



## **Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (April 15 - 21, 2026)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

<b>31</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

#### **Civilian Casualties**

In the third week of April, 31 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military in two states and three regions of Myanmar, including six children and eight women.

#### **Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down**

181 houses were burned down by Military arson in two states and two regions during the third week of April. One hundred houses in Mandalay Region, 30 houses each in Kachin and Karen States, and 21 houses in Sagaing Region were destroyed.

#### **Civilian Arrest**

107 civilians were arrested by the regime in the third week of April in one state and three regions. Fifty in Sagaing Region, 33 in Mandalay Region, 20 in Tanintharyi Region, and four in Mon State.

## Civilian Killed

In the third week of April, 31 civilians were killed in two states and three regions in Myanmar. Twenty-one in Sagaing Region, four in Magway Region, three in Mandalay Region, two in Kachin State, and one in Karen State.

## Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military conducted 54 airstrikes in four states and four regions in Myanmar during the third week of April. Twenty in Sagaing Region, 12 in Karen State, nine each in Mandalay Region and Rakhine State, and one each in Chin State, Kachin State, Magway Region and Tanintharyi Region.

## Combatant Casualties

108	MC's Soldiers Killed
6	PDF's Soldiers Killed
32	Military Engagements

## Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

There were 32 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes, in the third week of April 2026. The highest number of clashes occurred in Karen State, with 10. Magway Region had the second highest number of clashes, with six. Sagaing Region had five, Kachin State and Tanintharyi Region had four, and Chin State had three. There were no clashes in Bago Region, Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Mandalay Region, Mon State, Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region.

During the third week of April, 108 soldiers of the Military and six comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between April 15<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>th</sup> 2026.**

## Military Developments

---

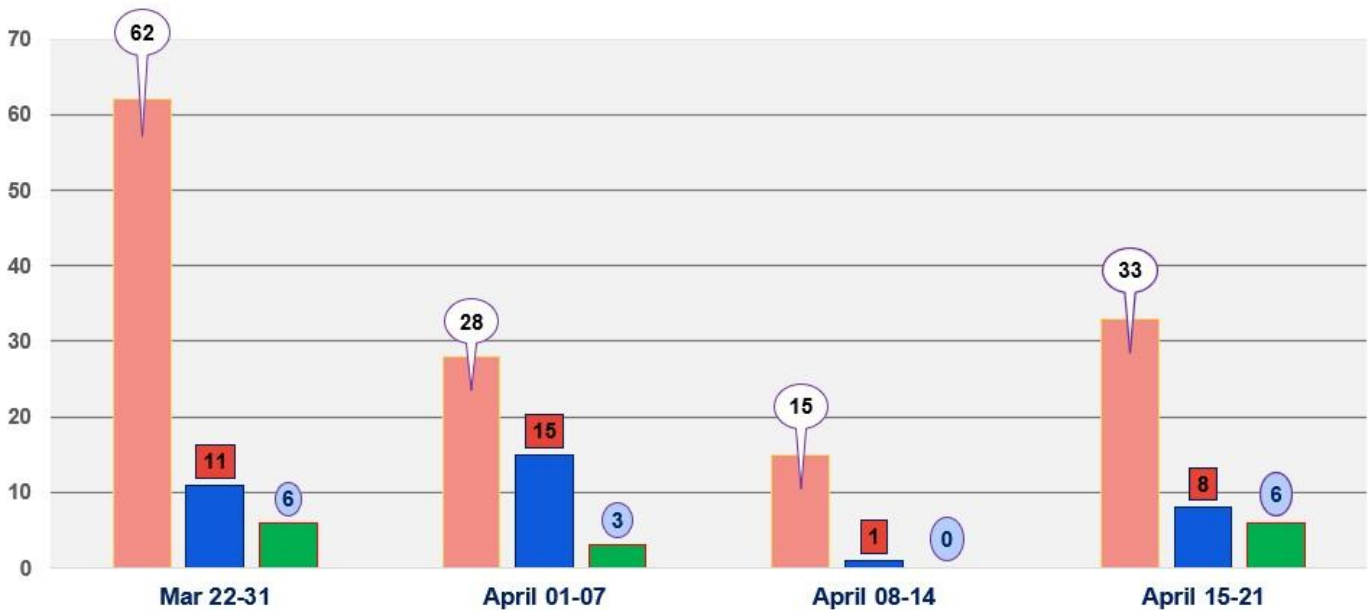
### Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

On April 18, the KIA joint forces captured two Military's militia camps in Uy Law and Khlam Kwant in the Hukaw area, Tanai Township, Kachin State.

### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

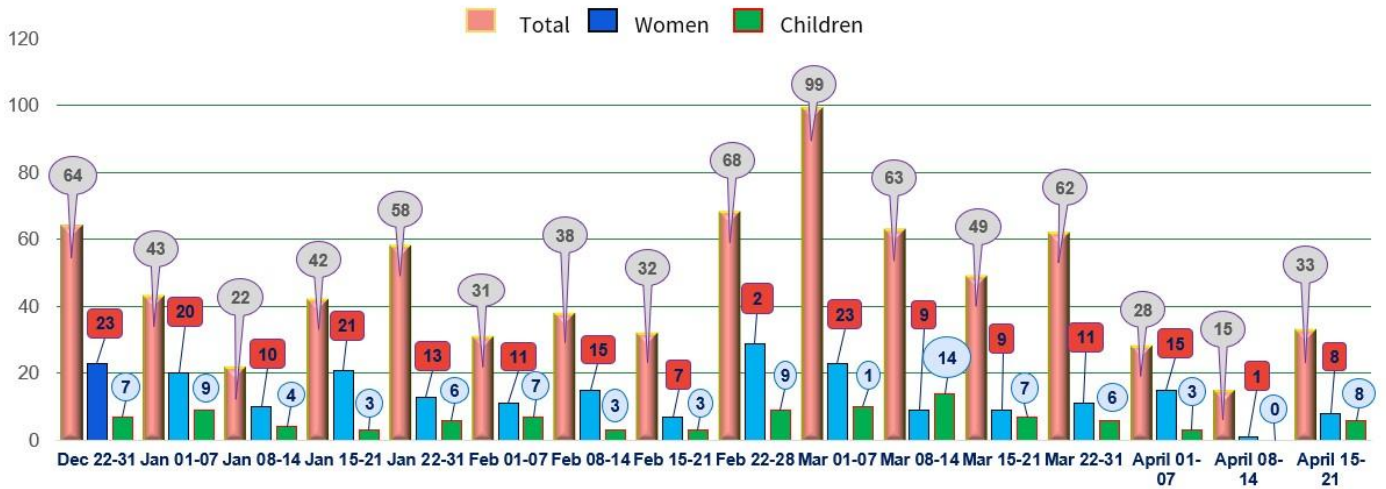
( Last 4 Weeks )

Total Women Children



### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

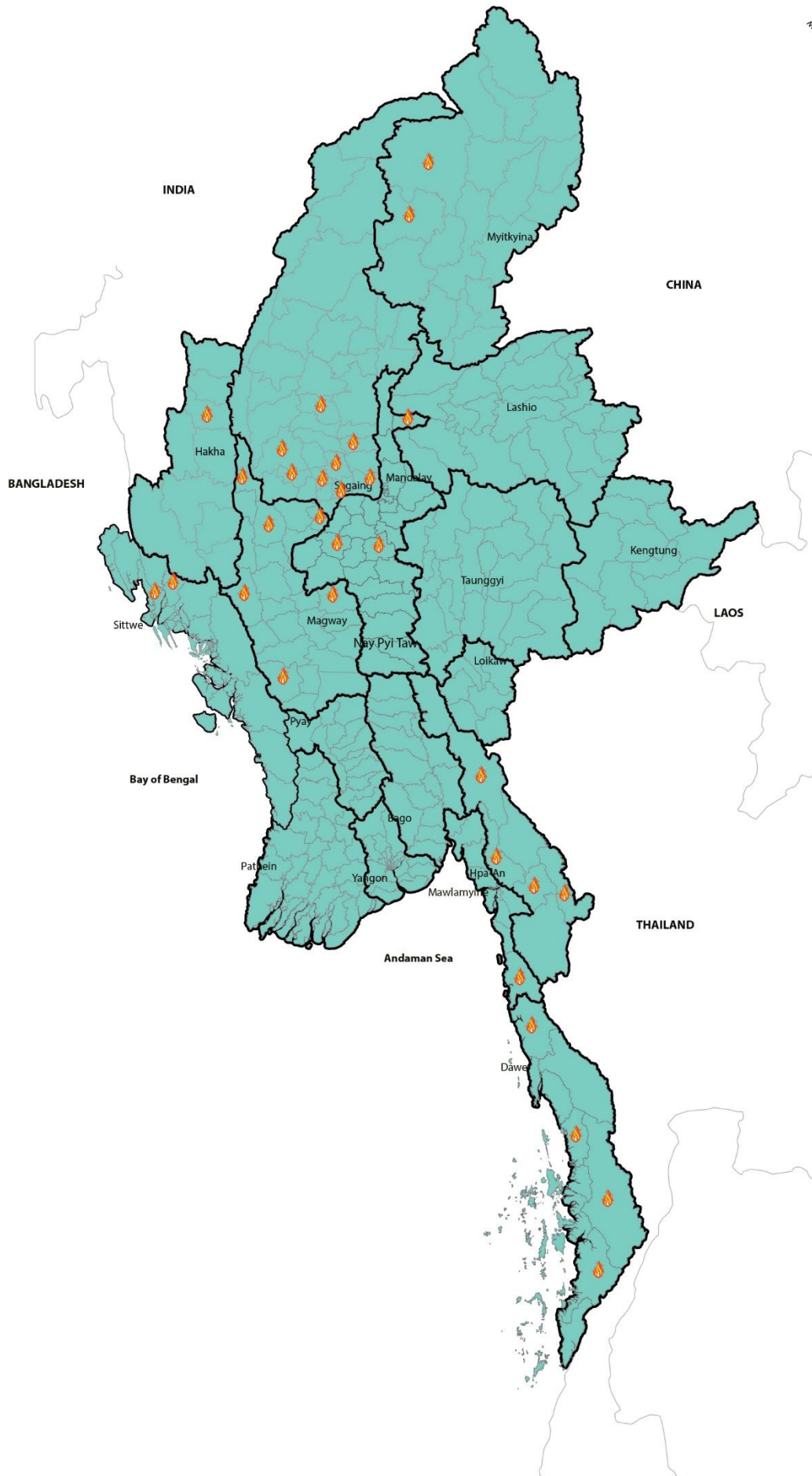
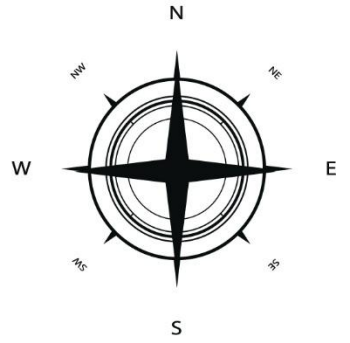
( Last 4 Months )



### Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, April 2026								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
CHIN	3	1	20	5				
IRRAWADDY								
KACHIN	4	1	60		1	1		
KAREN	10	12		1		1		30
MAGWAY	6	1	10		1	3		30
MANDALAY		9			1	2	33	100
MON							4	
RAKHINE		9						
SAGAING	5	20	3		3	18	50	21
TANINTHARYI	4	1	15				20	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>181</b>

# Map of Myanmar Conflict ( April 15-21 , 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.

**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.



[BDWFG Website](#)

[Democratic Futures Project](#)

[UVA Global](#)

[Our Company](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)