



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

**Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses**

<b>207</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>66</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

**Civilian Casualties**

207 civilians were killed by air and artillery attacks by the Military Commission across Myanmar, including 47 children and 66 women. Sagaing Region has the highest number of deaths, with 56 deaths. Mandalay Region has 40 deaths, Kachin State 26 deaths, Rakhine State 25 deaths, Magway Region 23 deaths, Bago Region 11 deaths, Northern Shan State 8 deaths, Mon State and Tanintharyi Region 6 deaths each, Karenni State 3 deaths, Chin State 2 deaths, and Irrawaddy Region 1 death.

**Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council**

The Military Commission conducted 186 airstrikes across Myanmar in September: 43 in Sagaing Region, 34 in Mandalay Region, 25 each in Magway and Tanintharyi Regions, 14 in Northern Shan State, 12 in Karen State, 10 in Kachin State, 9 in Bago Region, 6 in Rakhine State, 5 in Chin State, 2 in Karenni State, and 1 in Mon State.

## **Civilian's Houses Burnt Down**

389 homes were destroyed by military arson in one state and five regions of Myanmar. There are 121 homes in Tanintharyi Region, 112 homes in Mandalay Region, 70 homes in Sagaing Region, 69 homes in Southern Shan State, 10 homes in Bago Region, and 7 homes in Magway Region.

## **Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council**

In September 2025, the Military Commission arrested 565 innocent people from nine states and regions across Myanmar. There are 171 in Mandalay Region, 115 each in Mon State and Sagaing Region, 67 in Magway Region, 39 in Yangon Region, 37 in Tanintharyi Region, 10 in Irrawaddy Region, 6 in Southern Shan State, and 5 in Karenni State.

## **Combatant Casualties**

<b>920</b>	<b>MC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>234</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

## **Conflicts and Casualties**

In September 2025, there were 234 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Sagaing Region having the highest number of clashes at 72. Tanintharyi Region had the second highest number of clashes at 37. Magway Region had 30, Karen State 27, Kachin State 19, Bago Region 15, Northern Shan State 12, Mandalay Region 6, Irrawaddy Region

5, Mon State and Rakhine State 4 each, and Karenni State 3. Chin State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes at all.

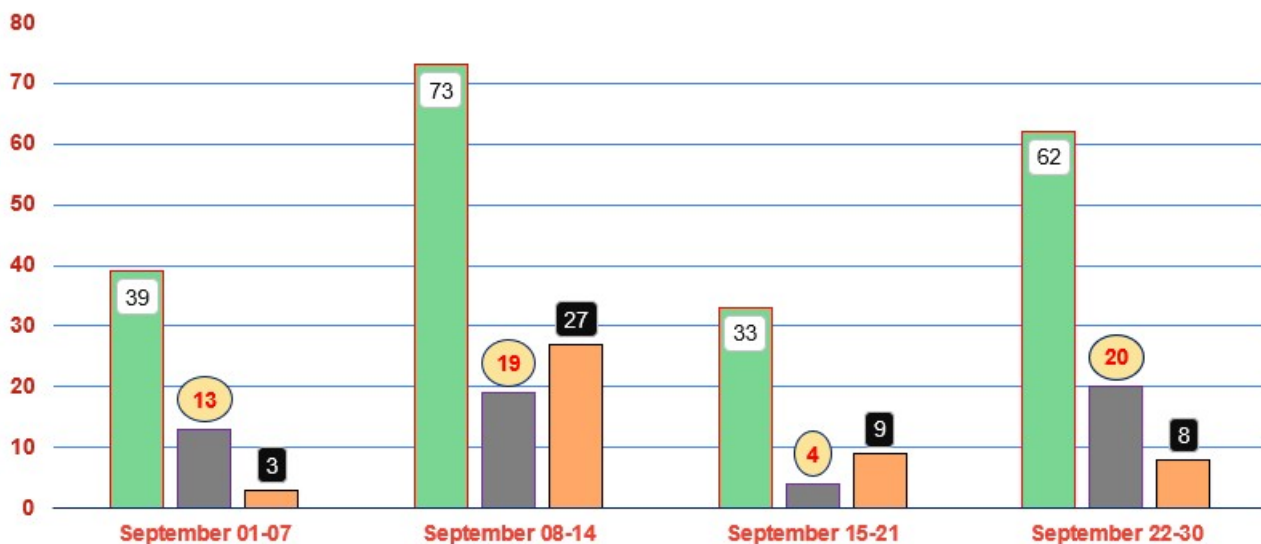
In September, 920 military commissioners were killed in fighting. The highest number of military commissioner deaths was in Sagaing Region, where 266 were killed. 245 were killed in Magway Region, 105 in Karen State, 104 in Rakhine State, 68 in Tanintharyi Region, 45 in Karenni State, 32 in Bago Region, 24 each in Kachin State and Mandalay Region, and 7 in Mon State.

In September, 37 revolutionary coalition forces were killed.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between September 01<sup>st</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> 2025.**

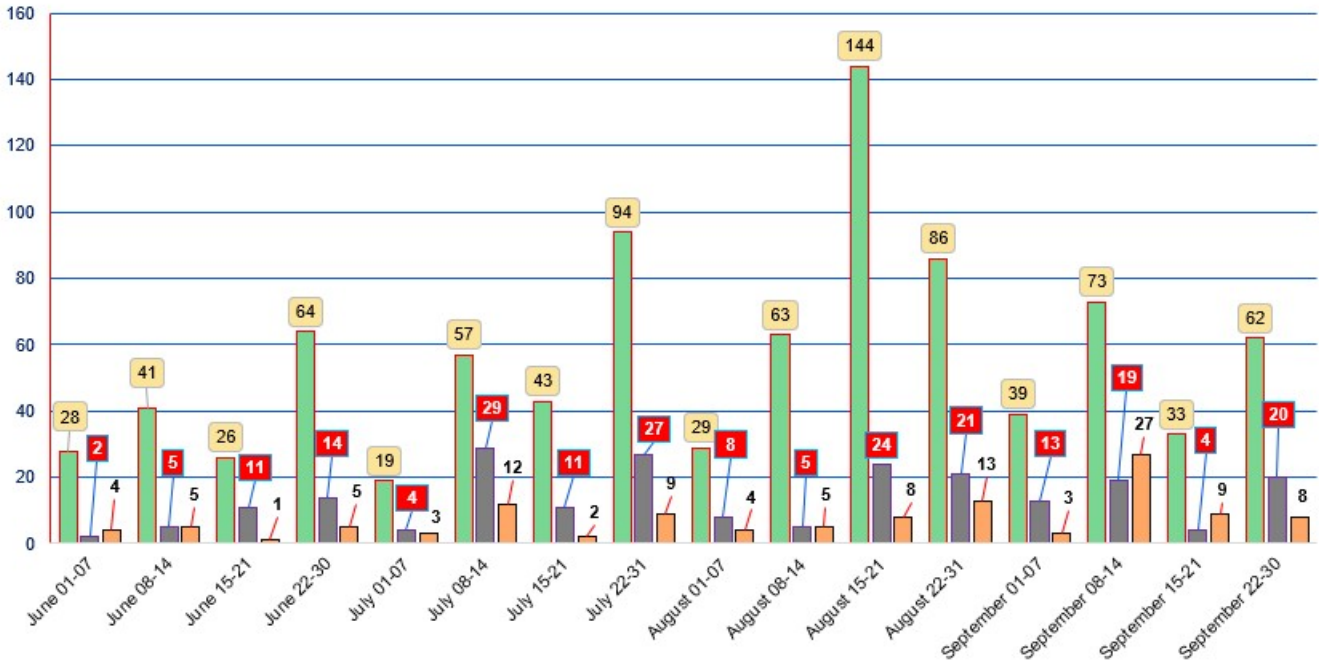
### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths ( Last 4 Weekss )

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

■ Total 
 ■ Women 
 ■ Children

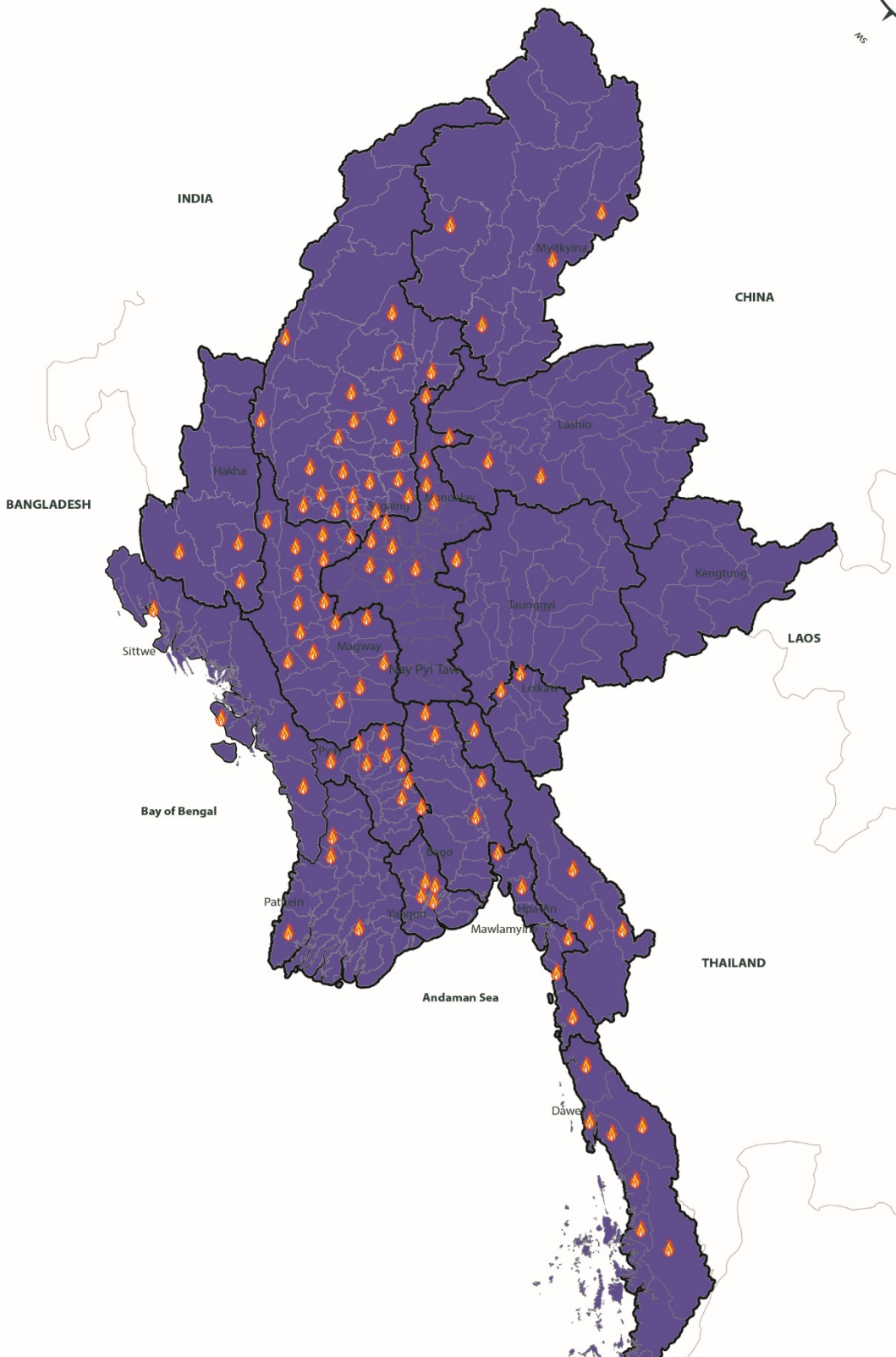
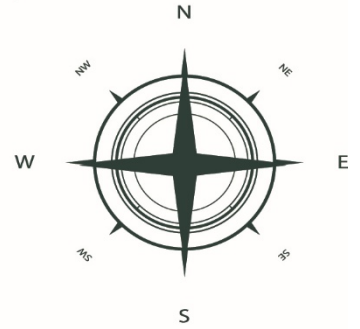


**Conflict Data By Region**

Data of Myanmar Conflict August 2025 Total								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EOs	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	

<b>MON</b>	5	2	8	1		3	60	
<b>RAKHINE</b>	27	12	102		6	12	1	
<b>SAGAING</b>	39	69	121	7		67	73	551
<b>SHAN ( N )</b>	11	13				32	8	
<b>SHAN ( S )</b>	7		100			1		124
<b>TANINTHARYI</b>	39	7	266	3	1	7	11	76
<b>YANGON</b>							17	

**Map of Myanmar Conflict ( September 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, MeKong News, Khonumthung Burmese.



