



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (January 22 - 31, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

58	Civilians Killed	230	Civilians Arrested
13	Womens Killed	358	Houses Burnt Down
6	Childrens Killed	88	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the last week of January, 58 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in four states and three regions of Myanmar, including six children and 13 women.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 358 houses were burned down by Military Commission arson in the last week of January in 1 state and 3 regions. There were 259 houses burned in Magway Region, 78 houses in Tanintharyi Region, 20 houses in Mandalay Region, and 1 house in Mon State.

Civilian Arrest

In the last week of January, 230 civilians were arrested in two states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 110 in Sagaing Region, 50 in Mandalay Region, 30 in Magway Region, 20 in Tanintharyi Region, 10 in Mon State, 6 in Rakhine State, and 4 in Irrawaddy Region.

Civilian Killed

The Military Commission conducted 88 airstrikes in four states and five regions in Myanmar during the last week of January. These included 31 in Magway Region, 19 in Sagaing Region, 13 in Rakhine State, 8 in Kachin State, 4 in Karen State, 3 in Chin State, 2 in Bago Region, and 1 in Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In the last week of January, 58 civilians were killed in four states and three regions in Myanmar. There were 24 in Kachin State, 16 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Magway Region, 3 in Bago Region, 2 each in Mon State and Rakhine State, and 1 in Mandalay Region.

Combatant Casualties

332	MC's Soldiers Killed
19	PDF's Soldiers Killed
90	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the last week of January 2026, there were 90 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Bago Region had the highest number of clashes, with 20. Magway and Sagaing Regions had the second highest number of clashes, with 17 each. Tanintharyi Region had 9, Kachin State and Mandalay Region had 8 each, Southern Shan State had 5, Rakhine State had 3, and Chin State had 2. Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Mon State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes at all.

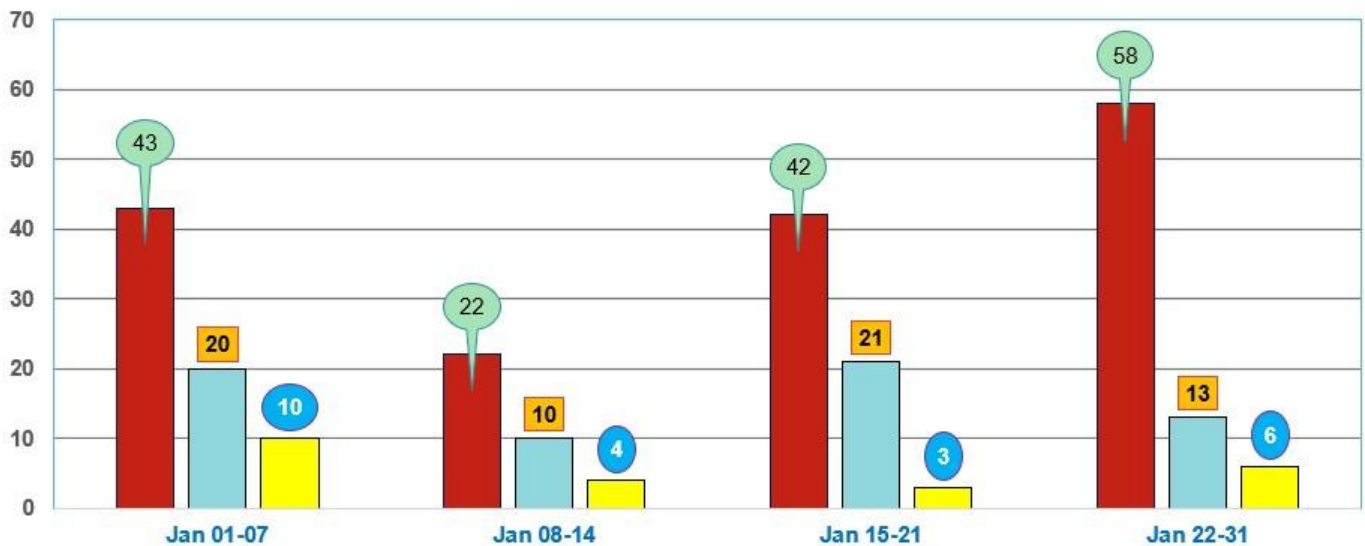
In the last week of January, 332 soldiers of the Military Commission and 19 fighters from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between 2026 January 22 and 31 .

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

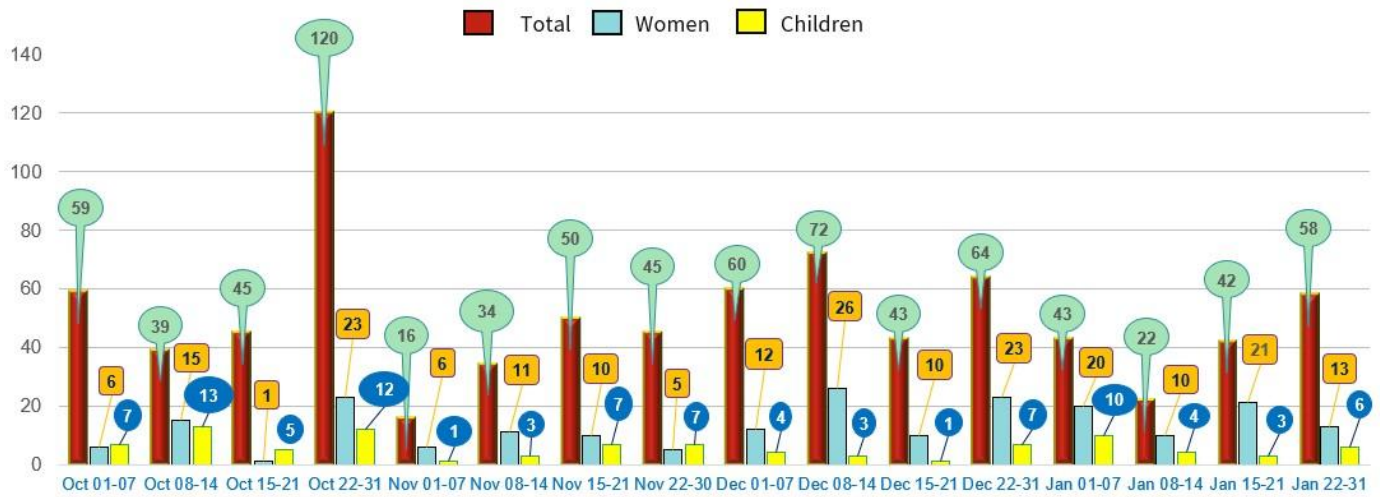
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)



Military Developments

Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

On January 27, the KIA joint force recaptured the Uy Law military base between Tanai Lapu Kha and Pring Maw, Tanai Township, Kachin State.

On January 28, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) captured a camp jointly occupied by the Military Commission and the Shan National Army (SNA) in the Indawgyi area of Mohnyin Township, Kachin State.

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On January 28, the AA and revolutionary forces attacked and occupied Point 666, a military checkpoint, Defensive Camp of the 16th Defense Equipments Factory of the Military Commission in Padaung Township, Bago Region.

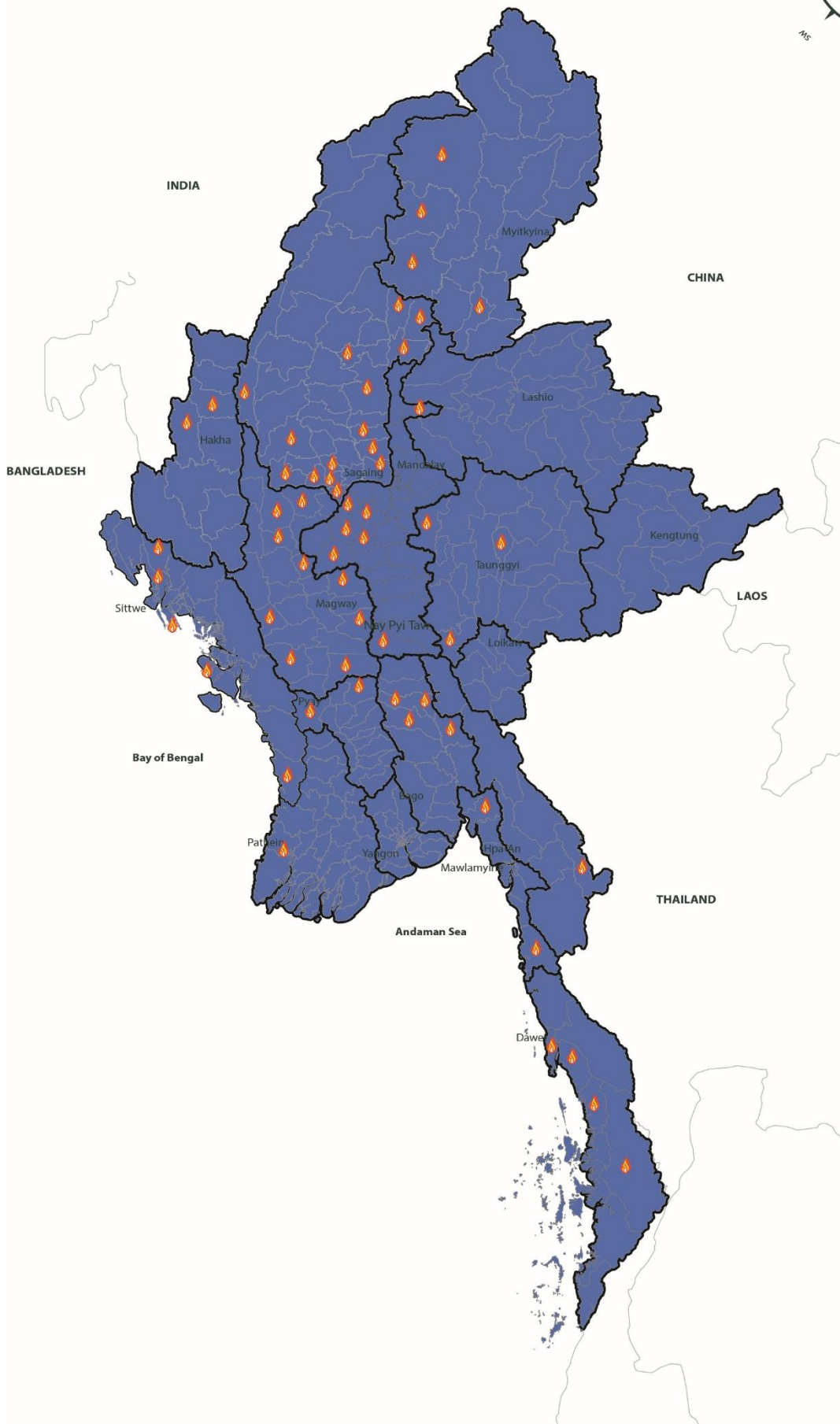
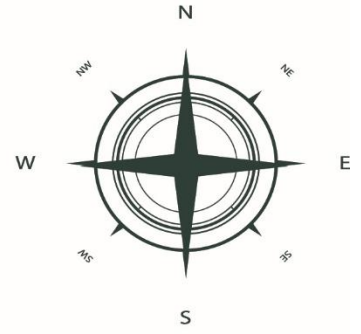
Operations by PDF Joint Forces

On January 30, revolutionary forces attacked and captured the Military Commission camp in Kothaung Bok village, Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-31, 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	20	2	119	5	1	2		
CHIN	2	3						
IRRAWADDY							4	
KACHIN	8	8		2	1	23		
KAREN	1	4						
MAGWAY	17	31	100	4	1	9	30	259
MANDALAY	8	7	32	2		1	50	20
MON					1	1	10	1
RAKHINE	3	13				2	6	
SAGAING	17	19	30	5	2	14	110	
SHAN (S)	5		30	1				
TANINTHARYI	9	1	21				20	78
TOTAL	90	88	332	19	6	52	230	358

Map of Myanmar Conflict (January 22-31, 2026)



The Sham Election of the military junta

The first phase of the sham election, which was held on 2025 December 28 in 102 townships, including Nay Pyi Taw, 7 regions, and 7 states, as announced by the Union Election Commission appointed by the military junta on August 20 in its Announcement No. (56/2025). The first phase includes 12 townships in Yangon Region, 12 townships in Shan State, 12 townships in Sagaing Region, 9 townships in Magway Region, 8 townships in Irrawaddy Region, 8 townships in Nay Pyi Taw, 8 townships in Mandalay Region, 8 townships in Bago Region, 4 townships in Tanintharyi Region, 6 townships in Kachin State, 5 townships in Mon State, 3 townships in Rakhine State, 2 townships in Karenni State, 3 townships in Karen State, and (2) townships in Chin State.

U Kyaw Soe, chairman of the Taungoo district of the Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party–Kyaphyu Party–SNDP, expressed his opposition on social media, stating that the USDP received the most advance votes in the first phase of the election, which he described as unfair, one-sided, and completely unacceptable. He said on December 2 the USDP received the most advance votes in Yedashe Township, while other parties received only a few votes, calling the advance voting process unfair, one-sided, and completely unacceptable.

In the first round of the Military Commission sham elections held on December 28, almost all candidates from the People’s Pioneer Party led by Daw Thet Khaing, the Arakan Front Party led by Dr. Aye Maung, and the People’s Party led by U Ko Ko Gyi were defeated.

The Military Commission has opened a case against two women who allegedly entered a polling station in Thaton Township, Mon State, and instructed voters to support the People’s Party on December 28 . The two women accused of urging voters to support the People’s Party and providing assistance , were arrested and charged with fraud, It has not been confirmed whether the two women charged are members of the People’s Party.

U Lwin Myint, a People's Party candidate who ran in the part one of the sham election was prosecuted under Section 85(c) of the Criminal Code for using words such as "Spring Revolution" during his campaign and was sentenced to one year in prison with hard labor by the Thingangyun Township Court.

U Khin Maung Maung Thwin, a resident of Myawaddy Ward, Kangyidaung Township, Irrawaddy Region, and Daw Mya Thita, a resident of Kanaung Su Ward, Hinthada Township, were arrested by the Military Commission on January 9 for sharing messages on social media allegedly inciting disruption of the election.

The military appointed Election Commission (UEC) announced the list of 100 townships that would be included in Phase 2 on October 28, through Announcement No. (141/2025). Phase 2 was held on January 11, 2026. These include 3 townships in Kachin State, 2 townships in Kayah State, 2 townships in Karen State, 11 townships in Sagaing Region, 3 townships in Tanintharyi Region, 12 townships in Bago Region, 11 townships in Magway Region, 9 townships in Mandalay Region, 5 townships in Mon State, 16 townships in Yangon Region, 11 townships in Shan State, and 9 townships in Irrawaddy Region.

The military appointed Union Election Commission (UEC) announced that the 44 out of 52 seats were won by the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) in the second phase of the election. According to the commission's announcement after the first phase of the election, the USDP won 102 seats, bringing the total to 146 seats. The announcement for the second phase also included eight representatives from ethnic parties elected as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. In Kachin and Karenni States, only the USDP won seats, while in Sagaing Region, the USDP won seven seats. In Mon State, only one USDP representative was elected, while four from the Mon Unity Party became Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. The UEC has announced who won seats for the nine regions and states that participated in the second phase of the election, but the results for Yangon, Shan, and Irrawaddy Regions were not announced until January 16, 2026. In the second round of the sham election held on January 11, Daw Sandar Min, who ran as an independent candidate from Lathar Township, lost to a USDP member.

According to the results released after the first and second rounds of the election, the USDP won 471 seats out of a total of 607 candidates in all three chambers, or 78 percent. The second round of the election was held in 100 townships, and the turnout was 55.95 percent, according to the Military Commission.

There were 17 attacks on the sham elections in the townships where the second phase was held, and the Military Commission suffered casualties. Drone attacks were carried out in Fruso town, Krannei State; the house of the administrator of Taung Thar Lone village, Kyun Su Township, Tanintharyi Region, was burned down; fixed-wing drones, rocket launchers, and drop bombs were used in Ganggaw, Seip Phyu, and Salin townships in Magway Region. On January 11, around noon, the People's Defense Forces (PDF) opened fire on a township administration convoy inspecting polling stations in Kanma Township, Magway Region, killing two people, including the administrator. Revolutionary forces attacked Chaung U, Myin Mu, and Butalin towns in Sagaing Region with homemade rocket launchers and drop bombs. In Bago Region, where election meetings were being held, the Military Commission reported that two employees were killed and two others and one civilian were injured when a drop bomb hit the Htan Tapin Township General Administration Office. According to local media, there were rocket and small-arms attacks in Mudon Township and Ye Township in Mon State, and landmine attacks on security forces in Paungthi Township and Minhla Township in Bago Region.

The Union Election Commission (UEC) announced on December 25, 2026, that the third phase of the Military Commission election would be held in 63 townships on January 25, 2026. Elections were 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.

The military's third phase of elections in northern Shan State on January 25 included one township in the military-controlled "Wa" Self-Administered Region and two village tracts in Thibaw Township controlled by the Kokang National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA). The Military Commission announced that the third phase of elections would be held in nine townships in Shan State: Makman, Pinlaung, Nyaungshwe, Phekhn, Moenei, Kyethi, Mongshu, Thibaw, and Kyaukme.

The Military Commission held the third phase of the election on January 25 in Hpakant Township, Kachin State, but the election was canceled because people did not vote, even though candidates from the military-backed Solidarity Party was announced to win by more than 1,000 votes. In Hpakant Township, the Military Commission attempted to hold the election by shutting down the town, but they were attacked by revolutionary forces, and people did not go out to vote. As a result, the election was canceled in the upper wards of Hpakant Township, including Maw Wan Ward, Ngam Pyaw Ward, Aye Thay Ward, and Myoma Ward 4.

In Lanmadaw Township in Yangon Region, the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) defeated its rivals, including People's Party Chairman U Ko Ko Gyi. In Pinlaung Township, Southern Shan State, village chiefs pressured displaced people to return home and vote, warning that they would not be allowed to live in the village in the future if they did not vote. Starting from the morning of January 25, the third phase of the election was held in polling stations across various wards and village tracts of Pinlaung Township, but due to low turnout, voters were pressured to participate.

Due to low turnout in the election held by the Military Commission on January 25, local administrative officials urged residents to cast their votes. Elderly voters also faced difficulties using electronic voting machines for the first time.

In all three rounds of the Military Commission elections, the Pa-O National Organization (PNO) contested in southern Shan State, winning in the Pa-O Self-Administered Region's Sisei, Hopong, and Pinlaung townships, as well as in Taunggyi and Loilin townships.

In Hlaing Tharyar (East) Township, Yangon Region, due to low voter turnout in the Military Commission's Phase 3 of sham election, governing bodies summoned former ministers and pressured them to vote for the Union Solidarity Party. The Military Commission used various forms of pressure, threats, and phone calls to force voters to participate in the by-election (3) held on January 25 in Hlaing Tharyar East and West townships.

Six candidates competed for the position of Minister of Rakhine Ethnic Affairs in Yangon Region, with U Nay Min Tun of the Union Solidarity Party defeating independent candidate U Nyi Nyi.

The military leader, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, told the media that he does not understand or care about international recognition of the current election held by the Military Commission. Speaking in Mandalay while observing voting at polling stations in Chan Myat Thazi Township on January 25, he said foreign countries would not be voting in the election, nor would international or UN organizations support it. He added that the new government formed after the election would work to advance the country, restore peace, and bring Myanmar to the level of the international community, stating that public participation was necessary and that the international community needed to understand the true situation in the country.

“The 2025 general election was a successful election,” said Senior General Min Aung Hlaing during a meeting with officers, soldiers, and families of the Mandalay Region Command’s Mandalay Division on January 25. He said the election was successful because of the active participation of young people and expressed gratitude to all who contributed to its implementation.

The military run election in Myanmar does not meet international standards, an EU spokesman told DW in a recent interview. Ongoing violence, restrictions on fundamental freedoms, mass arrests, the exclusion of key political figures, and the continuing armed conflict make it impossible to hold free, fair, and credible elections, the EU spokesman said.

Philippine Foreign Minister Theresa Lazaro, the new chair of ASEAN, said she does not support the military’s election and hopes to continue talks with groups opposing the military, Reuters reported. She announced at a press conference after the ASEAN Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in Cebu, Philippines, on January 29, that she does not recognize any of the three rounds of the Myanmar military’s election.

The United Nations says more than 170 people have been killed in military airstrikes across Myanmar during the election campaign. The military intensified airstrikes nationwide during the four-week campaign period, resulting in civilian casualties. Between late December and last week, there were 408 Military Commission airstrikes in Myanmar, killing more than 170 people.

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.



[BDWFG Website](#)

[Democratic Futures Project](#)

[UVA Global](#)

[Our Company](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)