



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

### Violence Against Civilians

63	Civilians Killed	12	Civilians Arrested
9	Womens Killed	60	Houses Burnt Down
17	Childrens Killed	52	Aerial Assaults

#### Civilian Casualties

In the second week of March, 63 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in two states and five regions of Myanmar, including 17 children and 9 women.

#### Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 60 houses were burned down by Military Commission arson in two states and three regions during the second week of March. This included 40 houses in Mandalay Region, 11 houses in Sagaing Region, and three houses each in Kachin State, Karen State, and Magway Region.

#### Civilian Arrest

Twelve civilians were arrested in the second week of March in three regions of Myanmar: eight in Magway Region, and two each in Irrawaddy Region and Yangon Region.

## Civilian Killed

In the second week of March, 63 civilians were killed in two states and five regions in Myanmar. Twenty-two in Tanintharyi Region, 18 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Bago Region, 5 in Mandalay Region, 3 each in Chin State and Karen State, and 2 in Magway Region.

## Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 52 airstrikes in five states and four regions in Myanmar during the second week of March. These included 36 in Rakhine State, 14 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Tanintharyi Region, 9 in Rakhine State, 6 in Karen State, 4 each in Bago Region and Magway Region, 3 in Chin State, and 1 each in Karenni State and Mon State.

## Combatant Casualties

342	MC's Soldiers Killed
15	PDF's Soldiers Killed
45	Military Engagements

## Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the second week of March 2026, there were 45 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Tanintharyi Region had the highest number of clashes, with 12. Bago Region had the second highest number, with 10. Mandalay Region had 9, Sagaing Region had 6, Kachin State and Magway Region had 2 each, and Chin State, Karen State, Mon State, and Northern Shan State had 1 each. Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Rakhine State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes at all.

During the second week of March, 342 members of the Military Commission and 15 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between March 08<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> 2026.**

## Military Developments

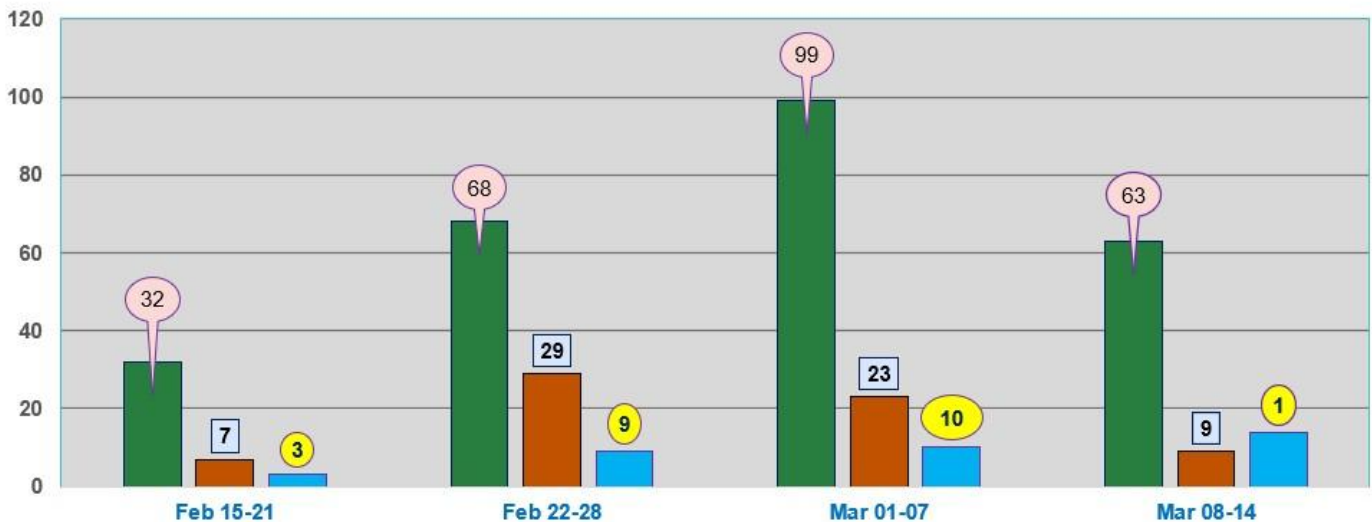
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### Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

On March 11, the KNLA Revolutionary Joint Forces captured the Winwa Military Commission camp in Thayet Chaung Township, Tanintharyi Region, killing 67 military personnel and seizing more than 40 weapons.

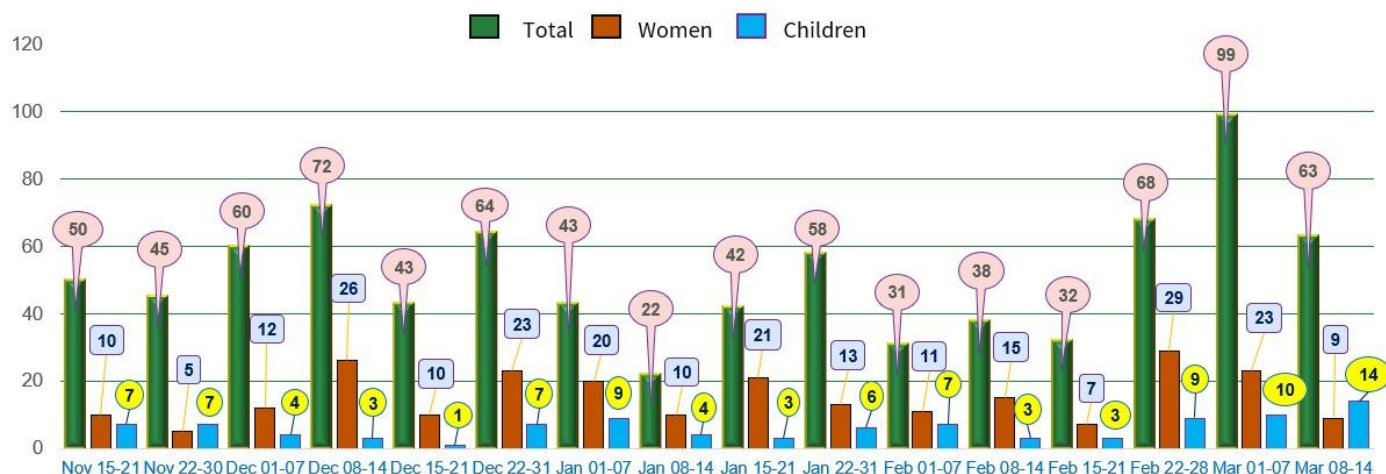
### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths ( Last 4 Weeks )

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



## Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

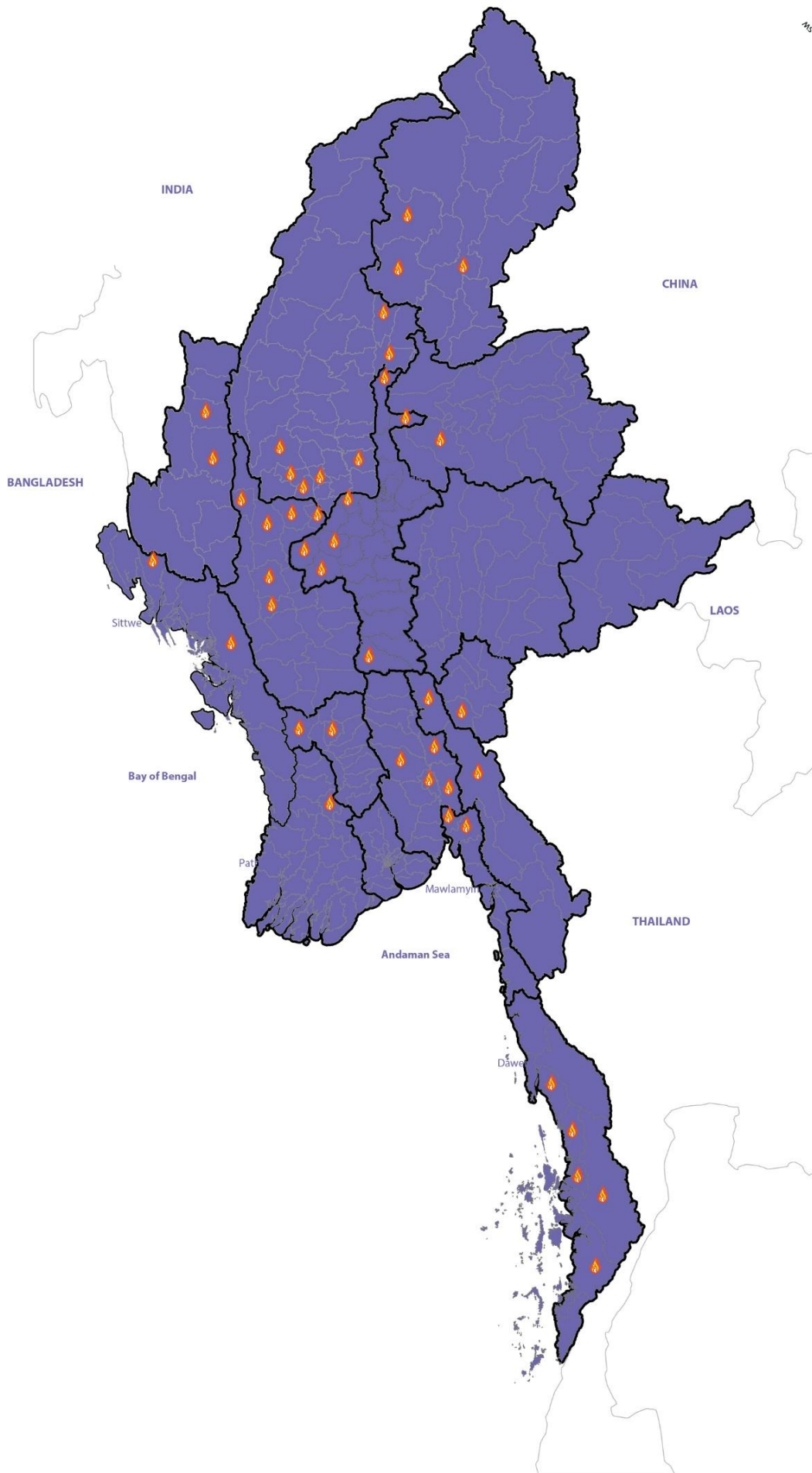
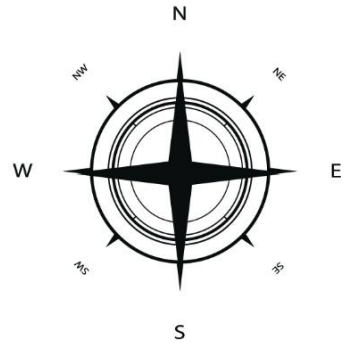
( Last 4 Months )



## Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, March 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	10	4	13	11	4	6		
CHIN	1	3	2	3	1	2		
IRRAWADDY							2	
KACHIN	2		7					3
KAREN	1	6	5			3		3
KARENNI		1						
MAGWAY	2	4	7			2	8	3
MANDALAY	9		38			5		40
MON	1	1	2					
RAKHINE		9	116					
SAGAING	6	14	47		1	17		11
SHAN ( N )	1							
SHAN ( S )								
TANINTHARYI	12	10	105	1	11	11		
YANGON							2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60</b>

# Map of Myanmar Conflict ( March 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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