



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (May 08 - 14, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

22	Civilians Killed	176	Civilians Arrested
7	Womens Killed	0	Houses Burnt Down
6	Childrens Killed	60	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the third week of May, 22 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military junta in three states and three regions of Myanmar, including six children and seven women.

Civilian Arrest

In the third week of May, 176 civilians were arrested in two states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 133 in Sagaing Region, 19 in Mandalay Region, 10 in Magway Region, 5 in Rakhine State, 4 each in Irrawaddy Region and Mon State, and one in Yangon Region.

Civilian Killed

In the second week of May, 22 civilians were killed in three states and three regions in Myanmar. Six in Bago Region, five in Sagaing Region, four in Chin State, two each in Kachin State, Magway Region and Mon State, and one in Rakhine State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta conducted 60 airstrikes in five states and five regions in Myanmar during the second week of May. These included 19 in Chin State, 14 in Rakhine State, 7 in Sagaing Region, 5 in Bago Region, 4 in Magway Region, 3 each in Kachin State and Karenni State, 2 each in Irrawaddy Region and Mon State, and one in Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

70	Military Soldiers Killed
2	PDF's Soldiers Killed
43	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the second week of May 2026, there were 43 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Irrawaddy and Magway Regions had the highest number of clashes, with 9 each. Sagaing Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 6. 4 in Bago Region, 3 each in Kachin State and Karenni State, 2 each in Chin State, Mandalay Region and Mon State, and one each in Rakhine State, Northern Shan State and Southern Shan State. There was no fighting in Karen State, Tanintharyi Region and Yangon Region.

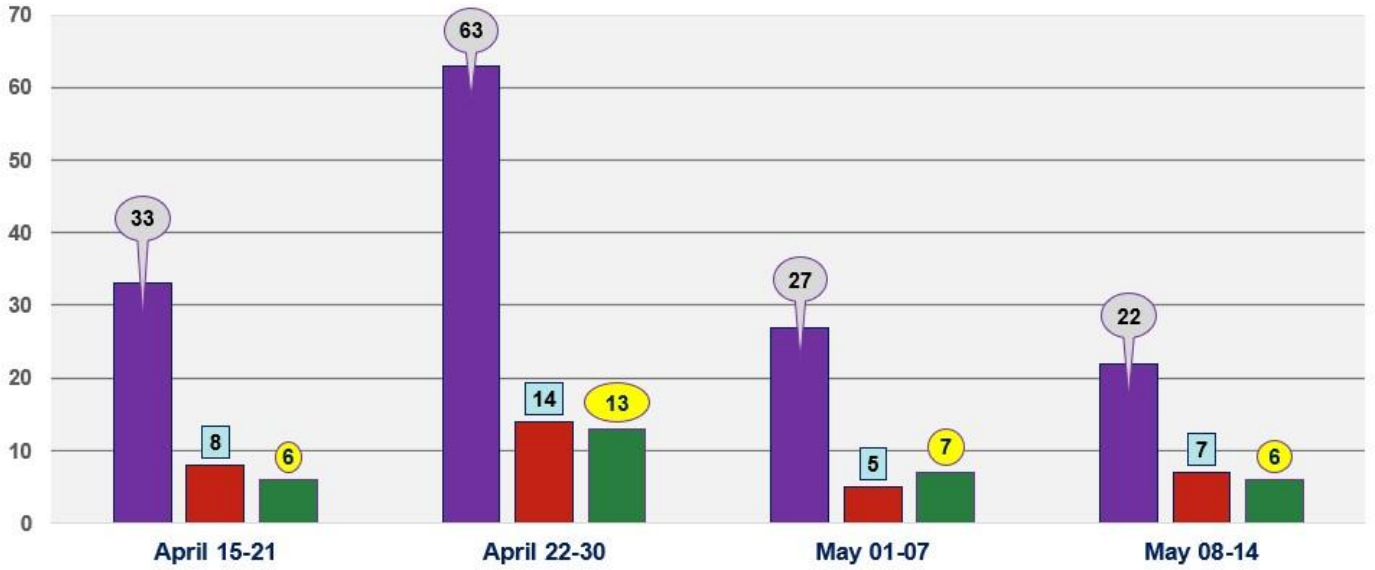
In the second week of May, 70 soldiers of the military junta and 2 fighters of the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between May 08th and 14th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weeks)

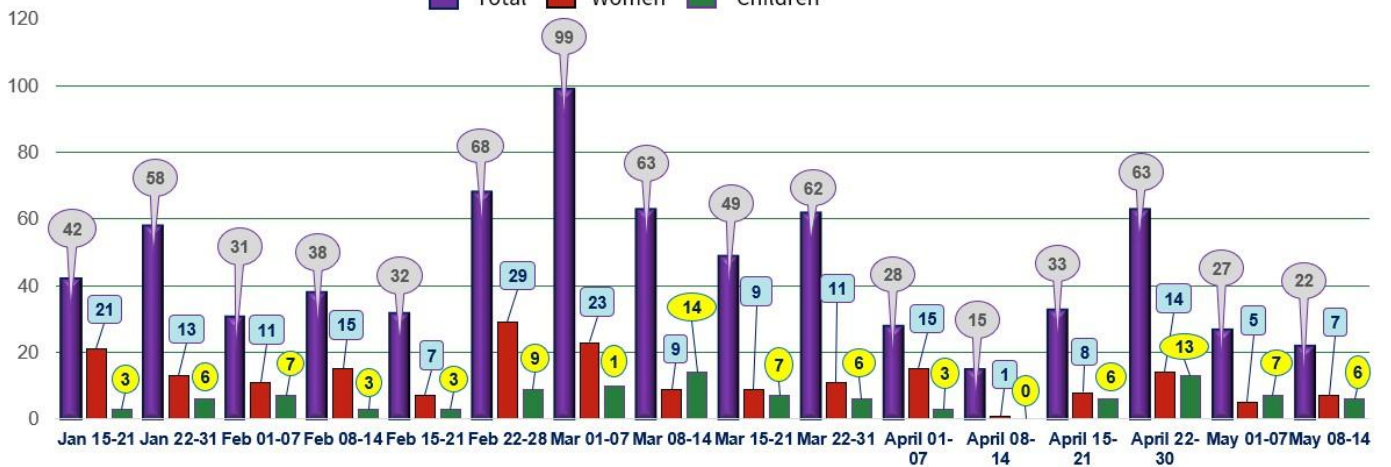
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Military Developments

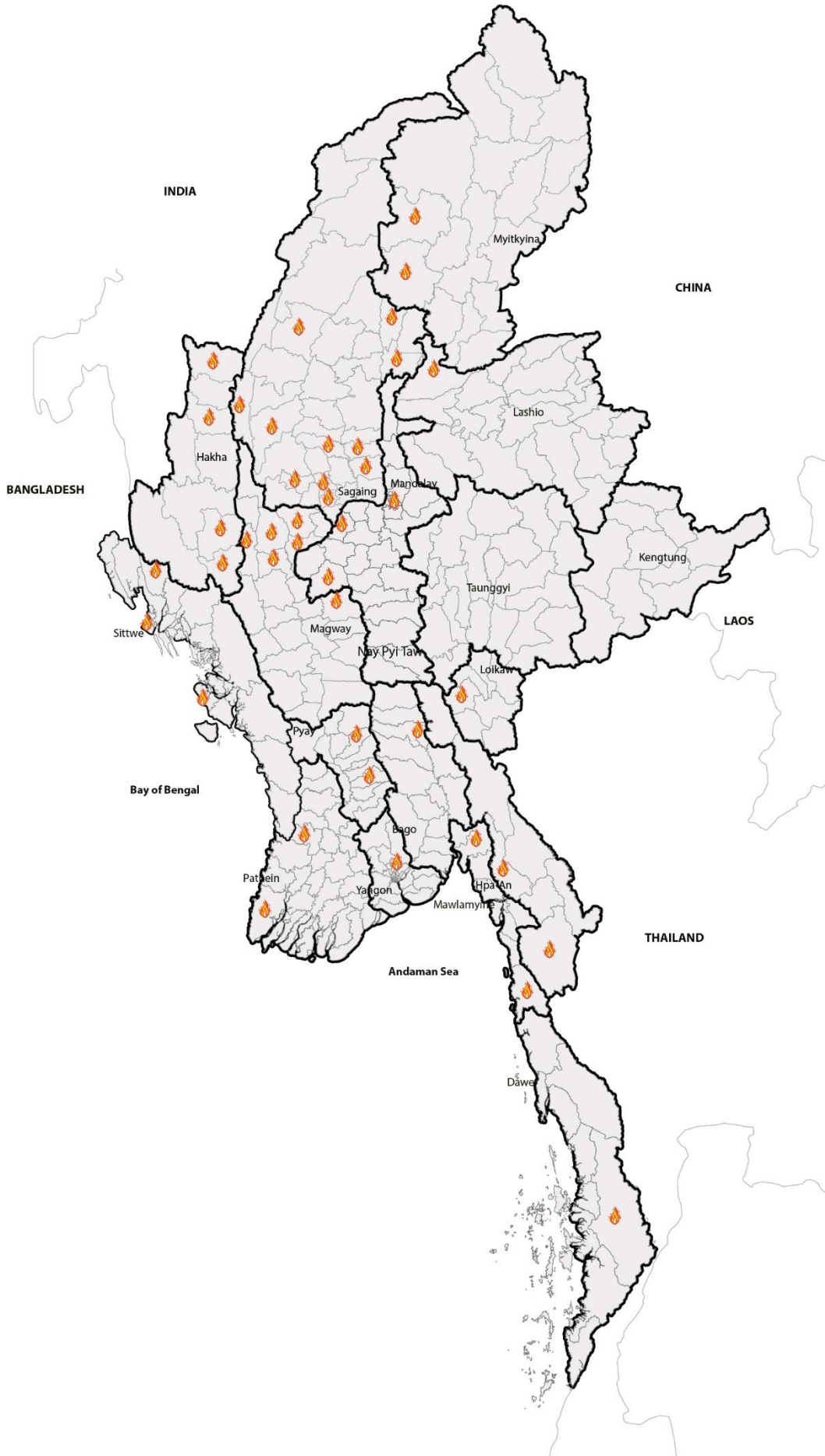
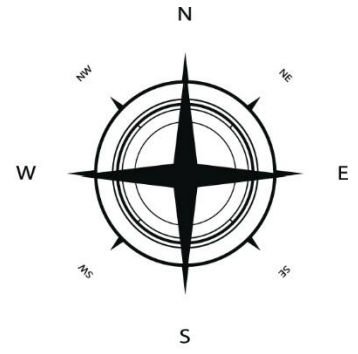
Operations by AA and Joint Forces

On January 9, Arakan Army–AA and joint forces captured a Kakin camp 2 miles away and a Kakin camp, 4 miles away from the Regional Command headquarters based in Sittwe, Rakhine State.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, May 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	4	5	26		3	3		
CHIN	2	19				4		
IRRAWADDY	9	2					4	
KACHIN	3	3	9			2		
KAREN	3							
KARENNI		3						
MAGWAY	9	4	14		1	1	10	
MANDALAY	2		11				19	
MON	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	
RAKHINE	1	14				1	5	
SAGAING	6	7	6	1	1	4	133	
SHAN (N)	1							
SHAN (S)	1							
TANINTHARYI		1						
YANGON							1	
TOTAL	43	60	70	2	6	16	176	0

Map of Myanmar Conflict (May 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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