



Myanmar Monthly Conflict Update (August 22 – 31, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

26	Civilians Killed	230	Civilians Arrested
9	Womens Killed	50	Houses Burnt Down
4	Childrens Killed	202	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the last week of August, 26 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military junta in three states and six regions of Myanmar, including four children and nine women.

Civilian Arrest

In Myanmar, 230 civilians were arrested in the last week of August in one state and six regions. These included 140 in Sagaing Region, 31 in Magway Region, 23 in Yangon Region, 19 in Mandalay Region, 10 in Tanintharyi Region, 4 in Mon State, and 3 in Irrawaddy Region.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the last week of August, 50 houses were burned down by the military junta in two regions of Myanmar: 30 houses in Mandalay Region, and 20 houses in Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta conducted 202 airstrikes in four states and five regions in Myanmar during the last week of August. These included 76 in Magway Region, 35 in Sagaing Region, 26 in Kachin State, 19 in Mandalay Region, 18 in Karenni State, 16 in Rakhine State, 10 in Chin State, and one each in Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian Killed

In the last week of August, 26 civilians were killed in three states and six regions in Myanmar. This included 15 in Chin State, 3 in Sagaing Region, 2 in Tanintharyi Region, and 1 each in Bago Region, Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Magway Region, Mandalay Region, and Rakhine State.

Combatant Casualties

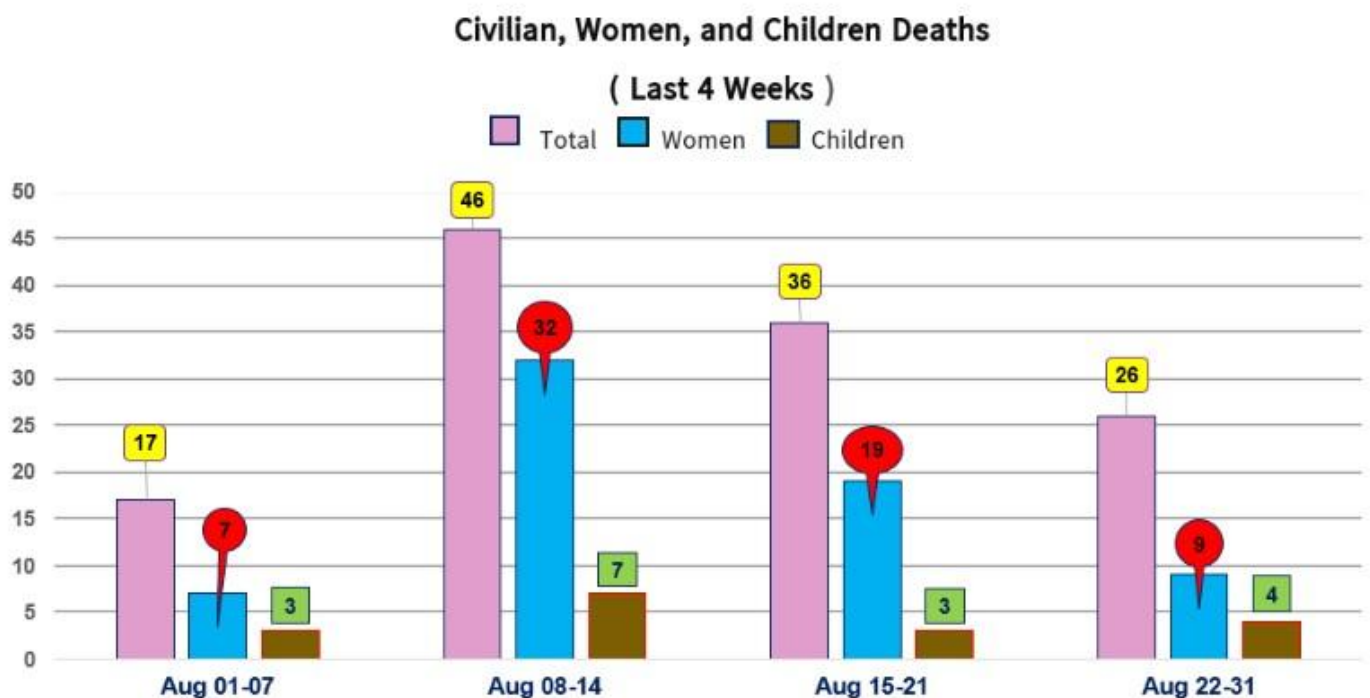
224	Military Soldiers Killed
12	PDF's Soldiers Killed
94	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

During the last week of August 2026, there were 94 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Magway Region had the highest number of clashes, with 16. Sagaing Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 12. Karenni State, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region had 11 each; Kachin State had 10; Irrawaddy Region had 9; Karen State had 6; Mandalay Region had 3; Bago Region and Rakhine State had 2; and Eastern Shan State had one. Chin State, Mon State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

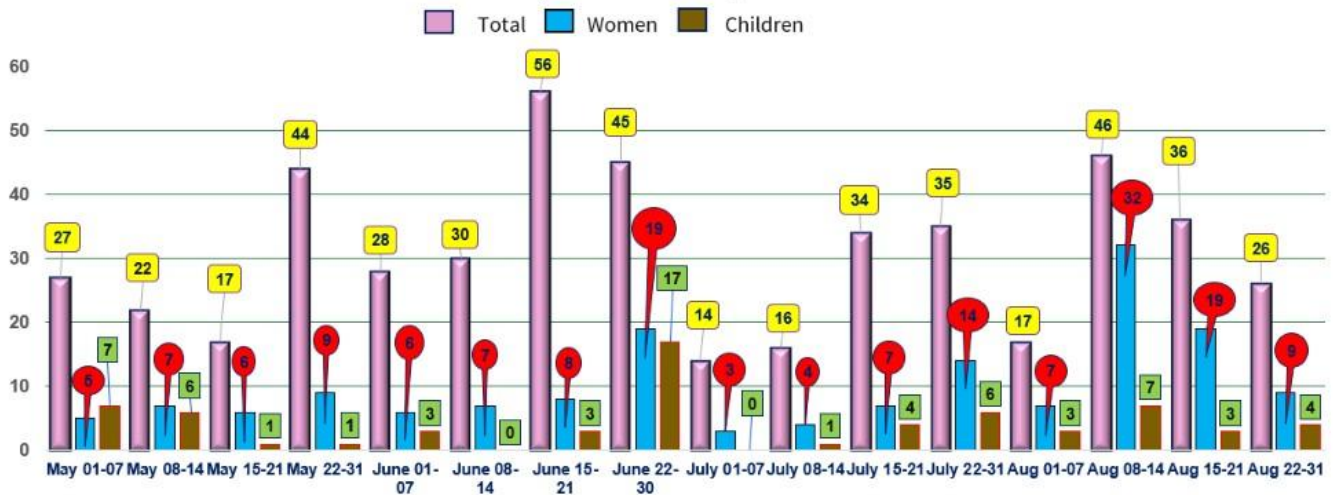
In the last week of August, 202 junta soldiers and 12 fighters from the Resistance Joint Force were killed in fighting.

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



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

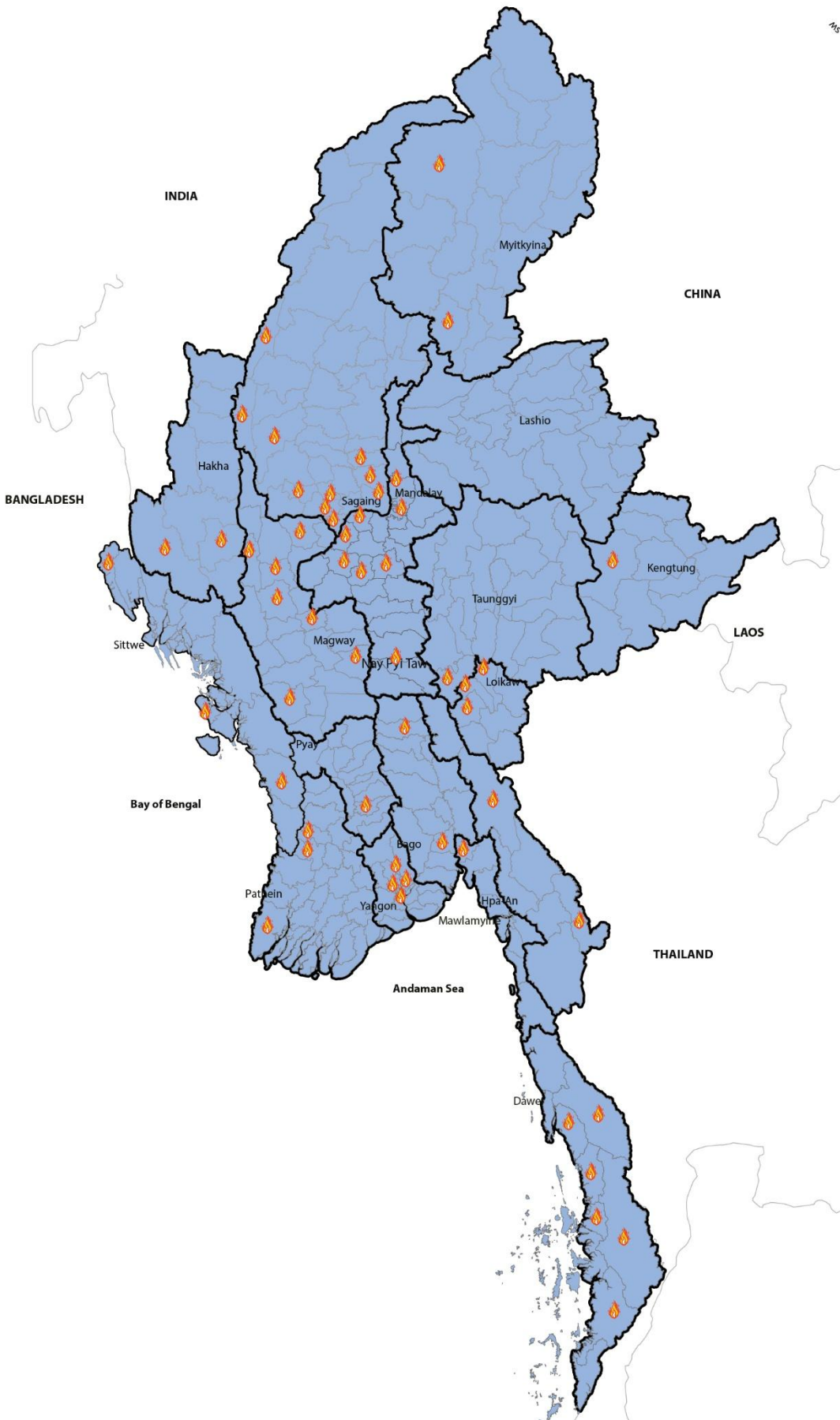
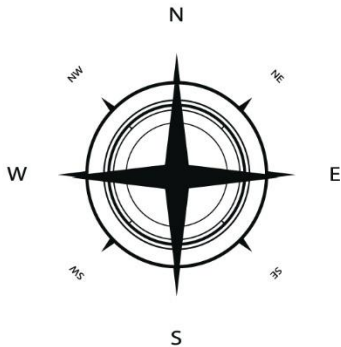
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-31, 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	2	1		3		1		
CHIN		10		5	4	11		
IRRAWADDY	9		90			1	3	
KACHIN	10	26	29					
KAREN	6		9					
KARENNI	11	18				1		
MAGWAY	16	76	37			1	31	
MANDALAY	3	19	17			1	19	30
MON							4	
RAKHINE	2	16	1			1		
SAGAING	12	35	10	4		3	140	
SHAN (E)	1		6					
SHAN (S)	11		10					
TANINTHARYI	11	1	15			2	10	20
YANGON							23	
TOTAL	94	202	224	12	4	22	230	50

Map of Myanmar Conflict (August 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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