



## **Myanmar Monthly Conflict Update (May 2026, Total)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

<b>110</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

### **Civilian Casualties**

In May 2026, 110 civilians were killed in government air and artillery attacks across Myanmar. These included 15 children and 27 women. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Sagaing Region, with 32 deaths. The figures were 18 in Bago Region, 14 in Chin State, 13 in Magway Region, 8 in Kachin State, 7 in Mandalay Region, 5 in Tanintharyi Region, 4 in Rakhine State, 3 each in Karen and Mon States, 2 in Karenni State, and 1 in Southern Shan State.

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

In May, 1,975 houses were burned down by the military in four states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 1,270 houses in Magway Region, 360 houses in Mandalay Region, 114 houses in Rakhine State, 60 houses in Sagaing Region, 59 houses in Kachin State, 53 houses in Chin State, 52 houses in Bago Region, 6 houses in Tanintharyi Region, and one house in Karen State.

## Civilian Arrest

In May 2026, the military government arrested 495 innocent people in 2 states and 6 regions across Myanmar. 289 in Sagaing Region, 67 in Magway Region, 40 in Yangon Region, 36 in Mon State, 29 in Mandalay Region, 15 in Tanintharyi Region, 13 in Rakhine State, and 6 in Irrawaddy Region.

## Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military conducted 437 airstrikes across Myanmar in May: 122 in Bago Region, 89 in Chin State, 69 in Sagaing Region, 55 in Rakhine State, 54 in Magway Region, 15 in Tanintharyi Region, 11 in Mon State, 8 in Karen State, 4 each in Irrawaddy Region and Kachin State, and 3 each in Karenni State and Mandalay Region.

## Combatant Casualties

579	Military Soldiers Killed
46	PDF's Soldiers Killed
334	Military Engagements

## Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

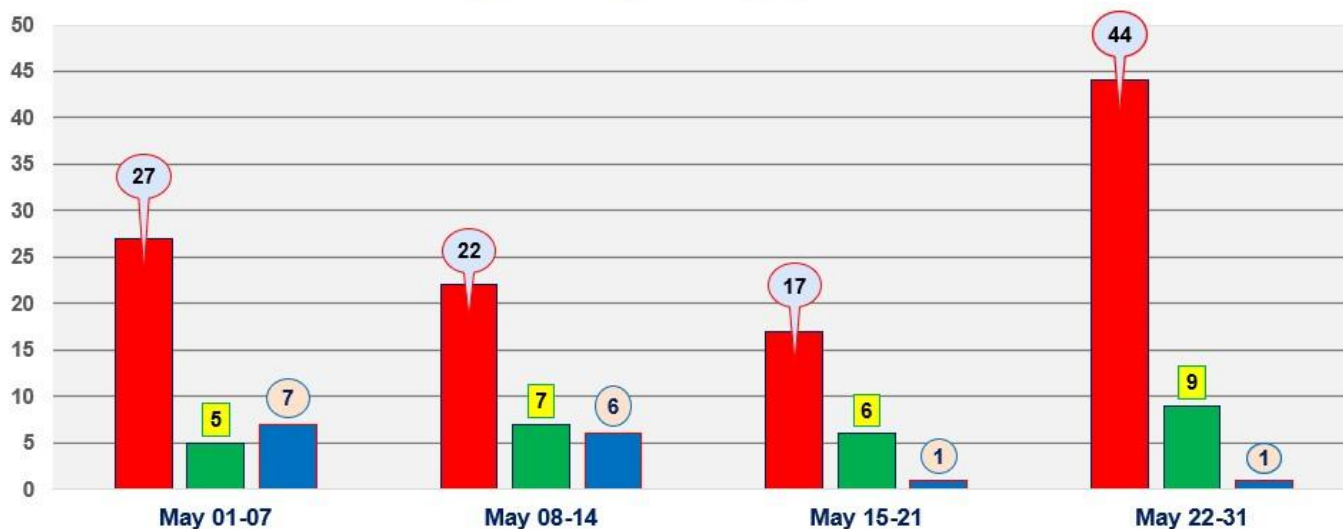
In May 2026, there were 334 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Magway Region having the highest number of clashes at 130. Kachin State had the second highest number of clashes at 29. Chin State had 27, Tanintharyi Region 25, Sagaing Region 23, Bago Region 21, Karen State 19, Rakhine State 14, Mandalay Region 12, Mon State 10, Irrawaddy Region and Northern Shan State 9 each, Southern Shan State 5, and Karenni State 1. There were no clashes in Yangon Region.

In May, 579 military junta's soldiers were killed in fighting. The highest number of the junta's soldiers killed was in Magway Region, where 169 were killed. Chin State had 125, Sagaing Region had 70, Mandalay Region had 63, Bago Region had 48, Kachin State had 31, Mon State had 25, Tanintharyi Region had 14, and Southern Shan State had 10. In May, 46 resistance fighters were killed.

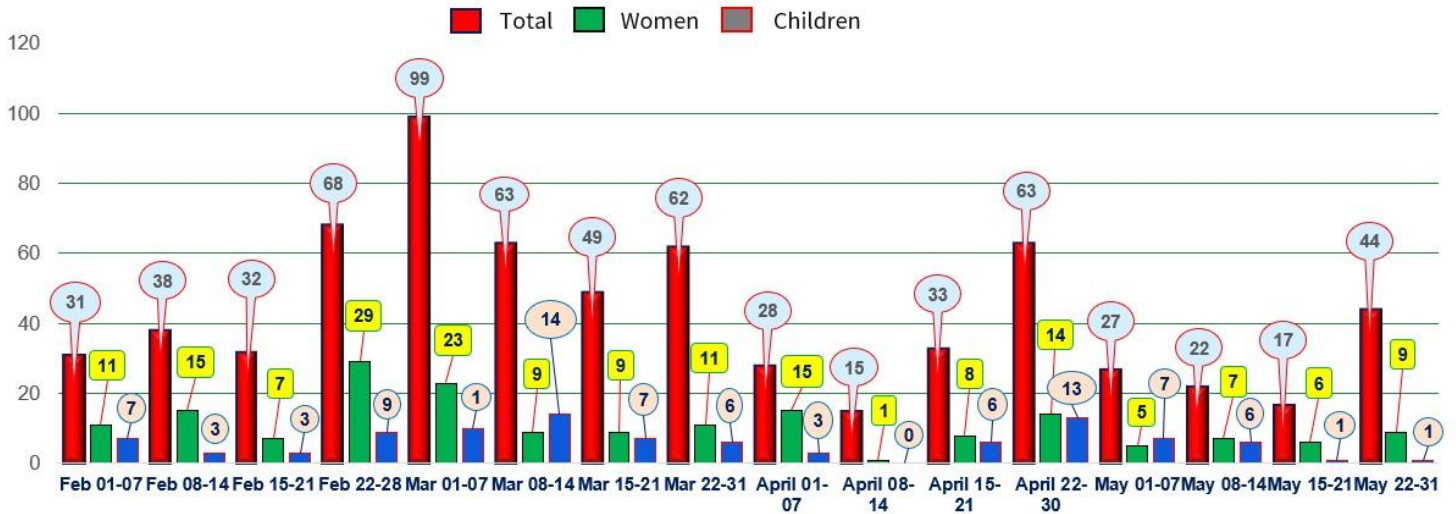
All information provided is based on local news reports published between May 01<sup>st</sup> and 31<sup>th</sup> 2026.

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

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



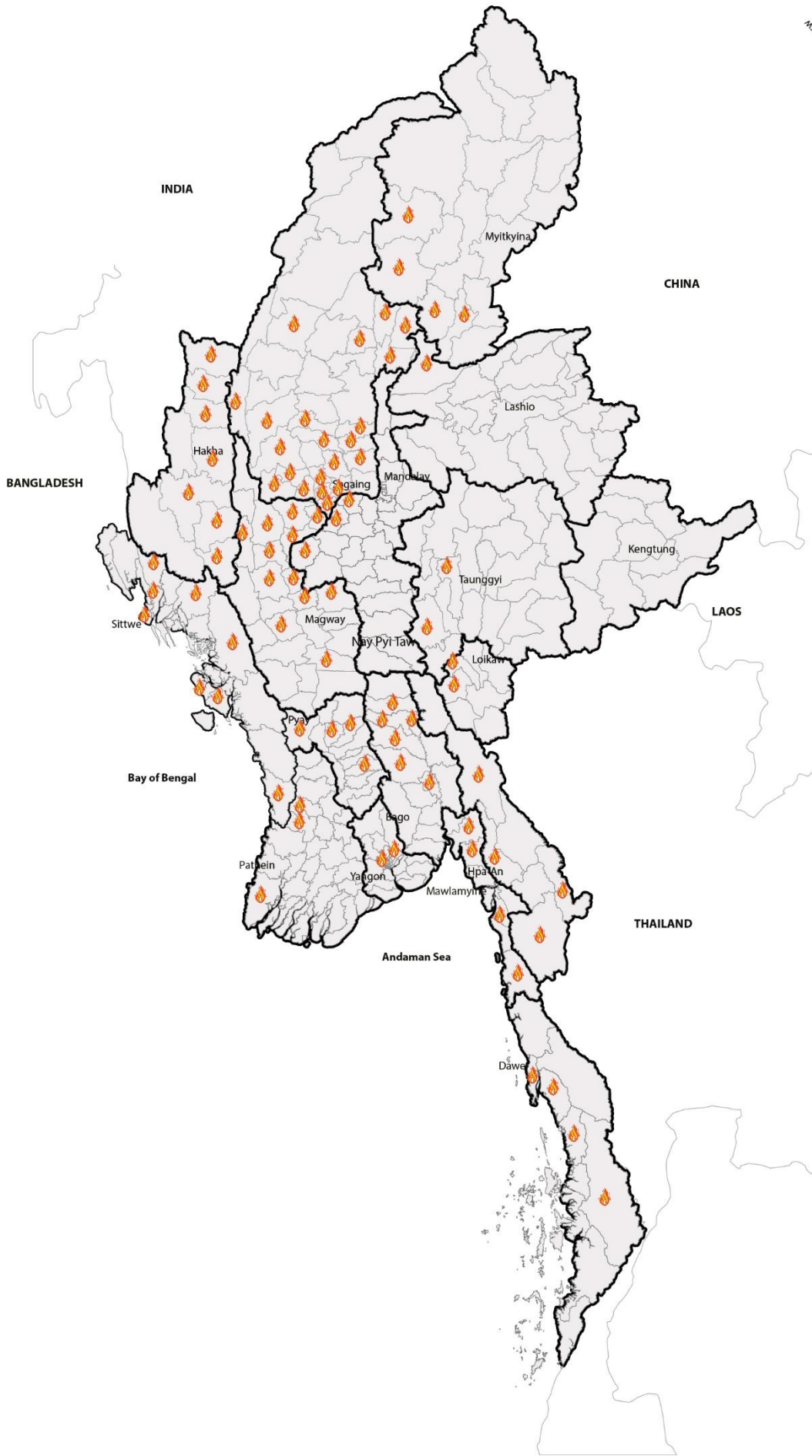
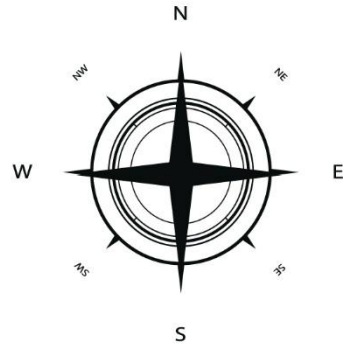
### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths ( Last 4 Months )



### Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict May 2026 Total								
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	21	122	48		4	14		52
CHIN	27	89	125	10	6	8		53
IRRAWADDY	9	4					6	
KACHIN	29	4	31			8		59
KAREN	19	8		7		3		1
KARENNI	1	3		1	1	1		
MAGWAY	130	54	163		1	12	67	1270
MANDALAY	12	3	63	12		7	29	360
MON	10	11	25	13	1	2	36	
RAKHINE	14	55	30			4	13	114
SAGAING	23	69	70	3	2	30	289	60
SHAN ( N )	9							
SHAN ( S )	5		10			1		
TANINTHARYI	25	15	14			5	15	6
YANGON							40	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1975</b>

# Map of Myanmar Conflict ( May 2026, Total )



## 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.



[BDWFG Website](#)

[Democratic Futures Project](#)

[UVA Global](#)

[Our Company](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)