



## **Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (February 08 - 14, 2026)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

|           |                         |            |                           |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| <b>38</b> | <b>Civilians Killed</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>Civilians Arrested</b> |
| <b>15</b> | <b>Womens Killed</b>    | <b>124</b> | <b>Houses Burnt Down</b>  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Childrens Killed</b> | <b>53</b>  | <b>Aerial Assaults</b>    |

#### **Civilian Casualties**

In five states and five regions in Myanmar, 38 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in the second week of February, including three children and 15 women.

#### **Civilian's Houses Burnt Down**

In Myanmar, 124 houses were burned down by military arson in one state and three regions during the second week of February. This included 100 houses in Bago Region, 20 houses in Mandalay Region, 3 houses in Sagaing Region, and 1 house in Chin State.

## **Civilian Arrest**

In the second week of February, 128 civilians were arrested in three states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 30 each in Mon State and Rakhine State, 23 in Sagaing Region, 14 in Tanintharyi Region, 13 in Mandalay Region, 9 in Chin State, 8 in Yangon Region, and 1 in Magway Region.

## **Civilian Killed**

In the second week of February, 38 civilians were killed in five states and five regions in Myanmar. This included 11 in Magway Region, 8 in Rakhine State, 7 in Mon State, 3 each in Kachin State and Mandalay Region, 2 in Bago Region, and 1 each in Chin State, Karen State, Sagaing Region, and Tanintharyi Region.

## **Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets**

The Military Commission conducted 53 airstrikes in four states and four regions in Myanmar during the second week of February. These included 19 in Magway Region, 12 in Sagaing Region, 8 in Chin State, 5 in Karen State, 3 in Rakhine State, 2 each in Bago Region and Kachin State, and 1 each in Karenni State and Mandalay Region.

## **Combatant Casualties**

|            |                              |
|------------|------------------------------|
| <b>332</b> | <b>MC's Soldiers Killed</b>  |
| <b>14</b>  | <b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b> |
| <b>40</b>  | <b>Military Engagements</b>  |

## Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

There were 40 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, in the second week of February 2026. Kachin and Karen States had the highest number of clashes, with 7 each. Magway Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 6. Southern Shan State had 5, Mon State had 4, Chin State and Sagaing Region had 3 each, Bago and Mandalay Regions had two , and Tanintharyi Region had one . Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, Tanintharyi Region, and Yangon Region had no clashes at all.

During the second week of February, 332 soldiers of the Military Commission and 14 resistance fighters from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between February 08<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 2026.**

### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Weeks )

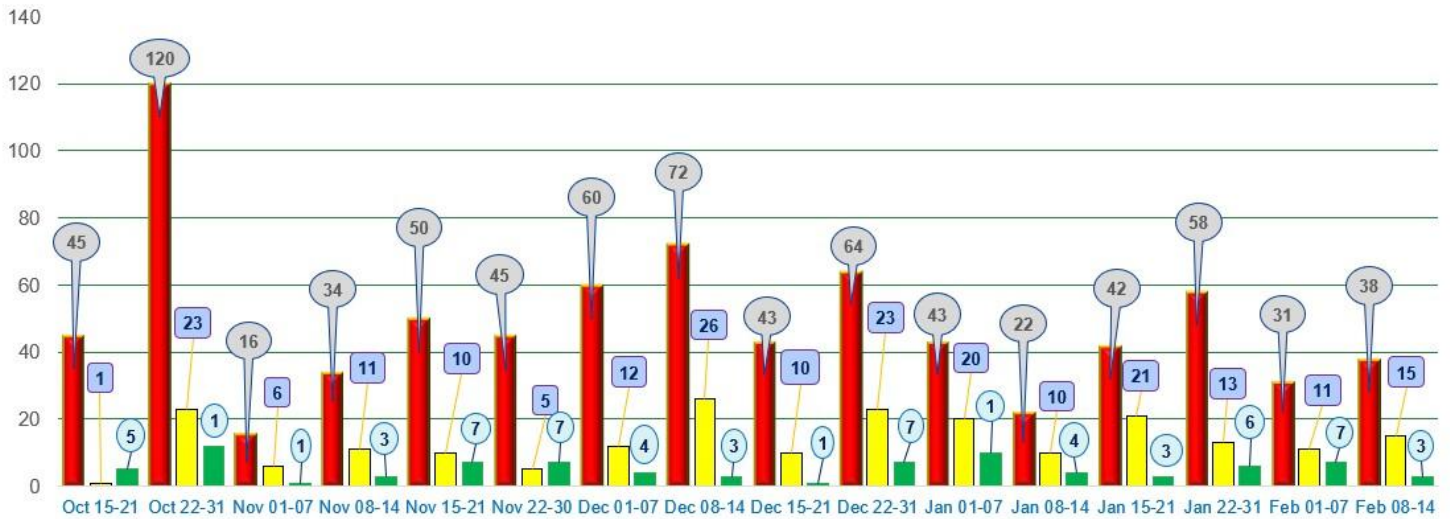
■ Total   
 ■ Women   
 ■ Children



## Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Months )

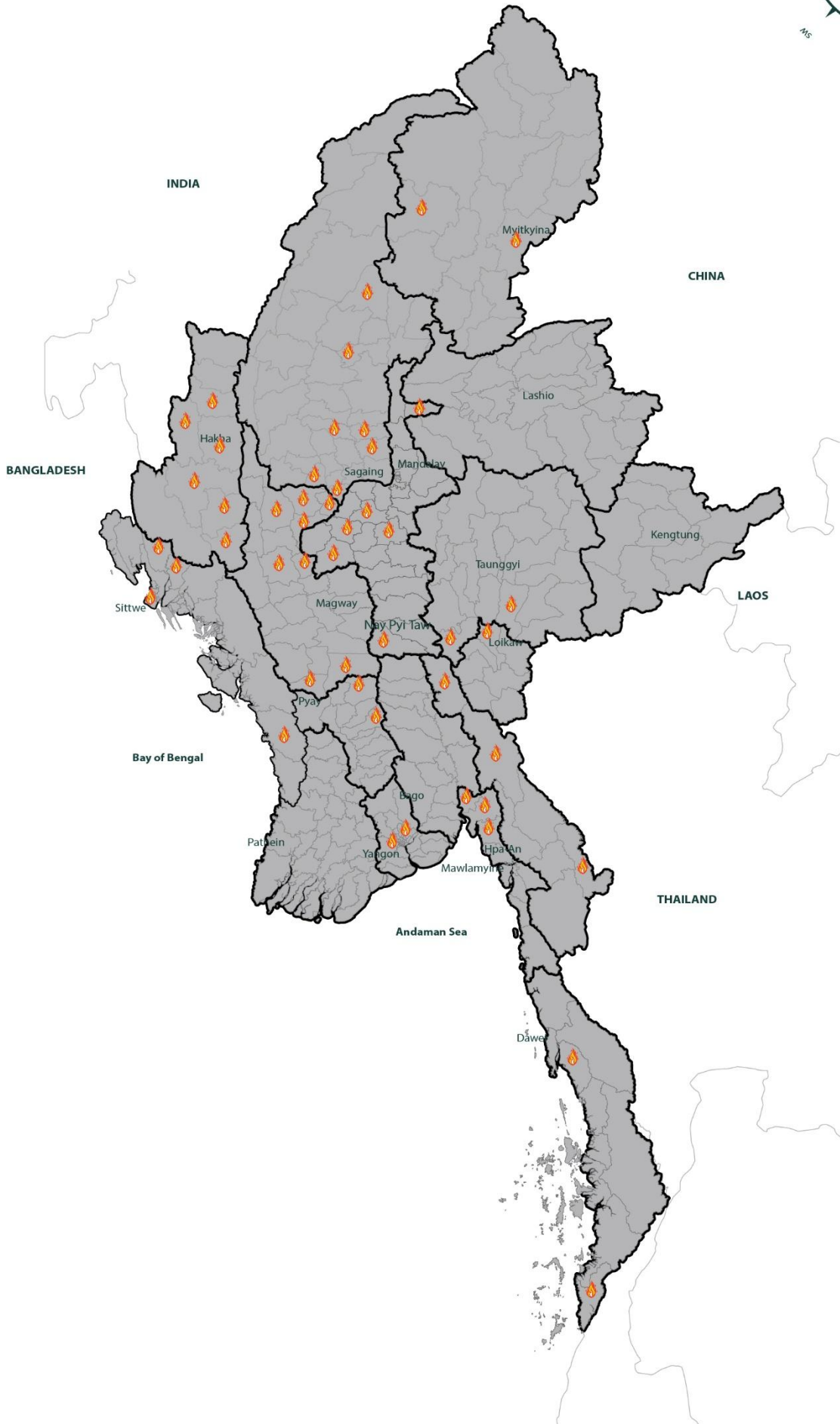
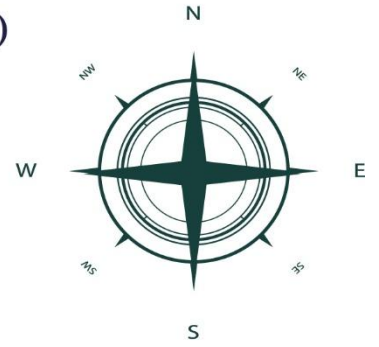
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



## Conflict Data By Region

| Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, February 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  | 2                                | 2          |                       |            |                 | 2                |                    | 100                |
| CHIN  | 3                                | 8          | 3                     |            |                 | 1                | 9                  | 1                  |
| KACHIN  | 7                                | 2          |                       |            | 1               | 2                |                    |                    |
| KAREN   | 7                                | 5          |                       |            |                 | 1                |                    |                    |
| KARENNI                                       |                                  | 1          |                       |            |                 |                  |                    |                    |
| MAGWAY  | 6                                | 19         | 40                    |            | 1               | 10               | 1                  |                    |
| MANDALAY                                      | 2                                | 1          | 80                    |            |                 | 3                | 13                 | 20                 |
| MON   | 4                                |            |                       | 3          |                 | 7                | 30                 |                    |
| RAKHINE                                       |                                  | 3          |                       |            | 1               | 7                | 30                 |                    |
| SAGAING                                       | 3                                | 12         |                       | 11         |                 | 1                | 23                 | 3                  |
| SHAN ( S )                                    | 5                                |            | 200                   |            |                 |                  |                    |                    |
| TANINTHARYI                                   | 1                                |            | 9                     |            |                 | 1                | 14                 |                    |
| YANGON  |                                  |            |                       |            |                 |                  | 8                  |                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                  | <b>40</b>                        | <b>53</b>  | <b>332</b>            | <b>14</b>  | <b>3</b>        | <b>35</b>        | <b>128</b>         | <b>124</b>         |

# Map of Myanmar Conflict ( February 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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