



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (January 08 - 14, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

| | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 22 | Civilians Killed | 94 | Civilians Arrested |
| 10 | Womens Killed | 368 | Houses Burnt Down |
| 4 | Childrens Killed | 110 | Aerial Assaults |

Civilian Casualties

In the second week of January, 22 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in two states and five regions of Myanmar, including four children and ten women.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

368 houses were burned down by Military Commissions in three regions of Myanmar: 219 in Magway Region, 143 in Mandalay Region, and 6 in Sagaing Region in the second week of January.

Civilian Arrest

94 civilians were arrested in the second week of January in one state and two regions. Of these, 85 were arrested in Sagaing Region, 7 in Magway Region, and 2 in Yangon Region.

Civilian Killed

In Myanmar, 22 civilians were killed in the second week of January in two states and five regions. Six each in Bago and Sagaing Regions, three in Rakhine State, two each in Magway, Mandalay and Mon States, and one in Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 110 airstrikes in four states and four regions in Myanmar during the second week of January. These included 47 in Sagaing Region, 30 in Magway Region, 10 in Rakhine State, 9 in Bago Region, 6 in Kachin State, 5 in Chin State, 2 in Karen State, and 1 in Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

| | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 273 | MC's Soldiers Killed |
| 15 | PDF's Soldiers Killed |
| 76 | Military Engagements |

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

During the second week of January 2026, there were 76 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Bago Region had the highest number of clashes, with 30. Southern Shan State had the second highest number with 9. Magway, Sagaing, and Tanintharyi Regions had 7 each, Rakhine State had 5, Kachin State had 4, Mandalay and Mon States had 3 each, and Irrawaddy Region had 1. Chin State, Karen State, Karenni State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

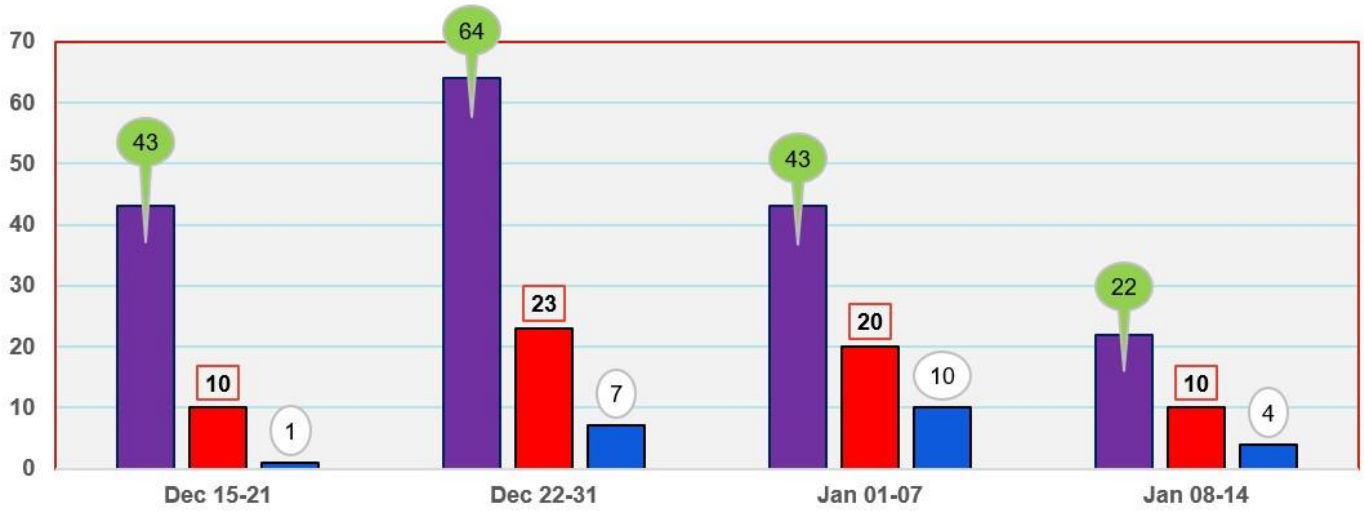
During the second week of January, 273 soldiers of the Military Commission and 15 fighters from the Resistance Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between January 08th and 14th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Military Developments

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On January 9, Arakan Army (AA) joint forces captured an outer defensive camp two miles away and another defensive camp four miles away from the Regional Command headquarters based in Sittwe, Rakhine State.

Operations by PDF Joint Forces

On January 7, the Military Commission camps in Nattalin, Zigon, and Min Hla townships on the Yangon-Pyay road were simultaneously attacked and captured by revolutionary forces, resulting in the deaths of about 40 soldiers and the loss of three revolutionary fighters.

In the early morning of January 9, the People's Defense Forces (PDF) attacked and captured 14 Military Commission posts and outposts, including Taw Kyaw Inn on the old Yangon-Mandalay road, in an operation dubbed "Operation Victory," which took place in Operation Area No. 2 of the PDF in the Sittaung River Basin of Bago Region. During the attack, 14 of the Military Commission posts, including the post stationed at Sipin Tha village between Nyaung Pagoda and Kwee Pe in Oktwin Township, and the outposts stationed at the railway bridge in Thayar Kone Township and Kyauktaung Township, were simultaneously attacked and destroyed. At least 50 Military Commission officers and soldiers were killed, some Military Commission members were captured alive, and a large amount of weapons and ammunition was seized.

Political Developments

On January 10, the Myanmar Military Commission in Malaysia signed an agreement to establish diplomatic relations between Myanmar and Somalia in Kuala Lumpur, according to a statement from the Military Commission.

The Kokang Special Region was announced by the MNDAA, which includes the townships controlled by the Kokang National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), including the cities of Theinni and Kutkai, which are being reclaimed with Chinese assistance, into four districts and one city. The announcement of the formation of the Kokang Special Region, issued on January 6, stated that there is no longer a single Military Commission member in the Kokang Special Region, and that the Kokang region and the historical areas of Mongkoe District have been fully regained. With the 1027 Operation, Theinni and Kutkai have been liberated one after another, and a new structure and development direction has been initiated. The new structure means that Kokang Special Region (1) includes four districts and one city.

Election News

The Shan ethnic political party supporting the military coup, Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party-Kyaphyu Party-SNDP, Taungoo District Chairman U Kyaw Soe, expressed his objection on social media, saying that the USDP party received the most votes in the first phase of the election held on December 28, which was unfair, one-sided, and completely unacceptable. He said that the USDP party received the most votes in the advance votes held in Yedashe Township on December 2, while other parties received only a few votes, and that the advance votes were unlawful and completely unacceptable.

The second phase of the election was held in 100 townships on December 11, including 16 townships in Yangon. The first phase included 12 townships in Yangon, and local residents said that the military junta is putting more pressure on people to vote this time because turnout was very low. Some Yangon residents said that the relevant ward and village chairmen used loudspeakers to urge people to vote until the day before the election, and threatened to close down vendors if they did not vote. Similarly, some young people in Yangon said that they were pressured to vote by threats of being put on the military draft list if they did not vote.

The Union Election Commission (UEC) has announced that the third phase of the Military Commission elections will be held in 63 townships on January 25, 2026, through Announcement No. 170/2025, issued on December 25. It is hereby notified that the elections will be held in 17 townships in Yangon Region, 5 townships in Kachin State, 2 townships in Karen State, 2 townships in Sagaing Region, 3 townships in Tanintharyi Region, 8 townships in Bago Region, 8 townships in Mandalay Region, 9 townships in Shan State, and 9 townships in Irrawaddy Region.

U Khin Maung Maung Thwin of Myawaddy Ward, Kangyidaung Township, Irrawaddy Region, and Daw Mya Thita of Kanaung Su Ward, Hinthada Township, were arrested on January 9 for sharing other people's social media posts about boycotting the election.

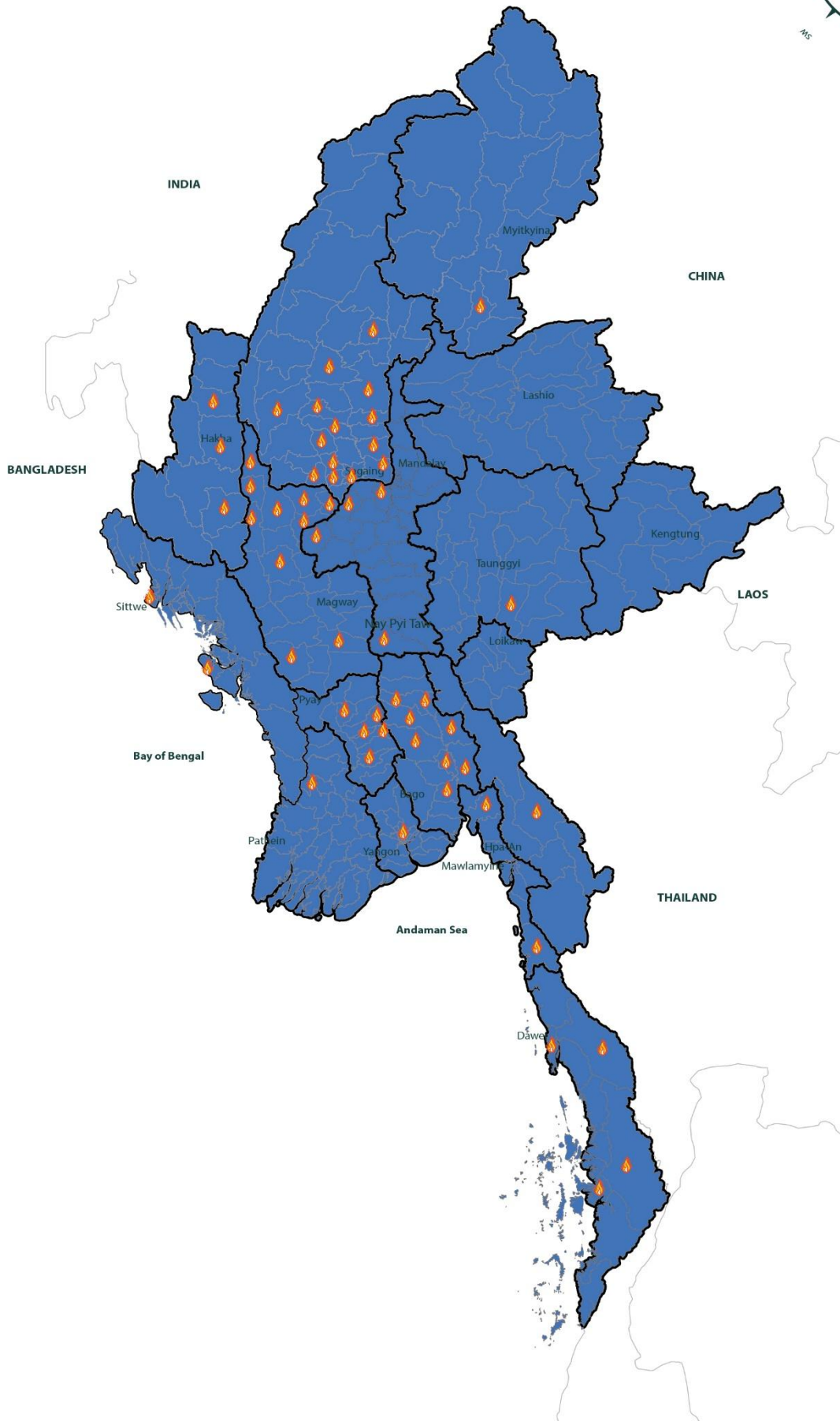
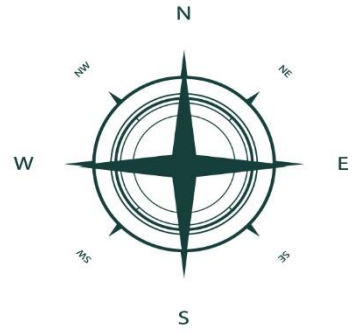
Daw Sandar Min, an independent candidate running in Latha Township, Yangon Region, in election phase 2, said that turnout was very low and she lost to the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) by a narrow margin. She said that only 7,000 people turned out to vote in Latha Township, out of more than 17,000 registered voters.

The military-appointed Union Election Commission (UEC) announced on January 14 that it will take action against People's Pioneer Party (PPP) chairwoman Daw Thet Thet Khine and one of her colleagues for meeting with embassies and organizations without permission. The Union Election Commission reported that People's Pioneer Party (PPP) chairwoman Dr. Thet Khine and her central executive member Daw Htet Htet Hlaing had an illegal secret meeting with some individuals from a foreign embassy, wearing masks, at a restaurant on Natmawk Road, Bahan Township, Yangon Region, from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. on December 18, 2025, without getting authorization.

Conflict Data By Region

| Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, January 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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 | 30 | 9 | 122 | 6 | | 6 | | |
| CHIN | | 5 | | | | | | |
| IRRAWADDY | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| KACHIN | 4 | 6 | | | | | | |
| KAREN | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| MAGWAY | 7 | 30 | 13 | 1 | | 2 | 7 | 219 |
| MANDALAY | 3 | | 3 | | | 2 | | 143 |
| MON | 3 | | 3 | | | 2 | | |
| RAKHINE | 5 | 10 | 50 | | | 3 | | |
| SAGAING | 7 | 47 | 55 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 85 | 6 |
| SHAN (S) | 9 | | 20 | | | | | |
| TANINTHARYI | 7 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | | |
| YANGON | | | | | | | 2 | |
| TOTAL | 76 | 110 | 273 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 94 | 368 |

Map of Myanmar Conflict (January 08-14, 2026)



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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