



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

Violence Against Civilians

35	Civilians Killed	70	Civilians Arrested
14	Womens Killed	132	Houses Burnt Down
6	Childrens Killed	223	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the last week of July, 35 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military junta in one state and 6 regions of Myanmar, including 6 children and 14 women.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 132 houses were burned down by the military junta in the last week of July in one state and 4 regions. This included 79 houses in Sagaing Region, 20 houses in Mandalay Region, 17 houses in Bago Region, 10 houses in Tanintharyi Region, and 6 houses in Mon State.

Civilian Arrest

In the last week of July, 70 civilians were arrested in three states and five regions in Myanmar. Twenty were arrested in Southern Shan State, 15 in Magway Region, 12 in Irrawaddy Region, 10 in Mon State, 4 in Mandalay Region, and 3 each in Bago Region, Rakhine State, and Yangon Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta carried out 223 airstrikes in four states and four regions in Myanmar during the last week of July. These included 146 in Magway Region, 36 in Chin State, 22 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Rakhine State, 3 each in Kachin State and Mandalay Region, 2 in Karenni State, and one in Bago Region.

Civilian Killed

In the last week of July, 35 civilians were killed in one state and 6 regions in Myanmar. These included 12 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Bago Region, 4 in Magway Region, 3 each in Mandalay Region and Rakhine State, 2 in Tanintharyi Region, and one in Irrawaddy Region.

Combatant Casualties

53	Military Soldiers Killed
2	PDF's Soldiers Killed
57	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

There were 57 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, in the last week of July 2026. Karen State had the highest number of clashes, with 11. Kachin State had the second highest number of clashes, with 10. Karenni State and Magway Region had 9 each, Sagaing Region had 4, Mon State, Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region had 3 each, Mandalay Region had 2, and Bago Region, Chin State and Southern Shan State had one each. Irrawaddy Region, Northern Shan State and Yangon Region had no clashes.

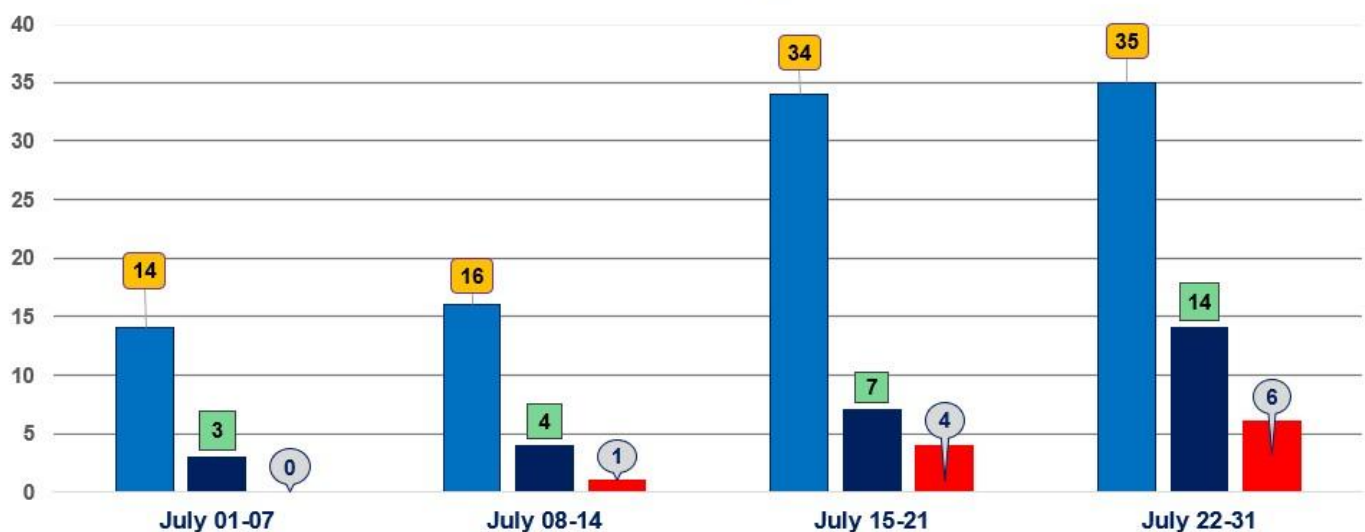
In the last week of July, 53 junta soldiers and 2 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

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

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

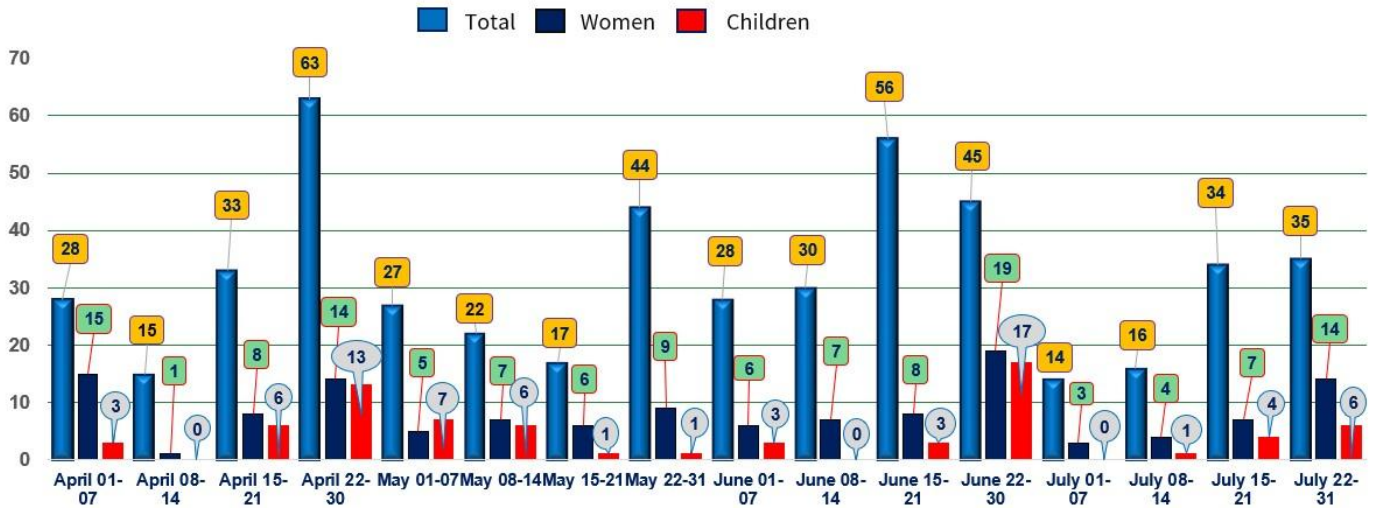
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

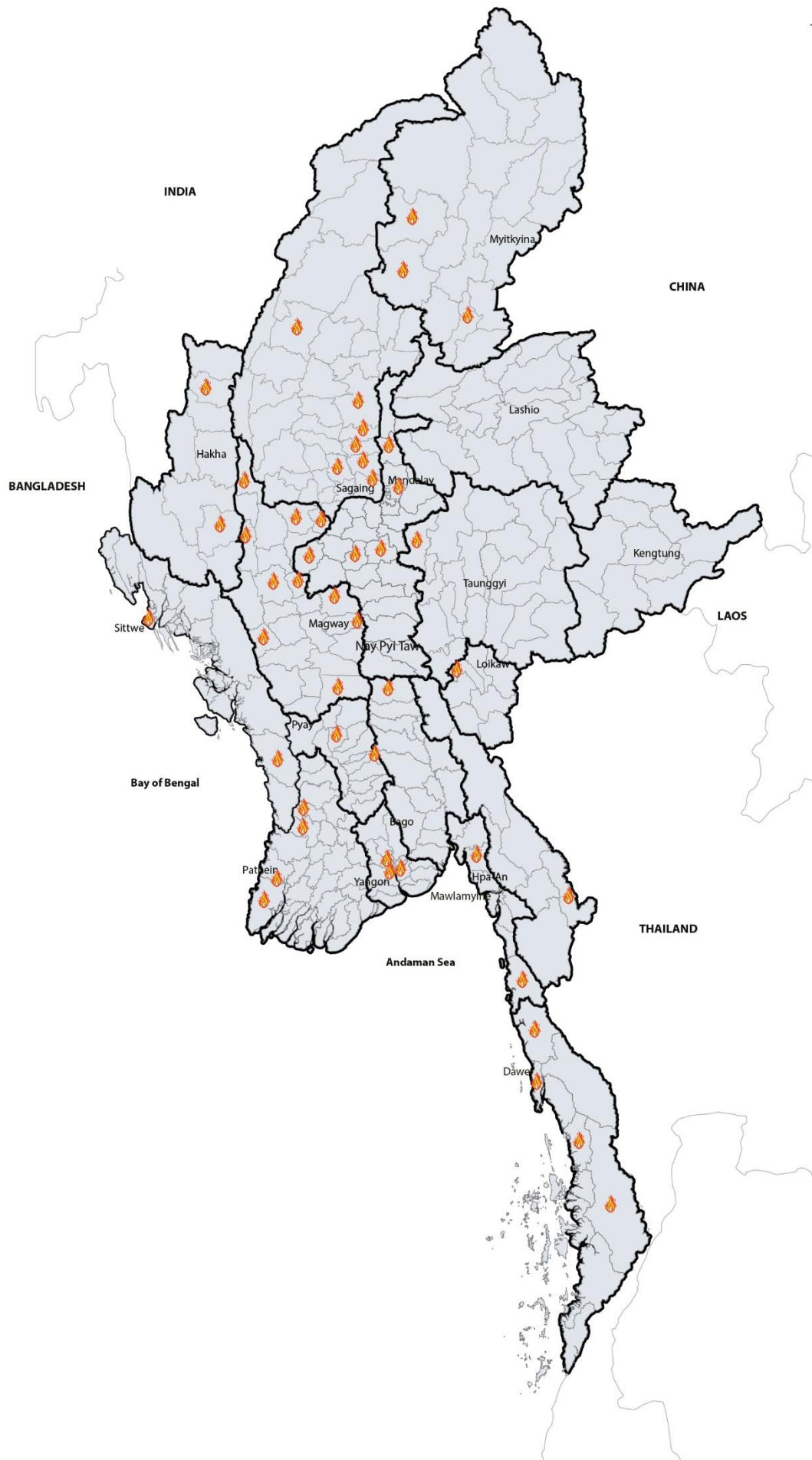
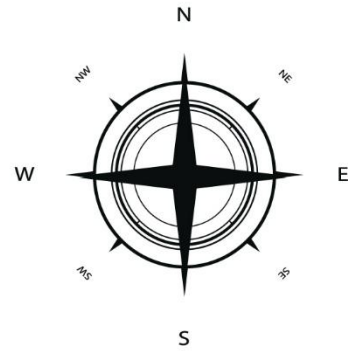
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-31, July 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	1	1	5		3	7	3	17
CHIN	1	36	6					
IRRAWADDY						1	12	
KACHIN	10	3						
KAREN	11		1	1				
KARENNI	9	2						
MAGWAY	9	146	13	1	1	3	15	
MANDALAY	2	3	10			3	4	20
MON	3		6				10	6
RAKHINE	3	10			1	2	3	
SAGAING	4	22	3			12		79
SHAN (S)	1		5				20	
TANINTHARYI	3		4		1	1		10
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	57	223	53	2	6	29	70	132

Map of Myanmar Conflict (July 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.

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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