

**BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2024:**

**Coup leader appoints himself President, extends state of emergency**

- As of 31 Jul, there were at least 36,173 armed clashes and attacks against civilians since 1 Feb 2021. As of 29 Jul, there were at least 2,981,400 displaced people since 1 Feb 2021. Junta troops continued their violent crimes.
- Thai banks meet UNSR, gov’t to probe junta arms transactions.
- 1027 Part 2 reaches Mandalay, resistance occupies Singu & Mogoke towns.
- Junta circumvents sanctions, receives jet fuel shipments.
- AAPP confirms junta killed 1,853 political prisoners.
- Hundreds hospitalized for cholera in multiple Yangon townships.
- Soe Win, FM and sham election contestants visit China.
- Junta imposes more internet blackouts in reaction to resistance gains.
- Junta drains Moby dam, displaces over 1,000 & destroys 1,000 acres in crops downstream.
- Resistance force take junta North Eastern Army HQ in Lashio.
- USD 10 million Rohingya transitional justice bill passes US gov’t committee.
- 174 attacks on healthcare facilities reported since attempted coup.
- Floods affect 240,000 people.

**Illegal junta’s quest for control**

**Junta sham election antics**

On 2 Jul, RFA reported that the junta’s Union Election Commission (UEC) had **barred the Arakan National Party (ANP)** from running in the regime’s **sham election**, alleging that they had breached Section 7 of the Political Party Registration Law that excluded parties with ties to ‘terrorist’

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organizations. A political analyst said that the junta likely rejected the ANP because former members had joined the United League of Arakan (ULA), the political wing of the Arakan Army (AA).<sup>1</sup> However, ANP's secretary general said that those implicated had quit the party before joining the AA/ULA.<sup>2</sup> On 9 Jul, RFA reported that the UEC **also barred the Democracy and Human Rights Party (DHRP)** from participating in the sham election, but did not specify the exact violation. The UEC also **barred the Kachin National Congress Party** from running under Section 6 of the law that forbids groups carrying out speeches or campaigns that would "cause ethnic conflict."<sup>3</sup>

On 6 Jul, in Shandong Province (China), **Junta No 2. Soe Win** attended the Green Development Forum hosted by the **Shanghai Cooperation Organization**. This made him the highest ranking junta leader to visit China. On 7 Jul, he met with the vice chair of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Shen Yueyue. The junta's ambassador to China and the deputy minister for natural resources also attended the meeting. Junta media reported that their discussion focused around border security, **security for Chinese projects** and the **sham elections**.<sup>4</sup> A CNA source said that China had intended to invite Soe Win to visit during Jan-Mar, but Min Aung Hlaing's distrust of Soe Win at the time disrupted the plan. Another source said Beijing would not invite Min Aung Hlaing until he set a firm date for his sham election. It was speculated that Soe Win's visit, in addition to ex-president Thein Sein's visit in late June, indicated that China would not abandon the junta.<sup>5</sup>

On 12 Jul, it was reported that **China invited the junta-proxy Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), People's Party (PP), Arakan Front Party (AFP) and Shan and Ethnic Democratic Party (SEDP)** for a seven-day visit to Yunnan and Qinghai provinces.<sup>6</sup>

On 31 Jul, junta boss Min Aung Hlaing told the National Defense and Security Council (NDSC) that the **regime would hold its sham elections** first in areas under its control. Since Oct 2023 the junta lost over 70 towns to anti-junta forces and now only had **control of around 130 townships out of 330**. Election observers stated that the junta did not have the capacity to compile voter lists or hold a nationwide vote - the **junta could likely only conduct polls in urban areas** such as Naypyitaw, Yangon, and Mandalay.<sup>7</sup>

#### **MAH makes himself president, extends state of emergency for 6<sup>th</sup> time**

On 19 Jul, regime media reported that junta-appointed acting president **Myint Swe took leave** from his position to receive treatment for a severe neurological disorder. His **inability to perform 'presidential' duties** posed a constitutional challenge for the junta ahead of the expiry of its state of emergency at the end of July.<sup>8</sup> Days later on 22 Jul, coup Leader **Min Aung Hlaing appointed himself President**. Junta media claimed that Myint Swe had transferred his 'duties' to Min Aung Hlaing, and his new role on the National Defence Security Council allowed Min Aung Hlaing to forgo any semblance of legitimacy, and sign off another extension to the junta's 'state of emergency'.<sup>9</sup> This self-appointment showed again the junta's disregard for its own 2008 constitution which required Members of Parliament to elect a President.<sup>10</sup> A political analyst said the move would only get support from Russia and Russian allies.<sup>11</sup>

On 31 Jul, the junta's National Defense and Security Council (NDSC) announced its **sixth 'state of emergency' extension**. Council members reportedly "unanimously" agreed to the extension which would **push back the junta's sham election to 2025**. The junta cited "economic issues", absence of rule of law, and ongoing conflict - issues borne of the failed coup - as reasons for the extension. On the same day, Yangon merchants reported the market rate at MMK 5,370 per USD.<sup>12</sup> On 1 Feb 2021, Exchange-Rates.org reported the official at MMK 1,327 per USD.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> RFA (2 Jul 2024) Myanmar shuns ethnic party from planned elections; DVB (8 Jul 2024) Regime official makes first visit to China since 2021 military coup; Arakan National Party reacts to UEC

<sup>2</sup> Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2024) Myanmar regime bars major Rakhine party from planned elections

<sup>3</sup> RFA (9 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta bars 2 ethnic parties from planned election

<sup>4</sup> AFP via Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2024) Myanmar Junta No. 2 in China for Official Visit: Junta; Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2024) Myanmar Junta Deputy in China to Discuss Election and Border Security

<sup>5</sup> CNA (10 Jul 2024) CNA Explains: Myanmar's ex-president visited China, followed by its junta No 2. What's the play?

<sup>6</sup> Irrawaddy (12 Jul 2024) Myanmar Political Parties Invited to China as Beijing Pushes for Election

<sup>7</sup> Irrawaddy (1 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Boss Admits Simultaneous Nationwide Election Impossible

<sup>8</sup> Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2024) Myanmar's military-appointed acting president Myint Swe gravely ill: regime-run media; Reuters (19 Jul 2024) Myanmar's figurehead president suffering severe health problems, adding to uncertainty

<sup>9</sup> Myanmar Now (23 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta chief appoints himself acting president

<sup>10</sup> Irrawaddy (24 Jul 2024) Myanmar Junta Defends Min Aung Hlaing's Presidential Power Grab as 'Constitutional'

<sup>11</sup> Myanmar Now (23 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta chief appoints himself acting president

<sup>12</sup> Myanmar Now (31 Jul 2024) Myanmar extends state of emergency for sixth time; RFA (31 Jul 2024) Myanmar's junta extends state of emergency for yet another six months

<sup>13</sup> Exchange-Rates (12 Aug 2024) Myanmar Kyat (MMK) To US Dollar (USD) Exchange Rate History for 2021

## Junta naval commander resigns

On 12 Jul, it was reported that the **junta Navy Commander-in-Chief Vice Admiral Zwe Win Myint resigned**. The junta reportedly told him to resign just 6 months after his appointment in Jan 2024. The leadership reportedly criticized the navy for repeated maritime losses, particularly in Arakan State. In June, the navy fired on a boat evacuating border guard police and their families - four civilians drowned.<sup>14</sup>

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

### Influential KNU leader passes away after fight with cancer

On 24 Jul, Former Karen National Union (KNU) Vice-President and Secretary General, **Naw Zipporah Sein**, passed away from cancer. As one of the leaders of the KNU's Concerned Group, she was amongst the first political figures to **declare the National Ceasefire Agreement void** after the attempted coup. Naw Zipporah Sein served as KNU Vice-President from 2008-2012 and as Secretary General from 2008-2012. Prior to that, she served from 1988-2008 as the general secretary of the Karen Community-Based Organization, the **Karen Women's Organization**.<sup>15</sup>

### Negotiations between Chin groups

On 17 Jul, the Chinland Council Steering Committee announced they would **seek to resolve tensions** with the Chin Brotherhood Alliance through dialogue. They would also establish a Chinland information group to counter disinformation.<sup>16</sup> The Chinland Council clashed with the Chinland Brotherhood Alliance during June and early July. On 12 Jul, Chinland Defence Force-Daai (CDF-Daai) announced that it was **resigning as a member of the Chinland Council** to focus on Daai ethnic unity. Daai people mainly live in Mindat, Matupi, Paletwa, and Kanpetlet Townships. In May, several Daai organizations joined to form CDF-Daai out of existing Daai resistance groups.<sup>17</sup>

### Karenni IEC working with CBOs to support women

On 25 Jul, the Karenni Midwives Society (KMS) reported that the Karenni Interim Executive Council's (IEC) Health Department had provided **contraceptive implants** to 200 women in Demoso and Hpruso Townships (Karenni State) and Pekon Township (S. Shan State).<sup>18</sup> On 26 Jul, the IEC's Karenni State Police (KSP) reported that they worked with women's groups to prosecute perpetrators of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) through their courts. The KSP deputy police chief said they intended to provide justice for all and worked with Karenni resistance groups to hold members accountable for CRSV.<sup>19</sup>

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

### Digital repression continues

On 3 Jul, digital rights group Athan Myanmar reported that during Feb 2021 - Apr 2024, the junta **enforced internet shutdowns in 169 of 330 townships in Burma**.<sup>20</sup> On 23 Jul, RFA reported that people in Burma could not access Google apps or encrypted messaging apps such as Signal without a VPN. The junta did not officially ban these apps, but lack of clear instructions may have caused service providers to block them.<sup>21</sup> The junta didn't ban Telegram or Tik Tok which it used for propaganda.<sup>22</sup>

### Torture endemic in junta prisons

On 1 Jul, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) reported that during Feb 2021 - Jun 2024 the junta had **killed 1,853 political prisoners** in detention, although the actual figure was likely higher. The junta killed 258 people, including **14 women and six children**, in formal detention facilities such as police stations, prisons, and interrogation centers. Regime personnel killed 87 via torture and 63

<sup>14</sup> Irrawaddy (12 Jul 2024) Myanmar's Navy Chief Resigns After Just 6 Months at The Top; DVB (15 Jul 2024) Burma Navy commander replaced after six months; Over 100 military personnel flee into Bangladesh

<sup>15</sup> Irrawaddy (25 Jul 2024) KNU and Civilian Government Mourn Death of Karen Revolutionary Leader

<sup>16</sup> Mizzima (20 Jul 2024) Chinland Council will use dialogue to resolve military tensions between Chin groups

<sup>17</sup> Khonumthung News via BNI (16 Jul 2024) CDF-Daai Withdraws from Chinland Council to Focus on Organizing Daai Ethnic Groups in Southern Chin State

<sup>18</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (25 Jul 2024) Services Were Provided to 200 Married Women from Three Townships In Karenni State, Enabling Them to Use Five-Year Contraceptive Implants

<sup>19</sup> Myanmar Peace Monitor (26 Jul 2024) Sex offenders in Karenni face punitive actions

<sup>20</sup> DVB (3 Jul 2024) UN response facing setbacks in Burma; Over half of the country without access to the internet; Athan Myanmar (3 Jul 2024) UN response facing setbacks in Burma; Over half of the country without access to the internet

<sup>21</sup> RFA (23 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta restricts more mobile apps, residents say

<sup>22</sup> Irrawaddy (23 Jul 2024) Signal Down: Junta Blocks Last Secure Communication Channel in Myanmar

by denying life-saving treatment.<sup>23</sup> As of the end of June, AAPP reported that the junta had 20,660 people detained across Burma.<sup>24</sup>

On 18 Jul, in **Hlaing Township** (Yangon Region), it was reported that junta interrogators **tortured to death** two anti-junta prisoners. They were amongst 13 arrested in June for plotting to assassinate coup leader Min Aung Hlaing.<sup>25</sup> In separate cases, two other political prisoners died in custody: Nyi Nyi in Thayet Prison (Magway Region) on 27 Jul, due to inadequate medical care, and Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) **reporter Nay Lin Htike** in Insein Prison (Yangon Region) on 28 Jul, of cancer.<sup>26</sup>

On 2 Jul, the Committee to Protect Journalists **called for the release** of Development Media Group (DMG) **journalist Htet Aung**, who was sentenced with another colleague on 28 Jun, to five years in prison under section 52(a) of the Counter Terrorism Law. The charge was apparently made in retaliation for a DMG article marking the sixth anniversary of the **Rohingya genocide**, published in Aug 2023.<sup>27</sup>

### **Prisoners transferred to avoid protests**

On 21 Jul, the junta **transferred** at least **200 males and 60 women** inmates, mostly political prisoners, from Insein Prison (Yangon Region) to Daik-U Prison (Bago Region). The junta reportedly also transferred an unconfirmed number of prisoners to Thayarwaddy Prison (Bago Region). The junta likely conducted the mass transfer to **prevent prison protests** on the anniversary of the junta's **execution of Ko Jimmy** and three other political prisoners in Jul 2022.<sup>28</sup>

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

Since late June, heavy monsoon rain caused **severe flooding** across ten states and regions, **killed** at least **two people**, and **affected** at least **240,000**.<sup>29</sup> As of 4 Aug, junta sources reported that **over 120,000** people **remained displaced**.<sup>30</sup>

On 2 Jul, Al Jazeera reported that resistance groups in **Kachin, Karenni, Karen** and **S. Shan States** claimed the **junta** had **used chemical weapons** including **incendiary weapons** and **white phosphorous** during clashes. The head of the Free Burma Rangers also claimed to have witnessed junta forces' use of incendiary weapons, high-content tear gas, and white phosphorous in Karen and Karenni States on multiple occasions. The NUG and Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar stated they were investigating the alleged chemical weapons use. In 2015, Burma had ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention that banned their use.<sup>31</sup> On 1 and 4 Jul, in Nawngkhio Township (N. Shan State), the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) claimed the junta **dropped four chemical bombs** on TNLA troops during clashes.<sup>32</sup>

On 5 Jul, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) reported that during **Jan-Jun 2024** the **junta killed** at least **1,000 civilians**, including 313 in Sagaing Region, and 259 in Arakan State. Junta shelling and airstrikes killed at least 318 and 308 civilians, respectively.<sup>33</sup>

On 24 Jul, Data For Myanmar reported that the **junta torched 14,962 houses** in the **first six months of 2024** and **1,109 houses** in **June**. They had **torched a total of 95,450 houses since Feb 2021**. The most extensive damage occurred in Rakhine State, followed by Sagaing, Mandalay, and Magway regions.<sup>34</sup>

### **Sagaing Region**

**Junta raids, abducts and shells civilian populations:** On 6 Jul, in Ye-U Township, **junta shelling killed a woman** in Leywar Tharzi Ward.<sup>35</sup> On 16 Jul, in Mingin Township, **junta troops abducted, tortured, and killed five** Tumaya village residents accused of being resistance informants.<sup>36</sup> On 23 Jul, in Shwebo Township, junta troops **shot dead a man with mental health issues**. They clashed with the resistance,

<sup>23</sup> AAPP (1 Jul 2024) No return home: Those who no chance to go back home from behind bars; Irrawaddy (4 Jul 2024) Emboldened by Global Indifference, Myanmar's Junta Revved up Killing Machine: Report

<sup>24</sup> AAPP (1 Jul 2024) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

<sup>25</sup> RFA (18 Jul 2024) Myanmar anti-junta activists accused of assassination plot die in custody, group says

<sup>26</sup> Myanmar Now (30 Jul 2024) Two Myanmar political prisoners die while serving sentences

<sup>27</sup> CPJ (2 Jul 2024) Myanmar journalist Htet Aung sentenced to 5 years in prison under counterterrorism law

<sup>28</sup> Myanmar Now (24 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta transferred hundreds of political prisoners before execution anniversary

<sup>29</sup> AHA Center via Relief Web (7 Aug 2024) Monsoonal Flooding, Myanmar Flash Update #2 – 07 August 2024

<sup>30</sup> AHA Center via Relief Web (4 Aug 2024) ASEAN Weekly Disaster Update Week 31 | 29 July - 4 August 2024

<sup>31</sup> Al Jazeera (2 Jul 2024) Anti-coup forces allege Myanmar military using banned, restricted weapons

<sup>32</sup> SHAN (5 Jul 2024) နောင်ချိုတိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်က အဆိပ်ငွေ့ဗုံး အသုံးပြုတိုက်ခိုက်ဟု TNLA ပြော

<sup>33</sup> Irrawaddy (5 Jul 2024) Myanmar Junta Kills Over 1,000 Civilians in Six Months

<sup>34</sup> Data For Myanmar (24 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/ye233dhc>

<sup>35</sup> Mizzima (6 Jul 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 6 July 2024

<sup>36</sup> Mizzima (21 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta abducts, tortures and kills five civilians in Sagaing Region's Tumaya village; Mizzima (20 Jul 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 20 July 2024

shelled several villages, killed a woman, and abducted several others.<sup>37</sup> On the same day, in Kalay Township, junta shells killed a child and injured two women in Pyindaw U village.<sup>38</sup>

**Junta's use of human shields and landmines:** On 4 Jul, it was reported that, on the Monywa-Mandalay road, junta troops abducted civilians to use as human shields and minesweepers. Local PDF forces said the junta had resorted to using landmines due to a shortage of automatic rifles, and the high cost of ammunition, with bullets costing MMK 10,000 each.<sup>39</sup> On 24 Jul, in Kalay Township, a landmine killed a woman along the Kalay-Natmyaung road.<sup>40</sup>

**Arson attacks causes mass displacement:** On 14 Jul, in Kalaywa Township, resistance attacks caused the junta to retreat from their camp in Aung Chan Thar village. During their retreat, junta forces killed eight IDPs, torched houses, and forced locals to flee.<sup>41</sup> On 23 Jul, in Sagaing Township, a junta column torched 32 houses in Min Kun and Shar Yaung villages and detained around 40 residents, apparently as revenge for a resistance attack that killed three junta personnel.<sup>42</sup> On the same day, junta forces burned over 30 houses and shops in Min Kun and Shaungsha villages.<sup>43</sup> On 26 Jul, in Kanbalu Township, a convoy of about 150 junta troops raided at least nine villages, killed three civilians, torched several houses, and displaced around 10,000 residents in retaliation for a resistance attack on the junta's Kyi Kone Bridge camp. Junta shelling and drone attacks in Tha Yet Khaung and Tha Pyay Thar villages killed three civilians.<sup>44</sup>

**Junta expands control with new camps:** On 31 Jul, it was reported the junta had set up new camps in Kyunhla, Taze, and Kanbalu Townships. In Kyunhla Township, around 200 junta troops and Pyu Saw Htee militiamen stationed in Aing Daing village since mid-June caused many residents to flee. In early July, the Aing Daing based troops raided two villages in Taze Township and burned over 150 houses. In Kanbalu, Pyu Saw Htee militia reportedly controlled over 40 villages and forcibly recruited locals.<sup>45</sup>

## Magway Region

**Junta's brutal raids, arson attacks and displacements:** On 7 Jul, in Myaing Township, junta forces raided Irin village, raped and killed a woman, arrested 20 civilians, and torched around 30 houses.<sup>46</sup> On 8 Jul, in Salin Township, junta forces shelled Khin Balu village, torched over 80 houses, and reportedly displaced around 1,500 residents from six villages.<sup>47</sup>

## Chin State

**Chinland Council wins in Hakha, Thantlang:** On 20 Jul, in Hakha Township, CDF-Hakha attacked and captured the main police station in Hakha town and freed 62 people detained at the station.<sup>48</sup> On 22 Jul, Chinland Council troops captured three junta outposts on Lonkha Hill. During 22-25 Jul, they continued to attack the junta's base on Auto Hill as well as junta positions around downtown Thantlang.<sup>49</sup>

**Bad blood between Chin Brotherhood-Chinland Council:** On 2-7 Jul, in Matupi Township, it was reported that the Chinland Council-aligned Chin National Army (CNA) carried out drone attacks on and ambushed Chin Brotherhood troops four times. The Chin Brotherhood seized Matupi town from the junta on Jun 29. A Chin Brotherhood spokesperson stated the attacks prevented the Chin Brotherhood from taking on administration in Matupi town.<sup>50</sup> On 17 Jul, the Chinland Council Steering Committee announced they would seek dialogue with the Chin Brotherhood Alliance (see CRPH, NUG et al section)

On 11 Jul, in Matupi Township, it was reported that the Maraland Defense Force (MDF) had taken control of Lailengpi town, with support from the AA. In Dec 2023, Chinland Council forces reportedly seized the town from the junta, but retreated after MDF-AA troops advanced on the town. On 13 Jul, the CNA-CDF-Mara troops and MDF-AA troops engaged in a shootout.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2024) Myanmar's military kills two civilians as it bolsters defences in eastern Sagaing

<sup>38</sup> Mizzima (28 Jul 2024) Residents in Kalay Township suffer casualties from artillery fire and landmines

<sup>39</sup> Mizzima (7 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta troops use human shields to clear landmines on Monywa-Mandalay Road

<sup>40</sup> Mizzima (28 Jul 2024) Residents in Kalay Township suffer casualties from artillery fire and landmines

<sup>41</sup> Mizzima (19 Jul 2024) Eight displaced people killed by junta soldiers in Kalaywa Township, Sagaing Region

<sup>42</sup> Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2024) Myanmar military detains 40 civilians, torches houses in Sagaing Region

<sup>43</sup> DVB (25 Jul 2024) Senior regime official attends ASEAN meeting in Laos; Over 300 military personnel surrender in Lashio

<sup>44</sup> RFA (26 Jul 2024) Thousands flee junta raids in central Myanmar

<sup>45</sup> Myanmar Now (31 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta expands military presence in Sagaing Region

<sup>46</sup> DVB (12 Jul 2024) Thailand parliamentary committee meets with UN Special Rapporteur; Talking Burma in the diaspora

<sup>47</sup> BNI (9 Jul 2024) Junta torches Khin Balu village in Salin Township

<sup>48</sup> Khonumthung via BNI (22 Jul 2024) Resistance Forces Raid Police Station in Hakha, Chin State, Freeing Over 60 Detainees

<sup>49</sup> Khonumthung via BNI (26 Jul 2024) Chin Coalition Ramps Up Offensive to Capture Auto Hill-Based Military Camp Near Hakha

<sup>50</sup> Myanmar Press Photo Agency (10 Jul 2024) The conflict between Chinland Council Forces and Chin Brotherhood Alliances has prolonged the refugees' return

<sup>51</sup> Khonumthung via BNI (18 Jul 2024) Lailenpi Under MDF Control Amid Tension Between Mara Armed Forces

**Junta troops and family starve to death while fleeing:** On 30 Jul, the Chin Brotherhood-aligned CDF-Matupi reported that they had captured over 200 junta troops and family members in two attacks on 17 and 25 Jul. They reported that during late June to late July, up to 50 junta troops and family members had **starved to death** while hiding in the forest.<sup>52</sup> A Chin aid worker stated there were about 3,000 IDPs in Matupi Township but junta road blocks made access difficult for humanitarian groups.<sup>53</sup>

### Arakan State

In Arakan State, DMG reported that junta attacks killed 56 civilians and injured 48 others in July.<sup>54</sup> In Maungdaw Township in particular, it was reported that AA attacks killed 29 Rohingya civilians and injured 64 others.<sup>55</sup> During 1 Apr - 25 Jul, landmines killed 11 people and injured 31 others.<sup>56</sup>

**AA seizes Thandwe town, nearly expels junta:** In **Thandwe Township**, it was reported that fighting had continued to escalate near Ngapali beach as the AA targeted the junta's **Infantry Battalion 55 (IB 55)** headquarters. On 4 Jul, junta IB 55 troops reportedly shot dead a man and his son after they refused to help them escape AA fire in Gyeik Taw village.<sup>57</sup> In a 7 Jul statement, the AA announced that fighting in Thandwe in the first week of July was the fiercest since Nov 2023. They confirmed they had seized Thandwe Airport and the Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 566 base - only the junta's IB 55 and IB 252 troops remained in **Thandwe Township**.<sup>58</sup> On 8 Jul, DMG reported that the junta had trapped up to 1,000 residents in **Thandwe town** and would likely use them as human shields as the AA moved closer.<sup>59</sup>

On 9 Jul, the AA stated they had seized control of the **IB 55 headquarters** in Ngapali village but had continued to clash with IB 55 troops along the coast, particularly south of Ngapali.<sup>60</sup> The junta had reportedly taken up defensive positions in Gyeik Taw village, at the southern tip of Ngapali Beach, and at their Maung Shwe Lay naval base even further south.<sup>61</sup> On 10 Jul, in **Thandwe Township**, the junta shelled Kyaukseik village, killed a woman, and injured three others.<sup>62</sup>

On 11 Jul, in **Thandwe Township**, junta airstrikes destroyed a telecommunications tower which cut mobile service.<sup>63</sup> During 12-14 Jul, intense clashes south of Ngapali between the junta and the AA continued. Junta airstrikes destroyed a monastery in Lin Thar village, while shelling reportedly set up to seven hotels on fire along the coast and killed one local in Thandwe town.<sup>64</sup>

On 19 Jul, it was reported that on 12 Jul, the AA had begun moving into **Thandwe town** and there were no more junta soldiers in the town. The AA had reportedly begun evacuating locals due to ongoing junta shelling and airstrikes.<sup>65</sup> It was reported that at least 45 locals had been reported missing since fighting began in the township.<sup>66</sup> On 19 Jul, in Thandwe Township, the junta shelled Ah Be village and killed seven civilians, including a pregnant woman.<sup>67</sup>

On 20 Jul, the junta shelled and carried out airstrikes on Kywe Thauk village after the AA shelled the nearby Maung Shwe Lay naval base, reportedly one of the last remaining junta positions in the township.<sup>68</sup> On 22 Jul, junta troops based at the naval base clashed with the AA, carried out airstrikes on Sin Din Lay village and shelled two other villages, killed two locals, and injured two others.<sup>69</sup>

**Civilians bear brunt of ongoing clashes in Maungdaw town:** On 4 Jul, it was reported that the **Border Guard Police Battalion No. 5 (BGP-5)** was the only remaining junta presence in **Maungdaw town**. The

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<sup>52</sup> Khonumthung via BNI (30 Jul 2024) Chin Resistance Forces Capture Over 100 Junta Troops, Including High-Ranking Officials in Matupi, Chin State

<sup>53</sup> Myanmar Now (24 Jul 2024) Food scarce for orphans, prisoners' families in Chin Brothers alliance custody

<sup>54</sup> DMG (1 Aug 2024) Junta attacks last month kill 56 civilians, injure 48 in Arakan State

<sup>55</sup> Rohingya Youth Club via X (1 Aug 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/yeyj37hx>

<sup>56</sup> RFA (30 Jul 2024) Landmine casualties becoming more common in western Myanmar's Rakhine state

<sup>57</sup> DMG (6 Jul 2024) Ngapali man, son shot dead by junta soldiers; DMG (4 Jul 2024) Battle for control of Thandwe continues to intensify

<sup>58</sup> Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2024) AA: Myanmar Junta Grip Weakens on Maungdaw and Thandwe; DMG (8 Jul 2024) Arakkha Army says battle for control of Thandwe peaking

<sup>59</sup> DMG (8 Jul 2024) Over 1,000 civilians trapped in Thandwe; regime accused of using human shields

<sup>60</sup> Irrawaddy (13 Jul 2024) Arakan Army: Final Myanmar Junta Base Seized in Ngapali

<sup>61</sup> Irrawaddy (18 Jul 2024) Battle For Myanmar's Coastal Jewel Nears Its End as Arakan Army Moves Into Key Town

<sup>62</sup> DMG (11 Jul 2024) Two civilians killed, three injured by junta attacks in Thandwe, Kyaukphyu

<sup>63</sup> Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2024) Myanmar regime bombards Rakhine coastal town captured by AA

<sup>64</sup> Narinjara via BNI (15 Jul 2024) Junta Artillery Shelling Sets Hotels Ablaze in Ngapali Beach

<sup>65</sup> Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2024) Myanmar regime bombards Rakhine coastal town captured by AA

<sup>66</sup> DMG (18 Jul 2024) Thandwe residents concerned over fate of missing relatives

<sup>67</sup> DMG (22 Jul 2024) Civilian casualties mount amid battle for Thandwe

<sup>68</sup> Narinjara via BNI (22 Jul 2024) Junta Launches Airstrikes on village After Improvised Rockets Hit Naval Base in Arakan State, Killing Two Soldiers

<sup>69</sup> DMG (23 Jul 2024) Regime artillery attack kills one civilian, injures another in Thandwe Twsp village; Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta defending last naval base in Rakhine State's Thandwe Township

junta had reportedly mobilized snipers and Rohingya militias there.<sup>70</sup> On 11 Jul, DMG reported that around 50 junta, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), Arakan Rohingya Army (ARA), and Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) troops entered and **torched at least 10 houses** in Aung Ba La village.<sup>71</sup> On 14 Jul, around 100 pro-junta militia troops returned and torched at least five more houses.<sup>72</sup>

On 12 Jul, the AA reported that they had seized two junta border guard camps on 6 and 11 Jul, respectively. After the attacks, around 100 junta Border Guard Police **fled to Bangladesh**. An unspecified number were detained by the Bangladesh Border Guard and Coast Guard while others were sent back.<sup>73</sup> It was also reported that around 5,000 largely Rohingya Maungdaw residents had fled to Bangladesh since mid-June. In response, Bangladesh authorities forced back **at least 12 refugees** to Arakan State. During 6-12 Jul, shelling in **Maungdaw town** killed three and injured 18 others.<sup>74</sup>

On 14 Jul, it was reported that the AA attacked, forcing at least 200 junta troops to flee to the **Bangladeshi border** from their positions in Kanyinchaung Economic Zone. On the same day, the junta carried out airstrikes on nearby Shwe Zar village and burned several houses.<sup>75</sup> Bangladeshi Coast Guard and Border Guard reportedly turned away the boats of the fleeing troops.<sup>76</sup> On 16 Jul, the junta raided Myoma Ward and Shwe Zar village and abducted at least 21 people.<sup>77</sup> On 30 Jul, the AA attacked junta positions in Maungdaw town, including the Myothugyi No.5 Military Operations Command, the BGP-5 base and several other militia positions,<sup>78</sup> reportedly causing hundreds of junta troops to abandon the BGP-5 base.<sup>79</sup>

**Locals in Buthidaung face continued struggles:** On 18 Jul, in **Buthidaung Township**, the AA reported that they had found the bodies of seven ethnic Khami people, reportedly killed by junta-allied Rohingya militias in Gayandi IDP camp.<sup>80</sup> On 27 Jul, DMG reported that medicine and food shortages in **Buthidaung** were widespread due to the closure of local hospitals and the rise of rainy season-related diseases. Around 200,000 IDPs in AA-controlled areas needed food and medicine.<sup>81</sup>

### Kachin State

On 10-11 Jul, the junta's IB 58 and Northern Regional Military Command (RMC) troops launched artillery attacks on **Waingmaw and Myitkyina towns**, which were **already dealing with serious floods**.<sup>82</sup> Clashes between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the junta's **LIB 601 and 319 in Mansi town**, and **LIB 437 in Momauk town** had reportedly intensified.<sup>83</sup> On 25 Jul, the **clashes spread** towards villages near **Bhamo town**.<sup>84</sup> On 31 Jul it was reported that the junta had **cut off all internet access** in Kachin State since 21 Jul. Meanwhile, the junta troops massed in and around **Myitkyina town** and on the Myitkyina-Sumprabum Road to prepare for clashes with the KIA.<sup>85</sup>

On 18 Jul, it was reported that since 5 Jul, junta and Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA) troops had arbitrarily **arrested and forcibly recruited at least 50 young**, mainly Shan, men at four checkpoints in **Nammun town** in Mohnyin Township.<sup>86</sup>

### Northern Shan State

On 26 Jul, the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) stated that junta **aerial and artillery attacks during Operation 1027 Part 2** in N. Shan State had **killed 125 civilians** and injured 167. including about 150 women and children. The junta's **targeted airstrikes** on Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDA) **controlled Hseni, Kunlong, Chin Shwe Haw, and Laukkai** forced large numbers of

<sup>70</sup> Irrawaddy (4 Jul 2024) AA Troops Surround Last Myanmar Junta Base in Maungdaw, Rakhine

<sup>71</sup> DMG (12 Jul 2024) Junta sets fire to homes in Maungdaw Twsp village

<sup>72</sup> DMG (14 Jul 2024) Junta, armed militiamen torch homes in Maungdaw Twsp village again

<sup>73</sup> Irrawaddy (12 Jul 2024) Around 100 Myanmar Junta Personnel Flee to Bangladesh: Dhaka

<sup>74</sup> RFA (12 Jul 2024) Ethnic rebels close in on 2 towns in Myanmar's Rakhine state; RFA (8 Jul 2024) Rebel army closes in on 2 townships in western Myanmar; DMG (13 Jul 2024) Shelling kills Muslim university student, injures five others in Maungdaw

<sup>75</sup> DMG via BNI (16 Jul 2024) Junta Troops Retreat from Kanyinchaung Economic Zone in Maungdaw

<sup>76</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Jul 2024) Bangladesh Pushes Back Myanmar Junta Personnel Fleeing Rakhine Conflict on Boats

<sup>77</sup> DMG (18 Jul 2024) Regime detains several Maungdaw residents trapped by fighting

<sup>78</sup> Narinjara via BNI (31 Jul 2024) AA Offensive Forces Junta Troops to Brink of Collapse in Maungdaw Township

<sup>79</sup> DMG (31 Jul 2024) Hundreds of BGF troops flee Maungdaw Twsp base

<sup>80</sup> DVB (18 Jul 2024) At least 46 civilians killed in northern Shan State since June; Indian citizens freed from cyber scam compounds

<sup>81</sup> DMG (27 Jul 2024) Residents in AA-held Buthidaung in need of emergency aid

<sup>82</sup> Kachin News Group (12 Jul 2024) ရေဘေးသင့်နေတဲ့ ဝိုင်းမော်ဘက်ကို စစ်တပ်က လက်နက်ကြီး ရမ်းသမ်းပစ်ခတ်နေ

<sup>83</sup> Myanmar Now (16 Jul 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီ တစ်ကျော့ပြန်ထိုးစစ်ကြောင့် ကချင်၊ မိုးမောက်တွင် တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်

<sup>84</sup> Kachin News Group (25 Jul 2024) မိုးမောက် ခမရ ၄၃၇ တပ်ရင်းအပါ ဗန်းမော်မြို့အနီးအထိ စစ်တပ်နဲ့ KIA တပ်ကြားတိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေ

<sup>85</sup> Kachin News Group (31 Jul 2024) မြစ်ကြီးနားမှာ ဖုန်း၊ အင်တာနက်လိုင်းပြတ်တောက်နေချိန် စစ်တပ်က စစ်ရေးပြင်ဆင်နေ

<sup>86</sup> Kachin News Group (18 Jul 2024) နှိပ်စက်မှုမြို့မှာ လူငယ် ၅၀ ထက်မနည်းဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

civilians to flee their homes again.<sup>87</sup> On 14 Jul, the MNDA announced a temporary cease fire in N. Shan State **until midnight on 18 Jul**,<sup>88</sup> which was reportedly extended to the end of July.<sup>89</sup> However, clashes between the junta and the MNDA and TNLA continued throughout the ceasefire period.

**TNLA enters Nawngkhio seizes Mongmit:** On 10 Jul, the TNLA and allied MDY-PDF and Danu People's Liberation Front forces **overran the junta's Missile Battalion 606 base** about 3 km north of Nawngkhio town, and took **full control of its urban areas**. The junta still controlled some outlying areas.<sup>90</sup> Mandalay Region-based PDF forces said they **captured two other regime bases** there.<sup>91</sup>

On 3 Jul, in **Mongmit Township**, the TNLA and allied forces **captured the junta's Shwe Tharyar and Kin Chaung bases**. During 4-7 Jul, junta **bombing and artillery** attacks injured 10 civilians around Mongmit town.<sup>92</sup> On 7 Jul, the **TNLA captured a junta base** near Let Khoke Tan and Lel Gyi villages.<sup>93</sup> On 16 Jul, junta troops clashed with the TNLA and its allies **near the Mongmit Strategic Base**, and junta airstrikes injured three monks and destroyed a monastery.<sup>94</sup> On 30 Jul, **the TNLA took control of Mongmit town** after capturing the junta's MOC 21, LIB 348, and IBs 223 and 276. Mongmit town is part of the Palaung Self-Administered Zone.<sup>95</sup>

**MNDA claims seizure of N Shan State capital:** On 2 Jul, the TNLA and the MNDA troops attacked at least **four junta bases** around Lashio city. In retaliation, the junta **indiscriminately shelled the city** on 3 and 4 Jul and killed 13 civilians, including **children, women, and monks**. It was reported the junta had blocked the **exits of Lashio** to prevent locals from fleeing. On 3 Jul, the junta closed the local airport.<sup>96</sup> On 5 Jul, intensified clashes in Lashio city forced thousands to flee to S. Shan State. The clashes had reportedly already **displaced** around **30%** of the **total population** of the town.<sup>97</sup>

On 6-9 Jul, the **MNDA** arrested a civilian near Hkar Shi village who had fled clashes in Lashio city and **forcibly recruited** him.<sup>98</sup> On 10 Jul, it was reported that the junta cut off telecommunications in Lashio city.<sup>99</sup> On 12 Jul, the **MNDA** occupied the junta's **Basic Military Training Depot-11** and on 14 Jul, a junta base in Nan Keng village. The MNDA stated there were **three children** among the junta troops they had taken **as prisoners of war**.<sup>100</sup> During 14-18 Jul, the MNDA temporarily stopped its attacks in Lashio, in line with the temporary ceasefire they declared.

On 21 Jul, **317 junta troops** including a lieutenant colonel, two majors, and five captains **surrendered to the MNDA in Lashio**. The MNDA stated that it would treat them in accordance with rules for prisoners of war.<sup>101</sup> On 25 Jul, the **MNDA** claimed **full control** of the junta's **Northeastern RMC headquarters in Lashio**.<sup>102</sup> On 28 Jul, **hundreds of United Wa State Army (UWSA) troops entered Lashio city and took up positions** around their liaison office. "... mainly to keep everything calm...".<sup>103</sup> On 28 Jul, the MNDA and its allies **seized Lashio prison and freed over 200 political prisoners**, including former deputy speaker of the lower house of parliament Tun Tun Hein.<sup>104</sup>

During 3 - 25 Jul, junta shelling and airstrikes on Lashio city killed at least 40 people and injured at least 16 others, including children and monks.<sup>105</sup> On 31 Jul, it was reported that the junta **escalated aerial**

<sup>87</sup> Kachin News Group (26 Jul 2024) ရှမ်းမြောက် ၁၀၂၇ စစ်ဆင်ရေး ဒုတိယမှာ အမျိုးသမီးနဲ့ကလေးသူငယ် ၁၆၀ ဦးထိခိုက်သေဆုံး

<sup>88</sup> SHAN (14 Jul 2024) သျှမ်းမြောက်၌ ယနေ့ညသန်းခေါင်ချိန်မှစ အပစ်ရပ်မည်ဟု ကိုးကန့်တပ် MNDA ထုတ်ပြန်

<sup>89</sup> Myanmar Now (22 Jul 2024) Myanmar alliance agrees to extend ceasefire with junta in Shan State

<sup>90</sup> SHAN (10 Jul 2024) နောင်ချို (၆၀၆) ဒုံးတပ်ကို TNLA ပူးပေါင်းတပ် သိမ်းပိုက်ပြီး မြို့ကို အလုံးစုံ သိမ်းပိုက်

<sup>91</sup> Myanmar Now (10 Jul 2024) Anti-junta groups capture multi-rocket launcher from army base

<sup>92</sup> SHAN (8 Jul 2024) မိုးမိတ် တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်၊ လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် အရပ်သားထိခိုက်သေဆုံးမှုရှိ

<sup>93</sup> Kachin News Group (9 Jul 2024) မိုးမိတ်မှာ အရပ်သား ၃ ဦးလက်နက်ကြီးကျည်ထိမှန်သေဆုံး

<sup>94</sup> Myanmar Now (17 Jul 2024) မိုးမိတ်မြို့ပေါ်ကို TNLA နှင့် ပူးပေါင်းတပ်များ ထိန်းချုပ်

<sup>95</sup> Myanmar Now (1 Aug 2024) Ethnic armed group seizes control of another town in northern Shan State

<sup>96</sup> Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးတွင် လက်နက်ကြီးကျည်ကျ၍ သေဆုံးသူ ၁၃ ဦးအထိရှိလာ

<sup>97</sup> Myanmar Now (6 Jul 2024) ထောင်နှင့်ချီသည့် လားရှိုးစစ်ရှောင်များ မြို့ကို စွန့်ခွာ

<sup>98</sup> SHAN (11 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့မှ ထွက်ခွာလာသည့် လူငယ် ၁ ဦးကို တပ်သားသစ်အဖြစ် MNDA မှအတင်းအဓမ္မဖမ်းဆီး ခေါ်ဆောင်သွား

<sup>99</sup> SHAN (10 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့တွင် ရှော့တိုက်ခွဲကျ ကလေးနှင့် အမျိုးသမီး ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး၊ ၁၀ ဦးထက်မနည်း ဒဏ်ရာရ

<sup>100</sup> SHAN (17 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့နယ်ကျိုင်းစခန်းတွင် ဖမ်းမိသော စစ်သုံးပန်းများအနက် ကလေး ၃ ဦးပါဝင်

<sup>101</sup> Myanmar Now (23 Jul 2024) More than 300 Myanmar army troops surrender to Kokang fighters in northern Shan State capital

<sup>102</sup> Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2024) Kokang army says it has captured Myanmar junta's Northeastern Regional Military Command HQ

<sup>103</sup> Myanmar Now (29 Jul 2024) Powerful Wa armed group enters Myanmar's embattled town of Lashio

<sup>104</sup> Myanmar Now (30 Jul 2024) 200 political prisoners freed in Lashio, placed under resistance protection

<sup>105</sup> Kachin News Group (8 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမှာ ၅ ရက်အတွင်း အရပ်သား ၁၇ ဦးသေဆုံး; SHAN (10 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့တွင်

ရှော့တိုက်ခွဲကျ ကလေးနှင့် အမျိုးသမီး ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး၊ ၁၀ ဦးထက်မနည်း ဒဏ်ရာရ; SHAN (12 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ လက်နက်ကြီးကျ၍ ပြည်သူ ၄



**attacks** on Lashio city and **killed at least 109 civilians** after the MNDAA claimed it had captured the junta's RMC on 25 Jul. In the city's Ward 9, junta bombardments **destroyed up to two-thirds of the residential area**. A local media outlet reported that **at least four wards had "sustained heavy damage"** due to junta airstrikes. Locals reported that around a third of the population was still trapped amid fighting. By the end of the month, **MNDAA had reportedly taken full control of wards 2 – 8**.<sup>106</sup>

**SSPP and TNLA seek mediator:** On 8 Jul, the TNLA stated that **they asked the Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee (FPNCC)** to address issues between them and the Shan State Progressive Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA). The TNLA urged the **SSPP/SSA to release over 20 TNLA troops** the SSPP seized from the Kyaukme District PDF. They denied **launching drone attacks** on an SSPP base.<sup>107</sup> On 13 Jul, **SSPP representatives** reportedly met **with TNLA representatives** at the **UWSA headquarters** in Pang Hseng town.<sup>108</sup> Both groups previously clashed on 5 and 7 July.<sup>109</sup>

**UWSA and SSPP/SSA take control in Tangyan and Mongyai:** On 10 Jul, the **UWSA massed over 2,000 troops in Tangyan town**.<sup>110</sup> On 11 Jul, the **UWSA said it had taken over Tangyan town** to prevent conflict and stabilize the area at the request of local people and after negotiating with the junta. The UWSA Brigade 171 spokesperson said that it had occupied the area between Tangyan and Mongyai **to protect civilians from harm, but did not plan to join the clashes** in Lashio.<sup>111</sup> On 13 Jul, the **SSPP/SSA massed over 1,000 troops in and around Mongyai town**, and forced junta troops in Hsawng Kye village to leave. The SSPP spokesperson said they had entered the town to protect it from war.<sup>112</sup> **Mongyai town housed junta Light Infantry Battalion 325, 350, 67, and a Missile Battalion**, and was close to the headquarters of the SSPP. It was reported that the SSPP occupation had help from the UWSA.<sup>113</sup>

- On 3 Jul, it was reported that clashes between the junta, and TNLA and allied troops as part of Operation 1027 Part 2 had **forced over 1,000 locals** from nearly a dozen local villages **near Hsipaw to seek refuge** in the town's religious buildings.<sup>114</sup> On 15 Jul, the MNDAA **captured the junta's Infantry Battalion 23 base** in Hsengkiao village Tract.<sup>115</sup>
- On 1-2 Jul, it was reported that junta shelling and airstrikes on TNLA-controlled Kyaukme town had **forced more than 15,000 people to flee** to S. Shan State and Mandalay Region.<sup>116</sup> During 1-21 Jul, junta shelling and airstrikes on Kyaukme and nearby villages killed 14 and injured seven others.<sup>117</sup>
- During 14-23 July, the junta bombed MNDAA-controlled Laukkai town at least twice, killed three civilians, injured at least two others, and destroyed residential buildings.<sup>118</sup>

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ဦးထပ်မံသေဆုံး; SHAN (13 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့တွင် လက်နက်ကြီးထပ်ကျ ပြည်သူ ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး၊ ၆ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ; SHAN (17 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ပေါ်စစ်ကောင်စီလေကြောင်းပုံးကြဲ လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် မိသားစုဝင် ၃ ဦး ပွဲချင်းပြီး သေဆုံး; "Myanmar Now (29 Jul 2024) Lashio residents killed in Myanmar junta airstrikes after Kokang fighters' takeover

<sup>106</sup> Myanmar Now (31 Jul 2024) Clashes kill more than 100 as Myanmar junta fights to hold onto Lashio

<sup>107</sup> SHAN (9 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲမြို့နယ် SSPP နှင့် TNLA ပြဿနာကို FPNCC ကြားဝင်ထိန်းသိမ်းပေးရန် နှစ်ဘက်တပ်ဖွဲ့ စောင့်ဆိုင်းနေ

<sup>108</sup> SHAN (14 Jul 2024) SSPP နှင့် TNLA နှစ်ဘက်ခေါင်းဆောင်များ UWSA ဌာနချုပ် ပန်ဆန်း၌ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေး

<sup>109</sup> SHAN (6 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲနှင့် သီပေါရှိ SSPP နှင့် TNLA တိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း ထိခိုက်ကျဆုံးမှုရှိကြောင်း နှစ်ဘက်တပ်ဖွဲ့ထုတ်ပြန်; SHAN (8 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲမြို့နယ် SSPP စခန်းချ နေရာကို TNLA ဒရုန်းပုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်

<sup>110</sup> SHAN (11 Jul 2024) စစ်ရေးနယ်မြေဟုတ်သည့် တန့်ယန်းမြို့တွင် "UWSA" တပ်အင်အား ထောင်ချီရောက်ရှိ

<sup>111</sup> Myanmar Now (12 Jul 2024) Wa army takes control of town in northern Shan State

<sup>112</sup> SHAN (13 Jul 2024) မိုင်းရယ်မြို့ပေါ် SSPP တပ်အင်အား ထောင်နှင့်ချီ ဝင်ရောက်နေရာယူ

<sup>113</sup> Myanmar Now (13 Jul 2024) မိုင်းရယ်မြို့ကို UWSA နှင့်အတူ SSPP တပ်ဖွဲ့ အင်အားရာချီ ဝင်ရောက်

<sup>114</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta's shelling, airstrikes cause mass displacement in northern Shan State

<sup>115</sup> SHAN (15 Jul 2024) သီပေါမြို့နယ် ဆိုင်ကျော့ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်စခန်းကို MNDAA ဝင်သိမ်းပိုက်

<sup>116</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta's shelling, airstrikes cause mass displacement in northern Shan State

<sup>117</sup> SHAN (2 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲနှင့် သီပေါတွင် လက်နက်ကြီး၊ လက်နက်ငယ် ထိမှန်မှုကြောင့် အရပ်သား (၄) ဦး သေဆုံးပြီး ၅ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ;

Myanmar Now (10 Jul 2024) Anti-junta forces seize missile base in northern Shan State; SHAN (15 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲမြို့ လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် အရပ်သား ၁ ဦး သေဆုံး၊ ၂ ဦး ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရရှိ; SHAN (16 Jul 2024) ကျောက်မဲ TNLA တစ်ဘက်သက်အပစ်ရပ်ဟု ဆိုသော်လည်း စစ်ကောင်စီနှင့် တိုက်ပွဲပြုစွဲပွား; Myanmar Now (22 Jul 2024) At least eight civilians killed in Myanmar junta attacks near Shan State town

<sup>118</sup> Myanmar Now (24 Jul 2024) Myanmar military bombs Laukkai, killing two civilians near China border; SHAN (15 Jul 2024) လောက်ကိုင် လေကြောင်းပုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရမှု အရပ်သားတစ်ဦး သေဆုံး MNDAA ထုတ်ပြန်

## Southern Shan State

On 17 Jul, the Pa'O Youth Organization (PYO) reported that since February, in five S. Shan townships, clashes and junta attacks had **killed 96 civilians** and **injured 146**, mostly via shelling and airstrikes. The attacks damaged 1,035 houses, 30 religious building, 4 hospitals and clinics, and 14 schools.<sup>119</sup>

**IDP aid inadequate:** On 29 Jul, the PYO reported that the **number of IDPs** in S. Shan State had surged to **nearly 100,000**. Two-thirds of the IDPs struggled to access food and urgently required emergency support. The healthcare situation had been worsened by the junta's blockade on medical supplies. During 25-27 Jul, **four elderly IDPs died** in a camp in **Pinlaung Township**. So far this year, 10% of IDP deaths were from inadequate access to food and medicine. The junta's travel restrictions and arrests of unregistered CSO members had seriously hindered aid access. The PYO called on international organizations to distribute aid to liberated areas via local groups.<sup>120</sup>

**Hsihseng conflict:** On 3 Jul, in **Hsihseng Township**, the junta-aligned Pa'O National Army (PNA) **shot dead** a Htam Yang Hai village resident and arrested another.<sup>121</sup> On 4 Jul, the junta reportedly **threatened to confiscate land** and houses of locals who refused to return to Hsihseng town and surrounding villages.<sup>122</sup> On 6 Jul, junta troops shelled Nar Hkaik village. PNA troops then **arrested and shot dead three residents** then **torched at least six houses**.<sup>123</sup>

**Junta opens Moebye Dam:** On 24 Jul, in **Pekon Township**, junta IB 422 troops **opened the Moebye Dam**, severely flooded over **3,000 acres** of rice fields, **three villages**, and four wards in Moebye town, and **displaced over 1,000 locals**.<sup>124</sup> Rising water levels were expected to destroy crops and intensify existing food insecurity.<sup>125</sup> On 25 Jul, the Karenni IEC issued a flood warning to Loikaw residents (Karenni State) as the **dam remained open** and could potentially flood the town's residential areas.<sup>126</sup>

- On 5 Jul, in **Pinlaung Township**, junta drone attacks in Hsawng Pyaung village **killed two civilians**, including a child.<sup>127</sup> On 17 Jul, the PNA **fired on** and injured two farm workers.<sup>128</sup>
- On 15 Jul, in **Taunggyi Township**, it was reported that since July, over 500 IDPs who had fled conflict in Lashio (N. Shan State) had struggled to find housing in Taunggyi town. **Rental prices soared and** some monasteries were also reportedly refusing to take IDPs.<sup>129</sup>

## Karenni State

On 4 Jul, in **Loikaw Township**, junta forces clashed with the Karenni Army (KA) and the Karenni Nationalities Defense Force (KNDF), and junta shelling **killed 3 civilians**, including a child in a Nam Baw Wan ward market. On 5 Jul, junta and resistance forces clashed in Mong Lone ward, and the junta IB 54 shelled the area.<sup>130</sup> The KNDF reported that during July, junta troops had torched over 60 houses in Maing Lone ward. There were no ongoing clashes in Loikaw town.<sup>131</sup>

On 8 Jul, the Karenni IEC reported that during Jan-Jun 2024, junta airstrikes and shelling had **killed 26 civilians**, including 14 children, and **injured 89 others**, including 54 children.<sup>132</sup> The Karenni Civil Society Network (KCSN) reported that, since the failed coup, the junta had killed 543 civilians, injured 633, and arrested 374 in Karenni State.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>119</sup> The People's Voice via Facebook (17 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/4jtwzctw>

<sup>120</sup> SHAN (30 Jul 2024) စစ်ရှောင်တစ်သိန်းကျော်အတွက် ရေရှည်ထောက်ပံ့မှုများ လွန်စွာခက်ခဲလာ

<sup>121</sup> SHAN (4 Jul 2024) ဆီဆိုင် PNO အဖွဲ့က ဒေသခံ ၁ ဦးကို ပစ်သတ်ခဲ့

<sup>122</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (4 Jul 2024) Military Junta Threatens Displaced Residents in Hsihseng Township to Return Home

<sup>123</sup> SHAN (7 Jul 2024) ဆီဆိုင် ဒေသခံ သုံးဦးကို PNO သတ်ဖြတ်; Myanmar Peace Monitor (8 Jul 2024) Junta, Pa-O militia burn down village in Hsihseng

<sup>124</sup> Myanmar Now (26 Jul 2024) မိုးမြဲရေကာတာမှ ရေလွှတ်၍ လျှင်ကော်တွင် ရေကြီး; SHAN (27 Jul 2024) မိုးမြဲရေကာတာကို စစ်ကောင်စီ ရေဖွင့်ချလို ကျေးရွာ ၃ ရွာထက်မနည်း ရေနစ်မြုပ်

<sup>125</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (30 Jul 2024) Unripe Rice Fields Harvested Underwater as Flooding Continues After Moebye Dam Breach

<sup>126</sup> Interim Executive Council of Karenni State via Facebook (25 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/mtwzmnrz>

<sup>127</sup> SHAN (9 Jul 2024) ဆောင်းပြောင်း စစ်တပ်လက်နက်ကြီးနှင့် ဒရုန်းကြောင့်နှစ်ဦးသေဆုံး

<sup>128</sup> SHAN (20 Jul 2024) ပင်လောင်း ပြောင်းခြံထဲ ဆေးဖြန်းနေသူနှစ်ဦးကို PNO သေနတ်ဖြင့်ပစ်ခတ်၊ ပြင်းထန် ဒဏ်ရာရ

<sup>129</sup> SHAN (18 Jul 2024) တောင်ကြီးမြို့ပေါ် ရုတ်တရက် ရောက်လာသည့် စစ်ရှောင်အတွက် အရေးပေါ်နေရာထိုင်ခင်း ခက်ခဲနေ; SHAN (15 Jul 2024) တောင်ကြီးမြို့ပေါ် အခန်းနှင့်အိမ်ငှားရမ်းခ ဈေးမြင့်တက်နေ

<sup>130</sup> Irrawaddy (8 Jul 2024) Fighting Resumes in Myanmar's Loikaw as Karenni Resistance Forces Return; Kantarawaddy Times (7 Jul 2024) Fighting Resumes in Loikaw City

<sup>131</sup> DVB via BNI (31 Jul 2024) Junta Encourages Return of War-Displaced Residents to Loikaw Amidst Ongoing Arson by Troops

<sup>132</sup> Myanmar Peace Monitor (8 Jul 2024) Nearly 50 civilians killed, over 140 injured in 6 months in Karenni

<sup>133</sup> Karenni Civil Society network via Facebook (3 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/mr2ky7kr>

## Karen State

**New conscripts joining Aung Zeya:** On 2 Jul, in **Kawkareik town**, the junta shelled Wards 3 and 6, injured one man, and forced around 500 local residents to flee the town again. Approximately 2,000 residents returned to Kawkareik after the junta retook it in April.<sup>134</sup> On 5 Jul, it was reported that the junta was sending members of their first batch of conscripts to **Kyondoe** and **Kawkareik Towns** to take part in the junta's **Operation Aung Zeya**. The conscripts had reportedly been escorted to the towns by the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA-5).<sup>135</sup>

**KNU gains upper hand during intense clashes in Mutraw:** On 4 Jul, in KNU-defined **Mutraw District**, the KNU said that during June, the junta had dropped 588 **bombs** during airstrikes and **72 explosives** during drone attacks, and **clashed with the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) 122 times**.<sup>136</sup> On 25 Jul, KNLA Brigade-5 announced they had surrounded the junta's tactical command center and the 340 and 341 LIBs, all based south of Hpapun town. The junta had launched airstrikes and attempted to send reinforcements from Kamarmaung town and their Khaw Poke base, north of Hpapun town.<sup>137</sup>

**UXO accidents on the rise in Karen State:** On 31 Aug, KHRG stated that in areas under KNU control, there had been a growing risk of injury from **unexploded junta artillery shells**. They documented two **unexploded ordnance explosions** that killed one teenager and injured two others.<sup>138</sup> On 13 Jul, in **Kawkareik town**, an unexploded ordnance exploded and injured two children playing nearby.<sup>139</sup>

## Bago Region

On 7 Jul, in **Kyaukkyi Township**, the junta's LIB-264 and 439 shelled three villages, destroyed a school, and damaged two houses. On 8 Jul, the junta carried out a drone attack on Lay Ein Su village, killed two locals, and burnt down several houses.<sup>140</sup> On 8 Jul, in KNU-defined **Taw Oo District**, the junta's IB 39 shelled Ker Loh (Shan) village, and forced around 100 families to flee.<sup>141</sup>

## Tanintharyi Region

**Junta abduct Yebyu villagers:** On 1 Jul, locals reported that **over 100 junta troops** from the Mawyawdi Naval Base and IB 237 advanced towards **Zar Di village tract** to attempt to take control of the nearby deep-sea port.<sup>142</sup> A local reported that the junta **beat and abducted eight men**, and forced them to act as guides.<sup>143</sup> During 3-4 Jul, locals found the **mutilated bodies of four of the eight abducted men**, and on 6 Jul, junta forces released three of the remaining men. The last villager remained with the junta column.<sup>144</sup> On 5 Jul, **junta troops abducted six more men** from Mu Du village.<sup>145</sup> On 2 Jul, fighting near Dawei Special Economic Zone (SEZ) displaced thousands of residents from at least eight villages.<sup>146</sup>

**Junta raid, abduct residents in Launglon:** On 10 Jul, in Launglon Township, **junta troops shelled** Tha Byar village and **shot dead a girl**.<sup>147</sup> On 13 Jul, junta troops advanced towards Minyat village and **forced thousands of residents** from at least **six villages to flee**.<sup>148</sup> On 14 Jul, around **80 junta troops** entered **Launglon town, occupied schools, and raided several houses**.<sup>149</sup> The next day, the junta **shelled surrounding villages**.<sup>150</sup> On 19 Jul, junta troops **raided Nyin Maw and Nyin Boat villages, killed a resident, torched three houses and looted several others**. The junta **arrested** and later released **eight**

<sup>134</sup> Myanmar Peace Monitor (4 Jul 2024) Six artillery shells hit Kawkareik, man injured, returnees forced to flee again

<sup>135</sup> Karen News (5 Jul 2024) Junta Dispatches First Conscripts to Kawkareik to Deploy for 'Operation Aung Zay Ya'

<sup>136</sup> Karen News (4 Jul 2024) Junta Drops Nearly 600 Bombs and Over 70 Drone-Explosives in KNU's Mutraw District in One Month

<sup>137</sup> Than Lwin Times via BNI (25 Jul 2024) KNLA-led Joint Forces Lay Siege to Key Junta Military Base in Hpapun, Pressing with Constant Attacks

<sup>138</sup> KIC (31 Jul 2024) မပေါက်ကွဲသေးသည့် လက်နက်ကြီးကျည်ကြောင့် အရပ်သားထိခိုက်သေဆုံးမှုဖြစ်စဉ် များလာ

<sup>139</sup> Myanmar Peace Monitor (15 Jul 2024) Unexploded shell explosion leaves two children injured in Kawkareik

<sup>140</sup> Myanmar Peace Monitor (9 Jul 2024) Shelling, drone attacks kill two, destroy school and houses in Kyaukkyi

<sup>141</sup> KHRG via X (18 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/37ydf7yp>

<sup>142</sup> BNI (5 Jul 2024) Junta Intensifies Military Operations near Zardi village to Secure Deep-Sea Port Control

<sup>143</sup> HURFOM (8 Jul 2024) Four villagers arrested by junta's troops found dead: Another four remain missing; HURFOM (10 Jul 2024) Four remaining Khaung Pyan residents released; Mizzima (19 Jul 2024) More than 13 arrested villagers in southeast Myanmar are killed or missing

<sup>144</sup> HURFOM (8 Jul 2024) Four villagers arrested by junta's troops found dead: Another four remain missing; HURFOM (10 Jul 2024) Four remaining Khaung Pyan residents released; Mizzima (19 Jul 2024) More than 13 arrested villagers in southeast Myanmar are killed or missing

<sup>145</sup> Mizzima (19 Jul 2024) More than 13 arrested villagers in southeast Myanmar are killed or missing

<sup>146</sup> BNI (4 Jul 2024) Clashes Near Dawei SEZ Lead to Casualties on Both Sides

<sup>147</sup> HURFOM (15 Jul 2024) Junta's forces recklessly kill girl in Long Lone

<sup>148</sup> BNI (15 Jul 2024) Residents Flee Homes in Launglon Amid Aggressive Junta Military Operations

<sup>149</sup> HURFOM (23 Jul 2024) Junta's troops raid houses and extort money from residents in Long Lone

<sup>150</sup> HURFOM (17 Jul 2024) Junta's indiscriminate artillery attack injures local man

civilians.<sup>151</sup> On 22 Jul, junta troops **arrested five villagers** from Pyin Chaung village. On 23 Jul, the junta **raided Ka Det Nge and Nyin Boat village** again, and **arrested five more civilians**.<sup>152</sup>

*Airstrikes and shelling in Tanintharyi and Kyunsu Townships:* On 2 Jul, a junta aircraft dropped at least **10 bombs** on Thar Ra Phone (Tanintharyi Township) and Waryit villages (Kyunsu Township) and **injured two women** and a **student**.<sup>153</sup> On 13 Jul, a junta airstrike on Thar Ra Phone and Pa Wa villages (Tanintharyi Township) **injured two civilians** and **destroyed two houses**. Locals reported that the junta dropped at least **18 bombs**.<sup>154</sup> On 18 Jul, the **junta's** 306th artillery regiment (AR) **shelled several villages** and **killed a woman** in Kan Yoe Tan #2 village (Tanintharyi Township).<sup>155</sup>

*Junta uses civilians as human shields, occupies school and monastery, displaces 2,000 residents:* During 13-21 Jul, in Thayetchaung Township, around **200 junta** troops **raided nearby villages, arrested four residents**, including a child, and **used them as human shields**. Locals reported that the junta stationed themselves in Son Sin Hpyar village where they **shelled nearby villages** and **forced over 2,000 residents** from five villages **to flee**.<sup>156</sup> On 18 Jul, about **60 junta** troops **occupied a school** and a **monastery** in Nyaung Zin village, and on 20 Jul, **junta shelling killed a civilian** in the village.<sup>157</sup>

*Junta displaces entire village:* During 24-27 Jul, the **junta's LIB 405** **raided Maung Mae Shaung village** (Dawei Township) On 27 Jul, the junta **torched three houses**, and **displaced the entire village**.<sup>158</sup>

## Mon State

On 29 Jul, Lagon Eain publication reported that **junta shelling** and **landmines killed 72 people**, including **19 women**, in the **first six months of 2024** in Mon State. The junta **clashed with resistance forces 113 times**, arrested 76 people, and injured 138 others during the same time period.<sup>159</sup>

On 8 Jul, in Ye Township, clashes between the junta and PDF forces killed a man in Nai Win village.<sup>160</sup> On 29 Jul, the junta's AR 317 shelled Lein Maw Chan village and injured one person.<sup>161</sup>

*Violence escalates in Kyaikto Township:* During 4-6 Jul, the junta's LID 44 and LIB 310 **shelled two villages**, and **injured seven locals**, including **three children**.<sup>162</sup> On 16 Jul, the junta's 310th AR **shelled Thane Za Yat town** and **injured two civilians**.<sup>163</sup> During 18-24 Jul, around **200 junta** troops stationed in Zee Pyaung village Tract began **clearance operations** in the area. They **raided several villages**, took at least **10 civilians as human shields**, and **forced thousands of residents to flee**.<sup>164</sup> On 22 Jul, resistance forces attacked the Thein Za Yat police station where the junta's AR 310 was based. In retaliation, the regiment **shelled the surrounding area, killed one local villager**, and **injured two others** in the village. On 23 Jul, junta troops clashed with joint-KNLA/PDF forces in Kyauk Tan Lay village, **killed six villagers**, and **injured 12 others**.<sup>165</sup>

*Junta bombs monastery:* On 19 Jul, in Kyaikmayaw Township, the junta **bombed a monastery in Ngapuinn village, killed at least 30 civilians**, injured others, and displaced residents from nearby areas. It was reported that civilians, members of the KNLA, and PDF forces had gathered at the monastery to prepare donations for Waso full moon day.<sup>166</sup>

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<sup>151</sup> HURFOM (24 Jul 2024) Junta Troops Burn Down Three Houses in Launglon Township

<sup>152</sup> HURFOM (25 Jul 2024) Junta's Arbitrary Arrests in Launglon Township Escalate to Seven villagers

<sup>153</sup> BNI (3 Jul 2024) Three civilians injured in junta's bombings in Tanintharyi

<sup>154</sup> HURFOM (16 Jul 2024) Junta's air assault injures two civilians in Tenasserim

<sup>155</sup> HURFOM (18 Jul 2024) Junta artillery attack kills woman in Tenasserim Township

<sup>156</sup> HURFOM (16 Jul 2024) Junta forces arrest four villagers: Uses them as human shield; HURFOM (24 Jul 2024) Junta's Reckless Artillery Attack Kills Civilian in Tha Yet Chaung

<sup>157</sup> HURFOM (24 Jul 2024) Junta's Reckless Artillery Attack Kills Civilian in Tha Yet Chaung

<sup>158</sup> HURFOM (30 Jul 2024) Military Junta Burns Homes and Forces Entire village to Flee in Dawei Township

<sup>159</sup> Mon News (29 Jul 2024) 72 Killed in Mon State in Six Months

<sup>160</sup> HURFOM (11 Jul 2024) Civilian stuck in armed clash, shot and killed in Ye

<sup>161</sup> HURFOM (1 Aug 2024) Local man injured by junta's artillery attack in Ye

<sup>162</sup> HURFOM (10 Jul 2024) Junta's artillery attack injures six residents including three children in Kyike Hto; HURFOM (19 Jul 2024) Two workers at wood mill injured by junta's artillery attack in Thane Za Yet

<sup>163</sup> HURFOM (19 Jul 2024) Two workers at wood mill injured by junta's artillery attack in Thane Za Yet

<sup>164</sup> HURFOM (24 Jul 2024) Junta Forces Abduct Civilians as Human Shields in Kyaik Hto, Mon State

<sup>165</sup> HURFOM (1 Aug 2024) July 2024: Monthly Overview of the Human Rights Situation

<sup>166</sup> HURFOM (24 Jul 2024) Junta Air Assault Kills 20 Civilians and Injures Many in Kyaikmayaw; DVB (22 Jul 2024) Full moon day of Waso at Yangon's Shwedagon Pagoda; Funeral for woman from Burma killed in Thailand; X/The Arakan Express News (22 Jul 2024)

## Ayeyarwady Region

On 14 Jul, in **Thabaung and Ngathaingchaung Townships**, locals reported that junta forces had recently been shelling forests along the Arakan State border three times daily, causing locals to flee.<sup>167</sup>

On 14 Jul, at a military basic training center in **Mawlamyinegyun Township**, junta forces killed a forcibly conscripted youth, claiming he was attempting to escape.<sup>168</sup> On 17 Jul, in **Pathein Township**, junta forces arrested two people on suspicion of being PDF supporters. On 18 Jul, they sealed off a warehouse owned by one of the arrested.<sup>169</sup>

## Mandalay Region

**Resistance victory close in Singu Township:** Since late June, in **Singu Township**, the MDY-PDF and allied groups had attacked junta bases along on the Mandalay-Thabeikkyin road. On 3 Jul, they **captured a police station and five junta camps**.<sup>170</sup> In retaliation, the junta airlifted soldiers into Pin Lel Gyi and Let Pan Hla villages, conducted **bombing raids over the villages**, and **killed two children** in Let Pan Hla village. Elsewhere in the township, the junta shelled Yone Pin Kone village, killed **three women**, including **an eight-year-old girl and a pregnant woman**, and destroyed seven houses.<sup>171</sup> On 4 Jul, resistance forces clashed with junta troops in Pin Lel Gyi village and **captured a junta base**. During the clash, the junta **cut phone lines and internet connections** in nearby villages.<sup>172</sup>

By 9 Jul, MDY-PDF-led resistance forces had **captured 11 junta bases** in **Singu Township**. On 10 Jul, **junta troops** who remained in the town looted houses, **broke into a local bank**, and **shot and injured a senior who had witnessed the bank theft**.<sup>173</sup> By 15 Jul, the MDY-PDF and allies **occupied most of the town** and had opened the town's exits which junta forces had blocked.

**The junta retaliated with air and artillery strikes** on the town which forced locals to flee. During 15-16 Jul, junta shelling killed two civilians. On 17 Jul, the MDY-PDF and allied groups **seized the entire township**, captured weapons and ammunition, and arrested junta troops, including the commander of IB703.<sup>174</sup> On the same day, **junta's retaliatory airstrikes damaged an entire town ward**.<sup>175</sup> It was reported that, junta airstrikes included use of **fighter jets, Y-12 utility planes, and Mi-35 helicopters**.<sup>176</sup>

**Ruby town Mogoke captured:** In late Jun, in **Mogoke Township**, the TNLA and its allies **captured junta bases in the township's west**.<sup>177</sup> On 5 Jul, **junta forces broke into two private banks and stole MMK 2 billion** worth of cash and jewelry.<sup>178</sup> On 8 Jul, TNLA-led resistance forces launched more attacks in the township's east. Retaliatory junta airstrikes killed one and injured four.<sup>179</sup>

On 9 Jul, it was reported that several thousand people fleeing Mogoke were trapped in Thabeikkyin and Singu townships because the **junta had shut checkpoints** along the road to Mandalay. The group had fled after the ceasefire between the junta and the TNLA broke down in late June. Meanwhile, those still in Mogoke town faced **food shortages**.<sup>180</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> DVB (16 Jul 2024) နေပူခံစစ်ရှောင်စခန်းတွင် အကူအညီလိုအပ်၊ စစ်ကြောင်းထိုးသဖြင့် သာပေါင်းနှင့် ငါးသိုင်းချောင်း ဒေသခံများ ထွက်ပြေးနေရ

<sup>168</sup> DVB (19 Jul 2024) Burma's Permanent Representative at the UN speaks out; Mandalay People's Defense Force seizes Singu Township

<sup>169</sup> DVB (22 Jul 2024) ပုသိမ်ဒေသခံ ၂ ဦးကို PDF ထောက်ပံ့ဟု စွပ်စွဲဖမ်းဆီး

<sup>170</sup> Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2024) Resistance fighters seize more army bases, police station in Mandalay Region

<sup>171</sup> Myanmar Now (4 Jul 2024) Resistance fighters seize more army bases, police station in Mandalay Region; Mizzima (6 Jul 2024) Junta airstrike kills three children in Singu Township, Mandalay Region

<sup>172</sup> DVB (5 Jul 2024) စဉ့်ကူး၊ ပင်လယ်ကြီးတပ်စခန်းကို PDF သိမ်းပိုက်၊ စစ်တပ်လေကြောင်းမှူးကြီးကြောင့် အမျိုးသမီး ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး

<sup>173</sup> DVB (14 Jul 2024) စဉ့်ကူးမြို့ခံများ တိမ်းရှောင်၊ စစ်သားများက ဘဏ်နှင့်အိမ်များကို ဖောက်ထွင်းခိုးယူ

<sup>174</sup> Myanmar Now (22 Jul 2024) စဉ့်ကူးမြို့ကို ဆက်လက်ထိန်းချုပ်ထားကြောင်း MDY-PDF အတည်ပြု; RFA (21 Jul 2024) စဉ့်ကူးမှာ ဒုတိယဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး အပါအဝင် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် အရာရှိတချို့ ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

<sup>175</sup> Myanmar Now (17 Jul 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီ၏ လေတပ်နှင့် လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် စဉ့်ကူးတစ်မြို့လုံးနီးပါးပျက်စီး; RFA (18 Jul 2024)

စဉ့်ကူးမြို့ရှစ်ဆယ်ရာခိုင်နှုန်းကို ထိန်းချုပ်ထားနိုင်ပြီလို့ ကာကွယ်ရေးတပ်တွေပြော

<sup>176</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Jul 2024) လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုများကြား စဉ့်ကူးကို မန္တလေး PDF ဝိုင်းရံထား

<sup>177</sup> Myanmar Now (2 Jul 2024) မိုးကုတ်မြို့အနောက်ခြမ်းကို TNLA, PDF ထိန်းချုပ်

<sup>178</sup> DMG (5 Jul 2024) Junta soldiers steal cash, jewellery from Mogok banks: TNLA

<sup>179</sup> RFA (9 Jul 2024) လားရှိုးနဲ့ မိုးကုတ်မှာ စစ်ဘေးတိမ်းရှောင်တဲ့ ဒေသခံတချို့ ပိတ်မိနေ

<sup>180</sup> RFA (9 Jul 2024) Thousands stuck between checkpoints on Myanmar road amid renewed fighting; Myanmar Now (9 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta bombs, shells Mogok to push back renewed Operation 1027 advance

On 18 Jul, **TNLA-led resistance forces captured five junta positions** in the east of the township while fighting continued in villages outside of Mogoke.<sup>181</sup> On the same day, **junta cut phone and internet communications** in the township. On 19 Jul, junta forces shelled a monastery.<sup>182</sup>

On 22 Jul, **TNLA-led resistance forces captured a junta base** in Pann Ma Hteik village and **another position at Mogoke prison** in the east of the town.<sup>183</sup> On 28 Jul, resistance forces reported they **set free 14 political prisoners** from Mogoke prison.<sup>184</sup> On 23 Jul, the coalition attacked and captured a police station and the junta's IB 71 and 88 bases outside of Mogoke town.<sup>185</sup> On 24 Jul, the **coalition took complete control of Mogoke town** after capturing the last remaining strategic military base and another junta base at Phaung Taw Oo pagoda.<sup>186</sup>

On 26 Jul, the TNLA stated that junta attacks on civilians in Mogoke **killed 31 people** including **9 children and 8 women, and injured 59 others**. Junta airstrikes **destroyed four monasteries and burned down 29 houses**. After taking the township, resistance forces arrested over 50 junta troops.<sup>187</sup>

**35 junta positions captured in Madaya:** On 2 Jul, MDY-PDF stated that, since late June, in Madaya Township, their **allied forces captured eight junta positions** in the east of the township. These included the junta's Air Defence Base 1014; **64 junta troops along with 117 family members surrendered** to the MDY-PDF after the seizures.<sup>188</sup> On 4 Jul, MDY-PDF-led resistance forces attacked and captured junta positions in Yae Nant Thar village. On 5 Jul, junta forces stationed around the town retaliated by shelling. It was reported that, since the afternoon of 4 Jul, the **junta had stopped letting displaced people** fleeing from Madaya Township to pass through the Shwe Kyin checkpoint.<sup>189</sup>

During 7-13 Jul, in **Madaya Township**, the junta launched at least five airstrikes on villages, killed 7 civilians, and injured eight others.<sup>190</sup> On 14 Jul, MDY-PDF allied forces attacked junta forces stationed at a Kyauk Ta Dar village monastery. In retaliation, **junta carried out airstrikes throughout the day** and injured a pregnant woman.<sup>191</sup> On 14 Jul, near Aungthapye village, MDY-PDF troops clashed with junta forces stationed at the **Chinese-owned Alpha Cement factory and took control of the factory**. MDY-PDF stated that **junta forces set fire to buildings** inside the factory compound before they retreated.<sup>192</sup> On 31 Jul, MDY-PDF reported that **their allied forces seized a total of 35 junta bases** and outposts in the township. **Two-thirds of the residents had fled** to Mandalay City or nearby villages.<sup>193</sup>

- 4 Jul: In **Myingyan Township**, 60 junta troops **raided Tu Ywin Boet village**, torched 12 houses, and **forced 2,000 locals to flee**. Among them, 100 fled to a school in Kyaung Hpyu Kan village. Later, junta forces raided Kyaung Hpyu Kan village and arrested the fleeing locals.<sup>194</sup>
- 15 Jul: In **Myingyan Township**, ABSDF and Myingyan PDF attacked Pyu Saw Htee forces stationed in Kyauk Kan village. Junta forces based in Myingyan town shelled Kyauk Kan village and sent 200 junta troops as reinforcements in response. The **reinforcements reportedly tortured and killed a displaced man** and took around 12 others hostage from Tu Ywin Boet and Thit Yon villages.<sup>195</sup>
- 10 Jul: In Natogyi Township, 50 junta troops **raided and torched Letwe and Myinni villages, killed six sick and elderly people, and torched 500 houses**. Junta shells injured two fleeing villagers.<sup>196</sup>

<sup>181</sup> Irrawaddy (19 Jul 2024) TNLA: Five Myanmar Junta Positions Seized Around Ruby Town

<sup>182</sup> DVB (23 Jul 2024) မိုးကုတ်တွင် တိုက်ပွဲဆက်ဖြစ်ပြီး အရပ်သားများ ထိခိုက်၊ အင်တာနက်လိုင်း ဖြတ်တောက်ထား

<sup>183</sup> Irrawaddy (23 Jul 2024) TNLA Closes in on Prized Myanmar Ruby Town

<sup>184</sup> RFA (28 Jul 2024) မိုးကုတ်တိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း နိုင်ငံရေးအကျဉ်းသား ၁၄ ဦး လွတ်မြောက်

<sup>185</sup> Myanmar Now (25 Jul 2024) Myanmar ruby-mining town of Mogok captured by anti-junta forces

<sup>186</sup> Irrawaddy (25 Jul 2024) TNLA, PDF Seize Myanmar's Ruby Hub Mogoke From Junta

<sup>187</sup> Independent Mon News Agency (26 Jul 2024) 31 Civilians, Including 9 Children, Killed and Nearly 60 Injured in Mogok Clashes; RFA (29 Jul 2024) မိုးကုတ်မှာ စစ်သို့ပန်းနှစ်ဆယ် ထပ်မံဖမ်းဆီးရမိကြောင်း TNLA ပြော

<sup>188</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Jul 2024) Mandalay-based resistance forces capture eight Myanmar army camps in a week

<sup>189</sup> Myanmar Now (5 Jul 2024) မတ္တရာနှင့်စဉ့်ကူးမြို့နယ်တို့တွင် PDF ဆက်လက်ထိုးစစ်ဆင်၊ စခန်းတချို့ ထပ်မံရရှိ

<sup>190</sup> DVB (7 Jul 2024) မတ္တရာမြို့နယ်၊ ရုံးပင်ရွာကို လေယာဉ် ဝံ့ကြဲ၊ စစ်ရှောင်အမျိုးသမီး ၁ ဦးသေ; RFA (9 Jul 2024) မတ္တရာမြို့နယ်မှာ

လေကြောင်းကပုံးကြဲလို့ ကလေးတွေအပါအဝင် သုံးဦး သေဆုံး; RFA (13 Jul 2024) မတ္တရာမှာ လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် မြောက်ဦးသေ၊ လေးဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

<sup>191</sup> Myanmar Now (14 Jul 2024) Fighting intensifies north of Myanmar's second-largest city

<sup>192</sup> Myanmar Now (14 Jul 2024) Fighting intensifies north of Myanmar's second-largest city

<sup>193</sup> Irrawaddy (1 Aug 2024) Myanmar Regime, PDF Clash Near Mandalay Region's Madaya Town

<sup>194</sup> RFA (5 Jul 2024) မြင်းခြံမှာ စစ်ကြောင်းထိုးစဉ် ဒေသခံ တစ်ရာခန့် ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

<sup>195</sup> Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2024) Resistance forces attack pro-junta militia bases in central Myanmar

<sup>196</sup> Myanmar Now (15 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta forces kill six villagers in Mandalay Region raid

## Naypyidaw Union Territory

On 16 Jul, in **Lewe Township**, resistance forces fired several rockets at **Aye Lar Air Force base**. The forces claimed five of the seven 107 mm rockets they had fired had hit the base, killing 34 junta officials of various ranks and damaging three military aircraft including an A-5 bomber and a Y-12 utility aircraft. On 22 Jul, the junta reportedly **arrested 17 civilians** on suspicion of being involved in the attack.<sup>197</sup>

## Yangon Region

On 10 Jul, a local resistance force bombed a junta police outpost in **Bahan Township** and injured two policemen.<sup>198</sup> On 30 Jul, resistance forces attacked a junta outpost in **Mingaladon Township**<sup>199</sup> and a junta veterans office in **Hlegu Township**.<sup>200</sup>

## Rohingya

### US House Foreign Affairs Committee passes Rohingya GAP Act

On 11 Jul, the **US House Foreign Affairs Committee** passed the **Rohingya Genocide Accountability and Protection Act** (Rohingya GAP Act). The proposed bill would create a special envoy position dedicated to coordinating Rohingya policy concerning **atrocious crime investigations, transitional justice, and accountability mechanisms**. The bipartisan bill, if adopted by Congress, would provide USD 10 million per year to investigate atrocity crimes against the Rohingya, and produce a “Conflict Observatory for Burma” to monitor and report on political violence in Myanmar.<sup>201</sup> On 16 Jul, ten Rohingya civil society organizations praised the GAP Act as a step towards expanding US support for Rohingya, particularly in **addressing the impact of genocide**, marginalization, and military impunity.<sup>202</sup>

On 3 Jul, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) accepted interventions by the Maldives, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, and the UK, into ‘The Gambia vs. Myanmar’ Rohingya genocide case. This allowed the intervenors to submit written observations on the case to the court.<sup>203</sup>

### Junta, Rohingya militias forcibly conscripted over 1,700 in Cox’s Bazar

On 26 Jul, several Rohingya confirmed in interviews that during Feb - May 2024, the **junta forcibly conscripted Rohingya** both in Arakan State and Cox’s Bazar. One man reported that in March, armed men blindfolded and kidnapped him from a cafe in Cox’s Bazar camp and took him across the border to a junta Border Guard Police outpost in Maungdaw Township. Another stated that in early May, he and 11 others were abducted and brought to the same outpost in Maungdaw. They were put through training at the outpost and were severely beaten when they made mistakes. Another interviewee stated that armed men in Cox’s Bazar kidnapped and extorted USD 850 from him, threatening to send him back to Burma. An internal memo from a humanitarian coordination group working in Cox’s Bazar reportedly stated that during Mar-May 2024, **over 1,700 Rohingya** had been forcibly conscripted from camps.<sup>204</sup>

### AA and junta attacks lead to “unprecedented spike” in abuse for Rohingya: WPN

On 10 Jul, Women’s Peace Network (WPN) reported that the junta and Arakan Army’s (AA) targeting of Rohingya since Nov 2023 had led to **“a rapid and unprecedented spike in...abuses.”** WPN noted that the junta had forcibly recruited over 1,000 Rohingya in Arakan since Feb 2024 using intimidation, extortion, and false promises of full citizenship. The junta used Rohingya conscripts **primarily as human shields** during fighting. WPN reported that fighting had killed up to 207 Rohingya conscripts. During Nov 2023 - Jun 2024, OHCHR estimated that junta attacks had killed at least 86 Rohingya civilians.

Meanwhile, the AA had committed a significant number of offenses against Rohingya civilians, including: the use of Rohingya villages as battlefields, the **systematic displacement of Rohingya** from their homes, torching of Rohingya villages, **shelling and drone attacks** on Rohingya civilians, **killings, abductions, forced recruitment, and anti-Rohingya genocidal rhetoric**. During May, the AA **forcibly transferred** hundreds of thousands of Rohingya from their homes into at least three villages in Buthidaung Township, torched thousands of Rohingya houses, and killed an unknown number of

<sup>197</sup> RFA (22 Jul 2024) Myanmar junta arrests villagers in connection with capital attack

<sup>198</sup> DVB (11 Jul 2024) ဗဟန်းမြို့နယ်ရှိ ရဲကင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရပြီး ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင် ၂ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

<sup>199</sup> RFA (31 Jul 2024) မင်္ဂလာဒုံနဲ့ လှည်းကူးမြို့နယ်က စစ်ကောင်စီစခန်းတွေ တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

<sup>200</sup> RFA (31 Jul 2024) မင်္ဂလာဒုံနဲ့ လှည်းကူးမြို့နယ်က စစ်ကောင်စီစခန်းတွေ တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

<sup>201</sup> US House Foreign Affairs Committee (11 Jul 2024) Meeks Celebrates Committee Passage of Bipartisan Rohingya GAP Act

<sup>202</sup> Mizzima (20 Jul 2024) Rohingya CSOs support U.S. Congress GAP Act

<sup>203</sup> INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (3 Jul 2024) The Court decides that the declarations of intervention filed by seven States are admissible

<sup>204</sup> Fortify Rights (26 Jul 2024) Myanmar/Bangladesh: End Abduction, Forced Conscripted of Rohingya Civilians

Rohingya. Reports also showed the AA had systematically forcibly recruited Rohingya residents from a number of townships.

WPN warned that the junta's and AA's targeting of Rohingya people risked **permanently displacing them from their ancestral homes**, worsening conditions in already fragile refugee camps, increasing the number of Rohingya deaths at sea, and preventing the possibility of voluntary, sustainable, and dignified repatriation of Rohingya. WPN urged the AA to **immediately cease attacks on Rohingya** and to engage with Rohingya community members meaningfully and called on the UN Security Council to hold an **open meeting on recent developments in Myanmar**.<sup>205</sup>

### Transphobic abuse and violence plagues Rohingya camps

On 31 Jul, a CNN 'As Equals' report outlined the frequent **"sexual violence, harassment, and transphobic abuse"** that Rohingya hijras face in Cox's Bazar. Hijra is a South Asian cultural identity that includes **intersex, trans, and non-binary individuals**. 10 hijra interviewees reported being targeted by Rohingya men, armed groups, and camp authorities. In one case, five hijra were kidnapped and repeatedly raped by a group of men while travelling to a wedding. Hijra are often forced to wear men's clothing in order to **avoid harassment**. Interviewees often do not report cases for **fear of retribution**.<sup>206</sup>

### Reuters report confirms AA responsibility for Buthidaung burnings, killings

On 31 Jul, Reuters used 12 separate eye-witness accounts from Buthidaung residents and satellite imagery to confirm that the AA was responsible for the burning of Buthidaung in mid-May. The arson attacks and ensuing chaos **killed at least 45 Rohingya**, although the real number is likely higher. The head of the UN office on human rights for Myanmar stated that **"every indication"** pointed to the AA as perpetrator. In April, a Rohingya junta conscript who fled to Bangladesh reported **the junta had forced Rohingya conscripts** to burn down Rakhine houses in Buthidaung as revenge for the 2017 military-led genocide. During 13-16 Apr, Rohingya conscripts burnt down upwards of 1,500 Rakhine houses.

Several Rohingya Buthidaung residents told Reuters that, on 17 May, AA troops told residents to leave immediately, entered the town carrying **petrol-dosed sticks**, and proceeded to burn down Rohingya houses and other structures, including the **town's main hospital**. In many cases, local residents were still in the buildings when they were set alight. Reuters noted that the use of petrol-soaked sticks **mirrored methods** employed during the **2017 genocide**. Later the AA reportedly blocked the main road where people were fleeing, killing others. As one eyewitness stated, **"it was no less than hell on earth"**.<sup>207</sup>

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

#### Junta rape victims denied justice

On 5 Jul, in **Tedim Township** (Chin State), the Chinland Defence Force-Siyin (CDF-Siyin) reported that two **junta soldiers raped a 13-year-old girl** in Mualpi village in the Siyin ethnic territory. Junta troops had reportedly **attempted to rape another girl and a woman** there. Locals reported that junta officers said they would provide compensation to settle the case, but did **not discuss accountability**. CDF-Siyin stated they would take action against the perpetrators and provide long-term support for the survivor.<sup>208</sup>

#### Junta conscripts pregnant women and young mothers

On 7 Jul, Nikkei Asia reported that the junta's inclusion of **pregnant women and young mothers** in their **forced conscription** recruitment lists demonstrated the gendered impacts of the conscription law. The junta has systematically used Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) as a tool of war. On 19 Jun, Alliance Against CRSV: Myanmar stated that CRSV had increased since the attempted coup.<sup>209</sup> The junta's culture of misogyny **threatened the safety of women conscripts**. Pregnant women and young mothers would be particularly vulnerable to abuse. Nikkei Asia said the junta would not hesitate to **use women as human shields** if they were unable to fight on the front lines. The forced conscription led many young women to flee the country or to enter early marriages, which increased their risk of exploitation.<sup>210</sup>

<sup>205</sup> Women's Peace Network (10 Jul 2024) Renewed atrocities against Rohingya in Rakhine State, Myanmar

<sup>206</sup> CNN (31 Jul 2024) 'I begged death from God': Rohingya hijras speak up about rampant sexual abuse in refugee camps

<sup>207</sup> Reuters (31 Jul 2024) Myanmar's junta terrorises, then rebels burn a Rohingya town

<sup>208</sup> Khonumthung via BNI (8 Jul 2024) Junta Troops Rape Underage Girl in Tedim

<sup>209</sup> Alliance Against CRSV: Myanmar (19 Jun 2024) ပဋိပက္ခ အတွင်း လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ၊ အကြမ်းဖက်မှု ပပျောက်ရေး အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာနေ့

ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာချက်စိတ်ကြိုက်ရွေးချယ် ဇွန်လ ရက်

<sup>210</sup> The Diplomat (7 Jul 2024) Myanmar's Women Face Significant Risks From Junta Conscription Drive



## Women leadership increases post-coup

On 12 Jul, the **Myanmar Women Parliamentarians Network (MWPN)** reported that since the attempted coup, **more women had taken on leadership positions** and an increasingly wide range of political roles. According to MWPN, women made up 70-80% of CDM participants. However, women politicians faced challenges from cultural norms, gendered stereotypes, and family pressure and responsibilities. Moreover, the junta posed an **increased threat of physical and sexual violence** to women political leaders. The report called for increased funding and support for women politicians. It also called on resistance groups to implement policies to prevent sexual violence and harassment against women and to establish judicial mechanisms to hold perpetrators accountable.<sup>211</sup>

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

### Schools close due to conflict and junta attacks

On 8 Jul, the junta Minister of Education reported that **over a quarter of schools**, around 13,700, **closed nationwide** due to ongoing conflict. In western Chin State, only 38 out of 1,500 junta-run schools were open. In Sagaing Region, over 4,200 junta schools had shut. The NUG ran around 4,300 schools in resistance-controlled areas.<sup>212</sup>

On 20 Jul, Myanmar Witness reported that, since the attempted coup, **airstrikes, arson, shelling, and fighting damaged over 133 schools and universities** across Burma. The **junta committed 90 out of 113** non-drone specific attacks. Data showed PDF-linked incidents caused less damage to schools than junta ones. They documented at least **64 deaths** and **106 injuries** related to **attacks on educational institutions**. Almost half of the attacks destroyed or seriously damaged school infrastructure.<sup>213</sup>

### Attacks & obstructions on healthcare still rises

Insecurity Insight reported that during 1-23 Jul, at least **22 attacks on healthcare facilities** occurred across Burma. The junta **shelled, bombed, or occupied** at least **14 healthcare facilities, killed eight** civilians, **injured 20**, and **abducted two health workers**. Junta forces also **obstructed the supply of medicine and medical equipment in three states**. Resistance forces attacked at least three clinics or hospitals occupied by the junta. On 10 Jul, in Budalin Township (Sagaing Region), the junta carried out a **drone attack** on a **healthcare facility, killed a midwife, her infant son, five other patients, and injured** at least **15 people**. The junta reportedly attacked the health center after injured resistance troops from an earlier airstrike were treated there.<sup>214</sup>

### Cholera, diarrhea and dengue fever outbreak

On 5 Jul, junta authorities stated that **six people** had tested positive for **cholera** in Yangon City. On 7 Jul, junta authorities reported that a **diarrhea outbreak** had also been detected in **numerous Yangon townships** beginning on 25 Jun.<sup>215</sup> On 5 Jul, in Thaketa Township (Yangon Region), an aid official reported **one man** had **died** of cholera and there were **over 50 infections** in the township.<sup>216</sup> By 10 Jul, junta authorities reported that more than **230 people** had been **hospitalized for severe diarrhea** in Yangon Region which caused concern about a wider cholera outbreak. While cholera is not usually fatal, a local doctor said the lack of access to basic medicines would increase the risk of death.<sup>217</sup>

On 9 Jul, in Mon State, HURFOM reported that the number of children admitted for dengue fever at the Mawlamyine General Hospital had increased to about **20 new patients per day** in July. Since June, **over 1000 dengue patients** had been admitted, i.e. more than the reported number admitted in all of 2023.<sup>218</sup>

### IDP camps struggle with disease outbreak and medicine shortages

On 15 Jul, it was reported that in Myawaddy Township (Karen State), a **disease with flu-like symptoms** had spread through **Palaw Tapo IDP camp**. Nearby residents also sought treatment at the camp's clinic.

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<sup>211</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (12 Jul 2024) KMS Says Healthcare For Pregnant Women & Children Under 5 Years Old In Mawchi & Mese Are Still Unreachable

<sup>212</sup> RFA (8 Jul 2024) Some 13,700 schools in Myanmar are closed due to civil war

<sup>213</sup> Myanmar Witness (20 Jul 2024) Schools caught in the crossfire

<sup>214</sup> Insecurity Insight (Jul 2024) Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 26 June-09 July 2024; Insecurity Insight (Jul 2024) Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 10-23 July 2024

<sup>215</sup> RFA (8 Jul 2024) Six Test Positive for Cholera in Yangon, Myanmar Junta Says

<sup>216</sup> Mizzima (7 Jul 2024) Cholera outbreak suspected in multiple townships in Yangon Region

<sup>217</sup> Myanmar Now (10 Jul 2024) Hundreds hospitalised as cholera outbreak hits Myanmar's largest city

<sup>218</sup> HURFOM (9 Jul 2024) Many children suffer from dengue fever in Mon State

Although clinic staff could diagnose malaria and Covid-19, they lacked test kits for seasonal flu or other diseases. The camp's school temporarily canceled classes to prevent further infections.<sup>219</sup>

On 16 Jul, aid workers reported that in **Hpruso Township** (Karenni State), **malaria, dengue fever, and diarrhea** had spread in **several IDP camps in western parts of the township**. In Sein Taung Thar and Shay Loo Mu IDP camps, the diseases affected 20% of children under 10, and malaria affected nearly 10% of adults. A local doctor said that lack of funds limited the clinic's supply of medicine.<sup>220</sup> On 17 Jul, it was reported that **skin infections, seasonal flu, and malaria**, had also spread in Mar Kraw Shin (Ta Phu Dee Ku) IDP camp. One resident reported that children often suffered from skin diseases and fall ill. The camp could not provide adequate medication but provided bi-weekly checkups.<sup>221</sup>

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

### **Bankers in hot seat as financial crisis deepens**

On 1 Jul, the junta announced that **executives from seven private banks**, including Yoma, AYA, and UAB, **faced administrative action** for exceeding the junta-controlled Central Bank of Myanmar's (CBM) **limit on home mortgages**, which is 5% of a bank's total lending portfolio. The junta also accused CBM officials of failing to supervise the private banks properly. The junta reportedly accused banks of violating the limit to increase their profits.<sup>222</sup> On the same day, the junta **capped daily withdrawals** from banks at **MMK 1,000,000** over concerns of dwindling bank reserves.<sup>223</sup>

On 9 Jul, it was reported that, in **Naypyidaw**, the junta had held prominent **crony Theim Wai (a.k.a. Serge Pun) under house arrest for over a month**, along with several executives of his companies, Yoma Bank and Yoma Strategic Holdings Ltd. In early June, the regime questioned Theim War in relation to the provision of 25-year mortgages on condos in Thailand. Yoma Strategic Holdings, Serge Pun's company, stated that he was cooperating with the junta on banking matters. Yoma CEO and Serge Pun's son, Melvyn Pun, claimed that **the junta had not laid charges** on his father. On 5 Jul, Melvyn Pun left Burma for Singapore.<sup>224</sup> By 10 Jul, **Yoma's share price dropped by over 28%** on the Singapore stock exchange.<sup>225</sup> On 24 Jul, the company declared that **Serge Pun had stepped down as executive chairman and director** of Yoma Strategic Holdings Ltd "with immediate effect".<sup>226</sup>

On 10 Jul, Serge Pun was absent from talks between **junta officials and bank executives in Naypyidaw**. The meeting reportedly discussed the growing number of non-performing loans (NPLs), diminishing cash reserves, and the security of bank branches in resistance stronghold areas.<sup>227</sup> Junta officials warned that further action would be taken against executives who violated regulations or harmed the state's financial stability. Sources described the meeting as one-sided, with only junta officials speaking. Following the meeting, the value of the **MMK dropped by 6% to MMK 4,800 per USD**, and **gold prices surged to over MMK 5.8 million per tical**.<sup>228</sup> On 10 Jul, it was reported that large crowds had queued to withdraw money at banks and ATMs in Yangon Region. By the afternoon, most ATMs displayed "Out of service due to maintenance" signs.<sup>229</sup>

On 12 Jul, customers at three separate banks reported that **withdrawal limits** at the banks had been **reduced to MMK 500,000 per day**.<sup>230</sup> Meanwhile, mobile pay agencies like KBZ Pay and Wave Pay stopped cash withdrawal services in some townships in Yangon Region. Withdrawal fees to pay agents

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<sup>219</sup> BNI (15 Jul 2024) Highly Contagious Fever Outbreak in IDP Camp in KNU-Controlled Area

<sup>220</sup> KTnews (16 Jul 2024) Malaria Cases Rise in Some IDP Camps in Pruso Township

<sup>221</sup> KTnews (17 Jul 2024) Skin Rash Infections Break Out at Mar Kraw Shin (Ta Phu Dee Ku) IDP Camp in Pruso Township, Including Infants

<sup>222</sup> Irrawaddy (2 Jul 2024) Myanmar Banks Face Fines For Exceeding Home Mortgage Cap

<sup>223</sup> Irrawaddy (11 Jul 2024) Myanmar Banks Restrict Cash Withdrawals as Financial Crisis Intensifies; Myanmar Now (11 Jul 2024) Depositors rush to ATMs as top bankers meet with junta in Naypyitaw

<sup>224</sup> Myanmar Now (9 Jul 2024) Serge Pun, one of Myanmar's top tycoons, detained in Naypyitaw; Irrawaddy (10 Jul 2024) Myanmar Junta Detains S'pore-Listed Yoma Strategic Holdings' Chairman Serge Pun

<sup>225</sup> The Straits Times (10 Jul 2024) S'pore-listed Yoma shares plunge as firm says chairman cooperating with Myanmar authorities

<sup>226</sup> Myanmar Now (26 Jul 2024) <https://myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmar-tycoon-steps-down-from-singapore-listed-business/>

<sup>227</sup> Myanmar Now (11 Jul 2024) Depositors rush to ATMs as top bankers meet with junta in Naypyitaw

<sup>228</sup> Irrawaddy (12 Jul 2024) Myanmar's Generals Berate And Scold Bankers as Financial Crisis Deepens

<sup>229</sup> Myanmar Now (11 Jul 2024) Depositors rush to ATMs as top bankers meet with junta in Naypyitaw

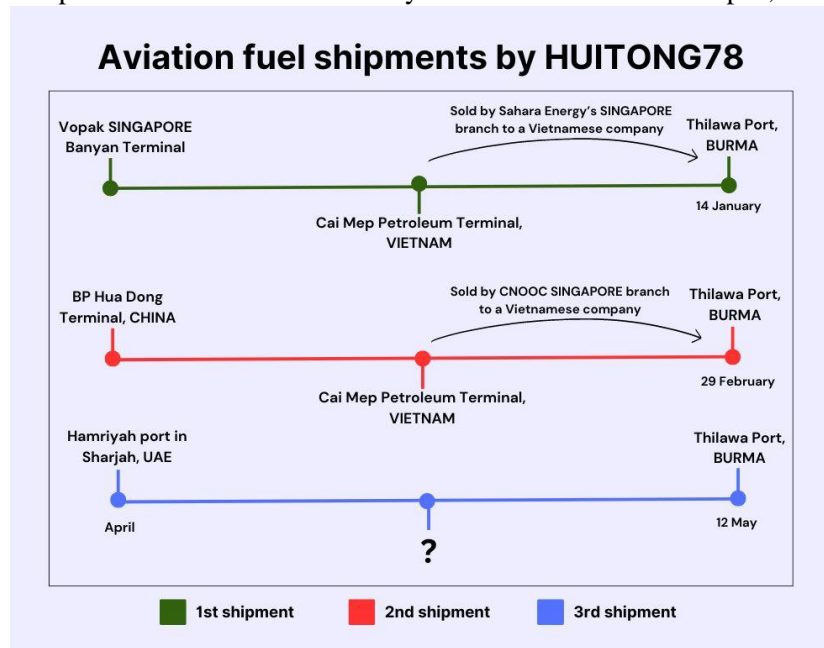
<sup>230</sup> Irrawaddy (12 Jul 2024) Myanmar's Generals Berate And Scold Bankers as Financial Crisis Deepens

increased and ranged from 1-3% in Yangon Region, 7-10% in Mon State, 10-13% in Arakan State, and 6 to 20% in Karenni State.<sup>231</sup>

### Exposed: Junta receives three more jet fuel shipments in 2024

On 8 Jul, Amnesty International (AI) reported that during Jan-Jun 2024, **the junta received at least two, and likely three, shipments of aviation fuel** valued at **USD 8 million each**, despite international sanctions. On 14 Jan and 19 Feb, the **Chinese oil tanker HUITONG78** delivered fuel shipments to Yangon's Thilawa port, managed by the **Shoon Energy Group** and the junta, from **Vietnam's Cai Mep Petroleum Terminal**, operated by **Hái Linh Co. Ltd.** Multiple transactions made it difficult to identify the original supplier. The shipments involved **separate transactions with Dutch-owned Vopak Singapore Banyan Terminal, Sahara Energy's Singaporean branch, Chinese BP Hua Dong Terminal, and China National Offshore Oil Cooperation's (CNOOC) Singapore branch.**

AI reported that in May, a third shipment of aviation fuel likely arrived in Burma. In April, the **HUITONG78** loaded fuel at **Hamriyah Port in the United Arab Emirates** and arrived at Thilawa Port around 12 May. The tanker turned off its radar as it entered the port. The HUITONG78 vessel is owned by an affiliate of the **Chinese state-owned defense company, China Aerospace Science and Industry Corp (CASIC)**, which had been involved in transporting US-sanctioned Venezuelan oil. During Jan-Jun 2024, **junta airstrikes on civilians increased five-fold**, facilitated by continued aviation fuel imports that defied existing sanctions.<sup>232</sup>



### Singapore company withdraws from Burma's energy project

On 10 Jul, **Avarga Limited, a Singaporean investment holding company**, announced the **sale of its 100% stake in the Ywama power station** in Yangon Region to another **Singaporean company, GreenGen Pte. Ltd.**, for around **USD 10 million**. Avarga, registered in Burma as UPP Power Myanmar, had **invested over USD 46 million** in the project since 2014, with plans to operate for up to 30 years, and generate, and sell 350 kW of electricity annually to the government. Avarga decided to exit due to challenges following the failed coup, including **insufficient natural gas supplies** from Yadanar gas field and **foreign exchange restrictions**. The company's 2023 report noted that the plant had produced less electricity than required by their power purchase agreement. An official added that the **junta's decision to pay for electricity in MMK** instead of USD could have also motivated the decision to exit.<sup>233</sup>

### Chinese company wins USD 523 million contract to expand Shwe gas project

On 19 Jul, **China's state-owned COOEC Offshore Oil Engineering Co., Ltd.** won a **USD 523 million contract to build a new gas well** for Phase 4 of the **Shwe natural gas project** off the coast of **Arakan State**, where fighting between the Arakan Army (AA) and junta forces has intensified. Construction is expected to take three years. The Shwe project, which began in 2013, **exports 500 million cubic feet of**

<sup>231</sup> DVB (12 Jul 2024) ဘဏ်များတွင် ငွေထုတ်ရခက်ခဲပြီး ၃ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းအထိ ပေးကာ ငွေထုတ်နေရ; HURFOM (12 Jul 2024) Junta's limitation on cash withdrawal disturbs business operations; Myanmar Now (17 Jul 2024) As war rages on, banking services collapse in western Myanmar's Rakhine State; Network Media Group (18 Jul 2024) ကရင်နီပြည်တွင် အင်ဂျင်နီယာတပ်ဖွဲ့လွှဲမှုများ ၂၀ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းအထိ

ဝန်ဆောင်ခပေးနေရ

<sup>232</sup> Amnesty International (8 Jul 2024) Myanmar: 'Reckless' shipments of jet fuel continue as air strikes multiply

<sup>233</sup> Myanmar Now (19 Jul 2024) Singaporean company pulls out of Myanmar energy project

**natural gas daily to China.** It is 51% owned by South Korea's POSCO, 17% by another South Korean company, KOGAS, **15% by the junta-controlled Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE).** The remaining 17% is split evenly between Indian companies ONGC and GAIL.

POSCO reported that the Shwe project generated **over USD 1 billion in gas sales** in the first three months of 2023. However, **POSCO has kept the profits** due for the MOGE in **an escrow account** following the EU's Feb 2022 sanctions of the MOGE. The NUG's minister for electricity and energy has stated that they will monitor the project to ensure it does not benefit the junta.<sup>234</sup>

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

### **ASEAN ministers continue junta engagement**

During 24-27 Jul, the **ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AFFM)** convened in Vientiane (Laos).<sup>235</sup> ASEAN's Secretary General, Kao Kim Hourn held a meeting with the junta's "non-political" representative which undermined the junta's official exclusion from the AFMM.<sup>236</sup>

Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, denounced the **"lack of commitment"** by the junta to engage with the five-point consensus (5PC),<sup>237</sup> and admitted that there had been "no progress on [it's] implementation".<sup>238</sup> Speaking to the other Troika members, Malaysia and Laos, Retno highlighted the impacts to regional peace and security, and the need for inclusive dialogue, without explicitly mentioning engagement with the NUG, EROs, and other pro democratic stakeholders. She stated ASEAN's need to step up humanitarian aid. However, her statement that aid should "not be politicized" contradicted ASEAN's practice of funneling aid into junta hands. The foreign minister recommended a "low-key" approach and **prioritization of the 5PC**, which would lead to **continued engagement with the junta.** Such engagement has so far not reduced the junta's violence.<sup>239</sup> Laos announced it would host an international conference on the attempted coup's aftermath, but did not specify a date.<sup>240</sup>

**Thai Foreign Minister Maris Sangiampongsa** said that several countries had taken a **more "open attitude" towards the junta.** He said, earlier in July, the junta had been "open" during tripartite talks with India and Thailand during the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation meeting.<sup>241</sup> Maris pushed for **increased dialogue** between the junta and countries bordering Burma.<sup>242</sup> He claimed that he had ASEAN's backing to play a greater role and even proposed talks with stakeholders.<sup>243</sup> However, he asserted that Thailand had **"no intention of interfering with [Burma's] internal affairs"**.<sup>244</sup> Maris' remarks could signal to the junta ASEAN's readiness to resume engagement at all levels. Although some members condemned escalating violence in Burma, ASEAN yet **again failed** to express willingness to **hold the junta accountable.** A diplomatic source said that ASEAN's foreign ministers struggled to agree on a common position on Burma for the meeting's communique".<sup>245</sup>

### **South Africa Court rules against junta arms contracts**

On 19 Jul, the Gauteng Division of **South Africa's High Court** ruled that the National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) must **suspend, review and possibly cancel** contracts or export **permits for arms to Burma.** Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) represented the Southern Africa Litigation Centre (SALC) which filed the case with the High Court in Oct 2022. The ruling would **apply to future exports to Burma**, and other countries that had an "unconstitutional change in government", or suspected of crimes against humanity, war crimes, or genocide.<sup>246</sup>

<sup>234</sup> Myanmar Now (24 Jul 2024) China-owned company wins contract to expand Shwe gas project off Myanmar's west coast

<sup>235</sup> Reuters (25 Jul 2024) Indonesia presses Myanmar on peace commitments as ASEAN ministers meet

<sup>236</sup> Myanmar Now (26 Jul 2024) Indonesia FM slams Myanmar junta shunning of peace plan

<sup>237</sup> Retno Marsudi via X (25 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/499f39ya>

<sup>238</sup> DVB (26 Jul 2024) Laos plans to hold conference on Myanmar's crisis since the 2021 military coup

<sup>239</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia (25 Jul 2024) Indonesian Foreign Minister discusses Myanmar Issue with Laos and Malaysia (ASEAN Troika for Myanmar)

<sup>240</sup> DVB (26 Jul 2024) Laos plans to hold conference on Myanmar's crisis since the 2021 military coup

<sup>241</sup> Bangkok Post (30 Jul 2024) Myanmar's neighbours should cooperate to bring about peace

<sup>242</sup> Bangkok Post (27 Jul 2024) Myanmar dialogue pushed

<sup>243</sup> Reuters (25 Jul 2024) Indonesia presses Myanmar on peace commitments as ASEAN ministers meet

<sup>244</sup> Bangkok Post (27 Jul 2024) Myanmar dialogue pushed

<sup>245</sup> Myanmar Now (26 Jul 2024) Indonesia FM slams Myanmar junta shunning of peace plan

<sup>246</sup> Southern Africa Litigation Centre (19 Jul 2024) SA High Court requires State to suspend arms exports to countries engaged in coups, war crimes and genocide; Mizzima (21 Jul 2024) South Africa court orders suspension, review of arms exports to Myanmar

## Mizoram-Chin trade ban limits fuel and medicine to Arakan

On 5 Jul, DMG reported that on 24 Jun, the Central Young Lai Association (CYLA) **closed the trade route** from **Lawngtlai** in Mizoram State (India) to **Paletwa Township** (Chin State), vital to goods flow to Arakan State. On 30 Jun, the CYLA allowed merchants to return to Arakan State but barred them from bringing their goods, which left hundreds of merchants stranded in Mizoram with goods that Indian sellers would not buy back.<sup>247</sup> On 18 Jul, it was reported that Mizoram State's Lawngtlai District Court had **banned fuel exports** to Chin State until 16 Sep. On 25 Jun, the CYLA reportedly destroyed 50 barrels of fuel owned by Arakan State traders in Lawngtlai. During 14-15 Jul, the CYLA confiscated over 40 barrels of fuel.<sup>248</sup> On 19 Jul, Indian authorities **reopened the trade route** to transport food but excluded pharmaceuticals and fertilizer.<sup>249</sup>

## Thai Banks agree to investigation

On 11 Jul, the **UN Special Rapporteur on Burma**, Tom Andrews, joined five Thai bank representatives to testify at a **Thai parliamentary committee** on national security and discuss the banks' financial involvement in junta arms procurement. In June, Andrews' report, "Banking in the Death Trade", identified Thai banks as enablers of junta weapons purchases.<sup>250</sup> Andrews urged Thailand to **publicly oppose the transfer of weapons** to the junta, and fully investigate the banks. The five banks denied they had facilitated arms purchases, had followed all regulations, and claimed they lacked capacity to identify all transactions potentially made for junta weapons purchases.<sup>251</sup> On 24 Jul, the Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs (MFA) met with the Bank of Thailand (BOT), the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), Thai commercial banks and state agencies to discuss the matter.<sup>252</sup> On 25 Jul, the Thai Government **established a joint taskforce** between AMLO and BOT **to investigate the transactions**, and to "further equip and enhance the ability of Thai financial institutions" to prevent such transactions.<sup>253</sup>

## Thailand cuts CI centers

On 18 Jun, the Thai Ministry of Labour announced that from 7 Jul, it would **close** seven out of eight **Certificate of Identification (CI) centers**. The closure reportedly came in response to a junta request. A company owned by a junta crony reportedly operated the CI centers and the junta reportedly collected taxes using the CI system.<sup>254</sup> The CI centers issued IDs that allowed Burmese migrants to legally travel and work in Thailand.<sup>255</sup> It was estimated that over 200,000 migrants still needed CIs.<sup>256</sup> On 6 Jun, the Thai Ministry of Labour announced it planned to **issue a new "pink card"** to undocumented migrants.<sup>257</sup>

## Thailand to 'reverify' refugees

On 30 Jul, **Thai authorities** requested the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) to **'reverify'** residents in the nine official refugee camps along the **Thai-Burma border**. to ensure no new refugees had arrived since the attempted coup. The head of the Noh Poe refugee camp reported that officials would visit the camp in early Aug 2024. Some camp officials reported that refugees not on verified lists would be **relocated to IDP camps in Burma**, if they could not return home. Students in the camps who had arrived after the attempted coup were exempt from expulsion. Thai authorities claimed the reverification was to find criminals.<sup>258</sup>

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<sup>247</sup> DMG (5 Jul 2024) Losses mount as Arakan merchants remain stranded in Mizoram

<sup>248</sup> DMG (18 Jul 2024) Indian court's ban on fuel exports impacts Arakan State

<sup>249</sup> DMG (23 Jul 2024) India reopens Mizoram-Paletwa route but ban on fuel, medicines and fertiliser remains

<sup>250</sup> UN Special Rapporteur Tom Andrews via X (11 Jul 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2p8a75mw>

<sup>251</sup> Reuters (11 Jul 2024) Thai banks admit lack of capacity to investigate Myanmar weapon payments; RFA (12 Jul 2024) Thailand considers action to stop Myanmar acquiring weapons; Bank of Thailand (28 Jun 2024) Anti-Money Laundering Office and Bank of Thailand reiterate the need for financial institutions to ensure enhanced due diligence of transactions related to countries with high risk of engaging in money laundering activities

<sup>252</sup> Prachatai (25 Jul 2024) ไทยจ่อตั้งคณะทำงานสอบสวนธุรกรรมการเงิน ปมกองทัพพม่าใช้ระบบแบงก์ไทยซื้ออาวุธละเมิดสิทธิมนุษยชน

<sup>253</sup> Reuters (25 Jul 2024) Thailand to set up task force to prevent transactions for Myanmar arms

<sup>254</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Jul 2024) Thailand to close centres issuing ID certificates to Myanmar nationals

<sup>255</sup> SHAN (2 Jul 2024) Thailand to Shut Down All CI Centers Amid Junta Demand

<sup>256</sup> RFA (23 Jul 2024) Shuttered Thai offices leave Myanmar migrants in legal limbo

<sup>257</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Jul 2024) Thailand to close centres issuing ID certificates to Myanmar nationals

<sup>258</sup> Karen News (30 Jul 2024) Thai Authorities Request Reverification of Refugee Populations in Border Camps