UVA GLOBAL

BDFWG
Burmese Democratic Futures
Working Group

Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update

(October 22 - 31, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

48	Civilians Killed	54	Civilians Arrested
14	Womens Killed	122	Houses Burnt Down
3	Childrens Killed	133	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

Civilian Casualties In 3 States and 5 Regions over the past month, 54 civilians were killed due to the military junta's aerial bombardments and artillery attacks. This total includes 3 children and 14 women.

Civilian Arrest

In 2 States and 4 Regions, 54 individuals were arbitrarily arrested: 20 in Sagaing Region, 12 in Ayeyarwady Region and Kachin State, 6 in Mandalay Region, 3 in Yangon Region, and one in Mon State.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the Last week of October, 122 houses were burned down by military arson in two regions of Myanmar: 63 houses in Sagaing Region and 59 house in Magway Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

In 6 States and 5 Regions , the military junta carried out 133 aerial attacks: 44 in Sagaing Region, 19 in Chin State, 17 in Rakhine State, 16 in Magway Region, 13 in Karenni State, 10 in Tanintharyi Region, 7 in Mandalay Region, 3 each in Bago Region and Karen State, 2 in Mon State, and one in Kachin State.

Civilian Killed

In 3 States and 5 Regions, 49 individuals were killed: 10 in Rakhine State, 9 each in Magway Region and Sagaing Region, 6 in Karenni State, 5 in Tanintharyi Region, 3 each in Bago Region, Irrawaddy Region, and Kachin State.

Combatant Casualties

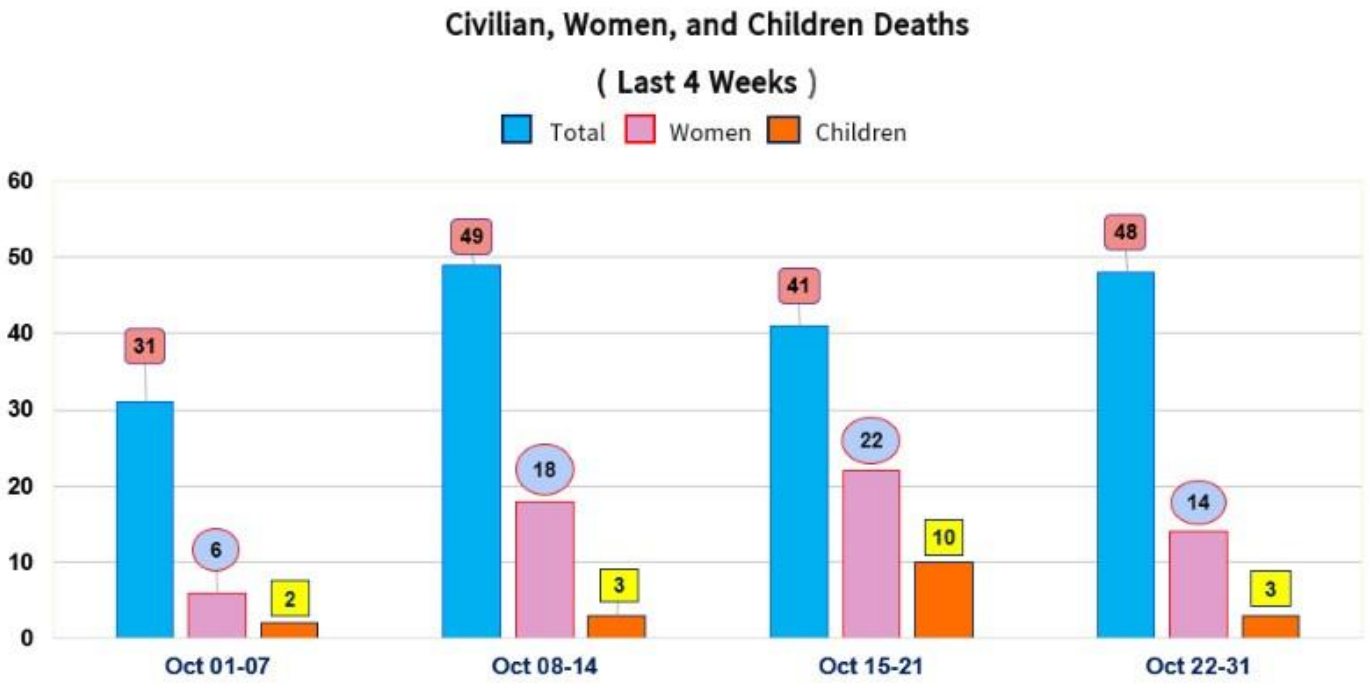
130	**Military Soldiers Killed**
2	**PDF's Soldiers Killed**
60	**Military Engagements**

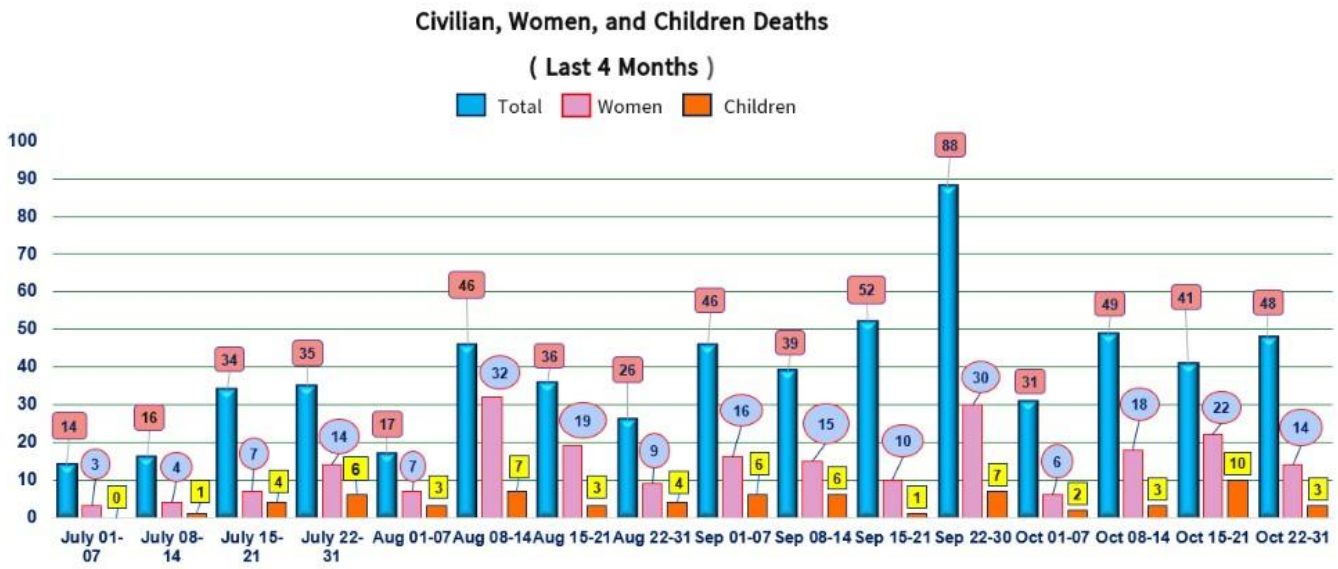
Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

A total of 60 major and minor armed clashes took place nationwide. Sagaing Region experienced the highest number of clashes with 19, followed by Rakhine State with 11 clashes. Kachin State and Magway Region saw 7 clashes each, Karen State saw 4, Bago Region and Mon State saw 3 each, northern Shan State and Tanintharyi Region saw 2 each, and Chin State and Mandalay Region saw 1 clash each. There were no reported clashes in Irrawaddy Region, Kayah State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region.

During the clashes, 130 military junta soldiers were killed, and two resistance fighters fell in action.

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

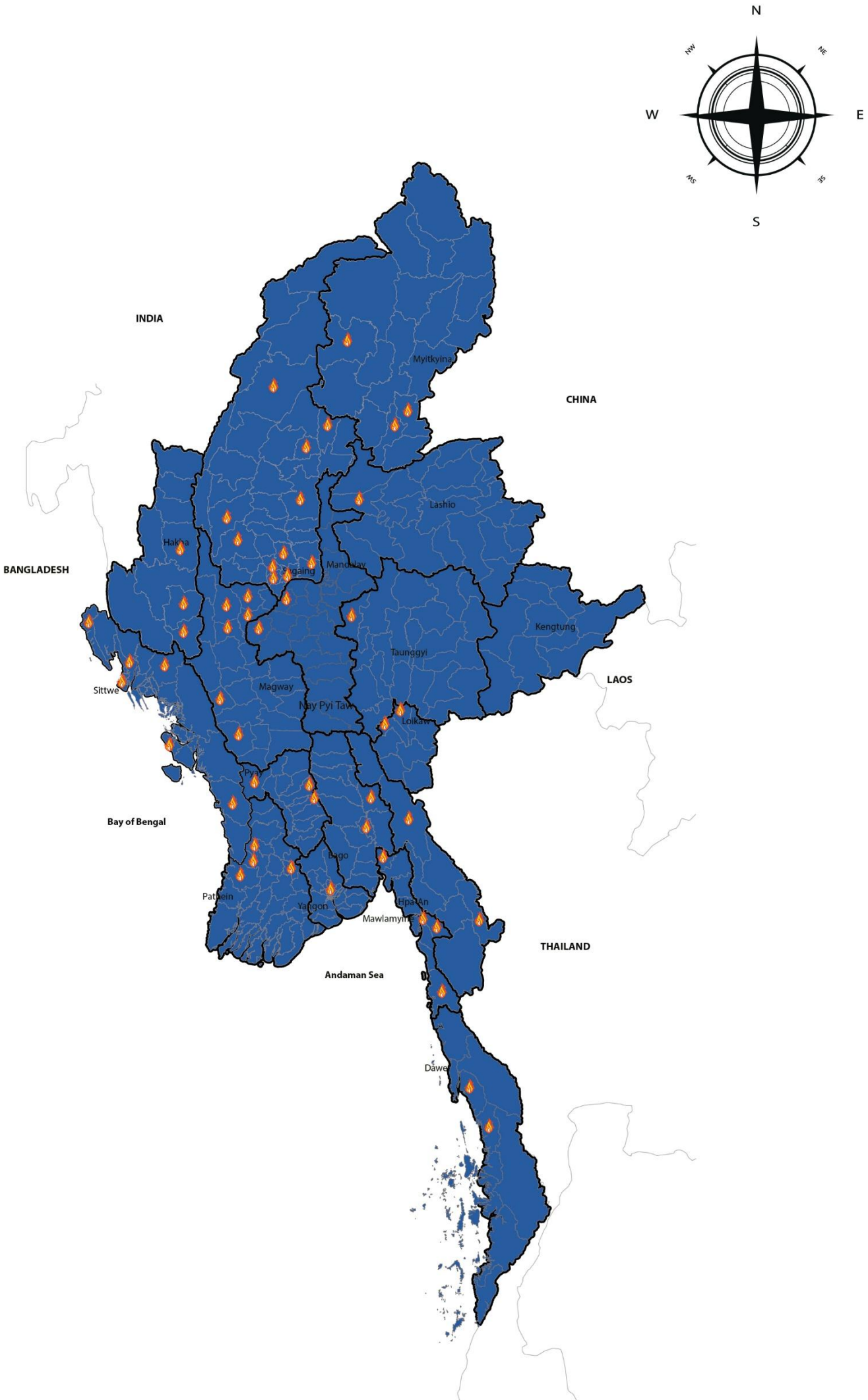




Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-31, 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	3	3	26			3		
CHIN	1	19	10					
IRRAWADDY						3	12	
KACHIN	7	1					12	
KAREN	4	3	4	1	1	2		
KARENNI		13				6		
MAGWAY	7	16	17			9		59
MANDALAY	1	7	15				6	
MON	3	2	4				1	
RAKHINE	11	17	10		1	9		
SAGAING	19	42	24	1		9	20	63
SHAN (N)	2		20					
TANINTHARYI	2	10			1	4		
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	**60**	**133**	**130**	**2**	**3**	**45**	**54**	**122**

Map of Myanmar Conflict (October 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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