



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (October 01 - 07, 2025)

Violence Against Civilians

59	Civilians Killed	34	Civilians Arrested
6	Womens Killed	70	Houses Burnt Down
7	Childrens Killed	28	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

59 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in 1 state and 2 regions of Myanmar, including 7 children and 6 women.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 70 houses were burned down by military arson in one state and three Region. This included 30 houses in Mandalay Region, 20 houses in Sagaing Region, and 10 houses each in Northern Shan State and Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian Arrest

34 civilians were arrested in five regions of Myanmar: 11 each in Bago and Irrawaddy Regions, 5 each in Mandalay and Sagaing Regions, and 2 in Yangon Region.

Civilian Killed

In the first week of October, 59 civilians were killed in one state and two Regions in Myanmar. 44 in Sagaing Region, 14 in Northern Shan State, and 1 in Bago Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 28 airstrikes in three states and five regions in Myanmar. Nine in northern Shan State, seven in Sagaing Region, three each in Bago, Chin and Magway Regions, and one each in Kachin State, Mandalay and Tanintharyi Regions.

Combatant Casualties

133	SAC's Soldiers Killed
2	PDF's Soldiers Killed
32	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

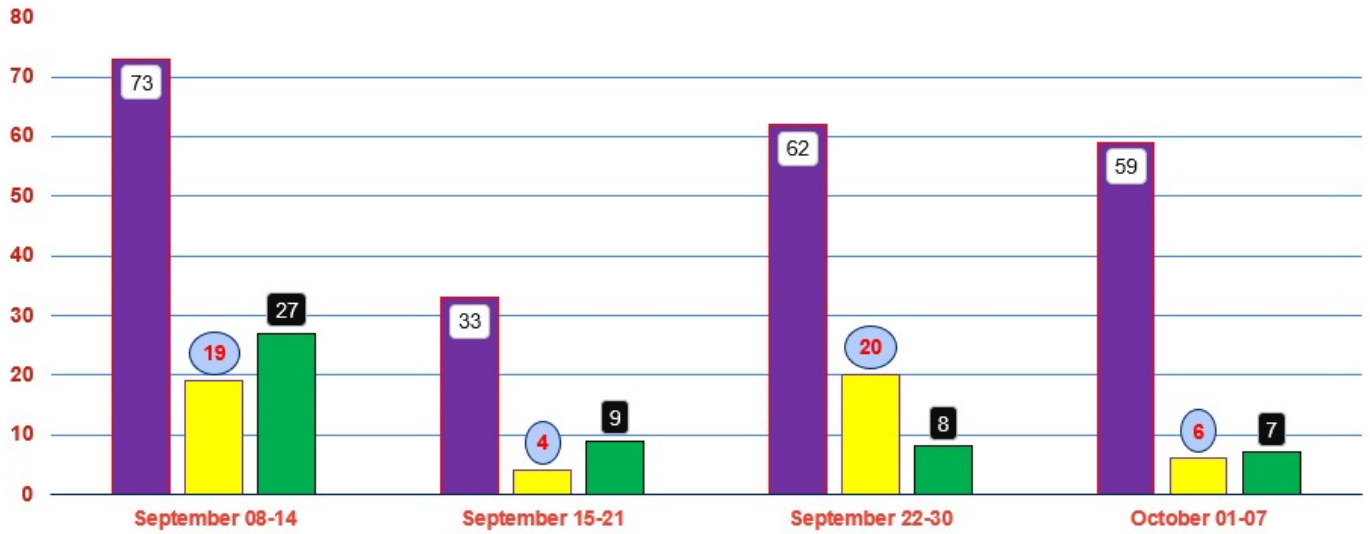
There were 32 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Bago and Tanintharyi Regions had the highest number of clashes, with 6 each. Sagaing Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 5. Kachin State and Karen State had 4 each, Magway and Mandalay Regions had 2 each, and Karenni State, Mon State, and Southern Shan State had 1 each. Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes at all.

133 soldiers of the Military Commission and 2 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in the fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between 2025 October 1st and 7th.

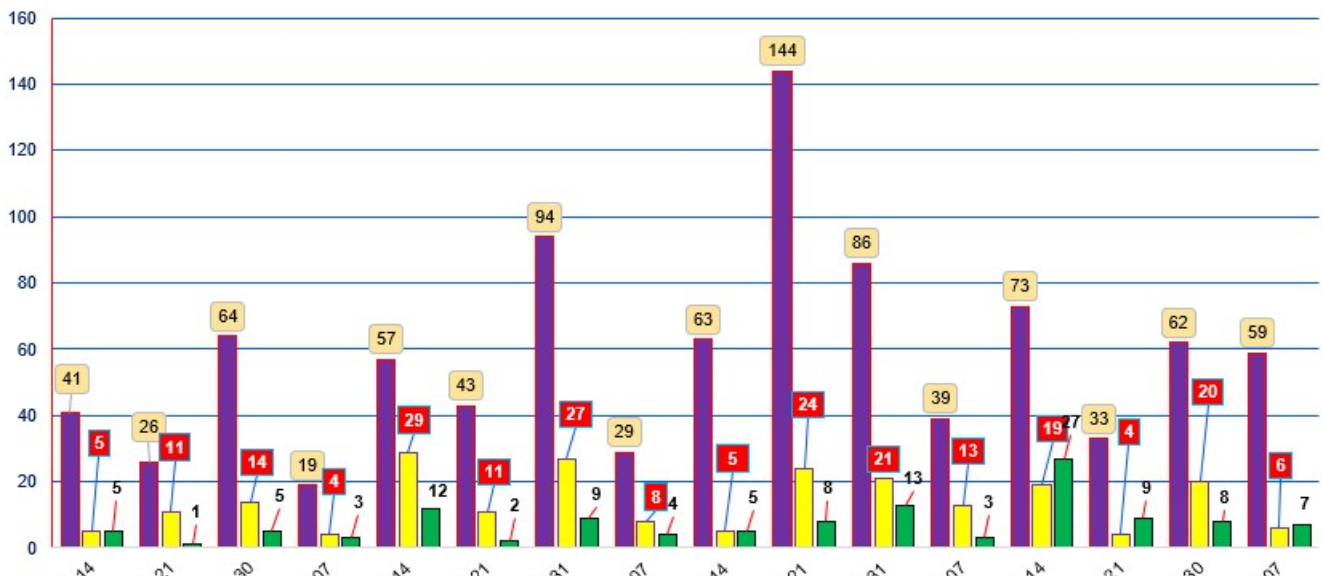
**Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths
(Last 4 Weekss)**

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

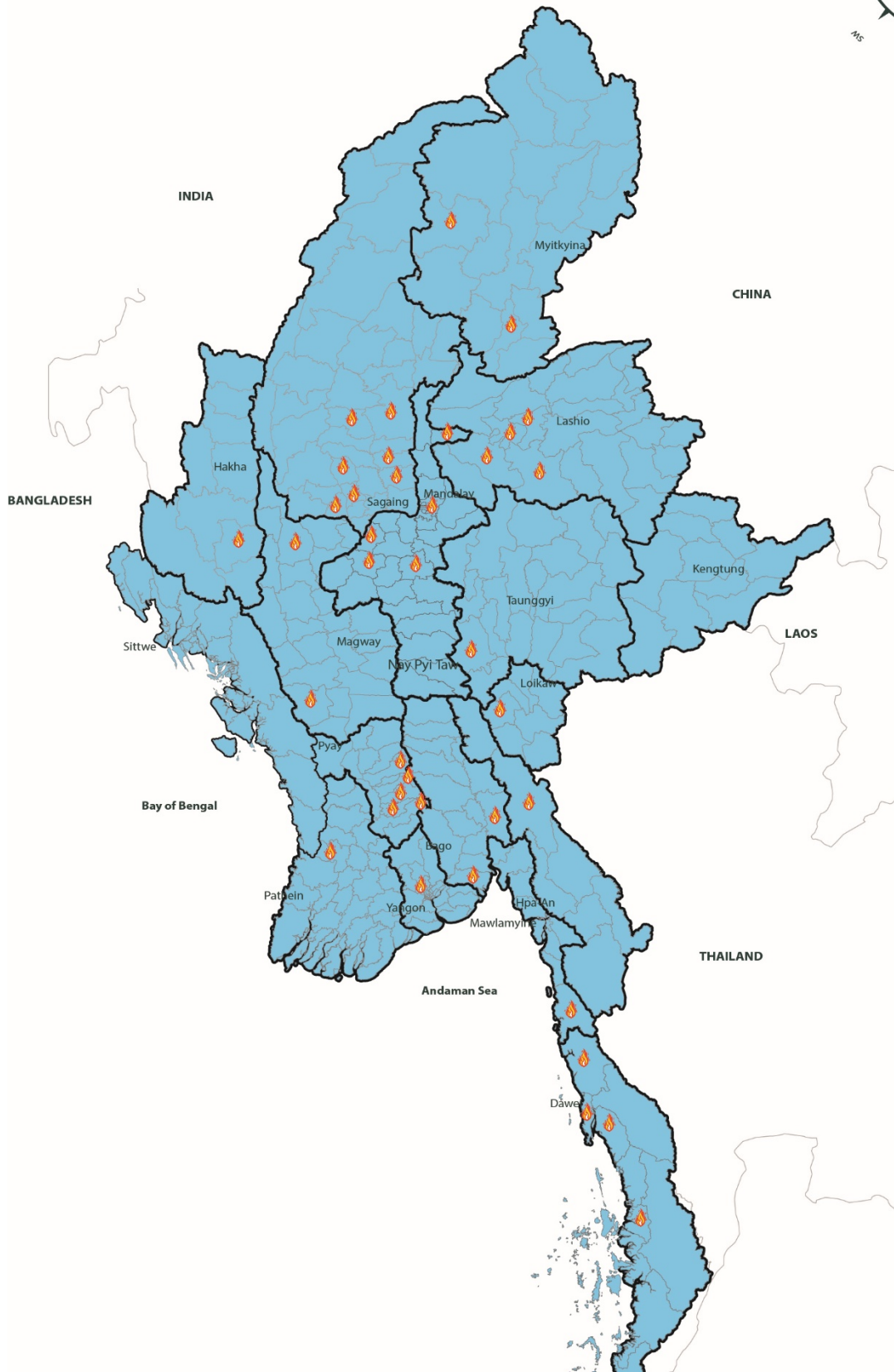
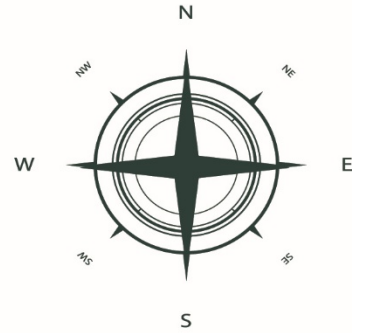
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, October 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	3	15			1	11	
CHIN		3						
IRRAWADDY							11	
KACHIN	4	1						
KAREN	4							
KARENNI	1		50					
MAGWAY	2	3	2					
MANDALAY	2	1	18	2			5	30
MON	1		4					
SAGAING	5	7	28		4	40	5	20
SHAN (N)		9			3	11		10
SHAN (S)	1							
TANINTHARYI	6	1	16					10
YANGON							2	
TOTAL	32	28	133	2	7	52	34	70

Map of Myanmar Conflict (October 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, Ayeayawaddy Times, D Day News, Myanmar Pressphoto Agency, Khit Thit Media, Narinjara, Mizzima, Myanmar Now, DVB, BBC, MeKong News, ThanLwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



