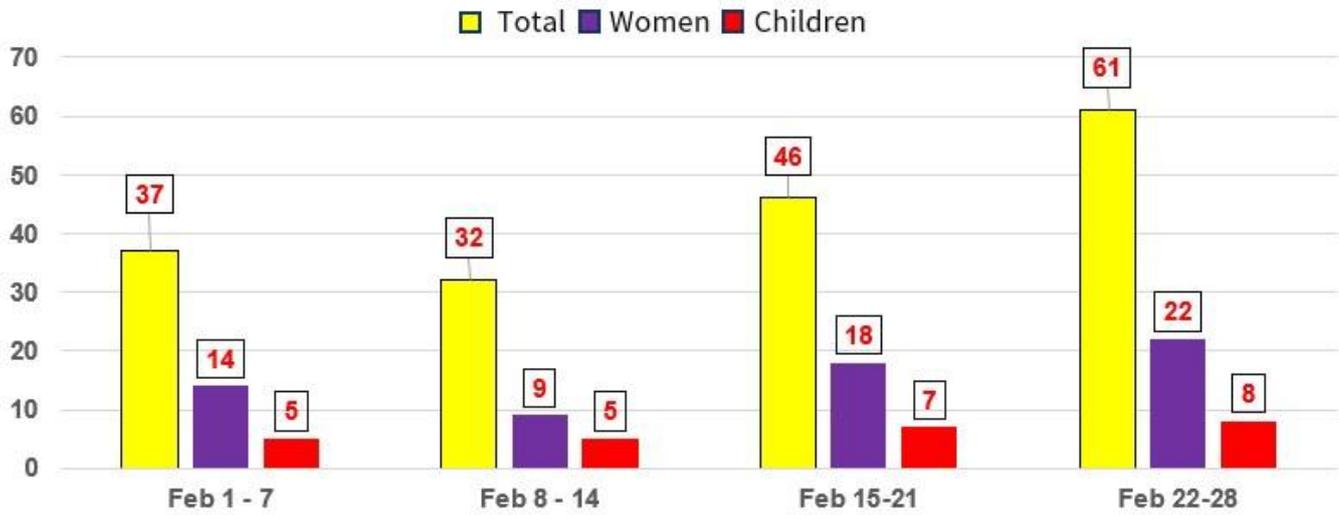
In February 2025, there were 184 recorded clashes, both major and minor, including drone strikes. Magway Region experienced the highest number of clashes, with a total of 35, followed closely by Tanintharyi Region with 32. Sagaing Region reported 28 clashes, Bago Region had 26, and Mandalay Region recorded 23. Irrawaddy Region had 10 clashes, while Kachin State, Rakhine State, and Southern Shan State each experienced 6. Karen State reported 5, Mon State had 4, Northern Shan State 2, and Karenni State had 1. There were no clashes in Chin State and Yangon Region.

In February, 618 junta soldiers lost their lives in these clashes. Magway Region accounted for the highest number of casualties among junta members, with 191 killed, followed by Sagaing Region with 119, and Tanintharyi Region with 86. Other regions report included Kachin State with 68 casualties, Bago Region with 65, Mandalay Region with 55, Karen State with 26, southern Shan State with 5, and Mon State with 3.

33 members of the Revolutionary Coalition were reported killed in February.

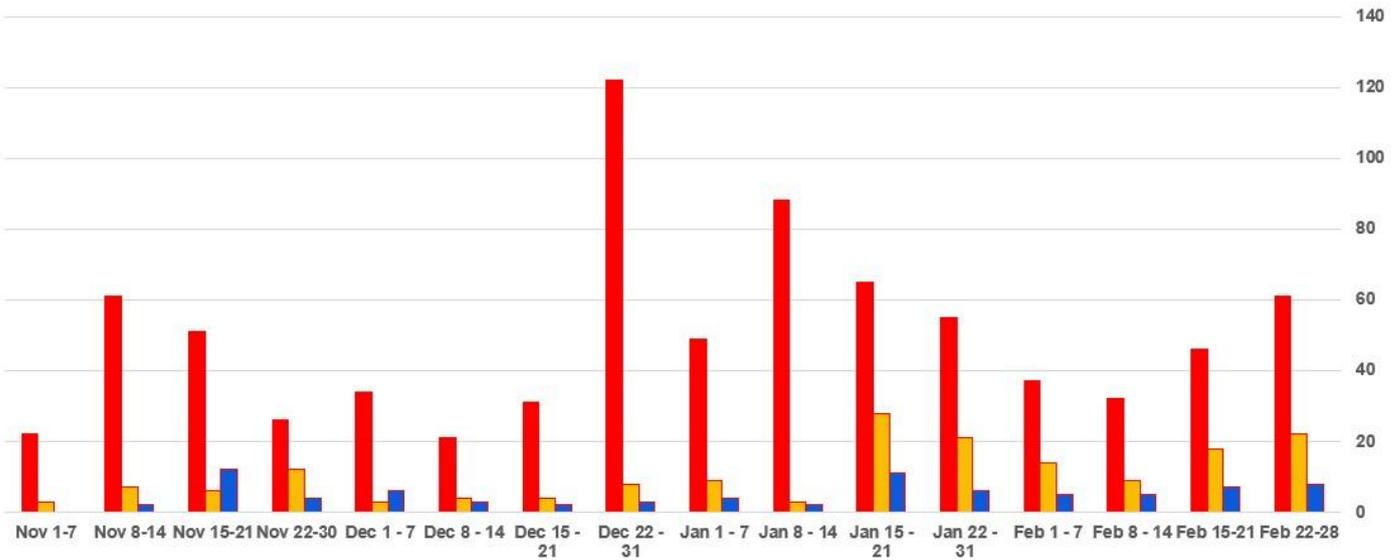
All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 01st and 28th 2025.

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



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

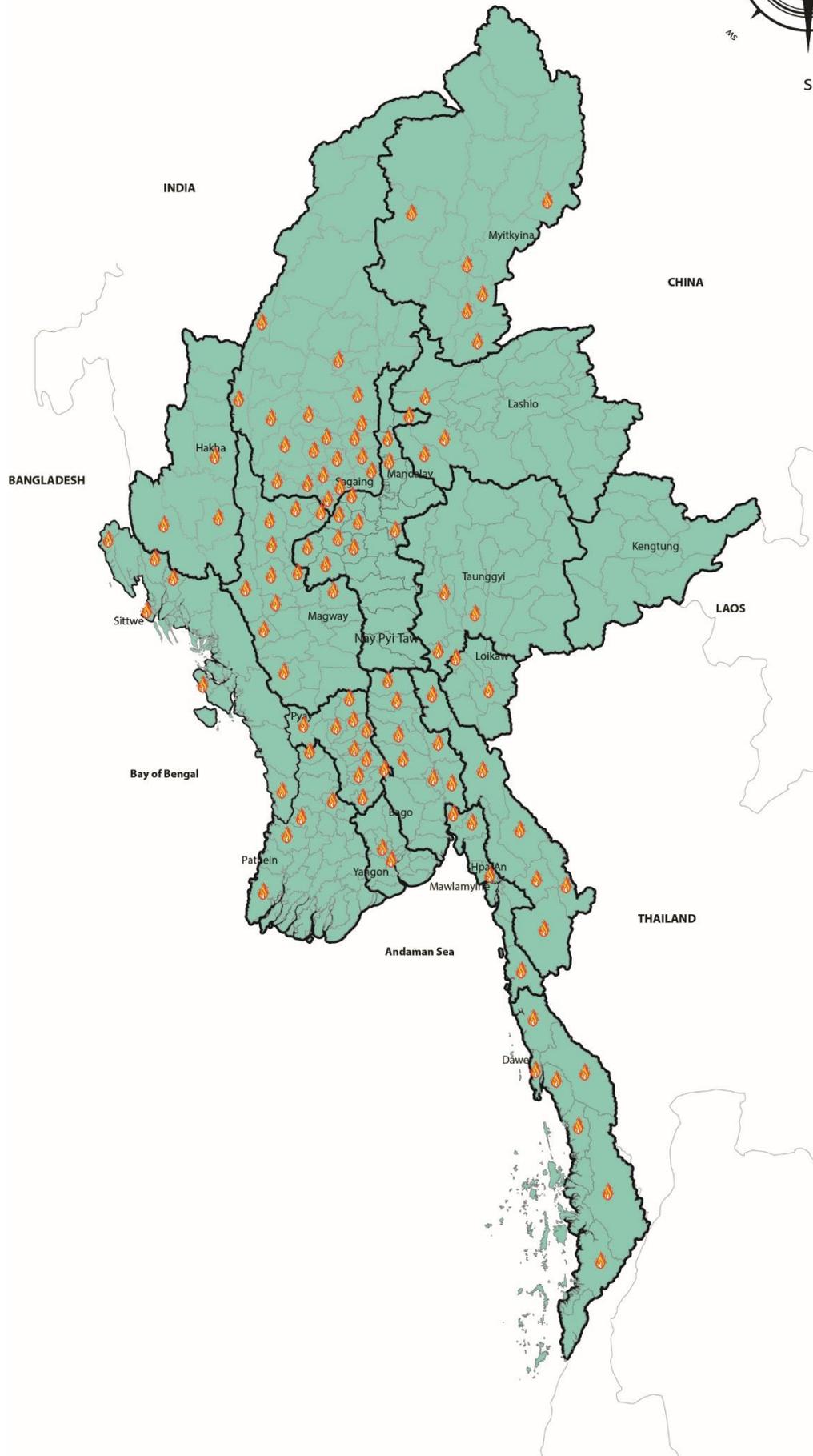
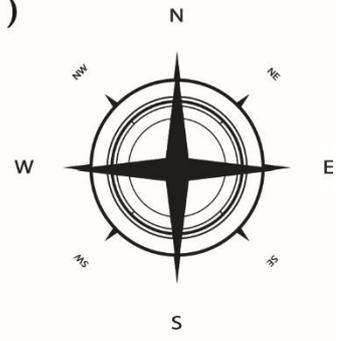
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict February 2025 Total								
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	10					2	86	
BAGO	26	6	65	2	1	1	27	57
CHIN		3						
KACHIN	6	37	68		4	9		3
KARENNI	1	4				1		
KAYIN	5	2	26			2		50
MAGWAY	35	15	191	6	3	36	14	236
MANDALAY	23	46	55	1	1	23	52	100
MON	4	12	3	3		2	35	
RAKHINE	6	25			3	5	20	5
SAGAING	28	63	119	13	11	54	88	482
SHAN (N)	2	14			1	7		
SHAN (S)	6	7	5	4	1	5		1
TANINTHARYI	32	10	86	4		4		45
YANGON							4	
TOTAL	184	244	618	33	25	151	326	979

Map of Myanmar Conflict (February 2025 , Total)



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.



BDWFG Website

Democratic Futures Project

UVA Global

[Our Company](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)