



Burma Conflict Update (March 08 - 14)

Violence Against Civilians

29	Civilians Killed	75	Civilians Arrested
5	Womens Killed	76	Houses Burnt Down
4	Childrens Killed	37	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

29 civilians were reported killed due to air and artillery attacks by the Military Council, including four children and five women. The highest number of fatalities occurred in the Mandalay Region, where 19 people died. The Bago Region recorded six deaths, Mon State reported two, and one death was noted in both Magway Region and Rakhine State.

Among the casualties, three resulted from artillery attacks, while the remaining 31 were attributed to air and drone strikes.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In four regions, the Military Council burned down a total of 76 houses: 50 in Sagaing Region, 14 in Magway Region, 7 in Mandalay Region, and 15 in Bago Region.

Civilian Arrest

75 civilians were detained across five regions. This includes 29 in Irrawaddy Region, 20 in Mandalay Region, 19 in Bago Region, 6 in Magway Region, and 1 in Yangon Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Council carried out 37 airstrikes across five states and five regions. The strikes included eight in Chin State, six each in Bago and Sagaing Regions, five in Mandalay Region, three each in Karenni State, Rakhine State, and Tanintharyi Region, and one each in Kachin State, Magway Region, and Mon State.

Combatant Casualties

216	SAC's Soldiers Killed
15	PDF's Soldiers Killed
53	Military Engagements

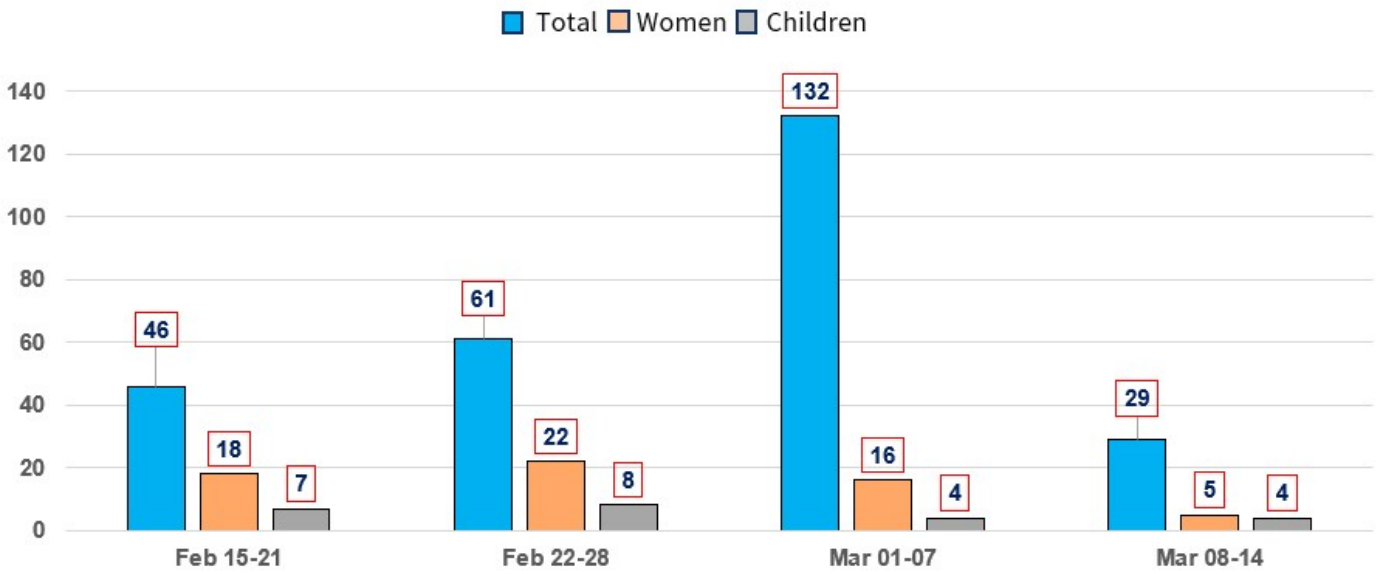
Combatant Engagements

There were 53 clashes, both major and minor, including drone strikes. The highest number of clashes occurred in Karen State, totaling 14, followed by Bago Region with 13. Tanintharyi Region experienced 9 clashes, while Mandalay and Sagaing Regions each had 4. Kachin State recorded 3 clashes, and Chin State, Mon State, and Rakhine State each reported 2. No clashes were reported in Karenni State, Magway Region, Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region.

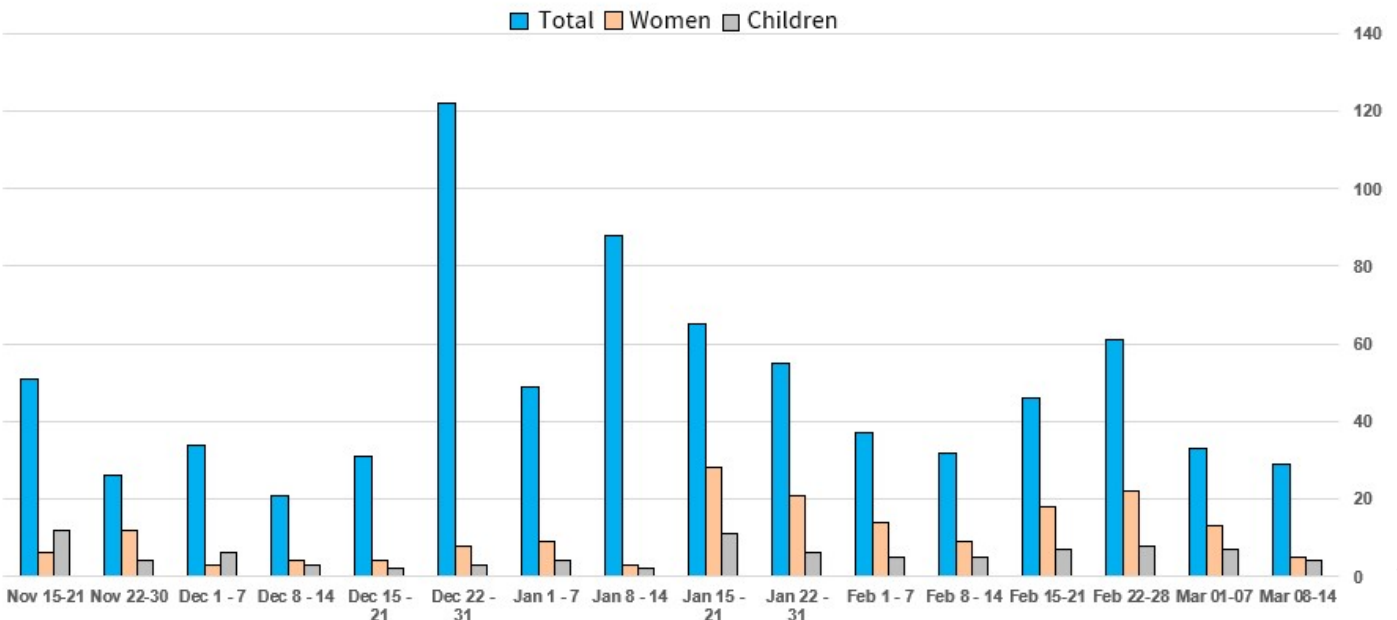
In total, 216 members of the junta and 15 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were killed during these clashes.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between March 8th and 14th 2025.

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



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



Military Developments

Operations by the AA and Joint Forces

On March 13, the Arakan Army (AA) and their joint forces initiated an offensive that led to the capture of the Military Council's suicide defense camp, Nyaung Zou, located in Padaung Township, Bago Region.

Operations by the AA and Joint Forces

The Kachin Independence Army (KIA) joint forces are currently engaging in an offensive against the 21st Operations Command Headquarters situated in Bhamo, Kachin State. On March 10, they successfully took control of several positions held by Kachin forces.

Operations by the KNLA and Joint Forces

On March 8, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and their joint forces captured a Military Council camp in Thapyay Nyunt village, Thandaunggyi Township, Karen State, resulting in the deaths of at least 10 members of the Military Council.

On March 13, the KNLA and joint forces successfully took control of the Military Council's 31st Battalion camp, known as Pulutu, located east of Hlaing Bwe Township in Karen State.

Political Developments

On March 7, the Canadian Foreign Ministry announced the imposition of sanctions on 13 individuals, including Military Council member U Ba Shwe and several Union Ministers, such as Dr. Kan Zaw, U Ko Ko Hlaing, U Aung Kyaw Ho, and General Moe Aung. The sanctions also target Deputy Ministers Brigadier General Lu Mon, U Aung Kyaw Htun, U Aung Myaing, General Ko Lay, Daw Than Than Lin, U Min Htut, U Htin Kyaw Thu, as well as the Ministry of Defence, the Myanmar Army, and the 33rd Infantry Regiment.

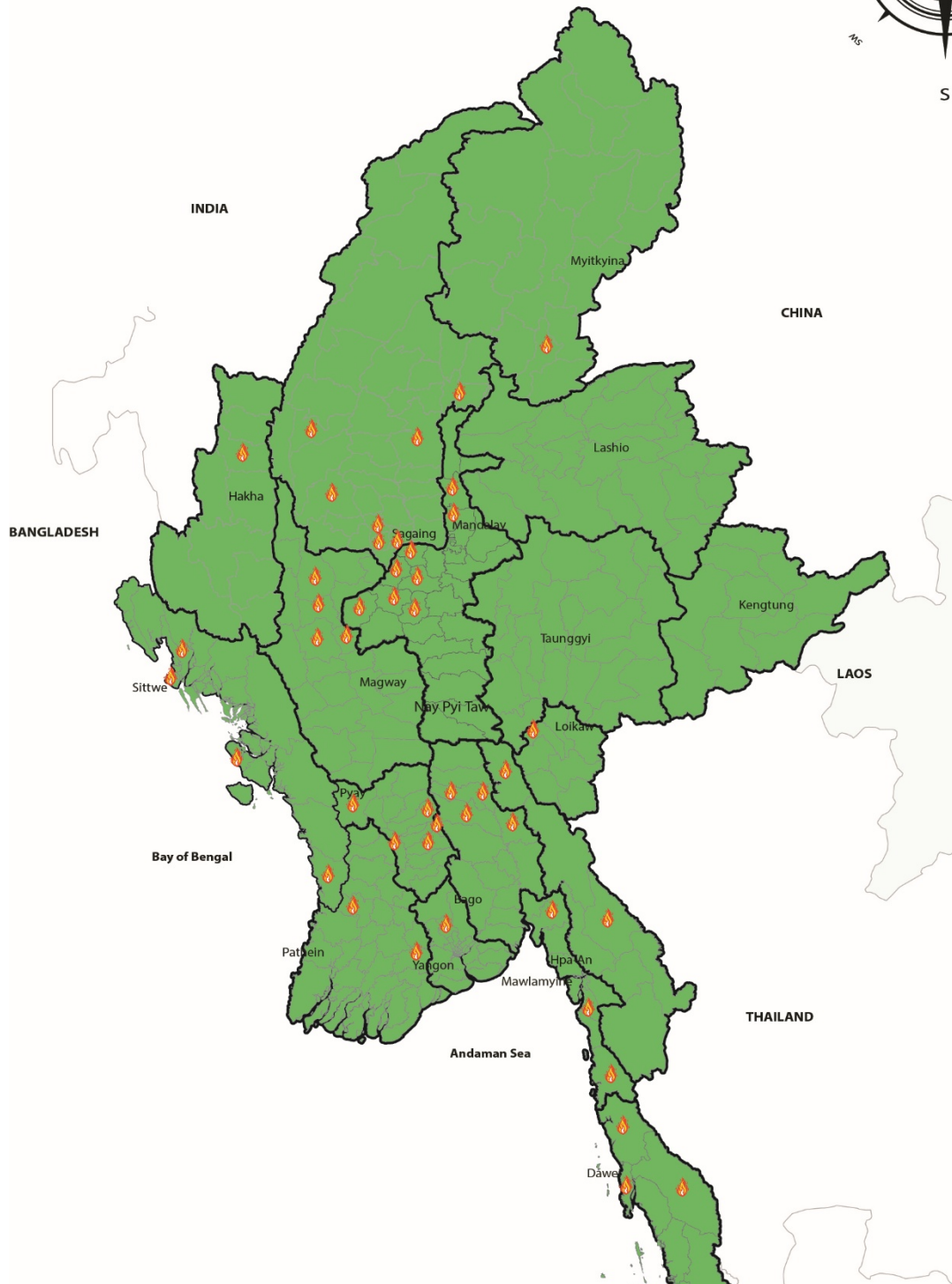
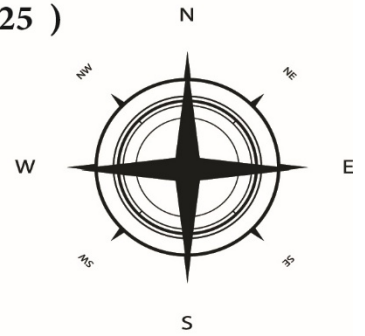
On March 10, China's Special Envoy for Asian Affairs, Mr. Ding Xijun, met with Military Council Foreign Minister U Than Swe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw, as reported by the Military Council.

Following this, on March 11, Mr. Ding Xijun and military leader Senior General Min Aung Hlaing met in Nay Pyi Taw to discuss preparations for the election promised by the Military Council.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, March 2025								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
AYEYARWADY							29	
BAGO	13	6	51	3		6	19	5
CHIN	2	8						
KACHIN	3	1						
KARENNI		3						
KAYIN	14		10					
MAGWAY		1				1	6	14
MANDALAY	4	5	61		4	15	20	7
MON	2	1	13	1		2		
RAKHINE	2	3	40			1		
SAGAING	4	6	3	11				50
TANINTHARYI	9	3	38					
YANGON							1	
TOTAL	53	37	216	15	4	25	75	76

Map of Myanmar Conflict (March 08-14, 2025)



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, ThanLwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



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