



## **Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (March 22 - 31, 2026)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

<b>49</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

### **Civilian Casualties**

In the last week of March, 62 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in two states and five Regions in Myanmar, including six children and 11 women.

### **Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down**

In the last week of March, 340 houses were burned down by the Military Commission in three states and two Regions in Myanmar. This included 270 houses in Sagaing Region, 55 houses in Karen State, and 5 houses each in Karenni State, Magway Region, and Rakhine State.

## **Civilian Arrest**

In the last week of March, 53 civilians were arrested in one state and four Regions in Myanmar. This included 30 in Mon State, 9 in Mandalay Region, 6 in Irrawaddy Region, and 4 each in Bago Region and Magway Region.

## **Civilian Killed**

In the last week of March, 62 civilians were killed in two states and five Regions in Myanmar. These included 26 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Mandalay Region, 8 in Karen State, 6 in Chin State, 5 in Magway Region, 2 in Tanintharyi Region, and 1 in Bago Region.

## **Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets**

The Military Commission conducted 78 airstrikes in four states and five Regions in Myanmar during the last week of March. These included 25 in Tanintharyi Region, 16 in Karen State, 14 in Sagaing Region, 9 in Magway Region, 6 in Chin State, 5 in Rakhine State, 2 in Bago Region, and 1 in Mandalay Region.

## **Combatant Casualties**

<b>269</b>	<b>MC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>58</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

## Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the last week of March 2026, there were 58 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Magway Region had the highest number of clashes, with 21. Karen State had the second highest number of clashes, with 13. Tanintharyi Region had 9, Sagaing Region had 7, Bago Region had 3, and Mandalay Region had 2. Rakhine State had 2. Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Mon State, Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

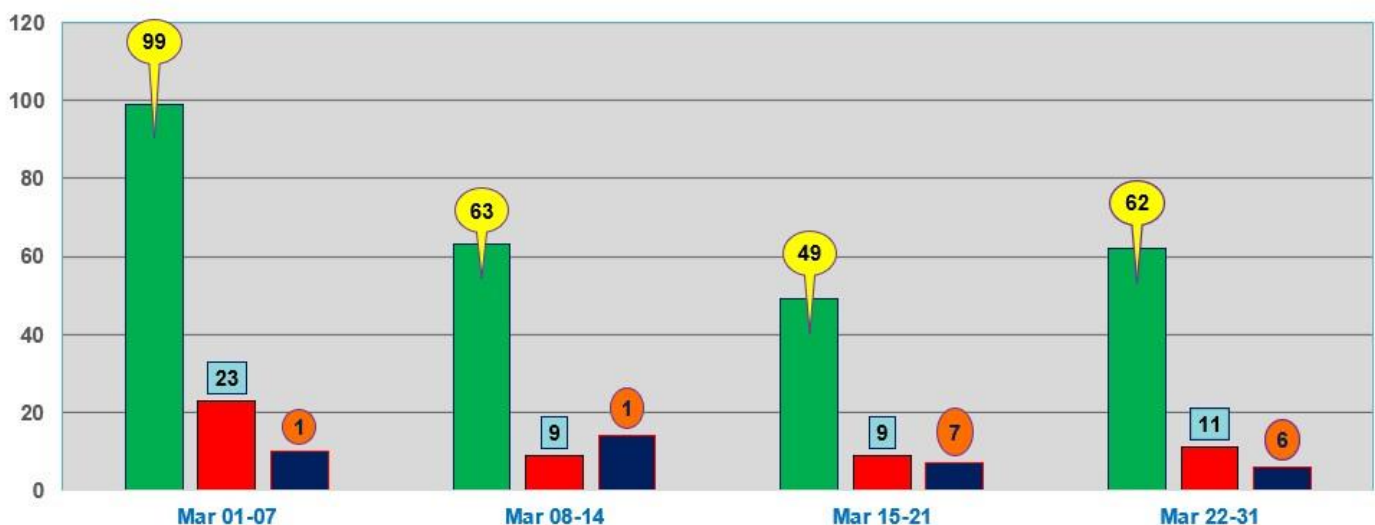
In the last week of March, 269 members of the Military Commission and 6 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between March 22<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>th</sup> 2026.

## Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Weeks )

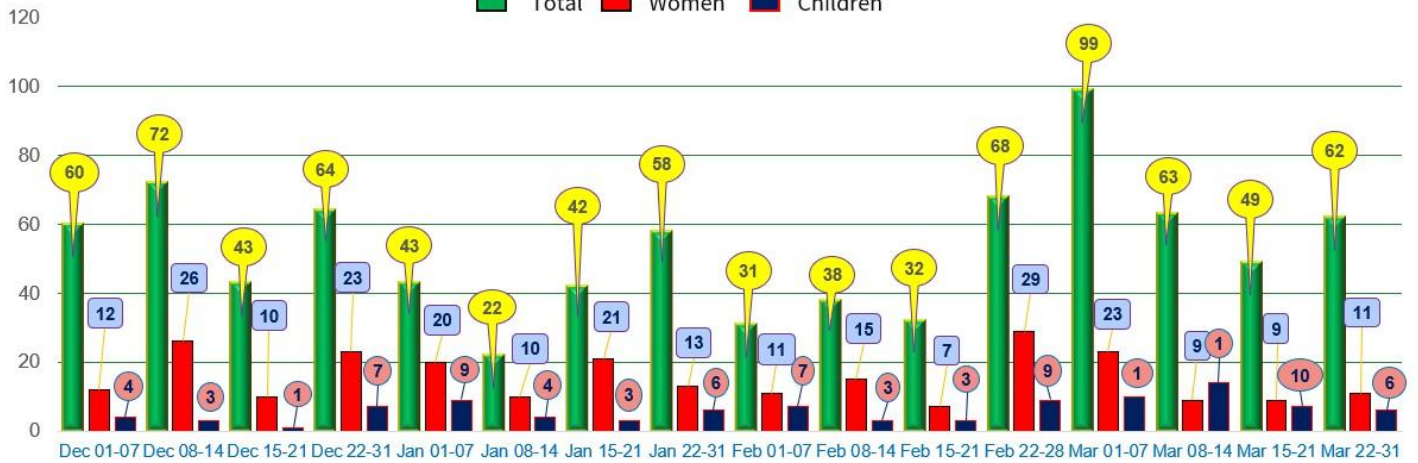
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



## Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Months )

█ Total 
 █ Women 
 █ Children



## Military Developments

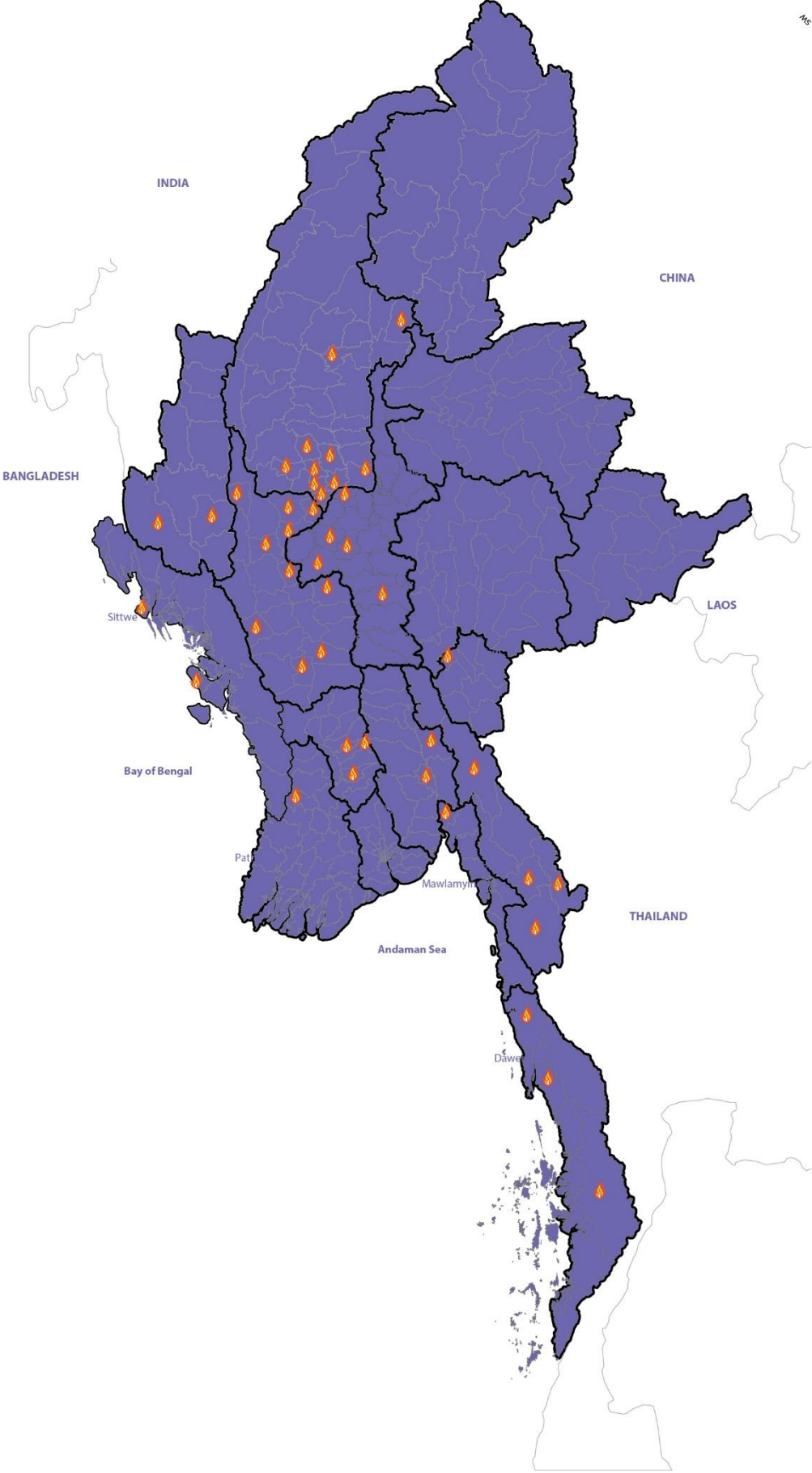
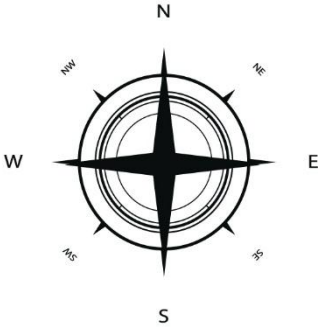
### Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

Since mid-March, the KNLA and PDF forces have attacked and captured the Kawthwee Kyou and Kabowtu camps of the Military Commission in the KNU Brigade 5 area of Phapung District, Karen State, killing 49 soldiers, including the battalion commander, and seizing weapons and ammunition, while 5 revolutionary comrades have been killed.

## Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-28, 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	3	2	13			1	4	
CHIN		6			4	6		
IRRAWADDY							6	
KAREN	13	16	49	5		8		55
KARENNI								5
MAGWAY	21	9	72	1		5	4	5
MANDALAY	3	1	25			10	9	
MON							30	
RAKHINE	2	5	6					5
SAGAING	7	14	101		2	24		270
TANINTHARYI	9	25	3			2		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>340</b>

# Map of Myanmar Conflict ( March 22-31 , 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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