



ISP Conflict & Security Tracker 2025
Conflict, Peace and Security Studies

CST2025-01 | September 22, 2025

AT LEAST 92 INCIDENTS OF CIVILIAN MASSACRES RECORDED IN MYANMAR

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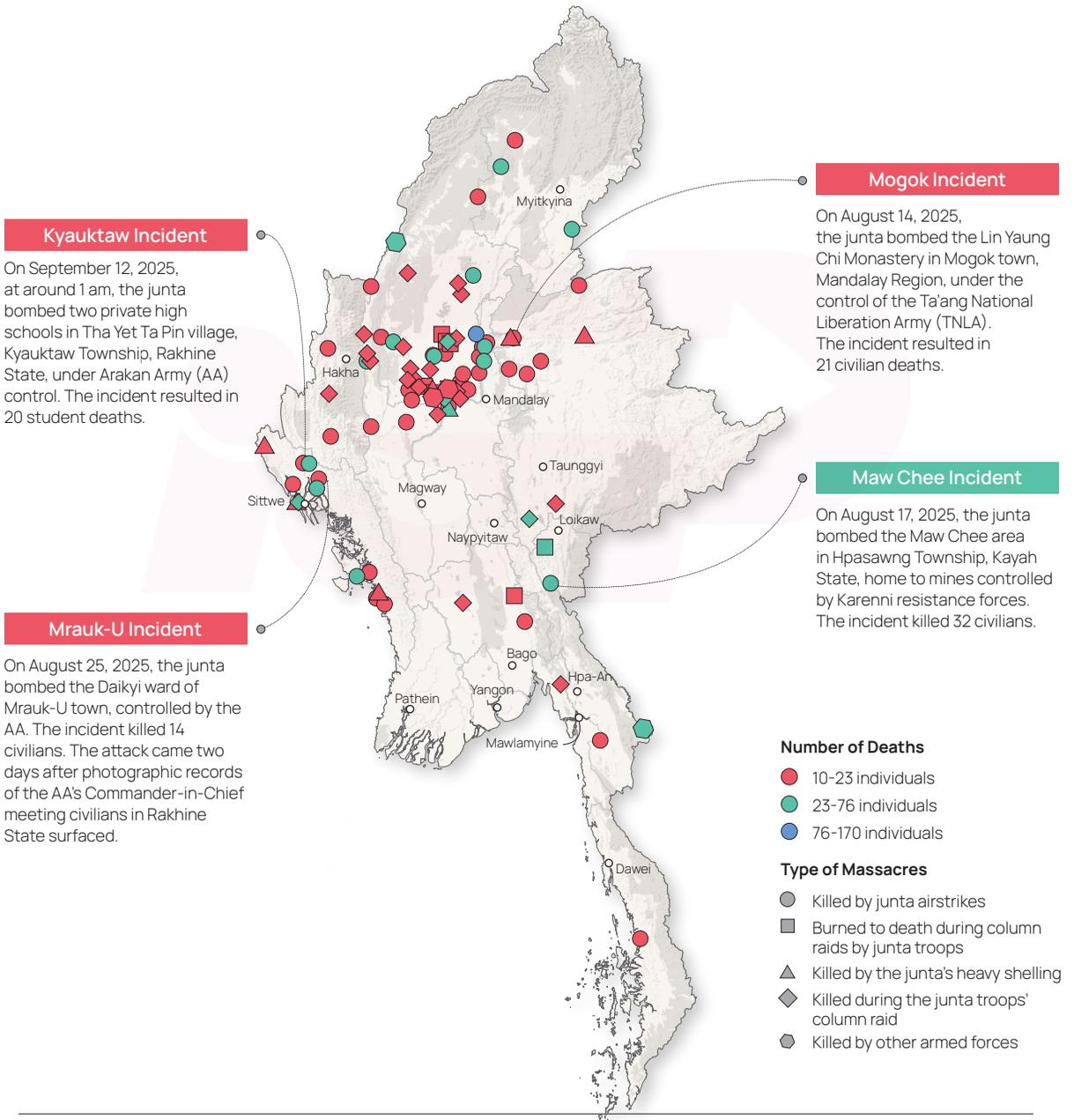
At least 92 Incidents of Civilian Massacres Recorded in Myanmar

Period	February 1, 2021, to September 16, 2025
Incidents/ events	Over the past four years, at least 92 incidents of mass civilian killings—defined as 10 or more deaths in a single event—have been documented nationwide, resulting in at least 1,808 civilian deaths. This includes the “ Kyauktaw incident ” of September 12, when 20 students were killed.
Locations	These incidents were recorded in 12 states and regions: Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Chin, Mon, Karen, and Kayah States, as well as Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Bago, and Tanintharyi Regions.
Actors involved	Myanmar junta forces and resistance forces.
Types	Mass civilian deaths caused by armed assaults, arson, and airstrikes.
Status/trends	Of the 92 incidents, 88 were carried out by the Myanmar junta, leaving 1,723 dead. Resistance groups were responsible for four incidents, with 85 fatalities. Notably, 52 percent of all incidents stemmed from airstrikes. The junta’s combination of ground offensives with escalating aerial attacks—including helicopters, jet fighters, and drones—suggests the likelihood of further such events.
Risk Level	The junta’s target and airstrike patterns indiscriminately aim not only at military objectives but also at civilian properties, religious buildings, hospitals, and schools. Civilians in resistance-controlled territory and contested areas face the highest risks.
Implications	Seeking military victory alongside indiscriminate attacks on civilians, solely driven by a doubt-based security mindset, leads to severe repercussions. Purely emphasizing military gains, perpetrators risk compounding their record of war crimes, leading to a likely rise in mass civilian casualties and collateral damage.

● Over 50 Percent of Massacres Caused by Airstrikes

ISP-M2025-111

Out of 92 incidents of mass civilian deaths, defined as the killing of 10 or more civilians in a single event, 1,808 people were killed. Among them, 57 percent of these deaths were the result of the junta's airstrikes. These strikes appear to serve three objectives for the junta: to disrupt the nascent administrative mechanisms of resistance groups; to cripple their revenue sources, particularly mining sites; and to undermine civilian security in areas under resistance control.



Data from February 1, 2021, to September 16, 2025, is part of research conducted by the ISP-Myanmar's Conflict, Peace, and Security Studies. For this dataset, a massacre is defined as an incident involving the killing of 10 or more civilians in a single event. All incidents are included regardless of the method used, including armed assault, arson, airstrikes, and other means. Data are collected following ISP-Myanmar's protocol for documenting information on armed conflicts.