



Burma Conflict Update (April 15 - 21)

Violence Against Civilians

103	Civilians Killed	47	Civilians Arrested
24	Womens Killed	12	Houses Burnt Down
14	Childrens Killed	72	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

Air and artillery attacks by the Military Council across Myanmar killed 103 civilians, including 14 children and 24 women, Mandalay Region has the highest number of deaths, with 45 deaths. Sagaing Region has 23 deaths, Karen State 21 deaths, Bago Region 4 deaths, Magway Region and Mon State 3 deaths each, Tanintharyi Region 2 deaths, and Rakhine State and Southern Shan State 1 death each.

Two people were killed by artillery fire, and 92 were killed by air and drone strikes.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

In the Sagaing Region of Myanmar, the Military Council set fire to and destroyed 12 houses.

Civilian Arrest

During the first week of April, 46 civilians were arrested in various parts of Myanmar, spanning four states and regions. The breakdown of arrests includes 23 in Rakhine State, 12 in Magway Region, 7 in Mandalay Region, and 4 in Bago Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Council conducted 72 airstrikes across 4 states and 6 regions in Myanmar. The breakdown of these strikes includes 20 in the Magway Region, 15 in the Mandalay Region, 14 in Karen State, 9 in Sagaing Region, 4 each in the Irrawaddy Region and Rakhine State, 2 each in the Bago Region and northern Shan State, and 1 each in Mon State and the Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

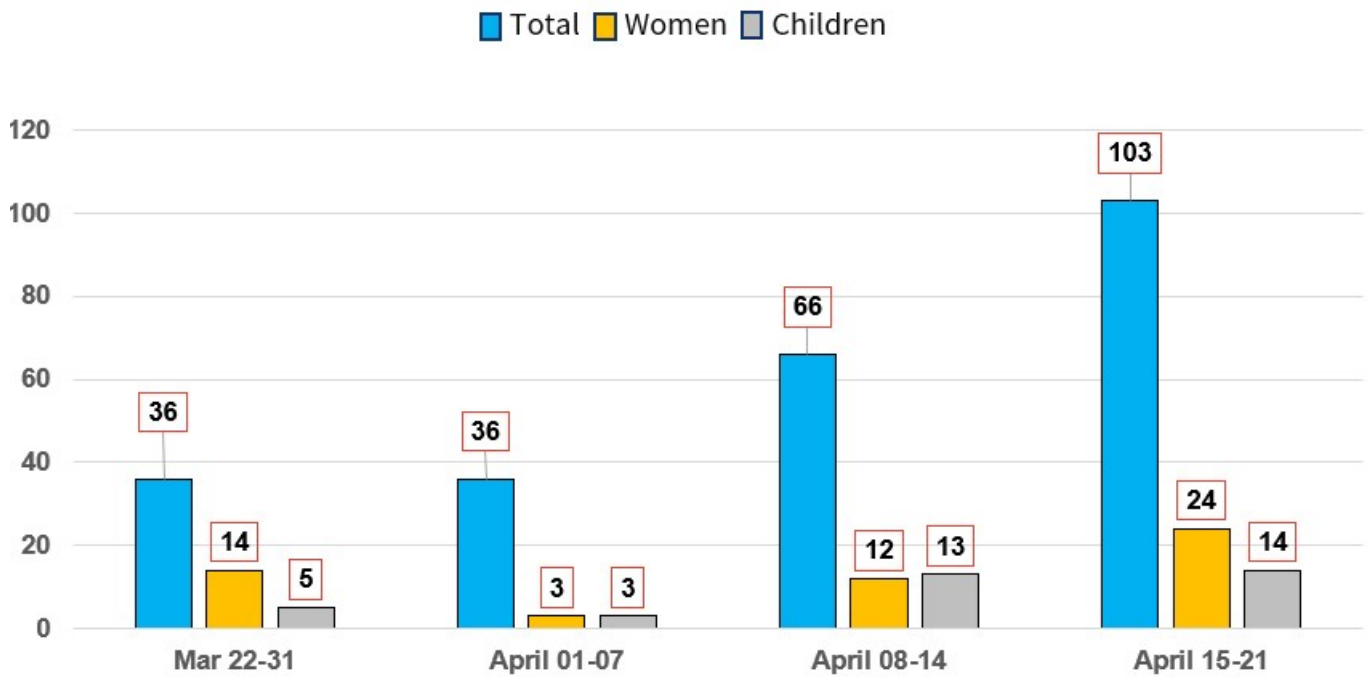
183	SAC's Soldiers Killed
0	PDF's Soldiers Killed
23	Military Engagements

Combatant Engagements

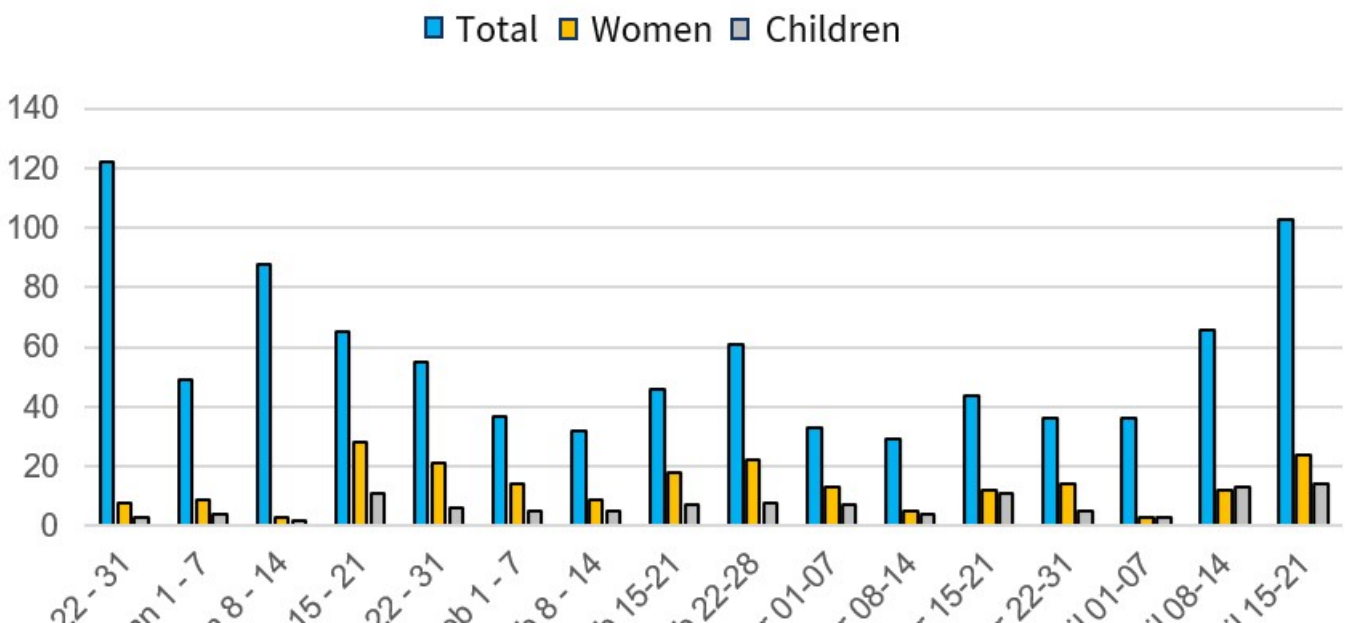
A total of 23 major and minor clashes occurred, including drone strikes. The highest number of clashes was reported in Karen State, with 6 incidents. Magway Region recorded the second highest with 4 clashes, while Kachin State had 3. The Irrawaddy Region, Bago Region, and Mandalay Region each experienced 2 clashes, and Sagaing Region, Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region had 1 clash each. Chin State, Karenni State, Mon State, and Yangon Region reported no clashes. 183 soldiers of the Military Council were killed in the fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between April 15th and 21th 2025.

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



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



Military Developments

Operation by AA and Joint Forces

On April 18, the Arakan Army (AA) successfully captured the Military Council's position in Pandaunggyi village, located in Lay Myint Na Township, Irrawaddy Region, following intense fighting on April 17.

Operation by KNLA and Joint Forces

On April 19, joint forces from the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) Brigade 4 seized the Military Council's strategic camp at Htet Hta in Hlaing Bwe Township, Karen State, and reported the death of a strategic commander from the Military Council.

Political Developments

The MNDAA Kokang forces began their withdrawal from the city of Lashio in northern Shan State, with a handover to the Military Council anticipated on April 22.

On April 17, Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, who holds the ASEAN rotating chair, held a meeting with Myanmar's military leader, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, at the Rosewood Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand.

The Military Council announced that, on April 17, 2025, coinciding with the first day of the Myanmar New Year, 4,893 prisoners were pardoned from various prisons across the country.

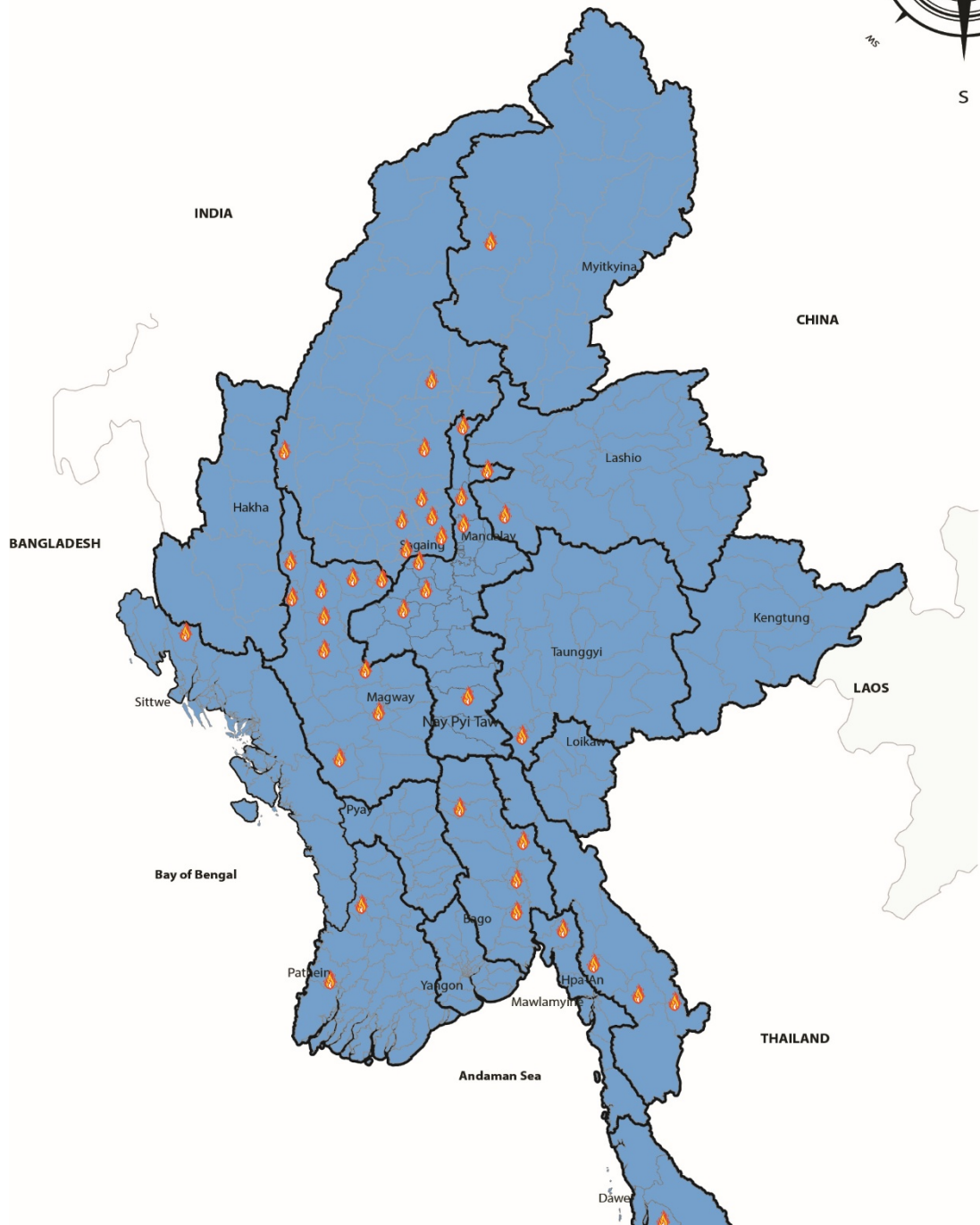
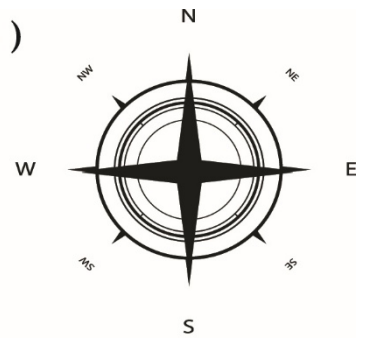
On April 18, the National Unity Government (NUG) said that NUG Prime Minister Mahn Win Khaing Than and Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim met via teleconference.

Military sources indicated that on April 18, representatives from the military, the Kokang Army, the MNDAA, and China convened a meeting at the Two Elephants Hotel in Lashio, northern Shan State.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, April 2025								
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	4	50				1	
BAGO	2	2	4			4		
KACHIN	3							
KAYIN	6	14	100		5	16		
MAGWAY	4	20	18			3	6	
MANDALAY	2	15	5		4	41		
MON		1			1	2		
RAKHINE		4				1		
SAGAING	1	9	5		3	20	40	12
SHAN (N)	1	2						
SHAN (S)	1					1		
TANINTHARYI	1	1	1		1	1		
TOTAL	23	72	183		14	89	47	12

Map of Myanmar Conflict (April 15-21, 2025)



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.



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