



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (October 08 - 14, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

49	Civilians Killed	23	Civilians Arrested
18	Womens Killed	0	Houses Burnt Down
3	Childrens Killed	177	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

During the second week of October, a total of 49 civilians were killed in 5 States and 5 Regions in Myanmar due to airstrikes and heavy artillery shelling by the military junta. Among the deceased were 3 children and 18 women.

Civilian Arrest

During the second week of October, a total of 23 civilians were arrested across 4 Regions in Myanmar. This included 15 people in Sagaing Region, 4 in Yangon Region, 3 in Irrawaddy Region, and one in Bago Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

During the second week of October, the military junta carried out 177 airstrikes across 6 States and 3 Regions in Myanmar. These included 50 airstrikes in Karen State, 40 in Sagaing Region, 35 in Magway Region, 25 in Rakhine State, 8 in Mon State, 7 each in Chin State and Mandalay Region, 3 in Southern Shan State, and 2 in Northern Shan State.

Civilian Killed

During the second week of October, 49 civilians were killed across 5 States and 5 Regions in Myanmar. This included 14 casualties in Sagaing Region, 10 in Rakhine State, 7 in Mon State, and 4 each in Irrawaddy Region, Magway Region, and Southern Shan State. Additionally, 3 people were killed in Karen State, and 1 each in Chin State, Mandalay Region, and Yangon Region.

Combatant Casualties

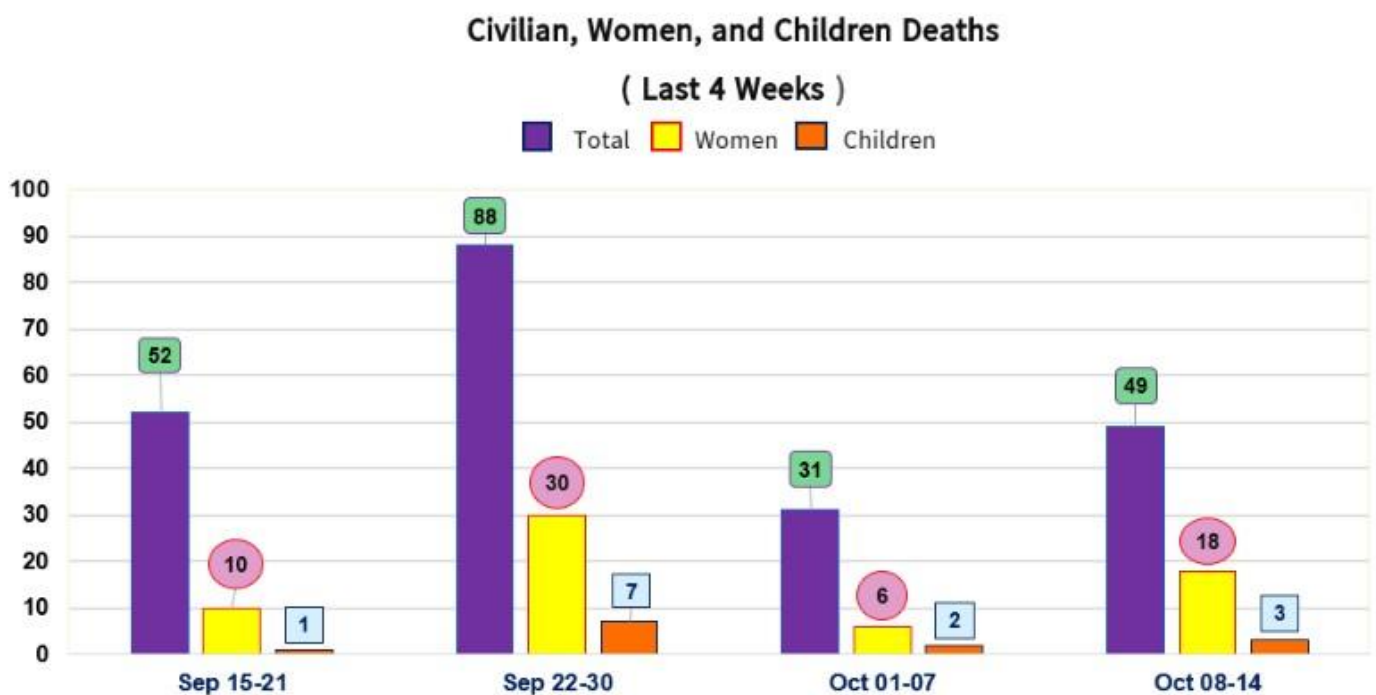
75	Military Soldiers Killed
7	PDF's Soldiers Killed
39	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

During the second week of October 2026, a total of 39 major and minor clashes occurred, including drone strikes. The highest number of clashes occurred in Rakhine State with 8 incidents, followed by Irrawaddy Region with 7 incidents. Kachin State, Magway Region, and Northern Shan State each recorded 5 clashes. Karen State, Sagaing Region, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region recorded 2 clashes each, while Bago Region reported one clash. No clashes took place in Chin State, Karenni State, Mandalay Region, Mon State, or Yangon Region.

During clashes in the second week of October, 75 military junta soldiers were killed, while 7 resistance fighters lost their lives.

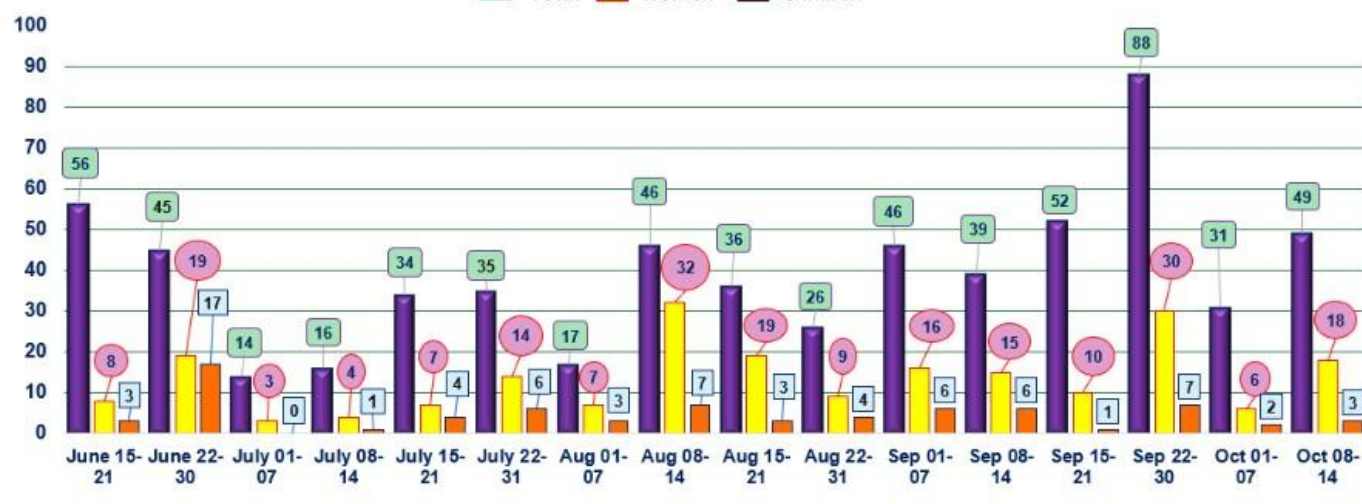
All information provided is based on local news reports published between October 08th and 14th 2026.



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

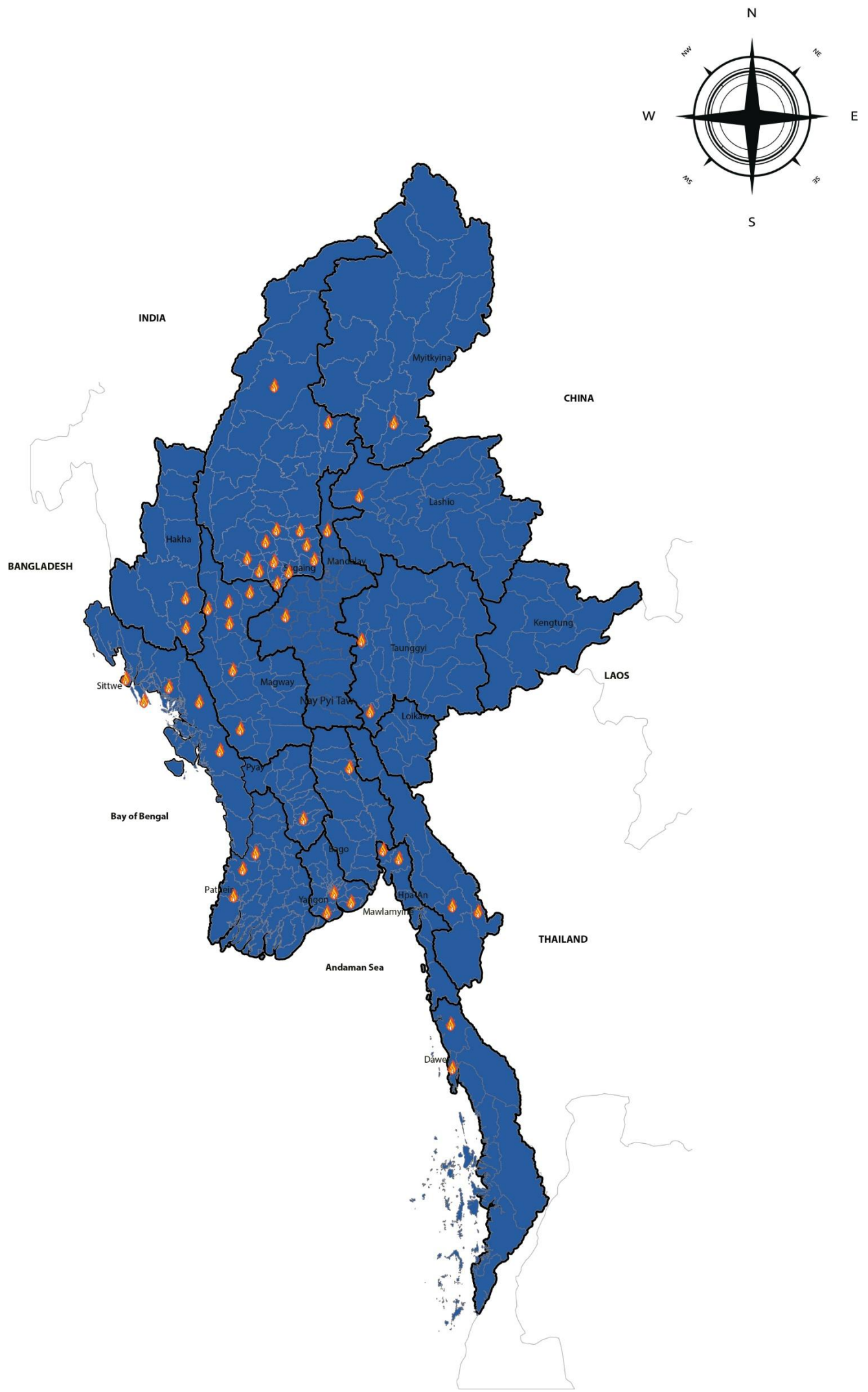
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 08-14, October 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	1		15				1	
CHIN		7				1		
IRRAWADDY	7					4	3	
KACHIN	5							
KAREN	2	50				3		
KARENNI								
MAGWAY	5	35	20	5	1	3		
MANDALAY		7				1		
MON		8			1	6		
RAKHINE	8	25	20			10		
SAGAING	2	40	2	1	1	13	15	
SHAN (N)	5	2						
SHAN (S)	2	3	5	1		4		
TANINTHARYI	2		13					
YANGON						1	4	
TOTAL	39	177	75	7	3	46	23	0

Map of Myanmar Conflict (October 08-14, 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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