



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

**Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses**

<b>137</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

**Civilian Casualties**

137 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the Military Commission across Myanmar, including 17 children and 29 women. Magway and Sagaing Regions experienced the highest number of casualties, with 33 deaths each. Rakhine State recorded 26 deaths, Mandalay Region had 22 deaths, Bago Region and Karenni State each had 5 deaths, Karen State, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region each reported 3 deaths, and Irrawaddy Region and Kachin State each had 2 deaths.

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

The Military Commission conducted 178 airstrikes across Myanmar in November: 50 in Sagaing Region, 34 in Chin State, 25 in Magway Region, 12 in Rakhine State, 9 each in Karen and Karenni States, 8 in Bago Region, 7 each in Mandalay and Tanintharyi Regions, 6 each in Kachin and Mon States, 3 in Southern Shan State, and 2 in Irrawaddy Region.

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

530 houses were burned down by military arsonists in five regions of Myanmar. There were 176 houses in Magway Region, 163 houses in Sagaing Region, 112 houses in Tanintharyi Region, 65 houses in Mandalay Region, and 14 houses in Irrawaddy Region.

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

The Military Commission arrested 317 innocent people in 4 states and 6 regions across Myanmar. There were 111 arrests in Sagaing Region, 56 in Bago Region, 40 in Magway Region, 30 in Karen State, 21 in Mon State, 15 in Chin State, 13 in Yangon Region, 11 in Mandalay Region, and 10 each in Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region.

### **Combatant Casualties**

<b>598</b>	<b>MC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>202</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

### **Conflicts and Casualties**

There were 218 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Karen State recording In November 2025, there were 202 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Sagaing Region experienced the highest number of clashes with 26, followed by Southern Shan State with 25. Karen State reported 23 clashes, Mandalay Region had 22, Chin State had 19, and Bago, Magway, and Tanintharyi Regions each had 17. Irrawaddy Region experienced 15 clashes, Mon State had 8, Kachin State had 6, Karenni State had

5, and Rakhine State and Northern Shan State each reported 1 clash. Yangon Region had no clashes during this period.

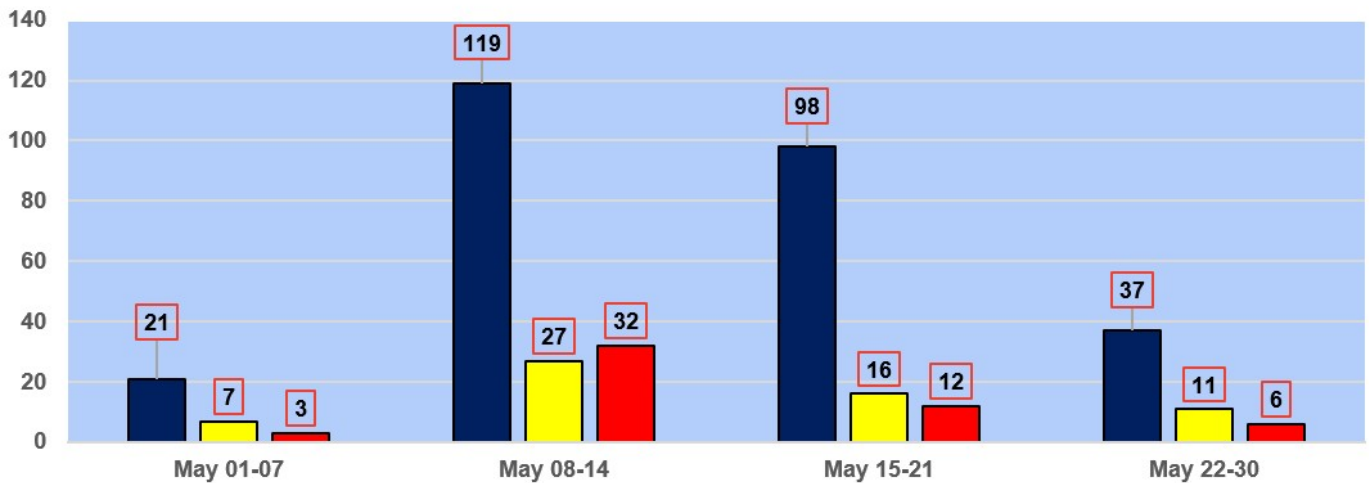
In November, 598 soldiers of the Military Commission were killed in fighting. The most significant number of Military Commission casualties occurred in Sagaing Region, with 177 members killed. Chin State reported 111 casualties, Mandalay Region had 63, Bago Region accounted for 60, Magway Region reported 59, and both Southern Shan State and Tanintharyi Region saw 34 each. Karen State experienced 32 casualties, Mon State reported 18, and Kachin State had 10.

30 fighters of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were killed in November.

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

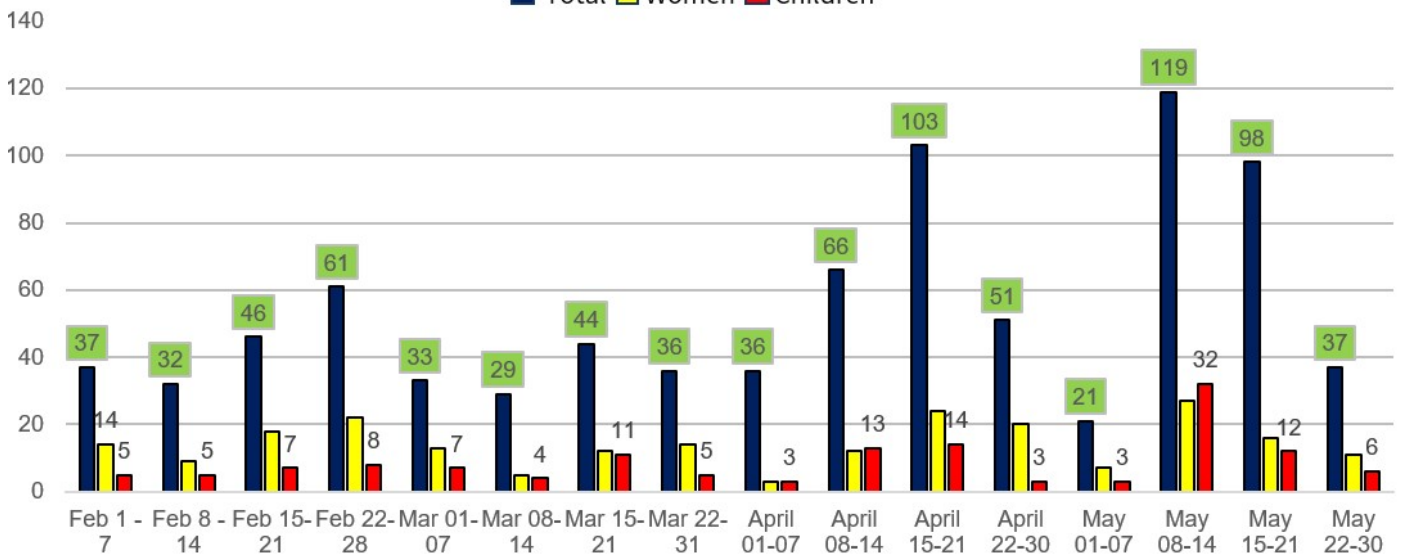
### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths ( Last 4 Weeks )

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

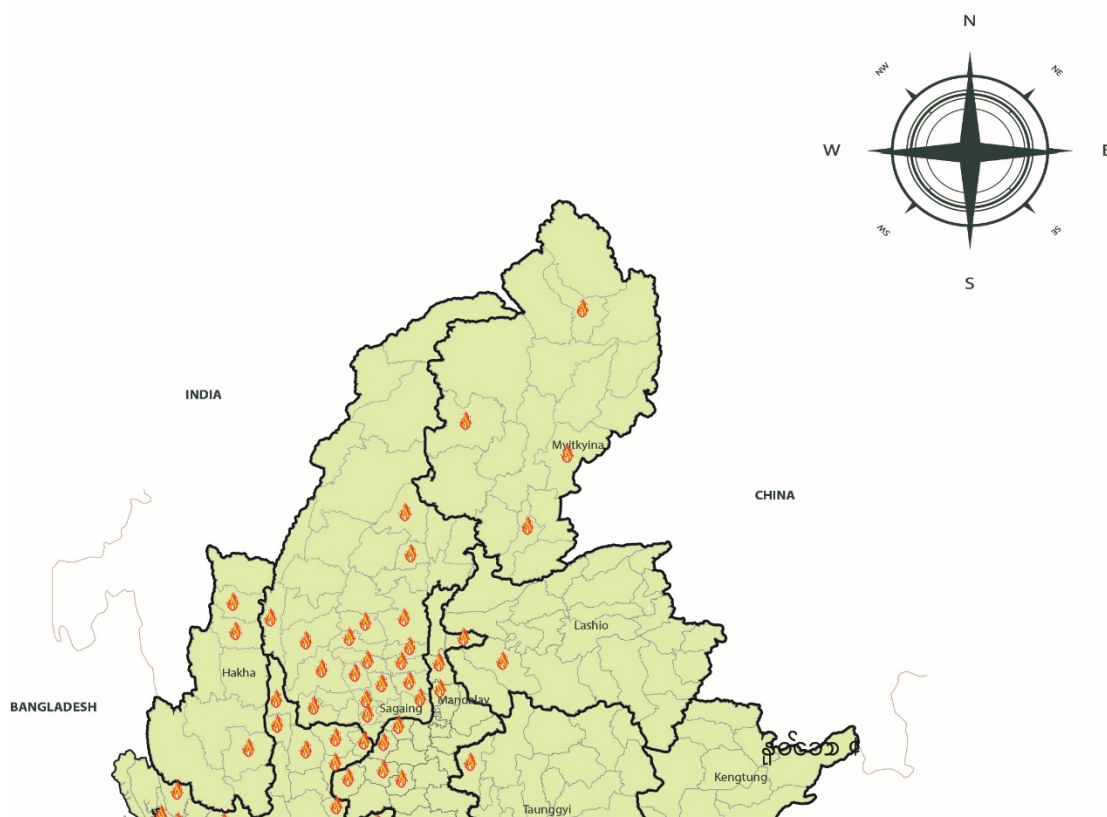
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



## Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict November 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	17	8	60	2	1	4	56	
CHIN	19	34	111	6			15	
IRRAWADDY	15	2				2		14
KACHIN	6	6	10	1	1	1		
KAREN	23	9	32			3	30	
KARENNI	5	9		5		5		
MAGWAY	17	25	59	2	3	30	40	176
MANDALAY	22	7	63	10	2	20	11	65
MON	8	6	18				21	
RAKHINE	1	12			5	21	10	
SAGAING	26	50	177		4	29	111	163
SHAN ( N )	1							
SHAN ( S )	25	3	34		1	2		
TANINTHARYI	17	7	34	4		3	10	112
YANGON							13	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>530</b>

Map of Myanmar Conflict ( November 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.



**[BDWFG Website](#)**

**[Democratic Futures Project](#)**

**[UVA Global](#)**

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