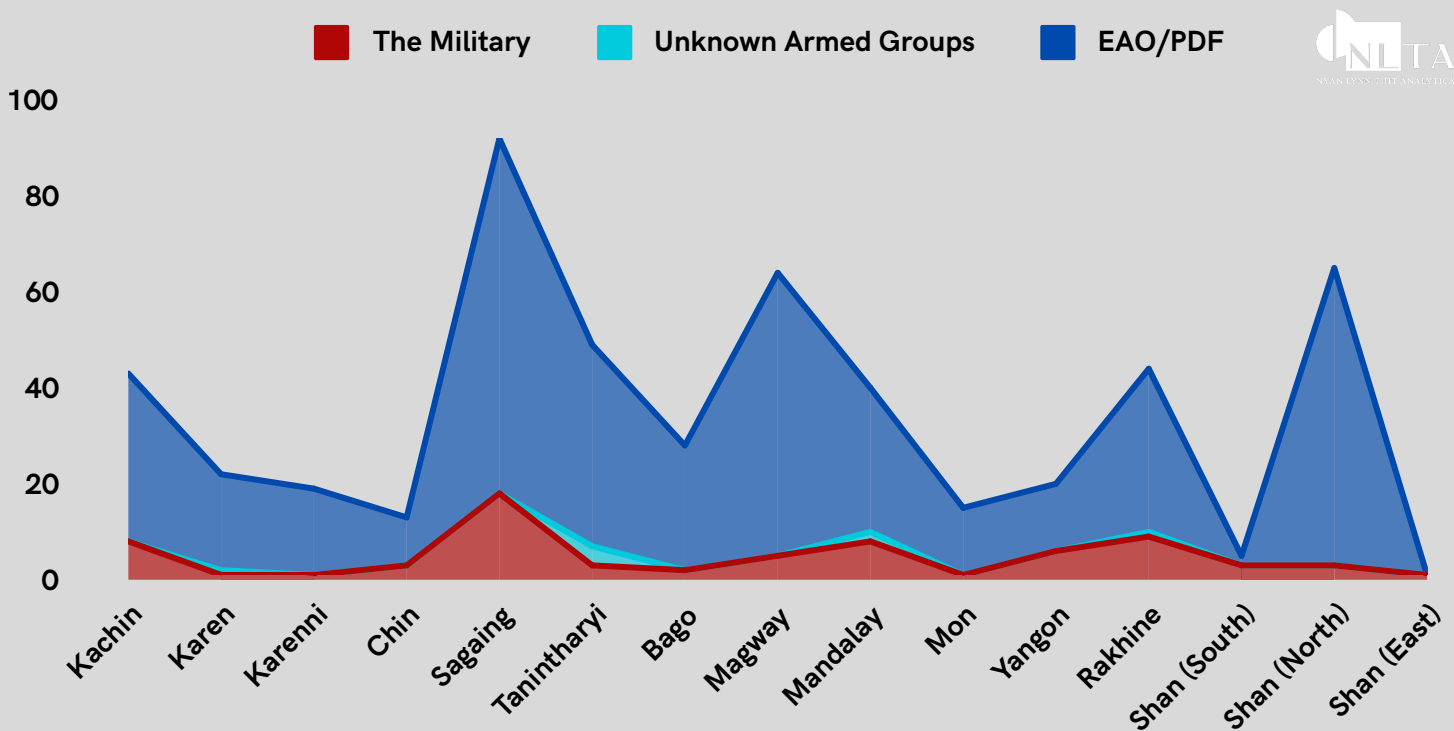


Frontline Armed Incident Tracker

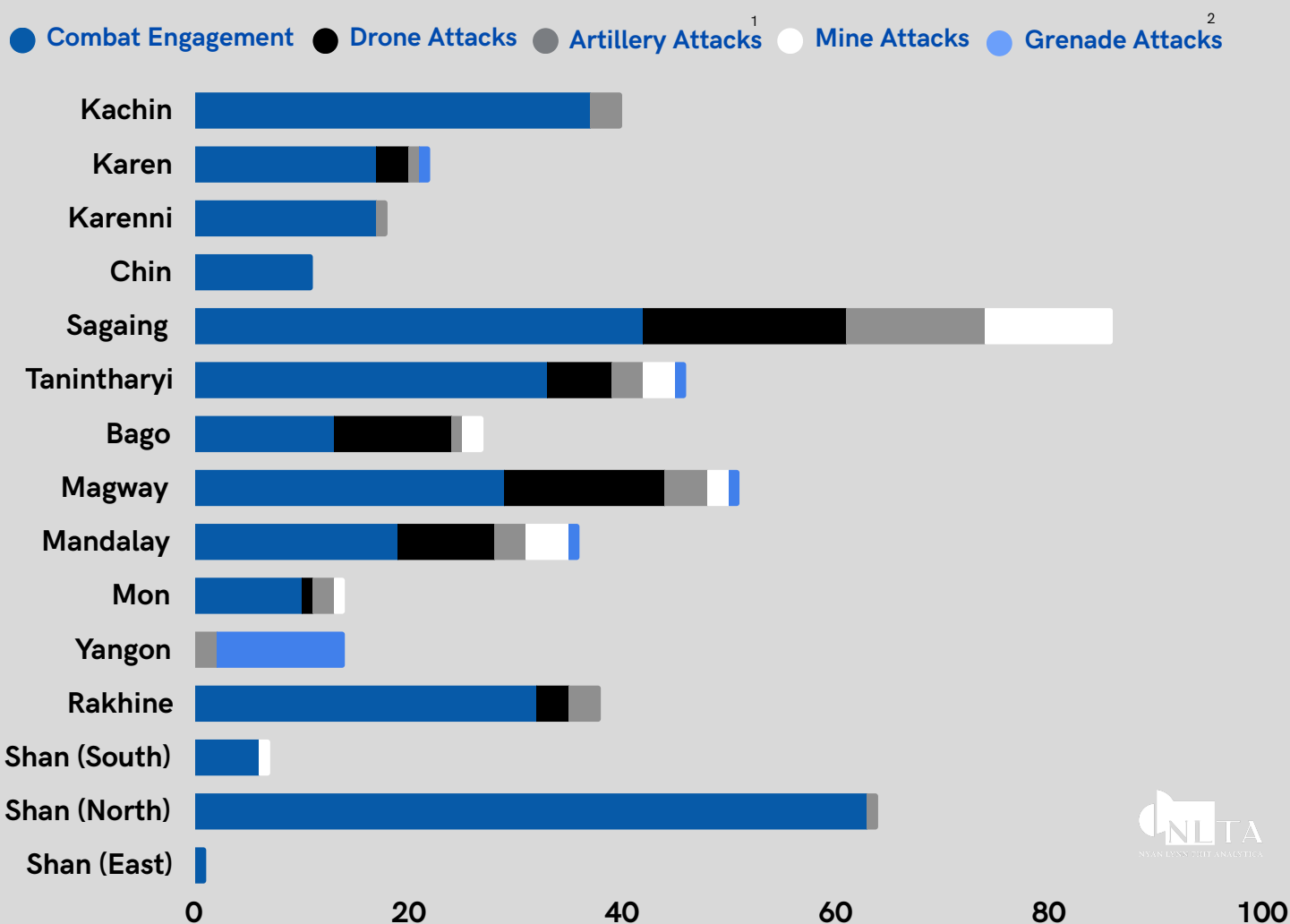
In September 2024, assaults against the military junta decreased approximately 26.55 % across the country compared to August. The highest incidence of attacks occurred in Sagaing, Shan (North) and Magway. In September, Sagaing recorded a 4.55 % increase in attacks against military forces compared to the previous month, representing the highest number of incidents across the country. Meanwhile, Shan (North) contributed to the second-highest number of incidents nationwide due to the intensified assaults in Nawnghkio and Hsipaw townships although the total number of armed clashes in the region declined nearly by 50 % compared to August. The most frequent types of clashes reported in September 2024 were combat engagements, drone attacks, and artillery attacks. The frequently attacked targets by armed revolutionary forces included military convoys, outposts, bases, military personnel, and police stations. Furthermore, armed revolutionary forces launched offensive attacks against the military junta, leading to the capture of six towns. Additionally, the report documented the number of incidents that targeted civilians by the military junta or unknown armed groups, including the number of casualties. The details of clashes, targets and casualties are reported in the following sections.



Number of Armed Incidents across different Regions

Armed Clashes and Operations

In September 2024, there were at least 520 clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces across the country. Among them, 440 attacks were conducted by armed revolutionary forces, 72 attacks by the military junta, and eight attacks by unknown forces. The highest number of clashes was observed in Sagaing with 92 incidents, followed by Shan (North) with 67 and Magway with 65. Moreover, four internal conflicts between armed revolutionary forces were reported in Shan (South). According to media outlets, four combat engagements between the Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA) and the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) were reported in Shan (South)'s Lawksawk township. Additionally, there were six incidents of internal conflict within the military, involving confrontations during defections to armed revolutionary forces and instances of accidental friendly fire. No incident was reported in Nay Pyi Taw in September. The number of armed incidents reported across different regions is shown in the above graph.

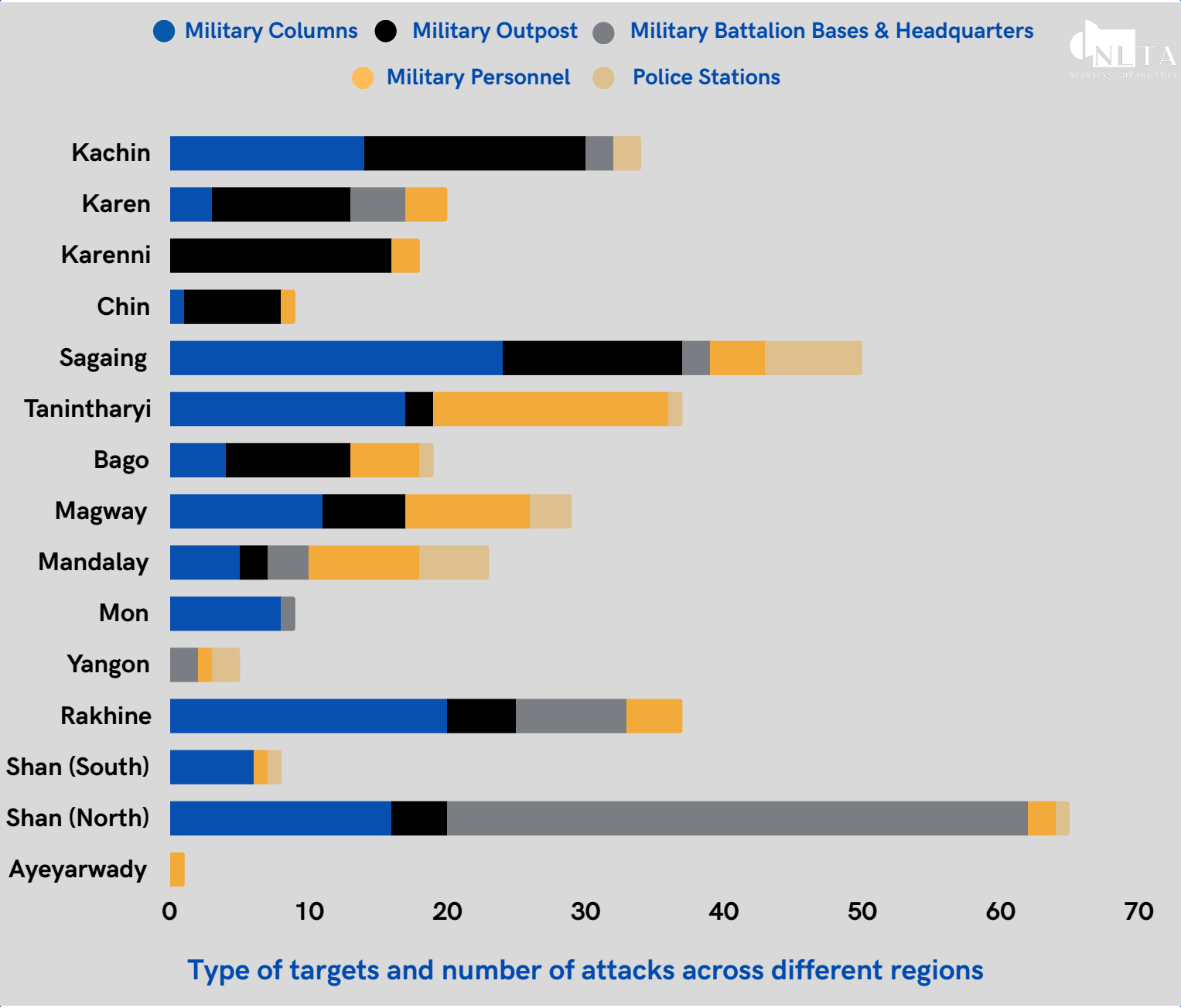


Types of clashes and number of incidents across different regions

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

² A grenade attack involves the use of grenades and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

Clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces were reported across 116 townships in September. Among these, combat engagements between the military and armed revolutionary forces amounted to 330 incidents. These included the seizures of military camps, outposts, strategic hills, bases, and police stations by armed revolutionary forces, totaling 19 incidents. During these engagements, military airstrikes were observed in 92 incidents. Meanwhile, drone attacks were reported as the second most frequent type of attacks, with 67 incidents by armed revolutionary forces and one by the military. Additionally, 25 artillery attacks by armed revolutionary forces, 10 attacks by the military and two attacks by unknown groups were reported. The remaining attacks included 24 mine attacks by armed revolutionary forces, one attack by the military and three attacks by unknown groups. Moreover, armed revolutionary forces conducted 13 grenade attacks while three were by unknown groups. The types of clashes across regions were shown in the following graph:



During these attacks, the most frequently attacked military targets by armed revolutionary forces were military columns with 129 incidents, followed by attacks on military outposts with 90 incidents. The types of clashes and targets across regions were shown in the following graphs:

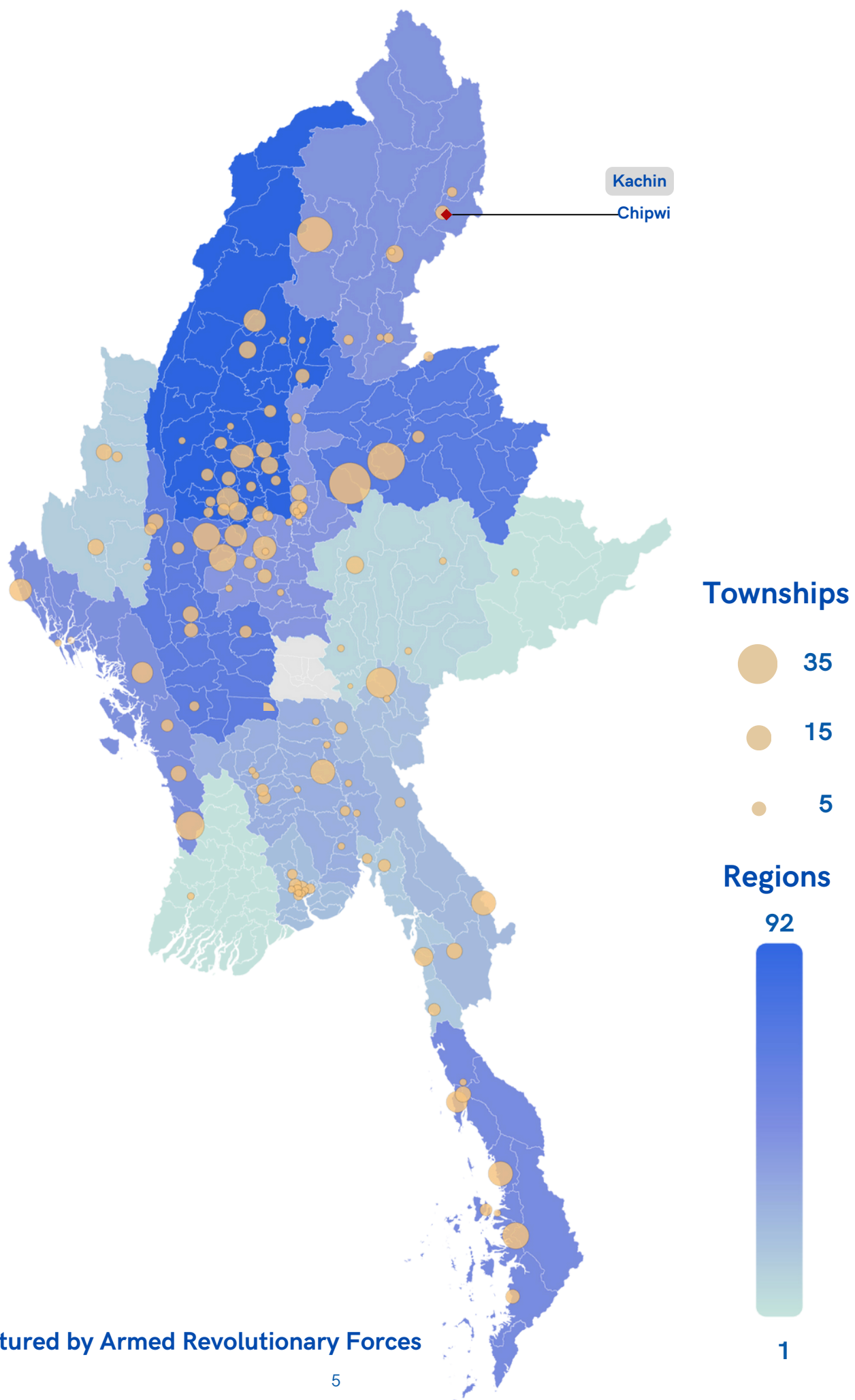
Casualties during Armed Clashes and Operations

During these clashes, at least 316 military personnel were injured and 1099 were killed, while at least 217 military personnel were arrested by armed revolutionary forces and 12 military soldiers were arrested by the junta. Besides, at least 38 fighters of armed revolutionary forces were injured and 29 were killed. Furthermore, at least 81 civilians were injured and 124 were killed due to the artillery strikes, drone attacks, airstrikes and gunfire during these clashes.

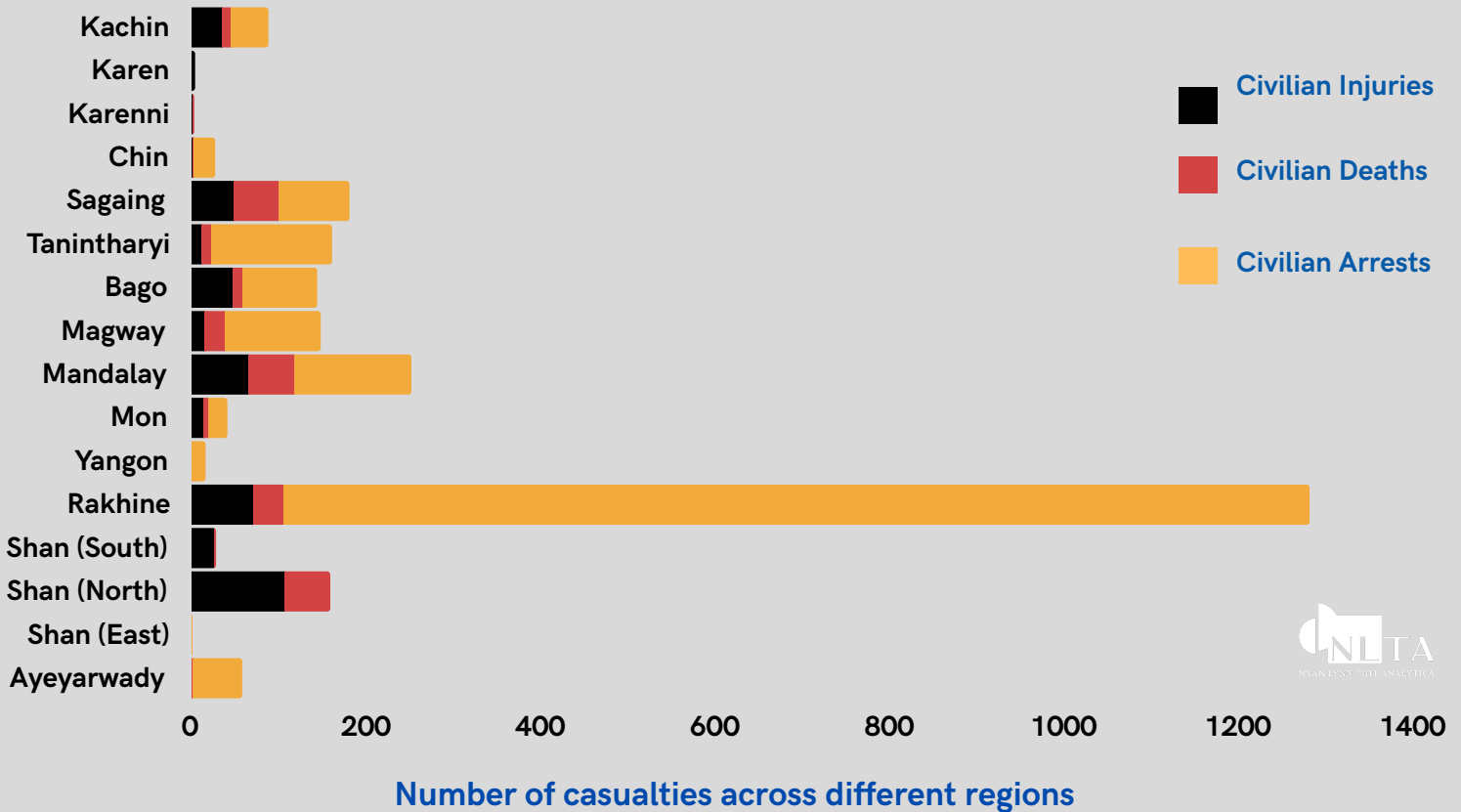
Town Captured by Armed Revolutionary Forces

In September, armed revolutionary forces seized one town during their offensive against the military junta in Kachin. The Kachin Independence Army (KIA), along with allied forces, launched coordinated assaults on military outposts in Chipwi, Tsawlaw, and Phimaw towns, aiming to seize towns. On 29 September, the KIA and allied forces launched attacks on five military outposts and bases in Chipwi, leading to the successful capture of the town. Since the commencement of the Spring Revolution, the KIA and allied forces have successfully seized control of seven towns: Chipwi, Momauk, Sadung, Sumprabum, Lwegel, Sinbo, and Myo Hla. Chipwi marks as the seventh town acquired by KIA and its allied forces during the Spring Revolution.

Number of Armed Clashes and Operations in September



Civilian Casualties and Arrests from Targeted Attacks



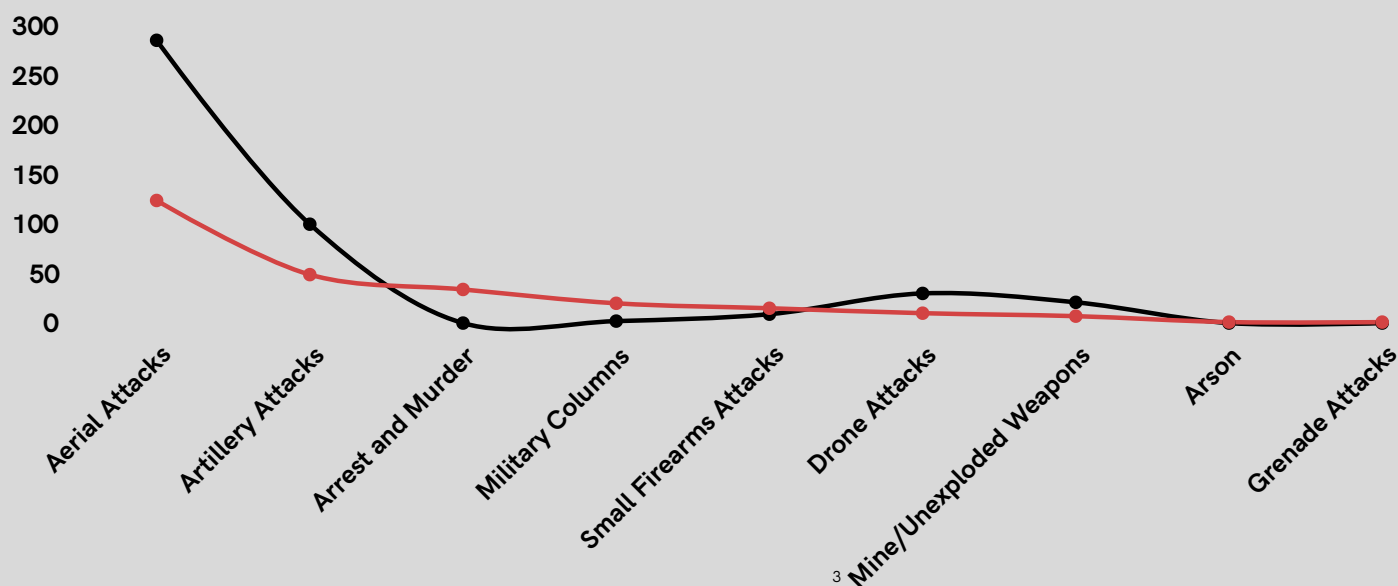
In addition to civilian casualties and arrests resulting from the armed clashes mentioned above, civilians were targeted by the military and unknown armed groups as well as armed revolutionary forces. In September, a total of 261 civilians were killed and 448 civilians were injured, of which the majority were casualties resulting from military attacks. The highest number of civilian casualties resulted from airstrikes conducted by the military, with 124 civilian deaths and 286 injuries. The second highest number of civilian casualties resulted from military artillery strikes with 49 deaths and 97 injuries. Meanwhile, 20 civilians were injured and 22 were killed by unknown armed groups. It was reported that civilian casualties also arise from armed revolutionary forces' attacks. Of these, two deaths were reported in Mandalay, one death in Sagaing and Magway each, one death and three injuries in Shan (South). In September, at least a total of 1884 civilians were arrested by the military and armed revolutionary forces. Among these, 826 civilians were arrested by the military while 1057 by armed revolutionary forces and one by an unknown group. According to reports from Arakan Express News, the Arakan Army (AA) detained approximately 1000 Rohingyas from three villages in Buthidaung township, Rakhine. In September, the number of civilian casualties and arrests resulting from attacks by the military can be seen in the illustrations above and below.



Civilian Injuries



Civilian Deaths



Types of Clashes and Number of Civilian Casualties from Targeted Attacks

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

Research Methodology

This report by the Nyan Lynn Thit Analytica (NLTA) aims to examine armed clashes between the military and armed revolutionary forces and internal conflicts between armed revolutionary forces, including civilian casualties. Data has been collected from (40) news media and announcements of revolutionary organizations. The actual data on the ground might be higher than the numbers presented in this report. This report excludes unverified armed incidents and casualties, which will be reported in future reports once verified. The types of armed clashes are categorized as (1) combat engagements, (2) drone attacks, (3) artillery attacks, (4) mine attacks, (5) grenade attacks. An incident is counted as a single attack if one target is attacked either by the military junta or armed revolutionary forces, which include the People Defense Forces (PDFs) and Ethnic Revolutionary Organizations (EROs). Additionally, the report analyzed civilian casualties in two categories: those resulting from armed incidents and those from targeted attacks.

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