UVA GLOBAL

BDFWG
Burmese Democratic Futures
Working Group

March 2025 Summary Update

Violence against civilians in February

241	Civilians Killed	303	Civilians Arrested
47	Womens Killed	1619	Houses Burnt Down
24	Childrens Killed	169	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In March 2025, a total of 241 civilians were reported killed due to air and artillery attacks by the Military Council across Myanmar. This figure included 24 children and 47 women. Tanintharyi Region experienced the highest number of fatalities, with 57 deaths, followed by Magway Region with 52, Rakhine Region with 39, Mandalay Region with 29, and Northern Shan State with 24. Bago Region recorded 13 deaths, while Sagaing Region reported 11. Kachin State with 6. Karen State and Mon State each had 3 fatalities, Karenni State with 2, and Irrawaddy Region and South Shan State recorded 1 death.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In March, the Military Council carried out a total of 169 airstrikes across Myanmar. The breakdown of airstrikes by region is as follows: 33 in Magway Region, 28 in Mandalay Region, 17 in Sagaing Region, 15 in Northern Shan State, Bago Region, Kayin State and Rakhine State each had 14, 9 in Chin State, 8 in Karenni State, 6 in Tanintharyi Region, 5 in Kachin State, 4 in Irrawaddy Region and 2 in Mon State.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In March, Military Council troops were reported to have burned down a total of 1619 homes across two states and four regions in Myanmar. The distribution of homes destroyed includes: 691 in Magway Region, 284 in Rakhine State, 247 in Mandalay Region, 200 in Karen State, 108 in Bago Region, and 89 in Sagaing Region.

Civilian Arrest

In MArch 2025, a total of 303 individuals were arrested across six regions in Myanmar. The arrests were distributed as follows: 112 in Magway Region, 109 in Irrawaddy Region,40 in Sagaing Region, 20 in Mandalay Region, 19 in Bago Region and 3 in Yangon Region.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between March 01st and 31th 2025.

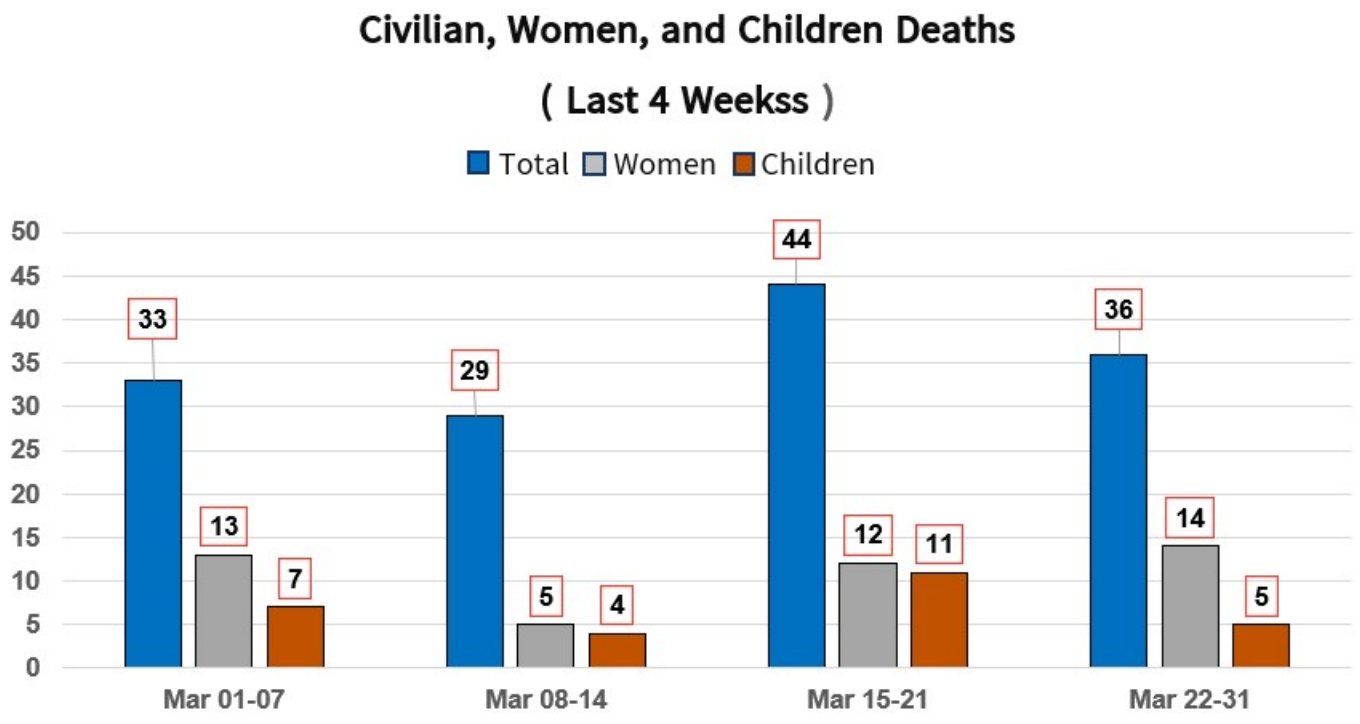
Combatant Casuaslties

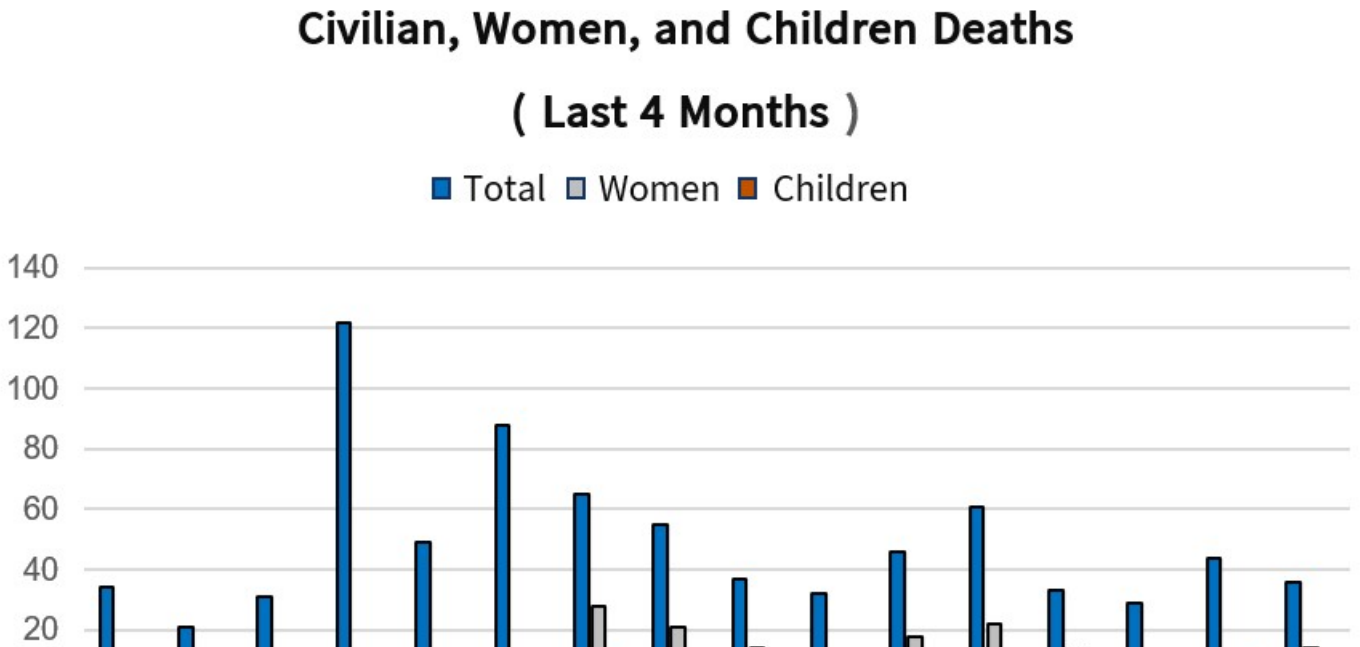
667	**SAC's Soldiers Killed**
27	**PDF's Soldiers Killed**
154	**Military Engagements**

In March 2025, there were 154 recorded clashes, both major and minor, including drone strikes. Kayin State experienced the highest number of clashes, with a total of 28, followed closely by Bago Region with 25. Sagaing Region reported 24 clashes, Mandalay Region and Tanintharyi Region each experienced 15. Irrawaddy Region had 12, Magway Region had 10, Rakhine State had 8, Chin State had 8, Kachin State had 5, Mon State han 4, and Southern Shan State State had 1. There were no clashes in Karenni State, Northern Shan State and Yangon Region.

In March, 667 junta soldiers lost their lives in these clashes. Mandalay Region accounted for the highest number of casualties among junta members, with 174 killed, followed by Sagaing Region with 113, and Bago Region with 108. Other regions report included Tanintharyi Region with 87 casualties, Magway Region with 41, Irrawaddy Region and Rakhine State had 40 each. Ksyin State with 29, Mon State with 20 and Southern Shan State State had 15.

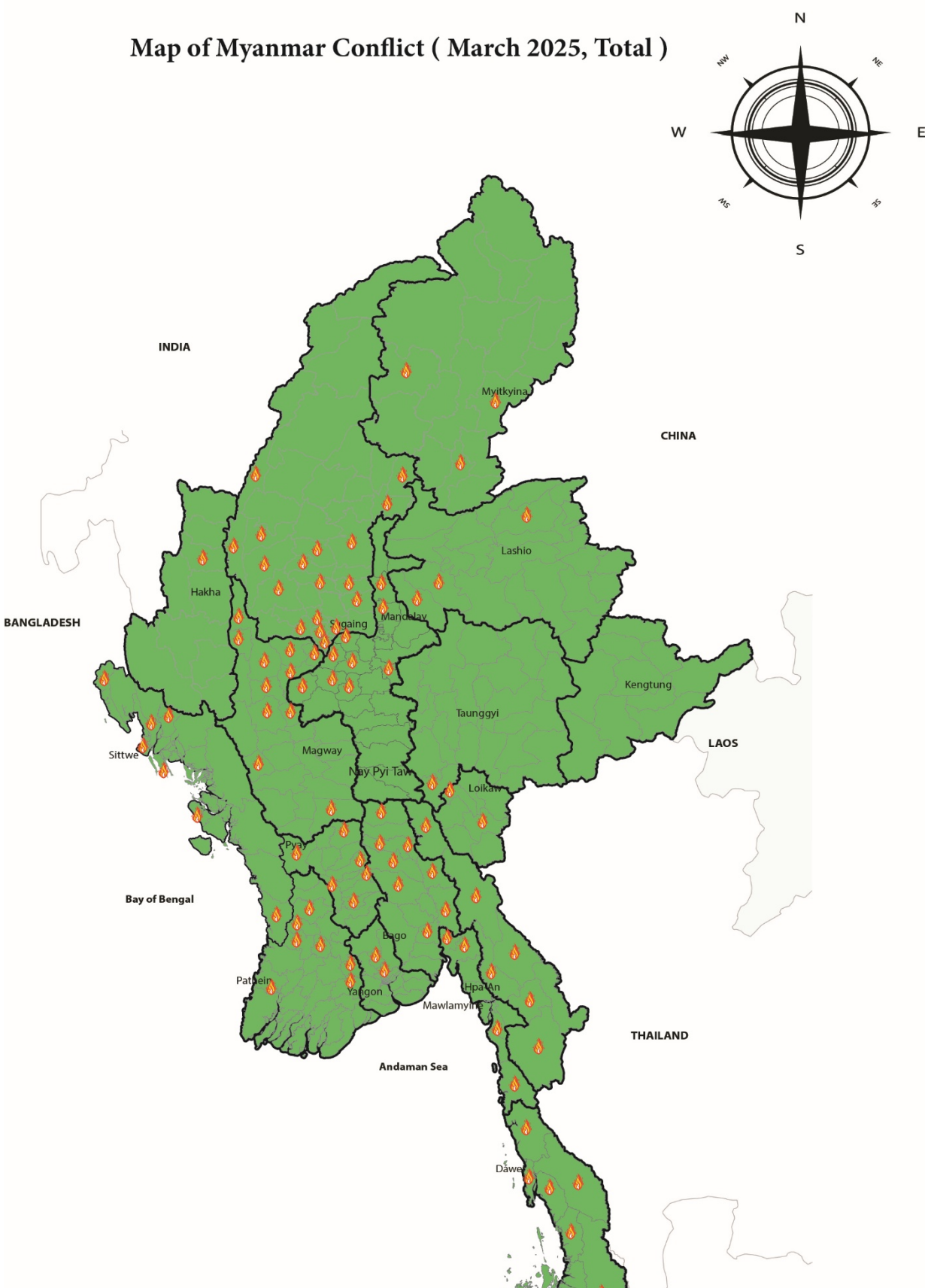
27 members of the Revolutionary Coalition were reported killed in February.


Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths
(Last 4 Weekss)
Total
Women
Children
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
33
13
7
29
5
4
44
12
11
36
14
5
Mar 01-07
Mar 08-14
Mar 15-21
Mar 22-31


Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths
(Last 4 Months)
Total
Women
Children
140
120
100
80
60
40
20

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict March 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	12	4	40			1	109	
BAGO	25	14	108	3		13	19	108
CHIN	7	9						
KACHIN	5	5				6		
KARENNI		8				2		
KAYIN	28	14	29			3		200
MAGWAY	10	33	41		8	44	112	691
MANDALAY	15	28	174	1	4	25	20	247
MON	4	2	20	3		3		
RAKHINE	8	14	40			39		284
SAGAING	24	17	113	11	2	9	40	89
SHAN (N)		15		7	8	16		
SHAN (S)	1		15	2	1			
TANINTHARYI	15	6	87		1	56		
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	**154**	**169**	**667**	**27**	**24**	**217**	**303**	**1619**


Map of Myanmar Conflict (March 2025, Total)
N
W
E
S
NW
NE
SW
SE
INDIA
CHINA
BANGLADESH
LAOS
THAILAND
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Myitkyina
Lashio
Hakha
Sagaing
Mandalay
Kengtung
Taunggyi
Sittwe
Magway
Nay Pyi Taw
Loikaw
Pyay
Bago
Pathein
Yangon
Hpa-An
Mawlamyine
Dawei

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.