



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

Violence Against Civilians

99	Civilians Killed	38	Civilians Arrested
23	Womens Killed	250	Houses Burnt Down
10	Childrens Killed	77	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the first week of March, 99 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in 1 state and 4 regions of Myanmar, including 10 children and 23 women.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In the first week of March, 250 houses were burned down by the Military Commission in four regions of Myanmar. This included 110 houses in Sagaing Region, 80 houses in Mandalay Region, 32 houses in Bago Region, and 28 houses in Magway Region.

Civilian Arrest

In Mandalay Region, Myanmar, 38 civilians were arrested during the first week of March.

Civilian Killed

In Myanmar, 99 civilians were killed in the first week of March in 1 state and 4 regions. These included 35 in Sagaing Region, 30 in Bago Region, 25 in Magway Region, 8 in Mandalay Region, and 1 in Kachin State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 77 airstrikes in five states and five regions in Myanmar during the first week of March. These included 36 in Rakhine State, 17 in Sagaing Region, 11 in Magway Region, 4 in Bago Region, 2 each in Karenni, Nyaungshwe, and Tanintharyi Regions, and 1 each in Chin, Kachin, and Karen States.

Combatant Casualties

59	MC's Soldiers Killed
3	PDF's Soldiers Killed
66	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the first week of March 2026, there were 66 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Rakhine State had the highest number of clashes, with 16. Bago Region had the second highest number, with 14. Tanintharyi Region had 11, Kachin State and Karen State had 6 each, Southern Shan State had 5, Sagaing Region had 4, and Magway and Mandalay Regions had 2 each. Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, Mon State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

During the first week of March, 59 members of the Military Commission and 3 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

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

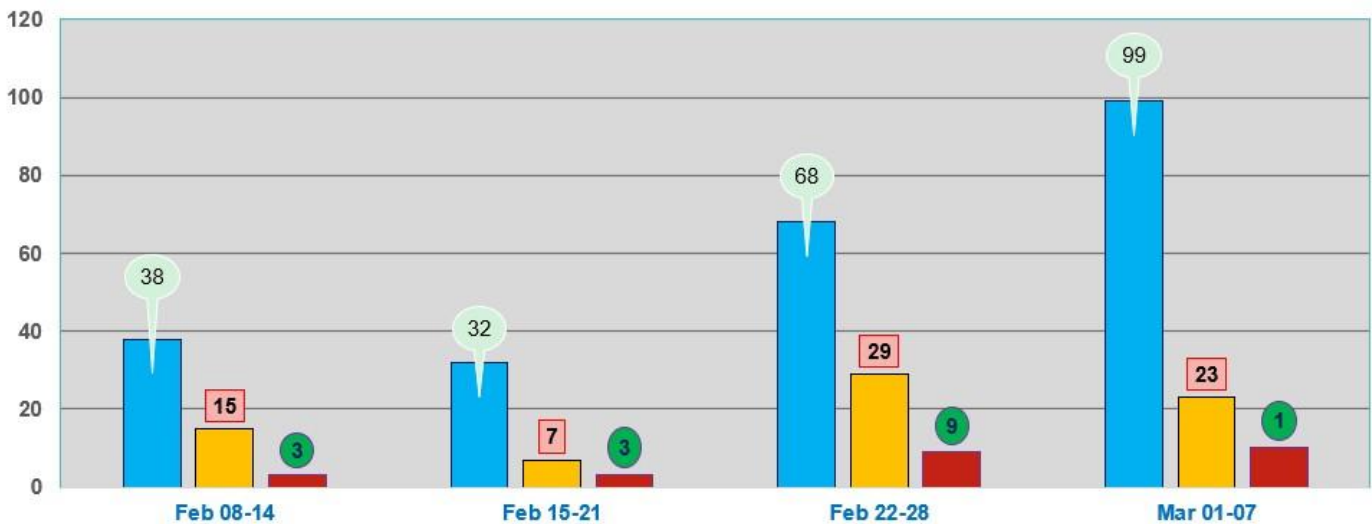
Military Developments

Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On March 4, a joint force led by the Arakan Army (AA) attacked and captured a Military Commission camp on the Ann–Padan road in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, seizing military uniforms and weapons.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weeks)

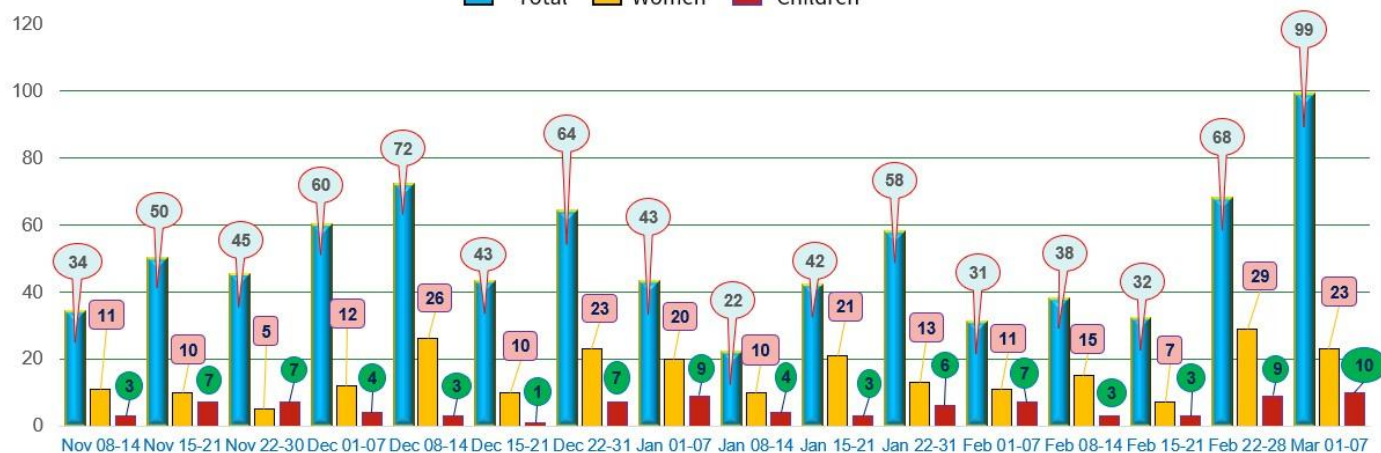
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

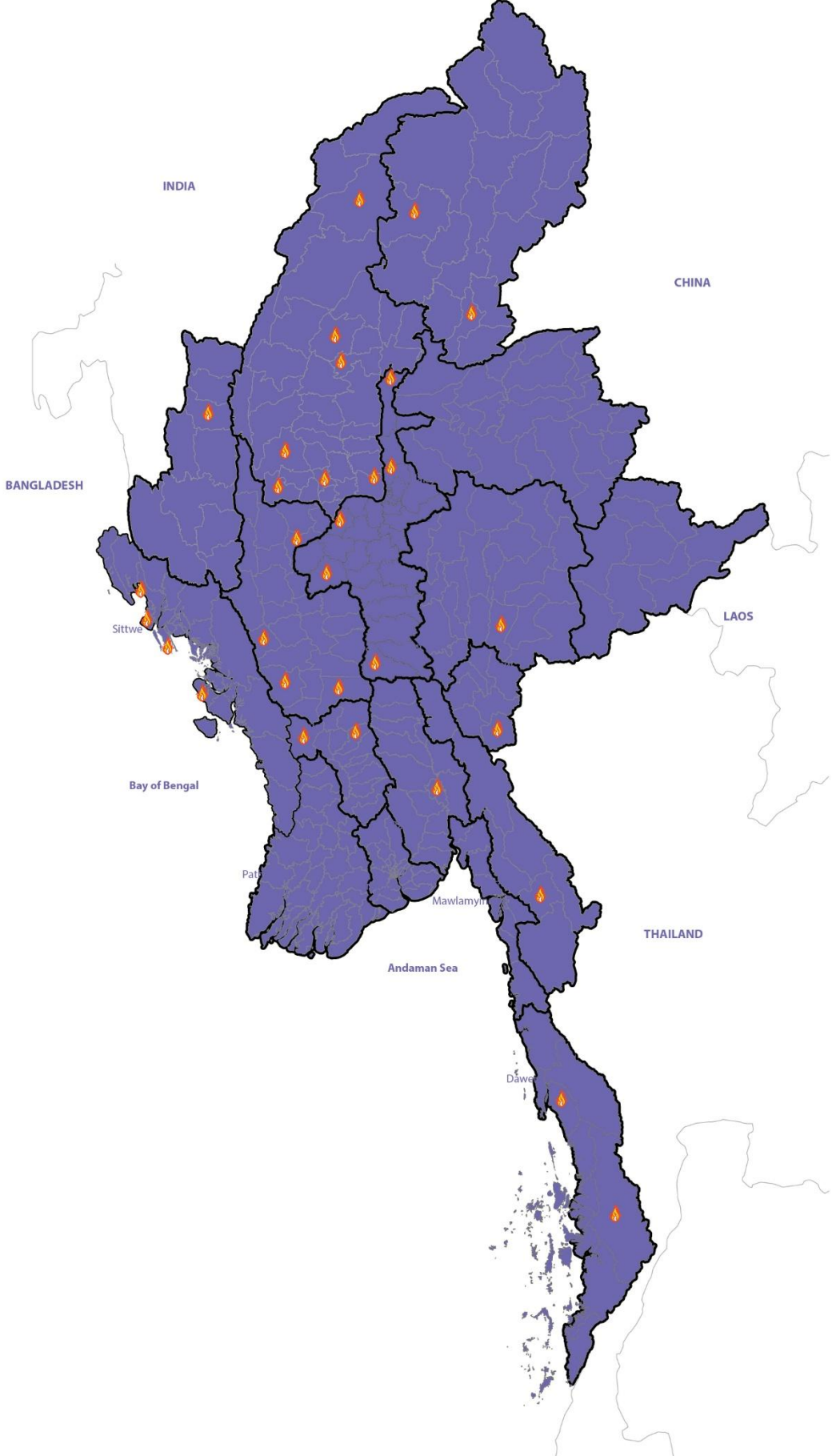
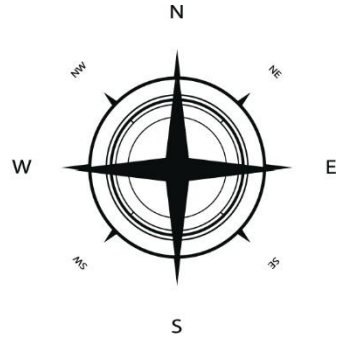
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, March 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	14	4	4			30		32
CHIN		1						
KACHIN	6	1				1		
KAREN	6	1						
KARENNI		2						
MAGWAY	2	11	3			25		28
MANDALAY	2	2	13		1	7	38	80
RAKHINE	16	36	20					
SAGAING	4	17	5		9	26		110
SHAN (S)	5							
TANINTHARYI	11	2	14					
TOTAL	66	77	59	3	10	89	38	250

Map of Myanmar Conflict (March 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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