



Myanmar Monthly Conflict Update (April 2026, Total)

Violence Against Civilians

137	Civilians Killed	321	Civilians Arrested
38	Womens Killed	1586	Houses Burnt Down
22	Childrens Killed	336	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In April 2026, 137 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the military junta across Myanmar. These included 11 children and 38 women. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Sagaing Region, with 31 deaths. The following were 20 in Karen State, 19 in Mandalay Region, 17 in Kachin State, 10 each in Bago Region, Chin State and Magway Region, 8 in Rakhine State, 6 in Karenni State, 5 in Tanintharyi Region and one in Mon State.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 1,586 houses were burned down by military arson in April in one state and five regions. 1,003 houses were burned in Mandalay Region, 280 houses in Magway Region, 235 houses in Bago Region, 33 houses in Karen State, 32 houses in Sagaing Region, and 3 houses in Tanintharyi Region.

Civilian Arrest

In April 2026, the military junta arrested 321 innocent civilians in 2 states and 5 regions across Myanmar. 103 in Bago Region, 93 in Sagaing Region, 55 in Mandalay Region, 20 each in Kachin State and Tanintharyi Region, 13 in Irrawaddy Region, 10 in Magway Region, 4 in Mon State, and 3 in Yangon Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta conducted 336 airstrikes across Myanmar in April: 79 in Sagaing Region, 62 in Karen State, 54 in Rakhine State, 32 in Chin State, 28 in Magway Region, 26 in Mon State, 17 in Mandalay Region, 14 in Bago Region, 13 in Kachin State, 9 in Tanintharyi Region, and 2 in Karenni State.

Combatant Casualties

391	Military Soldiers Killed
29	PDF's Soldiers Killed
196	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In April 2026, there were 196 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, with Karen State having the highest number of clashes, at 47. Magway Region had the second highest number of clashes, at 42. Kachin State and Mon State had 24 each, Bago Region had 13, Tanintharyi Region had 12, Sagaing Region had 11, Chin State and Mandalay Region had 8 each, Southern Shan State had 4, and Rakhine State had 3. Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Northern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes at all.

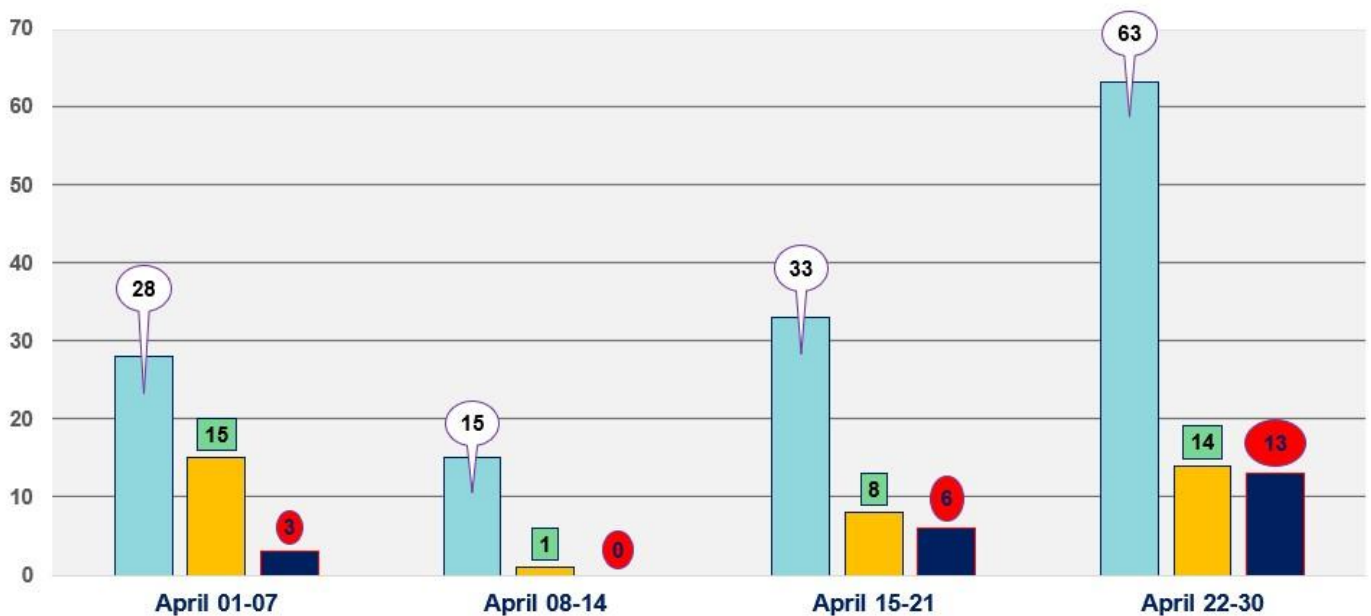
In April, 391 members of the military junta soldiers were killed in fighting. The highest number of military junta soldiers deaths was in Kachin State, where 125 members were killed. Eighty-two in Magway Region, 59 in Mandalay Region, 30 in Karen State, 28 in Mon State, 22 in Chin State, 18 in Tanintharyi Region, 16 in Bago Region, and 11 in Sagaing Region. Twenty-nine members of the revolutionary coalition were killed in April.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between April 01st and 30th 2026.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

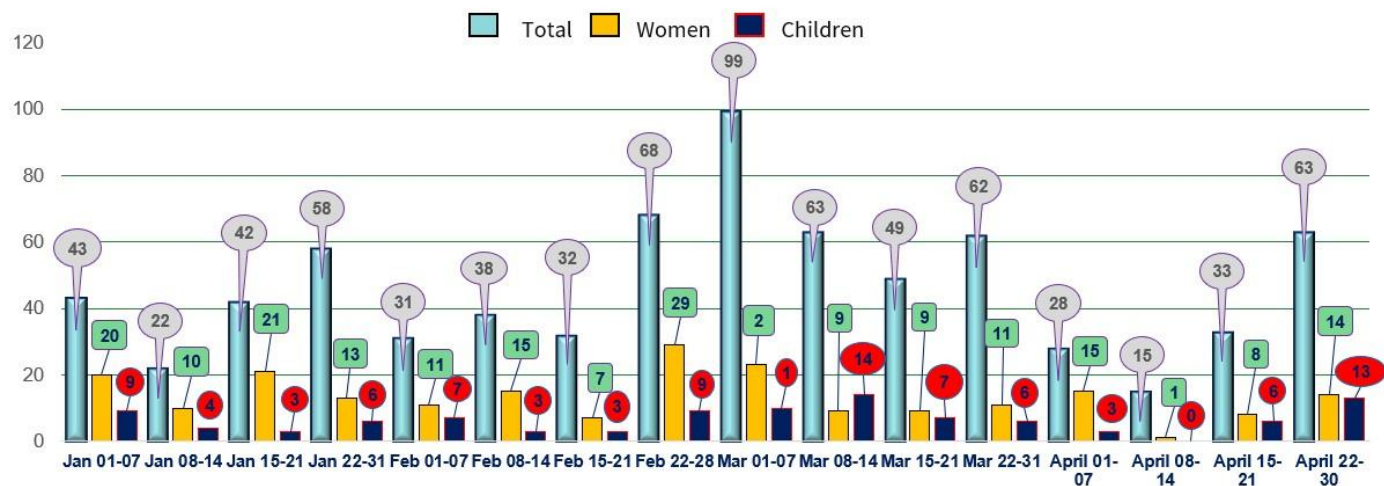
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total
 ■ Women
 ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

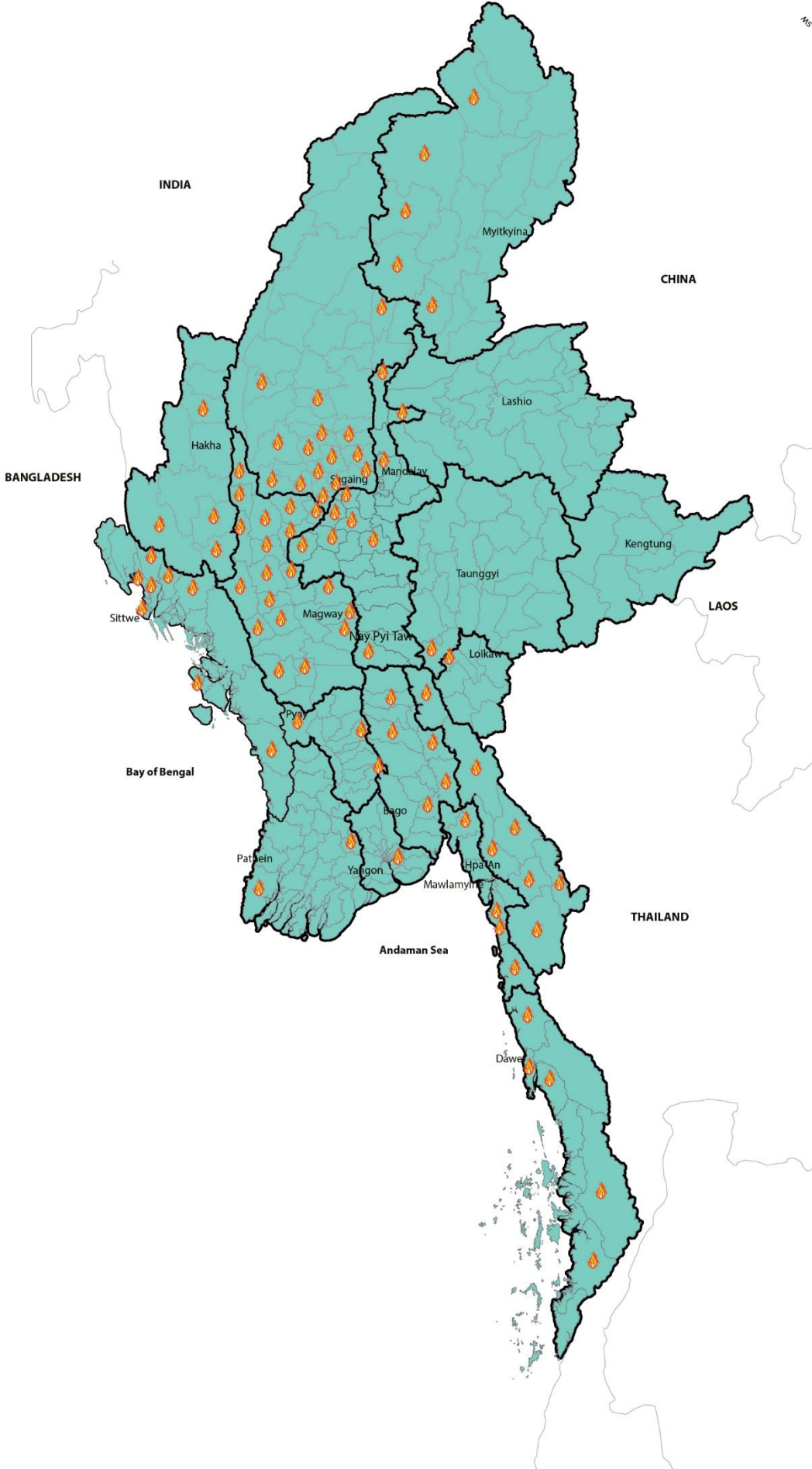
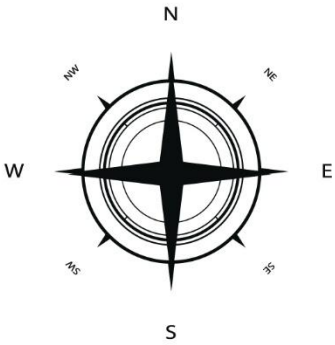
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict April 2026 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
BAGO	13	14	16		3	7	103	235
CHIN	8	32	22	5		10		
IRRAWADDY							13	
KACHIN	24	13	125		3	14	20	
KAREN	47	62	30	3	4	16		33
KARENNI		2			1	5		
MAGWAY	42	28	82	7	4	6	10	280
MANDALAY	8	17	59	3	1	18	55	1003
MON	24	26	28	5		1	4	
RAKHINE	3	54			2	6		
SAGAING	11	79	11	1	4	27	93	32
SHAN (S)	4							
TANINTHARYI	12	9	18	5		5	20	3
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	196	336	391	29	22	115	321	1586

Map of Myanmar Conflict (April 2026 , 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.



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