

**BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2024:
Junta airstrikes set to double, women conscripted into army**

- As of 30 Jun, there were at least 35,264 armed clashes and attacks against civilians since 1 Feb 2021. As of 1 Jul, there were at least 2,914,400 displaced people since 1 Feb 2021. Junta troops continued their violent crimes.
- Junta airstrikes set to double on previous year; aerial attack on wedding kills 28, incl. 6 children.
- Junta breaks ceasefire with 3BHA, reignites Operation 1027 in Northern Shan State.
- Conscription of women begins despite prior denials.
- UN expert: Thai bank top among 15 worldwide enablers of USD 630 million in junta arms purchases.
- AA advance traps Rohingya, junta loots WFP warehouse, MSF exits.
- Attacks on health facilities: 418 in 2023, early June hospital attack kills 9-year-old.
- Women overwhelmingly affected by conflict, continue fight against dictatorship and patriarchy.
- Junta arrests over 30 during 19 Jun Flower Strike.
- Digital dictatorship: VPN ban in effect online and in the street.
- WFP projects 24% of population to face malnutrition during Jun-Aug.
- Argentine prosecutor seeks warrants for Min Aung, Soe Win & Aung San Suu Kyi for Rohingya genocide.
- 100 refugees jailed in India stage hunger strike against refoulement.

CONTENTS

- 2 Impacts of illegal conscription law**
 - 2 Junta conscripts women, denies doing so
 - 2 Detention and retribution
 - 2 Weaponized passports and Thai immigration
- 3 Veterans recalled to guard Naypyidaw**
- 3 First conscript batch deployed**
- 3 Illegal junta’s quest to cement control**
 - 3 Coup leader pushes sham election despite waning control
- 4 CRPH, NUG & Other Democratic Forces**
- 4 Civil disobedience, crackdowns**
 - 4 Junta arrests at least 30 in Flower Strike
 - 5 Wardens transfer & brutalize political prisoners
 - 5 Digital Dictatorship: junta enforces VPN block, online and in the streets
- 6 Conflict and displacement**
- 15 Rohingya**
 - 15 Threats from armed groups in camps persist
 - 16 Argentine prosecutor seeks warrants for MAH, Aung San Suu Kyi
 - 16 Junta and AA attacks on Rohingya civilians in northern Arakan continue
 - 17 Malaysian prejudice towards Rohingya exposed
- 17 Women remain defiant**
 - 17 Women in dual fight against dictatorship & patriarchy, UNSR report
 - 17 Women political prisoners face torrents of abuse
 - 17 Violence against women continues to rise
- 18 COVID-19, Health, Education**
 - 18 Enrollment down at junta-controlled schools
 - 19 Resistance-held areas see schools blossom
 - 19 Attacks & obstructions on healthcare still rises
- 19 Business and economics**
 - 19 Reports paint grim economic picture
 - 20 Thai bank top junta arms financier, UNSR report
 - 20 Junta uses arrests as deluded economic remedy
- 21 International responses**
 - 21 Junta receives Chinese vessels in pre-coup deal
 - 21 India grows hostility towards refugees
 - 22 Bangladesh issues warning after shots fired at coastal waters
 - 22 TNR threat looms in Mae Sot
 - 22 Volker Turk acknowledges Five Point Consensus failure

Errata note: The May 2024 Coup Watch briefer contained a typo that stated the junta had killed over 50,000 people while the actual figure was over 5,000. This has been corrected.

Impacts of illegal forced conscription law

Junta conscripts women, denies doing so

On 4 Jun, anonymous junta sources reported that the junta Defence Minister, Tin Aung San, had ordered all regional commanders to **start including women into the upcoming batch of conscripts**, although **regime media denied the reports**.¹ In Patheingyi Town (Ayeyarwady Region), the Patheingyi Special Task Force (PSTF) leader reported that **since 29 May**, village administrators started **enlisting women**, and the junta had been building additional **barracks at No. 6 Basic Military Training School to accommodate the recruits**. In Myeik and Dawei Townships (Tanintharyi Region), residents reported that the junta had begun to summon women for military service. On 14 Jun, Bago Region residents reported that junta officials had begun **collecting information on draft-aged women** and **summoning them for enlistment**. On 13 May, In Okpho Township (Bago Region), it was reported that the junta detained seven women, forcibly recruited six, and sent the forced recruits to Taungoo.² The junta's illegal conscription law enacted in February required unmarried or childless women aged 18-27 to serve at least two years. This prompted many to get married, or flee abroad to avoid conscription.³

Detention and retribution

On 5 Jun, it was reported that people who had **fled Burma to evade the junta's conscription law** feared the **regime would target their families** with threats and large cash fines. At the end of May, Gen. Maung Maung Aye, vice chair of the junta's conscription body, said that the **junta would use its courts to go after draft dodgers**. Local junta **administrators reportedly also pressured families** of draft dodgers. In Ngaputaw Township (Ayeyarwady Region), junta personnel distributed letters that called on draft-aged youths to **enlist or "actions [would] be taken against their families."**⁴

On 9 Jun in **Kale Township, junta troops detained over 80 civilians** in Mingyi Hotel. Twenty of the men had been involved in a dispute over forced military conscription the day before; 28 detained men were released after signing an agreement not to engage in future altercations, and over 40 women and children were also released. Residents reported that **20 men were still detained** at time of reporting.⁵

On 20 Jun, it was reported that, in Naypyidaw, since May, the **junta held in prison 118 youths** for allegedly evading the conscription law. A source close to Naypyidaw's court revealed that the junta had **arrested them during security checks**, while **they tried to flee the country**, or for **not possessing a National Registration Card**. It was unknown if the detainees had contact with their families.⁶

Weaponized passports and Thai immigration

On 31 May, it was reported that a Thai labor ministry policy announced in April could put Burmese migrant workers at risk of the junta conscription. The policy would **require migrant workers to return to Burma** in order to **extend their visas** after a four-year period. Ye Min of the Alliance Aid Committee, a group assisting Burmese workers in Thailand, suggested that **Thailand had enacted the policy at the junta's request**. He added that the policy was meant to cut off migrant workers' support to resistance groups.⁷ However on 6 Jun, Thailand proposed a new set of rules that would allow **unregistered migrants from Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos to qualify for work permits**. The rule would apply to workers already employed in Thailand and would also extend expiring work permits.⁸

On 7 Jun, it was reported that the junta had **halted applications to convert Burmese overseas worker's passport (PJ) to a visitor's passports (PV)** to stop people from fleeing Burma. In early May, the junta banned men aged 23-31 from working abroad. A passport broker stated that the junta likely suspected that draft dodgers would work abroad on PV passports and halted conversions.⁹

¹ DVB (4 Jun 2024) Military makes preparation for women conscripts

² Irrawaddy (31 May 2024) Myanmar Junta Begins Forced Conscription of Women in Some Areas, Residents Say; RFA (26 Jun 2024) Drafting of women underway in Myanmar, despite junta claims to the contrary

³ Myanmar Now (14 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta administrators preparing lists of women for conscription

⁴ RFA (5 Jun 2024) Myanmar draft-dodgers fear retribution against families

⁵ DVB (11 Jun 2024) Regime repatriates military personnel from Bangladesh; No ceasefire in Arakan despite pressure from China

⁶ Myanmar Now (20 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta holding more than 100 in Naypyitaw for allegedly resisting conscription

⁷ RFA (31 May 2024) Burmese workers in Thailand fear getting drafted under new visa restrictions

⁸ RFA (7 Jun 2024) Myanmar's junta halts passport conversion as Thailand mulls worker amnesty

⁹ RFA (7 Jun 2024) Myanmar's junta halts passport conversion as Thailand mulls worker amnesty

Veterans recalled to guard Naypyidaw

On 11 Jun, it was reported that, in early June, **the junta enforced the Reserve Forces Law and transferred over 100 military veterans to Naypyidaw** to undergo medical examinations. An anonymous source said that the regime **assigned veterans to roles similar to ones they held during active duty, and those who previously held high-paying ranks were eager** to return to duty. The junta transported the veterans in at least 50 trucks, while high-ranking officers, including captains and colonels, reported in their own vehicles. High-ranking veterans reportedly saw **active duty as an opportunity to extort civilians**. Lower-ranking soldiers received postings on the frontlines. The junta threatened some returning veterans with the **removal of their pensions**. A former officer said that he preferred imprisonment over returning to active duty.¹⁰ On 1 Jul, in Naypyidaw it was reported that the junta had assigned militiamen and military veterans, some elderly, to security posts – it **paired veterans with inexperienced young soldiers** or assigned veterans to **supervise civilian watchmen**.¹¹

First conscript batch deployed

On 28 Jun, the junta held **graduation ceremonies at its 14 regional commands** for the **first batch of forcibly conscripted soldiers**. They began military training in April. An anonymous source reported that the junta would **deploy the 5,000 conscripts at military commands across Burma**. Another source revealed that individual commands would decide how to utilize the conscripts. 10 out of 14 military commands are currently fighting EAOs and PDFs.¹²

Illegal junta's quest for control

Coup leader pushes sham election despite waning control

During 12-21 Jun, in Yangon, Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, and Tanintharyi regions, and in Mon and parts of Shan States, the **junta set up signboards to announce its census during 1-15 Oct**. However, it was reported that only **between 50 to 68 townships, out of a possible 263, had the signboards**. A Sagaing resident remarked that in rural areas **census takers would require junta escorts, which would drive locals away**. She questioned **how the junta would count the population of empty villages**. The junta also announced that it would conduct the **census with "computer support systems."**¹³ This likely referenced the **"e-ID" system and biometric data collection**. On 27 Jun, in Sittwe Township (Arakan State), junta officials erected a signboard to declare that it would hold a census in the state during 1-15 Oct. However, junta forces had recently ceded nine out of 17 townships to the Arakan Army and reportedly only maintained full control over Gwa and Manaung Townships.¹⁴

On 15 Jun, in Meiktila Township (Mandalay Region), coup leader **Min Aung Hlaing promised yet again to hold an election**, despite ongoing conflict and the loss of control over Arakan, Kachin, Chin, Karenni, and Shan states. Junta media quoted his claim that the junta would hold a census in October. It was reported that as of mid-June, **47 political parties had registered** with the junta's election commission.¹⁵

During 19-20 Jun, in Naypyidaw, the junta's National Solidarity and Peace Negotiation Committee met with four political parties: the junta-proxy **Union Solidarity and Development Party, the Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party, the People's Party, and the Arakan Front Party**. The four parties **represented the 47 political parties** registered for the junta's sham election. The two-day meeting reportedly **focused on amendments to the military-drafted 2008 constitution**. Ko Ko Gyi, head of the People's Party and 1988 Generation activist, did not provide details on the discussion beyond mentioning that those in attendance **"got to know each other's feelings."**¹⁶ On 24 Jun, in Naypyidaw, the junta's **Union Election Commission chair met with Indian ambassador** to Burma, Abhay Thakur. Regime media reported that the two discussed **cooperation between their respective election commissions**.¹⁷

Junta drums out commanders: On 6 Jun, it was reported that in late May, the junta had **sacked former Commerce Minister & Union Minister for Ministry (3) of the junta Chairman's Office, Aung Naing Oo, and Deputy Finance Minister, Maung Maung Win**, under the guise of retirement. The junta had

¹⁰ Myanmar Now (11 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta intensifies efforts to bring veterans back into active service

¹¹ Myanmar Now (1 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta using veterans, militias to secure capital, as more soldiers sent to frontlines

¹² AFP via Irrawaddy (25 Jun 2024) First Myanmar Junta Conscripts to Begin Duty at End of Month; Irrawaddy (29 Jun 2024) Junta Watch: India Blunders Into Election Minefield; Conscripts Hurried Into Service; and More

¹³ Than Lwin Times via BNI (24 Jun 2024) The Regime Pushes Ahead with Sham Census - More than 50% of Myanmar No Longer Under Junta Control

¹⁴ DMG (28 Jun 2024) Junta preparing to conduct census in Arakan State

¹⁵ Myanmar Now (17 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta chief vows to hold elections in 2025

¹⁶ Irrawaddy (21 Jun 2024) Election Talks in Myanmar Are Touching on Amending The Constitution, Junta Says

¹⁷ GNLM (25 Jun 2024) UEC Chairman Meets Indian Ambassador

not yet announced their replacements.¹⁸ On 13 Jun, it was reported that, in the same period, the junta “reassigned” five Major Generals to reserve duty i.e. the heads of **Naypyidaw Command**, Directorate of **Signals**, Directorate of **Defense Industries**, Directorate of **Armored Warfare** and Directorate of **Artillery**. The junta promoted Lieutenant Colonels to strategic command posts, with 11 on the frontlines. The junta posted only one in Naypyidaw, Lt. Col. Kyaw Khaing Lin, who was said to be close to Min Aung Hlaing.¹⁹

CRPH, NUG & Other Democratic Forces (more at [CRPH, NUG & other Democratic forces tracker](#))

KIO governance expanding in Loiye, Kutikai, Mantong Townships: On 7 Jun, it was reported that the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) was **upgrading some villages into towns**, including Nam Hpat Kar and Mung Maw (Nam Hai) in Kutikai and Mantong Townships. This involved putting in place **town-level governance and administrative bodies** such as police stations and immigration offices. Nam Hpat Kar locals reported the town administration included people of multiple ethnicities.²⁰ On 15 Jun, the KIA **opened an immigration office in Nam Hpat Kar Village in Kutikai Township**. The KIA stated they had issued IDs for over 3,000 villagers in Mong Ko and Kutikai Towns.²¹ The **KIA resumed town administration, security, and municipal functions** after capturing the border town, despite unrest in the wider region.²²

Judiciaries stretched thin as resistance control expands: On 26 Jun, RFA reported that **judicial systems** in KNU-controlled Karen State, in Karenni State, and under the United League of Arakan (ULA/AA) faced new challenges due to expanded territorial control and limited physical infrastructure. The KNU judiciary had been “**pushed to its limits**”. It had sentenced at least three people to death in the last three years for child rape. In Arakan State, an unnamed source stated the ULA lacked sufficient judges and lawyers and had “very inadequate” prison infrastructure.

In Karenni State, the Karenni State Interim Executive Council’s (IEC) police forces handled **higher levels of petty crimes and looting of homes**. Caseloads for judges were incredibly high due to the number of conflict-related cases.²³ On 21 Jun, it was reported that the Karenni IEC officially **established their Supreme Court**. The existing three township-level courts and one district-level court would now operate under the IEC Supreme Court.²⁴ On the same day, the Karenni IEC **granted amnesty to 12 prisoners** and pardoned 105 others to mark Karenni National Day. More than 200 prisoners remain in IEC prisons.²⁵

NUG and CNF collaborate on microcredit project: On 3 Jun, the NUG Minister of Planning, Finance, and Investment stated that the Chin National Front (CNF) and the NUG’s Spring Development Bank (SDB) had planned to jointly implement a **USD 500,000 microcredit project** for small-scale farmers in Chinland. The Karenni IEC was also reportedly discussing microcredit projects with the SDB.²⁶

Civil disobedience, crackdowns (more at [protests, CDM, and crackdowns tracker](#))

Junta arrests at least 30 in Flower Strike

On 19 Jun, in Mandalay City (Mandalay Region), the junta arrested at least **22 people** for alleged participation in the **Flower Strike** to commemorate **Aung San Suu Kyi’s birthday**.²⁷ In Danu Phyu Township (Ayeyarwaddy Region), the **junta arrested five women**. The junta also arrested at least one person in each of Thabaung, Maubin, Kyaiklat, and Pathein Townships.²⁸ In Wet Let Township (Sagaing Region), the regime arrested four.²⁹ On 20 Jun, in an interview, junta spokesperson, Zaw Min Tun claimed that Aung San Suu Kyi was in good health but did not provide details on her whereabouts.³⁰

¹⁸ Asia Time (6 Jun 2024) Junta waging war on Myanmar’s doom-loop economy; Mizzima (30 May 2024) Two Myanmar junta ministers have been dismissed

¹⁹ Irrawaddy (13 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Boss Orders Another Purge of Military Top Brass

²⁰ Kachin News Group (7 Jun 2024) ရှမ်းမြောက်မှာ KIA သိမ်းပိုက်ထားတဲ့ ကျေးရွာတချို့ကို မြို့ပြအဆင့် ပြောင်းလဲသတ်မှတ်

²¹ SHAN (17 Jun 2024) နယ်စပ်ကား KIA မှ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေး လဝကရုံး ဖွင့်လှစ်

²² Kachin News Group (7 Jun 2024) KIA သိမ်းပိုက်ထားတဲ့ လွယ်ဂျယ်မြို့ မူးယစ်ဆေးဝါးကင်းစင်ဖို့နဲ့မြို့လုံခြုံရေးအထူးကြပ်မတ်နေပြီလို့ဆို

²³ RFA (26 Jun 2024) War, lack of resources complicate judicial plans in Myanmar rebel zones

²⁴ Kantarawaddy Times via BNI (21 Jun 2024) IEC Establishes The Karenni State’s Supreme Court

²⁵ Myanmar Peace Monitor (24 Jun 2024) IEC release 117 prisoners in commemoration of Karenni National Day

²⁶ Khonumthung News via BNI (4 Jun 2024) NUG and CNF Joint Plan for US\$500,000 Microcredit Project for Chin Community

²⁷ AP (19 Jun 2024) Supporters of Myanmar’s jailed leader Suu Kyi mark her 79th birthday with a flower-themed protest

²⁸ DVB (21 Jun 2024) ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်မွေးနေ့ လူမှုကွန်ရက်ပေါ် ဆုတောင်းစာရေးသည့် ဓနုဖြူဒေသခံ ၅ ဦး ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ; DVB (20 Jun

2024) ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်မွေးနေ့ ပန်းပန်မှုဖြင့် အမျိုးသမီး ၂၀ ကျော် ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

²⁹ DVB (21 Jun 2024) At least 20 arrested for participating in Flower Strike; Woman allegedly killed by husband in Thailand

³⁰ Irrawaddy (21 Jun 2024) Myanmar’s Aung San Suu Kyi ‘in Good Health’: Junta Spokesman

Wardens transfer and brutalize political prisoners

On 15 Jun, in Kyaikmaraw Township (Mon State) the junta transferred political prisoners - **over 100 men and 60 women** - to Daik-U and Thayarwady Prisons (Bago Region). On the same day, in Mandalay Region, the **regime transferred 73 political prisoners** from Obo Prison to Myingyan Prison and Magway Prison (Magway Region). Thiike Tun Oo of the Political Prisoners Network (PPNM) said that junta wardens **selected inmates who routinely stood up to guards or organized protests** inside prisons. He added that the junta used the transfers as **a tactic to prevent prisoners from protesting** to mark Aung San Suu Kyi's birthday on 19 Jun.³¹ *(Please read more about female political prisoners in the Women's section of this briefer).*

On 21 Jun, in Obo Prison (Bago Region), junta **guards tortured to death a political prisoner** who had **attempted to report drug trafficking** in the prison. The regime did not return his body to his family and cremated his remains.³² On 23 Jun, in Insein Township (Yangon Region), the junta **transferred around 250 political prisoners** from Insein Prison to Daik-U and Tharyawady Prisons (Bago Region), without informing their family members.³³

Digital Dictatorship: junta enforces VPN block, online and in the streets

In late May, the junta, without warning³⁴, seemingly **imposed a ban on Virtual Private Networks (VPN)**. The ban also affected access to Facebook, X/Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp. Junta personnel began **extorting or arresting civilians found with VPN** software on their phones,³⁵. On 29 May, VPN demand in Burma doubled, and on **30 May, VPN demand skyrocketed by 2,333%**. Afterwards, demand averaged 1,0890% higher than normal throughout June.³⁶

It was reported that the **junta arrested at least 25 VPN users** in Ayeyarwady Region³⁷; **five in Yangon Region**³⁸; and **one in Bago Region**³⁹. In Yangon, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Ayeyawady and Bago Regions, and Shan and Chin state, **junta personnel extorted sums between MMK 50,000 and 3 million** from civilians who had a VPN on their phone.⁴⁰

On 13 Jun, it was reported that the junta had **increased pressure on telecom operators to block VPN traffic**. The regime **threatened to cut internet service** if local service providers did not comply with the order to block VPNs. Citing data from the social media monitor, CrowdTangle, it was reported that **audience interaction and news consumption dropped** after the junta's VPN ban.⁴¹

On 13 Jun, Access Now's Asia Pacific Policy Analyst, Wai Phyo Myint explained that the **junta had bypassed telecom operators and Internet Service Providers**, and had **direct control of the internet from Naypyidaw**. She added that the junta had **not yet blocked all VPNs** and speculated that it was possibly **monitoring unblocked VPN traffic to collect user data**. It was unclear if the junta would deploy firewalls similar to China's, although high cost would make them unsustainable.⁴²

On 26 Jun, Access Now identified **Brig. Gen. Lu Mon**, Deputy Minister of the junta's Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC) as the **leader of the VPN ban**. The MOTC's Information Technology and Cyber Security Department (ITCD) and the regime's **Directorate of Signals** were the **departments responsible for its enforcement**. Access Now said that millions had lost access to most free VPN services and were unable to pay for premium VPNs. Daily changes in conditions also made it **difficult to track which servers still worked**. The group called on the international community to **cut off financial, technical support, and other support** for to the junta's digital surveillance and censorship; **stop the sale or transfer of dual-use surveillance, censorship, and data collection technologies** to the

³¹ Myanmar Now (18 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta performs mass prisoner transfer ahead of Suu Kyi's birthday

³² Myanmar Now (27 Jun 2024) One political prisoner killed and dozens injured following attacks in two Myanmar prisons

³³ Irrawaddy (26 Jun 2024) Junta Transfers Hundreds More Political Prisoners as Myanmar Jails Overflow

³⁴ AP (15 Jun 2024) Myanmar's embattled military government cracks down on free flow of news by blocking VPNs; Myanmar Now (20 Jun 2024) In Myanmar's capital, residents limit use of VPNs due to shakedown by junta officials

³⁵ Mizzima (10 Jun 2024) Myanmar civilians struggle as junta's social media crackdown disrupts daily life; RFA (13 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta imposes random searches for VPNs

³⁶ Top10VPN (10 Jun 2024) VPN Demand Surges Around the World

³⁷ AP (15 Jun 2024) Myanmar's embattled military government cracks down on free flow of news by blocking VPNs

³⁸ Irrawaddy (14 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Searching Phones for VPN Use

³⁹ RFA (13 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta imposes random searches for VPNs

⁴⁰ RFA (13 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta imposes random searches for VPNs; Mizzima (17 Jun 2024) Myanmar military extorts money from VPN users in major cities; Myanmar Now (20 Jun 2024) In Myanmar's capital, residents limit use of VPNs due to shakedown by junta officials; Irrawaddy (14 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Searching Phones for VPN Use

⁴¹ Myanmar Now (13 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta cracking down on efforts to work around internet controls

⁴² Irrawaddy (13 Jun 2024) War on Citizens: How Junta's VPN Ban is Strangling Communication in Myanmar

junta; and work with local CSOs to **collect data and evidence** against companies complicit in the junta's digital dictatorship.⁴³

On 19 Jun, Justice for Myanmar (JfM) reported that the junta deployed its new digital surveillance and censorship system with technology and **support from two Chinese firms**. JfM identified the firms as **Jizhi (Hainan) Information Technology Company Ltd. (Geedge Networks)** and China National Electronics Import and Export Corporation (CEIEC). It was reported that both companies were **linked to Fang Binxing, the 'father' of 'China's Great Firewall'**.

Geedge Networks provided two tools: Tiangou Secure Gateway (TSG), a **deep packet inspection** product to **decrypt internet traffic**, and **Cyber Narrator**, a **monitoring & analysis tool** primarily used to **identify VPN usage**. JfM identified CEIEC as the **supplier** of a proposed **location tracking system** and **longtime supplier for the junta's air force**.

It was reported that the **Mascots Group of Companies**, headed by crony **Dr Win Kyaw** and his wife **Khin Kay Khaing**, brokered the deals between Geedge Networks, CEIEC and the junta. The Mascots group formed **part of a network** of at least **30 companies across Burma, Singapore, and Thailand**, 18 of which the UN Special Rapporteur on Burma named as arms dealers for the junta. In 2024, **Mascots Group established a subsidiary in Thailand** which could be used to **access the international financial system** for junta tech and equipment purchases. JfM called on governments to impose **sanctions on Geedge Networks, CEIEC, the Mascots Group, its directors, and related companies**.⁴⁴

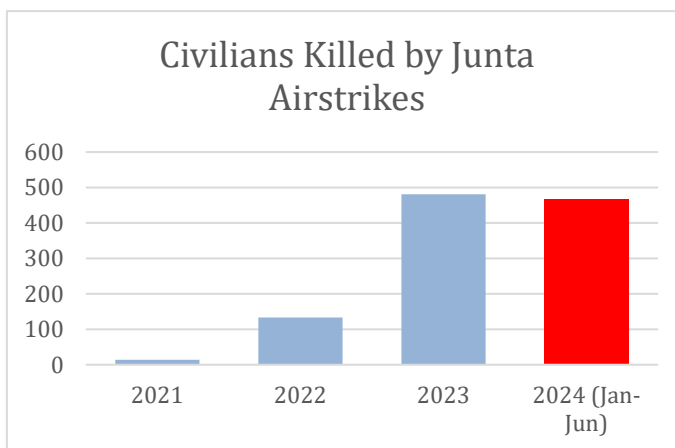
On 7 Jun, Google took the junta-linked **'MySpace Myanmar'** social media app off its Play Store after Burmese netizens filed complaints against the app. An anonymous IT expert reported that MySpace Myanmar launched on 27 Apr and reached over 1,000 downloads. They added that the app's permissions included **use of the phone's camera, location, contacts, microphone**. Additionally, the app could **run in the background** and **gather data on other apps** used.⁴⁵

Conflict and displacement (more details at [conflict & displacement tracker](#))

According to data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), **the junta conducted 112% more airstrikes during Jan-Jun 2024 than it did in all of 2023**. During the same period **junta airstrikes killed nearly as many civilians** as they did in **all of 2023**. In 2022 and 2023, the junta escalated the frequency of airstrikes in the second half of the year. At this current rate, the junta is **set conduct at least twice as many airstrikes** in 2024 than it did in all of 2023.

Junta airstrikes since Feb 2021 6-month intervals		
Year	Period	Airstrikes
2021	Feb - Jun	70
	Jul - Dec	20
2022	Jan - Jun	103
	Jul - Dec	223
2023	Jan - Jun	216
	Jul - Dec	446
2024	Jan - Jun	743

Source: ACLED data pulled on 10 Jul 2024



Source ACLED data pulled on 10 Jul 2024

On 14 Jun, UNOCHA reported that over **18.8 million** Burmese **required urgent humanitarian assistance**. **Over 3 million** people were **internally displaced**, including **1 million children**. In **Arakan State**, fighting between the Arakha Army (AA) and junta had increased the **total number of IDPs to 350,000**. In **Kachin State**, conflict had internally **displaced about 57,000 people since Jan**.⁴⁶

⁴³ Access Now (26 Jun 2024) Worse than China or Iran? Myanmar's dangerous VPN ban

⁴⁴ Justice for Myanmar (19 Jun 2024) The Myanmar Junta's Partners in Digital Surveillance and Censorship

⁴⁵ DVB (7 Jun 2024) National Unity Government visits Australia Foreign Minister; Number killed in Sagaing airstrike rises to 50

⁴⁶ DVB (14 Jun 2024) International organizations decry children's rights abuses in Burma; Number of IDPs surpasses 3 million

On 5 Jun, UNICEF reported that, in the **first quarter of 2024**, **landmines** and unexploded ordnances **killed 44 civilians** and **maimed 295**. **Children** accounted for **29% of all casualties**. **Shan State** was the most heavily affected region, accounting for **25% of all casualties**.⁴⁷

On 18 Jun, the NUG Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs reported that, **since the failed coup**, **conflict** had **killed 802 children**, **1,983 youths** and **1,377 women**. During **Jan-May 2024**, clashes and **junta attacks** had **killed 175 children**.⁴⁸

On 11 Jun, the NUG reported that **45 junta soldiers** and **policemen**, including three majors, a captain, a lieutenant, and a police sub-inspector, **defected to the CDM in May**. People's Embrace reported that during **Jan-May**, **244 junta troops** had **defected**.⁴⁹

Sagaing Region

Junta targets wedding ceremony in Mingin: On 3 Jun in **Mingin Township**, a junta **airstrike on a wedding ceremony** in Ma Taw Village killed 22 adults, six children, and injured **over 50**.⁵⁰ The shelling **displaced over 2,000 residents** from six nearby villages.⁵¹ During 8-9 Jun, in Sagaing Township, a junta **airstrike on a monastery** during a local resistance member and administration meeting **killed 16 people, including two monks**, and injured 22 in Let Pan Tan Village.⁵² Residents reported that the junta launched a **second attack on locals while they attempted to rescue injured civilians**.⁵³ The following day, **junta forces raided the village** and arrested 10 civilians.⁵⁴ On 13 Jun in **Mingin Township**, the NUG **temporarily closed its 115 schools** and suspended public gatherings due to ongoing junta airstrikes.⁵⁵

On 22 Jun in Nant Thar Village, **Indaw Township**, a junta **airstrike on a monastery** **killed 17 civilians**, including a child and a monk, and injured at least 10. After resistance forces attacked a nearby regime camp, the junta dropped two bombs on the monastery. Resistance fighters reported that the junta **locked in about 40 residents at the monastery before bombing it**.⁵⁶ On 28 Jun in **Monywa Township**, pro-junta **Pyu Saw Htee militiamen shelled a village** and **injured three civilians**, including a child.⁵⁷

NUG arrests anti-junta group members: On 3 Jun in **Tabayin Township**, **NUG authorities arrested 10 members** of the anti-junta Students Group who had allegedly **killed** a former resistance group member and **four members** of his **family**, in a shootout on 28 May in Tei Taw Village.⁵⁸

Magway Region

On 3 Jun in Myaing Township, a junta airstrike and heavy shelling killed three women and two children, and injured at least 14 in Kan Myint Kone Village.⁵⁹ On 24 Jun in Htilin Township, PDF forces reported that five men had escaped after having been detained and tortured by the junta at the township administration office since Oct 2023.⁶⁰

Chin State

Chin Brothers take Matupi: On 9 Jun, in Matupi Township, the Chin Brotherhood Alliance launched **'Operation Chin Brotherhood'**, in an effort to seize Matupi Town. The Arakan Army (AA) stated they were supporting the offensive.⁶¹ On 13 Jun, junta troops left the town for their nearby IB 140 headquarters and IB 304 base after the **Chin Brotherhood gained control** of the Matupi police station and general administration office. In response, the junta shelled and carried out airstrikes on Matupi Town.⁶² Fighting forced roughly 90% of Matupi Township residents to flee their homes, with a majority fleeing towards

⁴⁷ Unicef (5 Jun 2024) Myanmar Landmine/ERW Incidents Information 2024 (Q1)

⁴⁸ DVB (18 Jun 2024) Regime leader promises election in 2025; Beijing inks new agreement with Naypyidaw worth \$3.6 million

⁴⁹ Mizzima (13 Jun 2024) 45 junta soldiers and police defected during May

⁵⁰ Myanmar Now (5 Jun 2024) Dozens of deaths confirmed in Myanmar air force's attack on Sagaing Region wedding; Irrawaddy (10 Jun 2024) 'Piles of Human Flesh': Inside the Myanmar Junta Wedding Day Massacre; RFA (3 Jun 2024) Junta bombs dropped on wedding party in Myanmar leave 28 people dead

⁵¹ RFA (3 Jun 2024) Junta bombs dropped on wedding party in Myanmar leave 28 people dead

⁵² RFA (10 Jun 2024) Airstrike targets insurgent meeting in Myanmar, 16 killed; Irrawaddy (10 Jun 2024) Myanmar Air Force Strike on Monastery Kills 13 Including Abbot, Monks

⁵³ NUG Myanmar (8 Jun 2024) Junta conducts airstrike on Thabyaytha Village in Sagaing Township, Sagaing District, Sagaing Region

⁵⁴ RFA (10 Jun 2024) Airstrike targets insurgent meeting in Myanmar, 16 killed

⁵⁵ Mizzima (13 Jun 2024) All schools closed and public gatherings halted due to airstrikes in Mingin Township, Sagaing Region

⁵⁶ Myanmar Now (25 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta airstrike on Sagaing Region monastery kills 17 civilians; RFA (24 Jun 2024) Myanmar airstrike on monastery where villagers were sheltering kills 17 activists

⁵⁷ Mizzima (28 Jun 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 28 June 2024

⁵⁸ Myanmar Now (3 Jun 2024) Myanmar's NUG makes arrests in deadly shootout between rival resistance groups

⁵⁹ Myanmar Now (5 Jun 2024) Two children among five killed in junta airstrikes on Magway village

⁶⁰ DVB (28 Jun 2024) Foreign banks funding military access to weapons; Experts tell UN and ASEAN to adapt to new reality

⁶¹ Narinjara (15 Jun 2024) AA extends support to capture Matupi town of Chin State

⁶² Irrawaddy (15 Jun 2024) Operation Chin Brotherhood Sees Swift Success Against Myanmar Junta Troops

Mizoram State (India).⁶³ On 20 Jun, CHRO reported that more than 300 residents from Matupi Town had crossed over into Mizoram State.⁶⁴

On 17 Jun, the Chin Brotherhood Alliance stated they had taken control of the junta's IB 304 base outside **Matupi Town** and would continue to attack the remaining IB 140 base along with any other junta outposts in the township.⁶⁵ On 18 Jun, the **Chinland Council-aligned Chin National Army** (CNA) clashed with **Chin Brotherhood troops**, who continued attacks on the junta's IB 140 base. By 24 Jun, the Chinland Council-aligned troops had retreated. On 26 Jun, a Chin Brotherhood spokesperson claimed that they had cut off CNA troops and would step up its offensive on junta positions. A CNA spokesperson claimed that the Chin Brotherhood had disrupted CNA attacks on the junta's IB 140, leading to the clashes between the Chin groups.⁶⁶ Some analysts believed the Chinland Council was concerned that Chin Brotherhood control of Matupi would threaten their control of other parts of Chinland.⁶⁷ On 29 Jun, the Chin Brotherhood announced they had **seized Matupi Town**.⁶⁸

Junta offensive briefly retakes, torches Tedim Township village: As of 13 Jun, **Tedim Town** remained split under Chin Brotherhood and junta control. It was reported that fighting had forced 8,200 civilians, roughly **75% of the town**, to flee.⁶⁹ During 26 May - 5 Jun, junta LIB 269 troops killed five civilians in Tedim Town, injured two others, and destroyed ten more homes.⁷⁰ On 27 Jun, it was reported that only 100 of the nearly 10,000 people who had fled from Tonzang and nearby villages had returned. Most people were afraid the junta would try to retake the town.⁷¹

On 18 Jun, the junta raided and retook control of the Kennedy Peak outpost. PDF-Zoland had taken control of the outpost in Nov 2023.⁷² On 20 Jun, junta troops from Kalay Town (Sagaing Region) and Tedim Town attacked nearby **Taingen Village, burned down all but three houses**, and retook control of the nearby military base. Resistance forces had taken control of the village in Jan 2024. On 22 Jun, joint CDF and CDM-Siyin troops launched a drone counterattack on the base after junta troops began advancing south towards Suahlim Village.⁷³ On 27 Jun, a CDM-Siyin spokesperson stated that resistance forces attacks had forced junta troops to **retreat towards Kalay Town**.⁷⁴

Arakan State

AA seeks expanded control in southern Arakan: On 2 Jun, the AA launched a series of attacks on junta infrastructure around **Thandwe Town**. On 3 Jun, the junta announced the closure of the Thandwe Airport.⁷⁵ On the same day, the AA confirmed they had taken full control of the **Tha Htay Hydropower project**.⁷⁶ Clashes were most intense in Gawt Village, just minutes from **Ngapali Beach** and the Thandwe airport.⁷⁷ On 4-6 Jun, the junta repeatedly shelled and carried out airstrikes and drone attacks on coastal Sin Gaung Village, located 6 km north Ngapali Beach.⁷⁸ On 11 Jun, the AA stated that the **bombardment killed 14 civilians and injured 24 others**. There are approximately 1,000 households in Sin Gaung.⁷⁹

On 6 Jun, Myanmar Now reported the junta had **abandoned their base** in Gawt and had stationed IB 55 and LIB 566 troops further south in Ngapali Village and at the Thandwe Airport.⁸⁰ In response to the attacks, the junta carried out airstrikes, blockaded roads, **prevented civilians from leaving** both Ngapali Village and Gawt Village Tract.⁸¹ On 12 Jun, DMG reported that the AA had evacuated more than 1,000 locals from Gawt Village. The **AA confiscated the phones** of villagers during the evacuation.⁸² On 20-

⁶³ DVB (19 Jun 2024) Aung San Suu Kyi's son Kim Aris on her 79th birthday; Hunger strike by prisoners from Burma in India

⁶⁴ CHRO via Twitter (20 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/yvz4s8v>

⁶⁵ Khonumthung News (21 Jun 2024) Chin Brotherhood Continues Assault on Matupi

⁶⁶ Irrawaddy (26 Jun 2024) Chin Brotherhood Hails Progress Against Myanmar Junta

⁶⁷ Khonumthung News (29 Jun 2024) Chin Brotherhood Resumes Matupi Offensive

⁶⁸ Irrawaddy (1 July 2024) Chin Forces Seize Matupi, Advance on Myanmar Junta Ordnance Factories

⁶⁹ Khonumthung News via BNI (13 Jun 2024) Junta and Chin Resistance Forces Share Control Over Tedim Town

⁷⁰ CHRO via Twitter (3 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2p8bam2d>

⁷¹ Khonumthung News (1 Jul 2024) Displaced Civilians Haven't Returned to Tonzang Town

⁷² Mizzima (20 Jun 2024) Junta recaptures Tedim Township outpost

⁷³ Khonumthung News via BNI (25 Jun 2024) Junta Torches Almost Entire Village in Northern Chin State

⁷⁴ Khonumthung News (1 Jul 2024) Taingen Retaken by Resistance

⁷⁵ DMG (4 Jun 2024) Regime closes Thandwe Airport amid ongoing fighting

⁷⁶ Narinjara (6 Jun 2024) AA seizes control over Thandwe's Tha Htay hydropower project and surrounding areas

⁷⁷ RFA (4 Jun 2024) Myanmar beach town rocked by heavy clashes

⁷⁸ Irrawaddy (7 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Attacks Kill Over 60 Rakhine Villagers

⁷⁹ AA via Twitter (12 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/yubtm2bf>; AA via Twitter (12 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2ytjex57>

⁸⁰ Myanmar Now (6 Jun 2024) Rakhine fighting spreads to Myanmar's famed Ngapali Beach; DMG (4 Jun 2024) Regime closes Thandwe Airport amid ongoing fighting; Irrawaddy (7 Jun 2024) Arakan Army Inches Closer to Seizing Airport Near Myanmar's Premier Beach

⁸¹ Narinjara via BNI (7 Jun 2024) The Battle for Thandwe's Ma Zin Airport's Underway Hotel Residents Trapped as Junta Battalions Fight to Prevent Loss of Airport

⁸² DMG (13 Jun 2024) AA rescues over 1,000 locals trapped by Thandwe fighting

21 Jun, the junta shelled and carried out airstrikes on five northern Thandwe Township villages, **killed six civilians**, injured 10 others, and **destroyed hospitals, schools, and homes**.⁸³

On 23 Jun, it was reported that the AA had **taken control** of the **Thandwe Airport** while clashes between the junta's LIB 566 and IB 55 continued in **Ngapali Village**. The capture of the airport would cut off a major supply and reinforcement artery for junta troops in the area.⁸⁴ On the same day, Irrawaddy reported that junta police and administrators fled Thandwe for Gwa, Arakan State's southernmost township.⁸⁵ Thousands of civilians also fled Thandwe Town in fear of fighting spreading into the town's center.⁸⁶

AA closes on total control of northern Arakan, traps Rohingya: On 3 Jun, in **Maungdaw Township**, the AA captured four junta border guard camps along the Maungdaw - Ah Ngu Maw Road in southern Maungdaw, and continued attacks on at least three other border guard police bases along the route.⁸⁷ On the same day, the junta reportedly **looted a village** and **abducted at least five men** from one village along the highway.⁸⁸ On 6 Jun, the AA seized the Border Guard Police Battalion No.6 and No.9 bases, in Inn Dinn and Myin Hlut Villages, respectively.⁸⁹ Following this, a junta landing craft sent to evacuate the officers deliberately shot at and **capsized another boat carrying junta family members**, drowning four people.⁹⁰

On 9 Jun, the AA took control of the Mawyawaddy Border Guard Police Battalion No. 4, and on 12 Jun, seized the nearby Ahle Than Kyaw camp which was reportedly an important maritime supply point for the junta.⁹¹ Following this, the AA seized four more junta camps running along the River Naf in quick succession as they approached **Maungdaw Town**.⁹² On 13 Jun, it was reported that at least 28 junta troops had **fled into Bangladesh** as fighting approached Maungdaw Town.⁹³

On 16 Jun, the AA ordered all residents of Maungdaw Town to **leave immediately**, as they planned to attack junta positions within the town.⁹⁴ However, residents stated the junta had already blockaded the town and were preventing residents from fleeing. Rohingya activist Wai Wai Nu added that the **roads** leading towards Sittwe and Buthidaung **had been shut**.⁹⁵ It was expected that **Rohingya conscripts** would likely be used extensively in the fighting in Maungdaw. The junta had reportedly been establishing defensive positions in the town for a long time.⁹⁶ A group of approximately 600 Mro people also remained trapped in the town. There are approximately 20,000 residents in Maungdaw Town, the majority of whom are Rohingya.⁹⁷ On 18 Jun, in Maungdaw Town, the AA attacked the junta Border Guard Battalion No. 5, on the outskirts of the town, as well as troops located in a group of villages south of the base.⁹⁸ On 28 Jun, it was reported that the junta had **taken up defensive positions** in and around the town and was firing shells from warships on the Naf River.⁹⁹

On 18 Jun, SAC-M raised concerns that the AA's attack on Maungdaw could lead to mass atrocity crimes similar to those committed in Buthidaung against Rohingya, and that the AA could even aim to **forcibly transfer Rohingya** out of Arakan State.¹⁰⁰ During 17-26 Jun, the Human Rights Documentation Centre, Mayu Region, reported that AA attacks and shelling in and around Maungdaw Town **killed 12 Rohingya** and injured a further 18. Junta attacks **killed eight Rohingya** and injured 20.¹⁰¹

WFP looted, MSF exits amid intensified humanitarian crisis: On 21 Jun, in **Maungdaw Town**, it was reported that the junta **looted and torched** the World Food Programme's (WFP) warehouse.¹⁰² The warehouse reportedly held up to 1,175 tonnes of food and supplies. A Rohingya activist stated afterwards

⁸³ DMG (22 Jun 2024) Six Thandwe residents killed, 10 wounded in two days of junta attacks

⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (24 Jun 2024) Myanmar military loses airport to anti-junta fighters in southern Rakhine State

⁸⁵ Irrawaddy (25 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Police, Officials Flee Rakhine State's Thandwe as AA Closes In

⁸⁶ RFA (24 Jun 2024) Ethnic rebels seize airport in Myanmar beach town

⁸⁷ Irrawaddy (6 Jun 2024) Fighting Intensifies on Myanmar's Border With Bangladesh; Narinjara (7 Jun 2024) AA occupies Inn Din 6th border guard police battalion on Maungdaw-Ah Ngu Maw Road

⁸⁸ DMG (6 Jun 2024) Regime abducts five Maungdaw Twsp residents

⁸⁹ DMG (7 Jun 2024) AA seizes two more BGF battalions in Maungdaw Twsp: sources

⁹⁰ Irrawaddy (11 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Troops 'Opened Fire on Wives, Children of Retreating Officers'

⁹¹ DMG (13 Jun 2024) AA seizes Alae Than Kyaw base in Maungdaw Twsp; RFA (13 Jun 2024) Arakan Army takes key military junta border post in western Myanmar

⁹² Narinjara (13 Jun 2024) AA captures Ah Lel Than Kyaw camp in south Maungdaw

⁹³ Irrawaddy (13 Jun 2024) Rakhine War: Dozens More Defeated Myanmar Junta Troops Flee to Bangladesh

⁹⁴ AA via Twitter (17 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/5n6asmv7>

⁹⁵ ABC News (17 Jun 2024) Fresh attacks against Rohingya in Myanmar, UN decries beheadings, violence

⁹⁶ Narinjara via BNI (17 Jun 2024) AA 's Operation to Seize Maungdaw Town and Dire Warning to Civilians- Evacuate Now

⁹⁷ RFA (17 Jun 2024) Arakan Army tells residents to evacuate ahead of attack on western Myanmar city

⁹⁸ Narinjara (21 Jun 2024) Intense fighting erupts in Maungdaw, AA fighters attack 5th border guard battalion

⁹⁹ Narinjara (28 Jun 2024) Intense fighting continues in Maungdaw

¹⁰⁰ SAC-M (18 Jun 2024) SAC-M EXPRESSES SERIOUS CONCERN OVER RISK OF GRAVE VIOLATIONS IN MAUNGDAW AND CALLS ON ALL ARMED ACTORS TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

¹⁰¹ Mayu Region Human Rights Documentation Centre (4 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/yc8pr2y9>

¹⁰² Irrawaddy (25 Jun 2024) UN Condemns Looting and Burning of WFP Warehouse by Myanmar Junta in Rakhine

that members of the AA had also taken supplies from the warehouse prior to 21 Jun.¹⁰³ On 25 Jun, in Maungdaw Town, RFA reported that due to supply shortages, approximately **10,000 largely Rohingya IDPs desperately needed access to food** and medical aid.¹⁰⁴ On 27 Jun, Doctors Without Borders (MSF) reported that it had **suspended its medical activities** in Arakan State. They stated the "extreme escalation of conflict" had limited their capacity to deliver humanitarian services and transport medical supplies. MSF had run 14 mobile clinics in northern Arakan State.¹⁰⁵

Junta empties villages, forcibly displaces 10,000 Sittwe residents: During 4-21 Jun, in Sittwe Township, the junta **arrested 327 people**, including 200 on 15 Jun alone, and killed at least two of them in custody. The junta demanded bribes of MMK 700,000 for the release of detainees.¹⁰⁶ On 10 Jun, in Sittwe Township, junta forces reportedly ordered more than **10,000 residents** from up to 15 villages to **relocate to Sittwe Town**.¹⁰⁷ Junta troops **warned they would massacre** those found in the villages after 15 Jun, like those in Byine Phyu, where junta troops killed 76 locals in May.¹⁰⁸ On 21 Jun, junta troops also ordered all villagers in Ah Myint Kyun Village to leave the town.¹⁰⁹

On 8 Jun, the junta released 47 of the civilians detained during the Byine Phyu massacre in late May. On 11 Jun, it was reported the junta had **charged 38 of the still detained** Byine Phyu residents for association with the AA and for failing to follow junta directives.¹¹⁰ On the same day, two of the detained men died from **injuries sustained during interrogation**. On 21 Jun, it was reported that up to **25 civilians** from Byine Phyu had been **hospitalized** for injuries sustained during the massacre.¹¹¹

On 23 Jun, in Ann Township, the AA seized control of the Taw Hein Taung tactical operation command. Taw Hein Taung is 31 km northwest of Ann Town.¹¹²

On 15 Jun, in Taungup Town, the AA launched an attack on the junta's No. 5 Military Operations Command (MOC-5) and targeted a junta artillery battalion stationed in Taungup University.¹¹³ During 15-25 Jun, fighting killed two civilians and injured two others.¹¹⁴

Kachin State

Junta targets public infrastructure: Kachin News Group reported that, during 1 Jan - 31 May, junta attacks in Kachin State **killed 77 civilians**, including 11 children, and **injured at least 75 others**. The junta had **targeted civilians as it continued to lose territory** in the state, which had forced a huge number of civilians from Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi, Loije, and Shwegu Townships to flee.¹¹⁵ On 14 Jun, Kachin Human Rights Watch (KHRW) said that the junta had **bombed at least 10 religious buildings** since the attempted coup, and also arbitrarily arrested, tortured, and killed religious leaders in the state.¹¹⁶ On 1 Jun, in **Shwegu Township**, the junta dropped a **500-lb bomb on a hospital** in Myo Kone Village, killed a child, injured seven other civilians, and destroyed hospital buildings and a house.¹¹⁷

KIA and junta clash over Waingmaw: Junta artillery and aerial attacks targeting Waingmaw Town and surrounding areas continued to threaten local civilians. However, the KIA continued its gains.

- 9 Jun: 2 junta fighter jets **bombed KIA Brigade 9 and Battalion 6 areas**, and KIA-controlled wards of **Waingmaw Town**, and destroyed houses.¹¹⁸

¹⁰³ AP (25 Jun 2024) UN World Food Program decries looting and burning of its warehouse in western Myanmar combat zone

¹⁰⁴ RFA (26 Jun 2024) 'Neither hospitals nor doctors' for 10,000 displaced in Myanmar

¹⁰⁵ Myanmar Now (28 Jun 2024) MSF to halt medical work in Myanmar's northern Rakhine

¹⁰⁶ DMG (6 Jun 2024) Junta detains six men in Sittwe Twsp; Irrawaddy (18 Jun 2024) Myanmar's 'Demoralized Troops' Accused of Ransoming Civilians in Rakhine; Narinjara (22 Jun 2024) Junta forces detain 40 individuals, including women & children, from Sittwe; Narinjara (22 Jun 2024) 10 villagers gone missing after arrested by junta forces; Narinjara (25 Jun 2024) Junta forces arrest 60 residents of Ah Myint Kyun village in Sittwe; Narinjara (21 Jun 2024) 11 people including a child arrested by junta' navy personnel, 2 killed

¹⁰⁷ AFP via Myanmar Now (17 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta orders evacuations around embattled Rakhine State capital; Irrawaddy (11 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Forcing Villagers Into Sittwe as 'Human Shields' for City; RFA (18 Jun 2024) Junta troops arrest hundreds following forced relocations in western Myanmar

¹⁰⁸ RFA (10 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta troops tell residents of villages near Sittwe to leave by Friday

¹⁰⁹ Narinjara (25 Jun 2024) Junta forces arrest 60 residents of Ah Myint Kyun village in Sittwe

¹¹⁰ DMG (11 Jun 2024) Junta charges dozens of detained Sittwe Twsp villagers

¹¹¹ DMG (21 Jun 2024) 25 Byaing Phyu villagers admitted to hospital with signs of torture in military custody

¹¹² Narinjara (23 Jun 2024) AA fully captures Taw Hein Taung tactical operation command in Ann

¹¹³ BNI via Narinjara (17 Jun 2024) AA Launches Offensive to Capture Tanungup

¹¹⁴ Narinjara (26 Jun 2024) Man, girl lose legs after stepping on landmine in Taungup, another gone missing; DMG (18 Jun 2024) Junta airstrike kills five people in Taungup Twsp;

¹¹⁵ Kachin News Group (17 Jun 2024) ကချင်ဒေသ တိုက်ပွဲအရှိန်မြင့်လာသည်နှင့် အရပ်သား ထိခိုက်သေဆုံးမှုလည်း ပိုများလာ

¹¹⁶ Kachin News Group (14 Jun 2024) အာဏာသိမ်းပြီးနောက်ပိုင်း ဘာသာရေးကျောင်း ၁၀ ခုထက်နည်းမိုးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

¹¹⁷ Kachin News Group (3 Jun 2024) ရွှေကူ တိုက်နယ်ဆေးရုံလေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရမှုမှာ ကလေးတစ်ဦးသေဆုံး၊ အရပ်သား ၇ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

¹¹⁸ Kachin News Group (10 Jun 2024) ဖားကန့်ဒေသ တပ်မဟာ ၉ နဲ့ ဝိုင်းမော်မြို့နယ် ကျေးရွာတစ်ချို့မှာ စစ်တပ်က မိုးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်နေ

- 11 Jun: KIA and its allies took control of the Sadung-Kanpaikti Road in **Waingmaw Township** after they captured a junta-controlled gate and four strategic camps on the road. They also took control of **China border areas around Kanpaikti**.¹¹⁹
- 13 Jun: KIA captured **two junta and PMF camps** in Sa Ni Khu Village.¹²⁰
- 18-19 Jun: KIA and its allies clashed with junta and its allied Lisu PMF between Lamyan and Wu Yang Villages. Junta aerial and artillery attacks destroyed several houses in five nearby villages.¹²¹
- 19-20 Jun: Junta **drone attacks** killed a civilian and destroyed a monastery and other buildings in Nam War Village.¹²²

KIA gains junta camps in Mohnyin: On 22-23 Jun, in **Mohnyin Township**, the KIA and allies clashed with the junta and its allied Shan Ni PMF near the Indawgyi-Hpakan border and **seized three junta camps**.¹²³ On 25 Jun, in **Mohnyin Township**, after intense clashes between the junta and the KIA forced most residents from Nammun Town to flee, junta and Shan Ni PMF members occupied several churches and houses.¹²⁴

On 25-26 Jun, in **Hpakant Township**, junta and KIA troops clashed near Hseng Taung and Long Hkin Villages. Indiscriminate junta artillery strikes **killed a civilian**, injured four others, and destroyed a house in Long Hkin Village.¹²⁵

Northern Shan State

Operation 1027 resumes in Mongmit, Kyaukme, and Nawngkhio Townships: The junta's response involved aerial, drone and artillery attacks that displaced thousands and destroyed local social infrastructure. The Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) claimed that **the junta had massed troops in Mongmit, Lashio, Muse, Hsipaw, Kyaukme, and Nawngkhio Towns** ahead of the counteroffensive,¹²⁶ and the attacks against the TNLA had broken the junta's cease-fire agreement with the Three Brotherhood Alliance.¹²⁷ On 25 Jun, the **TNLA formally announced it had resumed anti-junta operations** due to the **junta violating the ceasefire agreement**.¹²⁸

Mongmit Township

- 4 Jun: Junta and KIA troops **resumed clashes** near Man Hpwei and Tha Yet Taw Villages and forced **2,000 locals to flee**. The TNLA said that the junta's IBs 223 and 248 had fired on Mongmit Town.¹²⁹
- 9 Jun: The junta launched **aerial and artillery attacks** on a TNLA base near Man Ping and Pang Tin Villages and injured three TNLA troops.¹³⁰

Nawngkhio Township

- 12-16 Jun: Junta aerial, drone, and artillery attacks on **Hsam Ma Hse and Thone Se Villages** injured a woman and destroyed several houses.¹³¹
- 18 Jun: Junta drone attacks on the **TNLA Brigade 2 base near Hsam Ma Hse Village** killed at least one TNLA member and injured at least four others.¹³²

¹¹⁹ Kachin News Group (11 Jun 2024) ဆဒွန်းပျူဟာကုန်းအပါ တပ်စခန်း ၅ ခုကို KIA က တစ်ရက်တည်းအပြီးသတ်သိမ်းပိုက်

¹²⁰ Kachin News Group (14 Jun 2024) ဆန့်ခူးစစ်တပ်စခန်း ၂ ခုကို KIA က ထပ်မံသိမ်းပိုက်ပြီး တင့်ကားတစ်စီးလည်း

တိုက်ခိုက်ဖျက်ဆီးနိုင်တယ်လို့ KIO ပြော

¹²¹ Kachin News Group (24 Jun 2024) စစ်တပ်ရဲ့ လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် ဝူယန်၊ လမြန်၊ မုတ်ကျိတ် စတဲ့ ကျေးရွာတွေ အားလုံးနီးပါး ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးမှုများ

¹²² Kachin News Group (21 Jun 2024) ဝိုင်းမော်မှာ ဒရုန်းပိုးသီးစထိမှန်လို့ အရပ်သားတစ်ဦးသေဆုံး

¹²³ Kachin News Group (24 Jun 2024) အင်းတော်ကြီး နဲ့ ဖားကန့် အစပ်မှာရှိတဲ့ စစ်တပ်စခန်း ၃ နေရာကို KIA သိမ်းပိုက်

¹²⁴ Kachin News Group (26 Jun 2024) နန့်မွန်းမြို့မှာ စစ်တပ်က ကချင်ဘုရားကျောင်းနဲ့ လူနေအိမ်တွေမှာ တပ်စွဲထားပြီး ဖမ်းဆီးတာတွေလုပ်နေ

¹²⁵ Kachin News Group (26 Jun 2024) ဆိုင်းတောင်မှာ လက်နက်ကြီးကျွဲကြွဲပြီး အရပ်သား ၄ ဦးထိခိုက်၊ တစ်ဦးသေဆုံး

¹²⁶ Myanmar Now (7 Jun 2024) Fresh fighting in northern Shan State displaces thousands

¹²⁷ SHAN (10 Jun 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်မှ လေကြောင်းအသုံးပြုကာ ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်TNLA တပ်သားသုံးဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ; SHAN (10 Jun 2024)

Myanmar junta airstrike injures TNLA members in northern Shan State

¹²⁸ Myanmar Now (25 Jun 2024) Ceasefire between Brotherhood Alliance and Myanmar military ends in northern Shan State

¹²⁹ Myanmar Now (7 Jun 2024) Fresh fighting in northern Shan State displaces thousands

¹³⁰ SHAN (10 Jun 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်မှ လေကြောင်းအသုံးပြုကာ ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်TNLA တပ်သားသုံးဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ; SHAN (10 Jun 2024)

Myanmar junta airstrike injures TNLA members in northern Shan State

¹³¹ SHAN (18 Jun 2024) နောင်ချို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်က ဒရုန်းပိုးကြဲ လက်နက်ကြီးပစ် အမျိုးသမီးတစ်ဦးထိမှန်၊ နေအိမ်ပျက်စီး

¹³² SHAN (19 Jun 2024) နောင်ချို TNLA စခန်းချနေရာကို စစ်ကောင်စီ ဒရုန်းပိုးကြဲ၊ TNLA တပ်သား ထိခိုက်ကျဆုံးမှုရှိ

- 25 Jun: The junta launched **airstrikes on Kyauk Kyan Village** and the **TNLA formally resumed anti-junta operations**.¹³³ The TNLA and an allied PDF captured several junta administrative offices, a police station, and hospital and continued clashes with the junta's LIB 114, 115, and 117 in the township.¹³⁴
- 29-30 Jun: Junta **bombing and drone attacks** destroyed a monastery, the fire station, and over 10 houses.¹³⁵

Kyaukme Township

- 19 Jun: Junta **airstrikes** on Taung Ni Village near the **Kyaukme-Mogoke border** killed a civilian and injured three others, including a child.¹³⁶
- 25 Jun: Junta **IBs 501 and 502 clashed with TNLA troops**, and junta shelling killed two civilians and injured four others in **Kyaukme Town**.¹³⁷
- 25-27 Jun: Junta **aerial and artillery attacks from clashes with the TNLA killed 21 civilians** and injured at least 15 others. Locals said that the junta had **constantly shelled Kyaukme Town**, preventing injured people from receiving proper treatment.¹³⁸ The clashes **forced around 1,000 locals to flee**.¹³⁹
- 26 Jun: The TNLA **seized the junta's Artillery Battalion (AB) 352** at the entrance of **Kyaukme Town**. **Junta artillery killed four civilians** in Ward 2 of the town.¹⁴⁰ Later that day, the TNLA took control of major public infrastructure in the town, and Nawng Ping Village.¹⁴¹ The TNLA claimed that, on 26 Jun, 17 junta soldiers from the Military Operations Command (MOC) 1 headquarters in **Kyaukme Township** had surrendered to the TNLA.
- 27 Jun: The TNLA and its allies **captured the junta's AB 606**. TNLA's information team said the **TNLA and allied PDF had overrun at least 24 junta outposts** in N. Shan State and Mandalay Region since 25 Jun.¹⁴² During 27-30 Jun, junta airstrikes **killed eight civilians and destroyed a hotel and over 20 houses** in Kyaukme Town.¹⁴³

Clashes encircle main city Lashio: On 17 Jun, it was reported that the junta had **closed all roads into and out of Lashio** from Namtu, Hseni, and Hsipaw Towns, and Meng Yaw Village. **Lashio houses the headquarters of the Northeastern Regional Military Command (RMC)**. It was also reported that **the junta set up new outposts on hills and near pagodas around Lashio** and reinforced them with at least 1,000 troops, including around 300 Pyu Saw Htee members. The TNLA also stated that the junta had **deployed around 300 troops in Hsipaw**.¹⁴⁴ On 20 Jun, a **bomb exploded** in Ward 7 of Lashio Town and severely injured three children.¹⁴⁵ On 23-25 Jun, the junta attacked and clashed with the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) near Ping Kan Village, 16.1 km east of Lashio.¹⁴⁶ On 29 Jun, **MNDAA troops clashed** with junta troops near **Namhu Village**, 21 km from Lashio Town.¹⁴⁷

KIA and TNLA in mining tiff: On 11 Jun, in **Manton Township**, it was reported that the TNLA were at loggerheads with the KIA over **mining rights in Magwi Baw Bum**. On 31 May, the TNLA sent a letter to the Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee (FPNCC) seeking help to resolve the

¹³³ Myanmar Now (25 Jun 2024) Ceasefire between Brotherhood Alliance and Myanmar military ends in northern Shan State

¹³⁴ Kachin News Group (26 Jun 2024) နောင်ချိုမြို့တွင်း အစိုးရရုံးအားလုံး TNLA ပူးပေါင်းတပ်ထိန်းချုပ်ထားပြီး တိုက်ပွဲဆက်ပြင်းထန်နေ

Myanmar Now (26 Jun 2024) As ceasefire ends, Ta'ang armed group moves to seize northern Shan State towns from Myanmar military

¹³⁵ SHAN (1 Jul 2024) နောင်ချိုမြို့လယ်ရှိ မီးသတ်စခန်းကို စစ်ကောင်စီလေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲ ပြည်သူ့နေအိမ် ၁၀ လုံးကျော် ပျက်စီး

¹³⁶ SHAN (20 Jun 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်မှ လေကြောင်းအပြင် ဒရုန်းဗုံးကြဲမှုကြောင့် အရပ်သားအပါအဝင် TNLA တပ်သား ထိခိုက်ကျဆုံး

¹³⁷ SHAN (25 Jun 2024) ကျောက်မဲ တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်၊ လက်နက်ကြီးထိမှန်၍ အမျိုးသမီးတစ်ဦး အပါအဝင် ၂ ဦး သေဆုံးပြီး ၄ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

¹³⁸ SHAN (27 Jun 2024) ကျောက်မဲ တိုက်ပွဲ(၃)ရက်အတွင်း အရပ်သား ၂၀ ကျော် သေဆုံး၊ ၁၅ ဦးထက်မနည်း ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹³⁹ SHAN (28 Jun 2024) ကျောက်မဲမြို့ စစ်ဘေးရှောင် ထောင်နှင့်ချီ ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်နေ

¹⁴⁰ SHAN (26 Jun 2024) ကျောက်မဲ ပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံနှင့် အမြောက်တပ်ကို TNLA ထိန်းချုပ်၊ လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် မိသားစုဝင် ၄ ဦး ပွဲချင်းပြီးသေဆုံး

¹⁴¹ SHAN (27 Jun 2024) ကျောက်မဲနှင့် နောင်ချိုမြို့ကို TNLA ထိန်းချုပ်၊ နောင်ပိန်ဂုတ်တွင်းအနီး တိုက်ပွဲဆက်လက်ပြင်းထန်

¹⁴² Myanmar Now (27 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta loses more ground to Ta'ang armed group in northern Shan State

¹⁴³ SHAN (1 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲ စစ်ကောင်စီလေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲမှုကြောင့် ဟိုတယ်နှင့် အရပ်သားနေအိမ် ၂၀ လုံးထက်မနည်း မီးလောင်ပျက်စီး

SHAN (28 Jun 2024) ကျောက်မဲမြို့ပေါ် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် အပြင်းအထန် လေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်နေ

¹⁴⁴ Myanmar Now (17 Jun 2024) Myanmar regime digs in as tensions grow around northern Shan State's largest city

¹⁴⁵ SHAN (20 Jun 2024) လားရှိုး ဗုံးပေါက်ကွဲမှုကြောင့် ကလေး ၃ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹⁴⁶ Myanmar Now (25 Jun 2024) Ceasefire between Brotherhood Alliance and Myanmar military ends in northern Shan State

¹⁴⁷ SHAN (29 Jun 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့အနီး တိုက်ပွဲစဖြစ်၊ စစ်ကောင်စီ လက်နက်ကြီးပစ်၍ မြို့ခံများ ထိတ်လန့်

issue. The KIA spokesperson stated that the senior leadership had discussed the issue.¹⁴⁸ The TNLA spokesperson mentioned that the TNLA would address any dispute between them via political means.¹⁴⁹

Southern Shan State

On 2 Jun, the Pa-O Youth Organization (PYO) reported that, since fighting broke out in S. Shan State in Jan 2024, junta troops had **killed over 51 adult civilians, 24 children**, and injured over 100 others. Junta forces shelled civilians, attacked them at checkpoints, and murdered them as they fled clashes. A PYO member reported that junta forces had used villagers as **human shields**, and had restricted their movement.¹⁵⁰ They also reported that **66,800 people** had been **displaced** during that period.¹⁵¹ During 9-22 Jun, in Hsihseng, Pinlaung, and Hopong Townships, the PYO reported that junta airstrikes, shelling, abductions, and landmines had killed at least eight people.¹⁵²

On 10 Jun, in **Hsihseng Township**, the junta and allied Pa-O National Army (PNA) troops **arrested 59 IDPs** who had been forcibly returned to Yay Phyu Village.¹⁵³ They held the IDPs at the village hall and intended to use them as **human shields**.¹⁵⁴

Karenni State

Junta arrives in Loikaw: On 3 Jun, in **Loikaw Township**, resistance forces reported that a junta column had stationed itself at the Hsihseng-Moebye-Loikaw intersection and would likely attempt to retake territory it lost in Loikaw during Operation 1111 in Nov 2023.¹⁵⁵ The column reportedly **shelled and looted villages** as it advanced.¹⁵⁶ On 7 Jun, it was reported that the junta had used Chinese-acquired drones to **seize about half of Loikaw Town**, including their former Regional Command headquarters and the No. 55 Division outpost. The KNDF vice-commander said they would attack if junta troops entered KNDF territory.¹⁵⁷ On 27 Jun, the **junta ordered its government employees** from Loikaw Town to **return to their posts** by August. The junta would draw lots to decide who would return first as most staff were unwilling to return. Staff were not allowed to resign.¹⁵⁸

Karen State

On 25 Jun, the KNU reported that since Feb 2021, the junta had **displaced roughly 1,070,000 civilians** in the Kawthoolei Region (roughly covering Karen State and Tanintharyi and E. Bago Regions). They stated they had **provided humanitarian aid** to more than **600,000 IDPs** during this period.¹⁵⁹

Only three junta bases left in Mutraw: On 4 Jun, in KNU-defined **Mutraw District**, the KNLA's 5th Brigade reported junta troops had **retreated from five different camps** during May. During the same period, the junta reportedly dropped **twelve 500-lbs bombs** and injured 8 civilians in the area.¹⁶⁰ On 7 Jun, it was reported that the **KNU** was targeting the **three remaining junta bases** in Mutraw. The junta had cut internet connections across the district after the KNLA took control of **Hpapun Town** in April.¹⁶¹

Aung Zeya column backs down: On 29 Jun, in **Kawkareik Township**, it was reported that the junta's **Aung Zeya column had retreated** back to Ta Tan Ku Village, forcibly occupied a monastery, and forced the resident monks and local villagers to flee the area. Despite the junta's IB 97 having shelled resistance positions, the counteroffensive had made little progress in traversing the Dawna mountains. The high rate of malaria in the mountains during the rainy season along with stiff KNLA-PDF resistance had reportedly **forced the junta to abandon the counteroffensive attempt**.¹⁶²

¹⁴⁸ Kachin News Group (6 Jun 2024) မန်တိုမြို့နယ် မိုင်းမော် (နမ်ဟိုင်း) အနီးရှိ သတ္တုတွင်းတိုက် KIA နဲ့ TNLA တပ်တို့အကြား နှစ်ဖက် တင်းမာနေ

¹⁴⁹ Myanmar Now (11 Jun 2024) Disputes among anti-junta ethnic armed groups continue in northern Shan State

¹⁵⁰ SHAN (2 Jun 2024) Civilian Fatalities Rising During Southern Shan State Conflict

¹⁵¹ Kantarawaddy Times (30 Jun 2024) Civilian Fatalities Surge as Burma Army Increases Patrols in Southern Shan State

¹⁵² Kantarawaddy Times (30 Jun 2024) Civilian Fatalities Surge as Burma Army Increases Patrols in Southern Shan State

¹⁵³ Irrawaddy (13 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Forces Arrest Displaced Pa-O Villagers After Ordering Them Home

¹⁵⁴ SHAN (17 Jun 2024) Junta Abducts Dozens of Civilians in Hsihseng Township

¹⁵⁵ Kantarawaddy Times via BNI (3 Jun 2024) Junta Column Advances to Hsihseng-Mongpai-Loikaw Intersection in Southern Shan State

¹⁵⁶ SHAN (3 Jun 2024) Military Council Columns Arrive in Loikaw Township

¹⁵⁷ RFA (7 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta halfway to recapturing Kayah state capital

¹⁵⁸ Kantarawaddy Times (27 Jun 2024) Military council to order all government staff to return to Loikaw town by August

¹⁵⁹ KNU via Facebook (25 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/88bktw6h>

¹⁶⁰ Karen Information Center via BNI (5 Jun 2024) Five Junta Camps from KNU 5th Brigade Territory Withdrawn in One Month

¹⁶¹ Myanmar Now (7 Jun 2024) KNU-led forces continue assault on junta bases in Karen State's Hpapun Township

¹⁶² Karen News (2 Jul 2024) Junta Troops Retreat to Kawkareiek as Operation Aung Zay Ya Stalls

Bago Region

On 19 Jun, in KNU-defined **Nyaunglebin District**, the KIC reported that junta troops had **torched houses and temporary shelters** in Karen IDP camps. They also torched houses en route to the camps. During Jan - May, junta airstrikes, **artillery attacks, and arbitrary arrests killed 53 civilians** and injured 154 others in Nyaunglebin District.¹⁶³ On 16 Jun, in Thanatpin Township, local PDF forces attacked a gambling business guarded by the junta and its allied militias.¹⁶⁴

Tanintharyi Region

On 13 Jun, in Tanintharyi Region, it was reported that the **total number of IDPs** had risen to **nearly 58,300** after fighting displaced about 5,000 more people in May.¹⁶⁵

Junta aims to control Ye-Dawei Highway: On 8 Jun, in **Tanintharyi Region**, the junta launched an offensive with around 600 troops to **regain control of Ye-Dawei Highway**.¹⁶⁶ A Mon State Revolutionary Force spokesperson stated that the junta sought to control the highway as they would be unable to rely on waterways during the rainy season.¹⁶⁷ Resistance groups stated they planned to carry out counter-offensives in response.¹⁶⁸ During 7-8 Jun, in **Yebyu Township**, around 200 junta soldiers clashed with resistance forces along the Ye-Dawei Highway in Rar Hpu (Thit) Village, **killed four civilians**, and injured five others. The following day, junta forces reportedly raided nearby villages, occupied a church and monastery, and **displaced over 1,000 residents**.¹⁶⁹

Mawrawaddy Navy Command displaces thousands: During 19-30 Jun, in **Yebyu Township**, the junta's Mawrawaddy Navy Command **shelled and carried out airstrikes** that forced around 3,668 people from nine villages to flee towards the Thai-Burma border.¹⁷⁰ During 19-20 Jun, junta troops clashed with resistance forces in Myaukchaw Village. Afterwards, the junta arrested and **beat five residents and torched over 40 homes**.¹⁷¹

Junta retaliates against Maung Mei Shaung villagers: During 1-3 Jun, in **Dawei Township**, junta troops **looted over 100 houses** in Maung Mei Shaung, arrested a local suspected of being a PDF member, and **displaced the entire village** after an unknown gunman **shot dead a junta captain**.¹⁷² On 14 Jun, the junta clashed with resistance forces near the village, killed an elderly man, and arrested ten locals.¹⁷³

KNLA-PDF forces takes base: On 14 Jun, in **Tanintharyi Township**, KNLA and PDF forces **seized the junta's Meituyay base** after a two-month-long offensive. In retaliation, the junta **bombed a KNLA-operated hospital** which killed a nurse and a woman. The junta had controlled the base since 1997. After the attack, junta troops also reportedly left Kyauk Lone Gyi Village.¹⁷⁴ On 22 Jun, in **Kawthaung Township**, the junta shelled and **forced around 200 residents to flee** into Thailand after resistance groups attacked a junta base.¹⁷⁵

Mon State

During Jan - Jun 2024, in Mon State, the **Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM)** reported that junta forces launched around **100 airstrikes, killed 27 civilians** and injured 85.¹⁷⁶

AR 310 bombards surrounding villages: On 2 Jun, in **Kyaikto Township**, resistance forces attacked the Theinzayat-based Artillery Regiment (AR) 310 and LIB 207. In response, during 2-5 Jun, the junta's AR 310 and LIB 207 **continuously shelled Theinzayat Village** and injured three villagers.¹⁷⁷ During 12-14

¹⁶³ KIC (19 Jun 2024) ကျောက်ကြီးတွင် စစ်ရှောင်နေရာများ ဝင်ရောက် မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးခံထားရ၍ နေရာအခက်အခဲရှိလာ

¹⁶⁴ DVB (19 Jun 2024) Aung San Suu Kyi's son Kim Aris on her 79th birthday; Hunger strike by prisoners from Burma in India

¹⁶⁵ Karen Information Center via BNI (14 Jun 2024) War-Displaced Population in Tanintharyi Region Soars to Nearly 60,000

¹⁶⁶ Karen Information Center via BNI (11 Jun 2024) Intense Battle with Junta over control of the Ye-Dawei Road

¹⁶⁷ Irrawaddy (14 Jun 2024) Junta Launches Fierce Offensive to Retake Only Highway in Southern Myanmar

¹⁶⁸ Myanmar Peace Monitor (17 Jun 2024) "We will not let up our resistance even during the rainy season. We have plans to go on with our offensives. Although the rainy season makes fighting difficult, we will not give the enemy any respite." – Saw Dar Ko, Commander of Dawna Column

¹⁶⁹ Myanmar Peace Monitor (9 Jun 2024) Three family members killed, two children injured in Yebyu fighting; HURFOM (11 Jun 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills four family members in Yebyu

¹⁷⁰ HURFOM (1 Jul 2024) 3,000 residents from Dawei District flee from their homes

¹⁷¹ HURFOM via Twitter (25 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2pa6ekc8>; Independent Mon News (24 Jun 2024) Military Junta Reinforces Troops to Control Yephyu Area

¹⁷² HURFOM (6 Jun 2024) Junta's troops loot more than 100 houses and arrest a villager in Maung Mell Shaung village

¹⁷³ HURFOM (18 Jun 2024) One man killed and ten men arrested in Maung Mell Shaung

¹⁷⁴ Karen Information Center via BNI (17 Jun 2024) KNLA Captures Military Base After Nearly Three Decades of Junta Control; Independent Mon News (19 Jun 2024) Military Junta Troops Abandon Kyauk Lone Gyi Camp Following Loss of Aung Thar Wara Base in Tanintharyi

¹⁷⁵ DVB (26 Jun 2024) Min Aung Hlaing makes apology for death of senior monk; KNU to transfer suspected murderer to Thais

¹⁷⁶ HURFOM (3 Jun 2024) 27 civilians killed by junta's artillery attack within six months in Mon State

¹⁷⁷ HURFOM (10 Jun 2024) Three villagers injured by artillery attack in Thane Za Yat

Jun, the junta's AR 310 shelled several nearby villages, **killed one local**, injured three others, and forced about 3,000 locals to flee.¹⁷⁸ On 25 Jun, the junta's AR 310 again shelled a nearby village, killed a young man, injured two others, and **displaced the entire village**.¹⁷⁹

On 5 Jun, in **Ye Township**, resistance troops captured a junta general from the LIB 106, based in Mawt Ka Nin Village. Later that day, the LIB 106 **shelled Kar Seik Village** in retaliation and injured five people, including three children.¹⁸⁰ On 27 Jun, the junta's AR 317 based in Hnit Kayin shelled a nearby village and injured four civilians, including two children.¹⁸¹

Mandalay Region

Junta murders senior monk: On 19 Jun, in **Ngazun Township**, junta forces shot dead a senior Buddhist monk, Ashin **Munindra Bhivamsa**, and injured his driver and another monk at a checkpoint between Myothar and Pangyi-Kamma Villages. The senior monk was a central executive member of the second-largest sect of Burma's Theravada Buddhist order. The junta blamed the shooting on the resistance.¹⁸² After, the junta arrested Mandalay Region's religious affairs director and two others for a leaked letter that implied junta troops were at fault.¹⁸³ On 21 Jun, the **junta admitted its troops killed the senior monk**.¹⁸⁴ On 22 Jun, in **Myingyan Township**, junta forces **shot dead a monk and injured a man in an ambulance**. The ambulance was clearly marked and carrying a patient at the time.¹⁸⁵

Operation 1027 restarts in Madaya, Mogoke: In **Madaya Township**, resistance forces **captured eight junta bases** east of the township's Highway 31 after Operation 1027 had resumed. The group also said that **64 junta troops** and 117 family members had **surrendered** and were being held in resistance custody.¹⁸⁶ On 27 Jun, the TNLA announced they and Mandalay PDF had **captured four junta bases in Mogoke Township**.¹⁸⁷ On 30 Jun, they seized the last junta base on the west side of **Mogoke Town**.¹⁸⁸ On 24 Jun, **junta airstrikes in Mogoke killed two women** and injured two others.¹⁸⁹

Yangon Region

On 11 Jun, a resistance group carried out a mine attack against a traffic police office and injured two traffic police in **North Okkalapa Township**.¹⁹⁰ On the same day, two bomb blasts injured a junta soldier and two traffic policemen in **South Dagon Township**.¹⁹¹

Rohingya

Threats from armed groups in camps persist

It was reported that during 1 Jan - 19 Jun, 26 Rohingya had been murdered in Cox's Bazar, including four community leaders. In 2023, 64 murders occurred in the camps. Camp leaders stated power struggles by armed groups and the drug trade had driven the high murder rate.¹⁹²

On 10 Jun, in Cox's Bazar, 100 Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) members clashed with Rohingya Salvation Organization (RSO) members on a camp patrol, killed three RSO members, and injured seven others.¹⁹³ During 10-14 Jun, the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) arrested six members of ARSA in Cox's Bazar, including one man accused of playing a role in the 2021 murder of Rohingya activist Mohib Ullah. One of the arrested reportedly had a G3 rifle, the same make used by junta forces.¹⁹⁴

¹⁷⁸ HURFOM (18 Jun 2024) Junta's artillery attack injures father and daughter in Kyike Hto; Independent Mon News (19 Jun 2024) Young Girl Killed, Another Injured by Military Junta Shelling in Kyaikto

¹⁷⁹ HURFOM (1 Jul 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills villager and injures two in Kyike Hto

¹⁸⁰ HURFOM (10 Jun 2024) Junta's artillery injures five family members including three children in Ye

¹⁸¹ HURFOM (27 Jun 2024) Junta's indiscriminate artillery attack injures four family members including two children

¹⁸² Myanmar Now (20 Jun 2024) Senior monk critical of Myanmar coup shot dead by junta

¹⁸³ DVB (20 Jun 2024) ဝင်းနိုဗိုတာရုံ ဆရာတော်ကြီး ပျံလွန်တော်မူခဲ့သည့်ဖြစ်စဉ်အမှန် စာထုတ်ခဲ့သူ ဖမ်းဆီးစစ်ဆေးခံရ

¹⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (24 Jun 2024) Myanmar junta admits its forces killed senior Buddhist monk

¹⁸⁵ Mizzima (26 Jun 2024) Junta kills abbot in ambulance in Mandalay Region's Myingyan Township

¹⁸⁶ Myanmar Now (3 Jul 2024) Mandalay-based resistance forces capture eight Myanmar army camps in a week

¹⁸⁷ Independent Mon News (27 Jun 2024) TNLA Seizes 24 Military Junta Camps in Two Days

¹⁸⁸ DVB (1 Jul 2024) မိုးကုတ်မြို့ အနောက်ပိုင်းရှိ လက်ကျန် စစ်တပ်စခန်းကို TNLA တပ်သိမ်းပိုက်ရရှိ

¹⁸⁹ DVB (25 Jun 2024) မိုးကုတ် ကျေးရွာများကို စစ်တပ် ဗုံးကြဲသဖြင့် ပြည်သူ့ ဦး သေဆုံး၊ ဖားကန်တွင် တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်

¹⁹⁰ DVB (12 Jun 2024) မြောက်ဥက္ကလာပ စိန်ပန်းမြိုင်ရေရိပ်သာ ယာဉ်ထိန်းရုံး မိုင်းခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

¹⁹¹ DVB (11 Jun 2024) တောင်ဒဂုံတွင် စစ်တပ်ယာဉ်စစ်ဆေးသည့်နေရာ ဗုံးပေါက်ပြီး စစ်သား ၁ ဦးနှင့် ရဲ ၃ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹⁹² Dhaka Tribune (20 Jun 2024) Battle for dominance in camps claims 26 Rohingya lives in 6 months

¹⁹³ Dhaka Tribune (10 Jun 2024) Arsa, RSO clash leaves 3 Rohingyas dead at Ukhiya camp

¹⁹⁴ The Business Standard (14 Jun 2024) Arsa gun commander Zakaria arrested from Rohingya camp in Ukhiya; The Business Standard (10 Jun 2024) RAB arrests 5 top Arsa members, including one accused in 21 cases

On 1 Jun, the WFP increased its monthly food ration allowance from USD 10 to 11 per person. This adjustment fell USD 1 short of the ration allowance a year prior and USD 1.50 short of the WFP's targeted ration size.¹⁹⁵ On 12 Jun, it was reported that recent MSF data showed nearly **20% of Rohingya** in Cox's Bazar camps, a total of 86,000 individuals, had **active hepatitis C infections**. MSF was the only group that provided free hepatitis C treatment and could only treat up to 200 patients a month. Poorly sterilized needles and unsafe medical practices likely contributed to the spread of the virus. MSF called for other actors to provide hepatitis C care.¹⁹⁶

Argentine prosecutor seeks warrants for MAH, Aung San Suu Kyi

On 28 Jun, it was announced that the **Argentine Prosecutor** investigating the universal jurisdiction case on the Rohingya genocide had **petitioned the Argentinian Court** to issue arrest warrants for nine individuals. These included coup-monger **Min Aung Hlaing**, junta second-in-command Soe Win, State Counsellor **Aung San Suu Kyi**, and former **President Htin Kyaw**. The Argentine Court would later decide who to issue arrest warrants for.¹⁹⁷

On 25 Jun, Burma Rohingya Organization UK (BROUK) reported that the junta had **failed to comply** with the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) **provisional measures order** as they had not only failed to prevent genocidal acts, but had themselves committed genocide against the Rohingya during 13 Nov 2023 - 23 May 2024. This amounted to genocide by **slow death**, or "deliberately inflicting conditions of life on the group intended to bring about its physical destruction". BROUK stated that both the junta and the Arakan Army (AA) had committed war crimes against Rohingya since 13 Nov 2023, which included rape, murder, torture, hostage taking, and extrajudicial executions.¹⁹⁸

On 29 Jun, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) urged the Indian Government to **take immediate action** against "**manifestations of racial discrimination**", and the **arbitrary detention and forced return of Rohingya refugees** to Burma. They stated that India continued to act according to its 8 Aug 2017 home affairs ministry order that referred to Rohingya refugees as "illegal immigrants" and called for their deportation. It expressed concern over the spread of hate speech against Rohingya on social media and by politicians and public figures. The CERD called on India to fulfill its international obligations to end racial discrimination and hate speech against Rohingya, and to **cease arbitrary mass detention and forced repatriation of Rohingya**.¹⁹⁹

Junta and AA attacks on Rohingya civilians in northern Arakan continue

On 6 Jun, it was reported that at least four boats from **camps in Cox's Bazar** with over 100 Rohingya refugees bound for **military training** crossed into Maungdaw Township. The group was then reportedly driven to Maungdaw Town at night. It was unclear if the junta or a Rohingya militia group had conscripted them.²⁰⁰ On 9 Jun, in Maungdaw Township, junta navy troops on the Naf River stopped a boat en route to Maungdaw Township that carried Rohingya passengers returning from Bangladesh. The junta troops demanded a bribe of around MMK 10 million. When the passengers could not pay the bribe, the junta **boat rammed and sunk** the passenger boat, and caused 38 of the boat's 45 passengers to drown.²⁰¹

On 13 Jun, the ASPI Strategist provided strong evidence that the AA were **solely responsible** for a series of **arson attacks in Buthidaung Township** during 24 Apr - 21 May. The attacks burnt down around **8,500 buildings in Buthidaung Town** and **50 Rohingya villages**. During 24 Apr - 5 May, satellite imagery showed that at least 27 villages in AA controlled territory were intentionally torched by on-the-ground arson attacks. After the AA seized a series of junta bases in Buthidaung Township, they then torched several surrounding Rohingya villages, conspicuously leaving non-Rohingya settlements intact. After the AA took control of all junta positions in the township, they continued to torch about 12 more villages to the west and southwest of Buthidaung Town. ASPI Strategist reported that the attacks were likely in retaliation for junta and Rohingya militia arson attacks that torched around 2,400 homes in Buthidaung Town during 11-18 Apr. The report called for the AA to **urgently provide aid** to displaced communities, to reach out to key Rohingya leaders in AA territory, and **commit to treating the Rohingya** as members of the Arakha nation.²⁰²

¹⁹⁵ WFP (31 May 2024) WFP increases food rations again for Rohingya in Cox's Bazar – will reach full ration by August

¹⁹⁶ MSF (12 Jun 2024) More support is needed to tackle alarming rates of hepatitis C among Rohingya refugees

¹⁹⁷ BROUK (28 Jun 2024) Argentine Prosecutor Seeks Arrest Warrants For Rohingya Genocide

¹⁹⁸ BROUK (25 Jun 2024) The Intensifying Rohingya Genocide

¹⁹⁹ OHCHR (29 Jun 2024) Situation of Rohingya who fled Myanmar to India

²⁰⁰ Narinjara (12 Jun 2024) Over 100 people from Bangladesh's refugee camp arrive in Maungdaw

²⁰¹ Narinjara (13 Jun 2024) 38 Muslims including children and women drown in Naf river

²⁰² ASPI The Strategist (13 Jun 2024) They left a trail of ash: decoding the Arakan Army's arson attacks in the Rohingya heartland

Malaysian prejudice towards Rohingya exposed

On 15 Jun, CNA outlined the different levels of **hate speech** experienced by Palestinians and Rohingya in Malaysia. While Rohingya faced significant amounts of **negative comments** online, few comments online similarly targeted Palestinians. An activist from Asylum Access Malaysia stated that Malaysia had **“double standards”** with **refugee protection**. In 2023, the Malaysia issued a “Special Pass” for Palestinians to temporarily stay, work, and study tuition-free at public universities. In contrast, Malaysian authorities frequently raided Rohingya settlements and provided them **little educational support**. A professor at Taylor’s University said that Malaysians saw Rohingya as “uneducated” and not “beneficial to the country”. Former Malaysian MP Charles Santiago stated that both Palestinians and Rohingya had fled conflict and should **be given equal respect**. While a 2023 National Security Council directive indicated that Malaysia would pass policy that “registered refugees into the national system” and give asylum-seekers and refugees “access to employment, healthcare, and also education”, the government had yet to outline any concrete policies. An academic stated that the government likely feared pushback from locals against pro-refugee policies, despite their benefits.²⁰³

Women remain defiant (more details at [women tracker](#))

Women in dual fight against dictatorship & patriarchy, UNSR report

On 1 Jul, during the 56th session of the UN Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur on Burma (SR), Tom Andrews, stated that since the attempted coup, violence had disproportionately affected women, girls, and members for the LGBTQI community. The **collapse of the judicial system, severe social stigma, fear of reprisals, and impunity by perpetrators**, led to the systematic failure to investigate cases and hold perpetrators accountable. The **junta had continued to use Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) as a weapon** against civilians, and instances of CRSV had increased substantially since Feb 2021, **including by resistance groups**. A woman who had trained with Peoples Defense Force (PDF) forces reported a pervasive culture of sexual violence, and survivors who reported CRSV were accused of undermining the resistance movement. The junta increasingly targeted women and LGBTQI in leadership positions, or who played critical roles in civil society and humanitarian relief efforts. One human rights defender explained that **“women are involved in two fights, not only against dictatorship but also against the patriarchy and male domination”**. He urged the international community to recognise the value of women and LGBTQI people in the resistance movement, and called on the NUG to enshrine in law, the rights of women, girls and LGBTQIA people.²⁰⁴

Women political prisoners face torrents of abuse

On 7 Jun, the Political Prisoners Network Myanmar (PPNM) reported that, in Yangon and Mandalay Regions, at junta **“youth training schools”**, prison authorities beat and **forcibly stripped underage female political prisoners**, and at least one center had CCTV cameras in girls’ dormitories, bathrooms and toilets.²⁰⁵ At a junta Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement center in Yangon Region, regime personnel **denied** teenage inmates **sufficient menstrual pads**.²⁰⁶

On 15 Jun, Daik-U Prison authorities in Bago Region **beat around 80 women political prisoners**, critically injured five, injured others, and placed around 30 of the women in solitary confinement.²⁰⁷ Prison guards **assaulted** the women with **stun guns, rubber batons and wooden sticks, threatened to rape** them, and opened fire in the air after the inmates demanded the return of confiscated **food** and utensils.²⁰⁸ Junta personnel transferred five critically injured inmates to the prison hospital with severe head injuries.²⁰⁹

Violence against women continues to rise

On 26 Jun, it was reported that since the attempted coup, **violence against women had doubled** in Karenni State to around 60 cases per year. They attributed the rise to the lack of an effective judicial system and perpetrator impunity. The Karenni IEC had established a Women’s and Children’s Affairs Department to facilitate legal action.²¹⁰ On 26 Jun, HURFOM published a report which documented 27

²⁰³ Channel News Asia (15 Jun 2024) IN FOCUS: Alleged ‘double standard’ treatment of Palestinian, Rohingya refugees stirring debate, concerns in Malaysia

²⁰⁴ OHCHR (1 Jul 2024) Courage amid crisis: gendered impacts of the coup and the pursuit of gender equality in Myanmar

²⁰⁵ Irrawaddy (7 Jun 2024) Myanmar Rights Group Reports Child Abuse in Junta Detention

²⁰⁶ NMG (8 Jun 2024) Human Rights Violations Rampant in Burma’s Female Youth Rehabilitation Centres

²⁰⁷ RFA (18 Jun 2024) Guards beat dozens of female political prisoners in Myanmar

²⁰⁸ Mizzima (22 Jun 2024) Prison staff beat 80 women prisoners then put them in solitary confinement

²⁰⁹ Irrawaddy (18 Jun 2024) Five Female Political Prisoners Hospitalized in Brutal Assault by Myanmar Prison Officers

²¹⁰ Kantarawaddy Times (26 Jun 2024) KNWO Reports Doubled Cases of Physical Violence Against Women During Post-Coup Conflict

cases of cases of arbitrary arrests, landmine casualties, indiscriminate weapons fire, and CRSV crimes against women in southeastern Burma.²¹¹

On 25 Jun, the NUG Ministry of Foreign Affairs suspended **its representative to India, Salai Isaac Khen**, following sexual assault allegations. It said it had begun an internal investigation.²¹² On 8 Mar, the victim, a secretary at the NUG's representative office to India, reported the assault to the NUG Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Yet, on 30 Apr, the ministry suspended her and took no further action.²¹³

On 27 Jun, it was reported that, **at the border between Mon and Karen States**, junta soldiers had **physically and sexually assaulted girls and women** who had returned to their villages after a pause in fighting. Locals reported that verbal sexual harassment was “widespread” and insecurity had forced many young women to flee to Thailand.²¹⁴

COVID-19, Health, Education (more at [COVID-19, healthcare, and education tracker](#))

Enrollment down at junta-controlled schools

On 3 Jun, the junta's education department announced that it had enrolled **6.36 million students** for the **2024-25 school year**. **Last year** the junta had enrolled **over 8 million students**.²¹⁵ On 12 Jun, the junta's education department reported that, between March and April, **128,820 students took the national matriculation exam**. It showed a **significant decrease compared to previous years**. **Before the attempted coup**, nearly **900,000 students sat the exam**.²¹⁶

Resistance-held areas see schools blossom

On 5 Jun in **Kachin State**, the **KIO** announced that it will **open 223 additional schools** for the **2024-2025 academic year**. The KIO's General Gun Maw reported they would support the establishment of private schools by different ethnic groups and religious institutions. If completed, the total **number of schools under KIO areas would reach 448**.²¹⁷ On 24 Jun, in **Gangaw Township (Magway Region)**, the NUG announced that **98 schools would open** on 3 Jun to welcome **17,000 students** for the **2024-2025 academic year**.²¹⁸

Resistance administration places barriers to non-CDM students: On 10 Jun, it was reported that, in **Ye-U Township (Sagaing Region)**, the resistance-run education board had announced **fines for students** who **previously attended non-CDM, junta-controlled schools**. MMK 300,000 for elementary school students and MMK 500,000 for middle and high school students. In a **Magway Region township**, returning students were **monitored for three months** and were able to pick up where they had left off in junta-controlled schools. However, **several teachers threatened to quit if non-CDM students were admitted**. On 15 Apr, the NUG's deputy education minister said they would finalize a ‘comprehensive policy’ on non-CDM students.²¹⁹

Resistance groups prevent schools from opening in N. Shan State: On 3 Jun, **TNLA** troops **stationed at a school** in Kar Lai Village in **Kutkai Township** **prevented students and their parents** from entering the school. Over 300 students from Kar Lai Village and Zup Awng IDP camp had studied at the school.²²⁰ On 8 Jun, the **TNLA declared the closure of the school** and forced teachers to leave. On 23 Jun, they sealed off the school.²²¹ During 11-12 Jun, in **Tangyan Township** residents reported that **MNDAA** troops prevented the **KIA** from **reopening a high school** in cooperation with the **NUG** in Kan Mein Village. There were a mix of Kokang and Kachin residents in the village. On 12 Jun, representatives from the KIA and MNDAA met to discuss the reopening of the school, but **no solution was reached**.²²² On 24 Jun, the Ta'ang Land Education Council urged ethnic armed resistance organizations to work together to open schools in the area.²²³

²¹¹HURFOM (26 Jun 2024) Voice Up: A Gendered Overview of the Human Rights Situation in Southeastern Burma

²¹²DVB (27 Jun 2024) Rice prices continue to rise prompting shortage; NUG suspends official following sexual assault allegations

²¹³RFA (25 Jun 2024) ဆလိုင်းအိုက်ဇက်ခင်ကို ရာထူးကနေ ယာယီရပ်နားထားကြောင်း NUG ထုတ်ပြန်

²¹⁴Mon News (27 Jun 2024) Local Women Facing Sexual Harassment who Returning Village

²¹⁵DVB (5 Jun 2024) Is the regime printing trillions in banknotes?; Real estate agents arrested for selling condos in Thailand

²¹⁶DVB (12 Jun 2024) Nationwide matriculation exam results released; Meteorologists expect floods in Karen and Mon states

²¹⁷Mizzima (8 Jun 2024) KIO to build 223 new schools in areas under its control

²¹⁸DVB (24 Jun 2024) Regime confirms military killed senior monk; Sitagu Sayadaw calls on clergy to forgive and forget

²¹⁹Frontier Myanmar (13 Jun 2024) 'We can't afford to treat them equally': Non-CDM students enter the revolutionary fold

²²⁰SHAN (4 Jun 2024) ကွတ်ခိုင် TNLA တပ်သားနှင့် ကျောင်းသားမိဘ ရုန်းရင်းဆန်ခတ်ဖြစ်၊ ကျောင်းဝင်းထဲ TNLA နေရာယူထားဆဲ

²²¹SHAN (24 Jun 2024) ကွတ်ခိုင်မြို့နယ် ကာလိုင်စာသင်ကျောင်းမှ ဆရာ/မများကို TNLA မောင်းထုတ်ပြီး ကျောင်းကိုပိတ်လိုက်

²²²Myanmar Peace Monitor (17 Jun 2024) KIA and MNDAA negotiate reopening of Kan Mein high school in northern Shan

²²³SHAN (24 Jun 2024) ကွတ်ခိုင်မြို့နယ် ကာလိုင်စာသင်ကျောင်းမှ ဆရာ/မများကို TNLA မောင်းထုတ်ပြီး ကျောင်းကိုပိတ်လိုက်

Education access for refugees in Thailand still limited: On 6 Jun, **Save the Children** reported that **insufficient funding** had **prevented many Burmese children** living on the Thai-Burma border, particularly those without identification, **from receiving a similar education to Thai kids**. Despite the Thai Government's Education for All policy, the **lack of Thai classes** in the schools within the nine refugee camps along the border **prevented children from accessing the Thai school system, higher education, and work opportunities**. Funding cuts for existing schools in the camps, which housed 90,000 people, had made supporting education in camps yet harder.²²⁴

Attacks & obstructions on healthcare still rises

On 12 Jun Insecurity Insight reported that **in 2023, incidents of violence or obstruction of healthcare facilities had increased by 49%** since 2022, from **280 to 418 incidents**. They reported that **37 health workers were killed** and **102 arrested**. The number of **kidnapped healthcare workers quadrupled**, and the **occupation of healthcare facilities by armed groups tripled**, mostly in Sagaing, Magway and Mandalay Regions.²²⁵

During 29 May - 6 Jun, Insecurity Insight reported **12 attacks on healthcare facilities** nationwide. The **junta shelled, bombed or occupied** at least **six clinics or hospitals, killed 1 civilian, injured 10, kidnapped five health workers, and damaged 25 homes**. Resistance forces shelled or bombed two clinics or hospitals occupied by the junta. In one incident, during 4-6 Jun in **Mingin Township (Sagaing Region)**, the **junta carried out airstrikes and shelled Pyin Kaing Village and damaged a non-functioning rural health center and 20 houses**. The **junta reportedly attacked the village on the assumption that the injured from an earlier airstrike were being treated there**.²²⁶

NUG continues to provide healthcare despite junta bombings: On 17 Jun, the NUG reported that **since the attempted coup, junta airstrikes and shelling destroyed around 350 healthcare facilities**. Healthcare facilities in resistance-held areas were often hidden and dispersed across wide areas to prevent the junta bombings. The deputy health minister stated that the NUG had **allocated MMK 15 billion (USD 3.5 million) to support medical services in resistance-held areas**.²²⁷ On 19 Jun the NUG announced that since 16 Apr 2021, it had **provided healthcare to over 1.1 million people** at 704 domestic clinics and hospitals, and employed over 5,250 CDM healthcare workers.²²⁸

Business and economics (more details at [business & economic responses tracker](#))

Reports paint grim economic picture

On 5 Jun, the WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) jointly reported that in Burma, **13.3 million people (24% of the population)** were projected to **experience high levels of acute food insecurity** between Jun and Aug 2024. This included **2.7 million people facing emergency levels of acute food insecurity**. They warned that **around 428,000 children** were projected to suffer from **acute malnutrition in 2024**, a 54% increase from 2023. The report attributed the worsening food insecurity to intensified conflict, restricted access to food and assistance, economic deterioration, and food inflation.²²⁹

On 7 Jun, UNDP reported that the economic collapse as a result of the coup had **shrunk Burma's middle class by 50% and that nearly 75% of the population now lived near or below subsistence levels**. UNDP pinned the acute food insecurity that affected 23% of the population on affordability but **failed to specify the root cause of the issue**. The UNDP claimed to have reach 2 million but did not specify in which locations or if they had been conflict affected. It plans to reach eight million by the end of 2025 with cash-for-work programs, capacity building for farmers, and infrastructure construction.²³⁰

On 12 Jun, the World Bank projected that **Burma's GDP would rise by 1%** over the year, a decrease from the 2% forecasted in Dec 2023. The economy was about **10% smaller than before the COVID-19 pandemic**. Since the end of 2023, the **MMK has depreciated about 22% against the USD**. Shortages of imported inputs, inflation, labor shortages, and power cut-offs had negatively impacted the

²²⁴ Mizzima (6 Jun 2024) Funding Shortages hinder education for refugee children on Myanmar border

²²⁵ Mizzima (12 Jun 2024) Insecurity Insight continues recording attacks on Myanmar health care facilities

²²⁶ Mizzima (25 Jun 2024) 12 attacks on healthcare in Myanmar recorded at beginning of June

²²⁷ Myanmar Now (17 Jun 2024) Airstrikes on medical facilities hinder access to healthcare in Myanmar's resistance-held areas

²²⁸ DVB (19 Jun 2024) Aung San Suu Kyi's son Kim Aris on her 79th birthday; Hunger strike by prisoners from Burma in India

²²⁹ World Food Programme (5 Jun 2024) Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity June to October 2024 outlook

²³⁰ UNDP (7 Jun 2024) Can Myanmar bounce back?

manufacturing sector. Additionally, during Oct 2023-Mar 2024, intensified conflict had decreased **exports of goods by 13%** and **imports by 20%**.

The **poverty rate** in Burma had **increased to over 32%** by early 2024, the highest since 2015. An additional **seven million people had fallen into poverty** since the start of the pandemic and **one-third of the population is at risk of becoming poor**. By the end of 2023, the **adult unemployment rate** had **risen from 6.7% to 8.1%** over the year.²³¹

Thai bank top junta arms financier, UNSR report

On 26 Jun, the UN Special Rapporteur on Burma (SR), Tom Andrews, reported that from Apr 2022 to Mar 2024, the junta used **16 banks in seven countries** to purchase **USD 630 million** in weapons, dual-use technology, manufacturing equipment, and raw materials. At least **25 financial institutions** provided **foreign currency accounts** to the junta-linked **Myanma Foreign Trade Bank (MFTB)**, **Myanma Investment and Trade Bank (MICB)**, and **Myanma Economic Bank (MEB)** to transact in USD, GBP, EUR, THB, and other foreign currencies. He urged financial institutions to **terminate or freeze all relationships with junta-controlled banks** and practice enhanced due diligence on all business relationships and transactions related to the junta.

Following the SR's 2023 report on the junta's arms supply chain, the regime's **military procurement dropped from USD 377 million in FY22 to USD 253 million in FY23**. **Singapore also cut its arms exports** to the junta **by 90% to USD 10 million**. **Singaporean banks decreased** their volume of military-related transactions with the junta **by over 85%, from USD 260 million to USD 40 million**.

In FY23, **Thailand replaced Singapore as the junta's main source of military supplies** and **doubled** its military trade volume **from USD 60 million in FY22 to USD 130 million in FY23**. In the same period, **Thai banks also doubled** their **military-related transaction volume from USD 60 million to USD 120 million**. Siam Commercial Bank's (SCB) military-related transaction volume grew by 1,900% to USD 100 million. During Feb-Mar 2024, Thai banks processed EUR 4 million for overhauling Mi-35p attack helicopters, over USD 3 million in MiG-29 fighter jet components, and USD 3 million for K-8W light attack aircraft.

In FY23, the junta purchased **USD 80 million of jet fuel, 30% higher than FY22**. As well, Andrews highlighted that, after the US imposed sanctions against MFTB and MICB in Jun 2023, the junta **shifted** much of its banking to the **MEB** and caused a surge in the MEB's transactions. By Q3, incoming transactions grew to **USD 330 million outgoing and USD 160 million incoming**, up from transactions worth only USD 70 million in Q1. In the second half of 2023, MEB facilitated **98% of the junta defense ministry's USD 61 million** in arms and materials purchases.²³²

Junta uses arrests for deluded economic remedy

On 2 Jun, the junta issued **arrest warrants for 10 prominent gold merchants** in Yangon and Mandalay Regions and accused them of manipulating gold prices. The junta had arrested 21 gold dealers in late May after the **price of one tical of 24-carat gold soared** to an unprecedented **MMK 5.7 million (USD 2,730)**. Shwe Nan Taw shops, owned by the junta's hotel and tourism minister Thet Thet Khine, remained open in Yangon.²³³ On 4 Jun, the junta-controlled Yangon Region Gold Entrepreneurs Association (YGEA) set the price of one tical of 24-carat gold at over MMK 4.8 million. The following day, YGEA announced that gold shops would open daily to stabilize prices and sell at the reference price.²³⁴ On 19 Jun, gold sold at a **market rate of MMK 5.4 million, nearly MMK 900,000 above the price set by the YGEA**.²³⁵ On 26 Jun, the junta arrested the Chairman of the Mandalay Region Gold Entrepreneurs Association.²³⁶

On 3 Jun, the junta **arrested** the director of Minn Thu **real estate agency and three clients** for transferring money and purchasing condos in Thailand through "illegal" channels. The junta also **reportedly questioned crony Theim Wai** (aka Serge Pun), chairperson of **Yoma Group**, and his directors about an alleged scheme to sell condos in Bangkok to Burmese buyers under a 25-year

²³¹ World Bank (12 Jun 2024) Myanmar Economic Monitor: Livelihoods under Threat

²³² UN (26 Jun 2024) Banking on the Death Trade: How Banks and Governments Enable the Military Junta in Myanmar

²³³ Myanmar Now (4 Jun 2024) After arresting 21 gold dealers, Myanmar junta vows to detain more

²³⁴ RFA (5 Jun 2024) ရွှေဆိုင်တွေ သတ်မှတ်ဈေးနှုန်း မရောင်းရင် အရေးယူမယ်လို့ ရန်ကုန်ရွှေအသင်းထုတ်ပြန်

²³⁵ DVB (19 Jun 2024) ရွှေအသင်းက ရည်ညွှန်းဈေးကို တပတ်အတွင်း ၁ သိန်းနီးပါး ဆွဲချ

²³⁶ Eleven Media Group (26 Jun 2024) Chairman of Mandalay Region Gold Entrepreneurs Association arrested

installment plan.²³⁷ In 2024, Burmese buyers were the second largest foreign buyers of Thai property. Compared to 2023 **Thai condo transfers to Burmese customers quadrupled to sales valued at USD 60 million.**²³⁸ The real number was likely higher. A source familiar with the Thai real estate market said that 90% of Burmese buyers were “regular people”.²³⁹

On 21 Jun, in Yangon and other cities, the junta **arrested rice company executives**, including from the Myanmar Rice Federation (MRF), **wholesalers, and warehouse staff**. The junta accused them of selling rice above the junta-imposed price limits.²⁴⁰ On 24 Jun, the junta had set retail price caps at MMK 70,000 per 48 kg sack of ordinary rice and MMK 145,000 per sack of premium rice. **Market prices in Yangon Region** were **MMK 90,000** and **MMK 178,000** per sack, respectively. On the same day, the MRF invited retail consumers to buy ordinary rice from wholesalers at MMK 72,000-75,000 per sack and premium rice at MMK 135,000-145,000 per sack. However, buyers could only buy one bag per household per month and had to **provide photocopies of household registration and National Registration Cards.**²⁴¹ On 27 Jun, DVB reported that rice prices continued to rise, leading major supermarkets in Yangon Region to suspend rice sales.²⁴²

International responses (more details at [international responses tracker](#))

Junta receives Chinese vessels in pre-coup deal

On 11 Jun, in Yangon, the Chinese Ambassador to Burma, Chen Hai, **handed over six patrol boats** to junta Deputy Home Affairs Minister, General Ni Lin Aung. The Chinese Embassy claimed that the boats would be used for gambling and drug trafficking control, and water rescue operations.²⁴³ However, military analysts reported the vessels **could be used to counter the Arakan Army (AA) and launch attacks** along the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Rivers.²⁴⁴ In 2018, the NLD government proposed China give them the vessels, and in 2020, China agreed to supply them. Increased maritime security would likely benefit China's BRI projects in Arakan State. A local source reported that during 8-11 Jun, **eight diplomats from the Chinese embassy** traveled to **Kyaukphyu Township** to assess conflict's impact on the Kyaukphyu BRI project.²⁴⁵ The AA controlled most of Ramree Island in Arakan State, except for Kyaukphyu Township and the area around the deep-sea port.

On 18 Jun, in Naypyidaw, the **Chinese Foreign Ministry's special envoy** for Asian Affairs, Deng Xijun, **met with the junta's Foreign Minister**, Than Swe. The talks likely concerned security of Chinese projects in Arakan State.²⁴⁶ Junta media claimed that the two discussed stability on the China-Burma border and increased cooperation.²⁴⁷ On 26 Jun, **ex-President Thein Sein** met with the Chinese ambassador to Burma.²⁴⁸ On 29 Jun, he met with the **Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, in Beijing.** Min Aung Hlaing has yet to be invited to visit China.²⁴⁹

India grows hostility towards refugees

On 20 Jun, Khonumthung media reported **Mizoram State had welcomed around 55,000 refugees**, mainly from Chin State, since the failed coup. However, adjacent **Manipur State Government considered refugees as 'illegal immigrants,'** and had forcibly returned them to Burma. Khonumthung stated that India did not have a national refugee framework that would ensure their protection. **Deportation of refugees violated international treaties** that India has ratified, like the Convention on the Rights of the Child.²⁵⁰

²³⁷ Myanmar Now (5 Jun 2024) <https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmar-junta-cracks-down-on-companies-buying-condos-in-thailand/>

²³⁸ RFA (12 Jun 2024) <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/myanmar-thailand-property-06122024033523.html>

²³⁹ Irrawaddy (4 Jun 2024) <https://www.irrawaddy.com/business/myanmar-junta-arrests-thai-condo-buyers-realtors-as-currency-crashes.html>

²⁴⁰ Myanmar Now (24 Jun 2024) <https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmar-military-regime-arrests-rice-merchants-over-pricing/>

²⁴¹ Irrawaddy (26 Jun 2024) Myanmar's Generals Take Another Shot at Market Prices And Hit Consumers

²⁴² DVB (27 Jun 2024) Rice prices continue to rise prompting shortage; NUG suspends official following sexual assault allegations

²⁴³ Myanmar Now (12 Jun 2024) Myanmar regime receives navy patrol boats from China

²⁴⁴ Irrawaddy (12 Jun 2024) China Gives Six Patrol Boats to Myanmar Junta

²⁴⁵ RFA (12 Jun 2024) China gives 6 patrol boats to Myanmar's military junta; Myanmar Now (10 Jun 2024) Chinese diplomats to assess war's likely impact on Chinese-backed Myanmar pipeline

²⁴⁶ DMG via BNI (20 Jun 2024) Junta Meeting Chinese Envoy in Naypyidaw Probably Focused on Northern Shan State and Rakhine Issues

²⁴⁷ Myanmar Now (19 Jun 2024) As clashes menace Chinese investment projects in Rakhine State, China sends senior diplomat to Myanmar capital

²⁴⁸ Irrawaddy (28 Jun 2024) Former Myanmar President Thein Sein Makes Rare Trip to China; Xinhua (30 Jun 2024) Chinese FM meets Myanmar's former president

²⁴⁹ Irrawaddy (28 Jun 2024) Myanmar's Ex-President Thein Sein Goes to China

²⁵⁰ Khonumthung Media Group (20 Jun 2024) Two Indian Adjacent States, Mizoram and Manipur, respond to Myanmar refugees with different policies.

On 16 Jun, in Manipur State, **28 refugees imprisoned** in a Imphal prison **went on a hunger strike to protest efforts to handed them over to the junta** and to demand their release. By 18 Jun, 71 others had joined the strike.²⁵¹ India for Myanmar reported that Indian authorities had not released the protesters, despite them already serving their sentences and paying their fines.²⁵² Three days later, four CSOs jointly called on the Indian Government to grant asylum to refugees from Burma. In May, the Manipur State Government began deporting the estimated 10,000 Burmese refugees sheltering in the state.²⁵³ On 11 Jun, the Manipur State Government **refouled 38 refugees** to Burma.²⁵⁴

Bangladesh issues warning after shots fired at coastal waters

During 5-11 Jun, AA and junta troops unintentionally fired on three Bangladesh civilian boats along the coastal border near St. Martin's island, including one carrying election officials.²⁵⁵ On 12 Jun, Bangladesh's ambassador to Burma met with the junta foreign minister to lodge a protest.²⁵⁶ On 18 Jun, it was reported the **Bangladesh Navy had deployed warships around St Martin's Island**.²⁵⁷ On 20 Jun, the Bangladesh Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan stated **Bangladesh would retaliate** if AA or junta forces fired on their territory again.²⁵⁸

TNR threat looms in Mae Sot

On 20 Jun, Friends Without Borders Foundation published a report on the threat of **Transnational Repression (TNR) faced by Burmese refugees in Mae Sot** (Thailand). The Thai government's continued **refusal to grant refugees legal refugee status** left them increasingly vulnerable to TNR. The report highlighted patterns of online repression, coercion by proxy, surveillance, and cross-border cooperation between **Thai and junta** actors.

These acts were designed to harm or silence junta opponents, create fear within the diaspora, force individuals to return to Burma, and collect intelligence. The report called on the Thai Government to legally recognize refugees, enact the **principle of non-refoulement**, and train Thai personnel working with refugees to respect Thailand's anti-torture and enforced disappearances law, international customary law, and human rights and humanitarian principles, including on enforced disappearances.²⁵⁹

Volker Turk acknowledges Five Point Consensus failure

On 18 Jun, during the 56th session of the UN Human Rights Council, the **High Commissioner for Human Rights**, Volker Türk, stated that the "**illegitimate military regime**" was strangling Burma and that **human rights had continued to disintegrate at breakneck speed**. He called on countries in the region to protect Burmese people. Türk highlighted the junta's atrocities against Rohingya civilians in Arakan State, and stated Rohingya had "nowhere to flee." He acknowledged the **failure of ASEAN's Five Point Consensus**, and urged ASEAN and international actors to work with youth and women leaders in the Burmese democracy movement.²⁶⁰

On 27 Jun, 89 CSOs publicly called on the UN Security Council (UNSC) to hold an emergency meeting to **coordinate an intervention to protect Rohingya and ethnic minorities** in Arakan State, and across Burma. Despite the UNSC's 2022 Resolution 2669, ethnic minorities continued to suffer the "constant reality of the **junta's war crimes and crimes against humanity**", including massacres, torture, sexual violence, shelling, airstrikes, and other atrocities. UN member states also continued to supply the junta with jet fuel. Without UNSC intervention, the junta's violence would continue to impact civilians.²⁶¹

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²⁵¹ Myanmar Now (19 Jun 2024) Imprisoned Myanmar refugees go on hunger strike in India

²⁵² India for Myanmar via X (18 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/bda7j9yd>

²⁵³ RFA (20 Jun 2024) Jailed Myanmar activists in India in danger of deportation: rights groups; DVB (3 Jul 2024) Myanmar refugees continue hunger strike from prison in India

²⁵⁴ Economic Times (11 Jun 2024) 38 Myanmar nationals deported from Manipur; N Biren Singh via X (11 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/uk2uujej>

²⁵⁵ Prothomalo (11 Jun 2024) Bullets fired from Myanmar aiming speedboat

²⁵⁶ Bangladesh Navy via facebook (16 Jun 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/3dksmd8d>

²⁵⁷ Irrawaddy (18 Jun 2024) Rakhine Fighting Endangers Bangladeshi Islanders

²⁵⁸ Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (21 Jun 2024) Dhaka warns Myanmar military, Arakan army of firing into Bangladesh: Kamal

²⁵⁹ Friends Without Borders (20 Jun 2024) We Don't Feel Safe

²⁶⁰ OHCHR (18 Jun 2024) Myanmar: a breakneck speed "disintegration of human rights," says High Commissioner

²⁶¹ Progressive Voice (27 Jun 2024) Security Council must take immediate intervention to coordinate protection of Rohingya and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar