



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (June 15 - 21, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

56	Civilians Killed	95	Civilians Arrested
8	Womens Killed	48	Houses Burnt Down
3	Childrens Killed	158	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the third week of June, 56 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military junta in four states and four regions of Myanmar, including eight women and three children.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 48 houses were burned down by the military junta in one state and four regions during the third week of June. This included 20 houses in Magway Region, 15 in Tanintharyi Region, 9 in Mandalay Region, and 2 houses each in Chin State and Sagaing Region.

Civilian Arrest

In the third week of June, 95 civilians were arrested in three states and four regions in Myanmar. Forty-one were arrested in Sagaing Region, 40 in Magway Region, 4 each in Mandalay Region and Rakhine State, 3 in Yangon Region, 2 in Karenni State, and 1 in Southern Shan State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In the third week of June, the military junta conducted 158 airstrikes in six states and three regions of Myanmar. Chin State suffered 71 airstrikes, Magway Region 36, Rakhine State 14, and 8 each in Bago Region, Kachin State, Sagaing Region, and Southern Shan State. Northern Shan State experienced 2 airstrikes.

Civilian Killed

In the third week of June, 56 civilians were killed across four states and four regions in Myanmar. Fourteen were killed in Rakhine State, 10 each in Mandalay Region and Sagaing Region, 9 in Magway Region, 6 in Chin State, and 3 each in Bago Region and Kachin State.

Combatant Casualties

94	Military Soldiers Killed
4	PDF's Soldiers Killed
36	Military Engagements

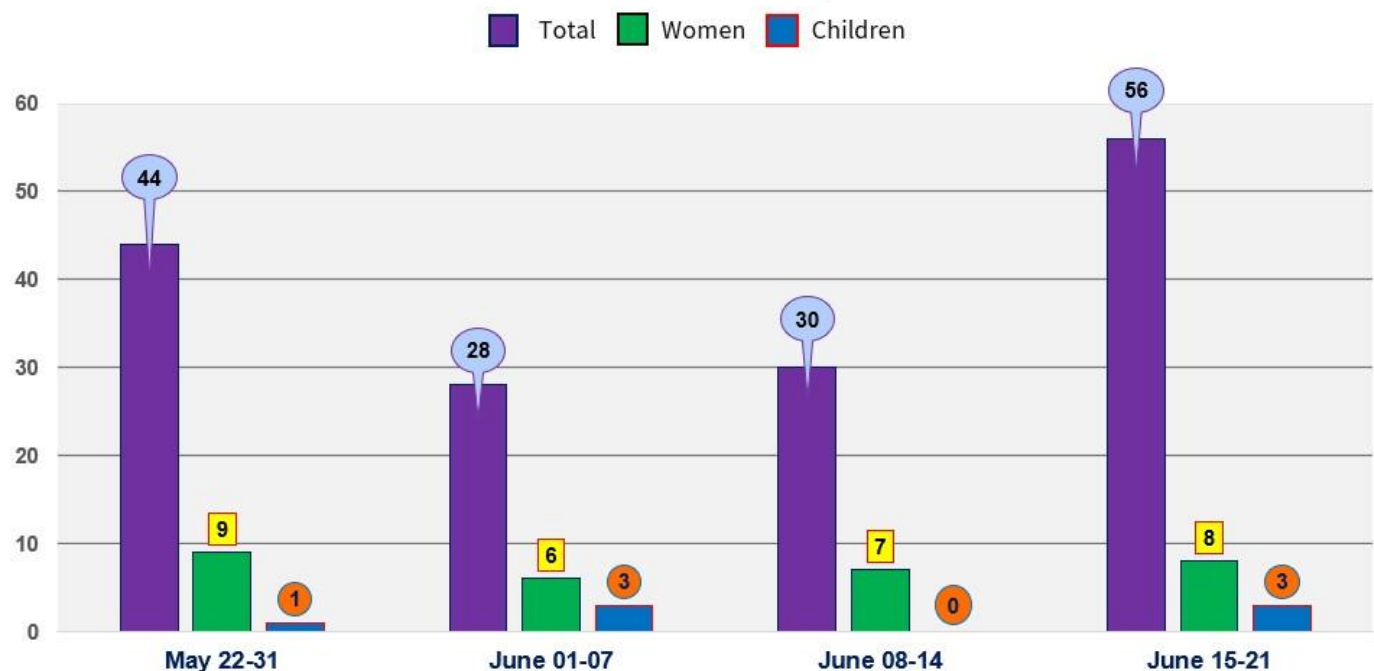
Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the third week of June 2026, there were 36 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Chin State recorded the highest number with 7 clashes. Magway, Sagaing, and Tanintharyi Regions each saw 5 clashes. Kachin and Rakhine States had 4 each, Bago Region had 2, and Karen State, Mandalay Region, Northern Shan State, and Southern Shan State had 1 each. Karenni State, Mon State, and Yangon Region reported no clashes.

During the third week of June, 94 soldiers from the military junta and 4 fighters from the Resistance Joint Force were killed in fighting.

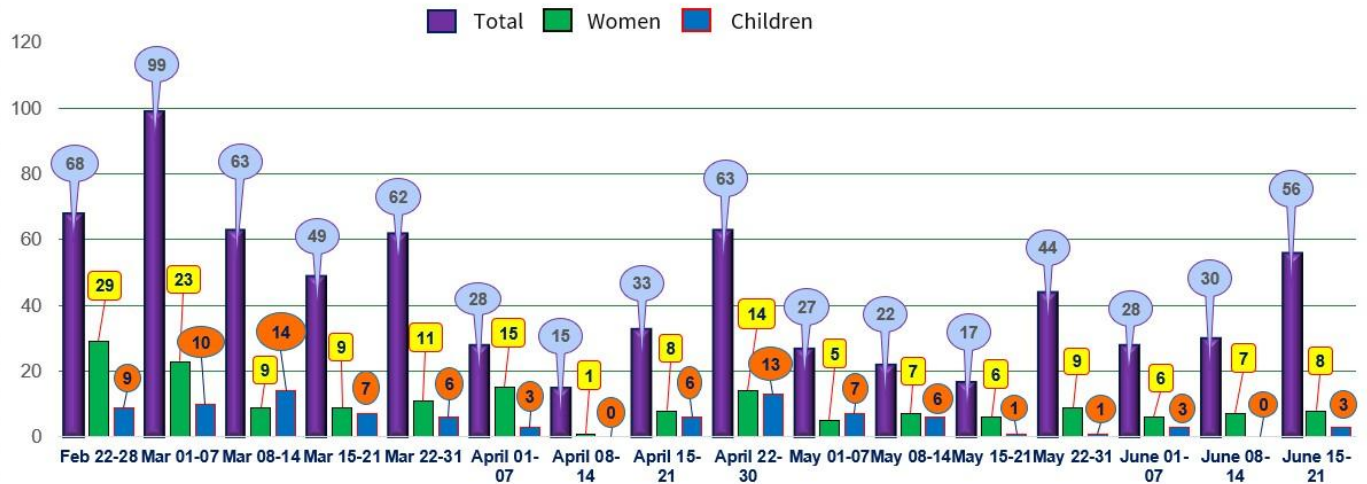
All information provided is based on local news reports published between June 15th and 21th 2026.

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



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

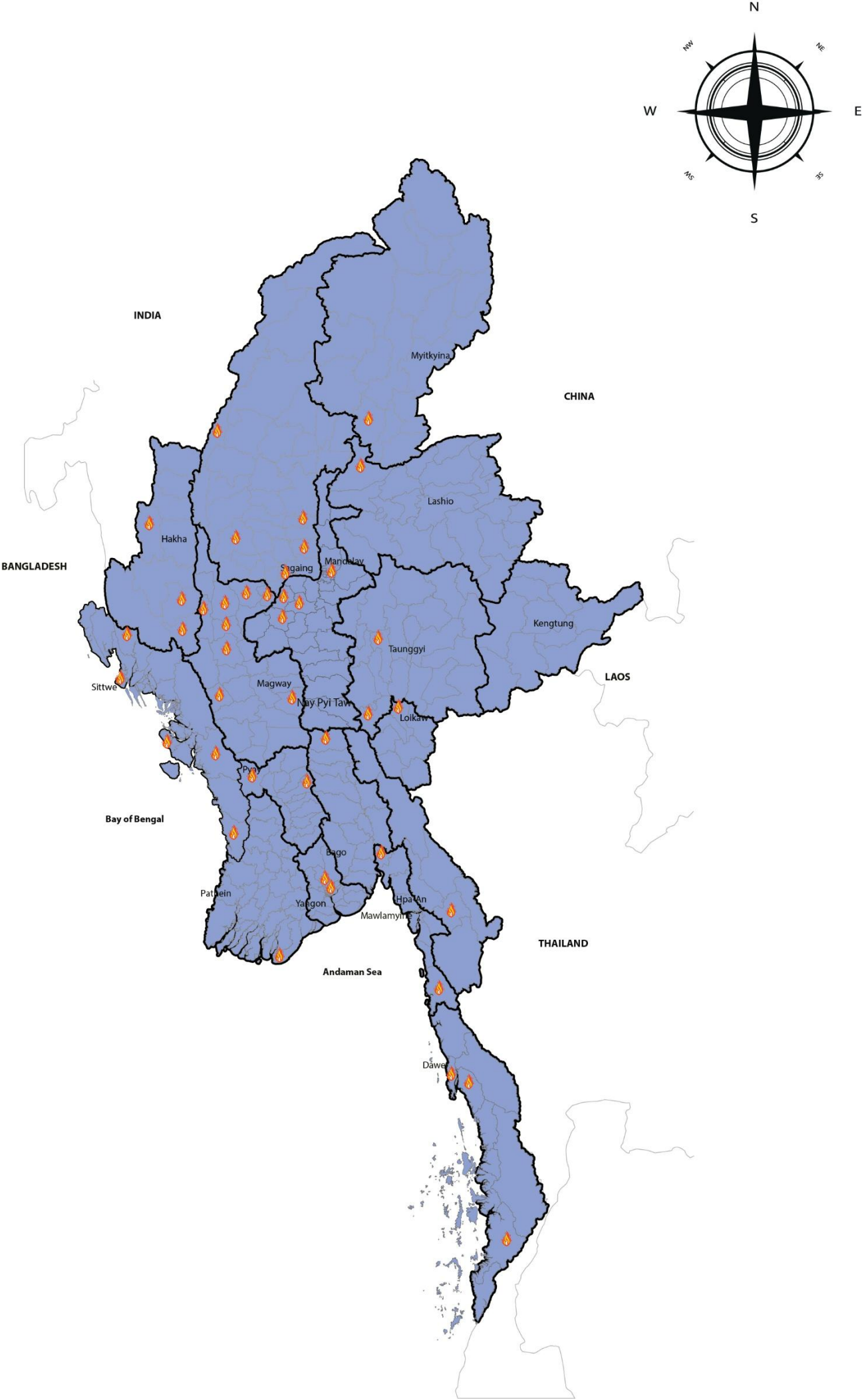
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, June 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	2	8	6			3		
CHIN	7	71	5			6		2
KACHIN	4	8	20			3		
KAREN	1		5					
KARENNI							2	
MAGWAY	5	36	16			9	40	20
MANDALAY	1		5			10	4	9
MON		3		4		1		
RAKHINE	4	14			1	13	4	
SAGAING	5	8	4		2	8	41	2
SHAN (N)	1	2						
SHAN (S)	1	8	15				1	
TANINTHARYI	5		18					15
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	36	158	94	4	3	53	95	48

Map of Myanmar Conflict (June 15-21 , 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.

Ministry of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs

The junta-controlled ministry is responsible for restricting freedom of speech and press.

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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