



## **Burma Conflict Update (May 01 - 07)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

<b>132</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

### **Civilian Casualties**

In the first week of March, Myanmar experienced a tragic loss of life, with 132 civilians reported killed due to air and artillery attacks conducted by the Military Council. Among the deceased were 4 children and 16 women.

The majority of casualties occurred in the Tanintharyi Region, where 53 individuals lost their lives. Other regions affected included Rakhine State with 32 deaths, Magway Region with 24, and several others: 6 in Mandalay Region, 6 in Northern Shan State, 4 in Bago Region, 2 each in Karenni and Sagaing Regions, and 1 each in Ayeyarwady Region, Karen State, and Southern Shan State.

The breakdown of the fatalities indicated that 2 were attributed to artillery attacks, while 62 resulted from air and drone strikes.

### **Civilians' Houses Burnt Down**

The Military Council has reportedly burned down 1,213 homes across two states and two regions. The distribution of the destroyed homes includes 500 in Magway Region, 283 in Rakhine State, 230 in Mandalay Region, and 200 in Karen State.

### **Civilian Arrest**

49 civilians were arrested in three regions: 30 in Magway Region, 17 in Ayeyarwady Region, and 2 in Yangon Region.

### **Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets**

The Military Council conducted 37 airstrikes across four states and five regions. The breakdown of these airstrikes includes 11 in Magway Region, 6 in Karen State, 5 each in Karenni State and Rakhine State, 3 in Bago Region, 2 each in Mandalay Region, Sagaing Region, and Tanintharyi Region, and 1 in northern Shan State.

### **Combatant Casualties**

<b>75</b>	<b>SAC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

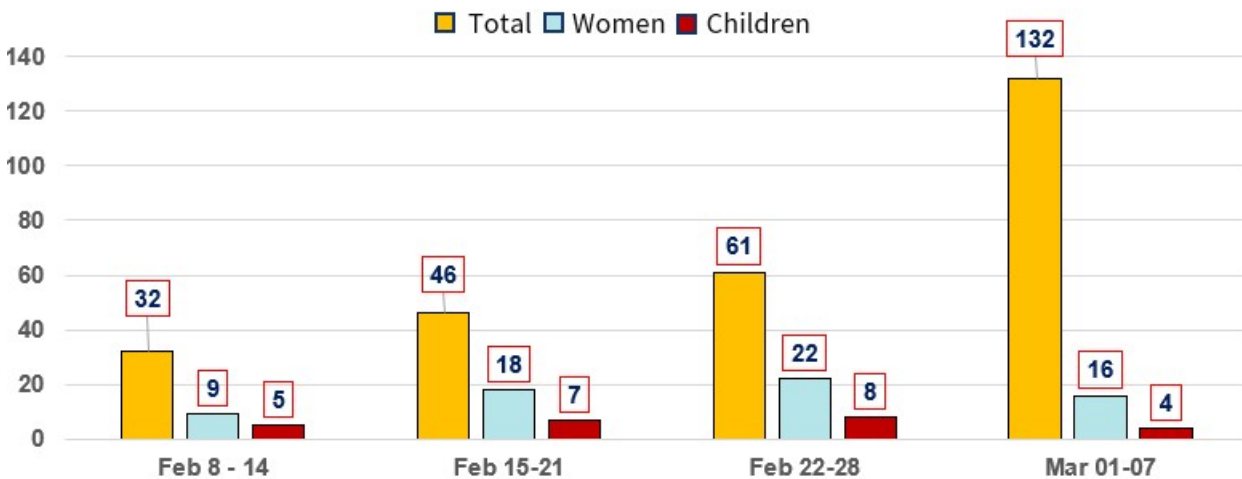
## Combatant Engagements

There were 31 recorded clashes, both major and minor, including incidents involving drone strikes. The highest number of clashes occurred in Karen State, with 7 incidents. Magway Region had the second highest, with 6 clashes, followed by Mandalay Region and Rakhine State, each with 5. Bago Region and Sagaing Region reported 3 clashes each, while Irrawaddy Region and Mon State had 1 each. No clashes were reported in Chin State, Kachin State, Karenni State, Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State, Tanintharyi Region, and Yangon Region.

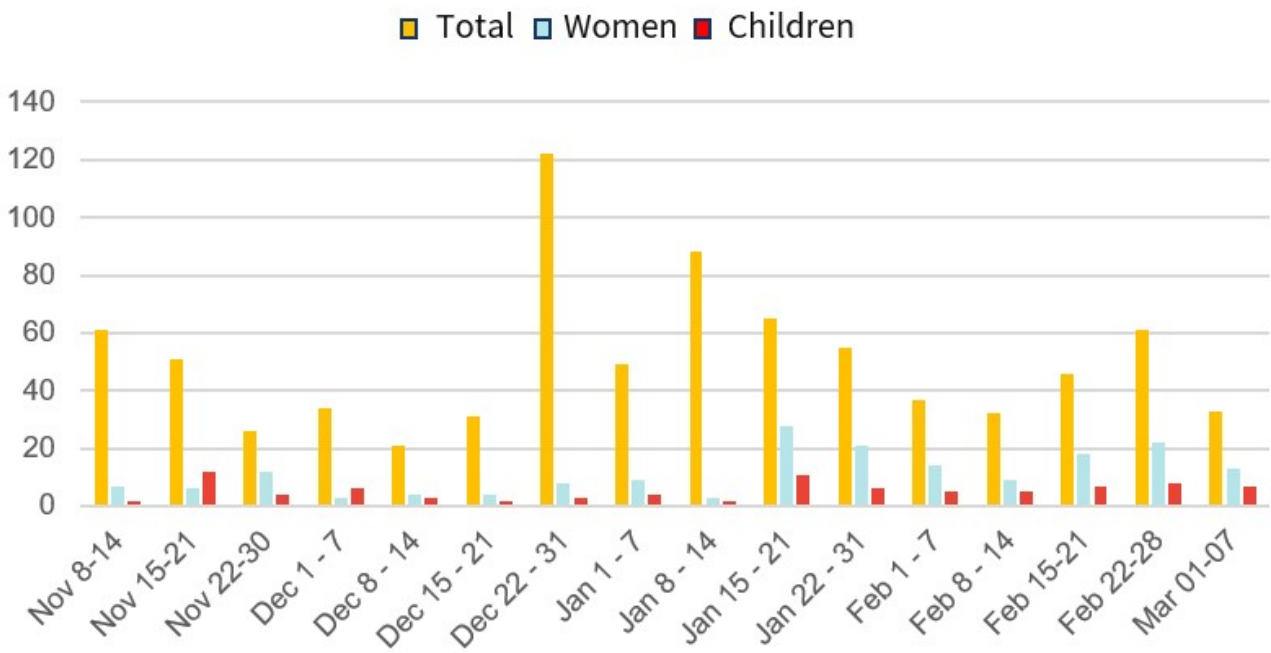
In these clashes, 75 soldiers from the Military Council were reported killed; there are no available reports on casualties among the Revolutionary forces.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 1<sup>st</sup> and 08<sup>th</sup> 2025.**

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



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



### Military Developments

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#### Operations by the AA and Joint Forces

In March 3, the Arakan Army (AA), along with joint forces, took control of a checkpoint belonging to the 308th Infantry Battalion in Tharbaung Township, located in the Irrawaddy Region.

On March 4, the AA seized four checkpoints near the Dhanyawady Naval Headquarters in Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State.

### Operations by the KNLA and Joint Forces

On March 2, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) engaged in an operation that resulted in the capture of the Military Council’s Pulutu military base in Kalay Pho Klo village, Hlaing Bwe Township, Karen State.

### Political Developments

On March 3, military leader Senior General Min Aung Hlaing departed from Nay Pyi Taw to visit Russia for a meeting with President Vladimir Putin.

On March 4, during their meeting, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and President Putin signed a bilateral agreement that addressed technical standards, customs duties, and other principles related to the construction of a small nuclear power plant in Myanmar.

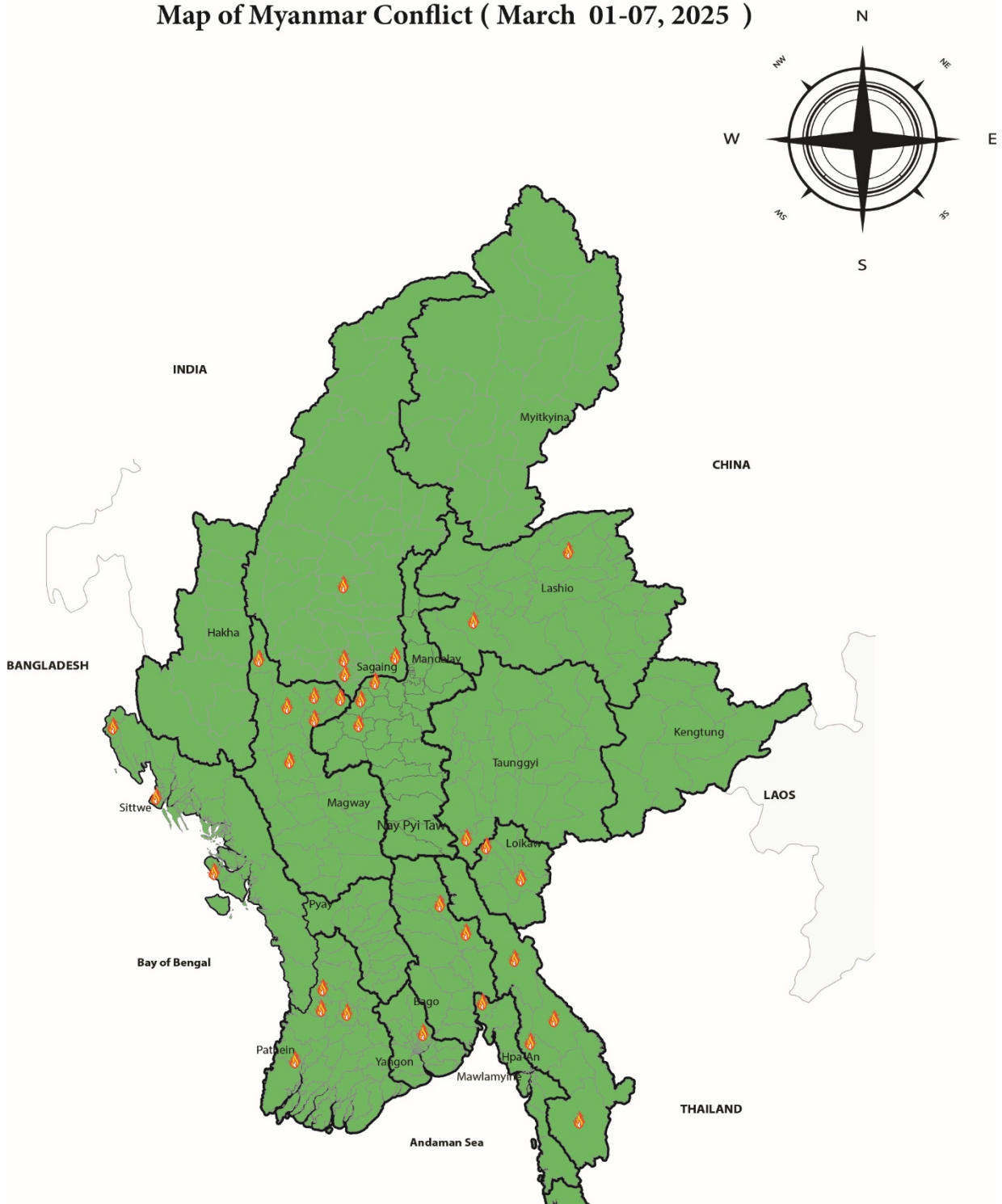
On March 7, according to the Belarusian state-run news agency BelTA, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing traveled to Belarus, where he met with President Lukashenko. The discussion focused on trade cooperation, as well as economic and humanitarian issues.

### Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, 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	1					1	17	
BAGO	3	3	6			4		
KARENNI		5				2		
KAYIN	7	6				1		200
MAGWAY	6	11	23		1	23	30	500

MANDALAY	5	2	20			6		230
MON	1		4					
RAKHINE	5	5				32		283
SAGAING	3	2	22		1	1		
SHAN (N)		1				6		
SHAN (S)					1			
TANINTHARYI		2			1	52		
YANGON							2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1213</b>

Map of Myanmar Conflict ( March 01-07, 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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