



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

CST2025-02 | December 11, 2025

95 CIVILIAN MASSACRES RECORDED SINCE THE COUP

Of these, 91 cases were committed by the Myanmar junta forces, killing 1,776 civilians. In contrast, resistance forces were responsible for four incidents, leaving 85 dead. These conditions indicate that the levels of civilian protection during conflict are extremely challenging.



95 Civilian Massacres Recorded Since the Coup

Period	February 1, 2021, to December 9, 2025
Incidents/events	During nearly five years, at least 95 incidents of mass civilian killings—defined as single events in which 10 or more people were killed—have claimed at least 1,861 lives. This toll includes two recent attacks: one in Ma Ya Kan village, Tabayin Township, Sagaing Region, on December 5, and another in Myit Son village, Mongmit Township, Shan State, on December 6.
Locations	Massacres have occurred across the country, except for the Yangon Region. Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of incidents, at 41.
Actors involved	Myanmar junta forces and armed resistance forces.
Types	Mass civilian deaths caused by armed assaults, arson, and airstrikes.
Status/trends	Of total incidents, 91 were perpetrated by the regime's troops, resulting in 1,776 civilian deaths. Resistance forces were responsible for the other four incidents, which resulted in 85 civilian fatalities. Airstrikes were the most common method, accounting for 59 percent of deaths. These mass casualty events may continue as the junta intensifies ground offensives and intensifies its use of fighter jets, combat helicopters, and drones.
Risk Level	Civilians residing in resistance-controlled or contested territories face the greatest risk. The junta's strikes targeted civilian properties, religious sites, hospitals, and schools. Consequently, these conditions indicate that the levels of civilian protection during conflict are extremely challenging.
Implications	Placing military victory above all else—and operating as pre-emptive strikes with indiscriminate attacks—carries serious consequences. By prioritizing battlefield gains alone, the perpetrators risk further entrenching their record of war crimes, likely driving up civilian casualties and cases of domicile.

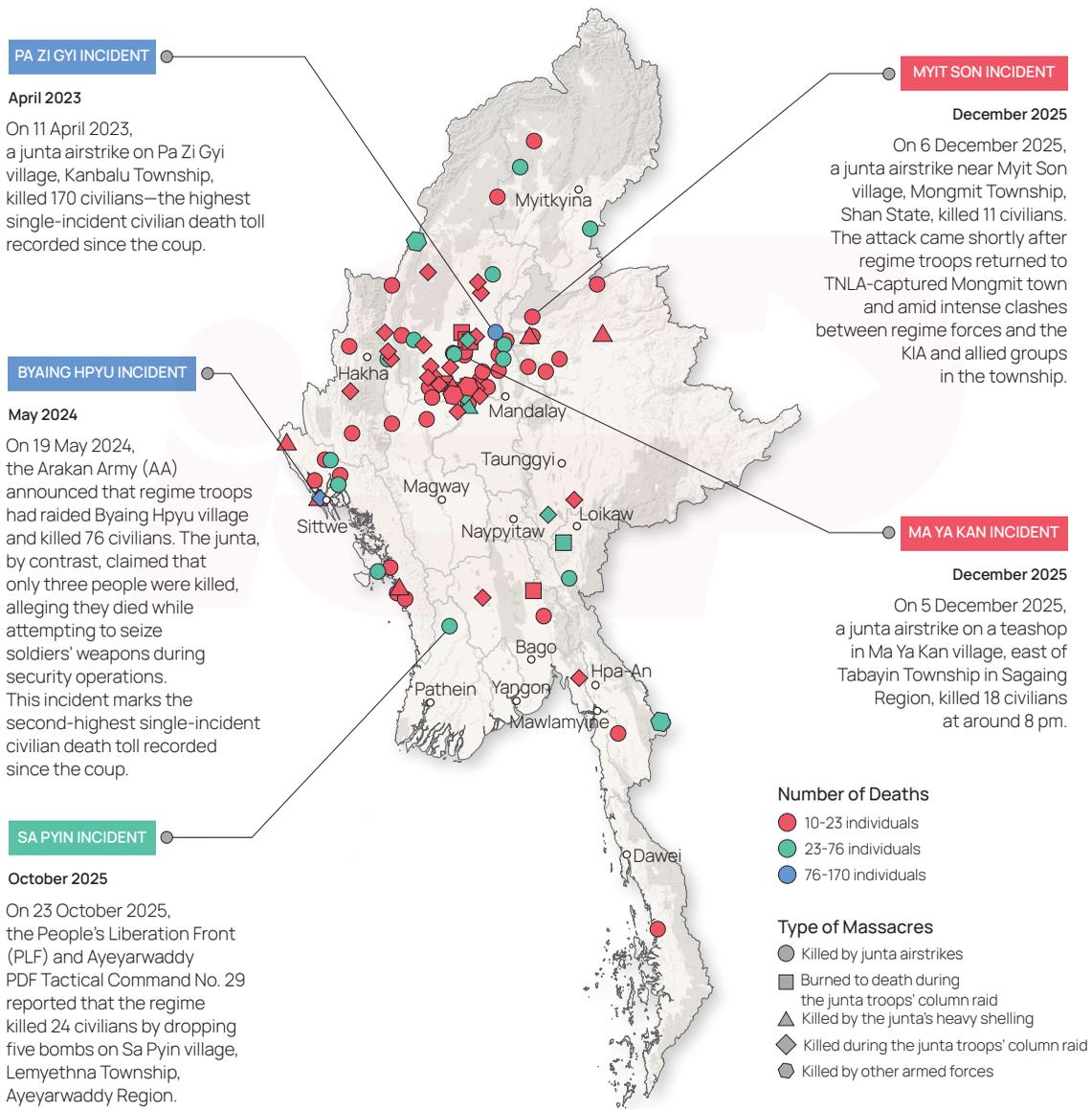
This Conflict Security Tracker No. 2 English Version was published on December 11, 2025, as a translation of the original Burmese version published on December 10, 2025. Figures reflect data available up to December 9, 2025.

A recent major incident, the airstrike on Mrauk-U General Hospital in Rakhine State at 9:13 pm on December 10, which killed more than 33 civilians, falls outside this reporting period and is not included. If counted, the total would rise to 96 incidents and more than 1,894 deaths.

● Airstrikes Account for Over Half of Mass Killings

ISP-M2025-118

Since the coup, 95 documented civilian massacres have claimed at least 1,861 lives. Junta airstrikes were the most common method, accounting for 59 percent of these deaths. The pattern of attacks appears to serve three objectives: disrupting the emerging administrative structures of the resistance, striking key revenue sources—particularly mining sites—and preventing any sense of security from taking hold in resistance-controlled areas.



Data from February 1, 2021, to December 9, 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 is collected following ISP-Myanmar's protocol for documenting information on armed conflicts.