



Monthly Summary (April, 2025)

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses

303	Civilians Killed	249	Civilians Arrested
59	Womens Killed	608	Houses Burnt Down
33	Childrens Killed	253	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

A total of 303 civilians lost their lives during military operations that involved airstrikes and artillery shelling conducted by the Military Council across. Among the victims were 33 children and 59 women. The most severe impact was felt in Sagaing Region, which recorded 96 fatalities. Other regions that experienced significant loss of life included Mandalay Region with 54 deaths, Kachin State with 40 deaths, Kayin State and Mon State, each reporting 24 deaths, Magway Region with 14 deaths, Chin State with 12 deaths, Karenni State with 11 deaths, Bago Region with 10 deaths, Shan State with 7 deaths, Rakhine State with 5 deaths, Tanintharyi Region with 4 deaths, and Irrawaddy Region with 2 deaths.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Council conducted a total of 253 airstrikes across various regions of Myanmar. The strikes occurred 74 times in Sagaing Region, 40 times in Karen State, 36 times in Mandalay Region, and 25 times in Magway Region. Other regions that were targeted included Bago Region with 19 strikes, Chin State with 11 strikes, Kachin State and Northern State with 9 strikes each, Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region with 8 strikes each, Irrawaddy Region with 6 strikes, Southern Shan State with 4 strikes, Karenni State with 3 strikes, and Mon State with 1 strike.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

The Military Council burned down a total of 608 houses across two states and four regions. This included 297 houses in Magway Region, 144 in Mandalay Region, 109 in Chin State, 26 in Sagaing Region, 24 in southern Shan State, and 8 in Irrawaddy Region.

Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Council arrested a total of 249 civilians across one state and five regions in Myanmar. The arrests included 107 individuals in Sagaing Region, 53 each in Magway Region and Rakhine State, 16 in Bago Region, 13 in Irrawaddy Region, and 7 in Mandalay Region.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between April 01st and 30th 2025.

Combatant Casualties

681	SAC's Soldiers Killed
23	PDF's Soldiers Killed
144	Military Engagements

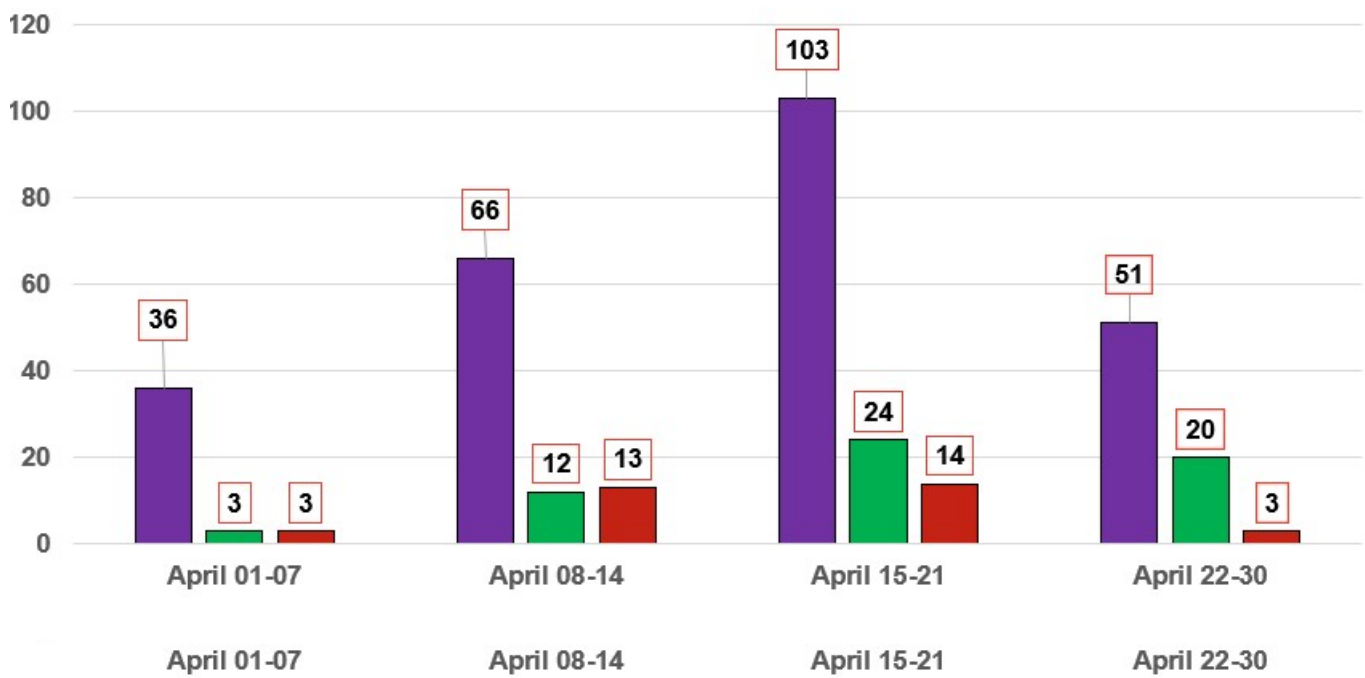
There were a total of 144 skirmishes, including drone attacks, across various regions of Myanmar. The Bago Region recorded the highest number of skirmishes, with 34 incidents. Magway Region followed with 24 skirmishes. Kachin State experienced 17 skirmishes, while Sagaing Region had 15. Karen State saw 12 incidents, and both Mandalay Region and Tanintharyi Region each had 9. Karenni State recorded 5 skirmishes, and Northern Shan State and Southern Shan State had 4 each. Rakhine State experienced 4 incidents, Irrawaddy Region had 2, and Chin State, Mon State, and Yangon Region each had 1 skirmish.

During the month of April, 681 soldiers from the Military Council were killed in the fighting. The highest number of casualties among the Military Council soldiers occurred in, where 145 soldiers lost their lives. Bago Region reported 110 deaths, while Karen State had 100 fatalities. Sagaing Region experienced 86 deaths, and Karenni State reported 64. Additionally, 50 soldiers were killed in Irrawaddy Region, 46 in Tanintharyi Region, 35 in Rakhine State, 18 in Mandalay Region, and 16 in Yangon Region. Kachin State had 5 casualties, while 4 soldiers died in Southern Shan State and 2 in Mon State.

23 members of the Joint Revolutionary Forces were also reported killed in the conflicts.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weekss)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Months)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children

120

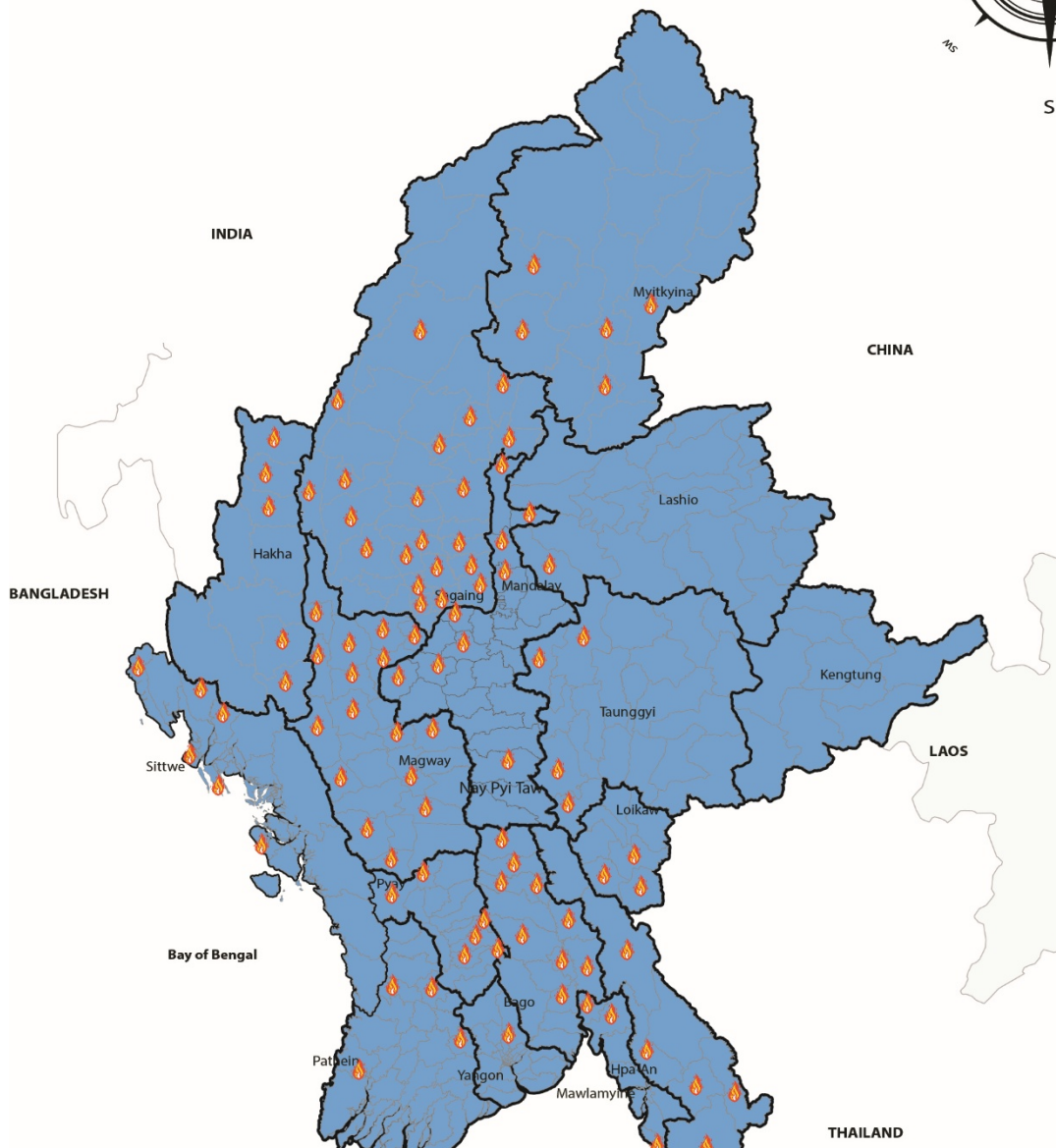
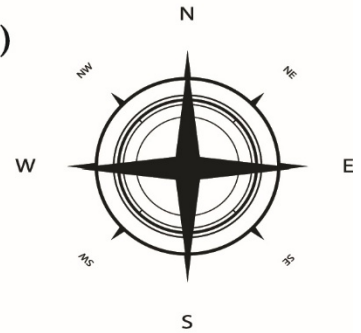
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Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict April 2025 Total								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
AYEYARWADY	2	6	50			2	13	8
BAGO	34	19	110	3		10	16	
CHIN	1	11		9	6	6		109
KACHIN	17	9	5			40		
KARENNI	5	3	64	4	1	10		
KAYIN	12	40	100		7	17		
MAGWAY	24	25	145	4	1	13	53	297
MANDALAY	9	36	18		4	50	7	144
MON	1	1	2		1	23		
RAKHINE	4	8	35	2	1	4	53	
SAGAING	15	74	86		11	85	107	26
SHAN (N)	5	9						
SHAN (S)	5	4	4	1		7		24
TANINTHARYI	9	8	46		1	3		
YANGON	1		16					
TOTAL	144	253	681	23	33	270	249	608

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Map of Myanmar Conflict (April 2025, Total)



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.

Min Aung Hlaing

The military commander-in-chief was internationally condemned for his role in military attacks on ethnic minorities.

Ministry of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs

The junta-controlled ministry is responsible for restricting freedom of speech and press.

Myint Swe

A vice president who declared a state of emergency during the coup and transferred power to Min Aung Hlaing.

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.



