



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

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses

253	Civilians Killed	351	Civilians Arrested
62	Womens Killed	286	Houses Burnt Down
37	Childrens Killed	236	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

253 civilians were killed in airstrikes and heavy artillery attacks by the Military Commission across Myanmar, including 37 children and 62 women. Sagaing Region has the highest number of deaths, with 110 fatalities. Northern Shan State follows with 42 deaths, Rakhine State has 30 deaths, Mandalay Region has 29 deaths, Irrawaddy Region has 24 deaths, Chin State has 8 deaths, Magway Region has 7 deaths, while Karenni and Mon States report 5 deaths each. Bago Region has recorded 2 deaths, and Tanintharyi Region has 1 death.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Commission conducted 236 airstrikes across Myanmar: 66 in Sagaing Region, 34 in Mandalay Region, 31 in Northern Shan State, 23 in Tanintharyi Region, 19 in Magway Region, 15 in Kachin State, 13 in Chin State, 11 in Rakhine State, 10 in Bago Region, 5 each in Irrawaddy Region and Karen State, 3 in Mon State, and 1 in Southern Shan State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

286 homes were burned down by military forces in two states and five regions in Myanmar. The destruction includes 107 homes in Tanintharyi Region, 70 homes in Bago Region, 59 homes in Mandalay Region, 20 homes each in Sagaing Region and Northern Shan State, 6 homes in Rakhine State, and 4 homes in Magway Region.

Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Commission arrested 351 innocent people in 1 state and 7 regions across Myanmar. There are 183 in Sagaing Region, 38 in Magway Region, 37 in Mandalay Region, 32 in Tanintharyi Region, 28 in Irrawaddy Region, 25 in Bago Region, 5 in Yangon Region, and 3 in Mon State.

Combatant Casualties

434	MC's Soldiers Killed
19	PDF's Soldiers Killed
218	Military Engagements

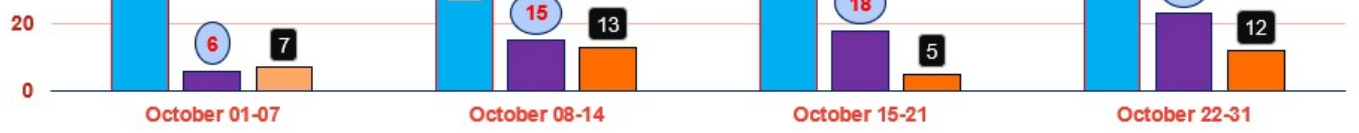
Conflicts and Casualties

There were 218 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Karen State recording the highest number of clashes at 74. Sagaing Region had the second highest number of clashes at 27. Kachin State and Mandalay Region each reported 20 clashes, Bago and Tanintharyi Regions had 18 each, Magway Region had 12, Mon State had 9, Irrawaddy Region and Karenni State had 6 each, Chin State had 3, Northern Shan State

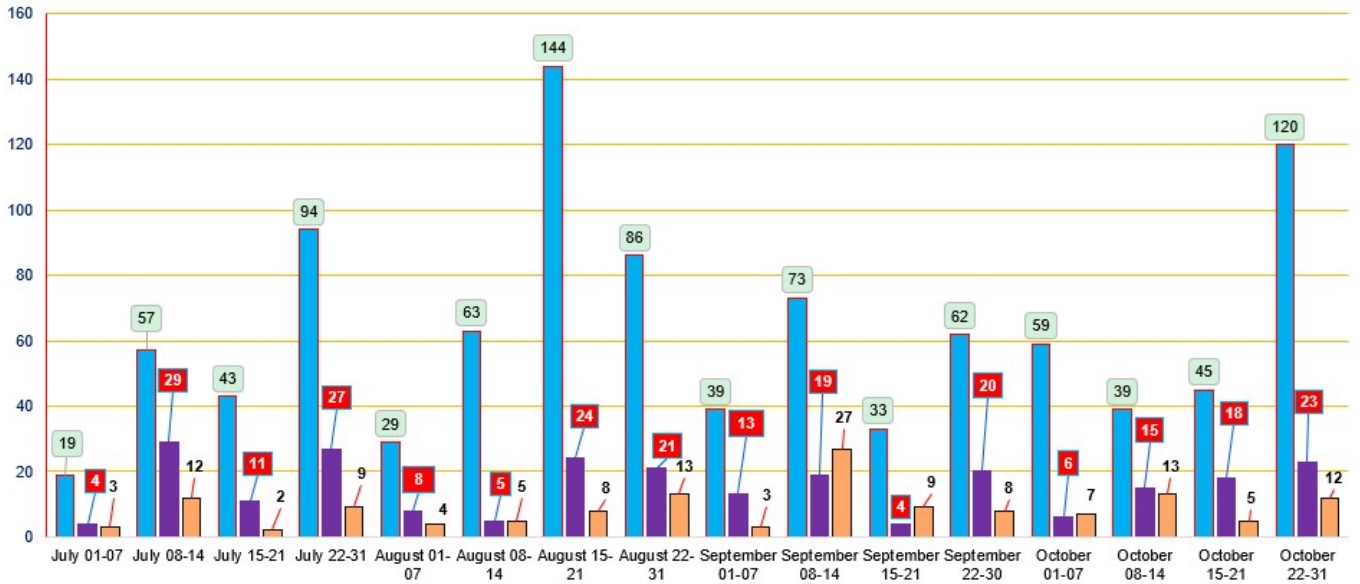
had 2, and Southern Shan State and Rakhine State both had 1. There were no clashes reported in Yangon Region.

434 military commissioners were killed in the fighting. The highest number of military commissioner deaths occurred in Mandalay Region, where 63 military commissioners were killed. Tanintharyi Region had 62 deaths, while Karenni and Sagaing Regions each reported 60 deaths. Bago Region had 47 deaths, Magway Region had 46 deaths, Karen State had 44 deaths, Kachin State had 30 deaths, Mon State had 16 deaths, and Chin State had 6 deaths. 19 resistance fighters were killed.

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



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

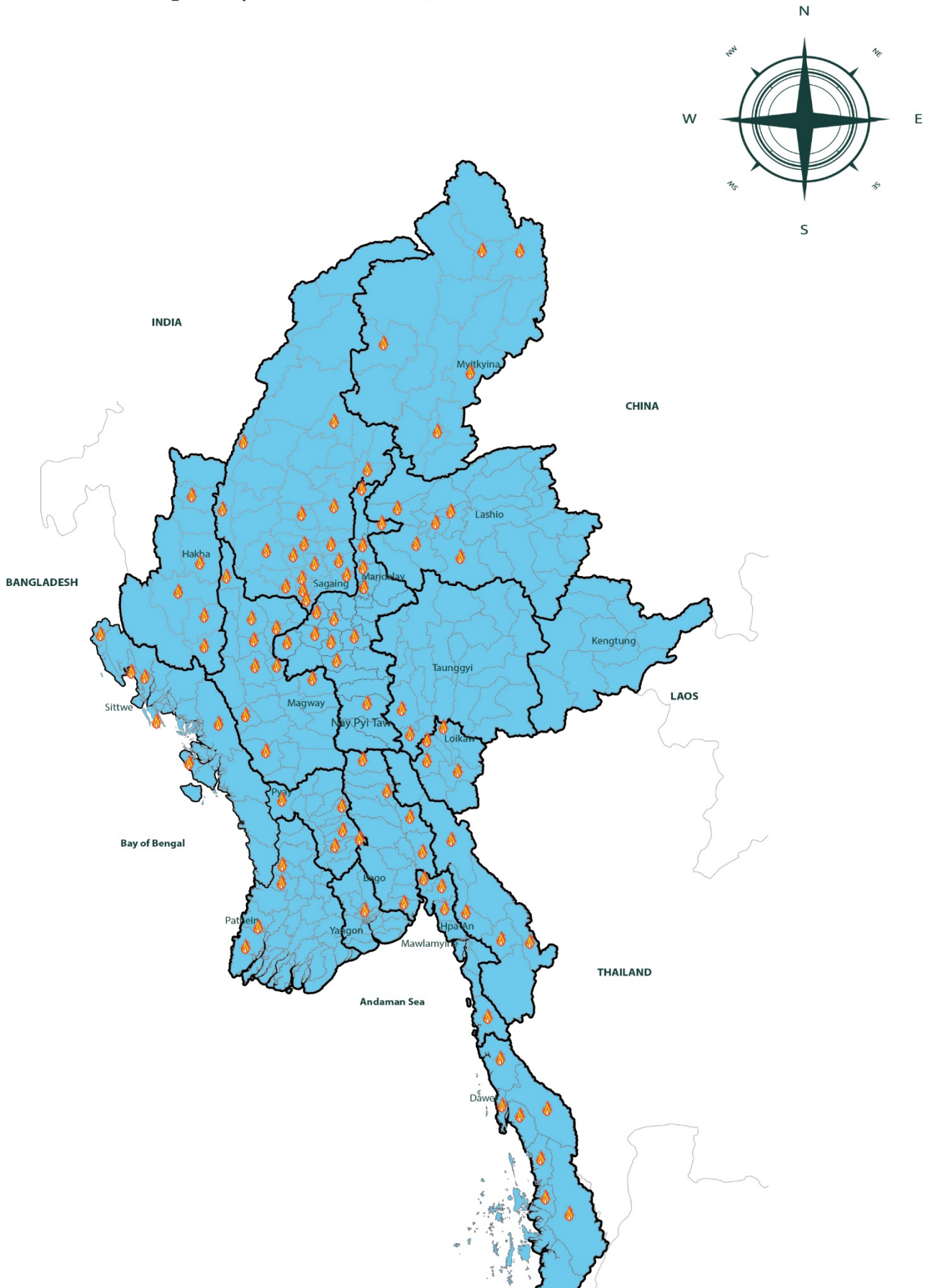


Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict October 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	18	10	47		1	1	25	70
CHIN	3	13	6	1	3	5		
IRRAWADDY	6	5			4	20	28	
KACHIN	20	15	30					
KAREN	74	5	44		3	2		
KARENNI	6		60	1				
MAGWAY	12	19	46	3		7	38	4
MANDALAY	20	34	63	10	3	26	37	59

MON	9	3	16		5		3	
RAKHINE	1	11			2	28		6
SAGAING	27	66	60	2	7	103	183	20
SHAN (N)	2	31			9	33		20
SHAN (S)	2	1						
TANINTHARYI	18	23	62	2		1	32	107
YANGON							5	
TOTAL	218	236	434	19	37	226	351	286

Map of Myanmar Conflict (October 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.



