



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (November 08 - 14, 2025)

Violence Against Civilians

34	Civilians Killed	26	Civilians Arrested
11	Womens Killed	190	Houses Burnt Down
3	Childrens Killed	31	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

34 civilians, including three children and 11 women, were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks conducted by the Military Commission across three states and five regions of Myanmar.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In Magway and Sagaing Regions, the Military Commission burned down a total of 190 houses, with 155 in the Sagaing Region and 35 in the Magway Region.

Civilian Arrest

26 civilians were arrested across three regions of Myanmar: 13 in the Magway Region, 11 in the Mandalay Region, and 2 in the Bago Region.

Civilian Killed

34 civilians lost their lives across three states and five regions in Myanmar. The casualties included 12 in the Sagaing Region, 8 in the Mandalay Region, 5 in Mon State, 3 each in Karen State and the Magway Region, and 1 each in the Bago Region, Kachin State, and the Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission carried out 31 airstrikes in four states and five regions of Myanmar. This included 11 in the Sagaing Region, five in Karen State, four each in Kachin State and the Magway Region, two each in southern Shan State and the Tanintharyi Region, and one each in the Bago Region, Mandalay Region, and Rakhine State.

Combatant Casualties

104	SAC's Soldiers Killed
1	PDF's Soldiers Killed
46	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

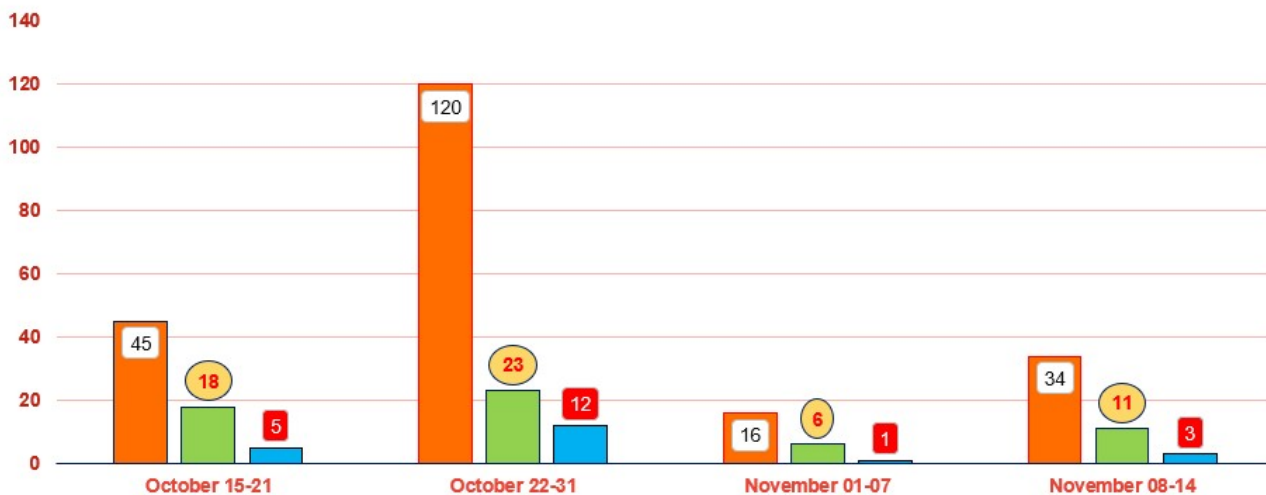
here were 46 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Mandalay Region experienced the highest number of clashes, with 9. The Irrawaddy and Sagaing Regions each recorded the second highest number of clashes, with 8 each. Tanintharyi Region had 6 clashes, Kachin State had 4, Bago Region, Karen State, and Mon State each had 3, and Magway Region and Southern Shan State had 1 clash each. Chin State, Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region reported no

clashes.104 members of the Military Commission and one resistance fighter from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.380 members of the Military Commission and 4 members from the Revolutionary Joint Force were reported to have been killed in the fighting.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weekss)

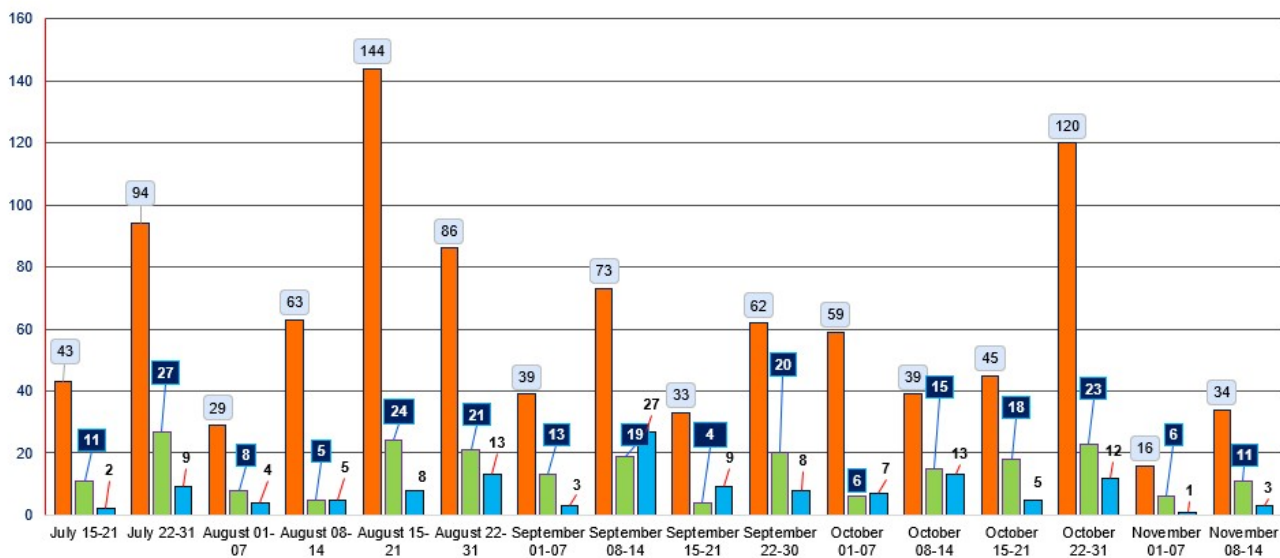
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Military Developments

Operation by KNLA and Joint Forces

On November 14, KNLA and Joint Forces captured the Mawdaung military base in Tanintharyi Township, Tanintharyi Region, taking more than 40 prisoners of war and seizing large quantities of weapons, including heavy weaponry.

Political Developments

Chin Brotherhood spokesperson Salai Yeoman stated at a Chin Brotherhood fundraising event on November 8 that top ULA/AA leaders, including General Twan Mara Naing, met with the Chin Brotherhood -CB group to discuss military, political, and economic cooperation.

The U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) announced on November 12 that it has sanctioned the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and its top leaders for supporting and operating scam centers in Myanmar.

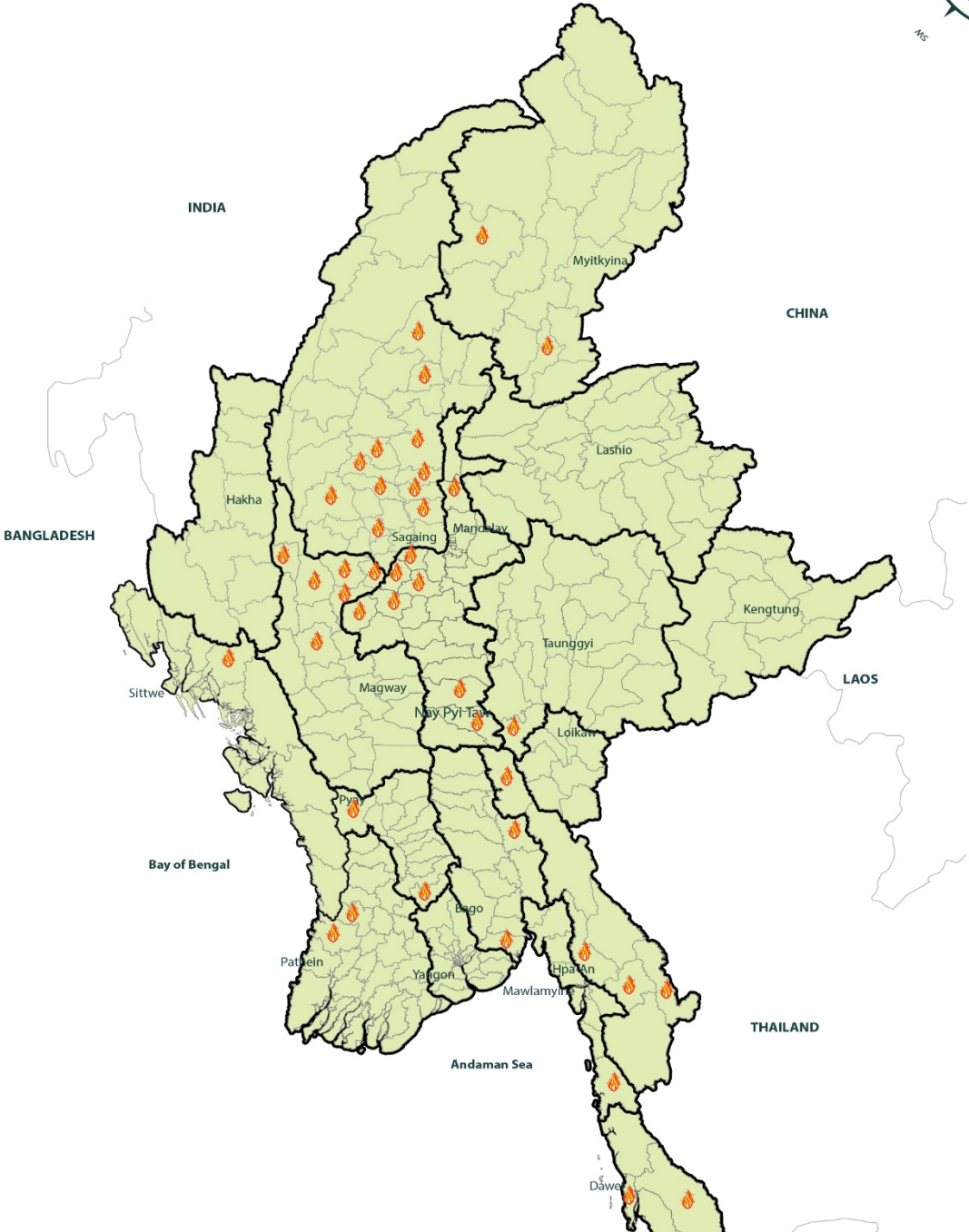
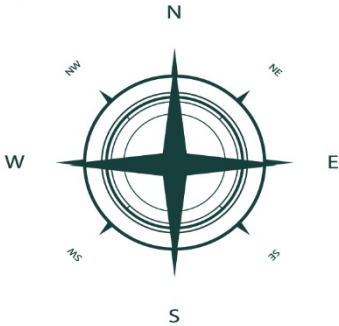
All information provided is based on local news reports published between November 08 and 14, 2025.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, November 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	3	1				1	2	

IRRAWADDY	8							
KACHIN	4	4		1		1		
KAREN	3	5	2			3		
MAGWAY	1	4	3			3	13	35
MANDALAY	9	1	14		1	7	11	
MON	3		1					
RAKHINE		1			2	3		
SAGAING	8	11	76			12		155
SHAN (S)	1	2						
TANINTHARYI	6	2	8			1		
TOTAL	46	31	104	1	3	31	26	190

Map of Myanmar Conflict (November 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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