



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

Violence Against Civilians

46	Civilians Killed	18	Civilians Arrested
16	Womens Killed	32	Houses Burnt Down
6	Childrens Killed	101	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the first week of September, 46 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the military junta in five states and five regions in Myanmar. These included six children and 16 women.

Civilian Arrest

In Myanmar, 18 civilians were arrested in the first week of September in one state and two regions: 14 in Yangon Region, and 2 each in Mandalay Region and Mon State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the first week of September, 32 houses were burned down by military arson in two regions of Myanmar: 27 houses in Mandalay Region and 5 houses in Magway Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta carried out 101 airstrikes in seven states and five regions in Myanmar during the first week of September. These included 41 in Kachin State, 32 in Rakhine State, 8 in Magway Region, 5 in Mandalay Region, 3 each in Karenni State and Sagaing Region, 2 each in Bago Region, Chin State, and Karen State, and 1 each in Irrawaddy Region, Mon State, and Southern Shan State.

Civilian Killed

In the first week of September, 46 civilians were killed in five states and five regions in Myanmar. Thirteen in Karenni State, eleven in Magway Region, seven in Mandalay Region, four in Bago Region, three in Sagaing Region, two each in Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, and Karen State, and one each in Mon State and Rakhine State.

Combatant Casualties

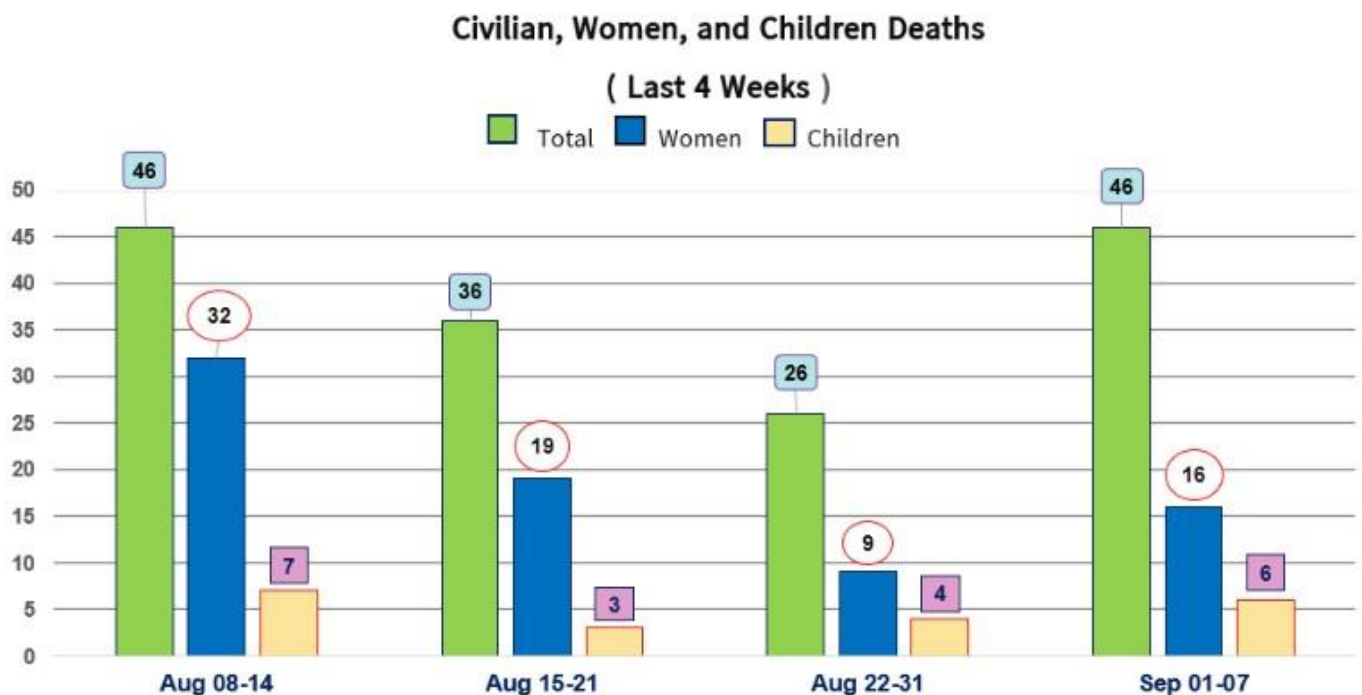
91	Military Soldiers Killed
2	PDF's Soldiers Killed
69	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the first week of September 2026, there were 69 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Sagaing Region had the highest number of clashes, with 34. Magway Region had the second highest number, with 8. Karen State had 6, Rakhine State had 4, and Bago Region, Irrawaddy Region, Kachin State, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region had 3 each. Chin State and Karenni State had 1 each. Mandalay Region, Mon State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

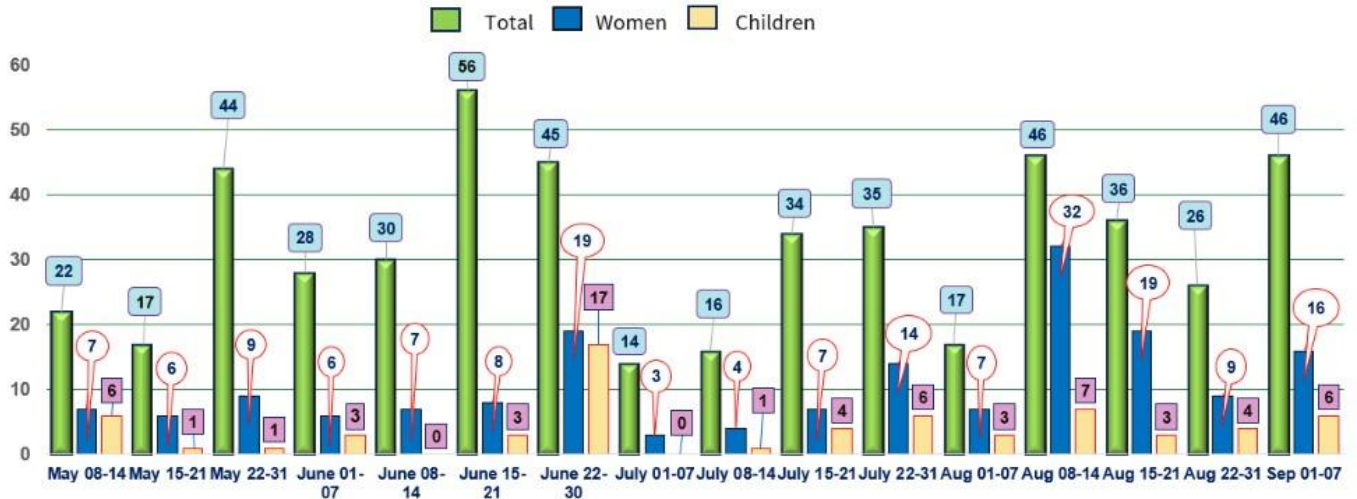
During the first week of September, 91 junta soldiers and 2 fighters of the Resistance Forces were killed in fighting.

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



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

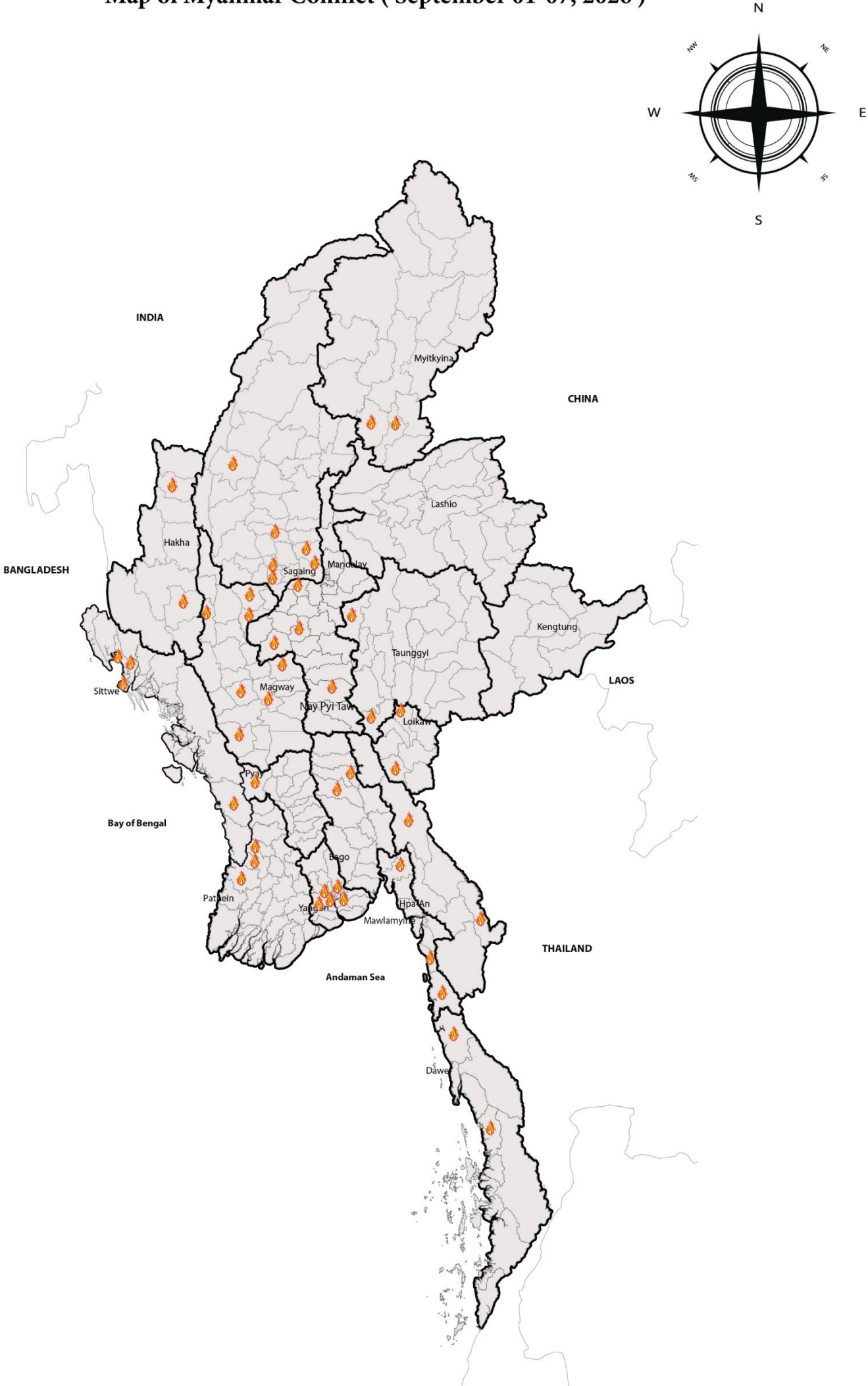
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, September 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	3	2	14		1	3		
CHIN	1	2				2		
IRRAWADDY	3	1				2		
KACHIN	3	41						
KAREN	6	2			1	1		
KARENNI	1	3	20		2	11		
MAGWAY	8	8	13	1	1	10		5
MANDALAY		5				7	2	27
MON		1			1		2	
RAKHINE	4	32				1		
SAGAING	34	3	28	1		3		
SHAN (S)	3	1	12					
TANINTHARYI	3		4					
YANGON							14	
TOTAL	69	101	91	2	6	40	18	32

Map of Myanmar Conflict (September 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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