

**FRONTLINE**

**ARMED**

**INCIDENT**

**TRACKER**

**APRIL 2026**



In April 2026, assaults against the military junta decreased by 2.85% across the country compared to March 2026. The highest number of clashes occurred in Magway, Kachin and Tanintharyi regions while Magway Region was observed as the highest number of clashes nationwide with a 10% decrease. Kachin Region was observed as the second-highest number of clashes, with the rate of clashes increasing by 12% while 30% decrease was reported in Tanintharyi Region. The most frequent types of clashes reported in April 2026 were combat engagements, drone attacks, artillery attacks, landmine attacks, small firearms attacks, and junta’s airstrikes. Military targets such as military convoys, military outposts, military personnels, checkpoints, police stations were frequently attacked by armed revolutionary forces. Due to armed clashes between the military junta and armed revolutionary forces, there were casualties among both sides as well as civilian casualties. The report also documented the number of incidents that targeted civilians by the military junta, armed revolutionary forces or unknown armed groups, including the number of casualties. The details of clashes, targets and casualties are reported in the following sections.

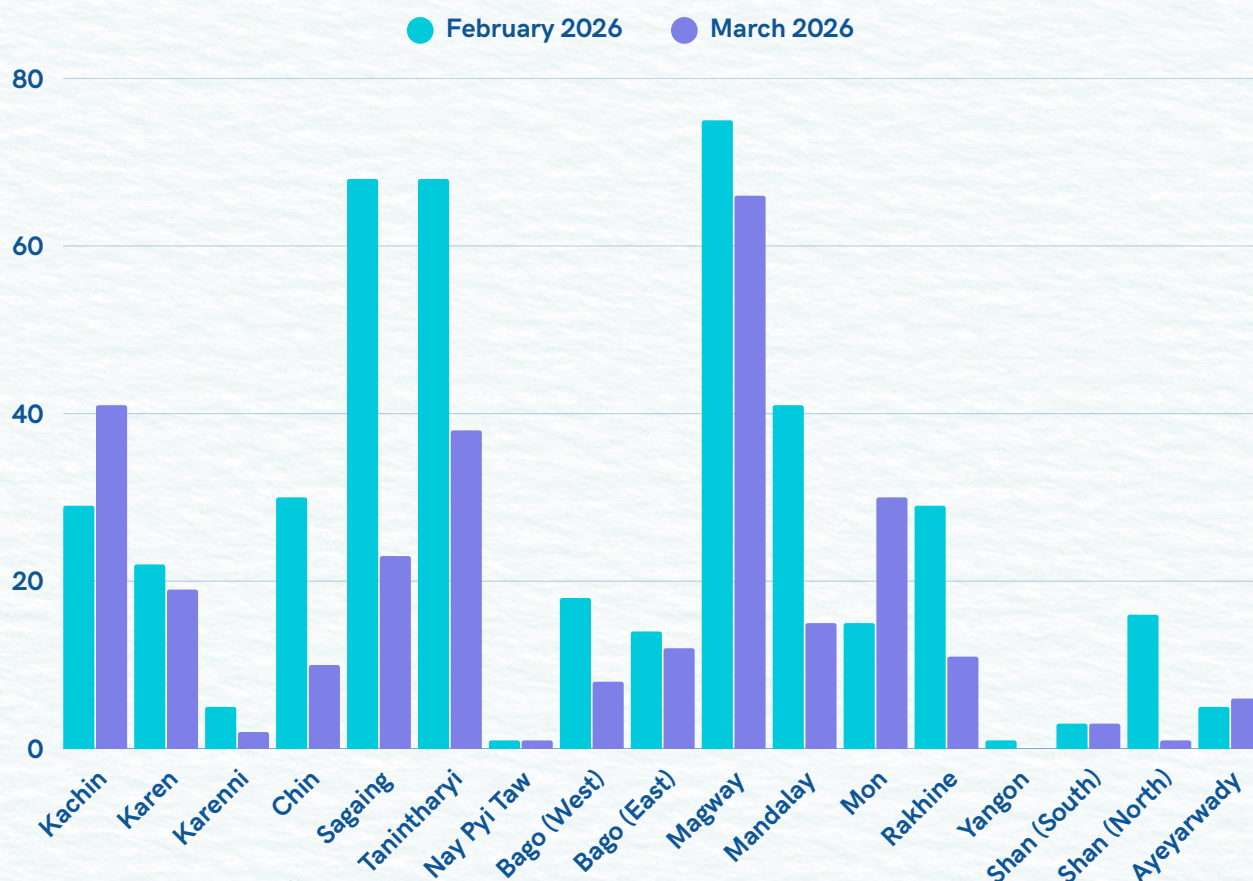


Figure - 1: Number of Armed Incidents Across Regions for March and April 2026

## Armed Clashes and Operations

In April 2026, there were at least 286 military operations in total, with at least 279 clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces across the country. Among these clashes, 257 attacks were initiated by armed revolutionary forces, and 22 attacks were carried out by the military junta. A total of four armed clashes were carried out by unknown armed groups. In addition, there were also clashes between armed revolutionary groups, totaling three incidents. The highest number of clashes was observed in Magway with 66 incidents, followed by Kachin with 41 incidents, and Tanintharyi with 38 incidents. In addition, no armed clashes were reported in Shan (East) in April.

Armed clashes among armed revolutionary forces occurred in Tanintharyi and Karenni regions. On 22 April, members of Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) Battalion 12 who were providing security in a village in Thayetchaung township, Tanintharyi Region, were ambushed by the Kawthoolei Army (KTLA). As a result, one child and four KNLA members were killed. On 24 April, armed clashes broke out at a location on the outskirts of Pekon township, on Shan-Karenni border, between a unit under the recently formed No. 1 Region Alpha Military Zone (Moby), and the Moby Local Revolutionary Force.

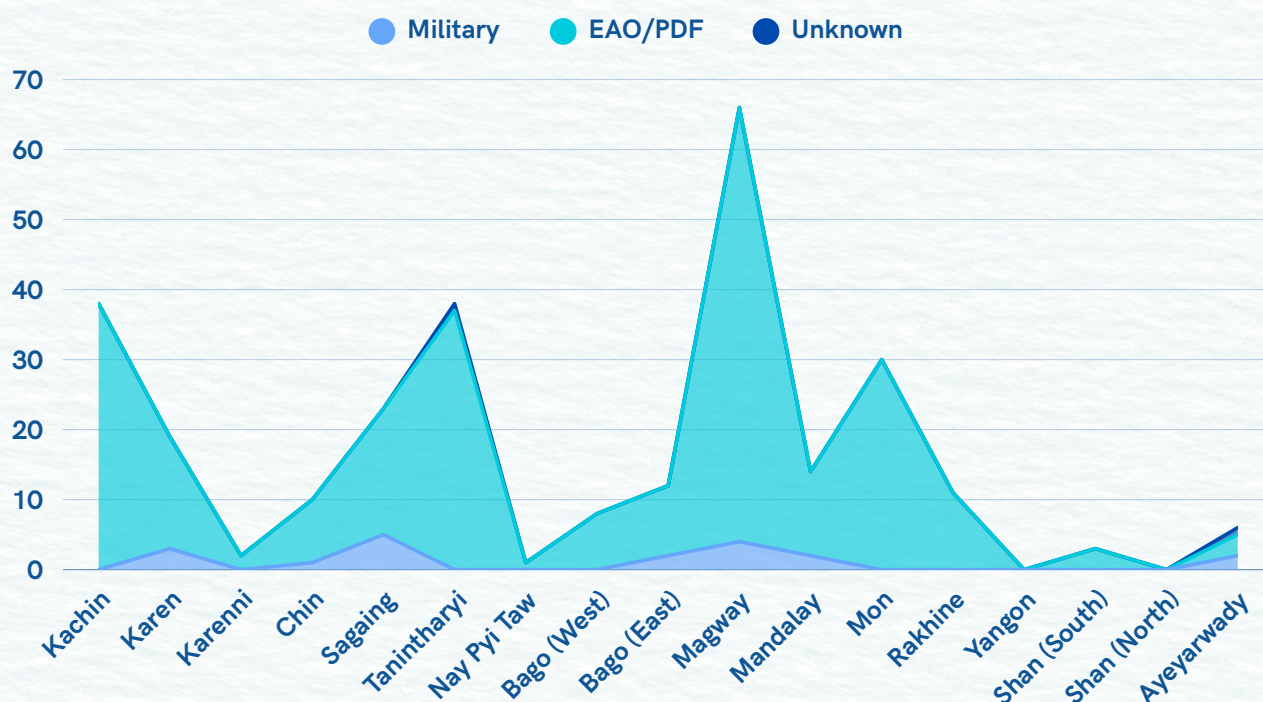
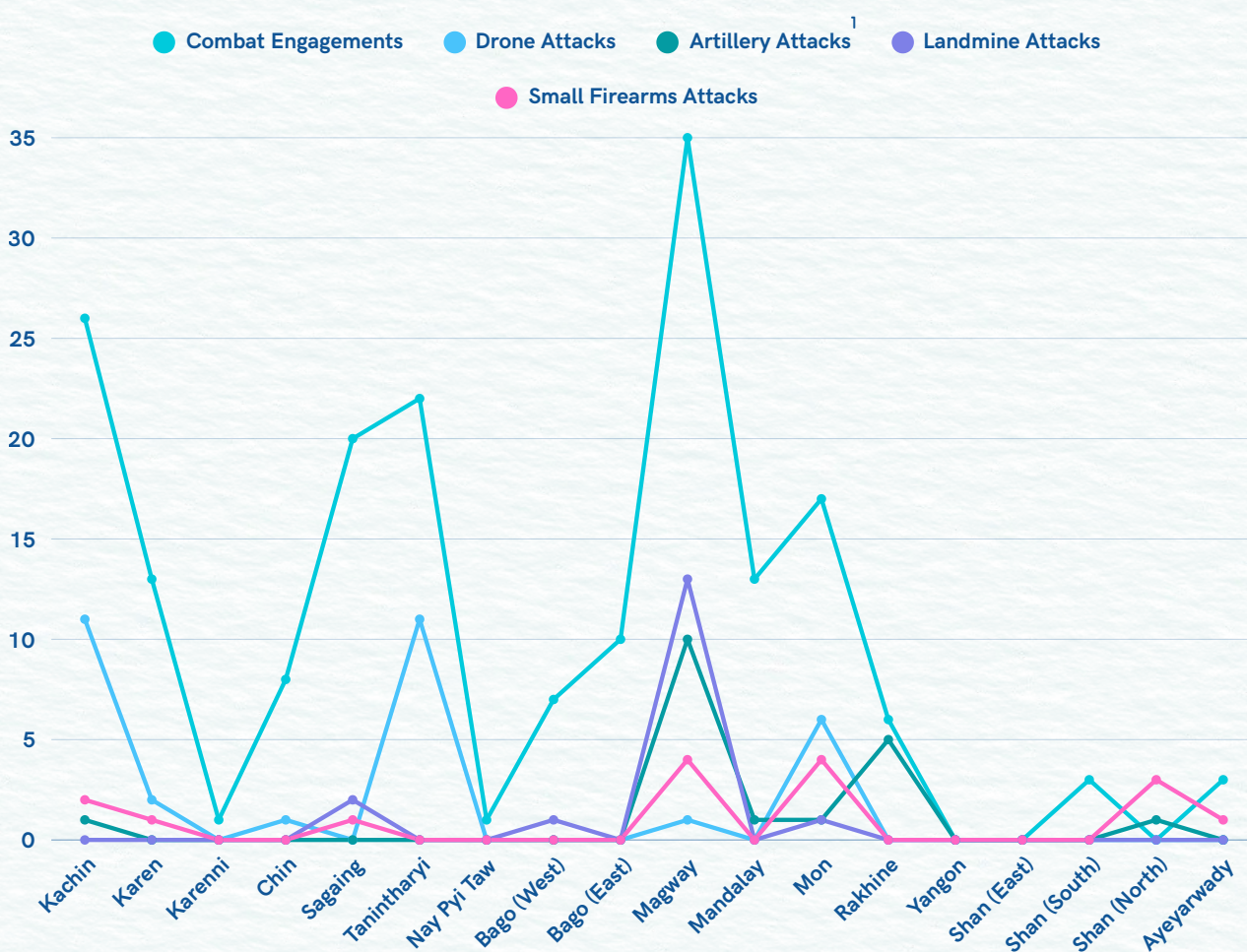


Figure -2: Number of Armed Incidents by Actors across Regions

During the armed clash, it was reported that the commander and several members of the Mobyie Local Revolutionary Force, along with one civilian, were killed. At around the same time, a unit under the No.1 Region Alpha Military Zone (Mobyie Area) launched a raid on an outpost belonging to the Mobyie Local Revolutionary Force, located southwest of Mobyie. During the raid, three members of the Mobyie Local Revolutionary Force were injured. The number of armed incidents reported across different regions is shown in figure-2.



**Figure -3: Types of Clashes and Number of Incidents across Regions**

<sup>1</sup> Artillery attacks involve the use of factory manufactured mortars, howitzers, multi-launch rocket systems (MLRS) by the military junta as well as the use of those factory-manufactured weapons and improvised weapons including short-range and long-range rocket launchers, grenade launchers by the armed revolutionary forces.

In April 2026, military operations and clashes were reported in a total of 71 townships. Among these incidents, combat engagements between the military and armed revolutionary forces amounted to a total of 184 incidents. During these armed clashes, armed revolutionary forces managed to capture a total of 21 military junta positions including 13 military outposts, six militia outposts and one police station. The military junta also reportedly captured two towns controlled by armed revolutionary forces, one checkpoint, and two outposts of armed revolutionary forces. Additionally, the military junta carried out at least 35 airstrikes during these clashes.

The second most frequent incidents were drone attacks with at least 32 incidents, all of which were carried out by armed revolutionary forces. Artillery attacks were the third most frequent type of incident, with a total of 19 incidents, of which 18 were carried out by armed revolutionary forces and one by an unknown armed group. The types of clashes across regions were shown in the above graph, figure-3.

During these attacks, the most frequently attacked military targets by armed revolutionary forces were military convoys with 104 incidents, followed by attacks on military outposts with 76 incidents, military personnels with 16 incidents, military checkpoints with 12 incidents, and police station with 11 incidents. The types of clashes and targets across regions were shown in the graph below, figure -4:

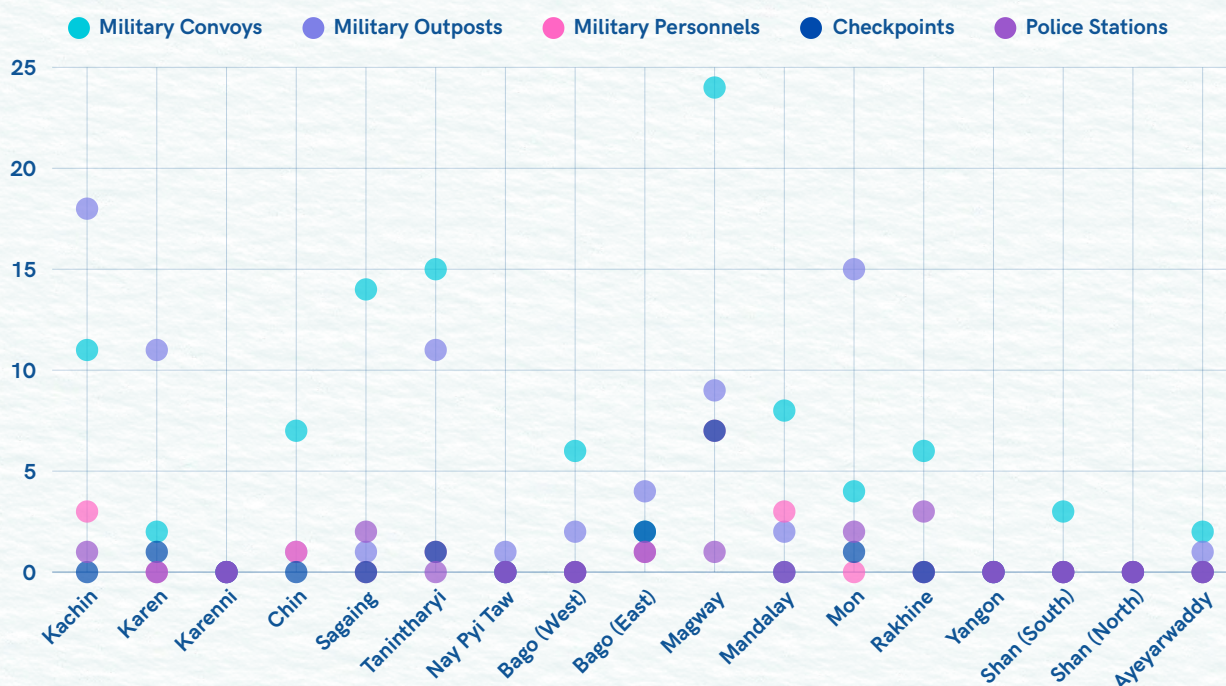


Figure -4: Number of Attacks by Types of Targets across Regions

## **Military operations by Armed Revolutionary Forces to Seize Towns**

In April 2026, Armed revolutionary forces continued to launch attacks against the military junta and successfully seizing military outposts in Kachin, Karen, Bago (East), Chin, Magway, Sagaing, Mon, Nay Pyi Taw, and Tanintharyi regions. In April, the highest number of incidents in which armed revolutionary forces captured junta outposts occurred in Kachin Region where they successfully captured a total of four military outposts, and three militia outposts. On 2 April, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and its allied forces attacked and captured three military bases belonging to the military junta in Hpakant township, Kachin Region. On 18 April, KIA and its allied forces attacked and seized two militia outposts in Tanai township, and one military outpost in Shwegu township, Kachin Region, on 23 April. In addition, on 23 April, KIA and Shan Shanni Independence Army (SSIA) forces also seized two military outposts of Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA) in Mohnyin township.

Armed revolutionary forces conducted offensives to capture military outposts in Myawaddy, Hpapun, and Hlaingbwe townships in Karen Region, successfully seizing three military outposts. On 13 April, KNLA troops and allied revolutionary forces captured one military outpost in Hlaingbwe township. In addition, on 25 April, KNLA Brigade 5, together with allied revolutionary forces, attacked and captured one military outpost in Hpapun township. Furthermore, on 29 April, KNLA troops and allied revolutionary forces seized military outposts near the Waw Lay Strategic Hill in Myawaddy township.

In Bago (East) Region, armed revolutionary forces successfully captured two military positions during April. On 7 April, armed revolutionary forces attacked and seized a military junta outpost in Shwegyin township. In addition, on 24 April, the KNLA and allied forces attacked and captured a village police station in Shwegyin township. On 22 April, the joint base of Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 411 occupied by the military junta in Lewe township, Nay Pyi Taw, was attacked by KNLA, the Karen National Defence Organization (KNDO), and the Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF). During the assault, at least 10 junta troops were killed. The remaining soldiers abandoned the position and fled, allowing the attacking forces to capture the joint LIB 411 base.

During April, armed revolutionary forces captured one military outpost and one militia outpost belonging to the military junta in Palaw and Bokpyin townships of Tanintharyi Region. On 7 April, armed revolutionary forces launched an attack on a militia outpost in Palaw township. Following the assault, the militia members abandoned the base and fled, allowing the revolutionary forces to take control of the position. In addition, beginning on 20 April, the KNLA and allied forces attacked a military outpost in Bokpyin township. They successfully captured the outpost on 24 April. It was also reported that on 12 April, armed revolutionary forces attacked and captured the military junta's Lay Kay outpost in Bilin township, Mon Region.

On 9 April, in Chauk township, Magway Region, armed revolutionary forces attacked a Pyu Saw Htee village outpost using heavy artillery strikes, small arms, and drones. During the assault, three Pyu Saw Htee members were reportedly killed, while one revolutionary member was injured. Later, armed revolutionary forces captured the outpost. On 29 April, armed revolutionary forces launched an offensive against a military junta checkpoint located northeast of Myaing township. After junta troops abandoned the checkpoint and fled, armed revolutionary forces seized control of the position.

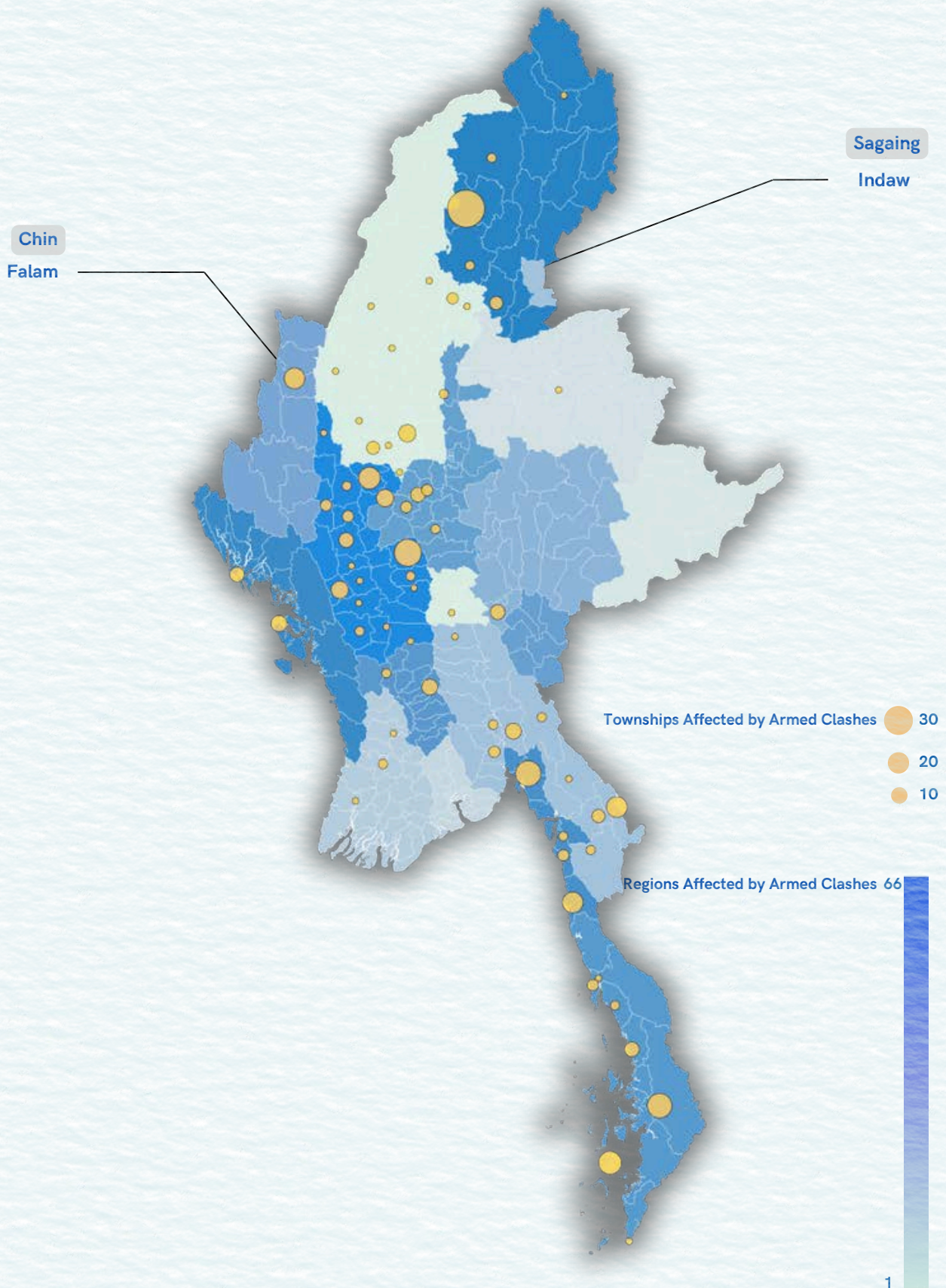
On 25 April, armed revolutionary forces attacked and captured a military junta outpost in Kalewa township, Sagaing Region. On 14 April, in Falam township, Chin Region, the Chin National Organization/Chin National Defence Force (CNO/CNDF), a member of the Chin Brotherhood (CB), along with members of the Chinland Council, attacked and captured a military junta outpost located in a village. During the fighting, 10 junta soldiers were reportedly killed, while three CNO/CNDF members and one Chinland Council member were killed.

During April, the junta also recaptured two towns and three outposts of armed revolutionary forces in total. These armed clashes took place in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Chin regions. During the month, after re-establishing control over the Thaphanseik Dam area in Kanbalu township, Sagaing Region, where gold mining operations are located, junta forces launched a large-scale offensive on 6 April and captured an outpost of armed revolutionary forces located approximately five kilometers west of the dam. On 29 April, in an effort to retake Indaw town from armed revolutionary forces, the military advanced into and seized Nabar Junction, a strategically important road intersection located over just nine kilometers from Indaw that links Kachin and Sagaing, and Shan (North) regions. The junta column then linked up with troops from Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 309 based in Katha, on the bank of the Ayeyarwady River along the Kachin–Sagaing border, as well as another column of more than 300 troops advancing from the western bank of the river. The combined forces reportedly regained control of Indaw town on 30 April. Indaw, a key gateway into Kachin Region, had previously been captured on 7 April, 2025 by No.1 Military Region under the Ministry of Defence of the National Unity Government (NUG). In Chin Region, the military also recaptured Falam town, and Surbung Airport, which Chin revolutionary forces had seized on 7 April, 2025.

## **Casualties during Armed Clashes and Operations**

In April 2026, at least 528 military junta troops were killed, and at least 303 were injured, and 35 was arrested. Meanwhile, casualties of armed revolutionary forces were also reported, at least 79 armed revolutionary troops were killed, and 30 others were injured. During these military operations, civilian casualties also resulted from airstrikes, combat engagements, drone attacks, and small firearms attacks. At least 16 civilians were killed and 11 were injured during these attacks.

## Number of Armed Clashes and Operations in April 2026



◆ Towns captured by the Military Junta

## **Civilian Casualties and Arrests from Targeted Attacks**

In addition to civilian casualties resulting from armed clashes mentioned above, civilians were targeted by the military, unknown armed groups and armed revolutionary forces in March with a total of 435 incidents. Among them, it was found that there were 409 civilian targeted incidents conducted by the military junta, nine incidents by armed revolutionary groups, and 17 incidents by unknown armed groups. These targeted killings resulted in at least 176 civilian deaths and 272 injuries while at least 742 others were arrested.

In April, the military junta conducted 409 incidents of civilian-targeted attacks in 98 townships across the country. During these incidents, a total of 169 civilians were killed, and 249 civilians were injured. In these incidents, 60 civilians were killed, and 161 civilians were injured by the military's airstrikes. The regions which were most frequently targeted by military airstrikes include Sagaing with 28 incidents, Karen with 18 incidents, Rakhine with 13 incidents, and Magway and Mon with 12 incidents each.

Due to airstrikes carried out by the military junta, the highest number of civilian casualties occurred in Ayadaw, Shwebo, Wetlet, and Yinmarbin townships in Sagaing Region. A total of 18 civilians were killed and six others were injured. In Karen Region, 11 civilians were killed and 19 others were injured because of airstrikes by the military junta in Thandaunggyi and Hpapun townships. In Rakhine Region, military airstrikes carried out by the junta in Thandwe, Pauktaw, and Ponnagyun townships reportedly killed seven civilians and injured five others. In Magway Region, incidents in Pauk and Saw townships reportedly resulted in the deaths of eight civilians, while two others were injured.

During April, the military junta primarily carried out airstrikes using fighter jets, Y12 aircrafts, Mi35 helicopters and MIG-29 fighter jets to carry out airstrikes. Military's drone attacks were the second leading cause of civilian casualties in April. These assaults resulted in 17 civilian deaths and 45 injuries. Meanwhile, military's village raids were recorded as the third highest cause of civilian casualties, with 37 civilian deaths and five injuries.

During April, there were 17 attacks on civilians committed by unknown armed groups, resulting in six civilian deaths and 22 injuries. Among these incidents, landmine attacks caused the highest number of civilian casualties, resulting in 14 civilian injuries. On 13 and 14 April, landmine explosions occurred within residential compounds in Loikaw, Karenni Region, injuring one female civilian and one child. On 16 April, in Nawngkhio and Lashio in Shan (North) Region, two male civilians and one child were injured after stepping on landmines allegedly planted by unidentified armed groups while working on agricultural farms. On 22 April, in a village in Salin township, Magway Region, one female civilian was injured when a landmine exploded while she was picking tamarind leaves in her yard.

In Tanintharyi Region, there were three incidents in Thayetchaung and Yebyu townships in which civilians stepped on landmines allegedly planted by unidentified armed groups. On 11 April, in Yebyu township, five rubber plantation workers were injured after stepping on a landmine. In addition, on 17 April, one male civilian was injured when a landmine allegedly planted by an unidentified armed group exploded on a path leading to an orchard in Thayetchaung township. On 28 April, one male was injured after stepping on a landmine inside a rubber plantation in Yebyu township.

Regarding civilian arrests, at least 547 civilians were detained during 49 incidents in April by the military, armed revolutionary forces, and unknown armed groups. Of these, the military junta accounted for a total of 44 civilian arrest incidents with 370 detainees in March. Majority of civilian were arrested for military junta's conscription and abduction of civilians as human shields during military movements. Mandalay region recorded the highest number of detentions with at least 142 civilians detained. Rakhine region followed with the second highest number, with at least 111 civilians detained. On 18 April, in Myingyan township, Mandalay Region, at a location between Nabu-Aing and Ngazun township, military junta forces and Pyu Saw Htee members stopped civilian vehicles and reportedly detained around 60 civilians. In addition, on 29 April, the junta reportedly detained 30 civilians from villages in the northern part of Madaya township and forced them to sign statements declaring themselves to be members of the People's Defence Force (PDF).

On the side of armed revolutionary forces, a total of 177 civilians were also detained during five incidents in April. In a village in the Mara area of Paletwa township, Chin Region, while a football match was taking place, the Maraland Defense Force (MDF) reportedly detained more than 100 Mara youths, including minors, for the purpose of compelling them to perform military service.

According to news reports, the number of injuries, deaths, and arrests resulting from targeted attacks on civilians during the month of March can be seen in Figure-5 and Figure-6.

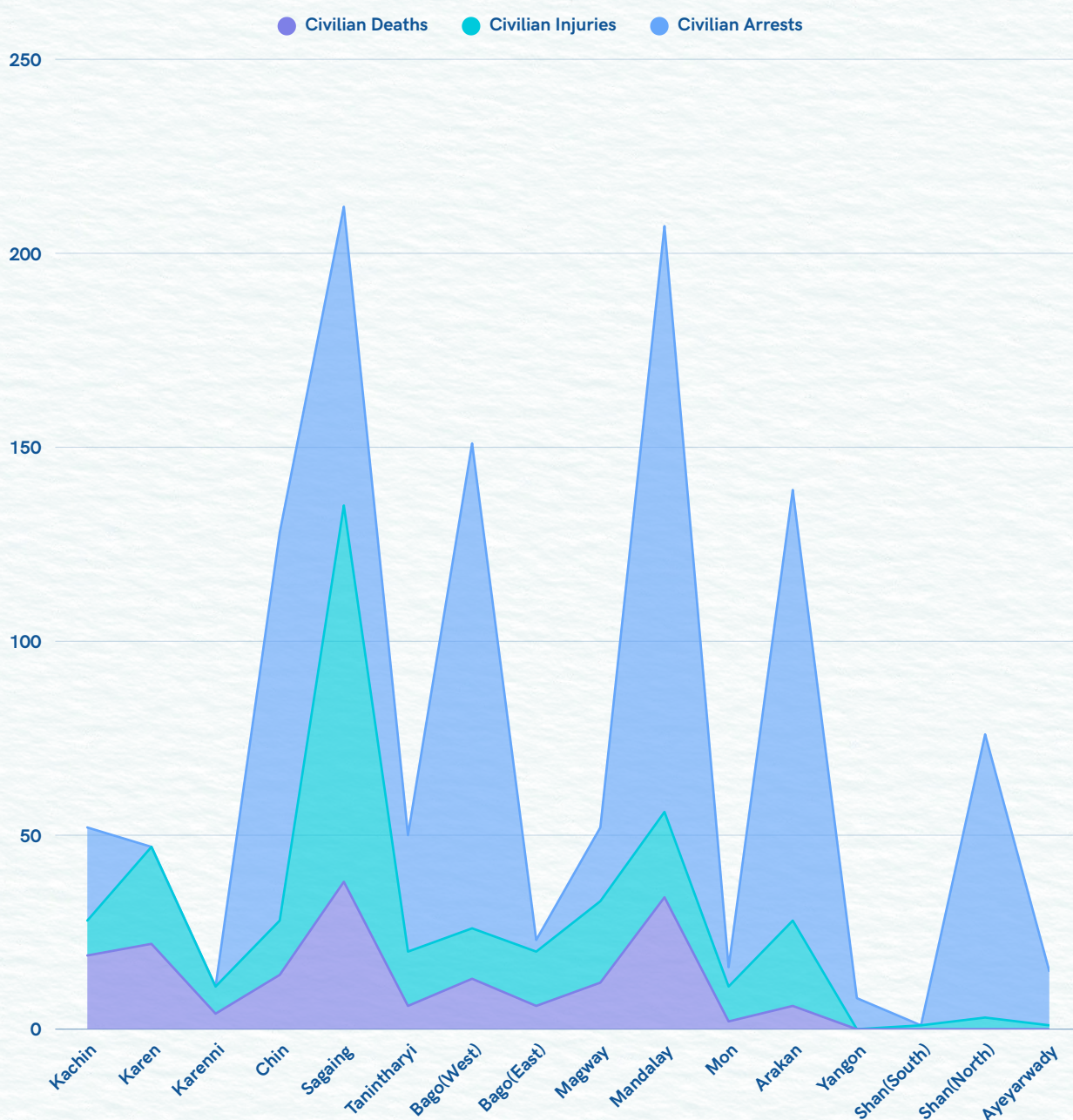
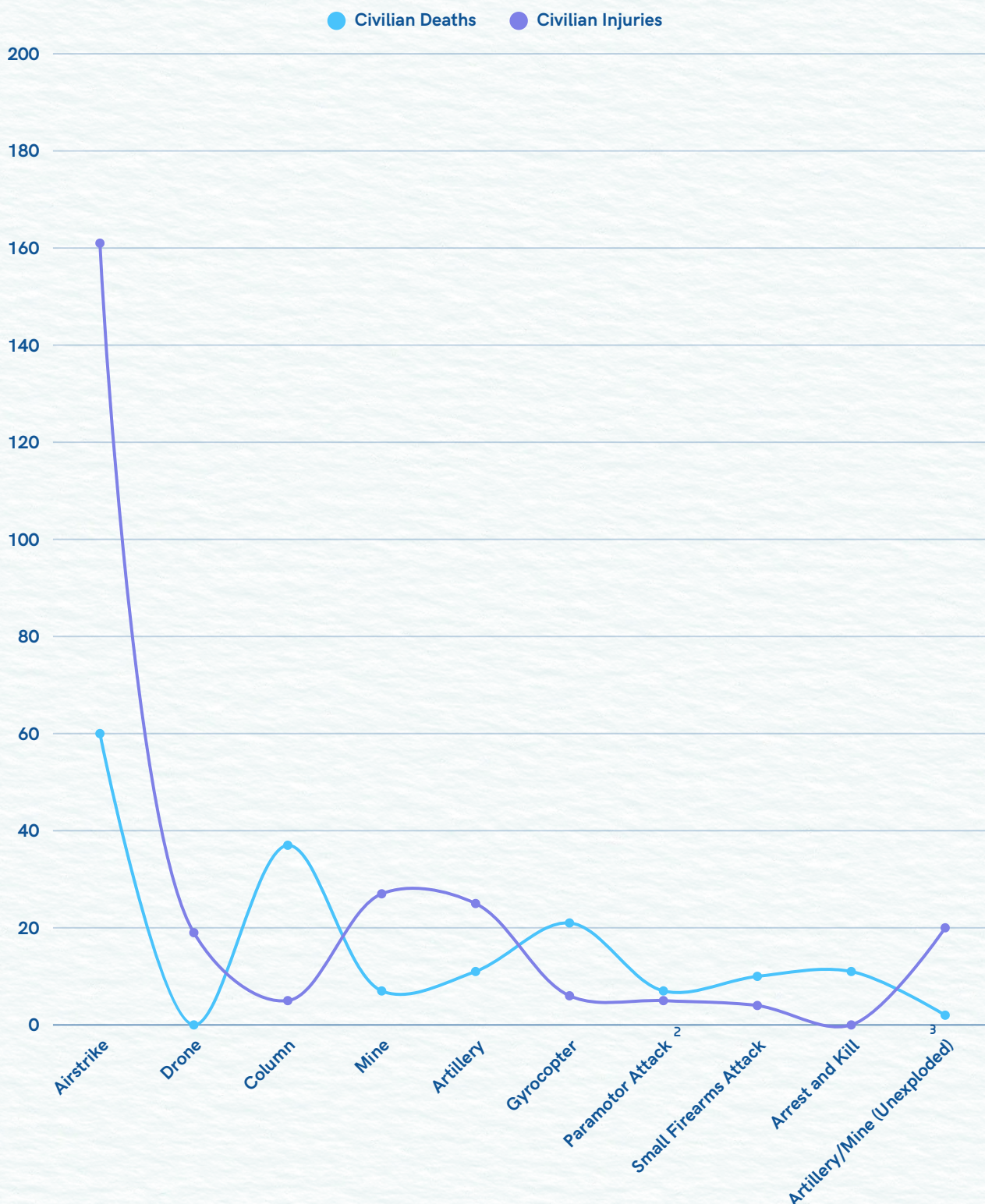


Figure -5: Number of Casualties across Different Regions



**Figure -6: Types of Clashes and Number of Civilian Casualties from Targeted Attacks**

<sup>2</sup> Paramotor attack involves the use of powered paragliders to carry out air-dropped bombing attack.

<sup>3</sup> Civilian casualties due to mine/unexploded weapons include those resulting from mine attacks accidentally conducted by armed actors, as well as casualties from unexploded weapons such as landmines, ordnances, and grenades.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This report by the Nyan Lynn Thit Analytica (NLTA) aims to examine armed clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces and internal conflicts between armed revolutionary forces including civilian casualties. Data has been collected from (43) news media and announcements of revolutionary organizations. The actual data on the ground might be higher than the numbers presented in this report. This report excludes unverified armed incidents and casualties, which will be reported in future reports once verified. Armed clashes are categorized based on armed operations, including combat engagements, artillery strikes, drone attacks, mine attacks, small firearms attacks, grenade attacks, and airstrikes. An incident is counted as a single attack if one target is attacked either by the military junta or armed revolutionary forces, which include the People Defense Forces (PDFs) and Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs). Additionally, the report analyzed civilian casualties in two categories: those resulting from armed incidents and those from targeted attacks.