



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (August 8 - 14, 2025)

Violence Against Civilians

63	Civilians Killed	66	Civilians Arrested
5	Womens Killed	46	Houses Burnt Down
5	Childrens Killed	134	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

63 civilians, including five children and five women, were killed in air and artillery attacks by the military regime across seven states and regions in Myanmar.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

Military regime troops burned down 46 houses in two states and two regions in Myanmar. This included 24 houses in Southern Shan State, 14 in Bago Region, six in Irrawaddy Region, and two in Karen State.

Civilian Arrest

66 civilians were arrested in Myanmar across two states and four regions. These arrests included 40 individuals in Mon State, 10 in Chin State, seven in Magway Region, five in Mandalay Region, three in Sagaing Region, and one in Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian Killed

63 civilians lost their lives due to the military regime across four states and three regions in Myanmar. This number included 23 in Sagaing Region, 21 in Mandalay Region, 12 in Magway Region, four in Karenni State, and one each in Kachin State, Mon State, and Southern Shan State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military regime conducted 134 airstrikes across four states and six regions in Myanmar. This included 43 strikes in Mandalay Region, 36 in Sagaing Region, 29 in Magway Region, six in Bago Region, and five each in Karen State, Karenni State, and Rakhine State. Additionally, there were three strikes in Kachin State, and one each in Mon State and Northern Shan State.

Combatant Casualties

283	SAC's Soldiers Killed
6	PDF's Soldiers Killed
58	Military Engagements

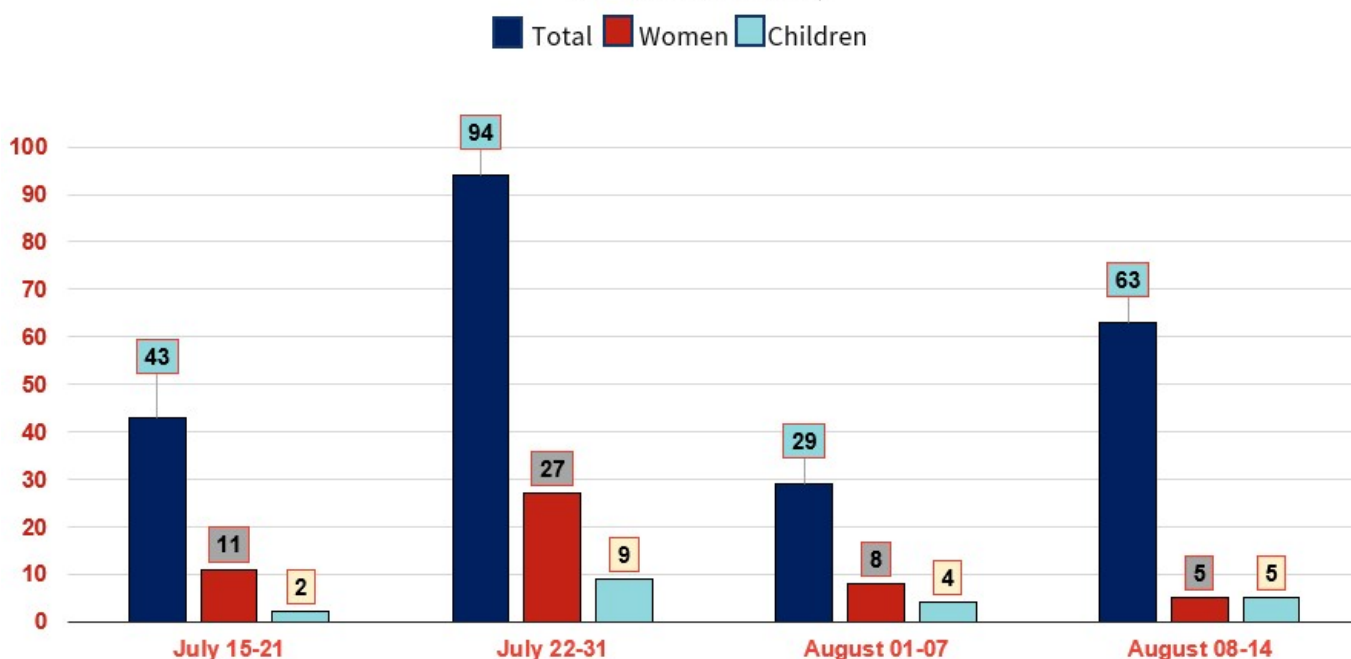
Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

There were 58 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Mandalay Region experienced the highest number of clashes, totaling 16. Sagaing Region followed with 10 clashes. Southern Shan

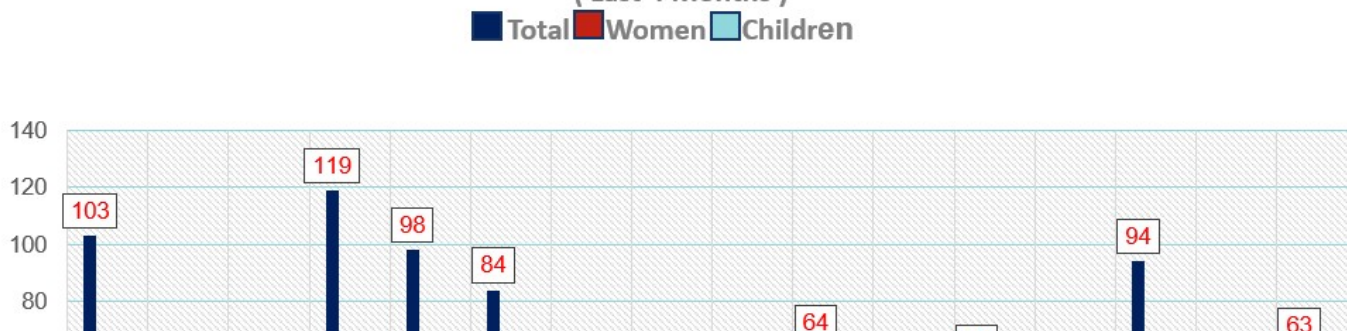
State had seven, while Bago Region and Rakhine State each had six. Tanintharyi Region experienced five clashes, Magway Region had four, Kachin State recorded three, and Karenni State had one. There were no reported clashes in Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, Karen State, Mon State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region.

Throughout this week, 283 soldiers of the military regime and six comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

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



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



Military Developments

Operation by KIA and Joint Forces

On August 13, the Arakan Army (AA) and Joint Forces captured the military regime's Nyaungjou camp in Padaung Township, Bago Region.

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

Political Developments

On August 7, the National Defense and Security Council Office of Myanmar's military regime announced the appointment of two new ministers to the Chin State government: Dr. Liang Zakop as Minister of Economy and U Kaw Liang Than as Minister of Natural Resources.

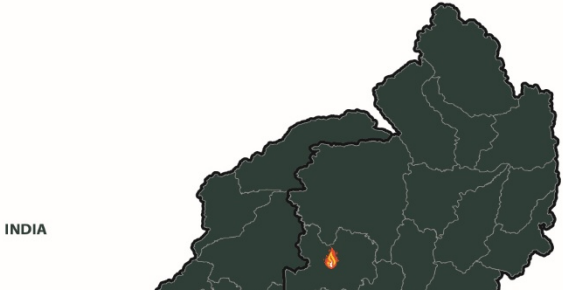
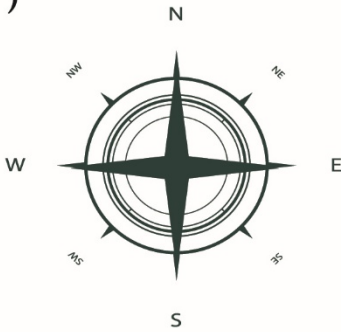
On August 7, the Election Commission of the military regime announced the registration of the Zomi National Party, based temporarily at No. (110), 4th Floor (B), Aung Mingalar Street, Kyauk Myaung Gyi Ward, Yangon Region. The party, led by U Than Shing Khaing, received registration under Section 9 of the Political Parties Registration Law, with the party registration number 59.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, August 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
BAGO	6	6	19					14
CHIN							10	
IRRAWADDY								6
KACHIN	3	3				1		
KAREN		5						2
KARENNI	1	5				4		
MAGWAY	4	29	35		2	10	7	
MANDALAY	16	43	54		3	18	5	
MON		1				1	40	

RAKHINE	6	5	2					
SAGAING	10	36	47	5		23	3	
SHAN (N)		1						
SHAN (S)	7		100			1		24
TANINTHARYI	5		26	1			1	
TOTAL	58	134	283	6	5	58	66	46

Map of Myanmar Conflict (August 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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