



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (August 01 - 07, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

17	Civilians Killed	55	Civilians Arrested
7	Womens Killed	127	Houses Burnt Down
3	Childrens Killed	153	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the first week of August, 17 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military junta in four states and three regions of Myanmar, including three children and seven women.

Civilian Arrest

In the first week of August, 55 civilians were arrested in two states and two regions in Myanmar. This included 35 in Sagaing Region, 12 in Irrawaddy Region, 7 in southern Shan State, and one in Rakhine State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the first week of August, 127 houses were burned down by military arson in two regions of Myanmar: One hundred and twenty-five houses in Magway Region and two houses in Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In the first week of August, the military junta conducted 153 airstrikes in six states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 83 in Karen State, 28 in Magway Region, 14 in Sagaing Region, 11 in Rakhine State, 5 in Bago Region, 4 in Kachin State, 3 in Karenni State, 2 in Mandalay Region, and one each in Mon State and Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian Killed

In the first week of August, 17 civilians were killed in four states and three regions in Myanmar. Six in Karenni State, five in Rakhine State, two in Irrawaddy Region, and one each in Chin State, Karen State, Sagaing Region, and Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

110	Military Soldiers Killed
1	PDF's Soldiers Killed
107	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

During the first week of August 2026, there were 107 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Karen State had the highest number of clashes, with 92. Tanintharyi Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 4. Irrawaddy and Mandalay Regions had 3 each, Kachin State had 2, and Magway, Sagaing, and southern Shan State had one each. Bago, Chin, Karenni, Mon, Rakhine, northern Shan, and Yangon Regions had no clashes.

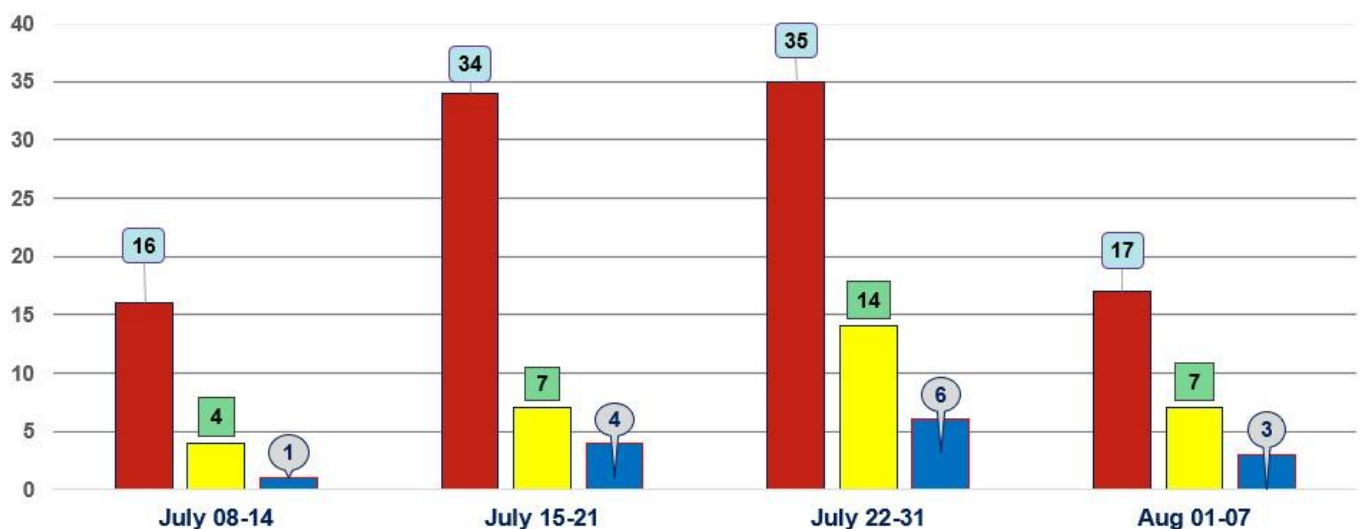
During the first week of August, 110 junta soldiers and one comrade from the Resistance Joint Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between August 01st and 07th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

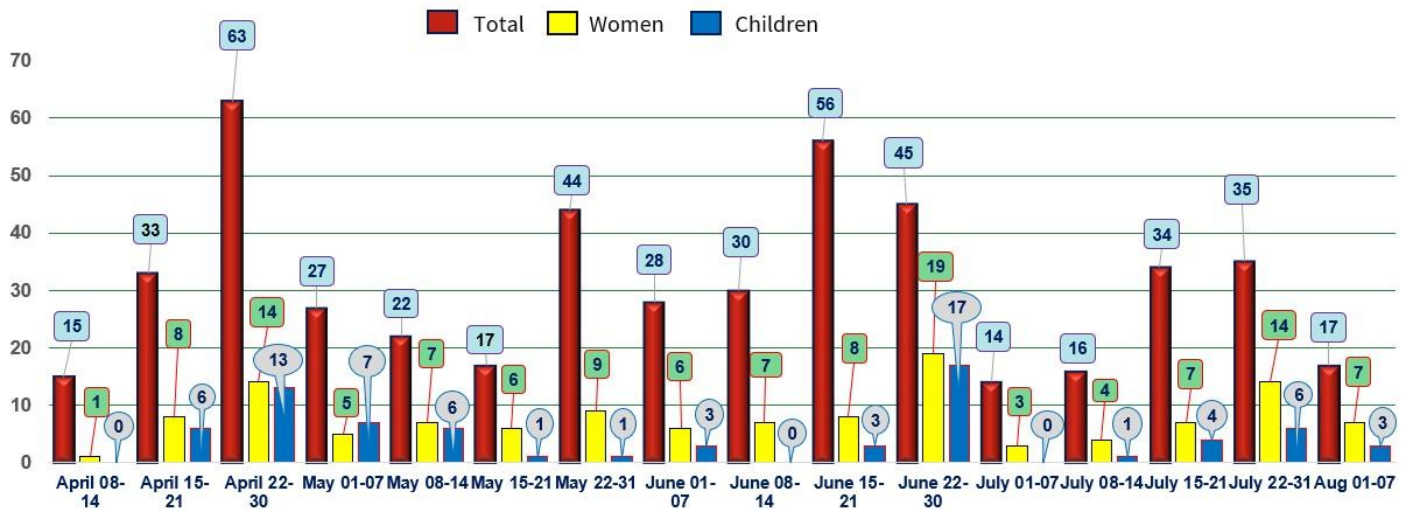
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)



Military Developments

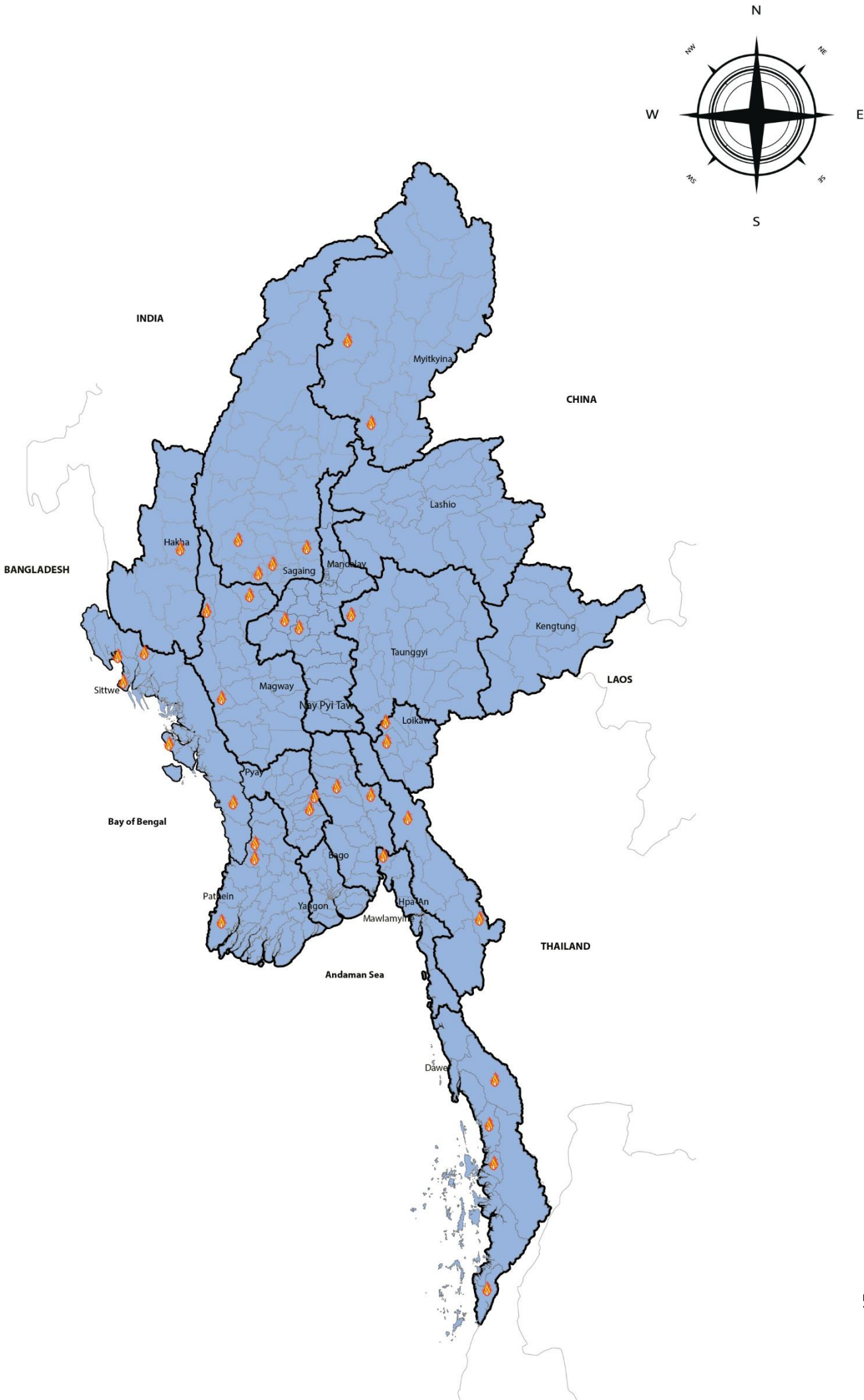
Operations by KIA and joint forces

On August 3, the KIA/KPDF resistance joint forces captured the military junta camp in Shwephone Myint village, Shwegu Township, Kachin State.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, August 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		5						
CHIN						1		
IRRAWADDY	3	1				2	12	
KACHIN	2	4	2					
KAREN	92	83	55	1		1		
KARENNI		3			1	5		
MAGWAY	1	28						125
MANDALAY	3	2	2					
MON		1						
RAKHINE		11			2	3	1	
SAGAING	1	14	5			1	35	
SHAN (S)	1		40				7	
TANINTHARYI	4	1	6			1		2
TOTAL	107	153	110	1	3	14	55	127

Map of Myanmar Conflict (August 01-07, 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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