



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (May 22 - 31, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

44	Civilians Killed	70	Civilians Arrested
9	Womens Killed	1345	Houses Burnt Down
1	Childrens Killed	165	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the last week of May, 44 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military government in five states and five regions in Myanmar, including one child and nine women.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 1,345 houses were burned down by the military in two states and four regions during the last week of May. These included 1,000 houses in Magway Region, 304 houses in Mandalay Region, 20 houses in Sagaing Region, 14 houses in Rakhine State, 6 houses in Tanintharyi Region, and 1 house in Karen State.

Civilian Arrest

Seventy civilians were arrested in the last week of May across five regions in Myanmar: 37 in Magway Region, 15 in Tanintharyi Region, 11 in Sagaing Region, 5 in Mandalay Region, and 2 in Irrawaddy Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In the last week of May, the military junta conducted 165 airstrikes in four states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 58 in Chin State, 44 in Magway Region, 21 in Sagaing Region, 19 in Rakhine State, 16 in Bago Region, 3 in Mandalay Region, 2 in Tanintharyi Region, and 1 each in Karen State and Mon State.

Civilian Killed

In the last week of May, 44 civilians were killed in five states and five regions in Myanmar. 19 in Sagaing Region, 7 in Mandalay Region, 5 in Magway Region, 3 each in Kachin and Karen States, 2 each in Bago and Rakhine States, and 1 each in Mon State, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

217	Military Soldiers Killed
13	PDF's Soldiers Killed
165	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the last week of May 2026, there were 165 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Magway Region had the highest number of clashes, with 106. Tanintharyi Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 15. Kachin State, Sagaing Region, and Northern Shan State had 8 each; Chin State and Rakhine State had 5 each; Karen State had 4; and Bago Region and Mandalay Region had 3 each. Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Mon State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

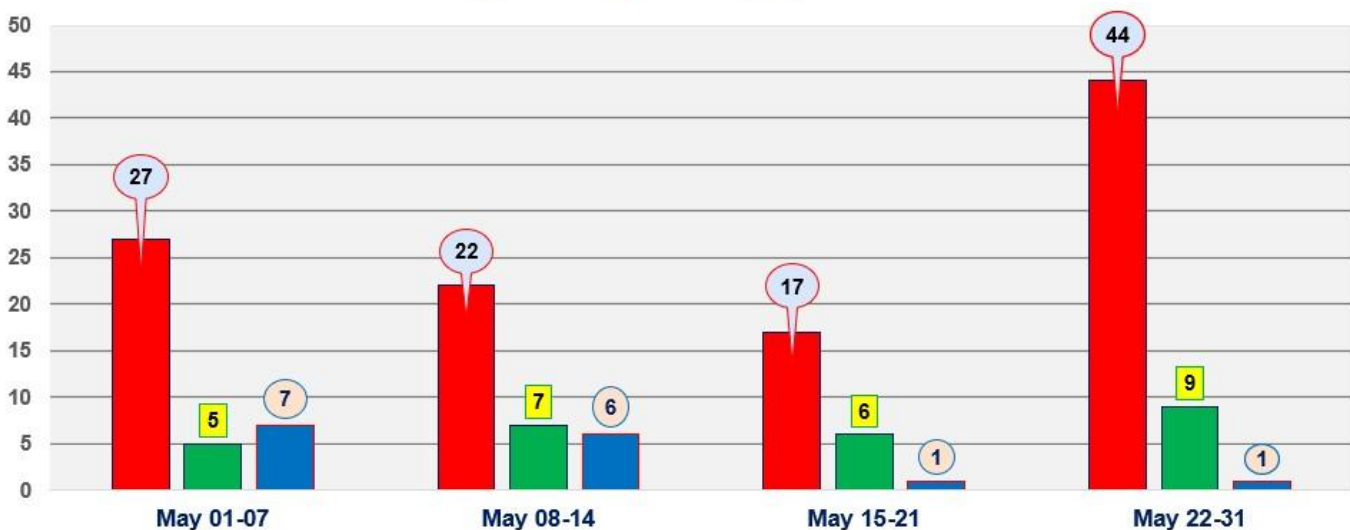
During the last week of May, 217 soldiers of the military junta and 13 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between May 22th and 31th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

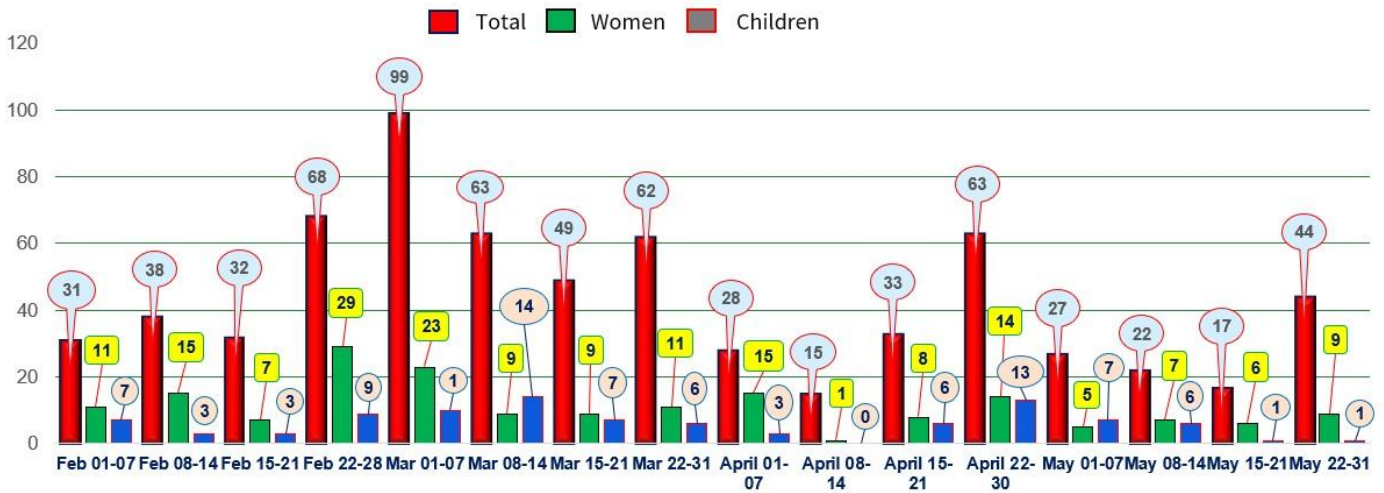
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)



Military Developments

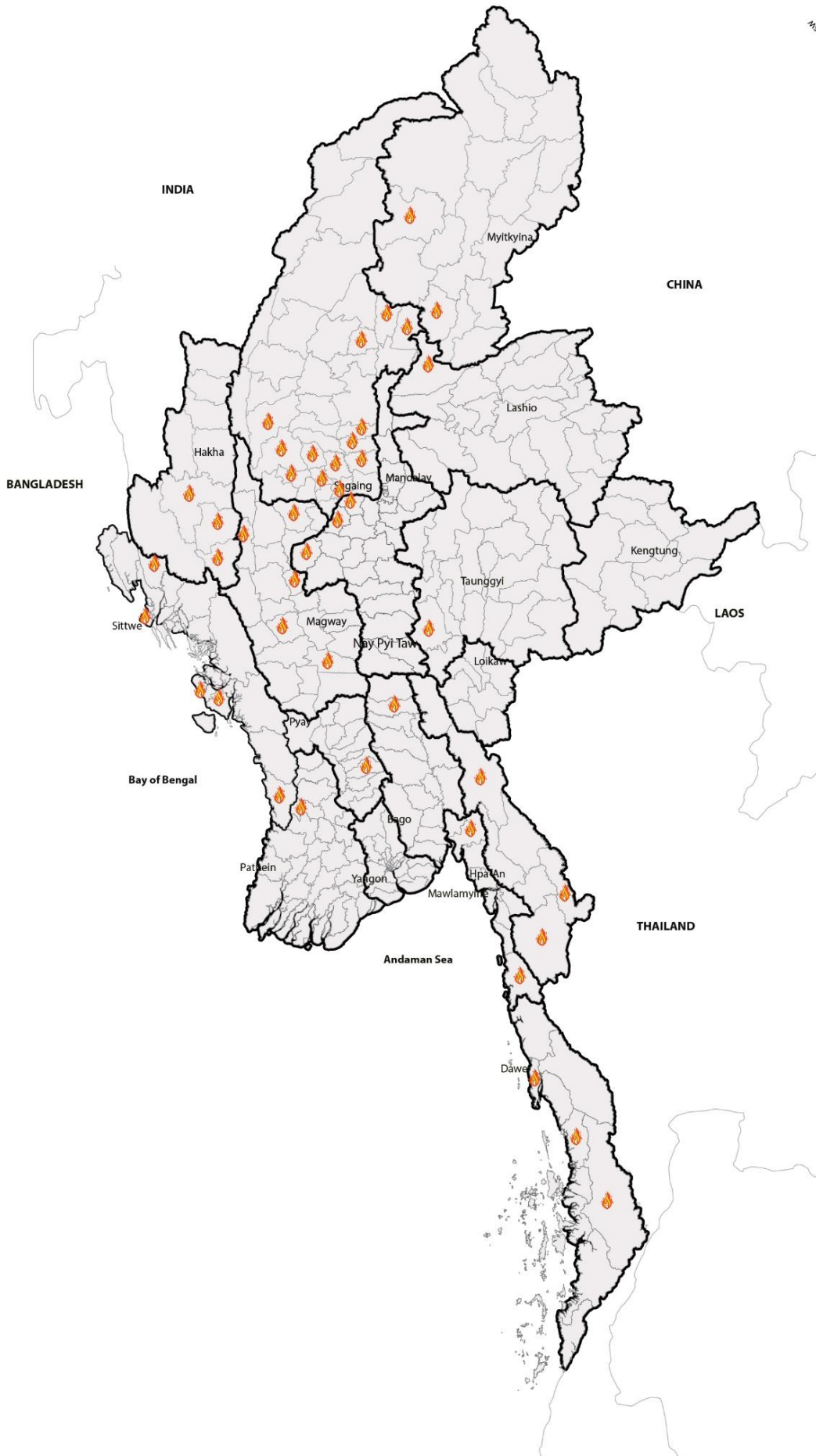
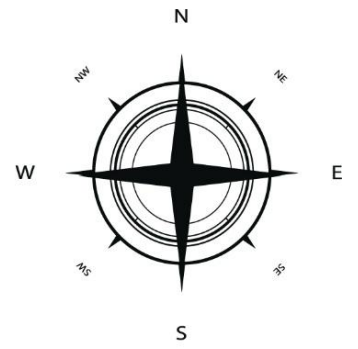
Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

On May 19, the KNLA and Resistance Joint Forces launched a fierce attack on the 433rd Infantry Battalion “Lephado (Kyauk Lone Gyi)” camp, which was stationed by the military government near the Tanintharyi River in Lemula Township, Myeik-Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region, and captured it on May 29.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-31, May 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	3	16	6			2		
CHIN	5	58						
IRRAWADDY							2	
KACHIN	8					3		
KAREN	4	1				3		1
MAGWAY	106	44	102			5	37	1000
MANDALAY	3	3	33	1		7	5	304
MON		1		12		1		
RAKHINE	5	19	30			2		14
SAGAING	8	21	43		1	18	11	20
SHAN (N)	8							
SHAN (S)						1		
TANINTHARYI	15	2	3			1	15	6
TOTAL	165	165	217	13	1	43	70	1345

Map of Myanmar Conflict (May 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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