



Burma Conflict Update (March 15 - 21)

Violence Against Civilians

44	Civilians Killed	114	Civilians Arrested
12	Womens Killed	246	Houses Burnt Down
11	Childrens Killed	33	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

The reported incidents in Myanmar indicate that 44 civilians lost their lives due to military operations involving air and artillery attacks. Among the casualties were 11 children and 12 women.

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

The majority of fatalities occurred in Northern Shan State, where 14 deaths were recorded. Other affected areas included Magway Region and Sagaing Region, each with 8 deaths, followed by Kachin State (6 deaths), Mandalay Region (4 deaths), Kayin State (2 deaths), and Mon State and Tanintharyi Region (1 death each). Three of the deaths resulted from artillery strikes, while the remaining 40 were attributed to air and drone attacks.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In three states and regions of Myanmar, a total of 246 houses were reportedly destroyed by fire in incidents attributed to the Military Council. The breakdown is as follows:

- Magway Region: 174 houses
- Bago Region: 40 houses
- Sagaing Region: 32 houses.

Civilian Arrest

114 civilians were reportedly detained across three regions:

- Magway Region: 72 arrests
- Sagaing Region: 40 arrests
- Ayeyarwady Region: 2 arrest

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Council carried out 33 airstrikes across four states and five regions. The distribution was:

- Mandalay Region: 8 strikes
- Magway Region: 6 strikes
- Kayin State & Northern Shan State: 4 strikes each
- Sagaing Region: 3 strikes
- Kachin State & Rakhine State: 2 strikes each
- Ayeyarwady Region, Bago Region, Chin State, Mon State: 1 strike each

Combatant Casualties

200	SAC's Soldiers Killed
4	PDF's Soldiers Killed
35	Military Engagements

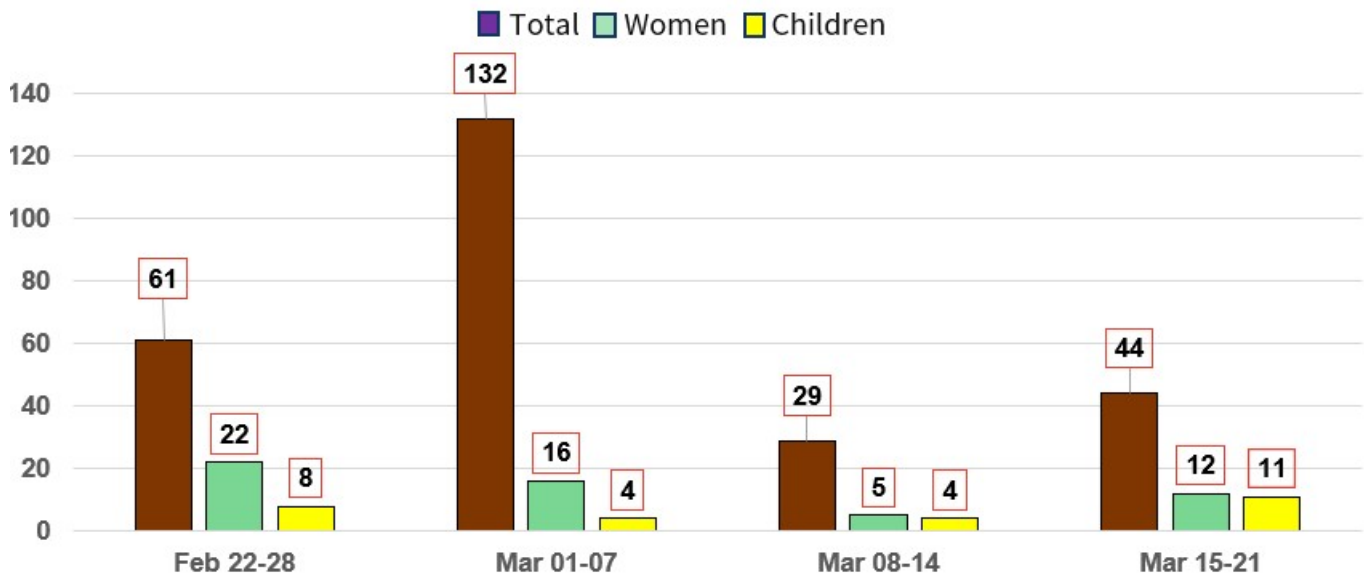
Combatant Engagements

In the third week of March 2025, there were a total of 35 clashes, both major and minor, which included instances of drone strikes. The Sagaing Region recorded the highest number of clashes, totaling 7, followed by the Irrawaddy Region with 6. Chin State experienced 5 clashes, while both Bago Region and Mandalay Region had 4 each. The Tanintharyi Region reported 3 clashes, and Kayin State and Magway Region had 2 each. Mon State and Southern Shan State recorded 1 clash each. No clashes were reported in Kachin State, Karenni State, Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, or Yangon Region. In total, 216 members of the junta and 15 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were killed during these clashes.

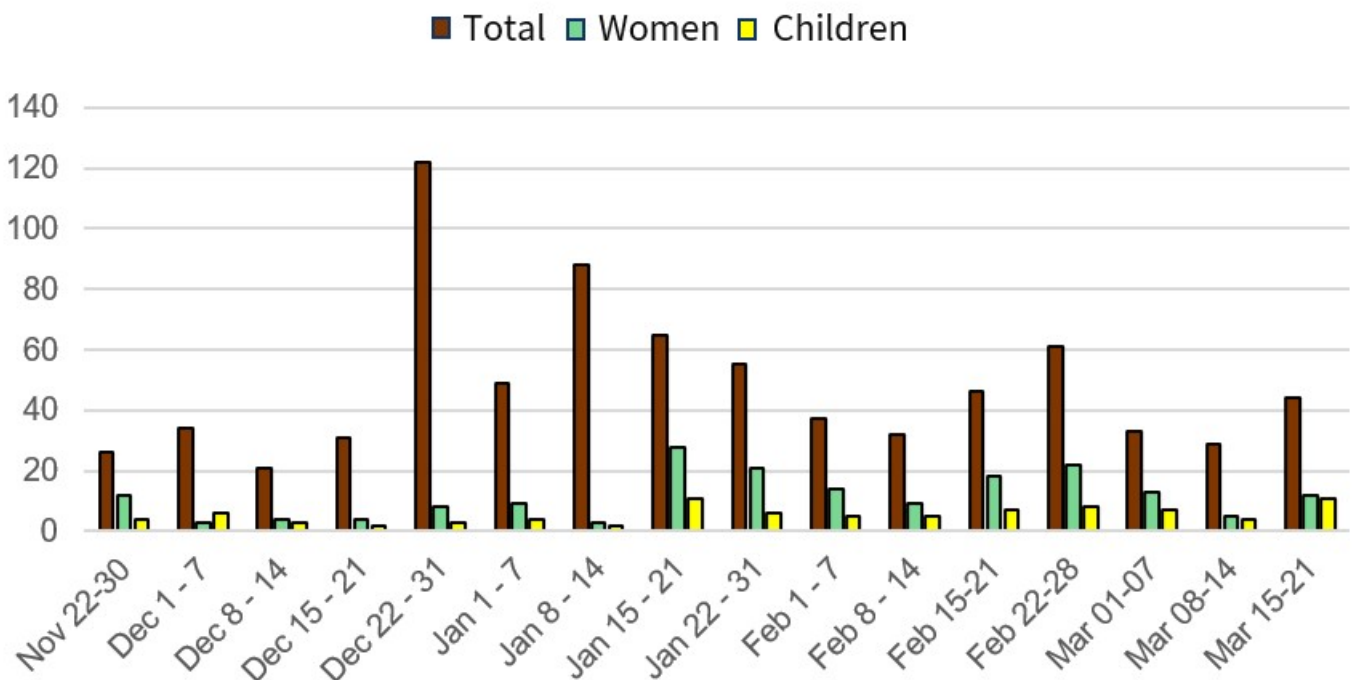
During this period, 200 junta soldiers and 4 members of the Revolutionary Joint Forces were reported killed in the ongoing conflicts.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between March 15th and 21th 2025.

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



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



Military Developments

Operations by the KNLA and Joint Forces

On March 14, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and Joint Forces successfully seized the 31st Battalion base camp, known as Point 1248, located in Hlaing Bwe Township, Karen State. The operation resulted in the deaths of 12 soldiers and the capture of weapons and ammunition.

On March 8, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and their joint forces Sources - The Irrawaddy, Ayeyarwaddy Times, D Day News, Myanmar Pressphoto Agency, Khit Thit Media, Narinjara, Mizzima, Myanmar Now, DVB, BBC, MeKong News, Than Lwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.

Political Developments

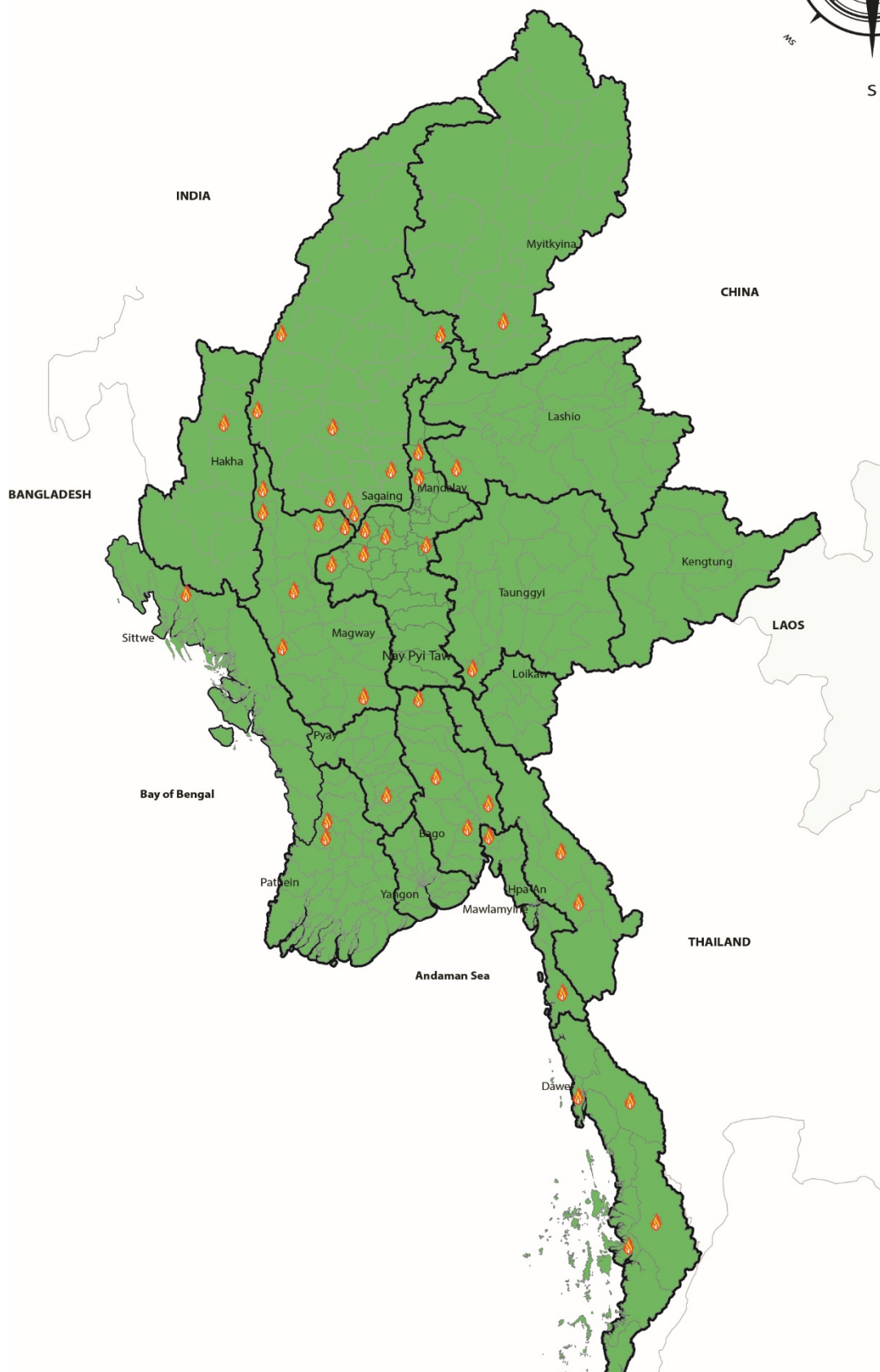
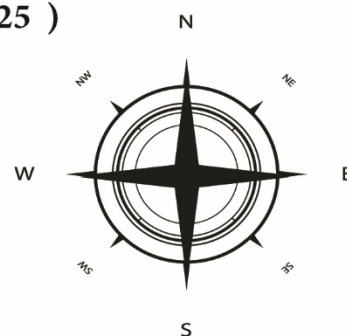
On March 20, military leader Senior General Min Aung Hlaing met with the Russian ambassador in Nay Pyi Taw to discuss the implementation of agreements made during a recent visit to Russia. The Military Council reported that they also addressed unresolved issues that were not finalized during the discussions in Russia.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, March 2025								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
AYEYARWADY	6	1					2	
BAGO	4	1	14					40
CHIN	5	1						
KACHIN		2				6		
KAYIN	2	4	12			2		
MAGWAY	2	6	4		2	6	72	174
MANDALAY	4	8	87			4		
MON	1	1	3	2		1		
RAKHINE		2						
SAGAING	7	3	48		1	7	40	32
SHAN (N)		4			8	6		

SHAN (S)	1		15	2				
TANINTHARYI	3		17			1		
TOTAL	35	33	200	4	11	33	114	246

Map of Myanmar Conflict (March 15-21, 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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