

FRONTLINE

ARMED

INCIDENT

TRACKER

MARCH 2026



In March 2026, assaults against the military junta increased by 0.99% across the country compared to February 2026. The highest number of clashes occurred in Magway, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, and Mandalay regions while Magway Region was observed as the highest number of clashes nationwide with a 0.45 % increase. Sagaing and Tanintharyi regions were observed as the second-highest number of clashes, with the rate of clashes in Sagaing increasing by 0.1% and 0.27% in Tanintharyi respectively. In Mandalay, which ranks third highest, it also increased by 0.12% compared to previous month, February. The most frequent types of clashes reported in March 2026 were combat engagements, landmine attacks, drone attacks, artillery attacks, aerial attacks and small firearms attacks. Military targets such as military convoys, military outposts, military vehicles, military bases, military personnels, checkpoints and police stations were frequently attacked by armed revolutionary forces. Due to armed clashes between the military junta and armed revolutionary forces, there were casualties among both sides as well as civilian casualties. The report also documented the number of incidents that targeted civilians by the military junta, armed revolutionary forces or unknown armed groups, including the number of casualties. The details of clashes, targets and casualties are reported in the following sections.

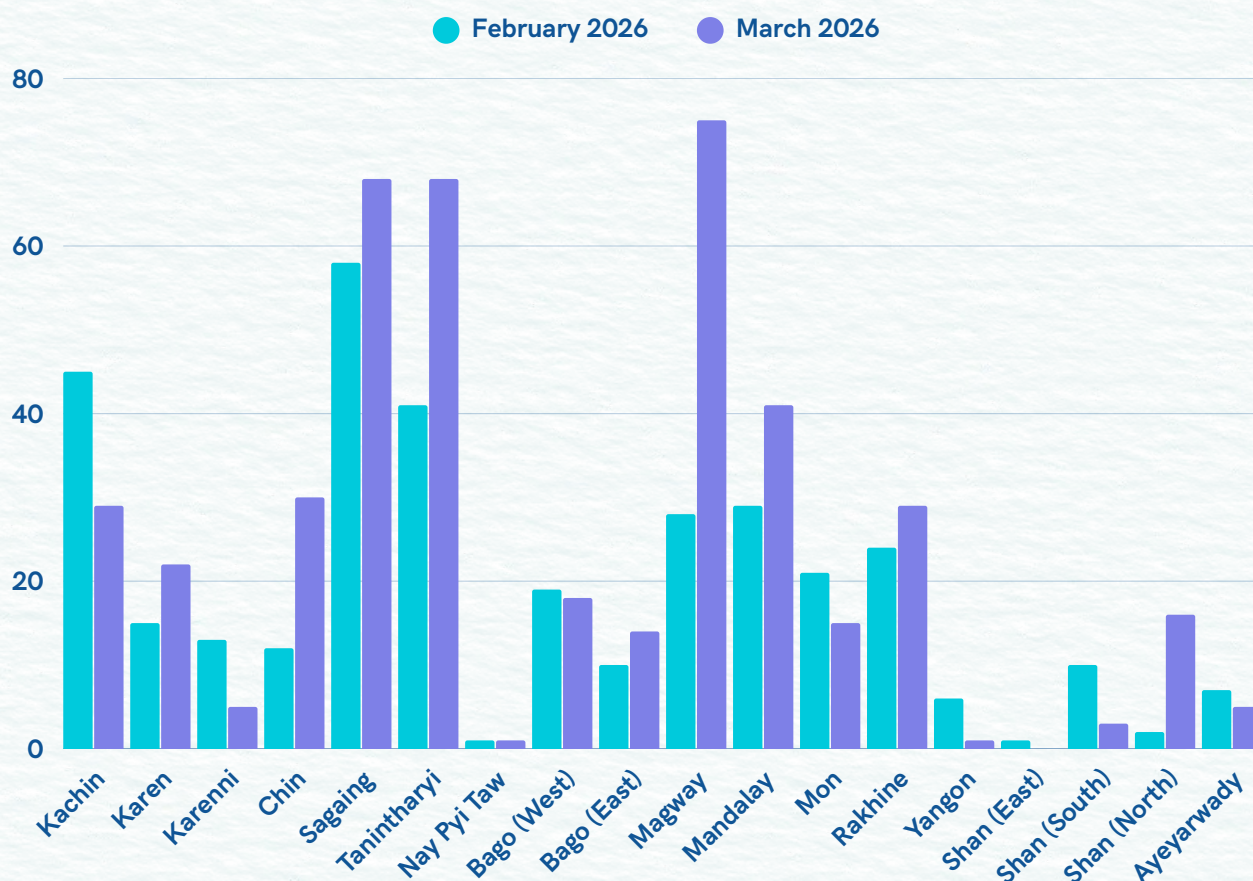


Figure - 1: Number of Armed Incidents Across Regions for February And March 2026

Armed Clashes and Operations

In March 2026, there were at least 440 military operations in total, with at least 421 clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces across the country. Among these clashes, 364 attacks were initiated by armed revolutionary forces, and 57 attacks were carried out by the military junta. A total of one-armed clash was carried out by an unknown armed group. In addition, there were also clashes between armed revolutionary groups, totaling 18 incidents. The highest number of clashes was observed in Magway with 75 incidents, followed by Tanintharyi and Sagaing with 68 incidents each, and Mandalay with 41 incidents. In addition, no armed clashes were reported in Shan (East) in March.

Armed clashes among armed revolutionary forces occurred in Magway, Shan (North), and Tanintharyi regions. In Magway Region, on 22 March, members of the Yaw Defense Force (YDF) conducted small firearms attacks with one another in a village in Gangaw Township. As a result, two members were killed and two others were injured. In Shan (North) Region, there were also 13 incidents of armed clashes among armed revolutionary groups. Between 13 and 15 March, armed clashes broke out between the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) in Kutkai Town. Additionally, between 14 and 16 March, the MNDAA detained nine TNLA members from three villages in Muse Township.

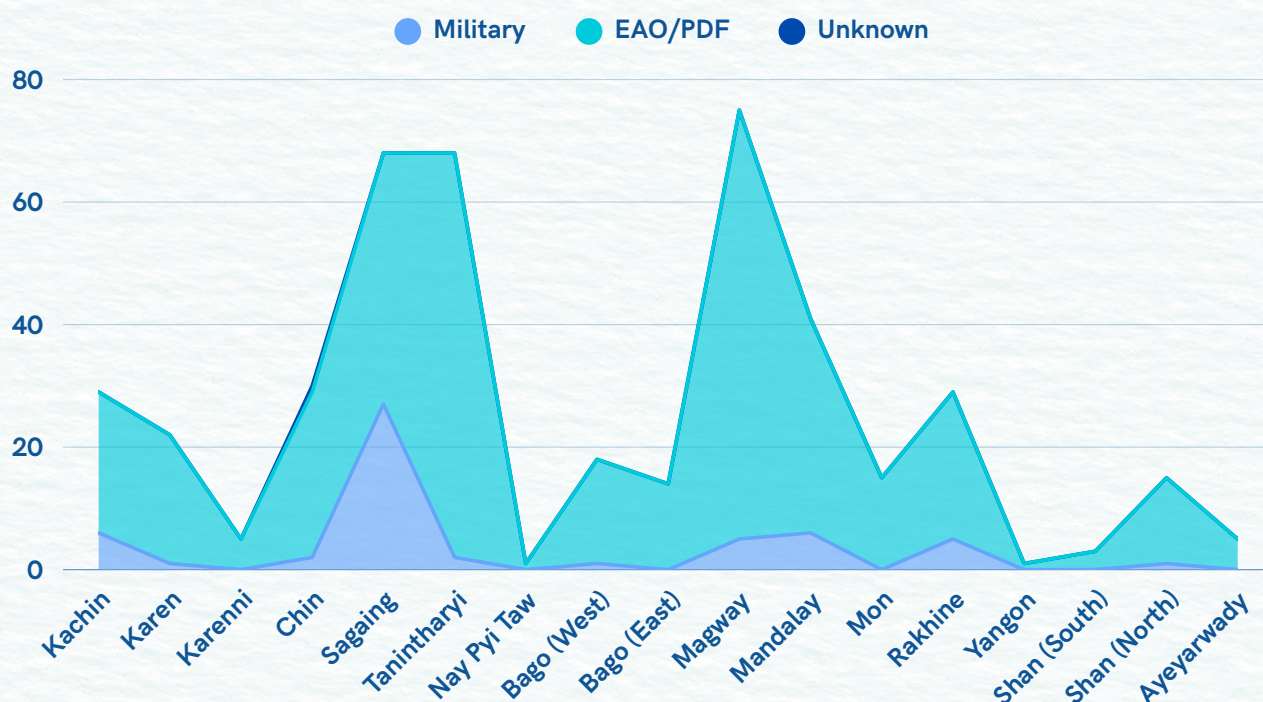


Figure -2: Number of Armed Incidents by Actors across Regions

On 7 March, in a village in Dawei Township, Tanintharyi Region, two members of Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) Battalion 12 were captured and killed by the Kawthoolei Army (KTLA). Furthermore, on 14 March, the KTLA ambushed a vehicle carrying members of the Ba Htoo Army (BHA), a KNLA-allied force, between two villages in Thayetchaung Township. As a result, four BHA members were killed, three others were injured, and two were reported missing. The number of armed incidents reported across different regions is shown in figure-2.

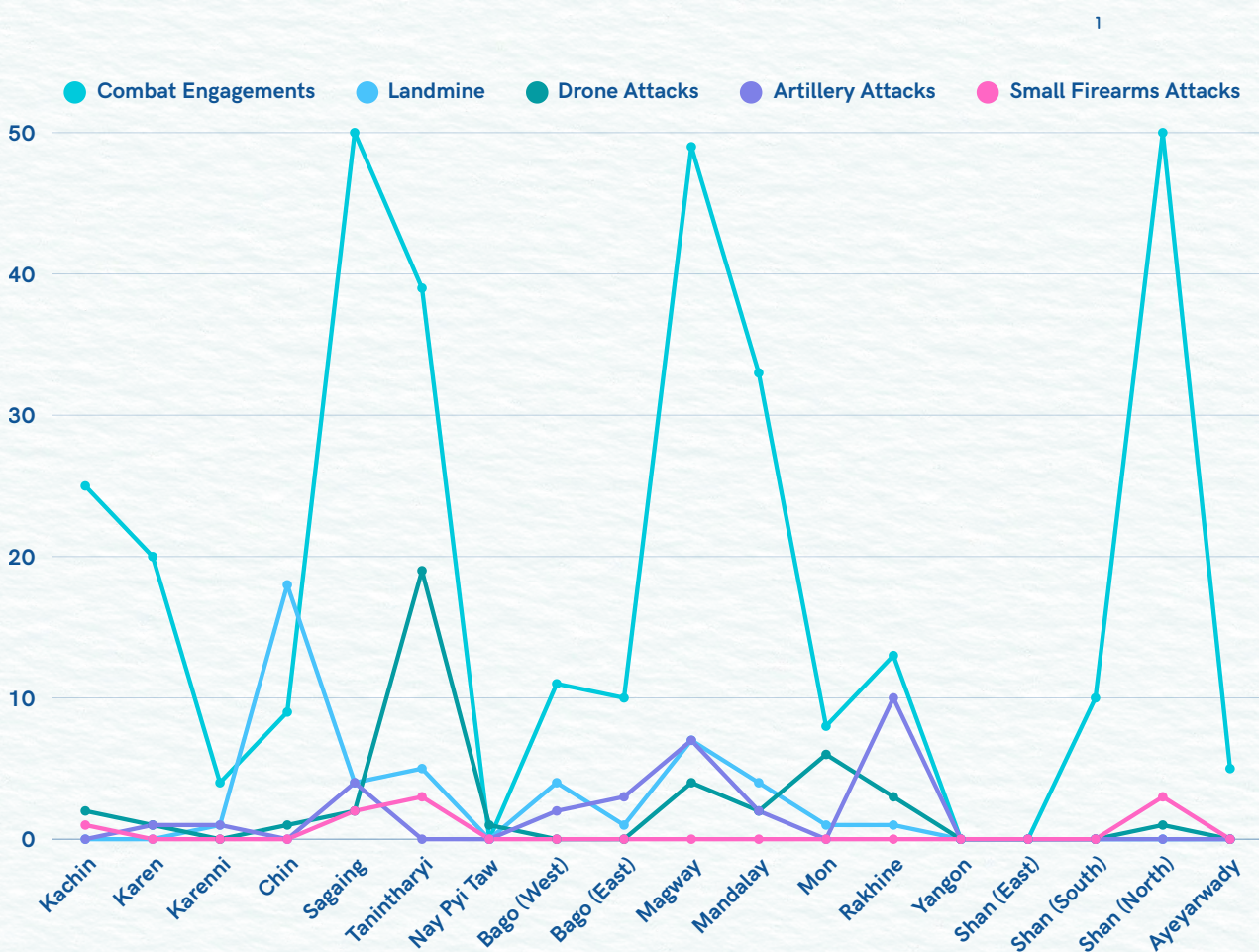


Figure -3: Types of Clashes and Number of Incidents across Regions

¹ Artillery attacks involve the use of factory manufactured mortars, howitzers, multi-launch rocket systems (MLRS) by the military junta as well as the use of those factory-manufactured weapons and improvised weapons including short-range and long-range rocket launchers, grenade launchers by the armed revolutionary forces.

In March 2026, military operations and clashes were reported in a total of 93 townships. Among these incidents, combat engagements between the military and armed revolutionary forces amounted to a total of 288 incidents. During these armed clashes, armed revolutionary forces managed to capture a total of 13 military junta positions such as military outposts, police stations and checkpoints. The military junta also reportedly captured eight outposts of armed revolutionary forces, including three towns in March. Additionally, the military junta carried out at least 62 airstrikes during these clashes.

The second most frequent incidents were landmine attacks with at least 46 incidents. Armed revolutionary groups carried out 45 artillery attacks and the junta conducted one. In terms of drone attacks, armed revolutionary forces launched a total of 39 attacks while the junta carried out three incidents. The types of clashes across regions were shown in the above graph, figure-3.

During these attacks, the most frequently attacked military targets by armed revolutionary forces were military convoys with 184 incidents, followed by attacks on military outposts with 53 incidents, military vehicles with 30 incidents, military bases and military personnel with 23 each. The types of clashes and targets across regions were shown in the graph below, figure -4:

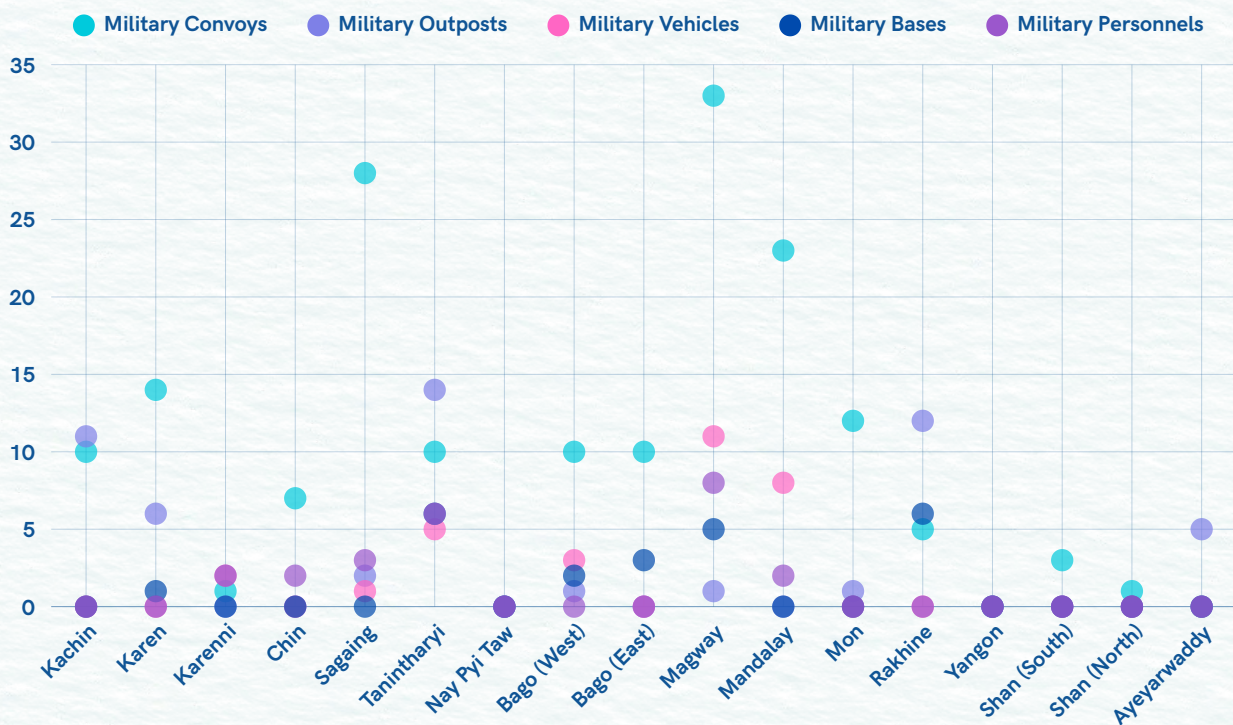


Figure -4: Number of Attacks by Types of Targets across Regions

Military operations by Armed Revolutionary Forces to Seize Towns

In March 2026, although the armed revolutionary forces successfully seized a number of military outposts, they were also forced to lose the control of three towns that they had previously held. Armed revolutionary forces continued to launch attacks against the military junta and successfully seized military outposts in Kachin, Karen, Bago (East), Bago (West), Magway, Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, and Tanintharyi regions.

In March, the highest number of incidents in which armed revolutionary forces captured junta outposts occurred in Kachin and Tanintharyi Regions, where they successfully captured a total of six military outposts. On 14 March, in Mohnyin Township, Kachin Region, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and its allied forces captured three military outposts jointly occupied by the Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA) and junta troops. Armed revolutionary forces conducted offensive attacks against the military troops in Palaw and Thayetchaung Townships of Tanintharyi Region, capturing two military outposts and one police station. On 11 March, the KNLA and its allied forces captured the Win Wa military outpost, one of the junta's key military positions in Thayetchaung Township. In addition, on 14 March, armed revolutionary forces seized one junta outpost and one police station in two villages of Palaw township.

On 5 and 8 March, armed clashes occurred between junta forces and armed revolutionary forces at several junta outposts in the Yoma mountain range, about one mile from Artillery Battalion 344 in Yegyi Township, Ayeyarwady Region. Following these engagements, armed revolutionary forces succeeded in capturing these outposts. In addition, on 31 March, the KNLA and its allied forces captured a junta checkpoint in Kyaukkyi Township, Bago (East) Region. On 5 March, the Arakan Army (AA) and its allied forces attacked junta outposts guarding Defence Industry 16 (KaPaSa-16) in Padaung Township, Bago (West) Region and seized weapons and ammunition.

On 17 March, the KNLA and its allied forces launched an assault on the Kaw Thway Kyoe military camp, an outpost located in Hpapun Township, Karen Region, and successfully captured the camp. On 4 March, in Ngape Township, Magway Region, the AA and its allied forces captured a key main outpost of the Nat Yae Kan strategic hill position, which had been occupied by junta forces. Furthermore, on 16 March, the AA captured a junta outpost in Kyaukpyu Township, Rakhine Region. There were also incidents in Shan (North) Region, where armed revolutionary forces fought each other to seize towns and outposts. On 14 March, the MNDAA raided and captured TNLA outposts located in two villages in Kutkai Township, Shan (North) Region. Furthermore, after intense clashes between the MNDAA and TNLA forces on 15 March, TNLA troops withdrew, allowing MNDAA to gain full control of Kutkai Township.

In March, while armed revolutionary forces captured several military junta bases, they also lost a total of 11 of their outposts to the junta, including three towns. These battles took place in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Shan (North) Regions. The highest number was recorded in Thabeikkyin Township, Mandalay Region, where armed revolutionary groups lost control of five outposts including Tagaung Town to the military junta. On 2 March, junta forces regained full control of an armed revolutionary outpost in a village located between Tagaung and Thabeikkyin Township. On 5 and 7 March, the junta launched large-scale offensives and captured two revolutionary outposts in villages in Thabeikkyin Township.

On 10 March, the junta captured Tagaung Town from revolutionary forces. Tagaung, located on the border between Sagaing and Mandalay Regions, had originally been seized by armed revolutionary forces on 12 August 2024, during the second phase of Operation 1027. Beginning in February 2026, however, the junta launched a major military campaign involving a large number of troops to retake the town, ultimately succeeding in March. In addition, a junta column advancing from Twin Nge village, where advanced Training School No.13 is located in Thabeikkyin Township, took control of a revolutionary outpost in a village on 17 March.

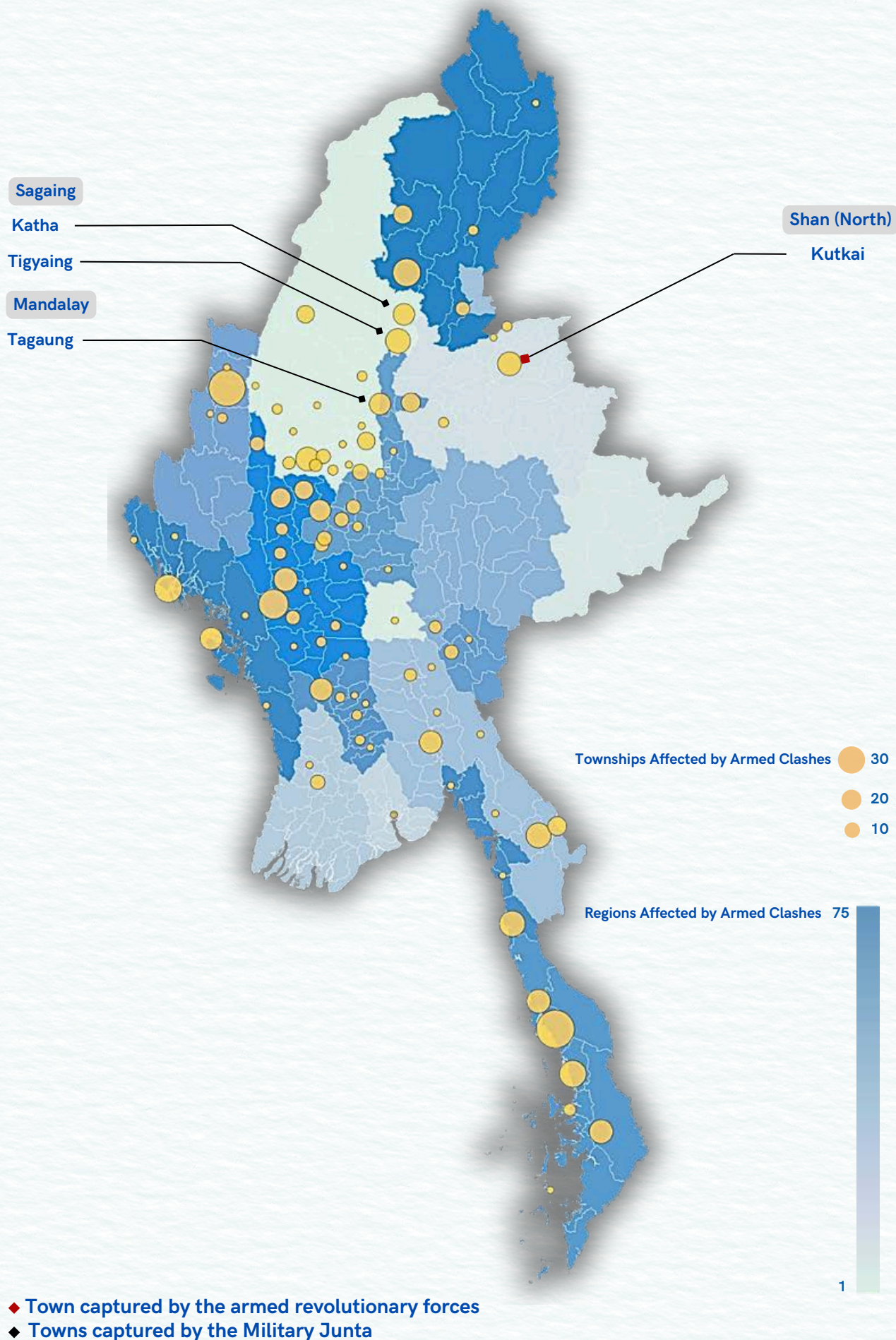
On 24 March, the same junta column seized and secured the Mongmit-Twin Nge Road section along the border between Thabeikkyin Township in Mandalay Region and Mongmit Township in Shan (North) Region. After advancing along this route beginning on 9 March, junta forces also captured a revolutionary outpost in a village in Kyaukme Township, Shan (North) Region

During March, the junta also recaptured the towns of Katha and Tigyaing in Sagaing Region, which had previously been under the control of revolutionary forces. After securing Tagaung, junta forces captured several areas of Tigyaing Town and the Tagaung Nickel Project on 25 March. On 29 March, the junta launched a large-scale offensive and regained full control of Tigyaing, which since 25 March had been divided between junta and revolutionary control. Furthermore, on 30 March, the junta recaptured Katha Town in Sagaing Region with the support of airstrikes. During the battle for Katha, junta forces reportedly carried out aerial bombardments using Y-12 aircraft and jet fighters against civilian homes, residential wards, religious buildings, schools, and healthcare facilities. At the same time, large numbers of ground troops advanced into the town and ultimately succeeded in retaking it.

Casualties during Armed Clashes and Operations

In March 2026, at least 778 military junta troops were killed, and at least 402 were injured. Meanwhile, at least 14 junta troops were arrested by the armed revolutionary forces. In addition, casualties of armed resistance forces were also reported, at least 76 were killed and 42 were injured while 111 were arrested. During these military operations, civilian casualties also resulted from airstrikes, drone attacks, landmine attacks, artillery attacks and small firearms attacks. At least 110 civilians were killed and 35 were injured during these attacks.

Number of Armed Clashes and Operations in March 2026



Civilian Casualties and Arrests from Targeted Attacks

In addition to civilian casualties resulting from armed clashes mentioned above, civilians were targeted by the military, unknown armed groups and armed revolutionary forces in March with a total of 418 incidents. Among them, it was found that there were 386 civilian targeted incidents conducted by the military junta, 19 incidents by unknown armed groups and 13 by armed revolutionary groups. These targeted killings resulted in at least 309 civilian deaths and 339 injuries while at least 694 others were arrested.

In March, the military junta conducted 386 incidents of civilian-targeted attacks in 117 townships across the country. In these incidents, 298 civilians were killed, and 309 civilians were injured. The highest number of casualties came from airstrikes conducted by the military junta, resulting in 192 civilian deaths and 222 injuries. The regions which were most frequently targeted by military airstrikes include Sagaing with 25 incidents, Tanintharyi with 14 incidents, Magway and Chin with 11 incidents each.

Due to airstrikes carried out by the military junta, the highest number of civilian casualties occurred in Kyunhla, Tigyaing, Ayadaw, and Myaung townships in the Sagaing Region. A total of 46 civilians were killed and 57 were injured. In Tanintharyi Region, 15 civilians were killed and 16 were injured because of airstrikes by the military junta. In addition, during March, 38 civilians were killed and 35 others were injured in Mindon, Tilin, and Gangaw township in Magway Region due to airstrikes carried out by the military junta. Additionally, a total of 12 civilians were killed, and 11 others were injured because of airstrikes by the military junta in Paletwa, and Falam townships. It has been recorded that the junta used fighter jets, Y12 aircrafts, Mi35 helicopters and MIG-29 fighter jets to carry out airstrikes during March. Military's drone attacks were the second leading cause of civilian casualties in March. These assaults resulted in 26 civilian deaths and 41 injuries. Meanwhile, military's village raids were recorded as the third highest cause of civilian casualties, with 32 civilian deaths and two injuries.

During March, there were 19 attacks on civilians committed by unknown armed groups, resulting in four civilian deaths and 20 injuries. Among these incidents, mine attacks caused the highest number of civilian casualties, resulting in three civilian deaths and five injuries. On 15 March, in Shwebo township in Sagaing region, five civilians including two male civilians and one female civilian were injured after explosion of a landmine planted by an unknown armed group on a village bridge.

Regarding civilian arrests, at least 694 civilians were detained during 53 incidents in March by the military, armed revolutionary forces, and unknown armed groups. Of these, the military junta accounted for a total of 46 civilian arrest incidents with 667 detainees in March. Majority of civilian were arrested for military junta's conscription and abduction of civilians as human shields during military movements. Sagaing region recorded the highest number of detentions with at least 200 civilians detained. Bago (East) region followed with the second highest number, with at least 150 civilians detained. On 5 March, the military junta set up blockades and conducted inspections at entry and exit checkpoint in Sagaing Town, Sagaing Region. More than 50 civilians between the ages of 25 and 35 were arrested and reportedly taken to the Division 33 military base in Sagaing for forced military conscription.

On the side of armed revolutionary forces, a total of 26 civilians were also detained during six incidents in March. On 24 March, in a village in Tedim Township, Chin Region, PDF Zoland reportedly arrested 15 youths, claiming that they were recruited for military service. In addition, on 15 March, MNDAA forces reportedly raided and seized a village in Kutkai Township, northern Shan (North) Region, that was under TNLA control, and subsequently arrested five civilians. It is also reported that on the same day, MNDAA forces arrested three male civilians in another village in Kutkai Township. According to news reports, the number of injuries, deaths, and arrests resulting from targeted attacks on civilians during the month of March can be seen in Figure-5 and Figure-6

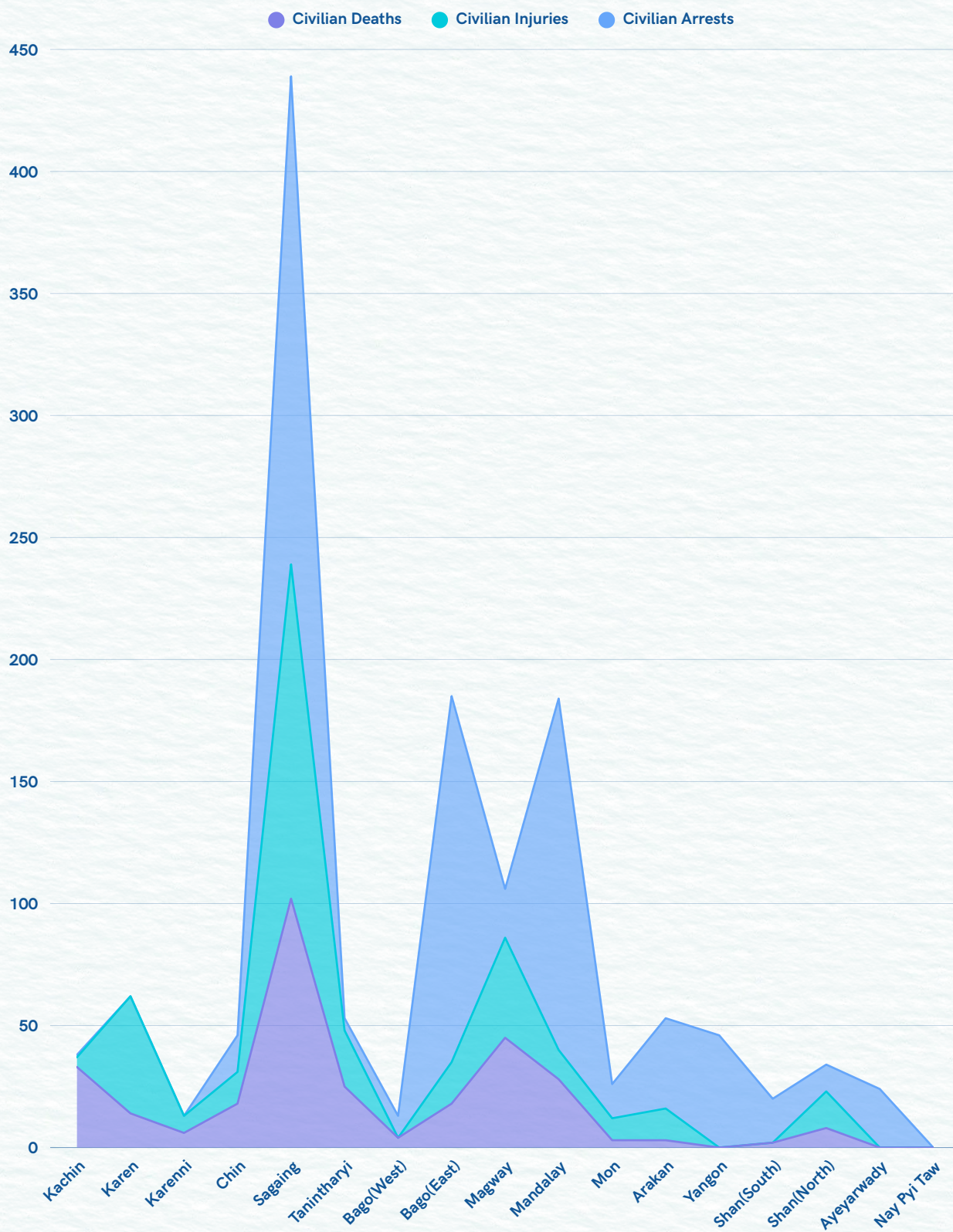


Figure -5: Number of Casualties across Different Regions

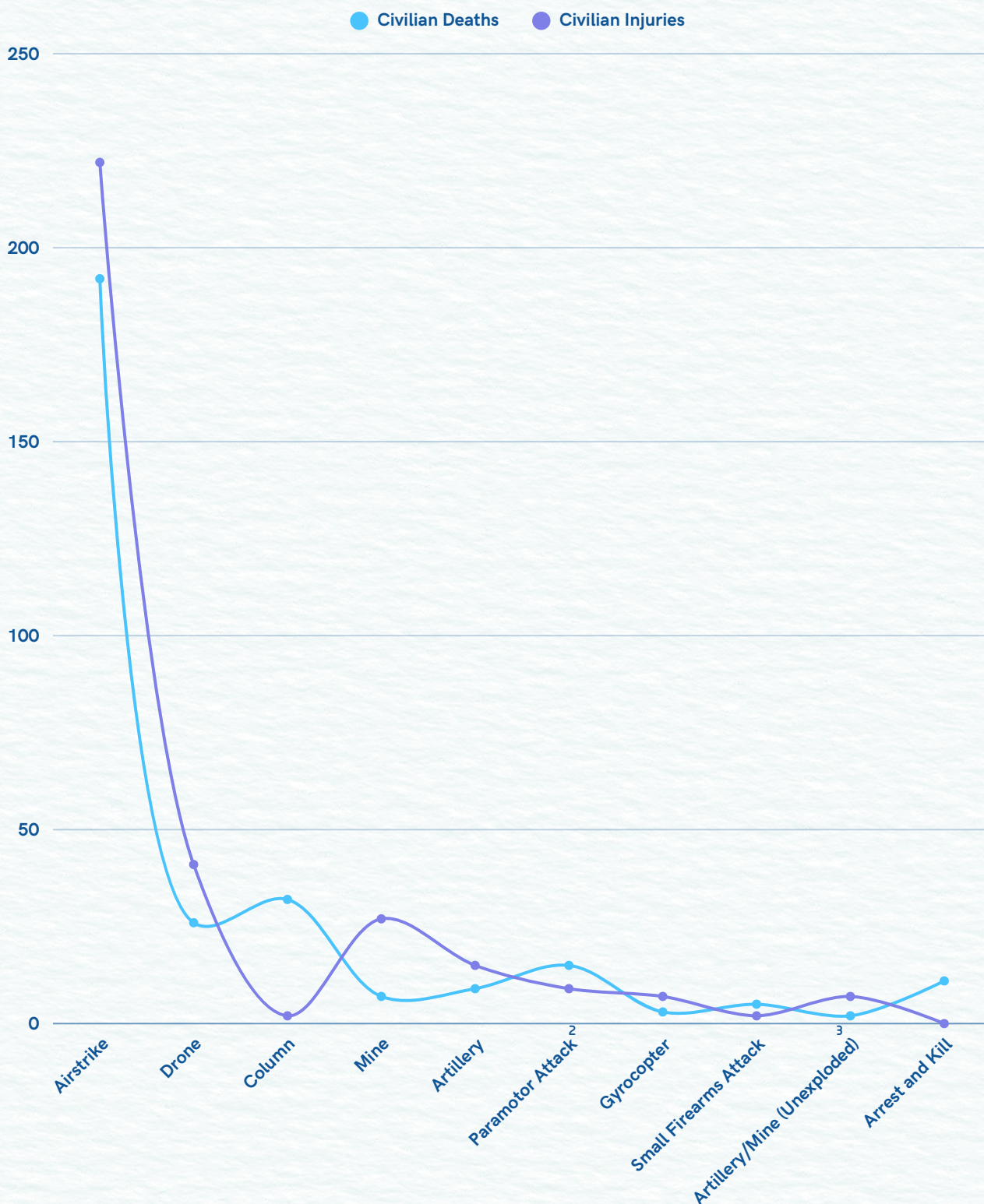


Figure -6: Types of Clashes and Number of Civilian Casualties from Targeted Attacks

² Paramotor attack involves the use of powered paragliders to carry out air-dropped bombing attack.

³ Civilian casualties due to mine/unexploded weapons include those resulting from mine attacks accidentally conducted by armed actors, as well as casualties from unexploded weapons such as landmines, ordnances, and grenades.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This report by the Nyan Lynn Thit Analytica (NLTA) aims to examine armed clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces and internal conflicts between armed revolutionary forces including civilian casualties. Data has been collected from (43) news media and announcements of revolutionary organizations. The actual data on the ground might be higher than the numbers presented in this report. This report excludes unverified armed incidents and casualties, which will be reported in future reports once verified. Armed clashes are categorized based on armed operations, including combat engagements, artillery strikes, drone attacks, mine attacks, small firearms attacks, grenade attacks, and airstrikes. An incident is counted as a single attack if one target is attacked either by the military junta or armed revolutionary forces, which include the People Defense Forces (PDFs) and Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs). Additionally, the report analyzed civilian casualties in two categories: those resulting from armed incidents and those from targeted attacks.