



Burmese Democratic Futures Working Group – BDFWG
University of Virginia
Monthly Summary (January, 2026)

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses

187	Civilians Killed	815	Civilians Arrested
64	Womens Killed	856	Houses Burnt Down
27	Childrens Killed	381	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In January 2026, 187 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the military junta across Myanmar, including 23 children and 64 women. Sagaing Region has the highest number of deaths, with 66 deaths. Rakhine State has 32 deaths, Kachin State has 24 deaths, Bago and Magway Regions have 18 deaths each, Mandalay Region has 13 deaths, Mon State has 7 deaths, Chin State and Tanintharyi Region have 4 deaths each, and Karenni State has one death.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In January, 856 houses were burned down by the military junta in one state and 4 regions in Myanmar. These included 573 houses in Magway Region, 163 houses in Mandalay Region, 78 houses in Tanintharyi Region, 41 houses in Sagaing Region, and one house in Mon State.

Civilian Arrest

In January 2026, the military junta arrested 815 innocent civilians in three states and seven regions across Myanmar. 300 in Karen State, 292 in Sagaing Region, 67 in Magway Region, 54 in Mandalay Region, 32 in Yangon Region, 22 in Tanintharyi Region, 17 in Irrawaddy Region, 12 in Rakhine State, 10 in Mon State, and 9 in Bago Region.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

The military junta conducted 381 airstrikes across Myanmar in January: 117 in Sagaing Region, 99 in Magway Region, 82 in Chin State, 26 in Rakhine State, 15 in Karen State, 14 in Kachin State, 12 in Bago Region, 10 in Mandalay Region, 4 in Tanintharyi Region, and 2 in southern Shan State.

Combatant Casualties

913	MC's Soldiers Killed
55	PDF's Soldiers Killed
341	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties

In January 2026, there were 341 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Bago Region having the highest number of clashes at 61. Magway Region had the second highest number of clashes at 45. Karen State had 43, Sagaing Region had 40, Tanintharyi Region had 30, Mandalay Region had 24, Rakhine State had 23, Kachin State had 21, Irrawaddy Region had 18, Mon State had 15, Southern Shan State had 14, Chin State had 4, and Karenni State had 3. There were no clashes in Northern Shan State and Yangon Region.

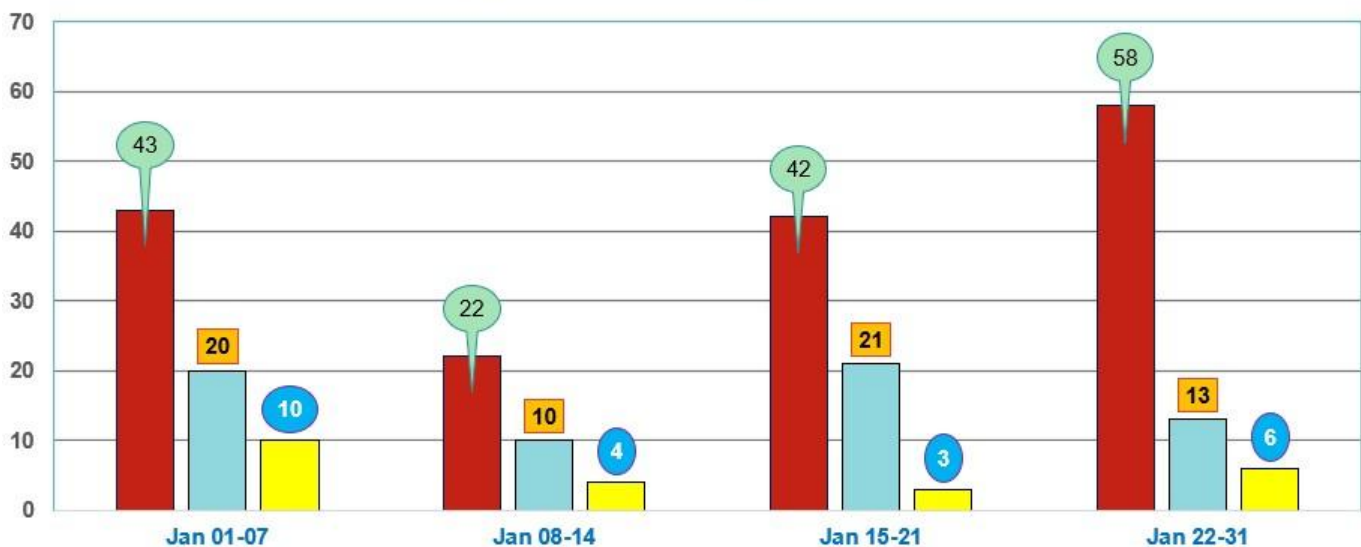
In January, 913 military junta troops were killed in fighting. The highest number of military junta soldiers deaths was in Bago Region, where 309 junta troops were killed. 187 in Magway Region, 111 in Sagaing Region, 110 in Mandalay Region, 60 in Rakhine State, 50 in Southern Shan State, 37 in Tanintharyi Region, 18 in Karen State, 17 in Mon State, 10 in Chin State, and 4 in Karenni State. Fifty-five fighters of joint resistance forces were killed in January.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between January 01st and 31th 2026.

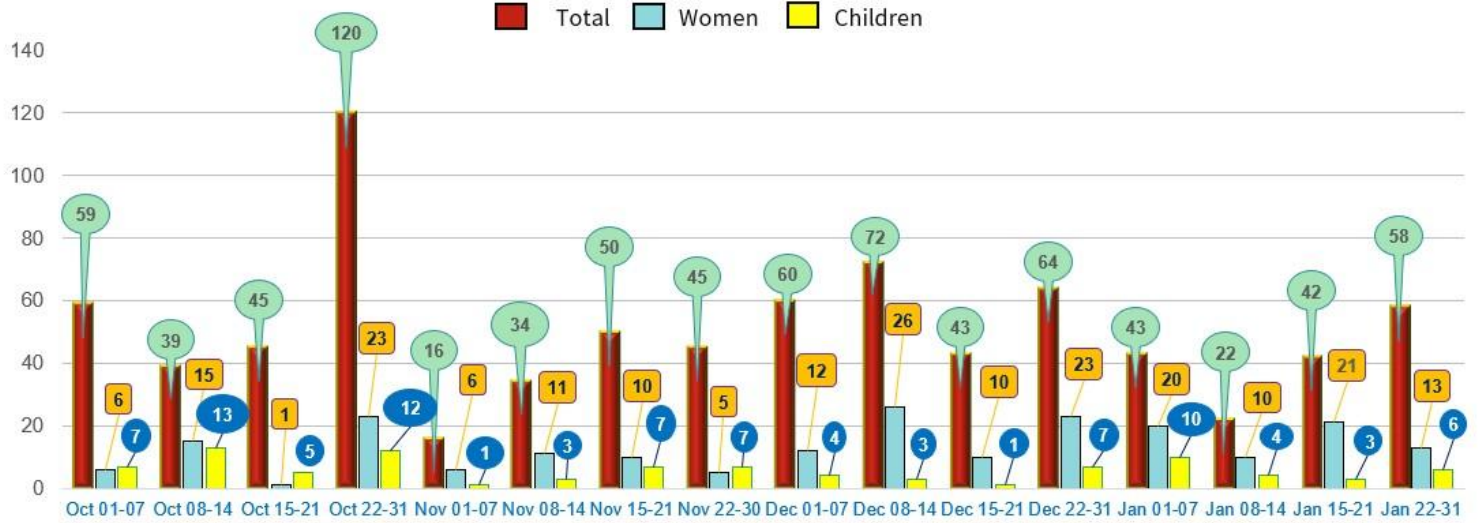
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



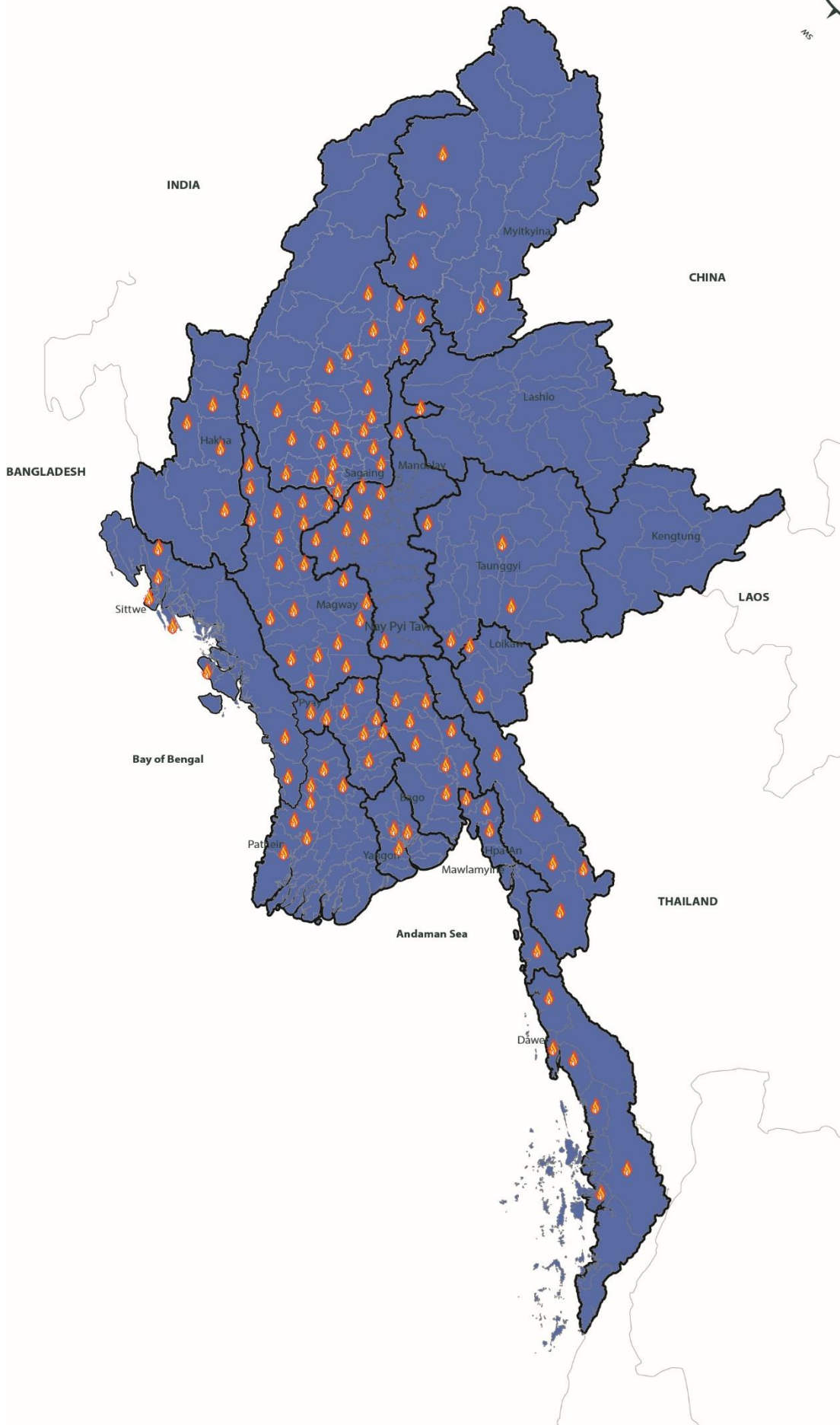
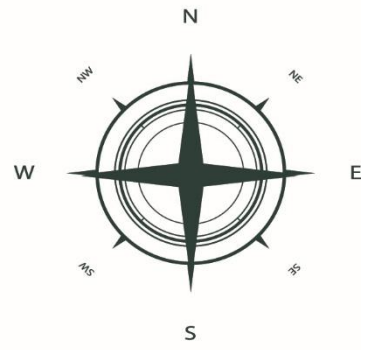
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict January 2026 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	61	12	309	12	3	15	9	
CHIN	4	82	10		2	2		
IRRAWADDY	18			1			17	
KACHIN	21	14		2	1	23		
KAREN	43	15	18			1	300	
KARENNI	3		4	2				
MAGWAY	45	99	187	6	2	16	67	573
MANDALAY	24	10	110	2		13	54	163
MON	15		17		1	6	10	1
RAKHINE	23	26	60			32	12	
SAGAING	40	117	111	27	13	53	292	41
SHAN (S)	14	2	50	1				
TANINTHARYI	30	4	37	2	1	3	22	78
YANGON							32	
TOTAL	341	381	913	55	23	164	815	856

Map of Myanmar Conflict (January 2026, 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, PVT, MeKong News, Khonumthung Burmese.



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