



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (February 01 - 07, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

31	Civilians Killed	79	Civilians Arrested
11	Womens Killed	129	Houses Burnt Down
7	Childrens Killed	63	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the first week of February, 31 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in three states and four regions of Myanmar, including seven children and eleven women.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the first week of February, 129 houses were burned down by military arson in three regions of Myanmar: one hundred ten houses in Tanintharyi Region, sixteen houses in Magway Region, and three houses in Mandalay Region.

Civilian Arrest

In the first week of February, 79 civilians were arrested in six regions of Myanmar: forty-one in Magway Region, thirty in Sagaing Region, two in Yangon Region, two each in Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi Regions, and one in Mandalay Region.

Civilian Killed

In the first week of February, 31 civilians were killed in three states and four regions in Myanmar: thirteen in Sagaing Region, eight in Magway Region, five in Kachin State, two in Karenni State, and one each in Bago Region, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 63 airstrikes in four states and five regions in Myanmar during the first week of February: 23 in Sagaing Region, 15 in Magway Region, eight in Karen State, six in Kachin State, four in Mandalay Region, three in Chin State, two in Bago Region, and one each in Karenni State and Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

207	MC's Soldiers Killed
3	PDF's Soldiers Killed
60	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the first week of February, there were 60 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Kachin State had the highest number of clashes with fourteen. Magway Region had eleven, Bago Region had ten, Karen State had seven, Sagaing Region had six, Irrawaddy Region had four, Karenni State and Mon State had two each, and Chin State, Mandalay Region, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region had one each. Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

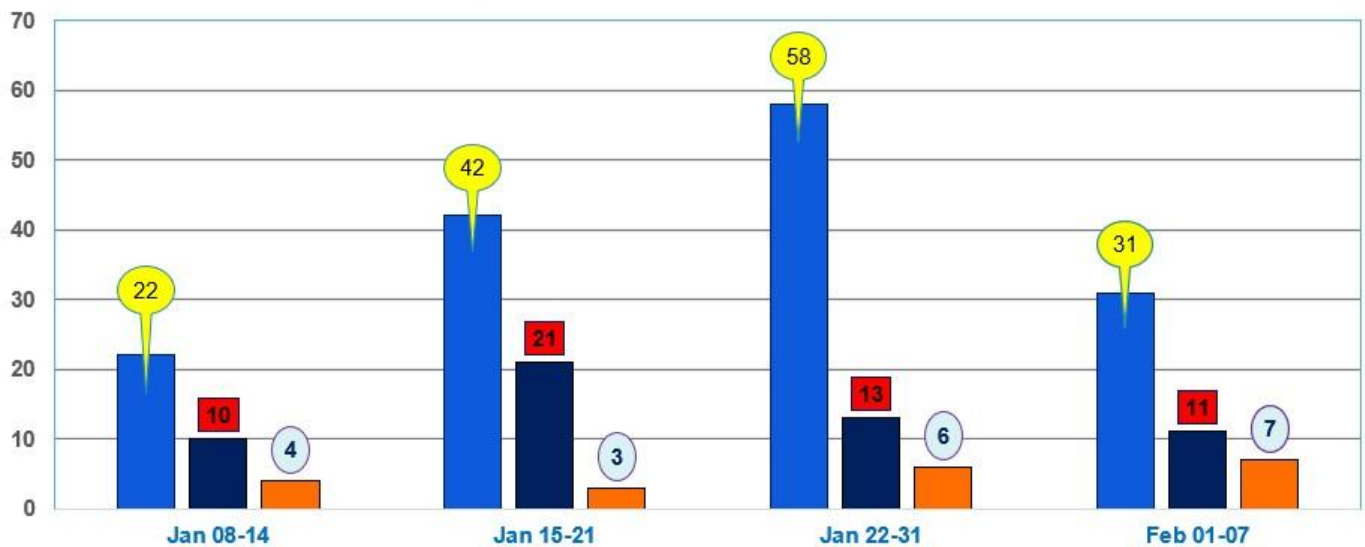
During the first week of February, two hundred seven soldiers of the Military Commission and three fighters from the Resistance Forces were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 01st and 07th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

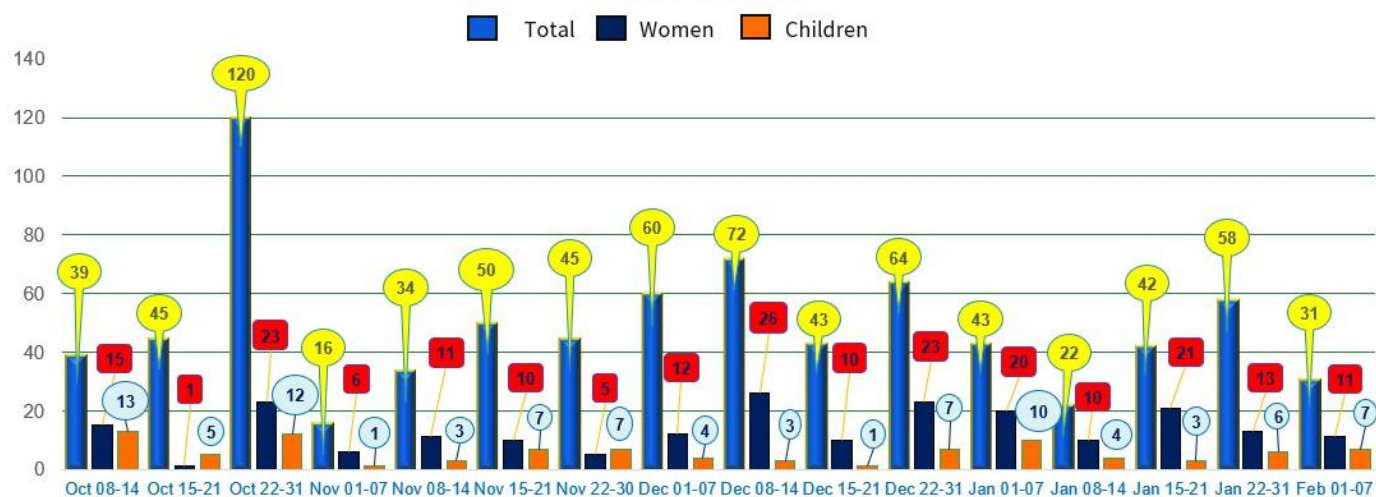
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

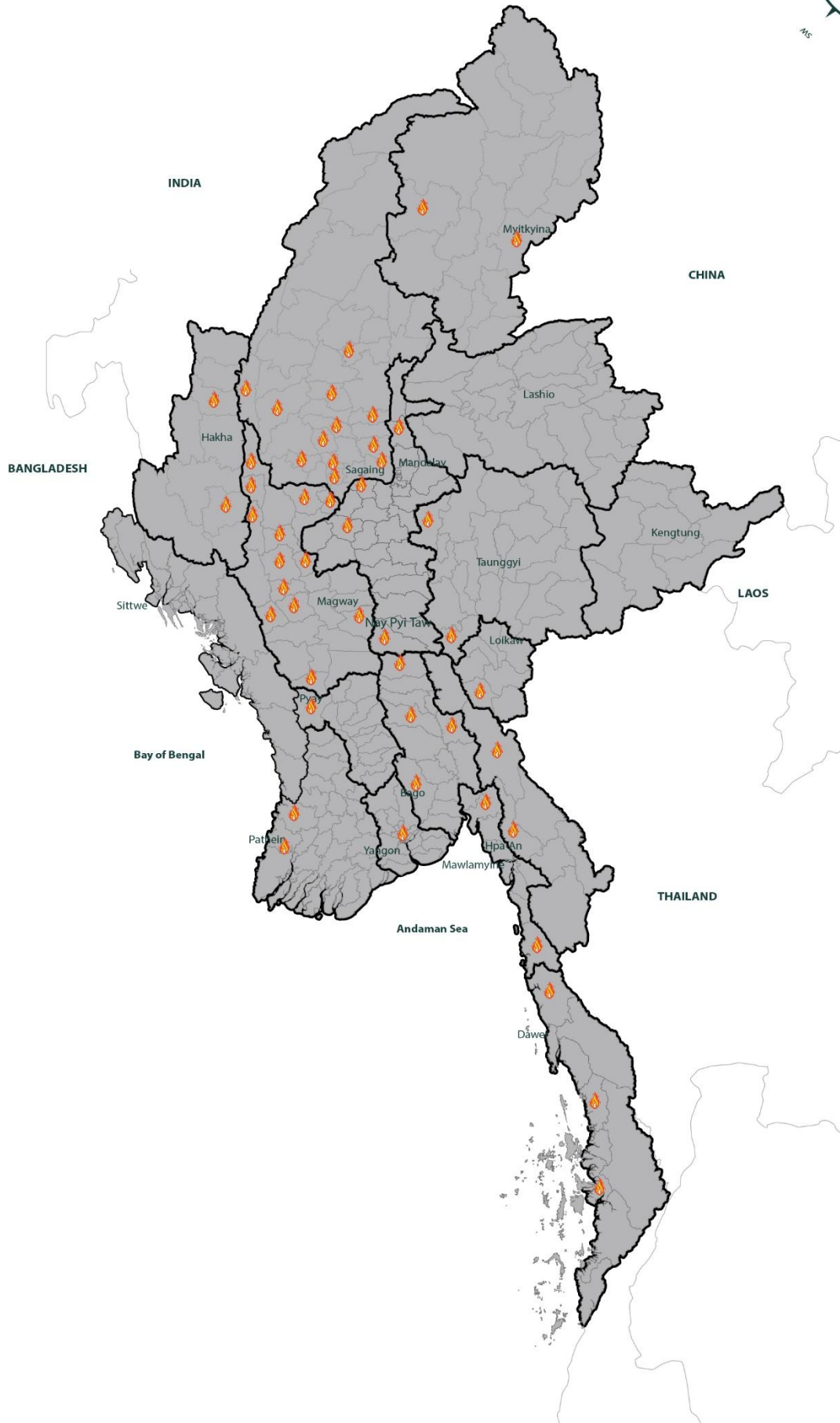
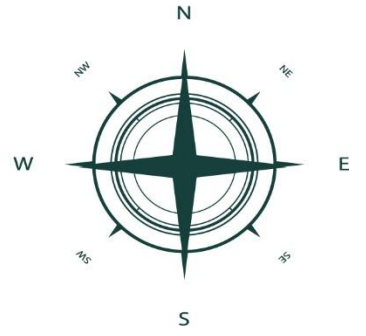
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, February 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	10	2	47	1		1		
CHIN	1	3	36					
IRRAWADDY	4						2	
KACHIN	14	6	36		3	2		
KAREN	7	8						
KARENNI	2	1				2		
MAGWAY	11	15	67	1	2	6	41	16
MANDALAY	1	4					1	3
MON	2		5					
SAGAING	6	23	13	1	2	11	30	
SHAN (S)	1		3			1		
TANINTHARYI	1	1				1	2	110
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	60	63	207	3	7	24	79	129

Map of Myanmar Conflict (February 01-07, 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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