Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update

(October 01 - 07, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

31	Civilians Killed	71	Civilians Arrested
6	Womens Killed	18	Houses Burnt Down
2	Childrens Killed	180	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

During the first week of October, air and artillery strikes by military junta forces across 2 states and 3 regions in Myanmar resulted in the deaths of 31 civilians. Among the deceased were 2 children and 6 women.

Civilian Arrest

During the first week of October, 71 civilians were arrested across 7 regions in Myanmar. This included 34 people in Yangon Region, 12 in Irrawaddy Region, 8 in Mandalay Region, 7 in Magway Region, 6 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Karen State, and 2 each in Bago Region and Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the first week of October, 18 houses were burned down by military arson in two regions of Myanmar: 17 houses in Bago Region and 1 house in Magway Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

During the first week of October, military junta forces conducted 180 airstrikes across 6 states and 6 regions in Myanmar. There were 55 airstrikes in Karen State, 47 in Rakhine State, 29 in Magway Region, 26 in Sagaing Region, 6 in Bago Region, 3 each in Chin State, Kachin State, Mandalay Region, and Tanintharyi Region, 2 each in Karenni State and southern Shan State, and 1 in Irrawaddy Region.

Civilian Killed

During the first week of October, 31 civilians were killed across 2 states and 3 regions in Myanmar. This included 14 people in Rakhine State, 11 in Sagaing Region, 4 in Irrawaddy Region, and one each in Bago Region and Mon State.

Combatant Casualties

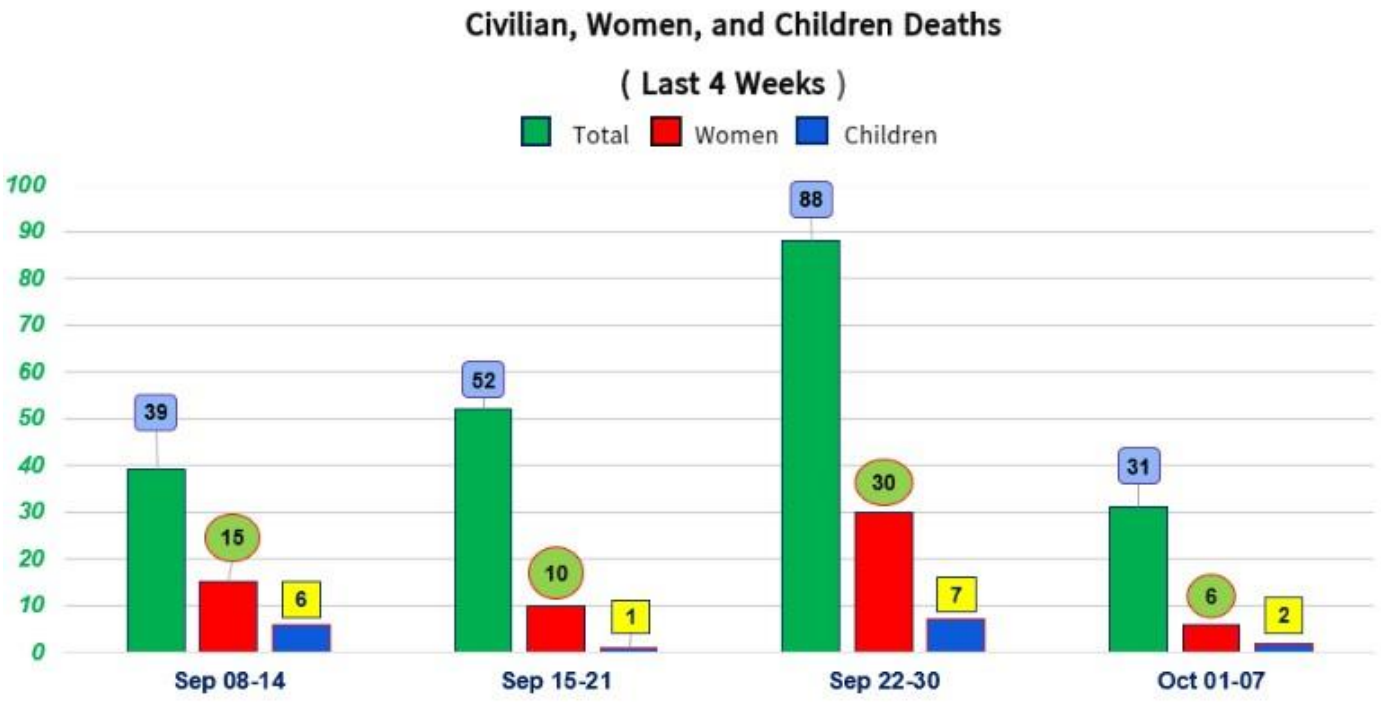
107	**Military Soldiers Killed**
2	**PDF's Soldiers Killed**
160	**Military Engagements**

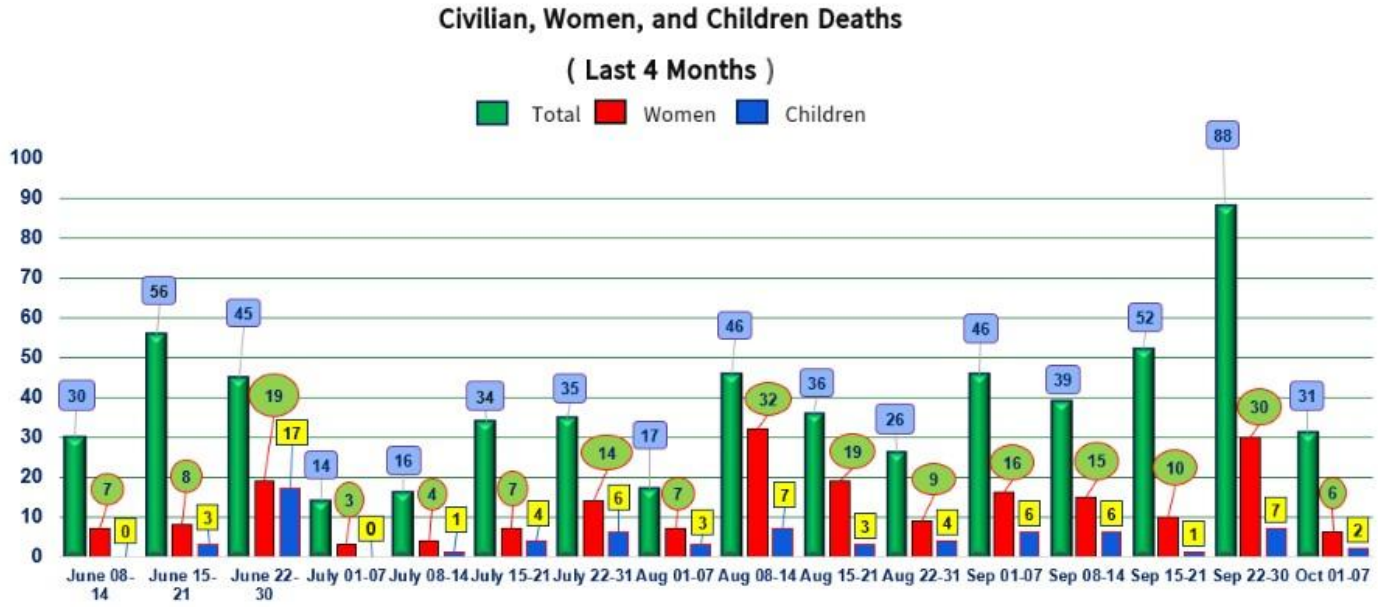
Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

During the first week of October 2026, a total of 160 clashes occurred, including drone attacks. Karen State saw the highest number of clashes with 107 instances. Rakhine State ranked second with 17 clashes. There were 12 clashes in Kachin State, 7 in northern Shan State, 6 in Magway Region, 5 in Irrawaddy Region, and 2 in Southern Shan State. Bago Region, Chin State, Karenni State, and Sagaing Region each recorded 1 clash. No clashes took place in Mandalay Region, Mon State, Tanintharyi Region, or Yangon Region.

During the first week of October, 107 military junta soldiers were killed in clashes, while 2 resistance force fighters fell in action.

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

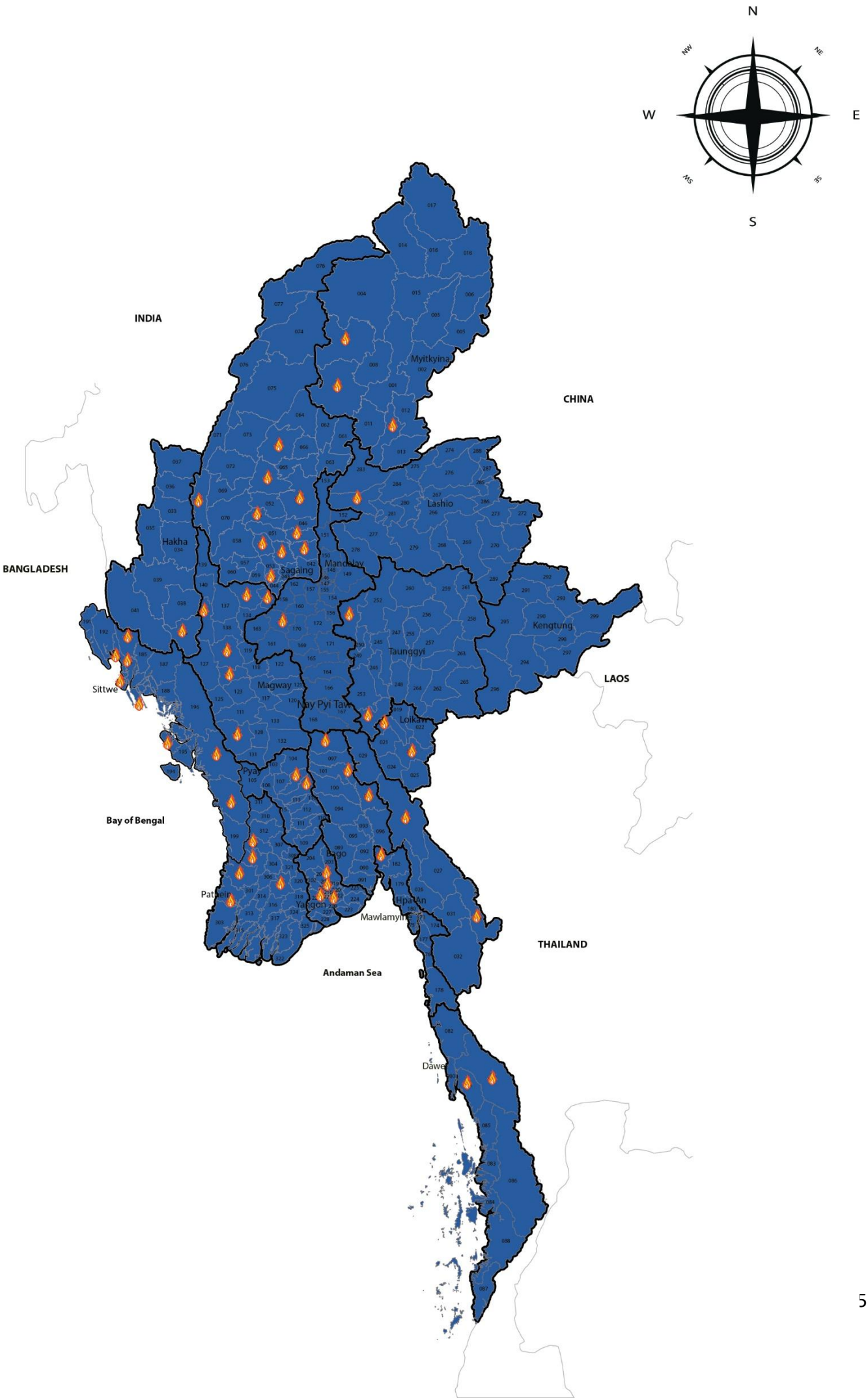




Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, October 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	6	2			1	2	17
CHIN	1	3	30					
IRRAWADDY	5	1				4	12	
KACHIN	12	3						
KAREN	107	55	47					
KARENNI	1	2						
MAGWAY	6	29	21				7	1
MANDALAY		3					8	
MON					1			
RAKHINE	17	47			1	13		
SAGAING	1	26	3	2		11	6	
SHAN (N)	7							
SHAN (S)	2	2	4					
TANINTHARYI		3					2	
YANGON							34	
TOTAL	**160**	**180**	**107**	**2**	**2**	**29**	**71**	**18**

Map of Myanmar Conflict (October 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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