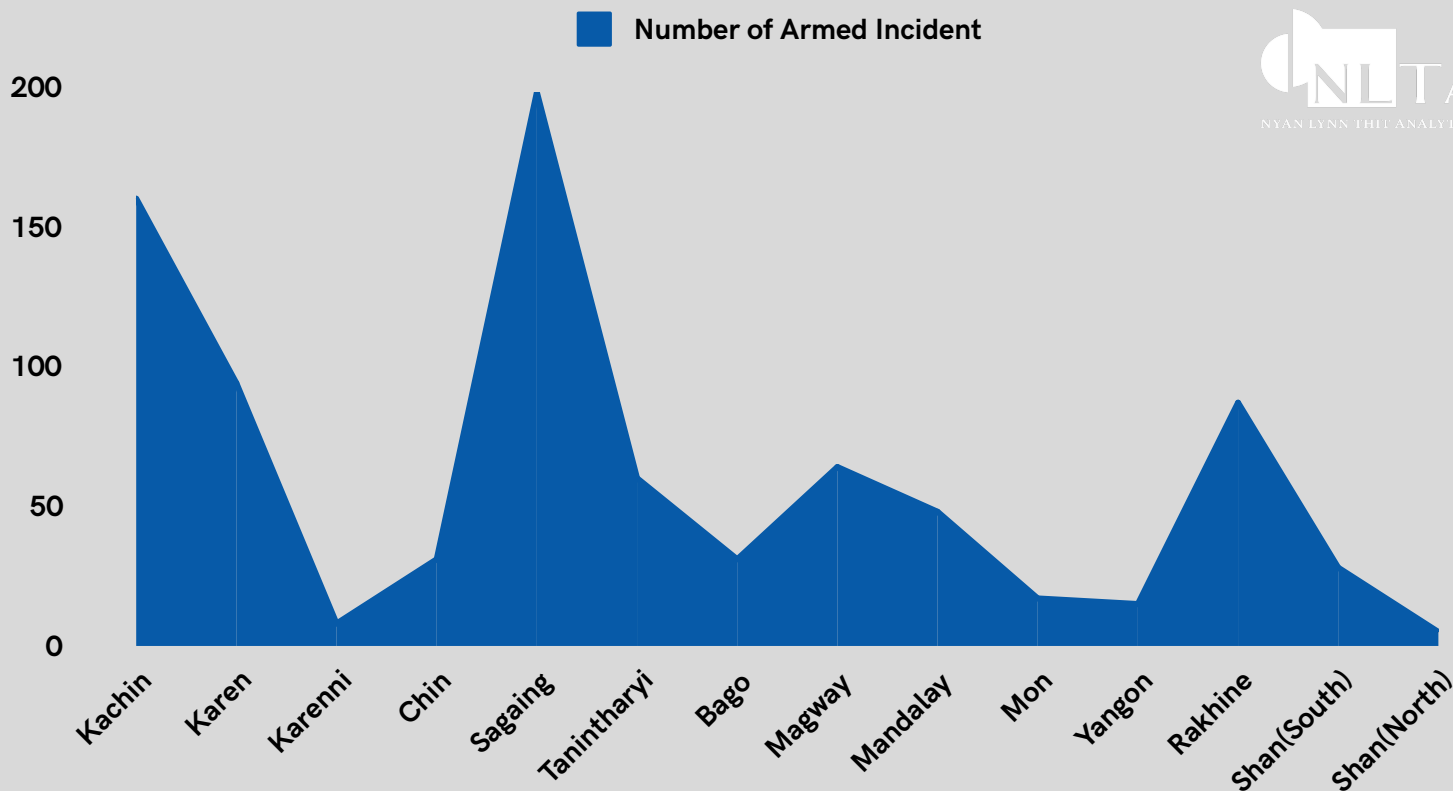


Frontline Armed Incident Tracker

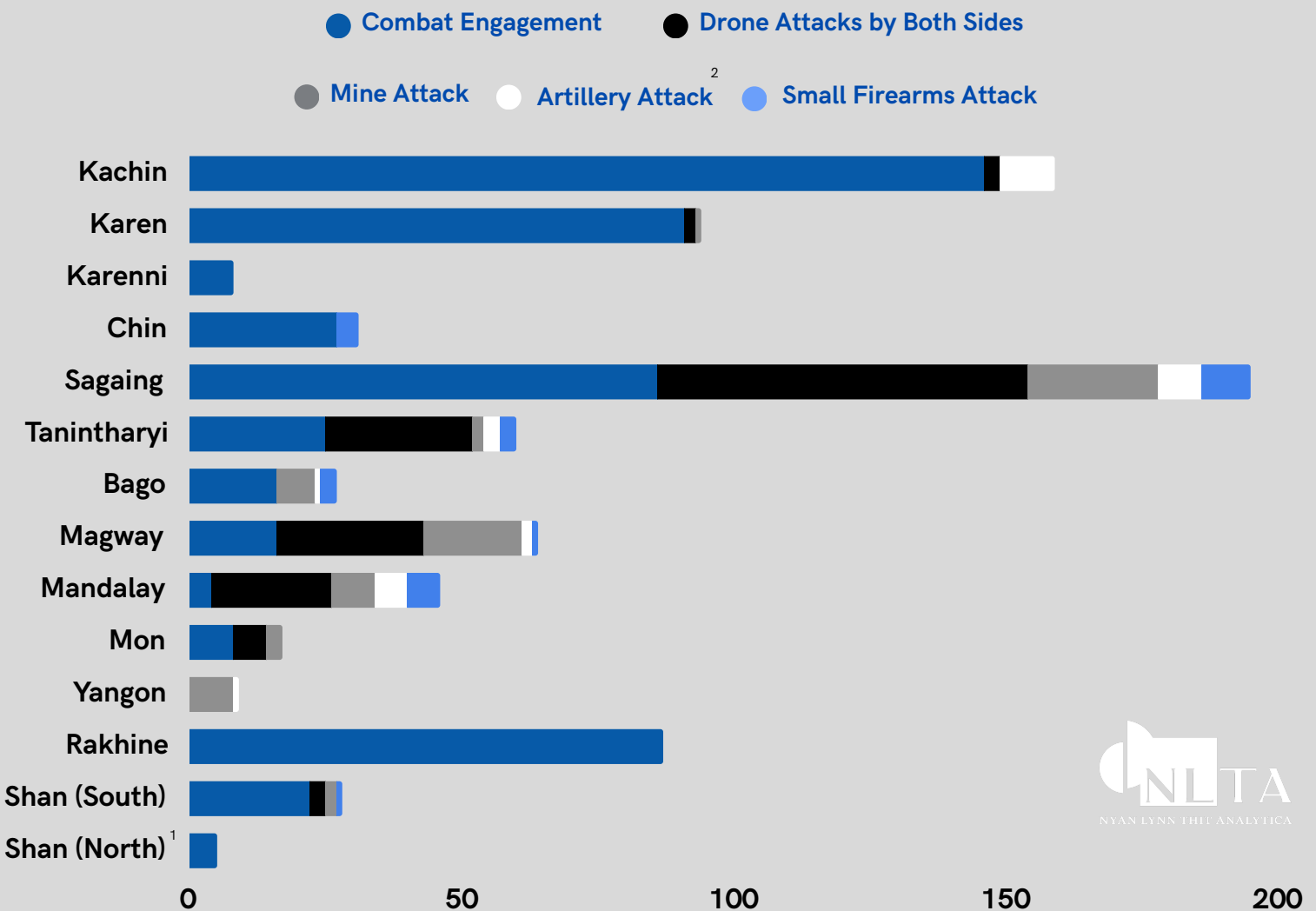
In March 2024, assaults on the military junta intensified in Kachin and Kayin, while the number of armed incidents and operations involving armed revolutionary forces and the military junta increased compared to February. A total of 846 armed clashes between armed revolutionary forces and the military junta was reported across the country with an increased number of incidents in Sagaing. The majority of attacks were launched by armed revolutionary forces which includes combat engagements, drone attacks, and mine attacks. Meanwhile, military targets, including convoys, bases, strategic hill camps, outposts, personnel, and police stations, were reported as the most frequent targets. During these armed incidents, civilian casualties were also reported in addition to those among revolutionary forces and the military junta. Moreover, the report documented the number of incidents targeting civilians by the military junta, revolutionary forces, or unknown groups, along with the resulting casualties.



Number of Armed Incidents across different Regions

Armed Clashes and Operations

In March 2024, there were at least 846 clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces across the country. Of these, the highest number of armed clashes occurred in Sagaing, Kachin and Karen, with 198, 160, and 94 incidents respectively. In Kachin, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) along with allied forces launched an offensive dubbed as the Operation 0307, against military bases, strategic hill camps and outposts across Bhamo, Hpakant, Mansi, Momauk, Sumprabum, Tanai and Waingmaw townships on 7 March. Under Operation 0307, the KIA and allied forces captured a total of 61 military outposts and strategic hill camps near Laiza town and along the Myitkyina-Bhamo road. In contrast, no incidents were reported in Shan (East), Nay Pyi Taw and Ayeyarwady. The number of armed incidents reported across different regions is shown in the chart above.

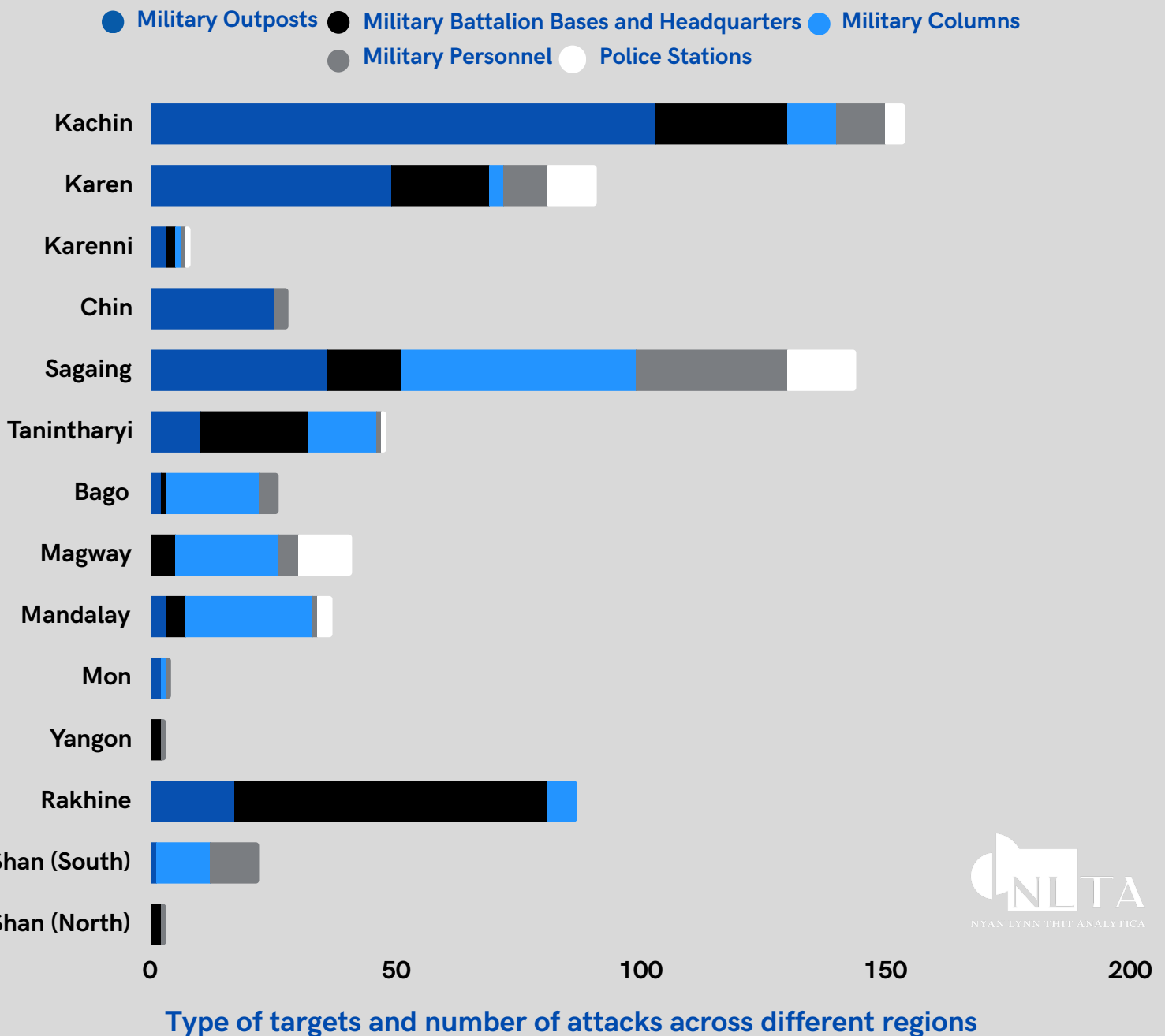


Types of clashes and number of incidents across different regions

¹ This number includes two combat engagements between the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) and the Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army-South (SSPP/SSA) in Shan (North).

² Artillery strikes involve the use of factory manufactured mortars, howitzers, multi-launch rocket systems (MLRS) by the military junta as well as the use of those factory-manufactured weapons and improvised weapons including short-range and long-range rocket launchers, grenade launchers by the armed revolutionary forces.

Clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces were reported across 121 townships in March 2024. Among these, combat engagements between the military and armed revolutionary forces amounted to 539 incidents. These included the seizures of military camps, outposts, strategic hills, bases and police stations, totaling 100 incidents. Meanwhile, four camps of revolutionary armed forces were raided and seized by the military junta. In March 2024, internal conflicts between the revolutionary armed forces were reported in Hseni, Shan (North). According to media outlets, firefights between the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) and the Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army-South (SSPP/SSA) broke out two times in Shan (North) on 26 and 27 March.



The most frequently attacked military targets by armed revolutionary forces were military outposts with 251 incidents, followed by military battalion bases and headquarters with 164 incidents, and military columns with 160 incidents. The types of clashes and targets across regions were shown in the following graphs:

Meanwhile, drone attacks were reported as the second most frequent type of attack, with 158 incidents - 155 by armed revolutionary forces and three by the military. The remaining attacks targeting military personnel included 73 mine attacks, 31 artillery strikes, 11 grenade attacks³, 23 small firearm attacks and five sniper attacks. Besides, there were four small firearms attacks conducted by the military. The types of clashes across regions were shown in the graph above.

Casualties during Armed Clashes and Operations

During armed clashes, at least 659 military personnel were injured and 1,351 were killed, while at least 72 fighters of armed revolutionary forces were injured and 82 were killed. Additionally, civilian casualties were also reported due to airstrikes and artillery strikes, drone attacks and gunfire during these clashes, injuring at least 62 civilians and killing 51 civilians.

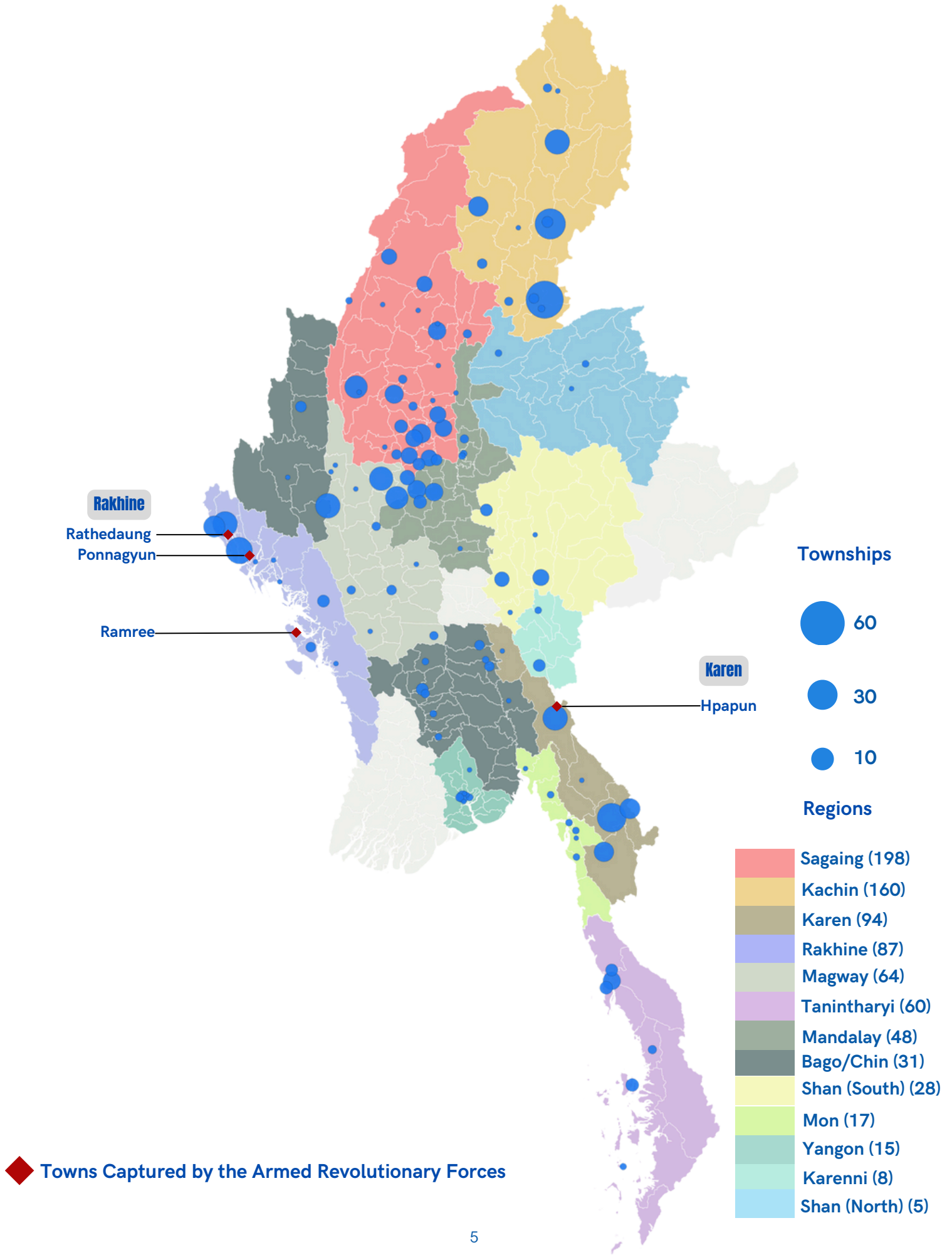
Towns Captured by Armed Revolutionary Forces

In March, armed revolutionary forces seized four towns during their offensive against the military junta in Rakhine and Karen. The Arakan Army (AA) seized a large number of military headquarters and outposts, making Arakan Region the area with the highest number of captured towns. The AA began attacking military targets in Ponnagyun town on 23 February and took control of the town on 4 March. Moreover, the AA also captured Ramree town on 11 March after four months of attacks. Similarly, AA took control of Rathedaung on 17 March after capturing all military outposts in the town.

In Karen, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) along with the People Defense Forces (PDFs) launched assaults on military personnel in Hpapun town on 19 March. After 10 days of attack, the KNLA coalition successfully captured the town on 28 March. Hpapun is the first town captured by armed revolutionary forces in the Karen region since the Spring Revolution.

³ A grenade attack involves the use of grenades and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

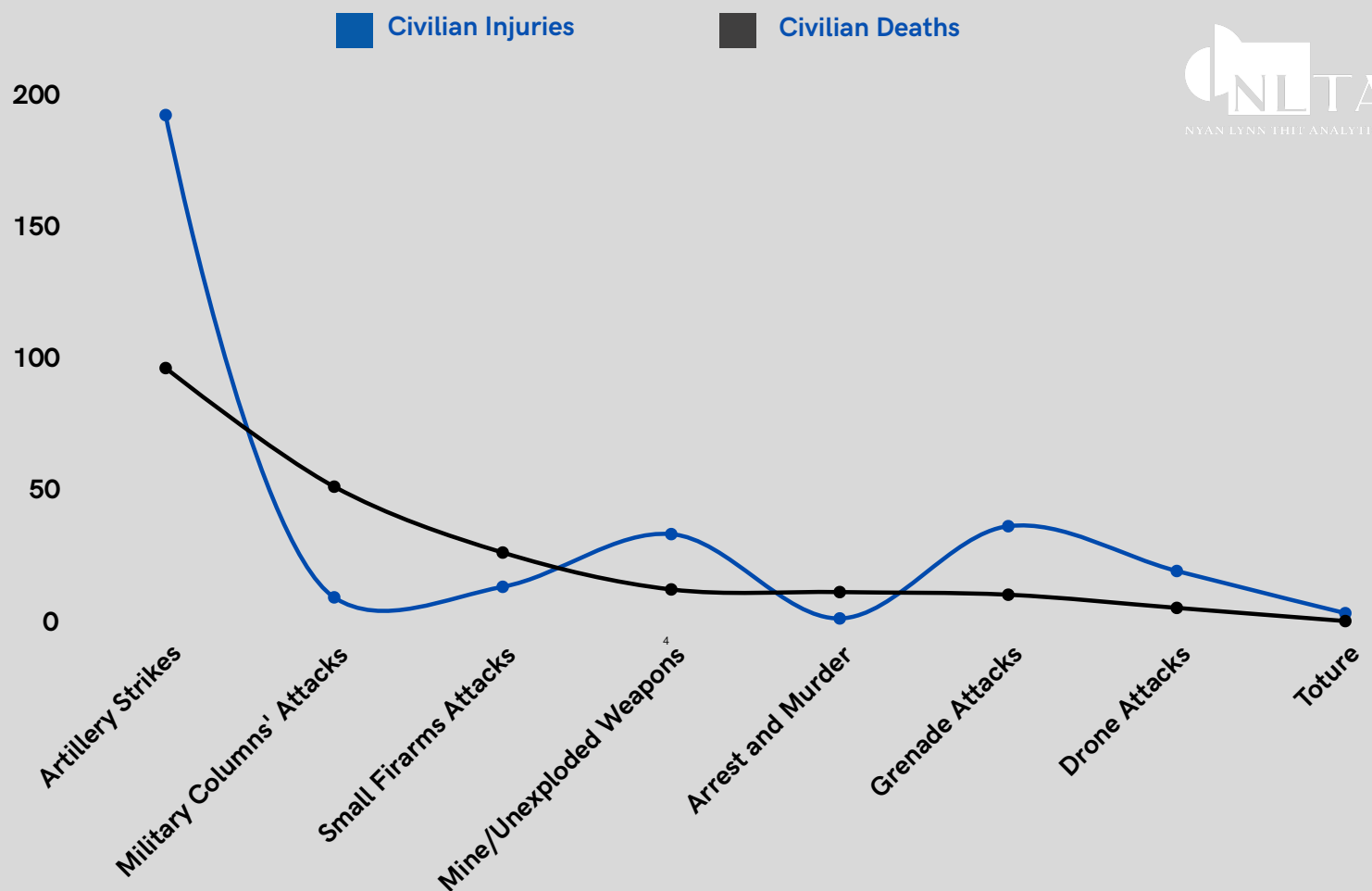
Number of Armed Clashes and Operations in March



Civilian Casualties from Targeted Attacks

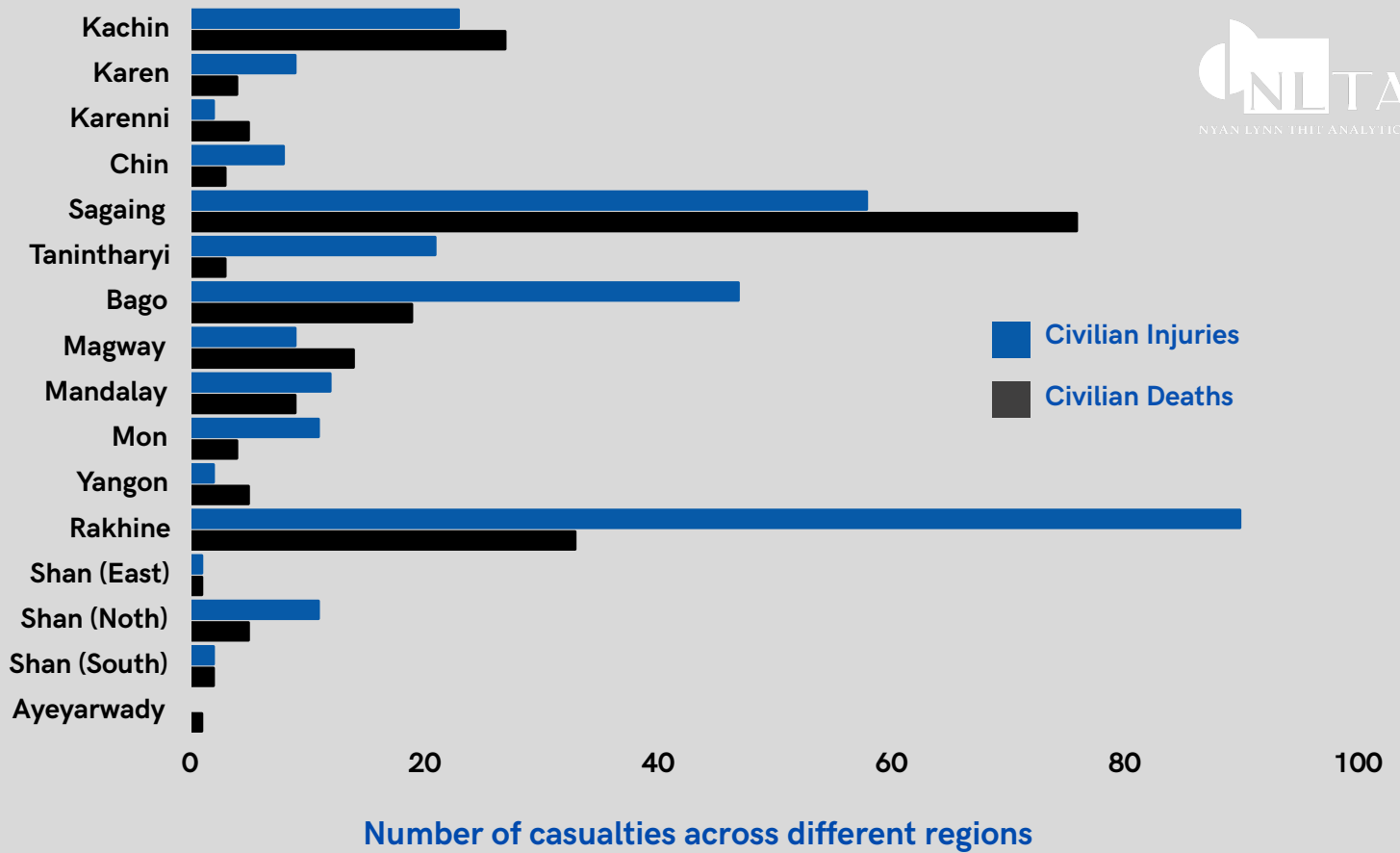
In addition to the civilian casualties resulting from the armed clashes mentioned above, civilians were targeted by the military, unknown armed groups and other armed actors including armed revolutionary forces. In March, at least 211 civilians were killed and 306 civilians were injured due to the attacks by the military, unknown armed groups and the People Defense Forces (PDF). The majority of civilian casualties, totaling 96 killed and 192 injured, were caused by military artillery strikes. The second highest number of civilian casualties resulted from village raids by military columns. During these raids, 51 civilians were killed and nine others were injured. A total of 27 civilian deaths and 42 civilian injuries were caused by the unknown armed groups. Moreover, one civilian was killed by gunfire from the Thaton People's Defense Force (PDF) in Thaton township, Mon.

In March, the number of civilian casualties resulted from attacks by the military can be seen in the illustration below.



Types of Clashes and Number of Civilian Casualties from Targeted Attacks

⁴ Civilian casualties due to mine/unexploded weapons include those resulting from mine attacks accidentally conducted by armed actors, as well as casualties from unexploded weapons such as landmines, ordnances, and grenades.



Research Methodology

This report by the Nyan Lynn Thit Analytica (NLTA) aims to examine armed clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces, including civilian casualties. Data has been collected from (40) news media and announcements of revolutionary organizations. The actual data on the ground might be higher than the numbers presented in this report. This report excludes unverified armed incidents and casualties, which will be included in future reports once verified. The types of armed clashes are categorized as (1) combat engagements, (2) drone attacks by both sides, (3) mine attacks, (4), artillery strikes, (5) small firearms attacks without combat engagements. An incident is counted as a single attack if one target is attacked either by the military junta or armed revolutionary forces, which include the People Defense Force (PDFs) and Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs). Additionally, the report analyzed civilian casualties in two categories: those resulting from armed incidents and those from targeted attacks. Besides, this report focuses on armed clashes, excluding airstrikes conducted by the military junta during these clashes or those targeting civilians and resulting casualties. Data on airstrikes conducted by the military along with casualties are included in a separate report: [Aerial Attacks Carried out by the Military](#).

**Nyan Lynn Thit Analytica is a non-governmental research organization
that continuously monitors political and societal change.**