



Myanmar Monthly Conflict Update (September, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

225	Civilians Killed	123	Civilians Arrested
71	Womens Killed	218	Houses Burnt Down
20	Childrens Killed	340	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In September 2026, a total of 225 civilians were killed across Myanmar due to airstrikes and heavy artillery attacks by the military junta. Among the victims were 20 children and 71 women. Rakhine State suffered the highest number of casualties with 64 deaths. There were 37 deaths in Sagaing Region, 31 in Magway Region, 30 in Bago Region, 18 in Karenni State, 14 in Mandalay Region, 8 in Kachin State, 7 in Irrawaddy Region, 6 in Tanintharyi Region, 3 each in Chin State, Karen State, and Mon State, and 1 in Southern Shan State.

Civilian Arrest

In September 2026, the military junta arbitrarily arrested a total of 123 civilians across 4 states and 7 regions in Myanmar. This included 26 people each in Yangon Region and Sagaing Region, 15 each in Irrawaddy Region and Mandalay Region, 12 in Bago Region, 10 in Karen State, 9 in Tanintharyi Region, 3 each in Kachin State and Southern Shan State, and 2 each in Magway Region and Mon State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In September, 218 residential homes across 4 regions in Myanmar were burned and destroyed due to attacks by the military junta. This included 142 homes in Bago Region, 41 in Mandalay Region, 34 in Magway Region, and one in Tanintharyi Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

Across Myanmar in September, the military junta carried out 340 airstrikes. There were 86 airstrikes in Rakhine State, 75 in Kachin State, 48 in Sagaing Region, 28 in Mandalay Region, 26 in Chin State, 24 in Magway Region, 17 in Karenni State, 10 in Bago Region, 9 in Northern Shan State, 6 in Mon State, 5 in Karen State, 3 in Irrawaddy Region, 2 in Tanintharyi Region, and 1 in Southern Shan State.

Combatant Casualties

556	Military Soldiers Killed
16	PDF's Soldiers Killed
232	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In September 2026, a total of 232 small and large clashes, including drone strikes, took place. Rakhine State experienced the highest number of clashes with 48 incidents. Sagaing Region saw the second highest with 39 clashes. There were 32 clashes in Kachin State, 29 in Bago Region, 24 in Magway Region, 22 in Karen State, 13 in Irrawaddy Region, 8 in Tanintharyi Region, 6 in Mandalay Region, 4 each in Chin State and Southern Shan State, 2 in Northern Shan State, and 1 in Karenni State. No clashes occurred in Mon State or Yangon Region.

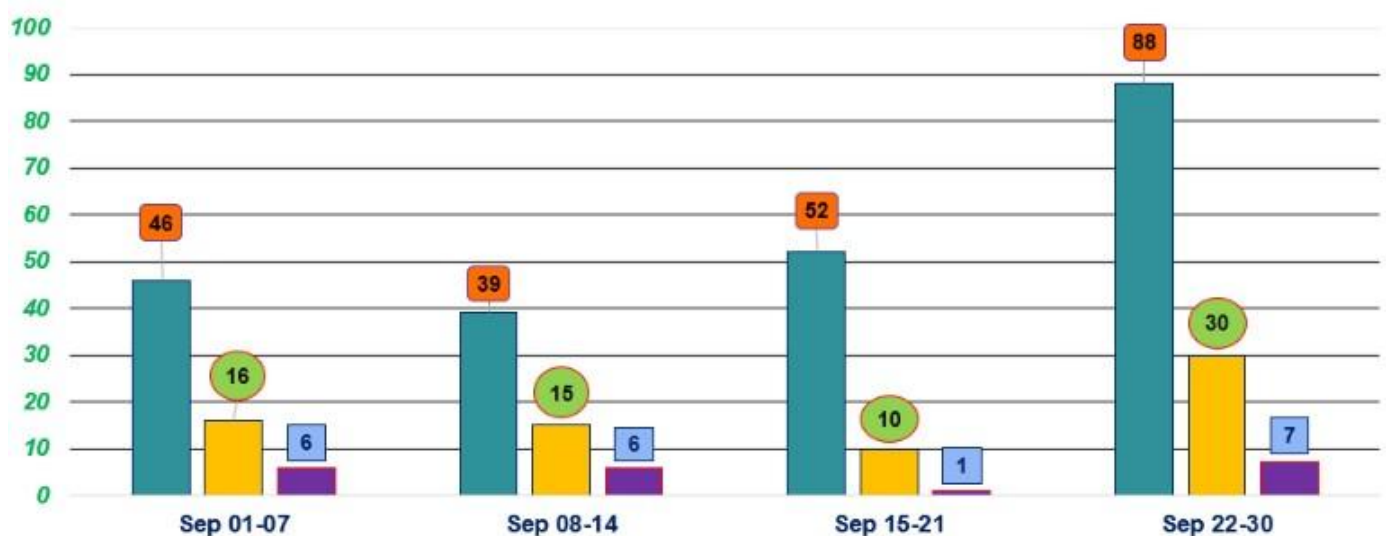
During the clashes in September, 556 soldiers of the military junta were killed. The highest number of military junta casualties occurred in Kachin State, where 186 soldiers died. Additionally, 86 soldiers died in Bago Region, 65 in Magway Region, 58 in Sagaing Region, 55 in Karen State, 30 in Rakhine State, 20 in Karenni State, 16 in Irrawaddy Region, 15 in Mandalay Region, 12 in Southern Shan State, 11 in Tanintharyi Region, and 3 in Chin State. A total of 16 fighters of resistance joint forces were killed in action during September.

All information provided is based on local news reports published in September, 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weeks)

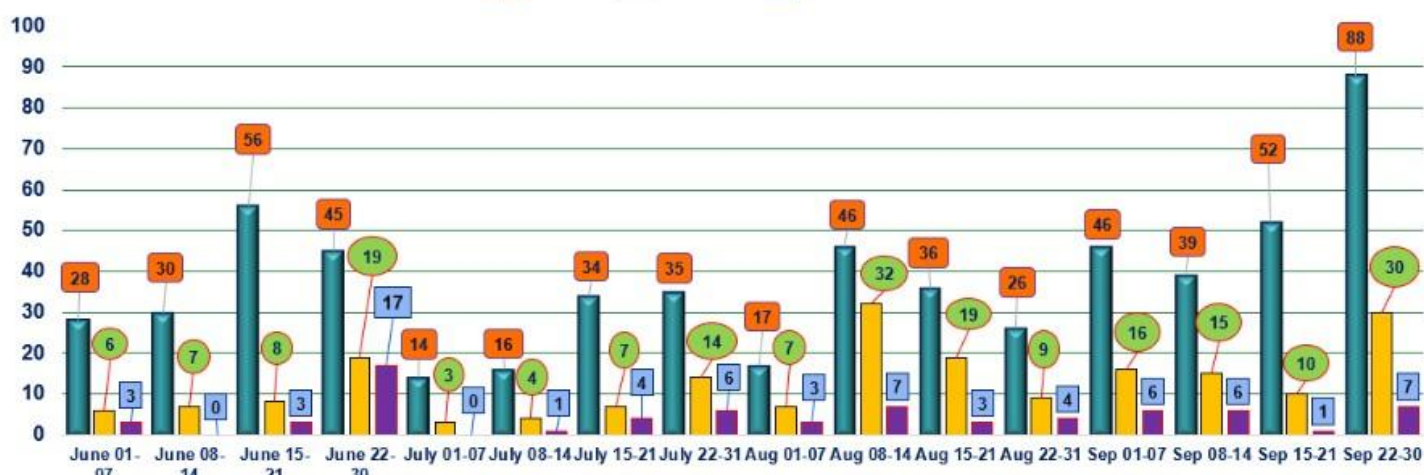
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

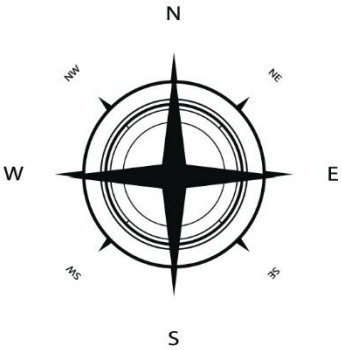
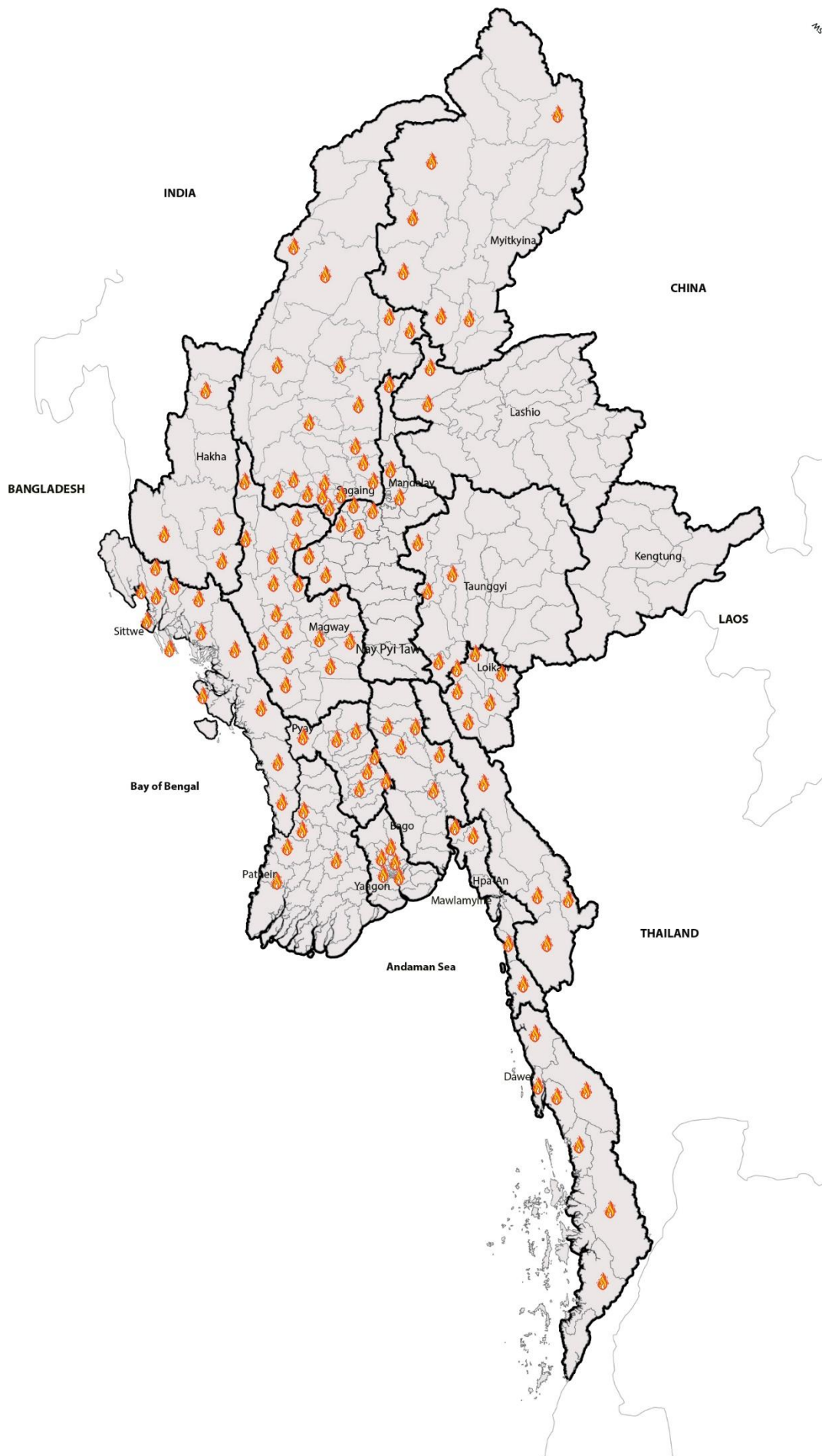
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict September 2026 Total								
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	29	10	86		2	28	12	142
CHIN	4	26	3			3		
IRRAWADDY	13	3	16			7	15	
KACHIN	32	75	186			8	3	
KAREN	22	5	54		1	2	10	
KARENNI	1	17	20	5	3	15		
MAGWAY	24	24	65	1	5	26	2	34
MANDALAY	6	28	15	3	1	13	15	41
MON		6		5	1	2	2	
RAKHINE	48	86	30		4	60		
SAGAING	39	48	58	1	3	34	26	
SHAN (N)	2	9						
SHAN (S)	4	1	12			1	3	
TANINTHARYI	8	2	11	1		6	9	1
YANGON							26	
TOTAL	232	340	556	16	20	205	123	218

Map of Myanmar Conflict (September 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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