



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (April 22 - 30, 2026)

Violence Against Civilians

63	Civilians Killed	76	Civilians Arrested
14	Womens Killed	107	Houses Burnt Down
13	Childrens Killed	128	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In the last week of April, 63 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks carried out by the military junta across five states and five regions in Myanmar, including 13 children and 14 women.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 107 houses were destroyed by arson committed by the military junta during the last week of April in one state and three regions. One hundred houses were burned in Magway Region, three houses each in Karen State and Mandalay Region, and one house in Sagaing Region.

Civilian Arrest

In the last week of April, 76 civilians were arrested by the military junta in two states and four regions in Myanmar. This included 40 in Sagaing Region, 20 in Kachin State, 7 in Magway Region, and 3 each in Bago Region, Irrawaddy Region, and Yangon Region.

Civilian Killed

In the last week of April, 63 civilians were killed in five states and five regions in Myanmar. Nineteen were killed in Karen State, 9 each in Chin State and Kachin State, 6 each in Bago Region and Karenni State, 5 in Magway Region, 3 each in Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region, 2 in Sagaing Region, and 1 in Mandalay Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The military junta conducted 128 airstrikes in four states and five regions in Myanmar during the last week of April. Thirty-eight strikes occurred in Karen State, 34 in Rakhine State, 23 in Chin State, 10 in Magway Region, 9 in Sagaing Region, 8 in Tanintharyi Region, and 2 each in Bago Region, Karenni State, and Mandalay Region.

Combatant Casualties

184	Military Soldiers Killed
7	PDF's Soldiers Killed
86	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the last week of April 2026, there were 86 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. The highest number of clashes occurred in Karen State, with 17. Kachin State recorded 16, Mon State 10, Magway Region 9, Bago Region 8, Mandalay Region 7, Tanintharyi Region 6, Sagaing Region 5, and Chin State and Southern Shan State 4 each. No clashes were reported in Irrawaddy Region, Karenni State, Rakhine State, Northern Shan State, or Yangon Region.

In the last week of April, 184 soldiers of the military junta and 7 comrades from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between April 22th and 30th 2026.

Military Developments

Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

Since April 20, KIA joint forces have launched an offensive against a major military camp and two checkpoints at the intersection of five roads in Shwegu Township, Kachin State, capturing them on April 23.

Operations by KNLA and Joint Forces

On April 22, KNLA and joint revolutionary forces attacked, seized the 411th Infantry Battalion camp located in Aung Chanthaw village, southeast of Lewe Township, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay Region, killing about 10 soldiers.

The KNLA-led revolutionary forces began attacking the Boda camp of the military junta on Union Highway No. (🕶️) in Boksing Township, Tanintharyi Region, on April 20 and fully captured the camp on April 24.

On April 25, KNLA and joint revolutionary forces attacked and captured the Kabowtu camp of the military junta in Luthaw Township, Phapun District, Karen State.

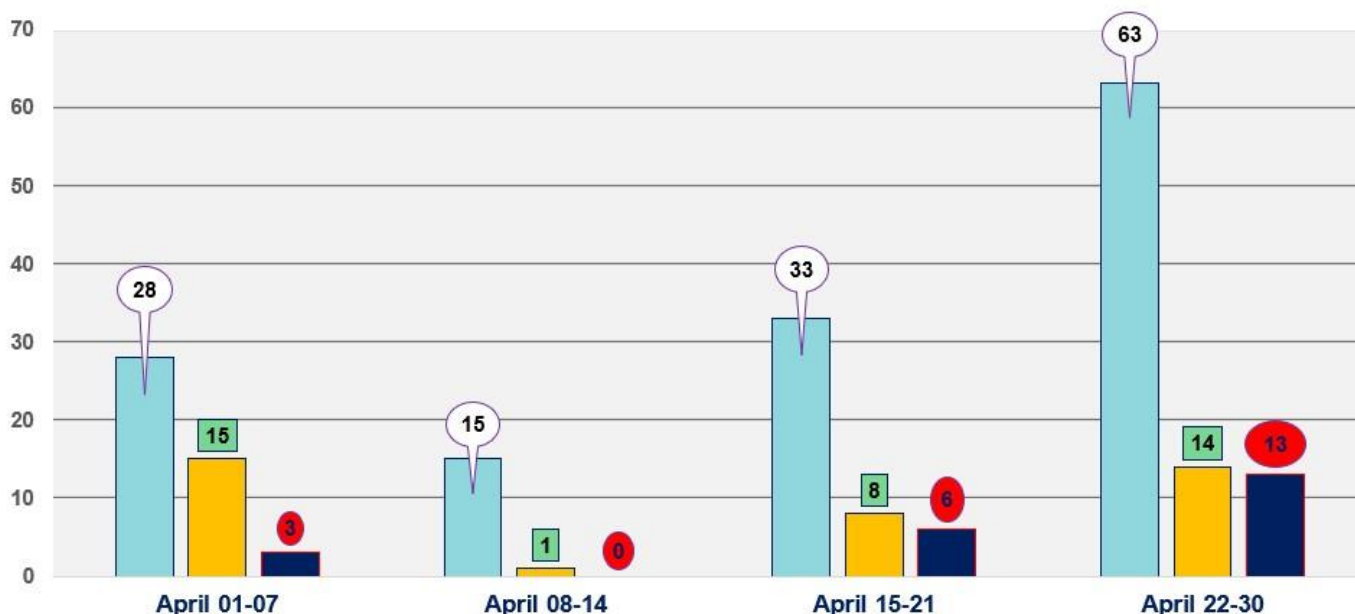
Operations by PDF and Joint Forces

On April 25, revolutionary forces attacked and captured the military junta camp in Aung Chan village, Kalaywa Township, Sagaing Region.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

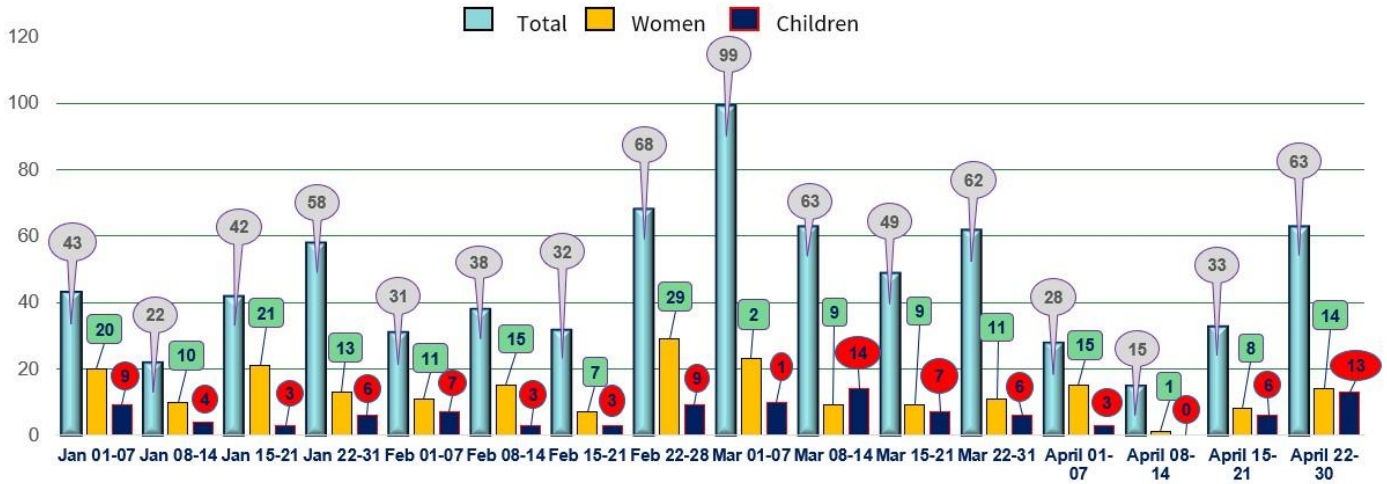
(Last 4 Weeks)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

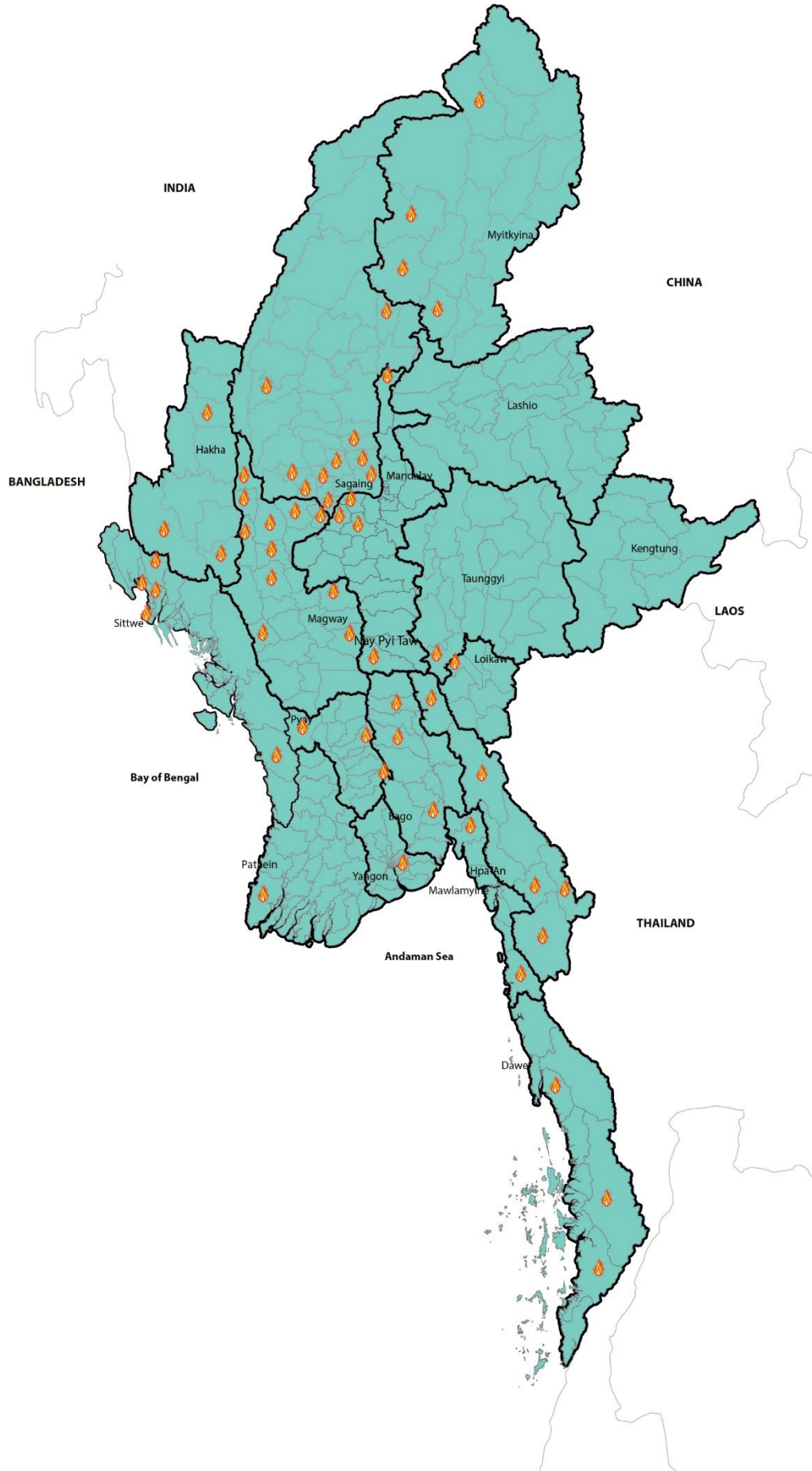
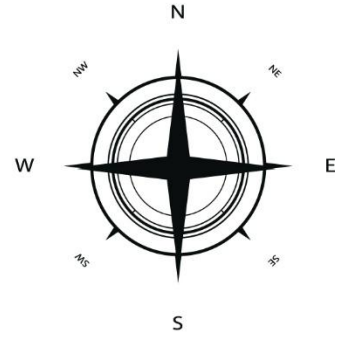
(Last 4 Months)



Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 22-30, April 2026								
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	8	2	3		3	3	3	
CHIN	4	23	2			9		
IRRAWADDY							3	
KACHIN	16		65		2	7	20	
KAREN	17	38	30	2	4	15		3
KARENNI		2			1	5		
MAGWAY	9	10	13		3	2	7	100
MANDALAY	7	2	59			1		3
MON	10		6					
RAKHINE		34				3		
SAGAING	5	9	6	1		2	40	1
SHAN (S)	4							
TANINTHARYI	6	8		4		3		
YANGON							3	
TOTAL	86	128	184	7	13	50	76	107

Map of Myanmar Conflict (April 22-30 , 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.



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