



Burmese Democratic Futures Working Group – BDFWG
University of Virginia
(Monthly Summary September, 2025)

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses

322	Civilians Killed	372	Civilians Arrested
58	Womens Killed	924	Houses Burnt Down
30	Childrens Killed	335	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

A total of 322 civilians lost their lives due to air and artillery strikes conducted by the Military Commission throughout Myanmar. This figure includes 30 children and 50 women. The Mandalay Region reported the highest number of fatalities, with 97 deaths. Sagaing Region experienced 67 deaths, Magway Region 42 deaths, Karenni State 37 deaths, Northern Shan State 32 deaths, Rakhine State 18 deaths, Kachin State 10 deaths, Tanintharyi Region 8 deaths, Bago Region 7 deaths, Mon State 3 deaths, and Southern Shan State 1 death.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Commission carried out 335 airstrikes across various parts of Myanmar: 73 in Mandalay Region, 69 in Sagaing Region, 57 in Magway Region, 45 in Kachin State, 18 in Irrawaddy Region, 13 each in Bago Region and Northern Shan State, 12 in Rakhine State, 11 in Karenni State, 9 in Chin State, 7 in Tanintharyi Region, 6 in Karen State, and 2 in Mon State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

A total of 924 homes were set ablaze in four states and four regions in Myanmar, reportedly due to the Military Commission soldiers. The breakdown of affected homes is as follows: 551 in Sagaing Region, 124 in Southern Shan State, 76 in Tanintharyi Region, 75 in Bago Region, 59 in Magway Region, 36 in Irrawaddy Region, 2 in Kayin State, and 1 in Kachin State.

Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council

372 civilians were arrested by the Military Commission from across 11 states and regions in Myanmar. The arrests included 75 individuals from Magway Region, 73 from Sagaing Region, 60 from Mon State, 50 from Chin State, 31 from Kachin State, 27 from Irrawaddy

Region, 19 from Mandalay Region, 17 from Yangon Region, 11 from Tanintharyi Region, 8 from Northern Shan State, and 1 from Rakhine State.

Combatant Casualties

1079	MC's Soldiers Killed
20	PDF's Soldiers Killed
237	Military Engagements

In August 2025, there were a total of 237 clashes of varying intensity, including incidents involving drone attacks. The Sagaing and Tanintharyi Regions had the most clashes, with 39 each. This was followed by Rakhine State with 27 clashes, Mandalay Region with 25, Kachin State with 23, and Karen State with 21. Bago Region reported 16 clashes, Northern Shan State 11, Irrawaddy Region 9, Magway Region 8, Karenni and Southern Shan States 7 each, and Mon State 5. There were no recorded clashes in either Chin State or Yangon Region.

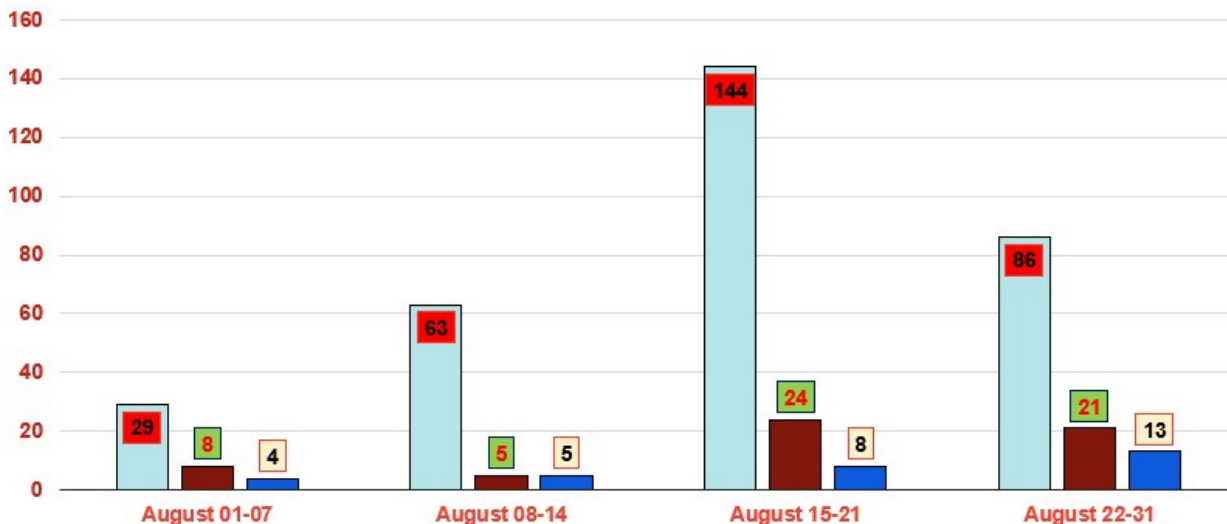
During this period, 1,079 Military Commission soldiers were reported killed in various engagements. The Tanintharyi Region experienced the highest number of the Military Commission soldiers fatalities, with 266 soldiers. Mandalay Region reported 140 deaths, Sagaing Region 121, Karen State 106, Rakhine State 102, and Southern Shan State 100. Both Kachin State and Magway Region reported 73 casualties each, Bago Region 49, Karenni State 35, Mon State 8, and Irrawaddy Region 6.

Additionally, 20 revolutionary soldiers were reported killed in August.

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

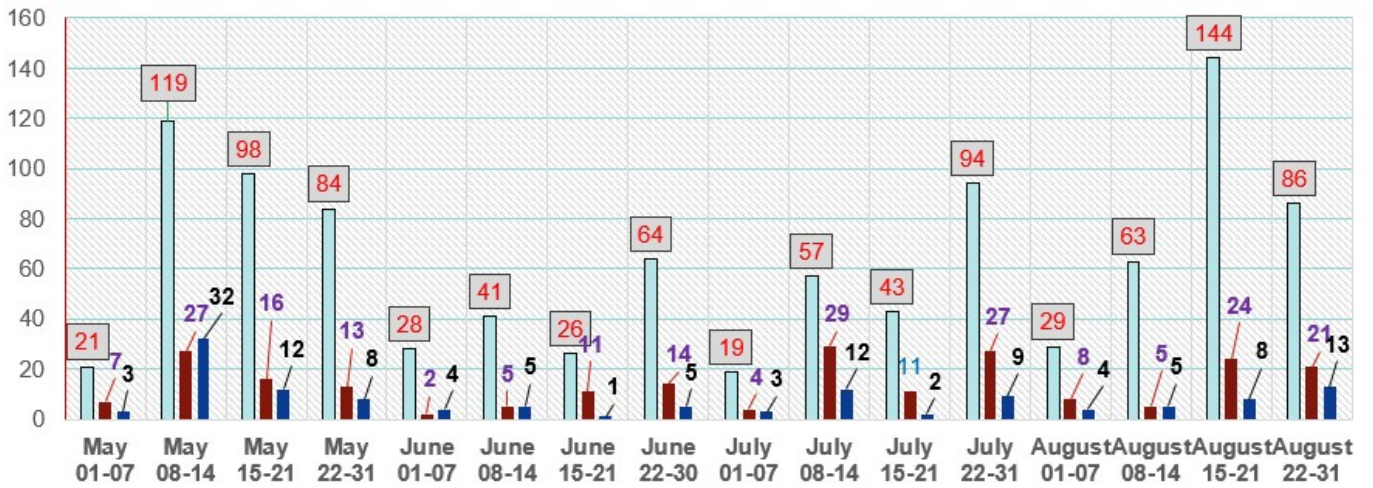
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weekss)

Legend: Total (light blue), Women (dark red), Children (blue)



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

■ Total
 ■ Women
 ■ Children

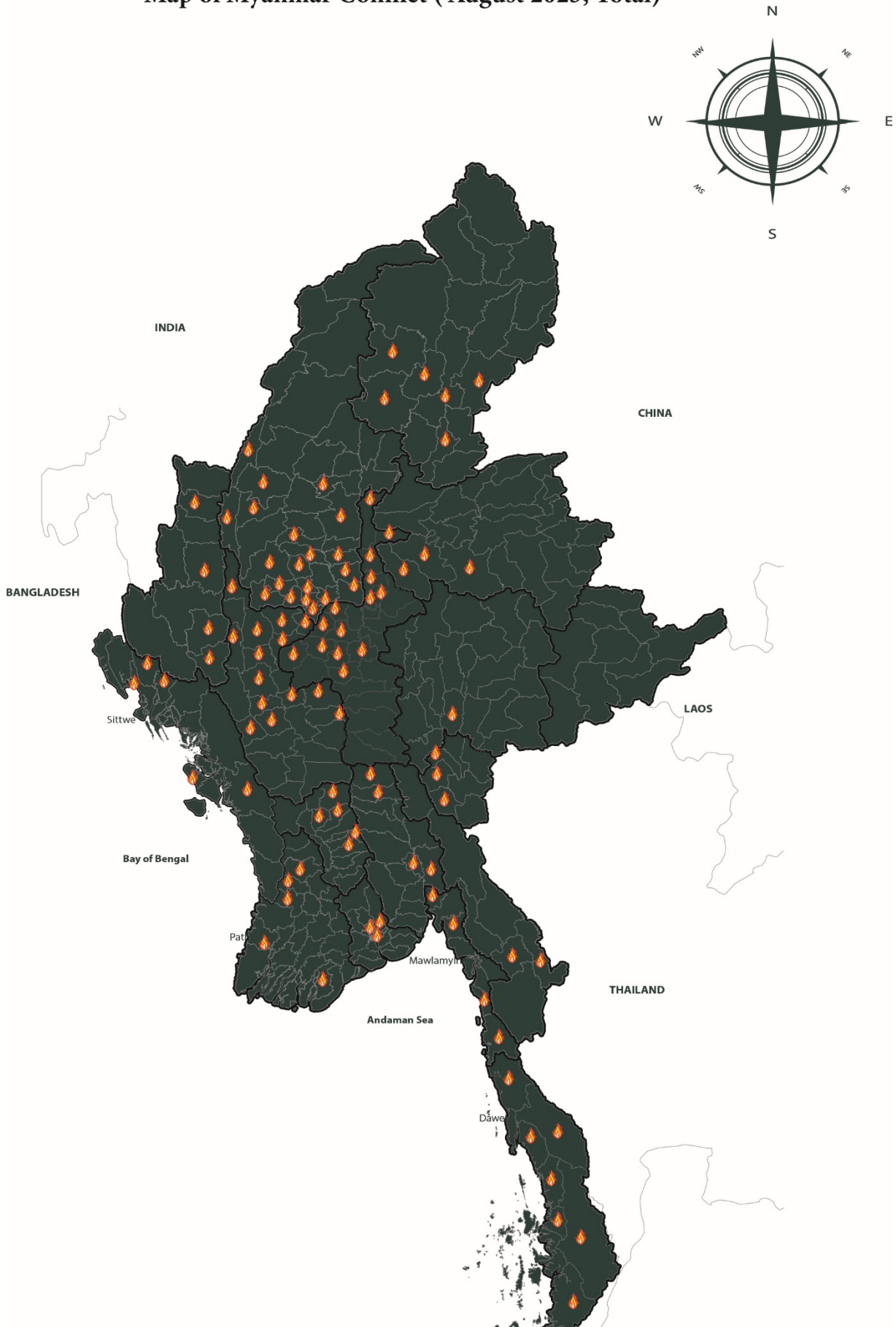


Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict August 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
BAGO	16	13	49		2	5		75
CHIN		9					50	
IRRAWADDY	9	18	6				27	36
KACHIN	23	45	73	2	2	8	31	1
KAREN	21	6	106					2
KARENNI	7	11	35	7	5	32		
MAGWAY	8	57	73		7	35	75	59
MANDALAY	25	73	140		7	90	19	
MON	5	2	8	1		3	60	
RAKHINE	27	12	102		6	12	1	

SAGAING	39	69	121	7		67	73	551
SHAN (N)	11	13				32	8	
SHAN (S)	7		100			1		124
TANINTHARYI	39	7	266	3	1	7	11	76
YANGON							17	
TOTAL	237	335	1079	20	30	292	372	924

Map of Myanmar Conflict (August 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, Than Lwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



