

**BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2024:
Supporters question coup leader’s competence after Lashio defeat**

- As of 30 Aug, there were at least 36,943 armed clashes and attacks against civilians since 1 Feb 2021. As of 2 Sep, there were at least 3,083,600 displaced people since 1 Feb 2021. Junta troops continued their violent crimes.
- Joint TNLA-PDF, Operation 1027 phase 2, advances towards Mandalay.
- Kachin Independence Army advances into Sagaing.
- Junta conscripts civilians into forced duty at ward and village level.
- Junta blocks draft-age youths from exiting through Yangon airport.
- Thailand refouls 177,804 Burmese migrants in three-month crackdown.
- Chinese FM in Naypyidaw reprimands junta boss for continued failures.
- Junta displaces over 75,000 southeast since July.
- Junta economic incompetence hits gas on fuel crisis.
- S. Arakan State violence displaces 40,000 into Ayeyarwady Region.
- AA kills over 200 Rohingya civilians in single attack outside Maungdaw. Meanwhile, Rohingya civilians flee forced conscription by junta, ARSA and RSO.
- French manufacturer found supplying junta air transport.

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Impacts of the illegal conscription law

On 1 Aug, at Yangon's airport, the junta began **barring men aged 23-35 from flying abroad**. The junta turned away young people regardless of the passport type they possessed and did not state who was barred from traveling. An overseas job agent said that the junta would turn away travelers with a tourist (PV) passport that contained a work or study visa to their destination. Junta immigration officers demanded workers returning abroad and in possession of work (PJ) passports to show worker IDs, tax receipts, and proof that they had remitted 25% of their foreign income through the banking system. The junta staff checked PV passport holders for proof of funds, return ticket, hotel booking, and accepted bribes up to

MMK 100,000 to allow passage.¹ On 19 Aug, the junta barred 50 youths in possession of PV passports and complete documents from flying overseas. A witness said that the junta barred travelers with no overseas travel history, a recently issued passport, or luggage that suggested they would work abroad.²

Illegal junta's quest for control

On 12 Aug, in Yangon, the junta failed once again to auction off the home of State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi. The auction started at around USD 92 million but failed to attract a single bid.³

The junta pushes its census and sham election

On 21 Aug, in Naypyidaw, the junta's National Solidarity and Peacemaking Coordination Committee (NSPCC) met with political parties contesting the sham election. Discussions reportedly included **amendments to the military drafted 2008 Constitution**.⁴ On 24 Aug, the junta's Union Election Commission (UEC) met with representatives of **UEC-registered political parties** and urged them to **prepare for the sham election**. The junta did **not set a date for the polls**. The UEC told attendees that the **sham election would take place in stages**. Due to its lack of territorial control the junta would be **unable to secure polling stations**. Vice chair of the Democratic Party, Tin Swe, speculated that the **sham election would take place in November 2025**.⁵ During August, **China and Thailand** both stated they would **provide technical support** for the junta's census and election.⁶

On 17 Aug, it was reported that in **Yangon Region**, the junta had been making **headcounts of IDPs** under the **pretense of conducting the census**. IDPs said they had to provide their **names, citizenship ID, a photo, current address and their place of origin**. The junta also required **IDPs to regularly report** to authorities in accordance with its **overnight registration rules**.⁷ On 19 Aug, it was reported that in Mawlamyine (Mon State), the junta's Union Minister of Immigration and Population held a meeting to prepare for the junta's census in October. The minister claimed that the **junta had set up over 3,600 data collection sites and assigned over 1,200 enumerators** to carry out registrations. The Mon State Revolutionary Front (MSRF) said it would **not endorse politicians who supported the census or the sham election**.⁸ On 28 Aug, it was reported that in **Yangon Region** the junta had **begun collecting personal data of workers in industrial zones**. The collection raised fears that the junta could also **use the information to enforce its illegal conscription**. A worker said that they would have to quit their jobs to if workers did not want to comply with the junta's demands.⁹

Chaos in junta inner circle after Lashio loss

On 2 Aug, in Yangon Region, a junta Eurocopter crash killed the junta's southern air force chief, Maj. Gen. Soe Tin Latt, and his co-pilot. The junta's spokesperson blamed the crash on bad weather.¹⁰

On 3 Aug, in Lashio (N. Shan State), **resistance forces captured senior officers of the North Eastern (NE) Command HQ**: Maj. Gen. Soe Tint, Brig. Gen. Thant Htin Soe, and Brig. Gen. Myo Min Htwe. On 5 Aug, junta spokesperson **Zaw Min Tun admitted to the officers' capture on junta media**.¹¹

On 6 Aug, the junta's Central Region Command **military court charged Brig. Gen. Aung Lwin with disobeying orders**. On 24 Jul, in **Mogok Township**, the junta **officer had retreated** from the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and **lost the township**.¹²

On 12 Aug, the junta boss appointed Maj. Gen. Myint Kyaw Tun as head of Lashio's North Eastern (NE) Command and Col. Hein Htet Naung as head of Kyaukme town's Military Operations Command No. 1 (MOC-1), despite having lost both HQs to resistance control on 3 and 6 Aug respectively.¹³

On 14 Aug, the **junta refuted rumors** that top regime generals had detained coup leader Min Aung Hlaing. The statement called the rumors **propaganda spread by "traitors."**¹⁴

¹ RFA (10 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta authorities prevent young adults from leaving the country by air; Irrawaddy (8 Aug 2024) Myanmar's Junta Has Tightened Its Conscription Noose at Airports

² RFA (23 Aug 2024) Junta stops 50 young people from departing Yangon airport in single day

³ Irrawaddy (15 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Fails Again to Auction Off Daw Aung Suu Kyi's Home

⁴ Narinjara (23 Aug 2024) Junta's NSPCC holds meeting with political parties in Naypyidaw

⁵ RFA (26 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta commits to staggered 2025 election

⁶ DVB (9 Aug 2024) China Special Envoy on Asian Affairs meets with regime in Naypyidaw to discuss its election plan;

⁷ DMG (17 Aug 2024) Regime gathering info on IDPs sheltering in Yangon

⁸ Than Lwin Times via BNI (19 Aug 2024) Junta prepares to register people for census in Mon State

⁹ RFA (28 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta collecting workers' data for census

¹⁰ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Blames Weather for Helicopter Crash

¹¹ Irrawaddy (5 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Admits Senior Officers at NE Command Captured

¹² SHAN via BNI (7 Aug 2024) Junta Brigadier General faces military court for Mogok retreat

¹³ SHAN (14 Aug 2024) Junta appoints new chiefs for command posts seized by revolutionary forces

¹⁴ Mizzima (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar military denies junta chief Min Aung Hlaing detained by generals

On 16 Aug, it was reported that following the loss of Lashio (N. Shan State) to resistance forces on 4 Aug, junta supporters **openly criticized the coup leader**. Many called into **question his military competence**. **Pro-junta monk, Pauk Kodaw, mocked Min Aung Hlaing** on social media: “Mr. State Administration Council chairman, Prime Minister, Acting President, and Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services, we who support and love the Tatmadaw are getting disappointed with you.”¹⁵ On 19 Aug, it was reported that the junta chief promoted Lt. Gen. Aung Lin Dwe, Lt. Gen. Nyo Saw, and Lt. Gen. Ye Win Oo to the rank of General. A military defector said that **Min Aung Hlaing was building a network of patronage** and doing as he pleases.¹⁶

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

NUG pushes to end junta interference in CI certification

On 5 Aug, RFA reported that the **NUG urged Thailand** to stop **junta interference** and unfair taxation during the documentation process for Burmese migrants. To receive Certificate of Identity (CI) cards, the junta reportedly required undocumented Burmese to submit extensive paperwork, and agree to pay taxes to both the junta and Thailand. In July, by junta request, Thai authorities closed all but one CI centre in Thailand. The NUG claimed to have met with the Thai foreign ministry to push it to issue ID cards to migrants and to allow them to stay in Thailand legally.¹⁷

On 6 Aug, the **Independent Press Council of Myanmar (IPCM)** representatives met **Karen National Union (KNU)** officials to discuss independent media policies. In a joint KNU-IPCM statement, the KNU emphasized that the regulations would follow UN guidelines on media freedom and were not intended to exert control over media. They agreed to cooperate to overcome any media-related disputes, and promote information literacy in KNU controlled territory.¹⁸ In early May, journalists had expressed concern over the KNU’s new media regulations which they claimed **restricted free information flow**.¹⁹

Chinland forces remain at odds

On 5 Aug, in Mizoram State (India), representatives of the **Chinland Government**, formed by the **Chinland Council (CC)**, met with the Zo Reunification Organization (ZORO) to discuss the conflict between the CC and Chin Brotherhood Alliance (CBA). The ZORO president stated he planned to establish a peace dialogue to resolve the issue as soon as possible, and emphasized the importance of harmony amongst revolutionary groups in the state.²⁰ On 21 Aug, in Mizoram State, the CBA and allied Interim Chin National Consultative Council (ICNCC) representatives also met with ZORO to discuss the ongoing tensions.²¹

On 15 Aug, during an online press conference, the **CBA** announced it would **meet with the CC** in New Delhi (India) to address “strained” relations between the two groups. The CBA’s spokesperson said that they would hold the talks in late August and that they would be **mediated by the Finnish Crisis Management Initiative (CMI)**. Both groups expressed their willingness to negotiate and act on resulting recommendations.²² However, on 31 Aug, it was reported that security concerns caused the groups to postpone their meeting. CMI did not disclose a new date.²³

Lashio administration resumes

On 11 Aug, in **Lashio city** (N. Shan State), Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) doctors and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) resumed operations at Lashio Hospital. SHAN reported that the MNDAA had welcomed CDM members to work under the it. The hospital now served the public and prisoners of war that the MNDAA had captured.²⁴ On 14 Aug, Myanmar Now reported that displaced civilians had begun returning to the city and the MNDAA had prepared to reestablish governance structures, and restore electricity and internet connections.²⁵ On 23 Aug, it was reported that the MNDAA pledged to contribute 30% of the cost of rebuilding houses damaged during clashes in the city and an

¹⁵ Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2024) As The Failures of Myanmar’s Dictator Pile up, His Supporters Are Lashing Out

¹⁶ Irrawaddy (19 Aug 2024) Under-Fire Myanmar Junta Boss Promotes Protégés to Shore Up His Position

¹⁷ RFA (5 Aug 2024) Thailand should end Myanmar junta’s control over migrants: NUG

¹⁸ Karen National Union via Facebook (7 Aug 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2s45jbdz>

¹⁹ Frontier Myanmar (10 May 2024) Rules of engagement: Armed groups and the media

²⁰ Khonumthung News via BNI (7 Aug 2024) ZORO meeting addresses conflict between Chin revolutionary groups

²¹ Khonumthung News via BNI (23 Aug 2024) ZORO convenes talks between Chin Brotherhood and ICNCC

²² Khonumthung News via BNI (19 Aug 2024) Chinland Council and Chin Brotherhood Alliance to hold talks in India

²³ KNG via BNI (31 Aug 2024) Meetings to resolve conflict between Chin groups delayed

²⁴ Mizzima (20 Aug 2024) လားရှိုးဆေးရုံကို ကျန်းမာရေး CDM ဝန်ထမ်းများဖြင့် လည်ပတ်နေပြီး စစ်သုံးပန်းများကိုပါ ကုသမှုပေး

²⁵ Myanmar Now (14 Aug 2024) စစ်ရှောင်များ လားရှိုးပြန်ရောက်၊ ကိုးကန့်တပ်က မြို့အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး စတင်

unknown amount for damaged vehicles. MNDAA police compiled a list of around 300 damaged or destroyed houses.²⁶

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

- On 1 Aug, the junta's labor ministry enforced its requirement for migrant workers under MOUs in Thailand to remit 25% of their foreign income through the junta-controlled banking system. The junta now required workers who wish to renew their work permits to show proof they had remitted their income over the preceding three months, equal to THB 6,000.²⁷
- On 5 Aug, it was reported that since July, in Ye Township (Mon State), the junta had cut phone and internet service during clashes with resistance forces. A local said each outage lasted up to five days, and that the disruptions exacerbated difficulties during flooding and health emergencies.²⁸
- On 8 Aug, it was reported that on 21 Jul, in Kachin State, residents faced internet, mobile data, and phone outages. By 29 Jul, some areas in Myitkyina city and Waingmaw town regained connectivity. However, the rest of Kachin State remained disconnected. The junta's Kachin State Chief Minister claimed that damaged cable lines in Sagaing Region caused the outages.²⁹
- On 19 Aug, tuberculosis complications and inadequate medical care in prison led to the death of documentary filmmaker and activist Pe Maung Same. The junta had freed him from Insein Prison only three days prior. In 2022, the junta arrested him under unlawful association charges.³⁰

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

On 6 Aug, Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) reported that in **July**, junta **shelling killed** nearly **60 civilians** and **injured over 100** in **Mon State**, **Karen State**, and **Tanintharyi Region**, despite the absence of active clashes. HURFOM also reported that in July, junta shelling destroyed 120 houses, and airstrikes and landmines injured at least 12 civilians.³¹

On 7 Aug, the Institute for Strategy and Policy – Myanmar (ISP-Myanmar) reported that the junta had conducted nearly **5,800 airstrikes** since the attempted coup, including over **1,500 in Shan State**, and **1,200 in Karenni State**.³²

On 7 Aug, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) launched an emergency response to assist at least 120,000 flood-affected people in Kachin and Karen States and Bago, Magway, and Sagaing Regions. Since late June, flooding impacted over 200,000 people nationwide. WFP Myanmar reported that flooding caused more than 13 million food-insecure people to face exacerbated vulnerabilities.³³

On 8 Aug, the Three Brotherhood Alliance (3BHA), which includes the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), Arakan Army (AA) and the MNDAA called on China to stop the junta from killing civilians.³⁴ It highlighted junta airstrikes on civilians outside active conflict areas. A political analyst said that China planned to open N. Shan trade routes and it would increase pressure on the junta to secure the border.³⁵

On 13 Aug, NUG's Defense Minister stated the junta controlled just 98 out of 350 towns nationwide. Resistance forces controlled 75 towns and had surrounded 105. 75 towns were being fought over.³⁶

On 14 Aug, HURFOM reported that in July, junta shelling destroyed 120 houses and displaced at least **75,000 residents** in Mon and Karen States, and Tanintharyi Region.³⁷

On 18 Aug, in S. Shan State, over 10,000 pro-junta Pa-O National Army (PNA) recruits completed military training and would be deployed to support junta forces.³⁸

On 19 Aug, Myanmar Peace Monitor (MPM) reported that as of 6 Aug, conflict occurred in 222 out of 350 townships since the attempted coup. MPM also reported that as of 31 May, fighting had killed nearly 20,000 people. The fatalities included 14,736 junta soldiers, 1,058 PDF members, and 3,872 civilians.³⁹

²⁶ Mizzima (23 Aug 2024) MNDAA pledges to pay for over 30% of costs for rebuilding homes in Lashio following city's capture

²⁷ Irrawaddy (5 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Enforces Rule Requiring Migrant Workers to Remit 25% of Pay

²⁸ Myanmar Peace Monitor (5 Aug 2024) Junta cuts phone lines in Mon's Ye, disrupting communication between villages

²⁹ KNG via BNI (8 Aug 2024) Phone, internet outages in Kachin State hamper financial support for students abroad

³⁰ RFA (19 Aug 2024) Burmese filmmaker Pe Maung Same dies following release from junta prison

³¹ Mon News (6 Aug 2024) Nearly 60 Civilians Killed by Mortar Shells in Mon, Karen, and Tanintharyi

³² Mon News (7 Aug 2024) Nearly 5,800 Airstrikes Occur Nationwide During Military Coup Period

³³ WFP (7 Aug 2024) WFP launches emergency food assistance for flood-affected people in Myanmar; Mizzima (8 Aug 2024) WFP launches emergency food aid for flood-hit people in Myanmar

³⁴ Operation 1027-3BHA via X (8 Aug 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/r6du5t85>

³⁵ Myanmar Peace Monitor (7 Aug 2024) 3BHA calls on China to stop junta's airstrikes on civilians

³⁶ Irrawaddy (13 Aug 2024) Junta Controls Fewer Than 100 of Myanmar's 350 Towns: NUG

³⁷ NMG via Myanmar Peace Monitor (14 Aug 2024) Junta's shelling displaces 75,000 locals in Karen, Mon States and Tanintharyi Region

³⁸ RFA (23 Aug 2024) Pro-junta ethnic army finishes training for 10,000 in southern Shan state

³⁹ Mizzima (19 Aug 2024) Over 4,900 battles affecting 67% of Myanmar recorded since 2021 coup

On 22 Aug, UNICEF reported that in the first six months of 2024, landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) killed or injured 692 civilians nationwide – equivalent to 66% of casualties in all of 2023. It was reported that 32% of the victims were children. Shan State had the highest number of civilian casualties with 167 victims, followed by Sagaing Region with 118, and Arakan State with 82.⁴⁰

Sagaing Region

On 7 Aug, in **Yinmabin Township**, the junta shelled Htan Taw Gyi village, **killed four** civilians, injured five, and displaced over 3,000 residents from the area. There had been no fighting prior to the attack.⁴¹

On 16 Aug, in **Monywa Township**, junta troops raided Gaw Gyi village, took six women and three children as **human shields**, and torched two houses.⁴²

On 25 Aug, in **Kanbalu Township**, about 100 junta and allied militia troops detained four men in **U Kin Kyi village**. They tortured and killed three of the men, and took the other man captive. Troops torched at least 170 houses, and reportedly killed another civilian.⁴³

Troops at Ma-U Gate attack local villages: During 10-11 Aug, in **Monywa Township**, junta troops stationed at **Ma-U Gate** shelled Lin Pone village, killed two civilians and injured ten others.⁴⁴ On 13 Aug, they shelled Hta Naung Taw village market, killed 11 civilians, including seven women and a child, and injured 21 others.⁴⁵ Later that day, in response to resistance attacks on Ma-U Gate and Nyaung Hpyu Pin village, regime troops shelled Lel Taw village and injured two civilians.⁴⁶ Residents reported that junta shelling had increasingly targeted densely populated areas.⁴⁷ On 23 Aug, junta troops at **Ma-U Gate** shelled Hpaung Ka Tar village, injured a woman and a boy, causing him to lose his leg.

Resistance briefly capture Tabayin Town: On 15 Aug, in **Tabayin Township**, resistance forces launched an offensive to seize **Tabayin town**. During 16-17 Aug, junta Y-12 aircraft and fighter jets bombed the town. On 18 Aug, PDF forces reported that they had taken full control of Tabayin and that 123 people, including junta personnel and family members, had surrendered.⁴⁸ Hours later, the junta retaliated with airstrikes and **recaptured the town**. Junta forces then detained civilians, torched houses, shelled nearby villages, and displaced thousands from Tabayin town and at least 20 surrounding villages.⁴⁹

Intensified clashes in Indaw town: On 21 Aug, it was reported that since 15 Aug, clashes between junta troops and the KIA and its allies had intensified around **Indaw town** - the major town connecting Sagaing Region to Kachin State.⁵⁰ On 26 Aug, it was reported that since 15 Aug, during these clashes, the junta had indiscriminately bombed and shelled the town and forced most residents to flee. It was reported that the KIA, allied All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) and resistance forces had captured a junta base on Myitkyina-Shwebo Road, and an administrative office and police station in the town.⁵¹

Magway Region

On 3 Aug, in **Saw Township**, around 120 junta troops from Kyaukhtu Artillery Battalion 368 **torched 18 houses** in Ah Neint Village. There had been no fighting in the area prior to the attack.⁵²

⁴⁰ DVB (22 Aug 2024) UN reports nearly 700 landmine victims in first half of 2024; UNICEF (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar Landmine/ERW Incidents Information

⁴¹ Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2024) Four civilians killed by Myanmar junta shelling in Sagaing Region; RFA (9 Aug 2024) Four more killed in sweeping crackdown in Myanmar's Sagaing

⁴² Chin Human Rights Org via X (19 Aug 2024) 9 villagers kidnapped in Monywa (19 AUG)

⁴³ Myanmar Now (27 Aug 2024) Myanmar military destroys over 100 houses, kills four civilians in Sagaing Region village; DVB (28 Aug 2024) Regime orders formation of militias nationwide; Rohingya genocide commemoration in Thailand

⁴⁴ Irrawaddy (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Shelling Blamed for 11 Sagaing Civilian Deaths; Myanmar Now (14 Aug 2024) 11 civilians killed by junta shell south of Sagaing Region capital

⁴⁵ The Irrawaddy (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Shelling Blamed for 11 Sagaing Civilian Deaths

⁴⁶ Myanmar Now (14 Aug 2024) 11 civilians killed by junta shell south of Sagaing Region capital

⁴⁷ The Irrawaddy (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Shelling Blamed for 11 Sagaing Civilian Deaths

⁴⁸ Myanmar Now (22 Aug 2024) Myanmar resistance freed political prisoners during capture of Depayin; DVB (19 Aug 2024) Resistance forces claim control of Tabayin in Sagaing; US continues its support for pro-democracy groups; Narinjara via BNI (19 Aug 2024) Resistance forces capture Tabayin Town in Sagaing Region

⁴⁹ Myanmar Now (22 Aug 2024) Myanmar resistance freed political prisoners during capture of Depayin; Irrawaddy (19 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Recaptures Depayin Town From Resistance Forces; RFA (19 Aug 2024) Myanmar military launches heavy airstrikes to recapture town from rebels; RFA (19 Aug 2024) Resistance forces capture Tabayin Town in Sagaing Region; Mizzima (21 Aug 2024) People's Defense Forces temporarily seize Depayin town in Sagaing Region, retreat after heavy military counterattacks

⁵⁰ KNG (21 Aug 2024) အင်းတော်မြို့သိမ်း တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေပြီး ရဲစခန်းအပါအဝင် စခန်းတစ်ချို့သိမ်းပိုက်ရရှိ

⁵¹ KNG (26 Aug 2024) အင်းတော်မြို့သိမ်း တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေပြီး စစ်တပ်က လေကြောင်းနဲ့အပြင်းထန်တိုက်ခိုက်နေအင်းတော်မြို့သိမ်း တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေပြီး စစ်တပ်က လေကြောင်းနဲ့အပြင်းထန်တိုက်ခိုက်နေ

⁵² Than Lwin Times Via BNI (5 Aug 2024) Junta force torches Ahneint village in Kyaukhtu of Magway; Tha Din (10 Aug 2024) Kyaukhtu Artillery Battalion set fire to 18 houses in Anaint village, Saw Township

During 18-20 Aug, in **Yesagyo Township**, resistance forces clashed with junta troops, and seized a junta camp. During the clashes, artillery fire and shelling killed six civilians.⁵³ On 24 Aug, resistance forces captured the junta's Ma-U Police station.⁵⁴

Chin State:

CNA/CDF cut off junta troops in Thantlang: The Chinland National Army (CNA) seized more bases after starting an offensive around **Hakha Town** in late July. On 5 Aug, in Thantlang Town, joint CDF-CNA forces took control of the junta's LIB 269 base after three days of attacks. Around 150 junta forces occupied public buildings throughout the town after fleeing the camp. On 6 Aug, the junta launched airstrikes on the town in retaliation.⁵⁵ On 12 Aug, joint CDF-CNA forces seized the junta's Kvazoon camp, just outside **Hakha town**. They mainly used the camp to launch attacks on **Thantlang town**.⁵⁶

During Jul 2022 - Jul 2024, in **Mindat Township**, it was reported that junta airstrikes killed 22, injured 74, and damaged 137 structures, including 7 schools, 4 churches, and a hospital.⁵⁷ On 9 Aug, in **Mindat town**, the junta's LIB 274 fired shells, killed a woman, and injured her daughter. On the same day, junta shelling in Peng Law Pang village damaged a school and 3 houses.⁵⁸ On 19 Aug, the junta carried out an airstrike on Hpwi village, damaged a church and several school buildings, and caused the entire village to flee.⁵⁹ On 20 Aug, in **Mindat town**, the junta's airstrikes reportedly killed up to three people.⁶⁰

On 17 Aug, in **Tedim town**, it was reported that most residents had returned to their homes, and hospitals and schools had reopened. Junta forces largely remained out of the town, although troops from **Kale town** would sometimes come to the town. Chin Brotherhood forces seized two junta bases in the town in May.⁶¹

Arakan State

Junta forced out of Maungdaw town center: On 2 Aug, in **Maungdaw town**, it was reported that the AA's late July assault on the last junta outposts in the town continued. The **Arakan Army (AA)** targeted the No. 5 Border Guard Police (BGP) base and the junta's Military Operations Command (MOC-5), located west of the town.⁶² It was reported that on 30 Jul, about 500 junta soldiers retreated from the No.5 BGP base, took up positions in Maungdaw town, and shelled AA positions.⁶³ On 2 Aug, Narinjara reported that **the junta was forcibly recruiting 30 Rohingya recruits per ward for training, with support from the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO)**.⁶⁴ As a result, many Rohingya residents had fled to Bangladesh.⁶⁵

On 3 Aug, the AA captured Shwe Zar bridge, just north of Maungdaw town.⁶⁶ Junta shelling after the seizure killed one civilian and injured another.⁶⁷ On 5 Aug, the AA captured the junta's Maung Ni base to the southeast of the town center. On 6 Aug, it was reported that the AA had surrounded Maungdaw and had been attacking junta positions from the north, south, and east of the town.⁶⁸ On 7 and 9 Aug, the junta carried a series of airstrikes on Maungdaw town as intense clashes continued.⁶⁹ On 9 Aug, the AA stated that the junta was holding residents of Bo Hmue village as human shields and that on 8 Aug, they had rescued around 300 people from the village.⁷⁰

On 21 Aug, it was reported that the AA had seized nearly all wards in Maungdaw town.⁷¹ Afterwards, 13 junta BGP personnel fled into Bangladesh. When they crossed the border, Bangladesh border authorities took their weapons and detained them.⁷² On 21 Aug, junta troops carried out airstrikes, injured 4 locals, and damaged several houses.⁷³ On 23 Aug, the AA took control of a junta police station in Maungdaw and

⁵³ Myanmar Now (22 Aug 2024) Six civilians killed, Myanmar military loses base camp in Magway Region

⁵⁴ Mizzima (28 Aug 2024) Myanmar's People's Defense Forces capture Ma-U police station in Yesagyo township after month-long siege; Tha Din (31 Aug 2024) PDF captures Ma U Police Station after blocking it off for one month

⁵⁵ Irrawaddy (7 Aug 2024) CNA Warns Myanmar Junta Troops to Surrender in Thantlang After Last Base Falls

⁵⁶ Mizimma (15 Aug 2024) Chin Revolutionary Forces capture Kvazoon military camp, killing ten Myanmar junta soldiers

⁵⁷ CHRO via X (7 Aug 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/mryx584s>

⁵⁸ CHRO via X (12 Aug 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/4n27x8ea>

⁵⁹ Khonumthung Times via BNI (20 Aug 2024) Junta airstrike hits Hpwi Village in Mindat Township, Chin State

⁶⁰ Khonumthung Times via BNI (21 Aug 2024) Junta launches airstrikes on Mindat Town, Chin State

⁶¹ Khonumthung Times via BNI (17 Aug 2024) Most residents have returned to Tedim Township, Chin State

⁶² Irrawaddy (2 Aug 2024) Arakan Army in Push to Seize Maungdaw in Myanmar's Rakhine; Narinjara (2 Aug 2024) AA Offensive Forces Junta Troops to Brink of Collapse in Maungdaw Township

⁶³ DMG (3 Aug 2024) Battle for control of Maungdaw rages on

⁶⁴ DMG (5 Aug 2024) Junta forcibly recruiting Muslims trapped in Maungdaw

⁶⁵ Narinjara (3 Aug 2024) Hundreds of Muslim youths flee to Bangladesh after 30 recruited from Maungdaw

⁶⁶ Narinjara (5 Aug 2024) Heavy fighting continues in Maungdaw Town, Arakan State

⁶⁷ DMG (6 Aug 2024) Fighting intensifies in Maungdaw

⁶⁸ Narinjara (7 Aug 2024) AA fighters occupy Maung Ni camp in Maungdaw

⁶⁹ Narinjara (10 Aug 2024) Battle for Maungdaw intensifies as gunshots heard from various locations

⁷⁰ DMG (9 Aug 2024) Maungdaw remains fiercely contested battleground

⁷¹ Irrawaddy (21 Aug 2024) AA Seizing Last Myanmar-Junta Controlled Town in Northwestern Rakhine

⁷² Narinjara (16 Aug 2024) 13 more Myanmar armed personnel seek refuge in Bangladesh

⁷³ Narinjara (23 Aug 2024) Junta's airstrikes on Maungdaw injure 4, destroy several houses

on 24 Aug, stated that they expected to soon take full control of Maungdaw. On 25 Aug, the junta repeatedly bombed Maungdaw as their only remaining position there was the BGP-5 base.⁷⁴ On 28 Aug, the AA stated the BGP-5 used chemical bombs to defend their base just outside Maungdaw Town.⁷⁵

AA pushes southwards: On 9 Aug, in **Thandwe Township**, the junta and the AA clashed in 2 villages near the junta's Maung Shwe Lay naval base, the only junta position left there.⁷⁶ On 10 Aug, the junta shelled a monastery holding IDPs in Thitkauk village, killed six civilians, and injured several others.⁷⁷ On 23 Aug, the AA began an offensive to seize Maung Shwe Lay naval base.⁷⁸ On 30 Aug, the AA announced that it had entered the naval base.⁷⁹ On 31 Aug, the AA reportedly seized control of the base.⁸⁰

On 8 Aug, in **Gwa Township**, the AA attacked a junta position in Chin Kwin Village, near **Kyeintali Town**. In response, the junta carried out 4 airstrikes on villages just outside the town, killed 2 IDPs, injured 6 others, and damaged several houses and religious buildings.⁸¹ On 10 Aug, it was reported that the junta had deployed hundreds of troops in **Kyeintali Town**. Around half the population of the town and surrounding villages fled to **Gwa Town**, into **Ayeyarwaddy Region**, or northwards to **Thandwe Township**. Others remained trapped.⁸² During 11-14 Aug, the AA clashed with the junta in **Kyeintali Town**. On 14 Aug, it was reported that junta troops had retreated to Ka La Pyin village, south of Kyeintali Town. Junta airstrikes killed an unknown number of individuals and destroyed several houses.⁸³

On 15 Aug, the junta carried out airstrikes on **Kyeintali Town**, killed at least 11 civilians who were sheltering at a church, and injured 11 others.⁸⁴ On 28 Aug, in **Gwa Township**, it was reported that the AA had advanced to within 32 km of Gwa Town and fighting was ongoing in at least 4 areas in the township. The junta had reportedly blocked all routes to **Ayeyarwaddy Township** to fleeing villagers.⁸⁵

Junta fortifies toehold in Sittwe: During 4-12 Aug, in Sittwe Township, the junta arrested 143 civilians during raids.⁸⁶ On 29 Aug, in **Sittwe Township**, junta troops shelled, bombed using drones, and attacked AA forces in Min Hla village. A resident stated the junta retreated following losses. One day later, they carried out an airstrike on Min Hla village. Junta shelling and drone attacks damaged houses and a monastery in nearby **Ponnagyun Township**.⁸⁷ On 30 Aug, in **Sittwe Township**, the junta **sentenced 144 Byine Phyu villagers to three years in jail** for alleged ties to the AA. The junta arrested and beat more than 300 villagers and killed over 80 others during a raid on Byine Phyu on 29 May.⁸⁸

Kachin State

Junta targeted airstrikes on Laiza: During 7-8 Aug, **airstrikes** on Mai Sak Pa, Munglai Hkyet, Myo Thit, and Kunglaw **villages** around the KIA stronghold of **Laiza** injured 7 locals, including a pregnant woman, and destroyed a house and a church.⁸⁹

Junta's forced recruitment and the increasing number of IDPs: On 8 Aug, locals reported that junta affiliated People's Militia Forces had **forcibly recruited young men** commuting on the Myitkyina-Chipwi-Pang War Road, and young mining workers in **Chipwi Township**. It was reported that during 29 July - 5 Aug, they arrested at least 30 young men and **sent them to junta bases** in Myitkyina Town.⁹⁰ On 13 Aug, it was reported that since 24 Jul, junta aerial and artillery attacks had **killed 8 civilians**, including a pregnant woman and 2 children, and injured at least 10 civilians in **Bhamo Township**.⁹¹

On 14 Aug, UNHCR reported that since Feb 2021, **84,400 civilians** had been displaced - the total number of IDPs was now **over 194,900** since conflict resumed in 2011 in Kachin State. IDPs mainly came from

⁷⁴ Myanmar Now (27 Aug 2024) Arakan Army says it is close to taking full control of Maungdaw

⁷⁵ DMG (30 Aug 2024) AA accuses regime of using chemical weapons in battle for Maungdaw

⁷⁶ Narinjara (15 Aug 2024) Fighting erupts around Maung Shwe Lay naval base in Thandwe

⁷⁷ DMG (12 Aug 2024) Regime shelling kills six civilians in Thandwe Twsp village

⁷⁸ Narinjara via BNI (23 Aug 2024) AA launches offensive to capture junta naval base in Thandwe Township, Arakan State

⁷⁹ Irrawaddy (30 Aug 2024) Arakan Army Penetrates Myanmar Junta Naval Base in Rakhine State

⁸⁰ Mizzima (31 Aug 2024) Arakan Army captures last Military stronghold in Thandwe township, Rakhine State

⁸¹ Narinjara (9 Aug 2024) Junta launches night airstrikes on Kyeintali, 2 killed, 6 injured

⁸² DMG (10 Aug 2024) Junta fortifies Kyeintali as AA forces close in; RFA (15 Aug 2024) Arakan Army seizes key town in southern Myanmar

⁸³ DMG (14 Aug 2024) Junta soldiers retreat from Kyeintali amid AA attacks

⁸⁴ DMG (17 Aug 2024) Regime airstrike on Kyeintali kills 11 civilians, injures 11 others

⁸⁵ Irrawaddy (28 Aug 2024) Fighting Flares in Gwa, Southernmost Township in Myanmar's Rakhine State

⁸⁶ DMG (5 Aug 2024) Regime detains dozens in Sittwe; Mizzima (9 Aug 2024) Junta troops detain 52 civilians in Sittwe on suspicion of Arakan Army links; DMG (14 Aug 2024) Regime arrests dozens in Sittwe

⁸⁷ Narinjara (31 Aug 2024) Fighting erupts between junta soldiers and AA fighters in Sittwe

⁸⁸ Myanmar Now (3 September 2024) Myanmar junta imprisons more than 140 Rakhine State residents for alleged AA ties

⁸⁹ KNG (8 Aug 2024) KIO ထိန်းချုပ်နယ်မြေ နေရာ ၄ ခုမှာ စစ်တပ်က မိုးကြိုတိုက်ခိုက်

⁹⁰ KNG (8 Aug 2024) ချီဖွေပုန်ကန်မှု ပြည်သူ့စစ်အဖွဲ့ တပ်သားသစ် အပြင်းထန်စုဆောင်းနေ

⁹¹ KNG (13 Aug 2024) ဗန်းမော်မှာ သုံးပတ်အတွင်း အရပ်သား ၈ ဦးသေ ၁၀ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

Shwegu, Momauk, Mansi, Hpakant, Waing Maw, and Putao townships. Kachin Human Rights Watch (KHRW) said IDPs desperately needed food, medical support, and access to education for the children.⁹²

On 2 Aug, the KIA **captured** the junta's **Tayang Zup base** on Myitkyina-Sumprabum Road and continued clashes with junta troops near **Nsawp Zup base** in Myitkyina Township.⁹³ On 10 Aug, in his speech on Kachin Martyr's Day, the KIA chairman stated **the importance of solidarity amongst different ethnic groups** to oppose the regime, and that **EROs should promote political dialogue** and discussion in disputes over territorial control.⁹⁴

KIA captures junta main bases in Hpakant: On 14 Aug, the KIA and allied forces clashed with junta troops near the junta's La Mawng and Taw Hmaw bases in Hpakant Township, located 8 km and 16 km, respectively, from Hpakant town. The junta bombed the vicinity of the two bases.⁹⁵ On 15 Aug, the KIA and its allies **captured the two bases** and arrested 12 junta troops.⁹⁶ On 16 Aug, junta troops repositioned themselves from their defeated bases to a mining compound in Ma Na Hmaw village to protect their Hpakant town base, and forced villagers to flee.⁹⁷ On 23-26 Aug, the junta massed troops in its Hpakant base, shelled the surrounding areas and reportedly injured two civilians.⁹⁸

KIA seized junta critical camps in Momauk Township: On 19 Aug, the KIA captured Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 437 camp, where the junta's Military Operations Command (MOC) 21 was based. This meant the **KIA fully controlled Momauk Township** along the Chinese border.⁹⁹ On 28 Aug it was reported that the junta had increased aerial and ground attacks near **Momauk town**, and clashes between the KIA and around **500 junta troops** had intensified in the area about 10 km away from the town.¹⁰⁰

Northern Shan State

Lashio Falls!: On 1 Aug, clashes between junta and MNDA troops destroyed the No. 9 military hospital in the premises of the Northeastern Regional Military Command (RMC) and¹⁰¹ the MNDA reportedly **captured the hospital on 2 Aug**. More than 200 junta troops and their family members surrendered to the MNDA.¹⁰² On 3 Aug, the **MNDA captured** the junta's Northeastern RMC **HQ in Lashio city** and arrested junta troops, including 3 top-ranking junta officials.¹⁰³ On 6-12 Aug, the **MNDA freed 1,762 family members** of arrested junta troops and 45 injured junta members who had been detained on 3 Aug.¹⁰⁴ On 8 Aug, the **United Wa State Army (UWSA) deployed more troops** in Lashio city. it was reported that the **presence of the UWSA** could serve as a **deterrent to potential junta airstrikes** on the city.¹⁰⁵ On 22 Aug, a local youth organization reported that during 3 Jul to 3 Aug, junta **aerial and artillery attacks** during clashes with the MNDA had **killed over 300 civilians** and destroyed several houses.¹⁰⁶ On 30 Aug, the junta bombed Lashio city despite there being no fighting prior to the attack.¹⁰⁷

Junta set up a new Northeastern RMC: On 19 Aug, it was reported that after losing its northeastern command headquarters in Lashio, the junta had **reestablished its Northeastern RMC in Mongyai town** in Mongyai Township, 64 km southeast of Lashio. The junta assigned Maj. Gen. Myint Kyaw Tun to head the relocated headquarters.¹⁰⁸

⁹² KNG (27 Aug 2024) အာဏာသိမ်းပြီးနောက်ပိုင်း ကချင်မှာစစ်ရှောင် ၈ သောင်းကျော်ထပ်တိုးလာ

⁹³ KNG (2 Aug 2024) မြစ်ကြီးနားမြို့နယ်ထဲက တယန်ဇွပ်(Tayang Zup) စစ်တပ်စခန်း ၃ နေရာခုကို KIA သိမ်းပိုက်

⁹⁴ KNG (10 Aug 2024) စစ်အာဏာရှင်ချေမှုန်းရာမှာ မျိုးနွယ်စုကြား သတ်ဖြတ်မှုမဖြစ်အောင် ရှောင်ရှားတဲ့နည်းနဲ့ဆောင်ရွက်နေတယ် လို့ KIO ဥက္ကဋ္ဌပြော

⁹⁵ KNG (14 Aug 2024) တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေတဲ့ လမောင်စစ်တပ်ဗျူဟာကုန်းနဲ့ တောမှော်တပ်စခန်း ၂ နေရာ စစ်တပ် လေယာဉ်နဲ့ဖုံးကြံ

⁹⁶ KNG (15 Aug 2024) KIA တပ်ရင်း(၆) နေရာကို ထိန်းချုပ်တဲ့ တောမှော် စစ်တပ်စခန်းကို KIA ထပ်မံသိမ်းပိုက်

⁹⁷ KNG (16 Aug 2024) စစ်တပ်စခန်း ၂ ခုလက်လွတ်လိုက်တဲ့နောက် မနမော်ရွာမှာ စစ်တပ်က တပ်စွဲနေရာယူ

⁹⁸ KNG (26 Aug 2024) ဖားကန်မှာ စစ်တပ်က လေကြောင်းနဲ့စစ်အင်အားဖြည့်နေ

⁹⁹ Myanmar Now (20 Aug 2024) KIA captures last Myanmar junta base in township bordering China

¹⁰⁰ KNG (28 Aug 2024) မိုးမောက်နဲ့ မံစီကို လေကြောင်းအပြင် မြေပြင် စစ်ကြောင်းထိုးနေတဲ့အတွက် တိုက်ပွဲပြန်လည်ပြင်းထန်နေ

¹⁰¹ SHAN (2 Aug 2024) လားရှိုး ကုတင် ၁၀၀ စစ်ဆေးရုံ တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ စစ်ကောင်စီ တပ်သားအများစု သေဆုံး

¹⁰² Myanmar Now (2 Aug 2024) Myanmar military troops, families surrender to anti-junta forces at army's northeastern command centre;SHAN (2 Aug 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ တိုက်ပွဲ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် အင်အား ၂၀၀ ကျော် စတင်လက်နက်ချ

¹⁰³ Myanmar Now (5 Aug 2024) Anti-junta forces capture Lashio and detain top Myanmar military officials

¹⁰⁴ SHAN (12 Aug 2024) လားရှိုး တိုက်ပွဲ ဒဏ်ရာရ စစ်သုံးပန်း ၄၅ ဦး အပါအဝင် စစ်တပ်မိသားစုများ ကိုးကန့်တပ် ထပ်လွှတ်ပေး

¹⁰⁵ Myanmar Now (8 Aug 2024) Wa ethnic armed group deploys more fighters to northern Shan State capital

¹⁰⁶ SHAN (22 Aug 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့နယ်ဘက်တိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း အရပ်သား (၃၀၀) ကျော်သေဆုံး

¹⁰⁷ SHAN (30 Aug 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ပေါ် လူနေရပ်ကွက်ကို စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်းက ဗုံးကြဲ တိုက်ခိုက်

¹⁰⁸ Myanmar Now (19 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta restations northeastern command HQ after loss in Lashio

Junta launched airstrikes on most townships: On 2 Aug, the junta bombed a hospital in **Laukkai town, killed at least 10 civilians**, including pregnant women and children, and destroyed at least 10 buildings. During 14 Jul- 2 Aug, the junta launched at least four airstrikes on the town and killed about 20 civilians.¹⁰⁹ On 5 Aug, the junta **dropped seven 500-lb bombs** on Kautaki's market and Pyidaungsu Road, **killed at least 6 civilians**, destroyed 401 shops, and forced locals to flee.¹¹⁰ On 6 Aug, the junta **bombed a monastery** in Nawng Kaw Gyi Village in **Hsipaw Township**, killed a monk and a woman, and injured one civilian.¹¹¹ On 7 Aug, the junta again **bombed the town** and destroyed some houses.¹¹² On 6 Aug, the Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) reported that the junta bombed MNDAA-controlled **Hseni town and surrounding villages** in retaliation for MNDAA's attacks on Lashio. The bombing **killed 13 civilians, injured 24 others**, and destroyed **40 buildings**, including 3 schools.¹¹³ On 12 Aug, the junta dropped at least 6 bombs on **TNLA-controlled Namhsan town**, killed a civilian, injured one other, and destroyed at least 7 buildings.¹¹⁴ On 27 Aug, the junta bombed **Kyaukme town, killed a civilian**, injured at least 2 others, and destroyed a school in Ward 9.¹¹⁵ 13 Aug, the junta **bombed Nawng Len Village in Nawnghkio Township**, injured 3 civilians and destroyed houses. On the same day, the junta also shelled Ohn Ma Thee and Ong Ma Hkar villages.¹¹⁶ On 16 Aug, the junta again bombed a tea leaf-producing factory in Namhsan Town.¹¹⁷ On 17 Aug, the junta **bombed a monastery in Hu Kut Village in Kyaukme Township**, injured a monk, and destroyed the monastery compound. There were no clashes at the time of the attack.¹¹⁸

TNLA controls Kyaukme: On 5-6 Aug, the TNLA and its allies **captured** the junta's Military Operations Command 1 (**MOC-1 headquarters**), and LIB 501 and 502 bases in Kyaukme Township, securing full TNLA and allied **control of Kyaukme Township** - on the Mandalay-Muse highway and a vital border trade route between China and Burma. A local reported that the **TNLA had set up an administrative mechanism** in Kyaukme's urban wards, but mobile and internet services remained down.¹¹⁹

Ongoing Clashes in Hsipaw Township: On 10 Aug, TNLA and allied resistance forces **attacked the junta's Infantry Battalion (IB) 23 base**, 1.6 KM north of Hsipaw town. The Tai Youth Humanitarian Assistance Committee claimed that the clashes had forced around **a third of the town's population to leave**. On 11 Aug, the TNLA and its allies **captured a police station and Hsipaw Prison**, and released around 100 inmates.¹²⁰ During 10-12 Aug, it was reported that during these clashes, junta IB 23 and LIB 503 and 504 **airstrikes and shelling killed over 20 civilians** and destroyed several houses.¹²¹ On 13 and 21 Aug, the MNDAA **captured the junta's LIB 147 base and IB 147 base** in SSPP/SSA-controlled Nawng Kaw Gyi Village, 23 km from Hsipaw Town.¹²² On 19 Aug, the **junta shelled Hsipaw**, killed a woman, and destroyed at least 3 houses and a petrol station storage tank. There were no clashes at the time of the attack.¹²³ During 24-26 Aug, junta **artillery attacks killed 3 civilians** and injured at least 3 others in the Ah Nauk and Shwe Kyaung wards. On 26 Aug, **the junta bombed Nar Ma Hkaw village**, fatally injured a child and destroyed a school and a house.¹²⁴¹²⁵ On 27 Aug, the junta **bombed Hsipaw town, killed 2 civilians**, and destroyed 2 schools and a church.¹²⁶

¹⁰⁹ SHAN (2 Aug 2024) လောက်ကိုင်း ပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံ လေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ် ကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်နှင့် ကလေးများ အပါအဝင် အရပ်သားသေဆုံးမှုများ

¹¹⁰ KNG (7 Aug 2024) ကွတ်ခိုင်မြို့နယ် လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရမှု သေဆုံးသူ ၆ ဦးအထိရှိလာ ဆိုင်ပေါင်း ၄၀၀ ခန်းမီးလောင် ပျက်ဆီး; Myanmar Now (7 Aug 2024) Myanmar air force carries out retaliatory bombing raids in northern Shan State

¹¹¹ SHAN (7 Aug 2024) သီပေါမြို့နယ် စစ်ကောင်စီမှ လေယာဉ်ဖြင့် ဖုံးကြဲ ဂျီပေ ၁ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

¹¹² SHAN (7 Aug 2024) ကွတ်ခိုင်မြို့ကို စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်းဖြင့် ပေါင် ၅၀၀ ဖုံး ၂ လုံး ထပ်မံကြို

¹¹³ SHRF (6 Aug 2024) ၂၀၂၄ ဇူလိုင်လတွင် သိန္နီမြို့၌ စစ်ကောင်စီ၏ လက်တုံ့ပြန်သည့် လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် အရပ်သား ၁၃ဦးသေဆုံးပြီး ၂၄ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရကာ အဆောက်အဦး ၄၀ကျော်ပျက်စီးခဲ့

¹¹⁴ Myanmar Now (13 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta airstrikes hit TNLA-controlled town in northern Shan State

¹¹⁵ SHAN (29 Aug 2024) ကျောက်မဲ လေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ်ရမှု ဒေသခံ(၁)ဦးသေဆုံးပြီး (၂)ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹¹⁶ SHAN (14 Aug 2024) နောင်ချိုမြို့နယ် နောင်လင်ကျေးရွာဘက် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ် အရပ်သား (၃) ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹¹⁷ SHAN (16 Aug 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်မှ TNLA ထိန်းချုပ်ထားသည့် နမ့်ဆန်ကို ထပ်မံဖုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်

¹¹⁸ SHAN (17 Aug 2024) ကျောက်မဲမြို့ ဟူးကွက်ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းကို စစ်ကောင်စီလေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ် ကိုရင်တစ်ပါး ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹¹⁹ SHAN (6 Aug 2024) လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြား ကျောက်မဲရှိ တပ်စခန်းများကို TNLA အလုံးစုံ သိမ်းပိုက်; Myanmar Now (6 Aug 2024)

Ta'ang fighters, allies take full control of northern Shan State's Kyaukme Township from Myanmar military

¹²⁰ Myanmar Now (12 Aug 2024) Thousands displaced as TNLA targets another town in northern Shan State

¹²¹ SHAN (13 Aug 2024) သီပေါတိုက်ပွဲ ၃ ရက်တွင်း လက်နက်ကြီးနှင့် လေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ် အရပ်သား ၂၀ ဦးနီးပါး သေဆုံး

¹²² SHAN (14 Aug 2024) သီပေါမြို့နယ် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် ၁၁ရ(၁၄၇)ကို MNDAA တိုက်ခိုက်သိမ်းပိုက်

¹²³ SHAN (20 Aug 2024) သီပေါတွင် လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် အမျိုးသမီးတစ်ဦးသေဆုံး၊ နေအိမ် ၃လုံးပျက်စီး

¹²⁴ SHAN (26 Aug 2024) သီပေါ ၃ ရက်ဆက်တိုက် လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် အရပ်သား ၃ ဦး သေဆုံး

¹²⁵ SHAN (27 Aug 2024) သီပေါမြို့ပေါ်စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် အပြင်းအထန် လေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ်၊ စာသင်ကျောင်းထဲ အရပ်သားနှစ်ဦး သေဆုံး

¹²⁶ SHAN (27 Aug 2024) သီပေါမြို့ပေါ်စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် အပြင်းအထန် လေကြောင်းဖုံးကြိမ်၊ စာသင်ကျောင်းထဲ အရပ်သားနှစ်ဦး သေဆုံး

Southern Shan State

On 13 Aug, in Pekon Township, the Moebye People's Defense Force (MBPDF) reported that since 5 Aug, the junta had increased its airlift of weapons and ammunition to the 442th LIB stationed near Moby Town - the junta had increased shelling in residential areas and caused local schools to close.¹²⁷

Clashes erupt in Hsihseng: On 3 Aug, in Mawkmai Township, the junta conducted an airstrike on the Pa-O National Liberation Army (PNLA) headquarters in Ka Du Gyi Village Tract. Later that day, in Hsihseng Township, junta and resistance groups resumed clashes in Loi Htwae village.¹²⁸ During 6-10 Aug, joint junta and Pa-O National Organisation (PNO) troops clashed with the PNLA in Loi Htwae and surrounding villages. Junta shelling killed 2 IDP women in Mee Yei village and displaced over 3,000.¹²⁹

On 10 Aug, the junta attacked the PNLA in eastern Hsihseng Town. PNLA troops captured a junta soldier who claimed he had been sent straight to the frontlines after military training in July.¹³⁰ SHAN reported that the fighting displaced over 7,000 civilians from at least 11 villages.¹³¹ The Pa-O Youth Organization (PYO) reported that there were over 100,000 IDPs sheltering in S. Shan State.¹³² On 14 Aug, junta and allied PNO troops shelled Pang Awng village, killed a woman, and injured her young son.¹³³

Karenni State

On 1 Aug, the Progressive Karenni People Force (PKPF) reported that during Jan-Jul 2024, junta airstrikes, shelling, landmines, and arbitrary arrests killed at least 55 civilians in Karenni State.¹³⁴ On 7 Aug, the Karenni Army (KA) reported that the junta conducted around 700 airstrikes in the State during the same period.¹³⁵

On 7 Aug, in Loikaw Township, it was reported that over 2,000 junta troops regained control of Loikaw Town. The troops included defeated junta units from Arakan State, LID 55 and 66, and the pro-junta Pa-O National Organisation (PNO).

On 8 Aug, in Bawlake Township, Karenni resistance forces captured the junta's Yay Kyaw military base. On 25 Jun, resistance forces had previously seized the Mae Sa Long military base and forced the junta troops to relocate to Yay Kyaw Base.¹³⁶

Karen State

Over 100 clashes in Hpapun Township: On 5 Aug, it was reported that in Hpapun Township in July, there were over 100 clashes between the junta and Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA).¹³⁷

Junta's indiscriminate shelling kills woman, child, and monk: During 5-7 Aug, in Kawkareik Township, the junta's 73rd and 307th LIB drone and artillery strikes on Hti Moe Hpaw village killed a woman and injured 3 other women.¹³⁸ On 9 Aug, the junta shelled the village again, killed an infant, and injured 5 others, including 2 children. There had been no fighting in the village prior to the attack.¹³⁹ On 17 Aug, in Karen National Union (KNU) defined Mone Township, the junta shelled a Buddhist temple, killed a monk, and injured 3 others. Advancing junta troops displaced residents of 4 nearby villages.¹⁴⁰

Junta destroys over 500 houses at Ah Nan Kwin village: On 15 Aug, in Kyainseikgyi Township, junta forces clashed with the KNLA near Ah Nan Kwin village. On 19 Aug, the junta's 315th artillery regiment (AR) based in Wea Ka Li village, and the Southeast Command (both in Mon State) shelled and carried out airstrikes on Ah Nan Kwin, destroyed over 500 houses, and displaced over 4,000 residents from at least 15 nearby villages.¹⁴¹ A resident reported that on 25 Aug, the junta launched another air attack.¹⁴²

¹²⁷ Kantarawaddy Times via BNI (13 Aug 2024) Junta intensifies airlifts of weapons and ammunition to 422nd Light Infantry Battalion near Karenni-Shan border

¹²⁸ SHAN (13 Aug 2024) People face difficulties fleeing fighting in Hsihseng Town, southern Shan State

¹²⁹ Kantarawaddy Times (12 Aug 2024) PNLA Captures a Junta Militia Member in Hsihseng Battle; SHAN (7 Aug 2024) ဆီဆိုင်တိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်သား ၁၀ ဦးကျော်သေဆုံး၊ ဒရုန်းနှင့် လက်နက်ခဲယမ်းအချို့ သိမ်းဆည်းရမိ; MPA (11 Aug 2024) 2 young

Pa'o ladies who fled from war died due to artillery shell fired by the State Administration Council (SAC)'s army

¹³⁰ Kantarawaddy Times (12 Aug 2024) PNLA Captures a Junta Militia Member in Hsihseng Battle; SHAN (13 Aug 2024)

“လူကောင်မမြင်ဘူး၊ သူတို့ကပစ်ခတ်ဆို့လို့ ပစ်လိုက်တာ”

¹³¹ SHAN (17 Aug 2024) Over 7,000 IDPs in Hsihseng Township, Shan State, urgently require assistance

¹³² SHAN (13 Aug 2024) People face difficulties fleeing fighting in Hsihseng Town, southern Shan State

¹³³ SHAN (15 Aug 2024) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့နယ် သားအမိ လက်နက်ကြီးထိ၊ မိခင်ဖြစ်သူပွဲချင်းပြီးသေ၊ ကလေးဒဏ်ရာရ

¹³⁴ Kantarawaddy Times via MMP (5 Aug 2024) 57 civilians killed in seven months of armed conflict in Karenni State

¹³⁵ NMG via MMP (7 Aug 2024) Military conducts 700 airstrikes in Karenni State over past seven months

¹³⁶ Kantarawaddy Times (10 Aug 2024) Karenni Resistance Forces Capture Yay Kyaw Military Base in Bawlake

¹³⁷ Mizzima (5 Aug 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 5 August 2024

¹³⁸ HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills newborn infant and injures five residents in Kaw Ka Rate

¹³⁹ HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills newborn infant and injures five residents in Kaw Ka Rate

¹⁴⁰ Free Burma Rangers Via X (28 Aug 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2dm459zm>

¹⁴¹ HURFOM (23 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery and air assaults destroy 32 houses: 2,300 residents flee homes in Ah Nan Kwin

¹⁴² HURFOM (30 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery and air assaults burn down nearly entire Ah Nan Kwin village

Junta attempts to recapture lost bases in Myawaddy: During 22-24 Aug, in Myawaddy Township, hundreds of junta troops from Myawaddy town launched an offensive in Thingannyinaung Village Tract to recapture the Thingannyinaung strategic base and LIB 355, 356, and 357 bases. A resident reported that the junta had advanced into Paw Law and Than Pu Yar villages, and forced around 2,000 residents to flee to Myawaddy town and surrounding areas. It was also reported that the junta and allied forces had collaborated to set up checkpoints and conduct military operations the township.¹⁴³

Clashes displaced over 1.2 million residents since attempted coup: On 27 Aug, the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) reported that since the failed coup, the junta had clashed with the Karen National Union (KNU) in all seven KNU-controlled territories and had displaced over 1.2 million people. KHRG's spokesperson added that in 2024, junta attacks and airstrikes had killed at least 10 civilians monthly.¹⁴⁴

Bago Region

Junta intensifies operations with shoot-to-kill order in Htantabin Township: On 7 Aug, in Htantabin Township, it was reported that the junta had increased its military operations in villages around Za Yat Gyi town over the past 6 months. The junta reportedly set up checkpoints, patrolled villages, and arrested returning IDPs. During 5-9 Aug, clashes between junta and resistance forces near Za Yat Gyi town displaced at least 2,000 residents from 6 villages. Junta soldiers with shoot-to-kill orders at checkpoints trapped around 200 residents in Kin Mun Chaung village who tried to retrieve their belongings.¹⁴⁵

Junta opens dams in Taungoo Township, displacing 5,000 people: On 27 Aug, in Taungoo Township, the junta opened two dams and forced around 5,000 villagers in the area to flee to Taungoo town. A local said that flooding damaged everything in all towns and villages in the township. Insufficient supplies of drinking water caused some to experience diarrhea and other health issues.¹⁴⁶

Tanintharyi Region

Junta's retaliation and arrests in Yebyu Township: On 2 Aug, around 20 junta troops from Maung Mei Shaung (Dawei Township) opened fire and shelled Myin Htwe village (Yebyu Township), injured a woman and her daughter. Locals reported that the junta attacked the village in retaliation to a resistance offensive on a junta checkpoint near Yebyu bridge.¹⁴⁷ On 13 Aug, junta troops from the Mawrawaddy Navy Command arrested two residents in Phaung Taw village. On 23 Aug, a local reported that the junta still held the victims in detention and barred them from meeting with family.¹⁴⁸

Junta's indiscriminate shelling and attacks in Palaw Township: On 5 Aug, resistance forces attacked a junta checkpoint near Pa La town police station. Junta forces retaliated with indiscriminate shelling and killed a man.¹⁴⁹ On 8 Aug, fighting between junta LIB 17 and resistance forces injured 3 elderly residents in Mee Laung Chaung village. It was reported that since 1 Aug, the junta had deployed a large number of troops in the township and areas along the Dawei-Myeik Highway Road.¹⁵⁰ On 18 Aug, junta forces stationed at Pa La town police station shelled surrounding areas again and killed a six-year-old in Tan Shin village. No clashes took place in the area prior to the attack.¹⁵¹

Multiple arson attacks in Dawei Township: On 5 Aug, in Dawei Township, junta forces torched 16 houses in Maung Mei Shaung village. On 27 Jul, they occupied several houses and torched others. It was reported that since early July, the junta's 302nd AR had frequently targeted Maung Mei Shaung village.¹⁵²

Junta targets flooded Lell Thit village in Tanintharyi Township: On 7 Aug, it was reported that on 30 Jul, junta forces launched an airstrike on the flooded Lell Thit village, then occupied the village. On 2 Aug, the junta clashed with resistance forces and torched 4 houses. It was reported that residents and social workers were unable to send food and aid to flood-affected villagers due to the junta's presence in the village.¹⁵³ On 9 Aug, the junta bombed 4 villages. There had been no prior fighting in the area.¹⁵⁴

Junta warship targets villages in Launglon Township: During 15-23 Aug, a junta warship near Theapon Taung military base shelled Thabawtseik, Pyingyi, and Kayingyi villages daily, injured 2 women, damaged

¹⁴³ Karen News (24 Aug 2024) Junta offensive causes villagers to flee to Myawaddy Town

¹⁴⁴ Mon News Via MPM (27 Aug 2024) Number of IDPs exceeds 1.2 million across all KNU brigades: KHRG report

¹⁴⁵ Karen Information Center Via BNI (7 Aug 2024) Junta conducts large-scale patrols in Htantabin's Za Yat Gyi area; Karen News (7 Aug 2024) 200 trapped in Bago Region village by junta shoot to kill orders

¹⁴⁶ Karen news (31 Aug 2024) Junta dam breach displaces 5,000 in Taungoo Township, Bago Region

¹⁴⁷ HURFOM (9 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack injures mother and daughter in Yebyu

¹⁴⁸ HURFOM (26 Aug 2024) Two villagers arrested ten days ago still not released

¹⁴⁹ HURFOM (12 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills a civilian in Pa La

¹⁵⁰ HURFOM (13 Aug 2024) Three elderly residents injured in a battle in Pu Law Township

¹⁵¹ HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills child in Pa La: 3rd killing from indiscriminate attacks

¹⁵² HURFOM (8 Aug 2024) Junta burns down houses in Maung Mell Shaung a second time

¹⁵³ HURFOM (7 Aug 2024) Flood victims in Tenasserim in urgent need of food, medicine and shelter

¹⁵⁴ Mizzima (12 Aug 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 12 August 2024

4 houses, and displaced at least 3,000 locals from surrounding areas. A PDF officer reported that although no clashes had taken place in the area the junta reinforced its base in the township.¹⁵⁵

On 17 Aug, resistance forces attacked a junta police station in Maung Ma Kan village. On 19 Aug, the junta navy shelled nearby villages in retaliation, entered Tha Bot Sake and Maung Ma Kan villages, and displaced residents. On 22 Aug, the junta arrested 7 fleeing villagers and demanded MMK 1 million in ransom each. On 22 Aug, junta troops clashed with resistance forces near the Dawei River. The junta then shelled nearby villages, killing an elderly woman in Htein Twin village.¹⁵⁶ On 24 Aug, clashes and junta advances forced residents from at least 3 other villages to flee.

Mon State

Junta deploys new troops, cuts communication in Ye Township: On 5 Aug, in Ye Township, resistance groups reported that since early July, junta forces had deployed new troops along the Thanbyuzayat-Dawei section of Union Highway No.8 to intensify its offensive. The junta reportedly had over 500 troops stationed in Thanbyuzayat and Southern Ye Townships, including about 200 troops that arrived on 1 Aug after being withdrawn from the Aung Zeya campaign in Mandalay Region.¹⁵⁷ On 12 Aug, PDF forces temporarily closed the Tanintharyi-Bokepyin section of the highway due to ongoing clashes.¹⁵⁸

On 5 Aug, it was reported junta forces had cut phone and internet lines to prevent conflict reporting since July. A local reported each disruption lasted up to 5 days, making it difficult to respond to emergencies such as flooding and health issues. The junta also restricted movement between villages where clashes occurred.¹⁵⁹ Since late July, the junta had armed local militiamen in Ahr Yu Taung village, causing more extortion - the militia set up at least two checkpoints around Ahr Yu Taung and Taungbon villages, extorted between MMK 10,000 and MMK 30,000 from civilians crossing, and confiscated phones with VPNs.¹⁶⁰ Heightened tensions between the junta and KNLA since late July displaced thousands of civilians from Hnin Son, San Pya, and Don Hpi villages. A resident reported the junta regularly shelled Hnit Kayin, Mawt Ka Nin, and Hnin Son villages, although no clashes had occurred.¹⁶¹

Junta intensifies repression in Ye Township: On 9 Aug, it was reported that since early August, junta forces had occupied several villages, and interrogated, extorted, searched mobile phones, and tortured villagers. A woman from Mawt Ka Nin village reported that the junta pointed a gun at her, searched her phone, and demanded MMK 50,000.¹⁶² During 8-9 Aug, around 120 junta troops clashed with resistance forces in Myo Haung village, reportedly detained around 10 civilians, looted houses and shops, and torched a vehicle.¹⁶³

Junta increases raids and violence in Thaton Township: On 8 Aug, junta forces shot dead a young man on his motorbike as at a junta checkpoint in Thaton city.¹⁶⁴ On 15 Aug, junta forces closed and seized the house and teashop of a local man whose brother was an NLD legislator. The junta had previously arrested and charged the owner under Sections 50(J) and 52(A) of the Anti-terrorism law.¹⁶⁵ On 17 Aug, junta forces shelled nearby villages in the township, killed 2 people, and injured 3 others.¹⁶⁶

Junta's 310th artillery regiment targets villages in Kyaikto Township: On 10 Aug, the junta's 310th AR shelled Ah Khine village and severely injured a man. There had been no fighting prior to the attack.¹⁶⁷ On 24 Aug, the 310th AR, shelled several villages and killed a man in War Dat Kwin. The regiment reportedly carried out the attacks as retaliation to a resistance offensive.¹⁶⁸

Junta raid kills four alleged resistance fighters, including two journalists: On 21 Aug, in Kyaikto Township, junta troops raided Let Pya village and killed 4 alleged resistance fighters. Pro-junta Telegram channels claimed that the junta had killed 4 members of the Kyaikto Revolutionary Forces (KRF) and that

¹⁵⁵ Karen News (23 Aug 2024) Launglon Township residents flee junta warship shelling

¹⁵⁶ HURFOM (27 Aug 2024) Elderly woman killed by artillery explosion in Long Lone

¹⁵⁷ Mon News (5 Aug 2024) Military Junta Intensifies Offensive with New Troops in Ye Township; Mon News (12 Aug 2024) Junta Reinforces Southern Myanmar Amidst Northern Defeats

¹⁵⁸ Mon News (13 Aug 2024) Mon-Tanintharyi Union Highway No. 8 Travel Restricted

¹⁵⁹ Mon News (5 Aug 2024) Due to phone line disruptions, communication between villages in Ye Township has been severed

¹⁶⁰ Mon News (5 Aug 2024) Military Junta Intensifies Offensive with New Troops in Ye Township; Mon News (6 Aug 2024) Extortion Increases After Arming Ahryutaung Local Militia

¹⁶¹ HURFOM (13 Aug 2024) Constant military tension forces thousands of villagers to flee Ye Township

¹⁶² HURFOM (9 Aug 2024) Junta's troops berate, slap and extort local villagers in Northern Ye Township

¹⁶³ Mon News (12 Aug 2024) Intensified Clashes in Mon State: Six Junta Soldiers Killed

¹⁶⁴ HURFOM (13 Aug 2024) Young man dies in traffic accident while running away from soldiers' attack

¹⁶⁵ HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta seizes and seals a house and tea shop in Thaton

¹⁶⁶ Mizzima (20 Aug 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 20 August 2024

¹⁶⁷ HURFOM (14 Aug 2024) Civilian severely injured by junta's unprovoked artillery attack in Kyike Hto

¹⁶⁸ HURFOM (29 Aug 2024) Young man killed by junta's artillery attack in Kyike Hto

7 others had escaped. However, Mon Media reported 2 were citizen journalists. Following the incident, the junta reportedly detained and interrogated the township's police chief and other officers.¹⁶⁹

Junta's 315th & 317th artillery regiment shells Thanbyuzayat Township daily: During 15-16 Aug, the junta's 315th AR based in Wea Ka Li village shelled nearby areas, killed a farmer, and injured his wife and 4 children. It was reported that the junta's 315th and 317th ARs routinely shelled nearby villages after clashes with resistance forces.¹⁷⁰ During 19-30 Aug, fighting along the Thanbyuzayat-Three Pagoda Pass Road killed at least 6 locals, including women and children, and displaced around 5,000 from 10 villages. Locals reported the junta's 315th AR and the Mawlamyine-based Southeast Military Command attacked surrounding villages with artillery and a Y-12 aircraft, and conducted daily shelling.¹⁷¹

Junta extorts locals, arrests over 60 in Paung Township: On 22 Aug, junta troops arbitrarily arrested and extorted locals. A resident said the junta detained him while on a motorbike with a friend and demanded MMK 200,000 ransom. The junta reportedly instructed its troops to conduct at least 5 daily arrests. It was reported that during 1-17 Aug, junta troops had arrested over 60 people in the township.¹⁷²

Bilin Township: On 17 Aug, in Bilin Township, joint KNLA and PDF forces attacked junta troops stationed at Ma Saw Bridge. In retaliation, the junta shelled nearby villages, killed 2 residents, and injured 5 others. The Karen National Union (KNU) accused the junta's Light Infantry Battalion 8 of the attack.¹⁷³ On 12 Aug: In Bilin Township (Mon State), an unknown armed group opened fire at the Bilin toll gate and injured 5 staff. Locals reported that junta troops stationed at a nearby checkpoint did not shoot at the attackers.¹⁷⁴ On 26 Aug, in Bilin Township, the junta's 314th Artillery Regiment shelled Taung Kalay village, injured a child, destroyed a house, and displaced locals. No clashes had occurred in the area.¹⁷⁵

Ayeyarwady Region

On 1 Aug, the junta **ordered police and local administrators to monitor IDPs from Arakan State.**¹⁷⁶ Security checks on IDPs tightened after fighting broke out in **Gwa Township** (Arakan State) on 10 Aug,¹⁷⁷ and on 20 Aug, in **Kyonpyaw Township**, junta forces **arrested around 30 Arakanese IDPs.**¹⁷⁸ On 29 Aug, it was reported that **42,434 civilians—two-thirds of the population in Gwa Township**—had crossed into **Thabaung, Yegy, Kyonpyaw, Kyangin, Myanaung, Kwin Kauk and Nga Thai Chaung townships**, most taking jungle routes as the junta prohibited them from passing checkpoints. The influx caused rental prices to triple from MMK 200,000 (USD 95) to MMK 600,000 (USD 285) per month.¹⁷⁹

Mandalay Region

Resistance wins more in Northern Mandalay: NUG-allied resistance forces intensified fighting in **Thabeikkyin Township** and had captured 9 junta positions by 12 Aug.¹⁸⁰ On 12-13 Aug, they attacked junta forces stationed in **Tagaung town** and captured it. During the fighting, the junta launched airstrikes which included 500lb bombs.¹⁸¹ On 14 Aug, they attacked and captured a junta camp at Hpawtaw intersection.¹⁸² People's Liberation Army (PLA) confirmed, during the fighting, they captured 5 junta troops from the **notorious Ogre Column**, including their commander.¹⁸³

On 17 Aug, resistance forces intensified attacks on **Thabeikkyin town**, and took **complete control** on 25 Aug. On 26 Aug, NUG announced during the clashes, the junta had used helicopters, transport planes and fighter jets to **drop over 200 bombs** on the town.¹⁸⁴ On 31 Aug, junta troops launched airstrikes on Za Yat Kwin village, killed 3 men, including an 80-year-old man, and injured 2 others.¹⁸⁵

¹⁶⁹ Irrawaddy (22 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Executes Alleged Mon Resistance Fighters; Myanmar Now (22 Aug 2024) Elderly woman, four resistance fighters killed in Myanmar junta raid in Mon State

¹⁷⁰ HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack kills plantation worker and injures five family members

¹⁷¹ HURFOM (27 Aug 2024) Intense battle forces thousands of residents from ten villages to flee homes; Mon News (30 Aug 2024) Intensifying clashes on Payathonzu-Thanyuzayat Road escalate casualties

¹⁷² HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta extorts motorbike riders in Paung

¹⁷³ HURFOM (22 Aug 2024) Junta kills two residents and injures five others in Bilin

¹⁷⁴ Mon News (13 Aug 2024) Five Employees Injured in Shooting at Bilin Toll Gate

¹⁷⁵ HURFOM (30 Aug 2024) Junta's artillery attack injures child in Bilin

¹⁷⁶ Mizzima (1 Aug 2024) Junta orders monitoring of Rakhine State IDPs in Ayeyarwady Region

¹⁷⁷ DMG (24 Aug 2024) Junta tightens security checks on Arakan IDPs in Ayeyarwady Region

¹⁷⁸ Narinjara (3 Sep 2024) Around 30 Arakanese IDPs arrested in Ayeyarwady, families remain clueless

¹⁷⁹ RFA (29 Aug 2024) More than 40,000 war displaced flood across border into Myanmar's Ayeyarwady region

¹⁸⁰ RFA (14 Aug 2024) Mandalay People's Defence Force seizes Zayat Kwin military camp in Thabeikkyin Township; RFA (12 Aug 2024) Rebels capture 9 posts in Myanmar's Mandalay region, open new front

¹⁸¹ Myanmar Now (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar resistance forces capture another town north of Mandalay

¹⁸² RFA (18 Aug 2024) သပိတ်ကျင်းမြို့နယ် ဖော့တောလမ်းဆုံ တပ်စခန်းကို ကာကွယ်ရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့တွေ သိမ်းပိုက်

¹⁸³ Mizzima (21 Aug 2024) People's Liberation Army captures commander of notorious Belu Column in Mandalay Region

¹⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (26 Aug 2024) Resistance forces take over Thabeikkyin

¹⁸⁵ RFA (1 Sep 2024) သပိတ်ကျင်းမှာ လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် သုံးဦး သေဆုံး

Junta bombed villages to retake Singu: On 4 Aug, junta troops bombed Nwe Yon and Kan Taung villages in **Singu Township** with **cluster bombs, killed 14 civilians, including 2 children**, and injured 19 others.¹⁸⁶ On 5 Aug, the junta launched **air raids** on Let Pan Hla village, **injured 3 civilians, and destroyed a school and a hospital**. On 6 Aug, the junta bombed Let Pan Hla village again, **killed a woman** and injured one other.¹⁸⁷ There were **no reported clashes** in those 3 villages since the middle of Jul.¹⁸⁸ On 26 Aug, the junta shelled Pin Lel Gyi village, **killed a pregnant woman and her unborn child**, and an elderly woman.¹⁸⁹ On 31 Aug, junta forces shelled Thihla village and **killed 2 children**.¹⁹⁰

Clashes closer to Mandalay city: On 2 Aug, fighting broke out in Mya Kan Tha village in **Patheingyi Township**, some 11 miles from Mandalay Hill.¹⁹¹ On 6 Aug, MDY-PDF-led resistance forces captured the **Phayaung Taung gold mine** after carrying out drone attacks against the junta outpost in Phayaung Taung village. The gold mine is partly owned by the former junta-appointed chief minister of Mandalay Region and is located 14 miles northeast of Mandalay city.¹⁹² At **midnight** that day, junta forces **retaliated with airstrikes** on Phayaung Taung village, **killed 7 civilians**, and injured many others.¹⁹³

Fighting Southwest of Mandalay: On 10 Aug, in a special operation to seize **Myingyan District**, resistance forces attacked a police station and various junta bases in **Natogyi Township**.¹⁹⁴ The next day, over 10,000 locals left the town.¹⁹⁵ A resistance fighter said that **all junta staff fled**. Within 2 days, resistance forces seized the town, including a junta post guarding a pipeline supply station. The junta retaliated with airstrikes and 200 reinforcements, then retook the town.¹⁹⁶ **Junta retaliatory airstrikes killed 2 civilians**, injured 4 others in Kun Ohn village on 20 Aug;¹⁹⁷ and injured 3 locals including 2 children in Let Wea Myin Ni village on 27 Aug.¹⁹⁸ At **midnight** on 31 Aug, the junta launched **airstrikes** on Hta Naung Pin Kone and Kyun Daunt villages, **killed a woman**, and damaged 3 buildings.¹⁹⁹

In Taungtha Township, junta **airstrikes damaged a monastery** in Pya That Gyi village on 11 Aug.²⁰⁰ On 12 Aug, resistance forces **captured 5 junta positions**, including **a guard post for a Chinese-owned oil and gas pipeline**.²⁰¹ On 14 Aug, junta forces retaliated with airstrikes, injured 3 civilians and damaged a house in Se Kone (north) village.²⁰² On 19 Aug, resistance forces torched a junta position in Nat Saunt village.²⁰³ On 26 Aug, junta forces carried out an **airstrike on a monastery** in Kywe Ta Lin village, killed one civilian, and injured 4 others.²⁰⁴

In Myingyan Township, on 16 Aug, resistance forces attacked around 200 junta troops at the **junta-controlled No. 1 Steel Mill**, reportedly involved in arms production. Exact casualties were unknown, and **the plant halted operations**.²⁰⁵ On 27-28 Aug, resistance forces launched drone attacks targeting a junta position in Son village. Later, junta forces **arrested 8 civilians** from Kyauk Taing village, near Son village, on suspicion of being resistance fighters, and took them to an unknown location.²⁰⁶

Naypyidaw Union Territory

On 16 Aug, joint resistance forces attacked a junta column between Boet Ma (Upper) and Koe Tit Te Su villages in **Pyinmana Township**, killed 3 junta troops, and injured others.²⁰⁷

¹⁸⁶ Myanmar Now (7 Aug 2024) Myanmar military kills 15 civilians in airstrikes on resistance-controlled villages north of Mandalay

¹⁸⁷ DVB (6 Aug 2024) စစ်ကူတွင် စစ်တပ်က ရက်ဆက်ပုံးကြာ ပြည်သူများသေဆုံးပြီး အဆောက်အဦများ ပျက်စီး

¹⁸⁸ Myanmar Now (7 Aug 2024) Myanmar military kills 15 civilians in airstrikes on resistance-controlled villages north of Mandalay

¹⁸⁹ Mizzima (2 Sep 2024) Pregnant woman and other civilians killed in junta artillery attack in Mandalay's Singu township

¹⁹⁰ RFA (2 Sep 2024) စစ်ကူမှာ လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် ကလေးနှစ်ဦး သေဆုံး

¹⁹¹ Myanmar Now (2 Aug 2024) Resistance captures junta outposts in Mandalay Region as fighting spreads closer to city

¹⁹² Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2024) Myanmar resistance forces seize gold mine owned by junta crony

¹⁹³ RFA (7 Aug 2024) ပုသိမ်ကြီးမှာ လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် အရပ်သား ခုနစ်ဦး သေဆုံး

¹⁹⁴ Myanmar Now (12 Aug 2024) Emboldened resistance initiates offensive targeting junta bases in Myanmar heartland

¹⁹⁵ RFA (11 Aug 2024) တိုက်ပွဲကြောင့် နွားထိုးကြီးဒေသခံတွေ မြို့ကိုစွန့်ခွာ

¹⁹⁶ Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Loses Grip on Major Mandalay Region Town: Resistance

¹⁹⁷ Myanmar Now (21 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta airstrikes kill two, injure four southwest of Mandalay

¹⁹⁸ Myanmar Now (29 Aug 2024) Two killed, six injured in junta airstrikes southwest of Mandalay

¹⁹⁹ DVB (1 Sep 2024) နွားထိုးကြီးတွင် စစ်တပ် ပုံးကြာဖြင့် ပြည်သူ ၁ ဦးသေ၊ ခင်ဦးက ပျူရွာ တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရပြီး အသေများ

²⁰⁰ DVB (13 Aug 2024) တောင်သာတွင် ပုံးခိုကျင်းတူးရန်နှင့် မဲလီရစခန်းအနီးက အိမ်များရွှေ့ပြောင်းရန် PDF ထုတ်ပြန်

²⁰¹ Myanmar Now (13 Aug 2024) Myanmar military loses control of five positions southwest of Mandalay

²⁰² DVB (13 Aug 2024) တောင်သာတွင် ပုံးခိုကျင်းတူးရန်နှင့် မဲလီရစခန်းအနီးက အိမ်များရွှေ့ပြောင်းရန် PDF ထုတ်ပြန်

²⁰³ DVB (20 Aug 2024) တောင်သာ စစ်တပ်စခန်း မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးခံရ၊ ပခုက္ကူစစ်တပ်ဂိတ်ကို PDF ပူးပေါင်းတပ် တိုက်ခိုက်

²⁰⁴ DVB (27 Aug 2024) တောင်သာတွင် စစ်တပ်ကပုံးကြာဖြင့် ဒေသခံ ၁ ဦးသေ၊ ၄ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

²⁰⁵ Irrawaddy (22 Aug 2024) Myanmar Junta Steel Plant Knocked Out by Resistance

²⁰⁶ RFA (30 Aug 2024) မြင်းခြံမှာ ဖမ်းဆီးခံရတဲ့ ဒေသခံရစ်ဦး ပြန်မလွတ်သေး

²⁰⁷ DVB (17 Aug 2024) နေပြည်တော်တွင် စစ်ကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရပြီး ၃ ဦးသေ၊ နမ့်လန်တွင် လက်နက်ကြီးကျပြီး အိမ်တချို့ပျက်စီး

Yangon Region

On 17 Aug, it was reported that many IDPs from N. Shan State, Mandalay Region and Arakan State had sought refuge in Yangon Region. Since mid-Aug, the junta has been making **head counts of IDPs** staying in **Sanchaung, Kyaukmyaung, Hlaingtharyar and Thanlyin townships, registering their citizenship ID cards** and taking their photos.²⁰⁸ On 26 Aug, a resistance group attacked the security gate of the Light Infantry Battalions (LIB) 435 and 456 in **Mayangone Township**. Casualties were unknown.²⁰⁹

Rohingya

AA entrap, attack, and kill more than 200 fleeing Rohingya

On 5 Aug, there were multiple eye witness accounts that the AA **shelled, fired on, and bombed** using drones a crowd of more than 2,000 Rohingya attempting to cross the Naf River into Bangladesh just outside of Maungdaw Town, and **killed upwards of 200 Rohingya**.²¹⁰ That day, survivors recounted the AA first attacked Rohingya civilians in their villages, forcing them to the **riverbank**. They then bombed the fleeing Rohingya again as they scrambled onto boats to cross the river. One survivor speculated that the attack may have been provoked by the presence of ARSA fighters amongst the fleeing crowds.²¹¹ Another survivor reported that he saw AA troops **shoot dead** an injured teenaged boy sitting next to his **parents'** dead bodies. The survivor said he witnessed AA troops **gang-rape** and **kill** a women hiding in bushes near the river.²¹² A UN official stated that the 5 Aug attack **appeared coordinated** in order to force Rohingya from their homes and represented a **sharp escalation** of AA-perpetrated anti-Rohingya atrocities.²¹³ Interviews with 23 eyewitnesses and open-source video and photographic evidence collected by Fortify Rights **confirmed** that the AA had first sent a **surveillance drone** and then fired on Rohingya from the south and north sides of Maungdaw town, areas solidly under their control.²¹⁴

Survivors and Rohingya civil society organizations reported that the AA had targeted Rohingya civilians in Maungdaw town with **drone attacks** for several weeks prior to the massacre.²¹⁵ A man in an area under AA control reported that the AA had **forcibly transferred** Rohingya from his village into schools and mosques and left them with limited food and medicine supply.²¹⁶ During 7-14 Aug, the AA had claimed that it evacuated and provided food and shelter for 15,000 Rohingya from around Maungdaw Town.²¹⁷

During 5-17 Aug, MSF reported they treated 83 Rohingya patients who had crossed into Bangladesh with **violence-related** injuries, **48%** of which were **women and children**. This was the highest number of violence-related injuries treated at the clinic in one period in 2024. Patients had recounted multiple stories of losing loved ones during the bombings and seeing hundreds of bodies piled along the riverbank.²¹⁸

As Rohingya attempted to flee the bombings into Bangladesh, at least 2 boats carrying Rohingya **capsized** on the River Naf. By 8 Aug, Bangladesh government officials stated they had recovered 34 bodies of those drowned during the incidents, with many others still missing.²¹⁹ Another report stated that **68 people died** as a result of the two capsizings.²²⁰ Narinjara reported that the recovered bodies included **13 women and 14 children**.²²¹ On 20 Aug, a boat carrying approximately 30 Rohingya fleeing Maungdaw capsized, killing 26 of those on board. A witness stated that **18 of the passengers were children**.²²²

²⁰⁸ DMG (17 Aug 2024) Regime gathering info on IDPs sheltering in Yangon

²⁰⁹ DVB (28 Aug 2024) Regime orders formation of militias nationwide; Rohingya genocide commemoration in Thailand

²¹⁰ WPN (7 Aug 2024) Renewed call for action to protect Rohingya in Rakhine State, Myanmar

²¹¹ BBC (20 Aug 2024) My family died in front of my eyes': Harrowing tales from a Myanmar massacre

²¹² Rohingya Photographer (21 Aug 2024) The Silent Massacre: Rohingya trapped on the edge of genocide as the Arakan Army completes the military's unfinished mission

²¹³ The Guardian (22 Aug 2024) Children among up to 200 Rohingya killed in Myanmar drone attack

²¹⁴ Fortify Rights (27 Aug 2024) International Criminal Court: Investigate Arakan Army Massacre of Rohingya Civilians, Hold Perpetrators Accountable

²¹⁵ BHRN (5 Aug 2024) Rohingya in Maungdaw Still Need Protection

²¹⁶ BBC (20 Aug 2024) My family died in front of my eyes': Harrowing tales from a Myanmar massacre

²¹⁷ Narinjara (16 Aug 2024) AA provides food and shelter to Muslim IDPs; DMG (15 Aug 2024) AA evacuates thousands trapped by fighting in Maungdaw Twsp

²¹⁸ MSF (9 Aug 2024) Severe spike in arrivals of war wounded Rohingya from Myanmar; MSF (21 Aug 2024) Trapped and forgotten: where can Rohingya people seek safety?

²¹⁹ AFP via Irrawaddy (9 Aug 2024) Bangladesh Recovers 34 Bodies of Rohingya Refugees Who Fled Myanmar

²²⁰ Rohingya Photographer (21 Aug 2024) The Silent Massacre: Rohingya trapped on the edge of genocide as the Arakan Army completes the military's unfinished mission

²²¹ Narinjara (14 Aug 2024) 31 bodies recovered after Myanmar boats capsized at Naf river

²²² RFA (21 Aug 2024) Rohingya refugees drown fleeing Myanmar's war as concerns mount

Rohingya mark seven years since 2017 genocide

On 25 Aug, in Cox's Bazar, thousands of Rohingya gathered to **remember the 2017 genocide**. They called for an **end to violence** against Rohingya, urged the international community to hold **the junta accountable** for its crimes, and **denounced the AA's** role in driving a **"second wave"** of genocide against Rohingya.²²³ Blood Money Campaign, Defend Myanmar Democracy, and Progressive Voice jointly called for the full restoration of Rohingya rights, including citizenship, and for **the meaningful inclusion** of Rohingya in Spring Revolution politics.²²⁴ Nicholas Koumjian, head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) called for the **"cycle of impunity"** to be broken. He noted that there had been **widespread reports of killings, torture, rape, and the burning of villages**, all targeting Rohingya. The IIMM has shared nearly **one million items** of evidence and analysis to the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice, and Argentinian authorities.²²⁵

Meanwhile, a report by MSF estimated that **only 35,000**, or **1%** of the 2.8 million Rohingya worldwide were able to **publicly identify as Rohingya**, and obtain legal status or citizenship. Another 39% of the Rohingya population remained **confined to camps**; the remaining 60% were living at the **margins of society with limited protections and rights**. Around **16,300 Rohingya** were currently being **held in detention centers** and prisons, primarily for immigration violations. Seventy-five % of the Rohingya population living outside of Burma are located in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia. MSF noted that the situation for Rohingya was **deteriorating globally**, with the majority of host countries providing no durable solutions. The overwhelming majority of Rohingya worldwide had been forced to hide their identity to avoid arrest and deportation. The report noted that **women and adolescent girls** suffered from containment and marginalization at **higher rates** than men and boys.²²⁶

Other updates:

- 13 Aug: It was reported that WFP increased the **monthly food allocation** for Rohingya in Cox's Bazar to **USD 12.50** per person monthly. In 2023, the allocation fell to USD 8 per person monthly.²²⁷
- 19 Aug: Bangladesh's interim Prime Minister, Mohammed Yunus called for international support for "[the Rohingya's] eventual repatriation to their homeland...with **safety, dignity, and full rights**."²²⁸
- 31 Aug: The Armed Police Battalion (APBN) stated they had arrested Nabi Hossain, the head of the Arakan Rohingya Army, and his brother in a camp in Ukhiya for drug smuggling.²²⁹

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

Severe menstrual product shortages impact women's health

On 27 Aug, in **Yangon Region** and **Karenni State**, it was reported that a **severe shortage of affordable menstrual products** had caused women to resort to unsafe and unhygienic substitutes. A resident of Shadaw Township (Karenni State) reported that depleted stock of menstrual products forced women to use makeshift substitutes, which led to **health issues and skin diseases**.²³⁰ In Yangon, garment factory workers, unable to afford sufficient menstrual pads during their periods, made their own with fabric offcuts. The use of unsterilised materials and **social stigma**, which prevented women from drying pads in the open, led some women to contract bacterial infections. Junta restrictions on the transport of 'medical items' to conflict areas, which included menstrual products, contributed to the shortage.²³¹

Junta militia filmed encouraging rape

On 28 Aug, a pro-junta Telegram account circulated a video of junta-affiliated Pyu Saw Htee militiamen **encouraging each other to rape women**. The soldiers were apparently near Shwe Bo village in **Gangaw Township** (Magwe Region). A resistance group analyzed the weapons in the video and concluded that the recording took place in early 2024. This again confirms the junta's **systematic use of rape a weapon**.²³² On 31 Aug, in **Minhla Township** (Bago Region), at a monastery in Sit Pyan Kwin village, three junta troops gang raped a woman and beat her unconscious.²³³ On 27 Aug, in **Maungdaw Township** (Arakan

²²³ Myanmar Now (26 Aug 2024) Rohingya refugees mark genocide anniversary with calls for accountability

²²⁴ Progressive Voice (25 Aug 2024) 7th Anniversary Of The Rohingya Genocide Remembrance Day

²²⁵ IIMM (22 Aug 2024) Seven years since the clearance operations against the Rohingya: the cycle of impunity must be broken

²²⁶ MSF (24 Aug 2024) Behind the Wire: Impact of State Containment and Exclusion Strategies on the Rohingya

²²⁷ Benar News (13 Aug 2024) UN hikes monthly food aid for Rohingya in Bangladesh camps

²²⁸ AFP via Myanmar Now (19 Aug 2024) Bangladesh's Yunus offers reassurances on Rohingya refugees

²²⁹ Narinjara (2 Sep 2024) ARA Leader Arrested with His Brother in Bangladesh

²³⁰ MMP (27 Aug 2024) IDP camps in Shadaw face shortage of sanitary pads and personal care products

²³¹ Frontier Myanmar (27 Aug 2024) Menstruation matters: Poor economy puts products out of reach

²³² Myanmar Now (2 Sep 2024) Myanmar junta forces seen encouraging each other to commit rape in online video

²³³ Mizzima (4 Sep 2024) 30-year-old woman brutally gang-raped by junta soldiers in Minhla Township, Myanmar

State), Narinjara reported that local women had called on the United League of Arakan/ Arakan Army (ULA/AA) to investigate rapes by junta and allied militia during fighting in June-July. The women reported that junta and allied soldiers had **raped, gang-raped and sexually assaulted** several women and minors in Maungdaw town and surrounding villages. In one incident, it was reported that junta and allied troops had torched Aung Ba La village, then raped women and girls who were trapped there.²³⁴

Junta appears to arm soldiers' wives and children during Lashio takeover

On 8 Aug, Myanmar Now reported that junta soldiers' wives and children were among those killed during the MNDA's takeover of **Lashio's** Northeastern Regional Military Command HQ on 25 Jul. Regime sources reported the junta often **forced wives and children** of soldiers to **protect bases alongside troops**. A former junta soldier stated that the junta had no protection or evacuation plan for soldiers' families. The junta forced wives and children to undergo military training to later perform guard duties. Wives of senior officers also organized teams of women for medical and support duties.²³⁵

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

Junta's 'special attention' to Monkeypox: On 19 Aug, the junta's ministry of health claimed that it paid 'special attention' to prevent the spread of Monkeypox (mpox) and would monitor border crossings.²³⁶

Junta violence worsens Arakan health crisis: On 1 Aug, it was reported that in Arakan State, **intense fighting and rising fuel prices** impeded delivery of medical treatment and blood donations.²³⁷ On 27 Aug junta **travel restrictions** and **shortages** led to **9 deaths. Medicine and staff shortages at hospitals in junta-controlled areas** caused **complications for patients**. In areas under the Arakan Army, risk of junta **airstrikes deterred patients from seeking treatment**.²³⁸

Junta restricts aid to flooded Karen villages: On 2 Aug, in Kawkareik Township (Karen State), it was reported that **junta troops barred aid groups from reaching flooded villages**. A local reported that the junta launched "**clearance operations**" to occupy villages, and continuously conducted artillery and drone strikes in the area. The junta reportedly also **arrested social workers who assisted IDPs**.²³⁹

Junta covers up cholera outbreak: On 21 Aug, it was reported that in Yangon Region, the junta **covered up cholera cases** as "acute watery diarrhea." In July, **junta media did not report** the rise in cholera infections. By 22 Jul, the **junta's health ministry stopped updating figures, but** health workers reported that by mid-July, **new infections averaged 10 a day**. On 15 Aug, in Thingangyun Township (Yangon Region), an aid worker **confirmed 150 cholera cases** and reported **2 cholera-related deaths**.²⁴⁰

Junta universities empty, NUG opens 21 new institutions: On 15 Aug, it was reported that since the attempted coup, **junta-linked universities and colleges saw a 90% drop in enrollment**. The junta claimed it would open eight universities by 2025. On 14 Aug, the NUG said it had opened **21 online and in-person universities**, on top of the 16 institutions it already supported, with over 20,000 students.²⁴¹

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

Pumps run dry again in Burma

On 2 Aug, it was reported that Burma was experiencing its third severe **country-wide fuel shortage** following similar crises in Sep 2022 and Dec 2023. Since late July, gas stations in major cities had either closed or limited fuel purchases.²⁴² Residents, including taxi and tuk-tuk drivers, queued for hours to buy fuel. The shortage affected business operations, hospitals, and emergency services which depended on generators during frequent power outages.²⁴³

The shortage reportedly stemmed from the **junta's insufficient USD reserves**. The continuing MMK depreciation against USD also exacerbated the situation. Previously, fuel importers bought up to 40% of their needed USD from the junta-controlled Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) at the official rate (just under MMK 3,400 per USD). Now, they must pay the full market rate which recently reached **MMK 5,200**

²³⁴ Narinjara (27 Aug 2024) ULA/AA urged to probe into rape cases during junta-AA clashes in Maungdaw

²³⁵ Myanmar Now (8 Aug 2024) As losses mount, Myanmar soldiers' wives, children forced into service

²³⁶ DMG (20 Aug 2024) Attention being paid to preventing spread of mpox to Myanmar: junta minister

²³⁷ DMG Via BNI (1 Aug 2024) Emergency patients face difficulties amid dwindling blood donors, social aid groups in Arakan

²³⁸ DMG (27 Aug 2024) Medicine shortages blamed for several deaths in Arakan State

²³⁹ HURFOM (2 Aug 2024) Aid to flood victims prevented due to presence of military regiment

²⁴⁰ Frontier Myanmar (21 Aug 2024) Don't say cholera: Cover up in Yangon

²⁴¹ RFA (15 Aug 2024) Myanmar's rivals compete to win over young hearts and minds

²⁴² Myanmar Now (2 Aug 2024) Pumps run dry as Myanmar faces yet another fuel shortage

²⁴³ Mizzima (16 Aug 2024) Pumps dry as Myanmar's Yangon hit by fresh fuel shortage

per USD (as of 2 Aug). The junta set the reference fuel prices and didn't allow importers to sell at prices that reflected higher import costs. Importers limited sales to avoid losses. The junta's reference prices were MMK 2,487 for octane 92 per liter and MMK 2,603 for octane 95.²⁴⁴ However, black market prices in cities reached almost MMK 7,000 per liter.²⁴⁵ On 14 Aug, the junta's Fuel Import, Storage, and Distribution Supervisory Committee **claimed that there was no fuel shortage.**²⁴⁶

On 14 Aug, following a junta meeting with fuel importers, the CBM announced an allocation of USD100 million to help fuel importers address the shortage. On 16 Aug, the CBM was reportedly reselling USD to importers at a rate of around MMK 3,400 per USD,

which was lower than the market price (MMK 7,000 per USD as of 16 Aug). An importer said that this USD 100 million would cover a month's worth of fuel and did not address the shortage's underlying causes.

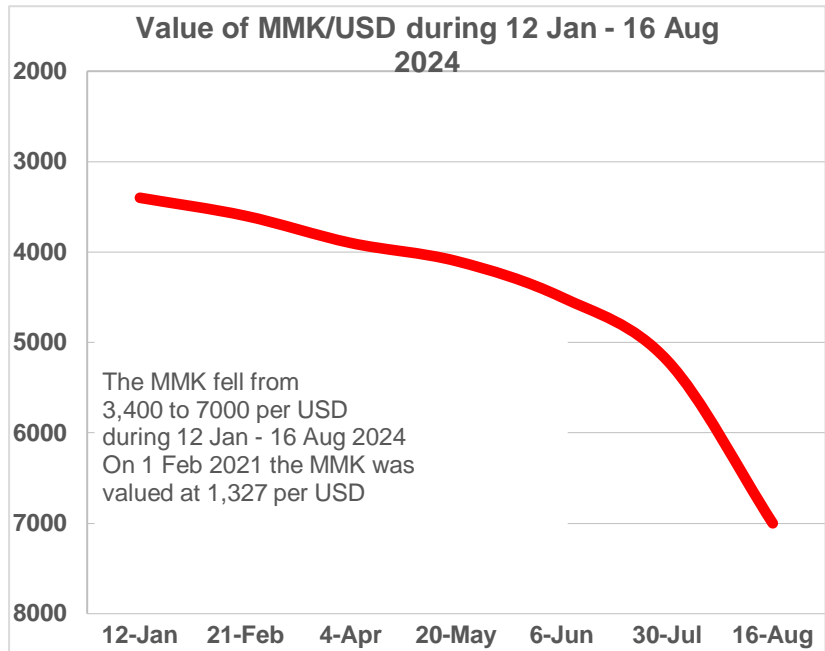
As of 16 Aug, fuel queues continued and some stations were still closed in Yangon Region.²⁴⁷ Until 18 Aug, residents in northern Mandalay City and Taunggyi City (S. Shan State) continued to queue in front of gas stations all day and often overnight.²⁴⁸ On 19 Aug, official prices per liter were MMK 2,990 in Yangon City, MMK 3,070 in Mandalay City, and MMK 3,045 in Naypyidaw City. However, black market prices in these cities were still higher, ranging from MMK 6,000 to 7,000 per liter.²⁴⁹

French manufacturer supplies junta air transport

On 29 Aug, Justice For Myanmar (JfM) exposed a **network of junta cronies** and firms from **Europe, US, Israel, and Singapore** that had facilitated the junta to obtain and operate **at least 10 French-made Avions de Transport Regional (ATR) aircraft** since 2013. Some companies concealed the junta as the end user of their products in order to bypass sanctions. The junta used these aircraft to transport troops and weapons for attacks on civilians, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The junta's military expenditure documents showed that the **junta spent nearly USD 19 million on ATR parts** in FY 2021-2022.

European companies such as ATR, **Sabena Technics (France)**, and **Axis Flight Simulation Systems (Austria)** carried out repairs, and supplied spare parts and air force pilot training. **Singapore-based firms** continued supplying essential parts even after the attempted coup.

Several crony companies, including **Air KBZ (now Mingalar Aviation)**, **KT Group**, **International Gateways Group (IGG)**, **Htoo Group**, and **Myanmar National Airlines (MNA)**, facilitated the junta's operations. **Air KBZ**, owned by the **24 Hour Group**, transferred **two ATRs** to the junta (one in 2015-2016 and another commissioned in Dec 2021) and leased one back from the junta in 2024, generating revenue for the junta. **Air KBZ** also enabled the purchase of two ATRs from Vietnam Airlines through IGG, and **IGG leased two ATRs from the junta** for commercial use. Additionally, **Air KBZ** arranged international maintenance and repair services for junta ATRs with companies such as **Sabena Technics (France)**, **Pratt & Whitney (US)**, and **Airwork (New Zealand)**.



Source: exchange-rates.org (1 Feb 2021) <https://tinyurl.com/vzs8k2b9>; Eleven News (14 Jan 2024) Myanmar kyat hits 3400 per dollar in outside market as Central Bank shifts exchange rate policy; GNLM (21 Feb 2024) Kyat depreciates at some K3,600 per USD at over-the-counter market; Myanmar Now (5 Apr 2024) Myanmar's economy declines despite junta claims of progress; Irrawaddy (20 May 2024) Myanmar Shoppers Report Hyperinflation as Kyat Plunges Past 4,000/Dollar; The Diplomat (6 Jun 2024) Myanmar Junta Launches Crackdown on Gold, Currency Traders; Myanmar Now (30 Jul 2024) Gold price, dollar exchange rate surge amid ongoing economic woes in Myanmar; Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2024) Fuel Importers Say Junta's Crisis Plan Will Only Ease Shortages for a Month

²⁴⁴ Myanmar Now (2 Aug 2024) Pumps run dry as Myanmar faces yet another fuel shortage

²⁴⁵ DVB (5 Aug 2024) မြန်မာပြည်အနှံ့ စက်သုံးဆီပြတ်လပ်မှု ထပ်မံဖြစ်ပေါ်နေ

²⁴⁶ RFA (19 Aug 2024) Photos: Myanmar motorists queue for hours as fuel shortages persist

²⁴⁷ Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2024) Fuel Importers Say Junta's Crisis Plan Will Only Ease Shortages for a Month

²⁴⁸ RFA (19 Aug 2024) Photos: Myanmar motorists queue for hours as fuel shortages persist

²⁴⁹ Myanmar Now (19 Aug 2024) စက်သုံးဆီပြဿနာ မပြေလည်သေး၊ တန်းစီစောင့်သည့်ယာဉ်တန်းရှည်များရှိနေ

Singapore's ATR Eastern Support also supplied parts to Air KBZ, sourcing **components from Germany, Italy, Canada, US, and France**. In 2021, Singapore's ATR Eastern Support's trade with Burma totaled over **USD 10 million**, which dropped to USD 438,659 in 2022.

The **KT Group** also helped the military acquire **two ATRs** via its **British Virgin Islands subsidiary MWG Limited**, while the **Htoo Group provided six ATRs** and maintenance support. Htoo's subsidiary, **Air Bagan**, sold an ATR to the junta between 2015 and 2017, which was later converted into a maritime patrol aircraft by **Israeli defense firm Elbit Systems**. **Htoo's Yangon Aircraft Engineering Company (YAECO)** provided maintenance for the junta air force's ATRs. Junta-controlled MNA also uses its ATR fleet for military transport. On 7 Apr 2024, an MNA ATR **repatriated troops and cargo from Thailand** after resistance secured victories in **Myawaddy Township** (Karen State).

JfM called for urgent international action to block the junta's air force and its intermediaries from accessing the spare parts, maintenance training, and documentation necessary to operate its ATR fleet.²⁵⁰

Chinese projects in resistance-controlled areas

On 19 Aug, ISP Myanmar reported that **EROs and PDFs had fully seized 10 out of 19 Chinese projects** located in **N. Shan State and central regions, valued at USD 2.3 billion**, with the unknown value of three additional projects. EROs have gained partial control over key infrastructure, including the China-Myanmar oil and natural gas pipeline, cross-border power lines, the International Land-Sea Trade Corridor (ILSTC), Muse-Mandalay railway and several trade routes. **In Arakan State, AA has gained partial control over nine out of 11 Chinese projects, totaled at USD 23 billion**, excluding the value of four unknown projects. These include the Kyaukphyu deep sea port and SEZ, Mandalay-Kyaukphyu railway project, China-Myanmar oil and natural gas pipeline, and trade routes. Additionally, the AA partially controls the Kyaukphyu-Naypyitaw road project and Thandwe wind power project.

On 24 Aug, it was reported that the newly appointed Chinese ambassador urged the junta leader to protect Chinese nationals working on Chinese projects. The junta leader guaranteed protection of Chinese nationals working in Burma.²⁵¹ However, a political analyst said that the seizure of these projects underscores the junta's failure to secure Chinese investments. He noted that China will need to decide whether to rely on the junta or the EAOs and PDFs for safeguarding its interests in Burma.²⁵²

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

Thailand illegally returns Burmese to junta hands

On 30 Jul, Thai authorities handed over **152 Burmese migrant workers to the junta**, demonstrating the high risk of Transnational Repression (TNR) faced by Burmese in Thailand. Junta officials reportedly **conscripted 25 on arrival** and released the others. The junta released one man whose family could pay the junta's **THB 30,000 ransom** and transferred the others to LIB 262 in Kawthoung (Tanintharyi Region).²⁵³ On 7 Aug, **Thailand handed over another 120** migrant workers to the junta. Kawthoung locals said that the **junta conscripted at least 48** of the men and took them to LIB 262 base.²⁵⁴

During 5 Jun - 29 Aug, the Thai Ministry of Labor reported on 2 Sep that it had **arrested and forcibly returned 177,804 undocumented Burmese nationals**. Thailand slapped forced returnees with a **THB 5,000-50,000 fine**, and barred them from Thailand for 2 years. Authorities kept another **993 migrants in Thailand to face court charges**.²⁵⁵ Disregarding the escalating conflict and the economic crisis in Burma, **Thailand's assistant police chief** called the workers **"opportunistic job seekers"** who came to Thailand under false pretenses.²⁵⁶ These forced returnees to Burma likely faced the same risk of conscription as those returned earlier in August.²⁵⁷ Thailand's forced return of migrants to Burma violated its Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act of 2023 and the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT).

²⁵⁰ Justice for Myanmar (29 Aug 2024) The companies enabling the Myanmar military's use of ATR aircraft for the transport of troops, arms and reconnaissance

²⁵¹ Mizzima (24 Aug 2024) Myanmar junta chief assures stability in border region and safety of Chinese nationals working on Chinese projects

²⁵² RFA (5 Aug 2024) Resistance forces take control of two Chinese-backed joint ventures in Myanmar

²⁵³ HURFOM (14 Aug 2024) 25 Burmese workers returned by Thai authority arrested by junta and forced into compulsory military service; RFA (16 Aug 2024) Junta forcibly recruits dozens of Myanmar nationals deported by Thailand

²⁵⁴ RFA (16 Aug 2024) Junta forcibly recruits dozens of Myanmar nationals deported by Thailand

²⁵⁵ Thai Department of Employment (2 Sep 2024) กรมการจัดหางาน แจงผลปฏิบัติการ "เจอ จับ ปรับ ผักกาด" 85 วัน ตรวจสอบแรงงานข้ามชาติกว่า 2 แสน 3 หมื่นคน ดำเนินคดีกว่า 1 พัน 5 ร้อยคน

²⁵⁶ RFA (30 Aug 2024) Thailand arrests, deports 144,000 Myanmar workers for illegal entry

²⁵⁷ RFA (16 Aug 2024) Junta forcibly recruits dozens of Myanmar nationals deported by Thailand

Burmese workers protest months of unpaid Thai wages

On 16 Aug, in Prachinburi province (**Thailand**), about **700 Burmese migrant workers** protested to demand **2 months of unpaid wages** equivalent to over THB 10 million. The workers were hired by the Chinese company Chang Cheng Co. which drew investments from the Chinese government-funded iFound PCP (Thailand) Co Ltd. The workers blocked the Chinese owner and supervisors from leaving the site. The Thai labor ministry said it would ensure the lawful payment of wages in full.²⁵⁸ Chang Cheng Co. paid each worker a mere THB 500 upfront, about 3% of the total owed. Thai police negotiated a temporary agreement to ensure full payment of wages by 20 Aug²⁵⁹ but actual payment was not reported.

Chinese FM visits Naypyidaw reprimands junta boss for continued failures

On 8 Aug, in Naypyidaw, **China's Special Envoy to Burma**, Deng Xijun, discussed border stability with coup leader Min Aung Hlaing. A defected army captain said that **the meeting "did not go well"** since the junta was unable to protect Chinese business projects, and Deng Xijun hinted that China might work directly with other armed actors that could more effectively protect those projects.²⁶⁰ Analysts claimed the meeting intended to further pressure the junta to hold an election and transfer power.²⁶¹

On 14 Aug, in Naypyidaw, **Chinese FM**, Wang Yi, met with **coup leader Min Aung Hlaing** for the first time. Wang promised Chinese technical support for a national census planned for 1-15 Oct, and further support for an “all-inclusive election” in 2025.²⁶² Wang also expressed China’s opposition to outside interference in Burma, and support for the junta’s recent ‘five-point’ roadmap to maintain control of Burma.²⁶³ According to Chinese sources, Wang also stated that China would not tolerate comments that could damage bilateral ties, or “**smear and vilify China**”.²⁶⁴ On 5 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing implied China's support for EROs caused the junta’s continued military defeats.²⁶⁵ Min Aung Hlaing reportedly assured him the junta would “never allow any act that undermines China's security and interests”.²⁶⁶

Frequent meetings between both sides that centered around “border security” indicated China's frustration over the junta's territorial losses and inability to protect Chinese projects. The **meetings undermined Min Aung Hlaing** by including past leaders Than Shwe and Thein Sein. The Crisis Group stated this further indicated China’s growing frustration with Min Aung Hlaing who they see as “**fundamentally incompetent**”.²⁶⁷ On the same day, Wang Yi held a meeting with junta deputy prime minister and foreign minister Than Swe, and a second meeting with ex-dictator Than Shwe.²⁶⁸

On 16 Aug, in Thailand, junta foreign minister Than Swe attended the ninth Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Foreign Ministers’ Meeting. During the meeting, Chinese FM Wang Yi stated that **China supported the junta’s sham elections**.²⁶⁹ He encouraged joint regional support to end 'civil strife' in Burma, ASEAN centrality, and non-intervention in Burmese affairs.²⁷⁰ On 15 Aug, Wang Yi also met with Lao foreign minister Saleumxay Kommasith prior to the ministers’ meeting. Wang expressed support for Laos as current ASEAN chair and the bloc's Five-Point Consensus (5PC).²⁷¹

China increasingly assertive on border

On 8 Aug, the KIA reported that **Chinese forces had fired live rounds** across the border into **Waingmaw Township** (Kachin State). A KIA officer claimed it was a warning in immediate reaction to junta airstrikes on the KIA HQ in Laiza. Locals reported the junta may have dropped bombs on the Chinese side of the

²⁵⁸ Bangkok Post (19 Aug 2024) Govt to solve Prachin Buri wage woes

²⁵⁹ Mizzima (21 Aug 2024) About 700 Myanmar migrant workers stage protest for wages

²⁶⁰ DVB (14 Aug 2024) Jailed Japanese executive released from prison; Arakan Army and military accused of targeting Rohingya; Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2024) China envoy, Myanmar junta chief meet on border clashes

²⁶¹ Irrawaddy (8 Aug 2024) Chinese Special Envoy in Myanmar for Junta Talks

²⁶² VOA (15 Aug 2024) China promises aid for elections in Myanmar, junta-run media says

²⁶³ Narinjara (16 Aug 2024) ‘China opposes any external interference and infiltration in Myanmar’

²⁶⁴ Narinjara (16 Aug 2024) ‘China opposes any external interference and infiltration in Myanmar’

²⁶⁵ Myanmar Now (5 Aug 2024) Junta chief blames foreign powers for military losses

²⁶⁶ Foreign Ministry of the People’s Republic of China (14 Aug 2024) Myanmar Leader Min Aung Hlaing Meets with Wang Yi

²⁶⁷ AP News (14 Aug 2024) China’s foreign minister meets with Myanmar’s military boss as civil war strains their relations

²⁶⁸ Foreign Ministry of the People’s Republic of China (14 Aug 2024) Wang Yi Holds Talks with Myanmar's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister U Than Swe; RFA (15 Aug 2024) Myanmar’s old army leader calls on China to help restore stability

²⁶⁹ The Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2024) Chinese Foreign Minister Says Beijing Backs Myanmar Junta’s Election Plan

²⁷⁰ VOA (16 Aug 2024) China rallies support for Myanmar peace at Thailand meeting; ISP OnPoint (19 Aug 2024) Seeking A Process Strategy For Myanmar: China’s Initiative

²⁷¹ DVB (16 Aug 2024) China and Laos discuss Myanmar on eve of 9th Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Foreign Ministers’ meeting

border, and that China had launched planes nearby.²⁷² The Chinese embassy in Burma urged its nationals N. Shan State, particularly Lashio, to evacuate immediately due to junta attacks.²⁷³

On 24 Aug, in the **Wa Self-Administered Division** (N. Shan State), Chinese authorities closed the UWSA-controlled Mankhar border crossing in **Namtit Town**. Traders reportedly heard that authorities would also close the UWSA-controlled Pang Hkam town and Hsawng Hpa town gates.²⁷⁴ Since July, China has closed all border gates in N. Shan controlled by the MNDAA and TNLA.²⁷⁵ Days later, on 26 Aug, the Chinese People's Liberation Army's (PLA) Southern Theater Command announced it had organized **armed border patrols**, and air-to-ground patrols along the China-Burma border. The PLA stated that during 27-29 Aug, it would conduct **live-fire exercises in Ruili City**, across the border from Muse Township (N. Shan State), and Zhenkang County to demonstrate troop mobilization, and secure the border. The PLA claimed that conflict in Burma posed a "major challenge" to Chinese security.²⁷⁶ On 27 Aug, in Yunnan Province (China), Chinese special envoy to Burma, Deng Xijun, met with 2 UWSA representatives. He later met with the KIA vice-chairman to discuss stability along the border.²⁷⁷

On 29 Aug, the Ruili City Security Commission in Yunnan Province (China) issued an ultimatum to the TNLA to immediately cease fighting in N. Shan State, and start dialogue with the junta to stabilize the China-Burma border and protect Chinese property, threatening more "deterrent and disciplinary measures".²⁷⁸ That day, Agence France-Presse (AFP) questioned the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson about the letter, but the spokesperson neither confirmed nor denied Beijing's support of the letter.²⁷⁹ On 31 Aug, the NUCC condemned the letter, emphasized Burma's sovereignty, and rejected China or its regional governments' authority over Burma's internal affairs.²⁸⁰

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²⁷² RFA (16 Aug 2024) China fires into Myanmar after junta airstrike on border, group says

²⁷³ Irrawaddy (8 Aug 2024) Chinese Embassy Urges Its Citizens in Myanmar's N. Shan to Leave Conflict Zones

²⁷⁴ SHAN via BNI (28 Aug 2024) China shuts border gate to UWSA controlled Namtit Town

²⁷⁵ IISS (3 Jul 2024) China pressures Myanmar opposition groups to halt latest offensive

²⁷⁶ Reuters (26 Aug 2024) China's military says it conducted armed patrols, joint police patrols near China-Myanmar border; First Post (26 Aug 2024) China conducts military patrols near Myanmar border amid growing security concerns

²⁷⁷ Irrawaddy (28 Aug 2024) China Closes Border to Pressure Myanmar Ethnic Armies Into Peace Talks; Irrawaddy (4 Sep 2024) Has China Crossed Myanmar People's Red Line by Rescuing the Junta?

²⁷⁸ Irrawaddy (31 Aug 2024) Security Body in China's Yunnan Warns TNLA to Stop Fighting Myanmar Junta; SHAN (30 Aug 2024) တအာင်း တပ်မတော်-TNLA ကို ကြောက်ရွံ့ကျိုးနွံ ဆုံးမသွန်သင်မည်ဟု တရုတ် မြိမ်းခြောက်စာပို့

²⁷⁹ DMG (31 Aug 2024) Chinese FM spox dodges question on warning from Ruili security body to TNLA

²⁸⁰ SHAN (2 Sep 2024) Cacophony After Shweli Ultimatum: TNLA reprimanded by China to end civil war