



**Burmese Democratic Futures Working Group – BDFWG
University of Virginia**

Monthly Summary (February, 2026)

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses

160	Civilians Killed	556	Civilians Arrested
62	Womens Killed	550	Houses Burnt Down
22	Childrens Killed	280	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In February 2026, 160 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission across Myanmar, including 22 children and 62 women.

Sagaing Region has the highest number of deaths, with 39 deaths. Rakhine State has 33 deaths, Magway Region has 21 deaths, Kachin State has 20 deaths, Mandalay Region has 14 deaths, Tanintharyi Region has 11 deaths, Mon State has 8 deaths, Karen State has 7 deaths, Bago Region has 3 deaths, Karenni State has 2 deaths, and Chin State and Southern Shan State have 1 death each.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Commission conducted 280 airstrikes across Myanmar in February: 106 in Sagaing Region, 36 in Magway Region, 29 in Tanintharyi Region, 25 in Karen State, 23 in Chin State, 16 in Mandalay Region, 15 in Rakhine State, 14 in Kachin State, 9 in Bago Region, 4 in Karenni State, and 3 in Irrawaddy Region.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In February, 550 houses were burned down by Military Commissions in two states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 213 houses in Mandalay Region, 110 in Tanintharyi Region, 100 in Bago Region, 89 in Magway Region, 23 in Rakhine State, 14 in Sagaing Region, and 1 in Chin State.

Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council

In February 2026, the Military Commission arrested 556 innocent civilians in four states and six regions across Myanmar. These included 283 in Sagaing Region, 50 in Southern Shan State, 48 in Tanintharyi Region, 42 in Magway Region, 37 in Mon State, 30 in Rakhine State, 32 in Mandalay Region, 15 in Yangon Region, 10 in Irrawaddy Region, and 9 in Chin State.

Combatant Casualties

817	MC's Soldiers Killed
25	PDF's Soldiers Killed
248	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties

In February 2026, there were 248 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Karen State having the highest number of clashes, at 63. Kachin State had the second highest number of clashes, at 37. Karenni State had 33, Magway Region had 23, Bago Region had 19, Sagaing Region had 15, Mon State had 12, Irrawaddy Region had 10, Mandalay Region had 9, Chin State had 6, and Rakhine State had 1. There were no clashes in Northern Shan State and Yangon Region.

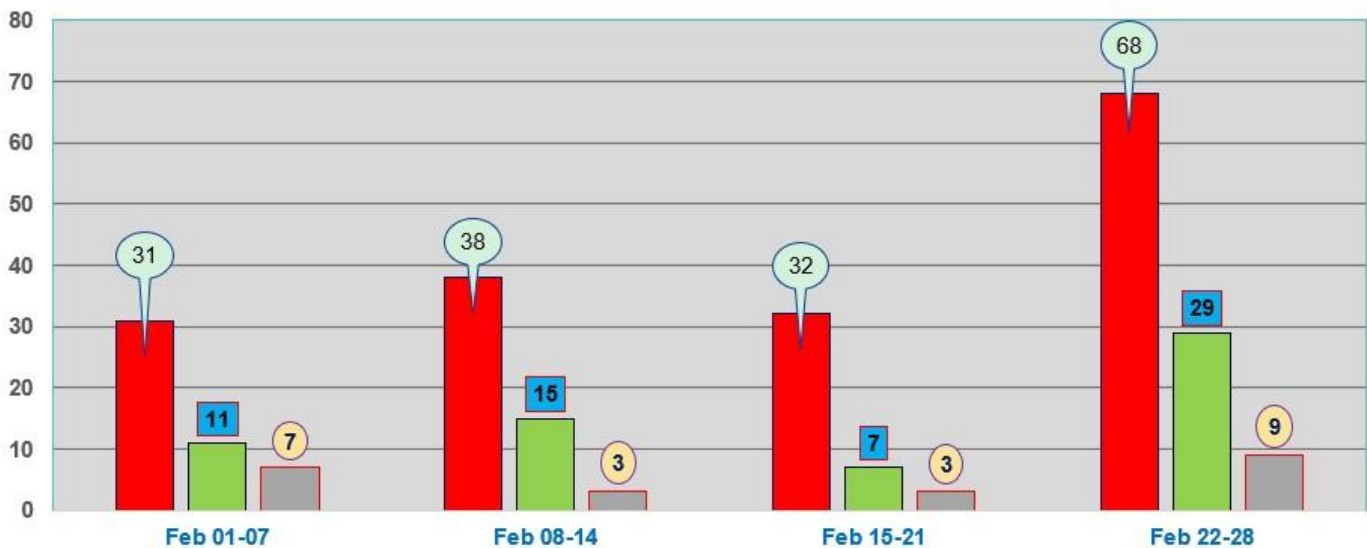
In February, 817 soldiers of the Military Commission were killed in fighting. The highest number of military commissioner deaths was in Southern Shan State, where 213 military commissioners were killed. 118 in Magway Region, 105 in Mandalay Region, 100 in Karenni State, 95 in Bago Region, 41 in Chin State, 38 each in Kachin State and Tanintharyi Region, 26 in Sagaing Region, 20 in Rakhine State, 15 in Mon State, and 8 in Karen State. Twenty-five fighters from revolutionary coalition forces were killed in February.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 01st and 28th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

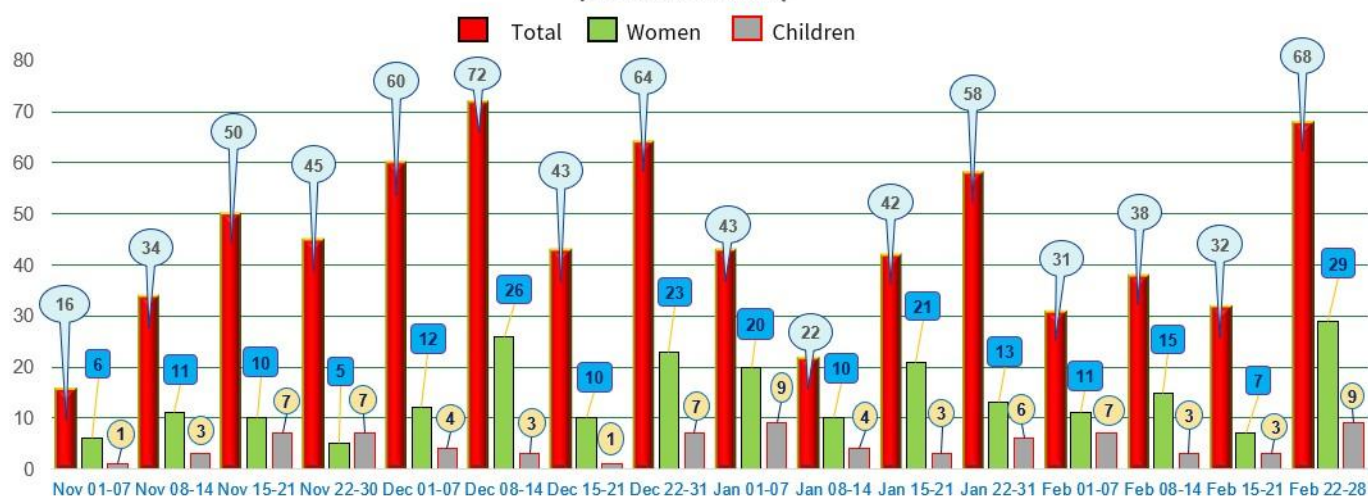
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

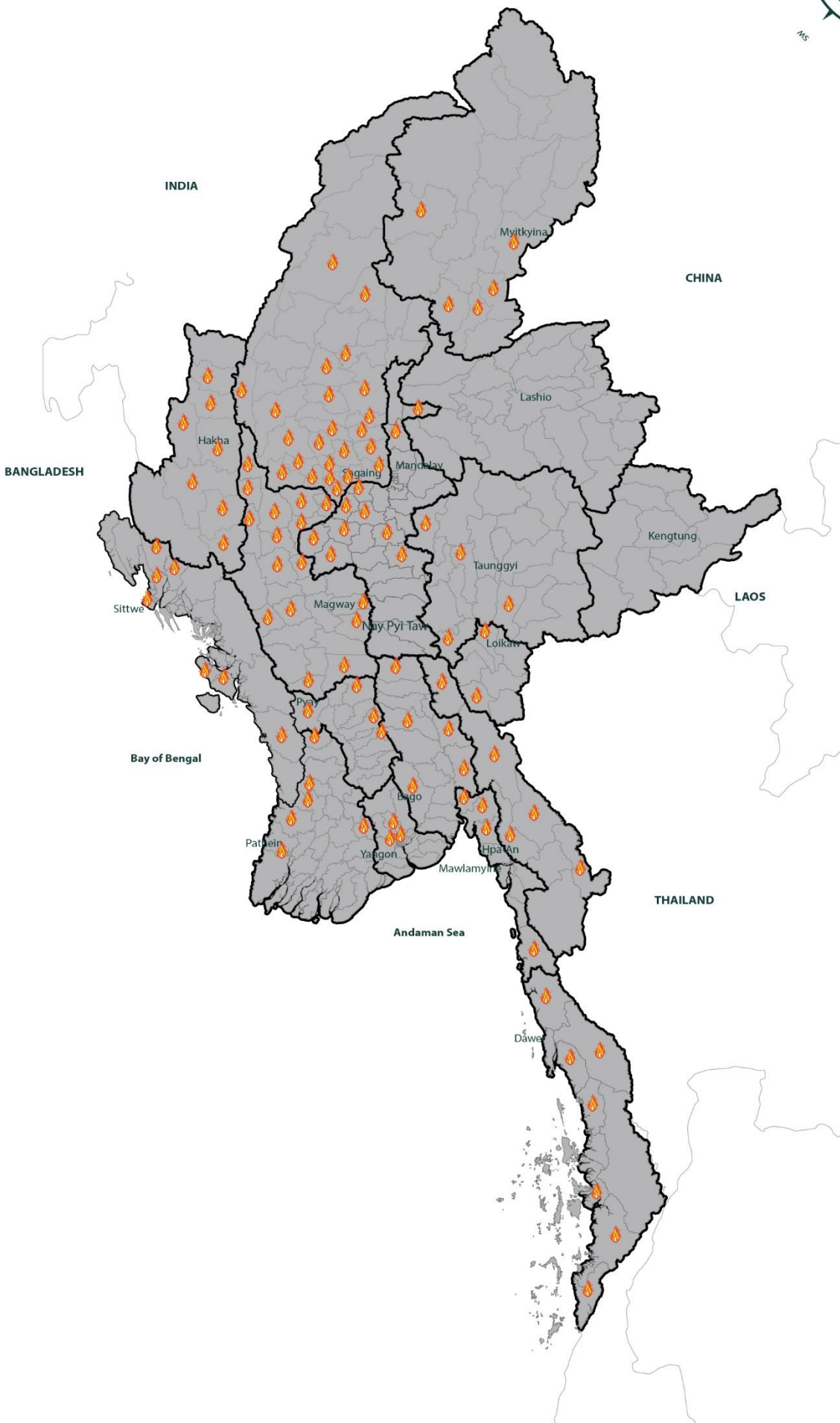
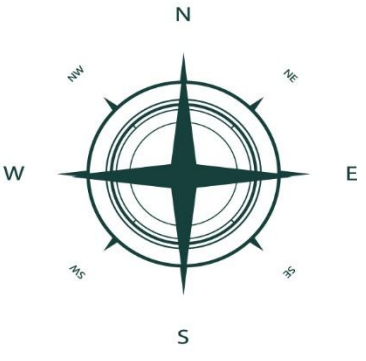
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict February 2026 Total								
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	19	9	95	3		3		100
CHIN	6	23	41	1		1	9	1
IRRAWADDY	10	3					10	
KACHIN	37	14	38		5	15		
KAREN	63	25	8			7		
KARENNI	33	4	100			2		
MAGWAY	23	36	118	1	3	18	42	89
MANDALAY	10	16	105	2	4	10	32	213
MON	12		15	5		8	37	
RAKHINE	1	15	20		6	27	30	23
SAGAING	15	106	26	12	4	35	283	14
SHAN (S)	9		213			1	50	
TANINTHARYI	10	29	38	1		11	48	110
YANGON							15	
TOTAL	248	280	817	25	22	138	556	550

Map of Myanmar Conflict (February 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, PVTV, MeKong News, Khonumthung Burmese.



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