



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (January 15 - 21, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

64	Civilians Killed	87	Civilians Arrested
21	Womens Killed	126	Houses Burnt Down
3	Childrens Killed	55	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the third week of January, 64 civilians lost their lives in air and artillery attacks carried out by the Military Commission in two states and five regions of Myanmar, including three children and 21 women.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In two regions of Myanmar, 126 houses were set ablaze by the Military Commission during the third week of January: 95 homes in Magway Region and 31 in Sagaing Region.

Civilian Arrest

Across Myanmar, 87 civilians were detained in one state and five regions during the third week of January. This includes 28 in Yangon Region, 27 in Sagaing Region, 13 in Irrawaddy Region, 9 in Bago Region, 6 in Rakhine State, and 4 in Mandalay Region.

Civilian Killed

During the third week of January, 64 civilians were killed across two states and five regions of Myanmar. The totals were 26 in Rakhine State, 19 in Sagaing Region, 7 in Mandalay Region, 5 in Bago Region, 3 each in Magway and Tanintharyi Regions, and 1 in Karen State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 55 airstrikes in four states and four regions of Myanmar in the third week of January. These included 29 strikes in Sagaing Region, 9 in Karen State, 7 in Magway Region, 1 in Rakhine State, 2 each in Mandalay Region, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region, and 1 in Chin State.

Combatant Casualties

109	MC's Soldiers Killed
18	PDF's Soldiers Killed
89	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the third week of January 2026, Myanmar saw 89 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Karen State experienced the highest number of clashes, recording 42 incidents. Tanintharyi Region reported the second-highest, with 14. Sagaing Region had 13 clashes, Magway Region had 7, and Bago and Mandalay regions each saw 3, as did Kachin State, Mon State, and Rakhine State. There were 2 in each of Karenni State, Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, and Northern Shan State. No fighting was reported in Southern Shan State and Yangon Region.

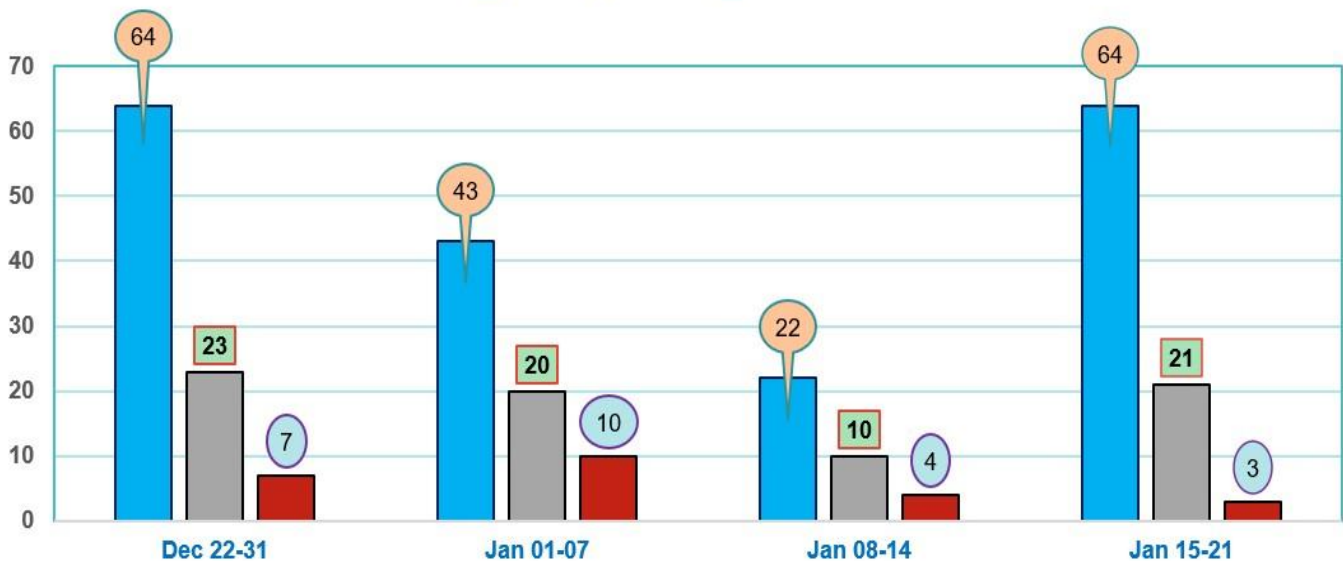
During this period, 109 Military Commission personnel and 18 members of the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in the fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between January 15th and 21th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weeks)

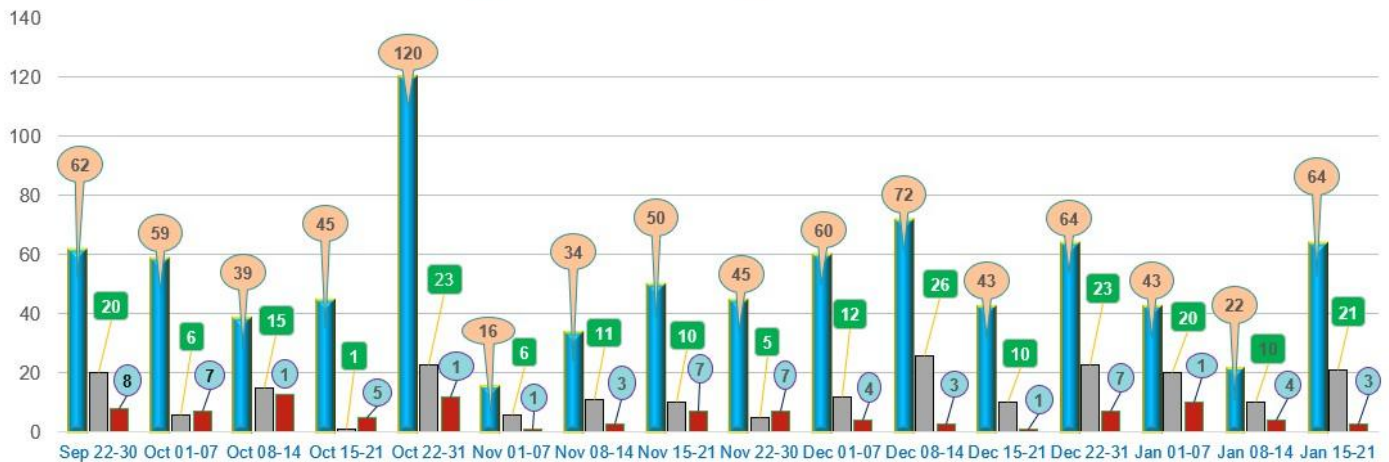
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Military Developments

Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

On January 14, joint KIA/PDF forces captured a base camp at the entrance to the Military Commission's Bhamo-based logistics unit, Hta Pa Ya 933, leading to the surrender of 20 Military Commission soldiers.

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On January 17, AA and joint forces seized a Military Commission camp near Pazi village on the old Nattwan Taung Road in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region.

Operations by PDF Joint Forces

On January 15, PDF troops took control of the Military Commission's Kantalu toll gate on the Monywa-Mandalay road in Sagaing City, Sagaing Region, resulting in the deaths of three soldiers of the military regime.

Political Developments

Timor-Leste President Jose Ramos Horta and the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO) convened at the Presidential Palace in Dili, Timor-Leste, on January 14 to present evidence of war crimes by Myanmar's military across the country, including Chin State. After this meeting, U Haw Khant Som, Permanent Secretary of the Military Commission at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar, summoned the Acting Charge d'Affaires of the Timor-Leste Embassy in Yangon on January 16 to firmly object to what he described as the Timor-Leste government's interference in Myanmar's internal affairs and its engagement with opposition groups. The Permanent Secretary informed the Acting Charge d'Affaires that these actions violated the principles and commitments of the ASEAN Charter to which Timor-Leste is bound.

Election News

The Union Election Commission (UEC) appointed by the military junta has announced the results of 52 seats, with 44 seats secured by the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) in the second phase of the election. According to the commission's statement after the first phase, the USDP had already won 102 seats, bringing the total to 146. The second phase announcement also notes that eight representatives from certain ethnic parties have been elected as Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House) representatives. In Kachin and Kayah states, only USDP representatives were victorious, while in Sagaing Region, the USDP claimed seven seats. In Mon State, only one USDP candidate was elected, while four Mon Unity Party members became Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. The UEC has released seat results for the nine regions and states involved in the second phase, though the outcomes for Yangon, Shan, and Irrawaddy regions have yet to be announced.

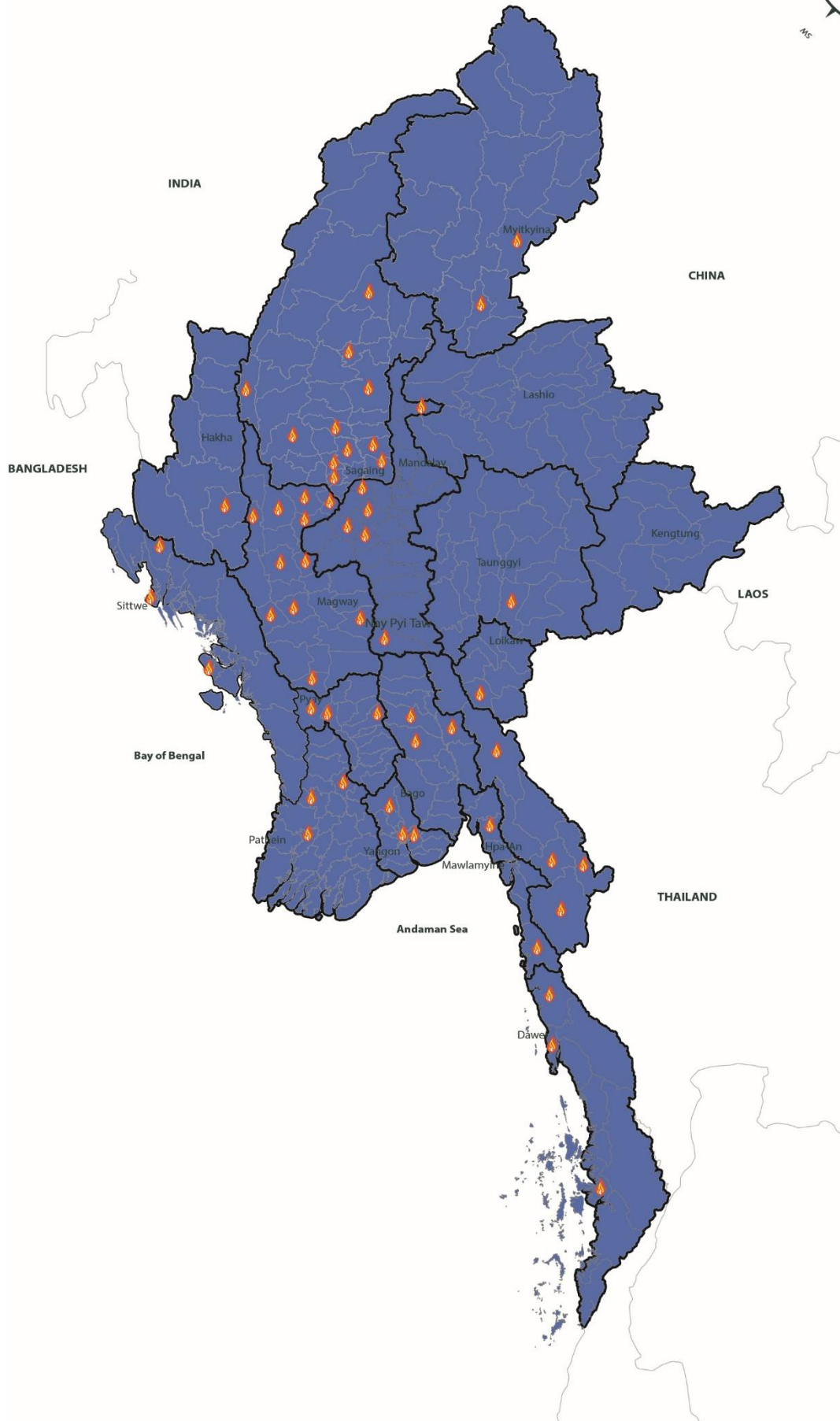
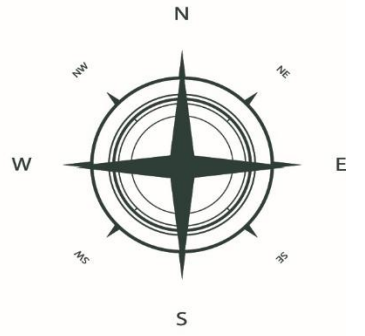
The Election Commission appointed by the military junta reported that retired General Nyo Saw, a member of the United Solidarity Party, secured the Pyithu Hluttaw seat in Ko Ko Kyun Township, Yangon Region, with 1,487 votes. His challenger, U Win Kyaw Thu from the People's Progressive Party (PPP), received only 37 votes.

On January 20, Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Hassan reaffirmed that ASEAN does not recognize the Myanmar military's election. The regional bloc did not send observers to the ongoing phased elections in military-ruled Myanmar, and Myanmar's request for an official observer mission was declined at the ASEAN leaders' meeting in Kuala Lumpur last year. Nevertheless, some member states dispatched observers independently, and for this reason, the elections were not recognized, according to Foreign Minister Mohamed Hassan.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, January 2026								
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	3		6		1	4	9	
CHIN		1						
IRRAWADDY							13	
KACHIN	2							
KAREN	42	9	7			1		
KARENNI	1			1				
MAGWAY	7	7	31			3		95
MANDALAY	3	2	18			7	4	
MON	2		3					
RAKHINE	2	3	10			26	6	
SAGAING	13	29	24	15	2	17	27	31
SHAN (S)		2						
TANINTHARYI	14	2	10	2		3		
YANGON							28	
TOTAL	89	55	109	18	3	61	87	126

Map of Myanmar Conflict (January 15-21, 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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