



## **Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (August 22 - 31,2025)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

<b>86</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

#### **Civilian Casualties**

In five states and five regions of Myanmar, 86 civilians, including 13 children and 21 women, lost their lives due to air and artillery attacks by the military junta.

#### **Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down**

647 houses were reportedly destroyed by fires set by the military junta in three regions: 540 in the Sagaing Region, 76 in the Tanintharyi Region, and 31 in the Magway Region.

#### **Civilian Arrest**

95 civilians were detained across one state and three regions: 40 in Sagaing Region, 31 in Kachin State, 13 in Irrawaddy Region, and 11 in Yangon Region.

## Civilian Killed

In total, 86 civilian deaths were recorded across five states and five regions. This includes 25 in Sagaing Region, 16 each in Magway Region and Rakhine State, 10 in Northern Shan State, 6 in Tanintharyi Region, 4 in Bago Region, 3 each in Kachin State and Mandalay Region, 2 in Mon State, and 1 in Karenni State.

## Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta conducted 69 airstrikes across six states and four regions. These airstrikes included 18 in Magway Region, 13 in Kachin State, 12 in Sagaing Region, 8 in Mandalay Region, 6 in Chin State, 4 each in Rakhine State and northern Shan State, 2 in Bago Region, and one each in Karen State and Mon State.

## Combatant Casualties

<b>396</b>	<b>SAC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>72</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

## Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

There were 72 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Sagaing and Tanintharyi regions experienced the most clashes, with 16 each. Northern Shan State followed with 8 clashes, while Kachin State had 7, Bago Region had 6, and Rakhine State had 5. Karen State, Karenni State, and Mandalay Division each reported 3 clashes, while Irrawaddy and Magway Regions each had 1. Chin State, Southern Shan State recorded 1 clash, and Yangon Region reported no clashes.

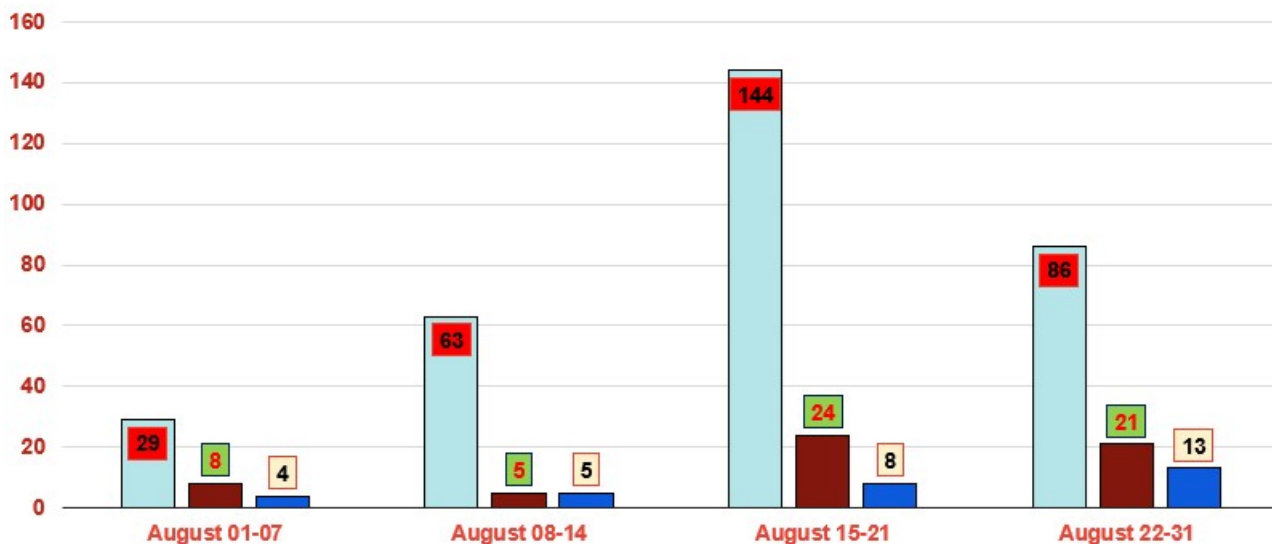
Additionally, 396 military junta soldiers and five members of the revolutionary joint forces were killed in these confrontations.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between August 22<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>th</sup> 2025.**

### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Weekss )

Legend: Total (light blue), Women (dark red), Children (blue)



### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Months )

Legend: Total (light blue), Women (dark red), Children (blue)



## **Military Developments**

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### **Operation by KIA and Joint Forces**

On August 27, joint forces of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) carried out an operation in Waingmaw Township, Kachin State, capturing a church near La Myan village that was occupied by military-backed militias. On August 29, the forces conducted another operation, capturing a road junction near the same village where military forces were stationed.

## **Political Developments**

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Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Myanmar's military leader, Min Aung Hlaing, in Tianjin, China, on August 30. This marked Min Aung Hlaing's second visit to China since the coup and his first meeting with President Xi.

The Union Election Commission announced that nine political parties out of 61 registered parties will compete nationwide in the military-led election scheduled for December. These parties include the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), the National Unity Party (NUP), the People's Pioneer Party (PPP) led by Dr. Thet Thet Khaing, and the People's Party led by U Ko Ko Gyi. Additionally, the Democratic Party of National Politics (DNP), the Myanmar Farmers' Development

Party, the Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party (White Tiger Party), the Women's Party (Mon), and the National Democratic Force (NDF) led by U Khin Maung Swe, who previously served in the military council government, will compete nationwide. The remaining 52 parties will participate at regional and state levels.

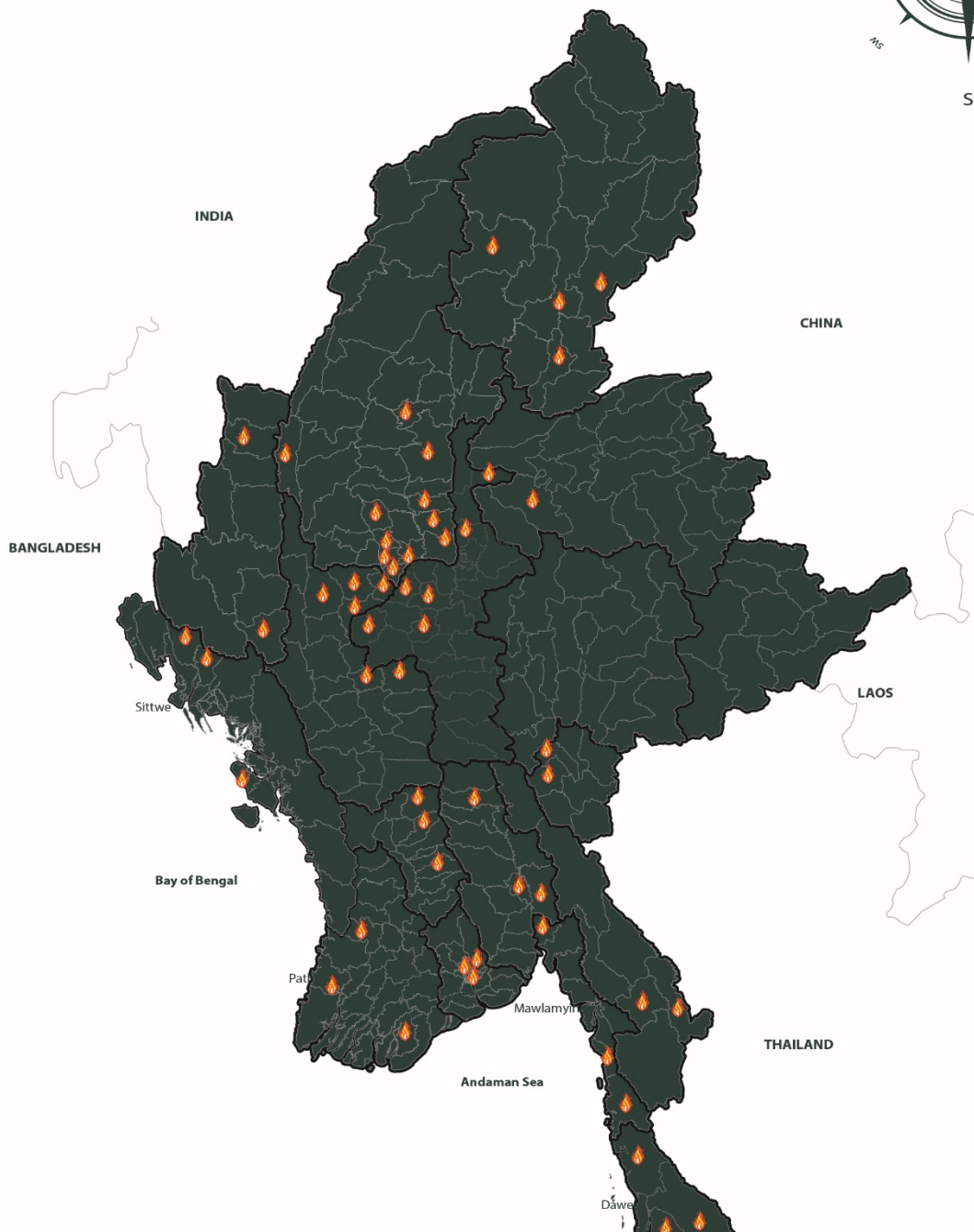
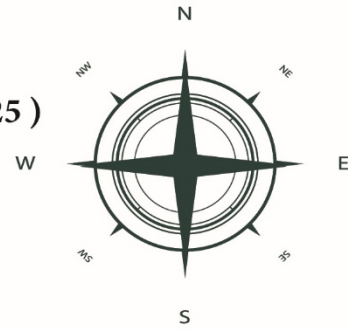
On August 31, Myanmar military leader Min Aung Hlaing had a separate meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Tianjin, China.

### Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-31, 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	2	15		2	2		
CHIN		6						
IRRAWADDY	1		6				13	
KACHIN	7	13	11		1	2	31	
KAREN	3		66					
KARENNI	3	1	15	4		1		
MAGWAY	1	18	1		3	13		31
MANDALAY	3	8	26		1	2		
MON	3	1	7			2		
RAKHINE	5	4	100		6	10		
SAGAING	16	12	39			25	40	540
SHAN ( N )	8	4				10		
TANINTHARYI	16		110	1		6		76
YANGON							11	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>647</b>

**Burmese Democratic Futures Working Group - BDFWG**  
**University of Virginia**

**Map of Myanmar Conflict ( August 22-31, 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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