



Myanmar Monthly Conflict Update (July 2026, Total)

Violence Against Civilians

99	Civilians Killed	170	Civilians Arrested
24	Womens Killed	307	Houses Burnt Down
11	Childrens Killed	448	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In July 2026, 99 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the military junta across Myanmar. These included 11 children and 24 women. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Sagaing Region, with 21 deaths. The following were reported: 16 in Magway Region, 15 in Bago Region, 12 in Rakhine State, 8 in Mandalay Region, 7 each in Irrawaddy Region, Karen State and Tanintharyi Region, 2 in Karenni State, and one each in Chin State, Kachin State, Mon State and Northern Shan State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In July, 307 houses were burned down by the military junta in one state and 5 regions in Myanmar. 157 houses were burned down in Magway Region, 79 houses in Sagaing Region, 20 houses in Mandalay Region, 18 houses each in Bago Region and Mon State, and 15 houses in Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian Arrest

In July 2026, the military junta arrested 170 innocent people in three states and six regions across Myanmar. 73 in Tanintharyi Region, 23 in Irrawaddy Region, 20 in Southern Shan State, 19 in Magway Region, 14 in Mon State, 9 in Yangon Region, 5 in Mandalay Region, 4 in Rakhine State, and 3 in Bago Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta conducted 448 airstrikes across Myanmar in July. 194 in Magway Region, 73 in Rakhine State, 66 in Chin State, 54 in Sagaing Region, 12 in Mandalay Region, 11 each in Bago Region and Karen State, 9 in Kachin State, 7 each in Karenni State and Tanintharyi Region, 3 in Irrawaddy Region, and one in Mon State.

Combatant Casualties

276	Military Soldiers Killed
29	PDF's Soldiers Killed
196	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In July 2026, there were 196 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Karen State having the highest number of clashes, at 36. Kachin State had the second highest number of clashes, at 31. Sagaing Region had 30, Mandalay Region had 23, Magway Region had 18, Karenni and Rakhine States had 12 each, Chin State had 10, Mon State had 7, Tanintharyi Region had 5, and Bago Region, Irrawaddy Region, and Southern Shan State had 4 each. There were no clashes in Northern Shan State and Yangon Region.

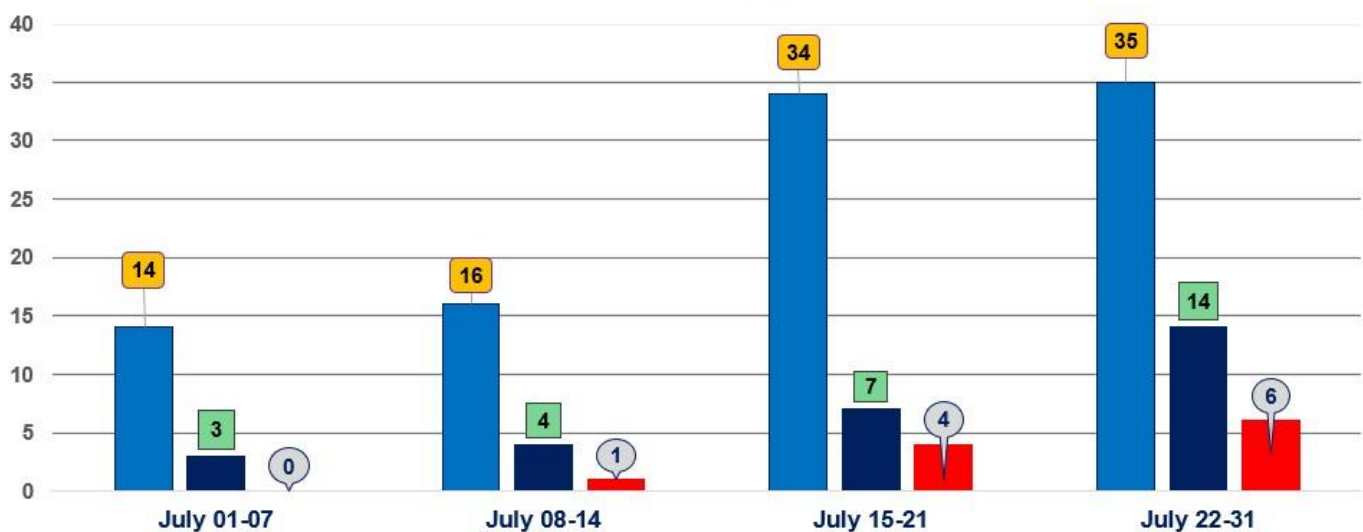
In July, 276 junta soldiers were killed in fighting. The highest number of junta soldiers killed was in Karen State, where 78 were killed. Mandalay Region had 41, Magway Region had 38, Sagaing Region had 35, Kachin State had 30, Bago Region had 25, Chin State had 8 each, Mon State had 5, southern Shan State had 4, and Rakhine State had 4 each. In July, 29 fighters From resistance forces were killed.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between July 01st and 31th 2026.

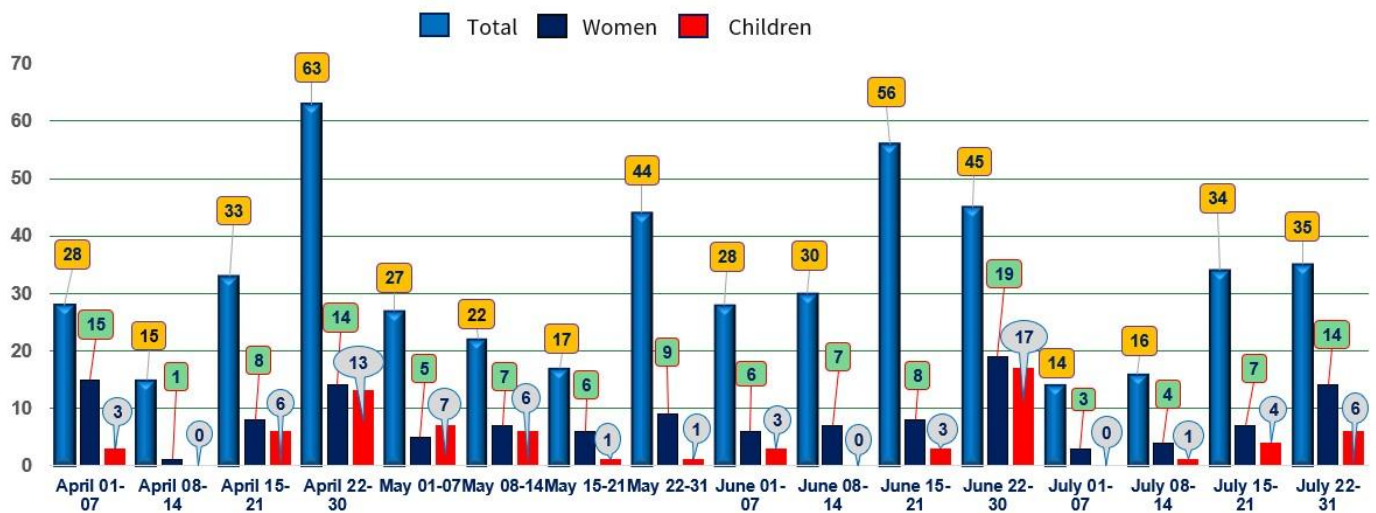
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



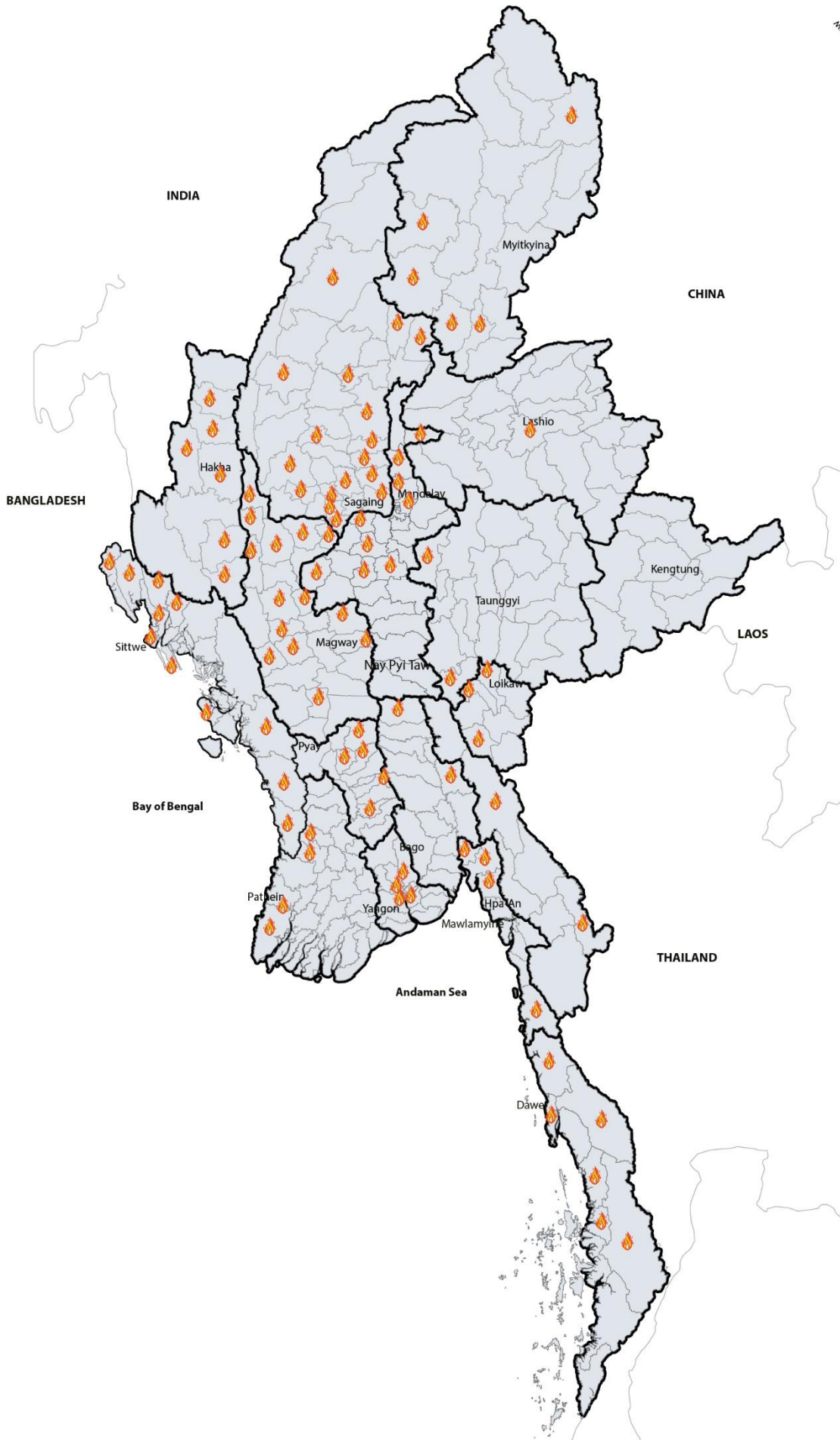
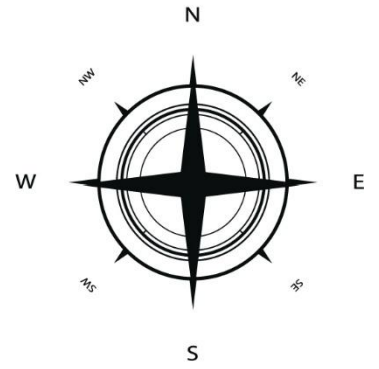
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict July 2026 Total								
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	11	25	1	3	12	3	18
CHIN	10	66	8			1		
IRRAWADDY	4	3				7	23	
KACHIN	31	9	30			1		
KAREN	36	11	78	1	1	6		
KARENNI	12	7		6		2		
MAGWAY	18	194	38	21	2	14	19	157
MANDALAY	23	12	41			8	5	20
MON	7	1	8			1	14	18
RAKHINE	12	73	4		3	9	4	
SAGAING	30	54	35		1	20		79
SHAN (N)						1		
SHAN (S)	4		5				20	
TANINTHARYI	5	7	4		1	6	73	15
YANGON							9	
TOTAL	196	448	276	29	11	88	170	307

Map of Myanmar Conflict (July 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.

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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