



**Burma Conflict Update**  
**(Monthly Summary August, 2025)**

**Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses**

|            |                         |            |                           |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| <b>213</b> | <b>Civilians Killed</b> | <b>413</b> | <b>Civilians Arrested</b> |
| <b>71</b>  | <b>Womens Killed</b>    | <b>629</b> | <b>Houses Burnt Down</b>  |
| <b>26</b>  | <b>Childrens Killed</b> | <b>313</b> | <b>Aerial Assaults</b>    |

**Civilian Casualties**

213 civilians, including 26 children and 71 women, were killed in air and artillery attacks by the Military Council across Myanmar. The Sagaing Region experienced the highest number of deaths with 78, followed by 60 in the Mandalay Region, 47 in the Magway Region, 25 in the Bago Region, 23 in Kachin State, 21 in Rakhine State, 13 in Northern Shan State, 5 in Chin State, 4 in Mon State, 3 in the Tanintharyi Region, 2 in Karenni State, and 1 in Southern Shan State.

## **Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council**

The Military Council carried out 313 airstrikes across Myanmar. These included 134 in the Mandalay Region, 49 in the Tanintharyi Region, 39 in Northern Shan State, 27 in Kachin State, 16 in the Sagaing Region, 13 in the Irrawaddy Region, 10 in the Magway Region, 7 in Karenni State, 6 in Karen State, 5 in Rakhine State, 4 in Southern Shan State, 2 in the Bago Region, and one in Mon State.

## **Civilian's Houses Burnt Down**

A total of 629 homes were reportedly destroyed by fire across one state and six regions in Myanmar, reportedly due to actions by the Military Councils. The breakdown includes 234 homes in the Bago Region, 221 in the Magway Region, and 126 in the Mandalay Region. In Southern Shan State, 20 homes were affected, while both the Sagaing Region and Tanintharyi Region each experienced the destruction of 10 homes. Additionally, 8 homes were reported destroyed in the Irrawaddy Region.

## **Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council**

The Military Council arrested 413 civilians across eight states and regions in Myanmar in July 2025. This included 172 in the Mandalay Region, 53 in the Bago Region, 38 in the Yangon Region, 35 in Rakhine State, 34 in the Sagaing Region, 21 in the Magway Region, 20 each in the Ayeyarwady Region and Kachin State, 11 in the Tanintharyi Region, 5 in Southern Shan State, 3 in Northern Shan State, and 1 in Mon State.

## **Combatant Casualties**

|            |                              |
|------------|------------------------------|
| <b>783</b> | <b>SAC's Soldiers Killed</b> |
| <b>24</b>  | <b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b> |

|            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>195</b> | <b>Military Engagements</b> |
|------------|-----------------------------|

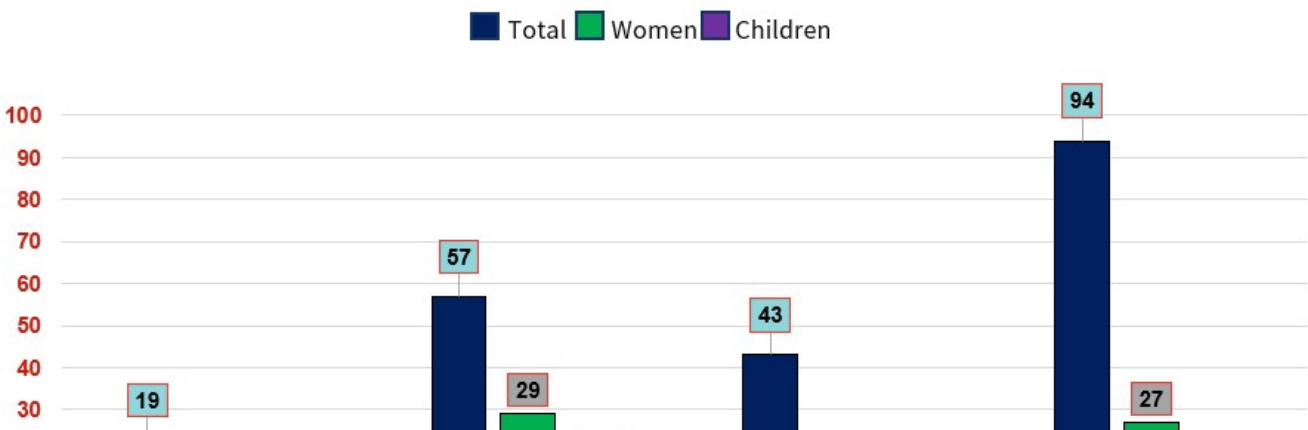
In July 2025, there were a total of 195 clashes, including drone strikes, throughout various regions. The Magway Region recorded the highest number of clashes with 38, followed by the Mandalay Region with 35. The Bago Region experienced 24 clashes, the Sagaing Region 23, and the Tanintharyi Region 17. In Karen State, there were 14 clashes, while Kachin State had 13. Both Mon State and Rakhine State reported 6 clashes each, the Irrawaddy Region had 5, and both Karenni State and Southern Shan State experienced 2. Chin State had 1 clash, and no clashes occurred in the Yangon Region. A total of 743 soldiers from the junta were reportedly killed in these confrontations in June. The most affected area was Bago Region, where 217 soldiers from the military council lost their lives. This was followed by 120 in Sagaing, 105 in Karen State, 75 in Mandalay Region, 53 each in Kachin State and Magway Region, 44 in Tanintharyi Region, 40 in Karenni State, 15 in Chin State, 11 in Southern Shan State, 7 in Mon State, and 3 in Yangon Region.

In terms of casualties, 783 junta soldiers were reported killed in the fighting during July. The Bago Region saw the highest number of junta casualties, with 207 soldiers killed. The Mandalay Region had 158 casualties, while the Magway Region reported 111. In the Irrawaddy Region, 81 soldiers were killed, followed by Kachin State with 68, Sagaing Region with 59, and Tanintharyi Region with 53. Mon State reported 20 casualties, while Chin State and Southern Shan State each had 12, and Karenni State reported 2.

24 members of revolutionary coalition forces were reported killed during July.

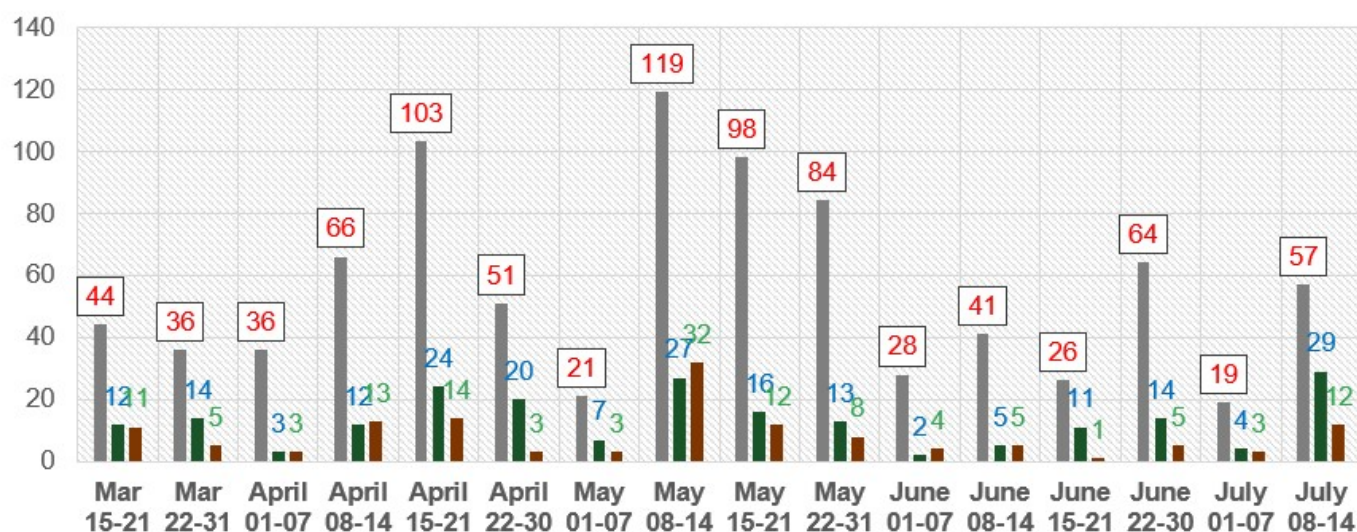
**All information provided is based on local news reports published between July 01<sup>st</sup> and 31<sup>th</sup> 2025.**

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



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

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children

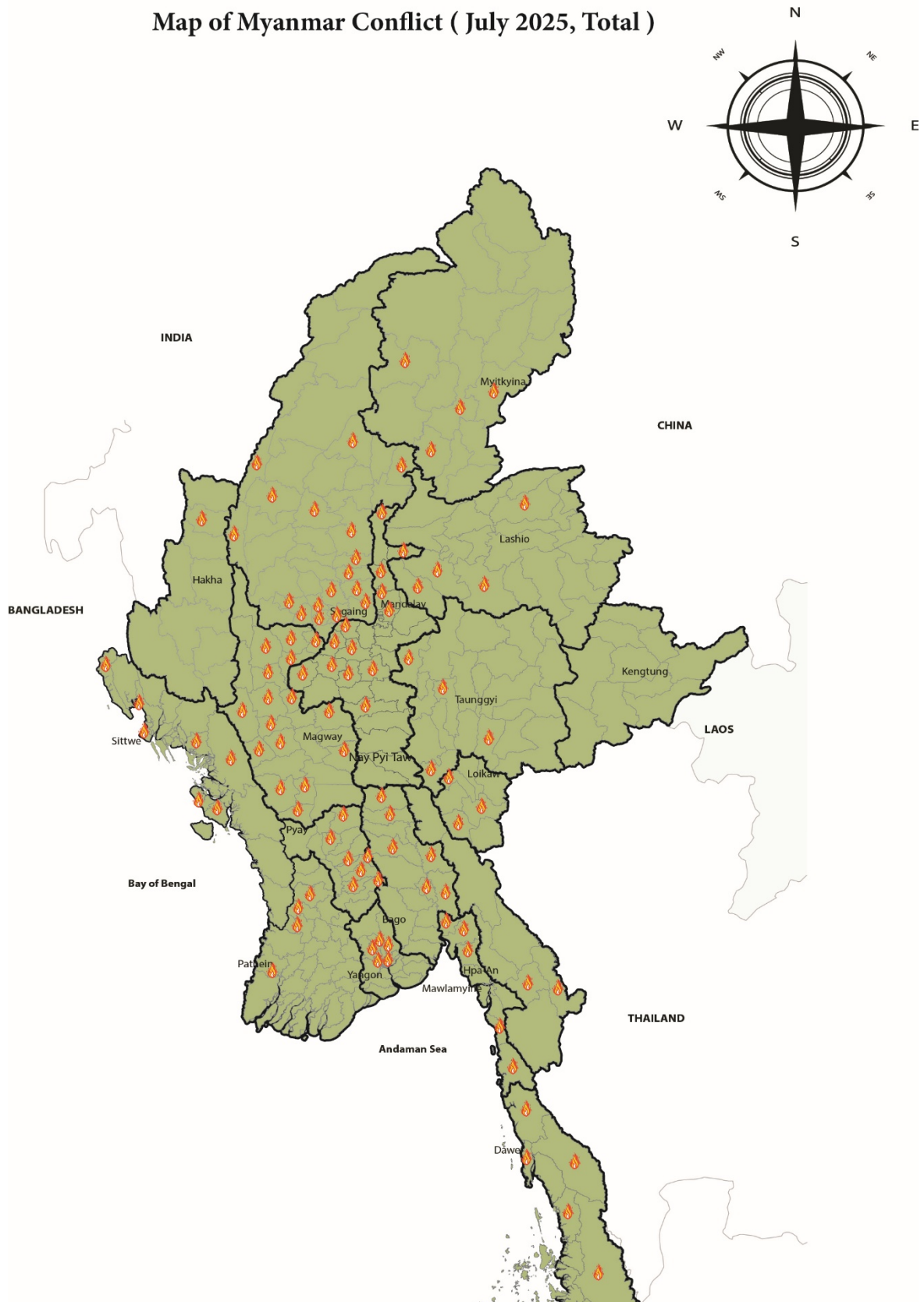


### Conflict Data By Region

| Data of Myanmar Conflict July 2025 Total |                                 |            |                       |            |                 |                  |                    |                    |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| States                                   | Clashes between SAC and PDF/EOs | Air Strike | SAC's soldiers killed | PDF killed | Children killed | Civilians killed | Civilians arrested | Houses burned down |
| BAGO                                     | 24                              | 2          | 207                   | 5          | 2               | 6                | 53                 | 234                |
| CHIN                                     | 1                               |            | 12                    |            |                 |                  |                    |                    |
| IRRAWADDY                                | 5                               | 13         | 81                    |            |                 | 1                | 20                 | 8                  |
| KACHIN                                   | 13                              | 27         | 68                    |            |                 | 3                | 20                 |                    |
| KAREN                                    | 14                              | 6          |                       | 1          |                 | 3                |                    |                    |
| KARENNI                                  | 2                               | 7          | 2                     |            | 3               | 9                |                    |                    |

|                    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |     |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>MAGWAY</b>      | 38  | 10  | 111 | 3  | 1  | 11  | 21  | 221 |
| <b>MANDALAY</b>    | 35  | 134 | 158 | 10 | 3  | 41  | 172 | 126 |
| <b>MON</b>         | 6   | 1   | 20  | 2  | 2  | 1   | 1   |     |
| <b>RAKHINE</b>     | 6   | 5   |     |    |    | 2   | 35  |     |
| <b>SAGAING</b>     | 23  | 16  | 59  | 3  | 7  | 71  | 34  | 10  |
| <b>SHAN ( N )</b>  | 9   | 39  |     |    | 1  | 15  | 3   |     |
| <b>SHAN ( S )</b>  | 2   | 4   | 12  |    | 1  | 7   | 5   | 20  |
| <b>TANINTHARYI</b> | 17  | 49  | 53  |    | 6  | 17  | 11  | 10  |
| <b>YANGON</b>      |     |     |     |    |    |     | 38  |     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | 155 | 207 | 533 | 21 | 22 | 155 | 333 | 400 |

Map of Myanmar Conflict ( July 2025, Total )



## 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, Than Lwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



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