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BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2022: **Burma further plunges into chaos as conflict heats up in Rakhine State**

- As of 12 Aug, there had been at least 14,461 armed clashes and attacks, resulting in the displacement of 1,019,900 people since the coup began. Junta troops continued to slash their way through the country in August, torturing and killing civilians and torching villages.
- Junta head Min Aung Hlaing admitted his regime did not fully control the country. The junta's 'peace process' kept faltering; meanwhile resistance escalated. Military tensions increased significantly in Rakhine State, with several clashes breaking out between regime and AA forces.
- Junta forces have killed at least 2,259 civilians and arrested 15,294 as of 31 Aug. The regime continued to target former officials and NLD members, as well as perceived opponents and their families. A junta court sentenced Aung San Suu Kyi to a further six years in prison for corruption, bringing her total sentence to 17 years.
- Min Aung Hlaing replaced 10 top officials including Ministers with loyalists to consolidate control ahead of the sham 2023 election. He promoted the proportional representation system while the regime's election authorities barred political parties from meeting with foreigners without prior approval.
- The Kyat continued its dive, forcing the regime to ease its disastrous exchange rate policies and inject USD 200 million into the forex market. Inflation kept driving up food, fuel, and medicine prices, leading to shortages across the country. The junta announced it would import cheap oil from Russia to ease supply concerns and rising prices.
- UN Special Envoy to Burma Noeleen Heyzer met with Min Aung Hlaing, called him 'kind-hearted' and urged him to stop the violence; to no avail. In response, over 850 CSOs called on the UN to withdraw the mandate and demonstrate a serious commitment to resolving Burma's worsening crisis.
- ASEAN expressed disappointment at the regime's lack of implementation of the bloc's Five-Point Consensus, and gave the junta until November to change course. ASEAN members decided to keep barring the regime from high-level meetings until progress is made.

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Junta's quest to cement control

Cleaning up house

During August, the junta sacked and/or replaced 10 top officials in an apparent move to consolidate control ahead of its proposed sham elections. On 19 Aug, the regime sacked Union Government Office Minister Chit Naing and Immigration and Population Minister Khin Yi, as well as Chin State's Chief Minister and the Security and Border Affairs Ministers of Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mon, and Shan Regions/States.¹ Khin Yi remained as vice-chairman of the military-aligned Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). Observers speculated that junta leader Min Aung Hlaing wanted him to become USDP chair.²

The regime also replaced the governor and first deputy governor of the Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM), the chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission, and the Attorney General.³ On 19 Aug, it was reported that Min Aung Hlaing had brought the Myanmar Institute for Strategic and International Studies (MISIS), a foreign policy think tank established by a previous military regime in 1992, back under the control of the regime's Foreign Ministry. He reportedly stacked MISIS with junta-linked figures and tasked them to come up with 'innovative ideas and policy suggestions.'⁴

Gearing up for sham election

On 1 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing claimed that the Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) that participated in the regime's self-declared peace talks had all agreed to reform the electoral system.⁵ On 4 Aug, he said ethnic people should participate in the upcoming 2023 election to 'press their demands peacefully, in line with the law.' Rakhine politician Pe Than pointed out that the military will very likely be able to rule under a proportional representation system, adding that a military-dominated parliament will not grant ethnic minorities the rights they have been demanding.⁶

On 11 Aug, the regime-controlled Union Election Commission (UEC) ordered political parties to seek approval before meeting international organizations or foreigners. Some parties called the move an attempt to control their international relations. The National League for Democracy (NLD) refused to comment, saying it did not recognize the legitimacy of the UEC.⁷ On 15 Aug, it was reported that the UEC had started conducting voter registration activities in Hakha and Paletwa Townships (Chin State).⁸

New sentences against Aung San Suu Kyi

On 4 Aug, unconfirmed reports revealed that the regime was holding ousted State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi in a roughly 4 sqm cell that offers little protection from the elements.⁹ On 29 Aug, it was reported that, on 9 Feb 2021, she resisted military efforts to strongarm her into calling on striking civil servants to return to work and the public to halt anti-junta protests. She also refused to ask the NLD to stop issuing anti-coup statements.¹⁰ The regime continued to make her pay for this in August. On 15 Aug, it sentenced Suu Kyi to six more years in prison for corruption, bringing her total sentence to 17 years.¹¹ On 22 Aug, the junta-controlled Supreme Court approved the auction sale of her Yangon family home at the request of her estranged brother Aung San Oo—a pro-military figure.¹²

On 2 Aug, the regime transferred ousted Sagaing Region Chief Minister Dr. Myint Naing from Monywa Prison (Sagaing Region) to Myingyan Prison (Mandalay Region). The junta had previously denied his

¹ Than Lwin Times (21 Aug 2022) Analysts say junta appoints loyalists in reshuffle; Bloomberg (19 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Announces Cabinet Reshuffle With Slight Changes

² Irrawaddy (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar Coup Conspirator Took Suu Kyi's Naypyitaw Home

³ Than Lwin Times (21 Aug 2022) Analysts say junta appoints loyalists in reshuffle; Bloomberg (19 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Announces Cabinet Reshuffle With Slight Changes

⁴ Irrawaddy (19 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Chief Turns to Officials of Former Regime for Foreign Policy Advice

⁵ GNLM (2 Aug 2022) "Keep Moving Forward to Achieve Our Goal" Speech delivered by Chairman of the State Administration Council Prime Minister Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on the Occasion of the Eighteenth Month of the Assumption of State Duties by the State Administration Council

⁶ DMG (8 Aug 2022) Junta promises of federalism, ethnic rights and equality ring hollow: critics

⁷ Irrawaddy (15 Aug 2022) Myanmar Parties Told They Need Junta OK Before Speaking to Foreigners

⁸ Mizzima (15 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta preps for 2023 poll with pilot voter registration in battle-scarred Chin State

⁹ Myanmar Now (4 Aug 2022) Aung San Suu Kyi 'calm' despite prison hardships, inside sources say

¹⁰ Myanmar Now (29 Aug 2022) Aung San Suu Kyi refused Myanmar military order to gag NLD: Source

¹¹ Myanmar Now (15 Aug 2022) Myanmar military sentences Suu Kyi to six more years in prison

¹² Irrawaddy (22 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Court Approves Sale of Suu Kyi's Historic Family Home

request to be transferred to a prison in his hometown of Shwebo (Sagaing Region).¹³ On 11 Aug, the Supreme Court rejected the appeal of ousted Mon State Chief Minister Dr. Aye Zan against the regime's ruling sentencing him to 21 years in prison for alleged corruption.¹⁴ On the same day, Australian economist Sean Turnell, a former economic advisor to Suu Kyi, testified in a military court for the first time on charges of breaking the Official Secrets Act. He denied the allegations against him and pleaded not guilty. The regime reportedly barred his lawyers from talking about the case.¹⁵

NLD under fire

On 9 Aug, regime forces sealed off the residence of local NLD executive committee member Saw San Win in Paung Township (Mon State).¹⁶ On 10 Aug, junta troops sealed off the house of NLD Youth leader Aung Ye Pyae, and a hotel owned by his parents.¹⁷ On 14 Aug, soldiers arrested NLD MP-elect Myo Kyaw Kyaw and strike leader Sai Maung at a checkpoint in Myitkyina Township (Kachin State).¹⁸

On 17 Aug, the regime said it had granted pensions to 217 NLD officials and MPs who served under the ousted government. Several party members expressed doubts over the veracity of the statement, pointing out that most NLD former officials and MPs were now in hiding or in regime custody.¹⁹ On 24 Aug, junta mouthpiece Global New Light of Myanmar (GNLM) reported that the Anti-Corruption Commission had prosecuted 231 corruption cases during Feb 2021-Jul 2022, of which 108 involved NLD lawmakers.²⁰

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

On 8 Aug, Yangon activists marked the 34th anniversary of the 8888 uprising holding umbrellas imprinted with the Burmese digit '8' in several locations.²¹ Local protesters also staged flash-mobs in the morning and banged pots in the evening. In Sagaing Region, more than 200 residents from Yinmarbin and Salingyi Townships staged a multi-village demonstration. Villagers in Kani and Budalin Townships also held protests.²² On 20 Aug, regime forces arrested an anti-regime activist and a freelance photographer involved in the umbrella protest. Soldiers beat at least one of them, and sent the pair to an interrogation center.²³

On 24 Aug, regime forces arrested former UK ambassador to Burma Vicky Bowman and her husband Htein Lin, a Burmese artist and former political prisoner in Yangon. They face up to five years in prison under immigration charges.²⁴ On 26 Aug, it was reported that junta troops had detained at least 56 monks who spoke out against the regime since the attempted coup.²⁵ On 31 Aug, Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) (AAPP) said regime forces had sealed off at least 709 homes belonging to pro-democracy activists since the attempted coup, and arrested at least 15,294 civilians.²⁶

The regime stepped up its surveillance efforts. On 17 Aug, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said the regime planned to ban Facebook and replace it with a domestic alternative, claiming that anti-junta forces were using the platform to instigate instability and violence.²⁷ He said the regime will restrict Facebook advertising in Burma, but did not elaborate further.²⁸ On 18 Aug, the junta ordered bus companies operating long-distance services to record passengers' information.²⁹ On 15 Aug, the regime ordered mobile money service providers to record the personal information of users who transfer or

¹³ Myanmar Now (12 Aug 2022) Sagaing chief minister transferred to prison further from hometown

¹⁴ Than Lwin Times (12 Aug 2022) Mon Chief Minister's appeal on corruption dismissed

¹⁵ Al Jazeera (12 Aug 2022) Jailed Australian economist testifies in secretive Myanmar trial

¹⁶ Than Lwin Times (11 Aug 2022) Home of NLD executive committee member sealed off in Paung Township

¹⁷ Kanbawza Tai News (13 Aug 2022) ကလေးမြို့နယ် NLD ပါတီ လူငယ်ခေါင်းဆောင်နေအိမ်ကို စစ်ကောင်စီ ချိတ်မိတ်

¹⁸ Mizzima (18 Aug 2022) NLD candidate and strike leader arrested at junta checkpoint in Myitkyina, Kachin State

¹⁹ Irrawaddy (17 Aug 2022) Myanmar Regime Claims Ousted NLD Members Applying for Political Pensions

²⁰ GNLM (24 Aug 2022) 231 corruption cases filed from 1 February 2021 to end of July 2022

²¹ Mizzima (8 Aug 2022) Activists unfurl '8888' umbrellas in Yangon to mark anniversary of the pro-democracy movement

²² Radio Free Asia (RFA) (8 Aug 2022) Myanmar opposition marks '8888' anniversary with protests, vow to fight on

²³ Irrawaddy (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar Regime Violently Detains Activist, Photographer Involved in Umbrella Protest

²⁴ Reuters (25 Aug 2022) Britain's former Myanmar envoy detained in Yangon, sources say; RFA (26 Aug 2022) Former British Ambassador to Myanmar transferred from prison to police custody

²⁵ RFA (26 Aug 2022) Nearly 5 dozen monks detained in Myanmar since military coup

²⁶ AAPP (31 Aug 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

²⁷ Mizzima (27 Aug 2022) Activists rap Myanmar junta arrest of former UK ambassador Vicky Bowman

²⁸ Mizzima (20 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta announces restrictions on Facebook advertising

²⁹ Mizzima (23 Aug 2022) Junta orders bus companies to record passengers' information

receive mobile payments in a bid to cut off funding to the resistance. It also required people wishing to open a mobile wallet account to submit their phone numbers and photos of their face and ID card.³⁰

On 29 Aug, Thai security forces arrested several regime spies posing as monks and nuns in a Buddhist monastery in Mae Pa (Thailand). Thai authorities said the regime had sent them to investigate anti-junta activities in Mae Sot. The detainees also traveled to Bangkok to investigate anti-regime groups there.³¹

The junta continued to torture inmates. On 2 Aug, Amnesty International highlighted the regime's systematic use of torture in custody as part of its overall strategy to crush the opposition. Amnesty said the junta 'flout[ed] the law at every stage of the arrest and detention process'—from making arbitrary arrests to forcing confessions through torture or by threatening reprisals against relatives.³²

On 2 Aug, political prisoners in **Insein Prison** (Yangon Region) began a hunger strike to protest the regime's executions of four pro-democracy activists in July.³³ On 5 Aug, prison guards in Mandalay's **Obo Prison** opened fire on inmates protesting the executions, injuring two.³⁴ On 9 Aug, they beat as many as 30 political prisoners on hunger strike, and subsequently denied them medical treatment. On 10 Aug, the regime sentenced jailed student leader Naung Htet Aung to three years in prison for incitement for taking part in the protest. As of 15 Aug, Obo guards had placed 19 inmates in solitary confinement for their participation in the hunger strike.³⁵

On 28 Aug, it was reported that the regime had violently cracked down on at least 15 peaceful protests by political prisoners since the attempted coup. The incidents occurred in Insein, Obo, Tharrawaddy, Kalay, Patheingyi, Bago, and Pyaw Bins Prisons.³⁶

The junta continued to target alleged supporters of the People's Defense Forces (PDFs). On 6 Aug, regime forces arrested three young men and two young women they accused of supporting local PDFs in Ayethaya Township (Southern Shan State). On 7 Aug, soldiers arrested two restaurateurs for allegedly contacting PDFs in Nawngkhio Township (Northern Shan State).³⁷

The junta continued to target members of the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM). On 19 Aug, regime forces arrested a CDM staff from the Department of Fisheries in Paung Township (Mon State).³⁸ On 20 Aug, they detained seven CDM teachers from Mandalay's Yadanabon University and charged them under the Counter-Terrorism Law.³⁹ On 23 Aug, it was reported that, in May, the regime had sentenced a striking police lance corporal to 26 years in prison for treason, incitement, and violating police discipline. Junta forces tortured him in custody, breaking one of his ribs.⁴⁰ On 29 Aug, the junta-controlled Meiktila Court (Mandalay Region) sentenced CDM teacher and former Meiktila University Students' Union chairwoman Thae Su Naing to seven years in prison for terrorism.⁴¹

The junta continued to target journalists. On 4 Aug, the regime said it had brought immigration and incitement charges against detained Japanese documentary filmmaker Toru Kubota. He faces up to seven years in prison.⁴² On 15 Aug, it was reported that the junta had sentenced former Ayeyarwady Times editor and Myitmakha News Agency reporter Myo Min Tun to two years in prison for incitement.⁴³ On 24 Aug, the regime sentenced former Irrawaddy photojournalist Ko Zaw Zaw to three years in prison for incitement.⁴⁴

³⁰ Irrawaddy (18 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Restricts Mobile Money Payments to cut Resistance Funding

³¹ Irrawaddy (30 Aug 2022) Junta Spies Posing as Monks, Nuns Among Myanmar Detainees in Thailand

³² Myanmar Now (2 Aug 2022) New report highlights Myanmar junta's 'vile and brutal' torture of prisoners

³³ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Insein Prisoners Start Hunger Strike to Condemn Myanmar Junta Executions

³⁴ Irrawaddy (5 Aug 2022) Political Prisoners Injured in Myanmar Prison Crackdown

³⁵ Irrawaddy (15 Aug 2022) Myanmar Political Prisoners on Hunger Strike Beaten and Placed in Solitary Confinement

³⁶ RFA (29 Aug 2022) Authorities have crushed least 15 protests by political prisoners since Myanmar coup

³⁷ Shan News (14 Aug 2022) Regime Steps Up Arrests In Shan State

³⁸ Than Lwin Times (23 Aug 2022) CDM staff from Fisheries Department held incommunicado

³⁹ Mizzima (23 Aug 2022) CDM teachers at Mandalay's Yandabon University detained

⁴⁰ Irrawaddy (23 Aug 2022) Striking Myanmar Police Officer Gets 26-Year Sentence; RFA (23 Aug 2022) Anti-terrorism policeman sentenced to 26 years in a Myanmar prison

⁴¹ RFA (30 Aug 2022) Activist teacher sentenced to seven years in a Myanmar prison

⁴² Myanmar Now (5 Aug 2022) Japanese documentary filmmaker sent to Insein Prison

⁴³ Network Media Group (15 Aug 2022) Ayeyarwaddy Times Editor Sentenced In Patheingyi

⁴⁴ Irrawaddy (25 Aug 2022) Photojournalist Jailed over Facebook Post Denouncing Myanmar Junta

On 19 Aug, the junta-affiliated Pa'O People's Militia Force (PMF) conducted a propaganda campaign in Hopong Township (Shan State), portraying local news outlets Shan News Agency, Tachileik News Agency, Shwe Phee Myay News Agency, Kanbawza Tai News, Taunggyi Nway Oo Channel, Channel Taunggyi, TGI Support Revolution, and Road of Taunggyi as terrorist organizations.⁴⁵ On 27 Aug, the Central Bank of Myanmar said 'illegal online news media' were publishing false information about fuel shortages and exchange rates, thereby contributing to fuel price hikes. It accused them of wanting 'to stall the progress of the country's economy' and 'increase anxiety among the public.'⁴⁶

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

Regime's peace efforts stall

On 1 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing invited the EAOs that have refused to participate in the regime's self-declared peace process to negotiate with him; to no avail. Political analyst Than Soe Naing said further talks would be meaningless unless the National Unity government (NUG), PDFs, and non-signatories of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) are invited.⁴⁷ On 4 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing met with a Shan State Progress Party (SSPP) delegation.⁴⁸ On 22 Aug, he said he would allow NCA signatories to join the army or BGFs if they wish to retain their arms, and the junta would help them to 'carry out legal activities' if they wanted to do business.⁴⁹ The regime held a second round of talks with the Pa'O National Liberation Organization (PNLO), Lahu Democratic Union (LDU), and Arakan Liberation Party (ALP) during 23-26 Aug;⁵⁰ and with the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) on 29 Aug.⁵¹

On 22 Aug, the LDU's chairperson issued a statement saying the participation of LDU leader Kyar Solomon in the talks was against the wishes of the party.⁵² On 30 Aug, it was reported that the Karen National Union (KNU) and the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) had agreed to reunify as the Kawthoolei Armed Forces on 3 Aug. It is unclear whether it will impact the DKBA's participation in the junta's peace process.⁵³

Junta admits it lacks control as resistance steps up attacks

On 1 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing admitted that the junta did not fully control the country and was facing escalating attacks in Sagaing, Magway, Karenni, and Karen Regions/States. He added that, as of 23 Jul, there had been 7,246 bomb attacks on and 6,567 targeted assaults and killings of regime forces and their allies.⁵⁴ On 1 Aug, the junta said PDFs had killed a total of 3,483 civilians, including monks, government employees, and administrative officials since the attempted coup.⁵⁵ On 3 Aug, it was reported that the regime was forming militia groups in Mandalay, Magway, and Sagaing Regions.⁵⁶

On 3 Aug, it was reported that EAOs and PDFs had killed 18,116 junta soldiers and injured a further 6,128 in 5,337 clashes during 1 Jun 2021-30 June 2022.⁵⁷ On 25 Aug, it was reported that resistance forces had stepped up offensive actions, switching from defensive operations and ambushes to surprise raids and attacks on junta-controlled government administration offices, police stations, and military

⁴⁵ Shan News (23 Aug 2022) Pa-O Armed Group Calls Shan Media Terrorists

⁴⁶ Eleven Media Group (EMG) (28 Aug 2022) CBM to take serious action against online businesses illegally trading in foreign currencies

⁴⁷ DMG (2 Aug 2022) Min Aung Hlaing invites EAOs to talks for third time

⁴⁸ DMG (8 Aug 2022) Junta promises of federalism, ethnic rights and equality ring hollow: critics

⁴⁹ Than Lwin Times (24 Aug 2022) Military leader to allow EAOs who want to keep arms to join army and BGF

⁵⁰ GNLM (24 Aug 2022) National Peace Talks Team meets peace delegation of PNLO, LDU, ALP ; Shan News (24 Aug 2022) Junta Chief Invites Armed Groups To Naypyidaw Meeting

⁵¹ GNLM (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar needs to implement federalism in compliance with its nature in building the Union based on democracy and federalism

⁵² GNLM (24 Aug 2022) National Peace Talks Team meets peace delegation of PNLO, LDU, ALP ; Shan News (24 Aug 2022) Junta Chief Invites Armed Groups To Naypyidaw Meeting

⁵³ Myanmar Now (30 Aug 2022) Ethnic Karen leaders come to historic agreement to reunite KNU, DKBA

⁵⁴ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Myanmar's Civilian Government Reports Over 18,000 Junta Deaths in Year

⁵⁵ RFA (5 Aug 2022) Five militia members killed in accidental mine explosion

⁵⁶ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Myanmar Regime Forms and Arms Pro-Junta Militias in Resistance Strongholds

⁵⁷ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Myanmar's Civilian Government Reports Over 18,000 Junta Deaths in Year

bases across the country.⁵⁸ On 29 Aug, it was reported that 6,600 clashes had broken out across Burma since the attempted coup, mostly in Karen State (3,993 clashes) and Sagaing Region (641).⁵⁹

Update by State/Region

As of 12 Aug, there had been 329 armed clashes and attacks on civilians during the month. This brings the total number of incidents so far in 2022 to 6,802 (14,461 since 1 Feb 2021).⁶⁰ Junta forces had killed at least 2,259 civilians as of 31 Aug, likely an underestimate.⁶¹ According to the UN, there were 1,304,800 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Burma as of 29 Aug, including 974,400 displaced after 1 Feb 2021, with 45,500 refugees fleeing to neighboring countries.⁶² On 2 Aug, UNOCHA said the delivery of humanitarian aid continued to be very challenging amidst escalating tensions.⁶³

On 9 Aug, the UN Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) said there were ample indications that, since the coup, crimes against humanity have been committed in Burma on a scale and in a manner that constitute a widespread and systematic attack against civilians. These include murder; torture; deportation and forcible transfer; rape and other forms of sexual violence; persecution; and imprisonment.⁶⁴ On 29 Aug, it was reported that regime forces burned down 28,434 houses in 645 locations during Feb 2021-25 Aug 2022, including 20,153 houses in Sagaing Region, 5,418 houses in Magway Region, and 1,474 houses in Chin State.⁶⁵

Kachin and Northern Shan States

Fighting continued to impact civilians in **Kachin State**. On 8 Aug, a joint Kachin Independence Army (KIA)/PDF force seized a regime camp and a pro-junta Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA) base in Hpakant Township.⁶⁶ In response, junta troops shelled the vicinity of Sel Zin village during 9-11 Aug, forcing over 4,000 residents to flee. Soldiers also burnt down 67 houses. On 12 Aug, the junta airlifted 60 soldiers to Pan Chay, on the border between Hpakant Township and Sagaing Region.⁶⁷ On 24 Aug, junta troops killed six Sel Zin villagers they had arrested on 22 Aug. Soldiers subjected the victims to forced labor before executing them.⁶⁸

According to the UN, there were around 101,500 IDPs in Kachin State as of 29 Aug, including 10,000 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.⁶⁹ On 9 Aug, it was reported that clashes between regime and Kachin Independence Army (KIA) forces near Inwankawng village (Sadon Township) had forced more than 400 locals to flee.⁷⁰ On 31 Aug, it was reported that IDPs in the Sel Zin area were in urgent need of medical aid. They reportedly suffered from diarrhea due to the lack of toilets.⁷¹

Clashes also continued in **Northern Shan State**. On 1 Aug, regime forces clashed with the KIA in Kutkai Township. Stray bullets reportedly hit trees in civilian areas.⁷² On 3 Aug, the Mandalay PDF clashed with junta forces in Nawngkhio Township, forcing all the residents to flee.⁷³ According to the UN, there were around 17,100 IDPs in N. Shan State as of 29 Aug, including 9,000 who were displaced

⁵⁸ Irrawaddy (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar's Armed Resistance Increasingly Going on the Offensive

⁵⁹ RFA (29 Aug 2022) More than 6,600 battles broke out in Myanmar since last year's coup, report says

⁶⁰ Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) (accessed 8 Sep 2022) Data export tool, available at: <https://acleddata.com/data-export-tool/>

⁶¹ AAPP (31 Aug 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

⁶² UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

⁶³ DMG (4 Aug 2022) Myanmar humanitarian aid delivery made 'very challenging' by ongoing conflicts: UNOCHA

⁶⁴ UN News (9 Aug 2022) Myanmar: Crimes against humanity committed systematically, says UN report

⁶⁵ Irrawaddy (29 Aug 2022) Over 28,000 Homes Torched by Myanmar Junta Forces Since Coup

⁶⁶ Irrawaddy (9 Aug 2022) Two Myanmar Military Bases Seized by Resistance in Kachin State; Kachin News Group (9 Aug 2022) KIA Seize Regime And Shanni Camps In Hpakant Township

⁶⁷ Kachin News Group (16 Aug 2022) Burma Army Shells Sezin Area

⁶⁸ Burma News International (BNI) (26 Aug 2022) ဆယ်ဇင်းတွင် အရပ်သားပြည်သူ ၆ ဦးကို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်ဖွဲ့သတ်ဖြတ်

⁶⁹ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

⁷⁰ BNI (9 Aug 2022) More than 400 IDPs in Kachin's Sadon Township need emergency assistance

⁷¹ Kachin News Group (31 Aug 2022) ဆယ်ဇင်းစစ်ရှောင်ပြည်သူများ ဝမ်းပျက်ဝမ်းလျော့အဖြစ်များလာ၍ ဆေးဝါးအကူအညီများလိုအပ်နေ

⁷² Shan News (4 Aug 2022) KIA And Burma Army Clash In Kutkai

⁷³ Shan News (9 Aug 2022) Hundreds Of Junta Soldiers Arrive In Nawngkhio Township

after 1 Feb 2021.⁷⁴ On 15 Aug, it was reported that 250 IDPs in the Mongsi area were facing food shortages.⁷⁵ On 21 Aug, it was reported that five IDP camps in Kutkai Township had been facing rice shortages since the WFP stopped providing them with rice in July.⁷⁶

Sagaing Region

Junta forces continued their raids and arson attacks amid clashes with local resistance forces, committing scores of war crimes. According to the UN, there were around 528,300 IDPs in Sagaing Region as of 25 Jul, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.⁷⁷ On 3 Aug, it was reported that regime troops and Pyu Saw Htee members had arrested nine women for harboring IDPs in Kanbalu Township on 31 Jul.⁷⁸ On 29 Aug, soldiers opened fire on civilians who were fleeing junta raids in Kyunhla Township, killing one and injuring two.⁷⁹

On 1 Aug, two regime helicopters attacked a village in Myinmu Township, killing three farmers. Junta forces then raided the village, detained 113 residents and ultimately killed at least six.⁸⁰ On 2 Aug, regime troops killed three villagers and kidnapped a further 30 in **Kale Township** amid clashes with resistance fighters.⁸¹ On 5 Aug, soldiers looted more than 200 houses in Yazagyo village; and burned down six.⁸² On 16 Aug, junta forces torched Lay Eain Su village and killed two residents.⁸³ On 22 Aug, regime troops shelled and raided a village in Paungbyin Township, killing four civilians and torching over 300 households.⁸⁴ On 23 Aug, three junta fighter jets bombed a village in **Kawlin Township**, killing four civilians, including a pregnant woman and a child, and injuring one civilian.⁸⁵

In **Shwebo District**, regime forces attacked three villages in **Tabayin Township** on 4 Aug, killing two women and forcing around 3,000 villagers to flee.⁸⁶ Soldiers killed at least eight civilians and burned down 145 houses in the area during 4-7 Aug.⁸⁷ They also torched houses in Muu Kan Gyee village and detained 40 villagers as hostages during 8-9 Aug.⁸⁸ On 13 Aug, junta forces arrested five resistance fighters and executed four of them in Hpoke Tan Taw village.⁸⁹ As of 11 Aug, regime raids had forced more than 10,000 residents from nine villages to flee.⁹⁰ On 14 Aug, junta troops tortured and killed seven residents in **Shwebo Township**, including two children.⁹¹ In **Khin-U Township**, soldiers tortured and killed seven youth who had pro-revolution tattoos on 16 Aug, including four children.⁹²

In **Yinmabin District**, regime forces launched airstrikes on and raided a village in **Yinmabin Township** on 11 Aug, killing 18 civilians.⁹³ During 18-21 Aug, soldiers raided and burned down three local villages, killing six civilians and forcing over 7,000 residents to flee.⁹⁴ On 22 Aug, junta troops

⁷⁴ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

⁷⁵ Network Media Group (15 Aug 2022) WFP Stops Assistance To Displaced Kutkai Villagers

⁷⁶ Shwe Phee Myay News Agency, via Facebook (21 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/y479abea>

⁷⁷ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

⁷⁸ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Myanmar Regime-Backed Militia Kidnaps Nine Women in Sagaing

⁷⁹ Irrawaddy (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Forces Take Villagers Hostage, Burn Homes in Sagaing

⁸⁰ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Troops Kill 10 People During Village Raid; Myanmar Now (3 Aug 2022) NUG demands release of children held by 'military terrorists'

⁸¹ Khonumthung Media Group (4 Aug 2022) Chin Resistance Attacks Junta In Chin State And Sagaing Region; Khonumthung Media Group (5 Aug 2022) Chin Resistance Fights; The Irrawaddy (8 Aug 2022) Fierce Fighting in Sagaing as Myanmar Junta Forces Clash With Resistance Regime In Kalay; Khonumthung Media Group (9 Aug 2022) Fighting Intensifies In Sagaing Region

⁸² Mizzima (11 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta forces loot and burn Yazagyo village in Sagaing

⁸³ Irrawaddy, via Facebook (18 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/59wmvcpu>

⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta kills civilians, torches hundreds of homes in Sagaing's Paungbyin, PDF says

⁸⁵ Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB), via Facebook (25 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/mtfycrmc>; Irrawaddy (24 Aug 2022) Child Killed in Myanmar Junta Airstrike After Resistance Ambush

⁸⁶ Irrawaddy (8 Aug 2022) Women Working in Rice Field Shot Dead by Myanmar Junta Helicopter

⁸⁷ Myanmar Now (10 Aug 2022) At least eight civilians reported dead as Myanmar military torches another Sagaing Region village

⁸⁸ Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2022) ဒီပဲယင်းအရှေ့ခြမ်း မူးကမ်းကြီးရွာကို စစ်တပ်က နှစ်ရက်ဆက် မီးရှို့

⁸⁹ RFA (15 Aug 2022) Four local fighters shot dead in Sagaing region's Tabayin township

⁹⁰ Irrawaddy, via Facebook (12 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2paf9tcs>

⁹¹ Myanmar Now (17 Aug 2022) Two minors among seven killed by regime forces in Sagaing's Shwebo Township

⁹² RFA (17 Aug 2022) Seven killed after Myanmar junta checkpoint stop in Sagaing

⁹³ Irrawaddy (15 Aug 2022) Myanmar Regime Troops Kill 17 Civilians in Two Days in Sagaing; Mizzima (22 Aug 2022)

Myanmar junta troops rape and kill in attack on busy Sagaing market and village

⁹⁴ Irrawaddy (24 Aug 2022) Six Civilians Die, Thousands Flee as Myanmar Troops Torch Three Sagaing Villages

killed five residents in Theegon and Kapaing villages, including a bedridden civilian and four resistance fighters. Soldiers also torched almost 100 houses.⁹⁵ In **Kani Township**, regime forces torched more than 100 houses and other buildings in Zeepintwin village during 25-26 Aug. On 27 Aug, they raided and burned food, medicine, vehicles and carts near Minma village, where IDPs were taking shelter. On 28 Aug, soldiers torched two buildings, school furniture, and medicine in Thatyatpin village. They also threw hospital equipment in wells and looted houses.⁹⁶ As of 30 Aug, regime raids had reportedly forced more than 27,000 people from six village tracts to flee.⁹⁷

Magway Region

Junta soldiers continued to conduct scorched-earth operations, targeting civilians amid clashes with local resistance forces. On 8 Aug, regime forces torched about 20 houses in Sar Kyin village (**Pakokku Township**).⁹⁸ On 9 Aug, junta troops raided three villages near Twinma (**Myaing Township**). Soldiers arrested 143 civilians and torched more than 100 houses.⁹⁹ On 15 Aug, regime troops shelled and raided Hlaykhoke village (**Yesagyo Township**), where they torched houses and killed three civilians. They then torched Nga Ta Yaw village. Junta raids in the area reportedly caused 10,000 residents to flee.¹⁰⁰ According to the UN, there were around 98,100 IDPs in Magway Region as of 29 Aug, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁰¹ On 21 Aug, regime forces raided and burned down nine camps and a temporary school for IDPs from Hnan Khar village in Gangaw Township.¹⁰²

On 21 Aug, the Yaw Defence Force (YDF) killed six people, including a 13-year-old girl, and injured four in a raid on a residence in Saw Township. The YDF claimed that some victims were members of a regime-affiliated militia, but locals denied these allegations. The NUG said it would investigate the incident.¹⁰³ On 26 Aug, resistance forces raided the house of a junta major in Pakokku Township, killing him and his wife.¹⁰⁴

Chin State

On 10 Aug, resistance forces raided a regime camp in Rikhawdar. Junta artillery fire killed one civilian during the clash.¹⁰⁵ On 10 Aug, regime forces shelled Neeyar Lawn village (Hakha Township) following a skirmish with resistance forces, killing a 59-year-old woman and seriously wounding a teenager.¹⁰⁶ On 30 Aug, regime artillery fire injured four civilians and set fire to several houses in the township.¹⁰⁷ On 14 Aug, regime forces fired at and shelled Hi Mul (Tedim Township), injuring a resident before raiding the village. Soldiers torched several houses and arrested two siblings, whom they ultimately killed. Both were under 18.¹⁰⁸

Clashes between the regime and the Arakan Army (AA) continued in Paletwa Township. On 1 Aug, junta troops blocked the land and water routes to the township, driving up rice prices and causing livelihood hardships for residents.¹⁰⁹ On 2 Aug, junta troops opened fire on a boat carrying students amid clashes with the AA near Namada village, killing two children.¹¹⁰ The regime denied firing on the

⁹⁵ Irrawaddy, via Facebook (22 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/4tc336ve>

⁹⁶ Irrawaddy (31 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Destroys Medicine and Food Stores for the Displaced in Sagaing

⁹⁷ Irrawaddy, via Facebook (30 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/k9cp6ar9>

⁹⁸ Myanmar Now (11 Aug 2022) Some 20 homes destroyed in junta arson attack in Magway

⁹⁹ DVB (11 Aug 2022) Burma Army arrested over 140 civilians and torched 100 houses in Myaing township

¹⁰⁰ Myanmar Now (19 Aug 2022) Two elderly villagers die after houses set on fire in eastern Magway Region; Mizzima (23 Aug 2022) Junta troops burn down 600 houses and murder two senior citizens in Magwe Region

¹⁰¹ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹⁰² Irrawaddy (31 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Destroys Medicine and Food Stores for the Displaced in Sagaing

¹⁰³ Irrawaddy (24 Aug 2022) Myanmar Shadow Govt Probes Killing of Family by Resistance Group; Myanmar Now (24 Aug 2022) Alleged junta informant killed alongside family

¹⁰⁴ Irrawaddy, via Facebook (26 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2p97pwkt>

¹⁰⁵ Irrawaddy (11 Aug 2022) Myanmar Battalion Commanders, Other Officers Killed in Clashes With Resistance Forces

¹⁰⁶ Khonumthung Media Group (12 Aug 2022) Burma Army shelling killed Hakha woman

¹⁰⁷ Chin World, via Facebook (30 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/3bh9csvm>

¹⁰⁸ Chin World, via Facebook (16 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/3r79uku7>

¹⁰⁹ DMG (2 Aug 2022) Child fatalities reported as junta, AA clash in Chin and Arakan states; Narinjara News (4 Aug 2022) Burmese junta forces clash with AA for two consecutive days in Chin State; DMG (5 Aug 2022) Military blocks land and water routes between Kyauktaw and Paletwa

¹¹⁰ RFA (3 Aug 2022) Two children killed as Myanmar military fires on boat taking them home from school

boat, blaming ‘terrorists’ instead.¹¹¹ Another clash broke out in the township on 3 Aug.¹¹² On 18 Aug, it was reported that Paletwa was almost running out of food.¹¹³ On 24 Aug, the regime used two Mi-35 helicopters during a new round of clashes with the AA near Aboung Thar village.¹¹⁴

On 25 Aug, it was reported that fighting between AA and regime forces had forced around 1,000 villagers to flee to Paletwa. A local relief worker said that there were already 6,000 IDPs in the township.¹¹⁵ According to UNHCR, there were around 45,800 IDPs in Chin State as of 29 Aug, including 39,300 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹¹⁶

Rakhine State

The regime continued to arrest and prosecute locals over alleged AA ties. On 4 Aug, it was reported that the junta had sentenced at least 19 people to imprisonment for terrorism over alleged AA ties in June and July. Most were arrested in 2018-2020.¹¹⁷ On 4-5 Aug, regime forces arrested at least eight civilians over alleged AA ties in Sittwe and Kyaukphyu.¹¹⁸ On 6 Aug it was reported that the junta had charged a 24-year-old man from Sanae with incitement following his arrest over alleged AA ties on 24 Jul. Soldiers reportedly took him from his home and beat him in front of his family.¹¹⁹

Tensions between the junta and the AA escalated dramatically. On 1 Aug, regime forces arrested two AA members and a civilian in Kyauktaw Township.¹²⁰ Soldiers beat and ultimately killed them two days later.¹²¹ On 11 Aug, it was reported that regime forces had withdrawn from seven outposts in Maungdaw Township (Rakhine State), reportedly after the AA cut off their supply lines.¹²² On 13 Aug, four clashes broke out between AA and regime forces in Rathedaung and Maungdaw Townships,¹²³ prompting the junta to blockade the Angumaw-Maungdaw road.¹²⁴ On 13 Aug, unidentified armed men shot dead two Rakhine residents in Maungdaw Township. Locals suspected that junta forces mistook them for AA members or supporters.¹²⁵

On 16 Aug, the junta dispatched military helicopters and airlifted reinforcements to Maungdaw Township.¹²⁶ On 25 Aug, regime and AA forces clashed in Taungup Township.¹²⁷ On 27 Aug, junta artillery fire killed a 60-year-old woman who was sheltering inside a monastery in Maungdaw Township.¹²⁸ On 30 Aug, junta soldiers torched buildings inside a Buddhist monastery compound in the township.¹²⁹ On 31 Aug, the AA captured a junta border post along the border with Bangladesh.¹³⁰ On 29 Aug, regime forces shelled a village in Mrauk-U Township following a skirmish with the AA, killing three people, including a five-year-old boy, and injuring a further ten.¹³¹

On 28 Aug, two unexploded mortar shells fired from Burma landed in Bangladesh’s Bandarban District.¹³² On 29 Aug, Dhaka summoned the regime’s ambassador to Bangladesh to lodge a protest

¹¹¹ DMG (4 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta denies fatally shooting students in Paletwa Twsp

¹¹² DMG (2 Aug 2022) Child fatalities reported as junta, AA clash in Chin and Arakan states; Narinjara News (4 Aug 2022) Burmese junta forces clash with AA for two consecutive days in Chin State; DMG (5 Aug 2022) Military blocks land and water routes between Kyauktaw and Paletwa

¹¹³ DMG (18 Aug 2022) Paletwa prices reach new heights amid military’s ongoing supplies blockade

¹¹⁴ Narinjara News (24 Aug 2022) The junta forces attacked the AA using Russian-made helicopters during the battle in Paletwa

¹¹⁵ DMG (25 Aug 2022) Latest displaced in Chin State add further strain to Paletwa’s broken supply chain

¹¹⁶ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹¹⁷ DMG (4 Aug 2022) Spate of long-delayed terrorism verdicts coincides with rising military tensions in Arakan State

¹¹⁸ Narinjara News (7 Aug 2022) 8 civilians from Kyauk Phyu, Sittwe arrested by junta forces after checking guest lists

¹¹⁹ DMG (6 Aug 2022) Detained Kyaukphyu Twsp man charged with incitement

¹²⁰ Narinjara News (2 Aug 2022) Situation turns tense after 2 AA members arrested by junta force

¹²¹ Narinjara News (21 Aug 2022) Arrested 3 Kyauk Taw people killed by junta forces

¹²² DMG (11 Aug 2022) Myanmar military withdraws from Maungdaw Twsp outposts.

¹²³ Narinjara News (15 Aug 2022) Military council forces suffer casualties, AA seizes weapons and ammunition

¹²⁴ DMG (14 Aug 2022) Military closes Angumaw-Maungdaw road following Rathedaung Twsp fighting

¹²⁵ Narinjara News (14 Aug 2022) 2 Rakhine villagers shot dead in Maungdaw during night hours

¹²⁶ Myanmar Now (17 Aug 2022) Military calls in air support to clash site with Arakan Army

¹²⁷ DMG (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar military clashes with Arakan Army in Taungup Twsp

¹²⁸ Narinjara News (27 Aug 2022) 60-year-old Maungdaw woman killed in artillery shell explosion

¹²⁹ DMG (30 Aug 2022) Junta soldiers allegedly torch monastic school in Maungdaw Twsp village

¹³⁰ Narinjara News (1 Sep 2022) Border Guard Station pillar number 40 captured by AA

¹³¹ Narinjara News (29 Aug 2022) Mrauk U residents, including a minor, killed in junta’s artillery shelling

¹³² Narinjara News (29 Aug 2022) Bangladesh to lodge strong protest against Myanmar shelling

over the incident. On 30 Aug, a regime helicopter **crossed into and attacked AA fighters from Bangladeshi airspace**. The aircraft reportedly stayed in Bangladesh airspace for three hours.¹³³

According to UNHCR, there were around 219,000 protracted IDPs in Rakhine State as of 29 Aug.¹³⁴ On 1 Aug, it was reported that the junta had denied the Nippon Foundation permission to deliver a total of 55,094 rice bags to nearly 60,000 IDPs in nine Townships. The regime had initially agreed to distribute the rice in May before withdrawing its approval, presumably out of fear some rice bags might be given to AA members.¹³⁵ On 30 Aug, it was reported that up to 700 IDPs sheltering in monasteries or their relatives' houses in Mrauk-U Township were in need of humanitarian assistance.¹³⁶ On 31 Aug, it was reported that clashes between AA and regime troops had forced over 5,000 civilians from 10 villages to flee in Rathedaung Township.¹³⁷

Karenni and Southern Shan States

On 1 Aug, the Progressive Karenni People Force (PKPF) said 1,451 regime troops and 147 resistance fighters had been killed in 393 clashes in **Karenni State** as of 31 Jul. The junta also conducted 157 airstrikes on both resistance forces and civilian areas. A total of 255 civilians and 38 IDPs were killed over that period. Junta forces also detained 260 civilians and destroyed 1,133 houses and religious buildings.¹³⁸ On 28 Aug, it was reported that regime artillery fire had killed at least 40 people and injured more than 150 statewide since the attempted coup.¹³⁹

On 9 Aug, a regime fighter jet bombed a clinic and a house in **Loikaw Township**, killing one man and injuring two people.¹⁴⁰ On 17 Aug, regime troops shelled a village tract in **Demoso Township** following clashes with resistance fighters, injuring seven civilians.¹⁴¹ On 18 Aug, the junta ramped up its presence by sending over 400 soldiers, tanks, missiles and drones to the area; likely an attempt to reestablish control over the state's major cities ahead of the 2023 election.¹⁴²

According to the UN, there were around 74,700 IDPs in Karenni State as of 29 Aug, all displaced after 1 Feb 2021; likely a gross underestimate.¹⁴³ On 5 Aug, it was reported that IDPs in Sothe Camp (Hpruso Township) were facing water scarcity and medicine shortages. The camp is home to 1,661 IDPs, including 162 children under five.¹⁴⁴ On the same day, it was reported that IDPs across the state were running short of badly needed food and medicine, with displaced children and the elderly hardest hit.¹⁴⁵ On 19 Aug, it was reported that two IDP camps hosting more than 100,000 people in Demoso Township had run out of food; and that three other camps in the township also had inadequate food supplies.¹⁴⁶

In **Southern Shan State**, the regime and local armed groups continued to forcibly recruit residents. On 3 Aug, it was reported that, in Hopong Township, children and youth were fleeing to Panglong to avoid being forcibly recruited by the SSPP and RCSS.¹⁴⁷ On 12 Aug, it was reported that the junta had been forcing residents in Hsihseng Township to attend and pay for Pyu Saw Htee training.¹⁴⁸ On 23 Aug, it

¹³³ Narinjara News (31 Aug 2022) Myanmar uses Bangladesh airspace to attack AA by helicopters

¹³⁴ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹³⁵ Narinjara News (1 Aug 2022) Nippon Foundation's 55,000 rice-bags not yet distributed as military's prohibition continues

¹³⁶ DMG (30 Aug 2022) Hundreds of displaced Mrauk-U Twsp villagers in need of humanitarian aid

¹³⁷ RFA (31 Aug 2022) Thousands flee fighting between Myanmar junta, Arakan Army in Rakhine

¹³⁸ Irrawaddy (2 Aug 2022) Over 1,400 Myanmar Troops, 150 Resistance Fighters Killed in Kayah Since Coup

¹³⁹ Kantarawaddy Times (28 Aug 2022) Regime Shelling Responsible For Hundreds Of Casualties In Karenni State

¹⁴⁰ Kantarawaddy Times (10 Aug 2022) Burma Army Bombs Loikaw Clinic

¹⁴¹ BNI (18 Aug 2022) Seven civilians wounded by military council's artillery fire in Demoso's Hteehpoekaloe village tract

¹⁴² Mizzima (20 Aug 2022) Six junta soldiers killed In Karenni State's Demoso Township; Myanmar Now (18 Aug 2022)

Hundreds of junta troops close in on Karenni State's Demoso; RFA (19 Aug 2022) Myanmar's junta sends hundreds of troops to Kayah State, preparing major offensive; Than Lwin Times (23 Aug 2022) KNDF comrade lost his life in Demoso battle

¹⁴³ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹⁴⁴ DVB (5 Aug 2022) Sothe refugee camp in need of helping hands

¹⁴⁵ RFA (5 Aug 2022) Refugee camps short of food, medicine in Myanmar's Kayah state

¹⁴⁶ Than Lwin Times (19 Aug 2022) 2 IDP camps in Demoso run out of food

¹⁴⁷ Shan News (7 Aug 2022) SSPP, RCSS Abducting Villagers For Armies In Southern Shan State

¹⁴⁸ BNI (12 Aug 2022) Hsihseng residents forced to fund Pyu Saw Htee training in Shan State

was reported that the regime had forced each ward and village in Ywangan Township to form so-called ‘security forces’ under the pretense of protecting their communities against PDF attacks.¹⁴⁹

On 5 Aug, junta troops shelled Sin Phyu village in Pekon Township, killing a 70-year-old resident and destroying a house.¹⁵⁰ On 24 Aug, a PNO-affiliated militia destroyed paddy and corn fields in Naungprin village (Hsi Hseng Township). They had previously confiscated 13 acres of land from residents in July.¹⁵¹ According to the UN, there were around 58,800 IDPs in S. Shan State as of 29 Aug, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁵²

Karen, Bago, and Mon States/Region

On 9 Aug, the KNU said ethnic Karen fighters had killed 2,594 regime soldiers and BGF members during Jan-Jul; equivalent to an entire division. The KNU added that the regime had aggressively escalated its violence against civilians across Karen State as its losses mounted, killing at least 19 civilians and injuring a further 26 in July alone.¹⁵³ On 14 Aug, the KNU said recent military operations and heavy junta shelling in Thaton District (**Mon State**) and Nyaunglebin Township (**Bago Region**) had forced a total of 154,866 residents to flee their homes.¹⁵⁴ On 16 Aug, the KNU said 356,674 people had been displaced since the coup in the areas it controls.¹⁵⁵ The Karen Human Rights Group said the regime had been obstructing efforts to assist IDPs by preventing the transportation of aid.¹⁵⁶

In **Karen State**, fighting centred around Kawkareik and Myawaddy Townships in August. On 15 Aug, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and resistance forces attacked two police stations and the Myanmar Economic Bank in Kawkareik Township, killing at least seven junta personnel. In response, the regime tightened security measures and opened fire at nearby Yan Koke Nauk Nai village, killing one toddler and injuring five civilians.¹⁵⁷ On 24 Aug, it was reported that the KNLA had clashed 33 times with junta forces in Myawaddy and Kawkareik Districts since early August. The KNU said fighting had become more intense due to a change in the leadership of the Southeast Regional Military Command.¹⁵⁸ According to the UN, there were around 90,000 IDPs in Karen State as of 29 Aug, including 86,800 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021; likely an underestimate.¹⁵⁹

In **Bago Region**, junta forces shelled several villages in Kyaukkyi Township on 10 Aug, killing at least one woman.¹⁶⁰ On 13 Aug, regime troops arrested several civilians in Aunglaungsein, Naungbo, and Ownshitkhin villages in KNU-defined Mone Township.¹⁶¹ On 10-11 Aug, soldiers shelled seven villages in the township. As of 14 Aug, recent fighting in KNU-defined Nyaunglebin District (Eastern Bago) had reportedly forced nearly 20,000 civilians to flee their homes.¹⁶² According to the UN, there were around 35,000 IDPs in Bago Region as of 29 Aug, including 33,800 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021; likely an underestimate.¹⁶³

In **Mon State**, anti-junta group Ye Balu opened fire at an immigration office in Ye Township on 3 Aug, killing three people and injuring one. In response, local regime authorities tightened security

¹⁴⁹ Shan News (24 Aug 2022) ရွာငုံမြို့နယ်အတွင်း စစ်ကောင်စီ လက်အောက်ခံ လုံခြုံရေးဖွဲ့ရန် နှိုးဆော်တိုက်တွန်းနေ

¹⁵⁰ Myanmar Now (8 Aug 2022) Man killed by Myanmar army shelling during wife's funeral

¹⁵¹ Shan News (25 Aug 2022) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့နယ်ပြည်သူပိုင်နယ်မြေများကို ပြည်သူ့စစ်တပ်ဖွဲ့သိမ်းဆည်း

¹⁵² UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹⁵³ Irrawaddy (9 Aug 2022) Over 2,500 Myanmar Junta Forces Killed This Year in Karen State

¹⁵⁴ Myanmar Now (16 Aug 2022) KNU says more than 150,000 displaced in its territory

¹⁵⁵ DMG (17 Aug 2022) Over 350,000 people displaced in KNU-controlled territories since coup, Karen group says

¹⁵⁶ Myanmar Now (16 Aug 2022) KNU says more than 150,000 displaced in its territory

¹⁵⁷ Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2022) Police Major Among 12 Regime Personnel Killed in Police Station Attacks; DMG (16 Aug 2022) Toddler killed, civilians injured by junta artillery strikes in Kayin State's Kawkareik Twsp; Than Lwin Times (16 Aug 2022) 12 security personnel, including police major, killed in Kawkareik; EMG (19 Aug 2022) Security tightened in Myawaddy due to Kawkareik clashes; Mizzima (18 Aug 2022) Joint KNLA-PDF force raids two police stations and a bank in Karen State's Kawkareik

¹⁵⁸ RFA (25 Aug 2022) Fighting between Myanmar junta and Karen forces intensifies

¹⁵⁹ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹⁶⁰ Than Lwin Times Media (13 Aug 2022) 50 soldiers, including army Major killed in Nyaungglaybin District: KNU

¹⁶¹ Than Lwin Times (16 Aug 2022) Military council continues to arrest and torture civilians in Mone Township

¹⁶² Than Lwin Times Media (14 Aug 2022) Locals flee mortar shelling of junta in Mone Township

¹⁶³ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

measures,¹⁶⁴ and imposed an 8pm-4am curfew.¹⁶⁵ On 4 Aug, the junta authorities in Kyaikto Township banned local men from riding together on a single motorcycle, saying they would take action against those who fail to comply.¹⁶⁶ On 9 Aug, the KNLA clashed with regime forces in the township, killing at least one junta soldier.¹⁶⁷ On 25 Aug, the junta arrested six Thanphyuzayat Township residents for their alleged involvement in a shooting at the Thanphyu police station on 17 Aug, and charged them with terrorism.¹⁶⁸ According to the UN, there were around 14,500 IDPs in Mon State as of 29 Aug; likely an underestimate. All of them were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁶⁹

Tanintharyi Region

On 2 Aug, the dead bodies of three Yebyu Township residents arrested by regime troops on 31 Jul were found near their village. Soldiers killed the victims, buried their bodies, and burned down the burial site to conceal evidence of their crime.¹⁷⁰ On 4 Aug, junta forces arrested, beat, and ultimately executed a Dawei resident.¹⁷¹ On 13 Aug, regime troops shelled Kyaung Nate village (Palaw Township), setting houses on fire and forcing locals to flee.¹⁷² On 16 Aug, soldiers stationed at a school shot and killed a 19-year-old man on a motorbike in Yebyu Township. The same unit also shelled farms in nearby villages, forcing most residents to flee.¹⁷³

On 26 Aug, resistance fighters ambushed regime forces near Thaingantone and Wakone villages (Dawei Township). The junta opened fire in response, damaging at least five houses along the Dawei-Htee Khee road with artillery fire. PDF sources claimed two junta soldiers might have died.¹⁷⁴ On 30 Aug, resistance fighters opened fire on a road transport administration and immigration offices in Dawei, killing a former traffic police officer.¹⁷⁵

According to the UN, there were around 22,000 IDPs in Tanintharyi Region as of 29 Aug, all of whom were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.¹⁷⁶ On 1 Aug, it was reported that the Taungpyauk IDP camp (Thayetchaung Township), which is home to 6,000 people, was facing severe medicine shortages amid outbreaks of diarrhea and malaria. Aid workers reported difficulties securing enough food and shelter.¹⁷⁷

Ayeyarwady Region

On 6 Aug, it was reported that, in Patheingyi Township, regime forces had provided military training to jobless residents from Shaw Pya village to form a People's Militia Force (PMF). The junta promised to provide the trainees with salaries (reportedly USD 27/month) and weapons.¹⁷⁸ On 19 Aug, it was reported that the regime had introduced a conscription lottery in Myaungmya Township, forcing some residents to choose between joining the military or paying an MMK 100,000 fine.¹⁷⁹

On 23 Aug, the Black Dragon Force killed two women in Pyapon, including a government clerk they accused of being a junta informant.¹⁸⁰ On 30 Aug, local resistance forces injured a 100-household administrator in a bomb attack in Kangyidaunt Township.¹⁸¹

¹⁶⁴ Than Lwin Times (4 Aug 2022) 3 dead in shooting attack on immigration office in Ye Township; Than Lwin Times (6 Aug 2022) Junta tightens security in Ye Township

¹⁶⁵ EMG (7 Aug 2022) 8pm-4am curfew imposed in Ye Township

¹⁶⁶ Than Lwin Times Media (5 Aug 2022) Military council says action would be taken if two men ride motorcycle together

¹⁶⁷ Than Lwin Times Media (10 Aug 2022) Junta clashes with KNLA joint forces in Kyaikto

¹⁶⁸ Than Lwin Times (28 Aug 2022) 6 youths arrested on suspicion of shooting at Thanphyuzayat police station

¹⁶⁹ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹⁷⁰ Than Lwin Times (4 Aug 2022) Three locals found dead after junta's arrest

¹⁷¹ Than Lwin Times (6 Aug 2022) Junta dumps dead body on roadside hours after arrest

¹⁷² Mizzima (16 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta artillery fire on Palaw Township village forcing residents to flee

¹⁷³ Than Lwin Times (21 Aug 2022) Young man shot dead in Yebyu

¹⁷⁴ Than Lwin Times (28 Aug 2022) Junta's mortar shelling destroys homes in Dawei

¹⁷⁵ Than Lwin Times (31 Aug 2022) One man killed in attack on road transport administration, immigration offices

¹⁷⁶ UNHCR (30 Aug 2022) Myanmar emergency overview map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 29 Aug 2022)

¹⁷⁷ DMG (1 Aug 2022) Concern grows over diarrhea, malaria cases at Tanintharyi Region IDP camp of 6,000-plus residents

¹⁷⁸ Network Media Group (6 Aug 2022) Burma Army Forms Militia Using Unemployed Villagers

¹⁷⁹ Frontier Myanmar (19 Aug 2022) Desperate junta recruitment drive leaves delta villagers fearful – and in debt

¹⁸⁰ Network Media Group (26 Aug 2022) Black Dragon Force Assassinates Women In Irrawaddy Region

¹⁸¹ DVB (30 Aug 2022) ကန်ကြီးထောင့်တွင် စစ်ကောင်စီခန့်ရာအိမ်မှူး မောင်းလာသည့် သုံးဦးဆိုင်ကယ် ဖုံးခွဲခံရ

Naypyidaw Union Territory

On 24 Aug, an explosion occurred near the regime-controlled Dekkhina District Court, which is trying Aung San Suu Kyi for allegedly violating the Official Secrets Act. Unconfirmed reports suggested that one person was injured. No group claimed responsibility.¹⁸²

Mandalay

Fighting continued to impact civilians amid escalating clashes between junta and resistance forces.¹⁸³ On 17 Aug, regime and resistance forces clashed on the Yadanabon Bridge. Fighting reportedly killed around 10 civilians, several junta troops, and three resistance fighters.¹⁸⁴ On 25 Aug, two unknown men bombed a police station in Chanmyathazi Township. A civilian was injured in the ensuing firefight. No group claimed responsibility.¹⁸⁵

On 1 Aug, junta forces raided a resistance safe house and detained around 10 resistance fighters in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township. Soldiers killed three of them, including the leader of the Myanmar Return Ranger Force, and dumped their bodies in the street.¹⁸⁶ On 19 Aug, it was reported that regime forces had arrested 40 members from four Mandalay PDFs in August. Soldiers reportedly killed several.¹⁸⁷

Resistance fighters killed or injured regime administrators, civil servants or alleged junta informants in Nyaung-U (11 Aug),¹⁸⁸ Taungtha (16 Aug),¹⁸⁹ Pyigyidagun (22 Aug, 28 Aug),¹⁹⁰ Patheingyi (22 Aug),¹⁹¹ and Matara (29 Aug) Townships.¹⁹² On 23 Aug, Tiger Force Mandalay group shot dead two civilians they mistook for a police officer and his wife in Chanayethazan Township. The group issued an apology and vowed to take full accountability 'in the future'.¹⁹³

On 13 Aug, the Captain Lin Yone Defence Force fired mortar shells and bullets at the junta-backed Golden Hill Bar & KTV in Thabeikkyin Township.¹⁹⁴ On 28 Aug, bombs targeted a police station in Amarapura Township and an education office in Chanmyathazi Township. No one was injured. No group claimed responsibility.¹⁹⁵ On 29 Aug, an explosion targeted an administration office in Aungmyethazan Township. No one was injured and no group claimed responsibility.¹⁹⁶

Yangon

Resistance fighters significantly stepped up their attacks in August. On 7 Aug, the Yangon Region People's Brigade, which comprises 16 anti-junta armed groups, said they will attempt to take over Yangon in one year and a half following a three-stage military strategy (1/ attacking courts and administration offices; 2/ killing police and military personnel; and 3/ occupying the city). It added that it would seek help from EAOs to execute this plan.¹⁹⁷

¹⁸² Myanmar Now (25 Aug 2022) နေပြည်တော် ဒုက္ခိဏ္ဍာန်တရားရုံးအနီး ပေါက်ကွဲမှုဖြစ်

¹⁸³ Mizzima (17 Aug 2022) Mandalay PDF claims successful attack on junta column in Matara Township

¹⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (18 Aug 2022) Several people killed in shootout on Sagaing-Mandalay bridge

¹⁸⁵ Mizzima (25 Aug 2022) မန္တလေး ချမ်းမြသာစည်မြို့နယ် လမ်းမကြီးပေါ်ရှိ ရဲစခန်း ဝိုင်းပစ်ခံရ

¹⁸⁶ Irrawaddy (4 Aug 2022) Three Resistance Fighters Detained by Myanmar Junta Found Dead in Mandalay

¹⁸⁷ Myanmar Now (19 Aug 2022) တစ်လအတွင်း မန္တလေးမြို့ပြပြောက်ကျား ၄၀ ခန့် ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

¹⁸⁸ Mizzima (18 Aug 2022) Bullying junta village administrators assassinated by PDF in Mandalay

¹⁸⁹ Mizzima (18 Aug 2022) Bullying junta village administrators assassinated by PDF in Mandalay

¹⁹⁰ DVB (22 Aug 2022) ပြည်ကြီးတံခွန်မြို့နယ် စက်မှု ၁ ဈေးအနီး အမျိုးသား တဦး ပစ်သတ်ခံရ; Mizzima (29 Aug 2022) ပြည်ကြီးတံခွန်မြို့နယ်က

ရပ်ကွက်ရာအိမ်မှူး သေနတ်ဖြင့် ပစ်သတ်ခံရ

¹⁹¹ DVB (23 Aug 2022) ပုသိမ်ကြီးမြို့နယ် လက်ကောင်းကျေးရွာ၌ စည်ပင်အရာရှိ တဦး ပစ်သတ်ခံရ

¹⁹² Myanmar Now (31 Aug 2022) မတ္တရာတွင် အိမ်မီးရှို့သည့်တပ်ကို ကူညီသည်ဟု စွပ်စွဲခံရသူ အမျိုးသမီး အသတ်ခံရ

¹⁹³ Myanmar Now (24 Aug 2022) Married couple among four shot dead in Mandalay

¹⁹⁴ Mizzima (16 Aug 2022) Junta-connected bar in Mandalay attacked by PDF as warning

¹⁹⁵ DVB (29 Aug 2022) မန္တလေး ၂ နေရာတွင် ဝိုင်းပစ်ကွဲ

¹⁹⁶ Mizzima (30 Aug 2022) မန္တလေး မြောက်ပြင်ရှိ မီးရှို့ထားရ၍ ပြန်ဆောက်ထားသော ရပ်ကွက်ရုံး ဝိုင်းပစ်

¹⁹⁷ Than Lwin Times Media (9 Aug 2022) Yangon Region People's Brigade says it will try to seize Yangon in a year and a half; DVB (16 Aug 2022) Administrator shot in Shwe Pyi Thar Township as violence rises

Resistance fighters killed or injured regime administrators, civil servants or alleged junta informants in South Dagon (1 Aug, 23 Aug),¹⁹⁸ Insein (4 Aug, 12 Aug),¹⁹⁹ Tamwe (6 Aug, 8 Aug),²⁰⁰ Shwe Pyi Thar (11 Aug, 19 Aug),²⁰¹ Thingangyun (12 Aug),²⁰² North Okkalapa (20 Aug, 26 Aug),²⁰³ Twantay (1 Aug, 22 Aug),²⁰⁴ and Dala (30 Aug) Townships.²⁰⁵ Attackers also targeted relatives of junta personnel. On 2 Aug, six gunmen shot dead a junta-appointed administrator and his wife in Mingaladon Township.²⁰⁶ On 6 Aug, two gunmen shot and injured a former administrator and killed his wife in Insein Township.²⁰⁷ On 13 Aug, two gunmen killed a female 100-household administrator and injured her husband in Shwe Pyi Thar Township.²⁰⁸

On 9 Aug, resistance forces bombed a hotel owned by military conglomerate Myanma Economic Holdings Limited (MEHL) in Tharketa Township.²⁰⁹ On 16 Aug, they bombed the house of former General Tin Aung Myint Oo and a ward administration office in Mayangone Township.²¹⁰ On 22 Aug, a grenade attack on Insein Prison injured a staff member.²¹¹ On 26 Aug, Generation Y Guerilla - GYG group bombed a court in Mayangone Township, injuring two.²¹² On 27 Aug, Generation Z Defence Force bombed an USDP office in North Okkalapa Township.²¹³ On 30 Aug, resistance fighters fired at regime judge Zin Waiyan Paing and his team as they were leaving Insein Prison in a car, injuring one of its passengers and another driver nearby.²¹⁴

On 9 Aug, in the outskirts of Yangon, junta forces raided a resistance safe house and detained six resistance fighters. Soldiers executed two of them at the scene. Unconfirmed reports suggested the remaining four were killed in custody.²¹⁵

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

On 14 Aug, in Sittwe (Rakhine State), women's rights activists led by Women Generation held an awareness workshop on the vulnerabilities women have been facing since the attempted coup. Activist Ko Myo Min said economic hardship had resulted in a spike in crime, with women being increasingly targeted by robbers. The Rakhine branch of Legal Clinic Myanmar revealed they received 235 complaints related to women's rights violations during Jan-Aug, adding that only 27 had been resolved through legal proceedings.²¹⁶

More evidence emerged regarding the use of sexual violence by junta soldiers. On 22 Aug, it was reported that regime forces had detained at least 22 residents in Ngwe Dwin village, Ayadaw Township (Sagaing Region) since early August, including at least seven women. Resistance sources reported that

¹⁹⁸ Myanmar Now (3 Aug 2022) Multiple junta affiliates targeted in assassination attempts across Yangon; DVB (23 Aug 2022) တောင်ဒဂုံမြို့နယ် ၁၈ ရပ်ကွက်ရာအိမ်မှူး ပစ်သတ်ခံရ

¹⁹⁹ Myanmar Now (4 Aug 2022) Another ward administrator shot dead in Yangon; Myanmar Now (15 Aug 2022) Urban guerrillas kill two in separate shootings in Yangon

²⁰⁰ Mizzima (10 Aug 2022) Junta administrator and informer shot dead in Yangon's Tamwe Township; Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2022) Junta targets struck in Yangon attacks as Myanmar commemorates 1988 uprising

²⁰¹ Myanmar Now (15 Aug 2022) Urban guerrillas kill two in separate shootings in Yangon; DVB (19 Aug 2022) ရွှေပြည်သာတွင် ရာအိမ်မှူး ၁ ဦး သေနတ်ဖြင့် ပစ်သတ်ခံရ

²⁰² Myanmar Now (15 Aug 2022) Urban guerrillas kill two in separate shootings in Yangon

²⁰³ DVB (20 Aug 2022) မြောက်ဥက္ကလာပတွင် ရာအိမ်မှူးတဦး သေနတ်ဖြင့် ပစ်ခံရ; Myanmar Now (29 Aug 2022) Beyond the Headlines:

Myanmar military arrests activists for 8888 commemoration, approves petition to sell Suu Kyi's home

²⁰⁴ DVB (22 Aug 2022) တွံတေးတွင် ပစ်ခတ်ခံရသဖြင့် ဇီးဖြူကုန်းရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး အပါအဝင် ၆ ဦး သေဆုံး; Myanmar Now (3 Aug 2022) Multiple junta affiliates targeted in assassination attempts across Yangon

²⁰⁵ DVB (31 Aug 2022) ဒလမြို့နယ်တွင် စစ်တပ်နှင့်အတူကင်းလှည့်နေသည့် ရပ်ကျေးအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင်များ ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ

²⁰⁶ Myanmar Now (3 Aug 2022) Multiple junta affiliates targeted in assassination attempts across Yangon

²⁰⁷ Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2022) Junta targets struck in Yangon attacks as Myanmar commemorates 1988 uprising

²⁰⁸ DVB (16 Aug 2022) Administrator shot in Shwe Pyi Thar Township as violence rises

²⁰⁹ Khit Thit Media, via Facebook (10 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2w2m9krc>

²¹⁰ RFA (16 Aug 2022) Two bombs went off, including near the house of a former general in Maungone Township

²¹¹ Myanmar Now, via Facebook (22 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/bddsfwsx>

²¹² DVB (26 Aug 2022) ရန်ကုန်မြို့ ၈ မိုင်တရားရုံးကို မြို့ပြဓားကူးတပ်ဖွဲ့က လက်လုပ်မိုင်းဖြင့် ဖောက်ခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်

²¹³ DVB (28 Aug 2022) ရန်ကုန်က မြို့နယ်အချို့၌ ဗုံးပေါက်၊ ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရသူ မရှိ; Mizzima (28 Aug 2022) မြောက်ဥက္ကလာပမြို့နယ်ရှိ ကြံ့ခိုင်ရေးရုံး အဝေးထိန်းဗုံး ၂ လုံးဖြင့် ဖောက်ခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

²¹⁴ Myanmar Now (31 Aug 2022) Myanmar judge narrowly escapes shooting near Insein Prison

²¹⁵ Irrawaddy (23 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Detains Four Resistance Fighters, Kills Two in Yangon Raid

²¹⁶ DMG (15 Aug 2022) Activists spotlight women's increased vulnerability in post-coup Myanmar

soldiers had sexually assaulted at least two local women in custody. One of them has since attempted to commit suicide.²¹⁷ On 11 Aug, regime troops killed 18 civilians in a raid on Paung Taing village, Yinmabin Township (Sagaing Region). Among the dead were a woman and a 16-year-old girl whom soldiers raped before executing them, according to the resistance.²¹⁸

On 5 Aug, regime media sources reported that the regime had charged popular models Nang Mwe San and Thinzar Wint Kyaw under the 2004 Electronic Transactions Law for harming Burma's 'culture and dignity' by allegedly publishing 'pornographic' content online for profit. They face up to 15 years in prison.²¹⁹ A member of women's rights organization Sisters 2 Sisters said she was afraid junta personnel might sexually abuse them in custody, adding that the regime had showed 'its desire to control women' by detaining the pair. A Burmese Women's Union representative said their arrest was against the law, as displaying one's own body for entertainment purposes was not a crime.²²⁰

Local media outlets also shared stories of women's resilience in August. On 8 Aug, female workers from the PMG water purification plant in Shwepyitha Township (Yangon Region) went on strike over their employer's failure to pay attendance bonuses since September 2020.²²¹ On 20 Aug, Ma Nilar Thein, the wife of executed pro-democracy activist Ko Jimmy, issued an online statement calling her husband's execution an 'unlawful act of murder' and a 'war crime.' She also urged the international community to increase pressure on the regime to prevent further executions.²²² On 29 Aug, Myaelatt Athan published a video interview of Kyar Khin Sein, the leader of a PDF unit of female drone operators in Sagaing Region. She said she joined the resistance after realizing that protests alone would not topple the regime, and vowed to continue fighting until federal democracy is achieved.²²³

Healthcare (more details at [COVID-19, healthcare, and education tracker](#))

Junta numbers showed few daily COVID-19 infections throughout the month: 21 on 1 Aug,²²⁴ 18 on 15 Aug,²²⁵ and 104 on 30 Aug.²²⁶ Regime media sources reported that a total of 36,776,713 people had received shots as of 30 Aug,²²⁷ from a population of 54.4 million.²²⁸ It is unclear how many had been fully vaccinated, or boosted.

On 21 Aug, it was reported that basic medicine prices in Mon State had jumped by more than 50% due to the depreciation of the MMK and the regime's imports red tape.²²⁹ On 26 Aug, it was reported that the regime's strict capital controls had led to nationwide medicines shortages, driving up prices. The cost of common treatments for colds and influenza drugs that strengthen the immune system increased by 20 to 30% in August, while the wholesale prices of drugs used to combat hypertension, cancer, heart disease, kidney and lung ailments, and diabetes rose by more than 50%.²³⁰

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

Junta eases forex rules as the kyat continues its dive

On 1 Aug, the regime-controlled Ministry of Commerce excluded importers involved in cross-border trade from buying dollars through official channels.²³¹ On 8 Aug, it was reported that Burma's trade gap had decreased to USD 22.825 million during 1 Apr-29 Jul, down from USD 81.37 million during 1 Apr-29 Jul 2021—likely a consequence of a weak MMK and the regime's imports red tape and forex

²¹⁷ Irrawaddy (22 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Forces Abduct Abbot, Sexually Assault Women Villagers in Sagaing

²¹⁸ Mizzima (22 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta troops rape and kill in attack on busy Sagaing market and village

²¹⁹ Irrawaddy (6 Aug 2022) Top Myanmar models face jail for alleged explicit videos

²²⁰ Irrawaddy (11 Aug 2022) Models Detained by Myanmar Junta Fear Sexual Exploitation: Rights Activists

²²¹ Myanmar Now (9 Aug 2022) ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့ PMG ရေသန့်စက်ရုံကို အလုပ်သမားများ သပိတ်မှောက်နေ

²²² Mizzima (22 Aug 2022) Ko Jimmy's wife calls out Myanmar junta over his 'unjust execution'

²²³ Myaelatt Athan, via Facebook (29 Aug 2022) https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1803625986645307&_rdc=1&_rdr

²²⁴ GNLM (2 Aug 2022) 21 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 1 August, total figure rises to 614,113

²²⁵ GNLM (16 Aug 2022) 18 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 15 August, total figure rises to 614,407

²²⁶ GNLM (1 Sep 2022) 104 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 31 August, total figure rises to 615,221

²²⁷ GNLM (1 Sep 2022) 104 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 31 August, total figure rises to 615,221

²²⁸ World Bank (accessed 27 Jan 2022) Population, total – Myanmar

²²⁹ Than Lwin Times (21 Aug 2022) Medicine prices increase by 50 % in Mon State

²³⁰ Frontier Myanmar (26 Aug 2022) Without a remedy: Junta policies spark medicine shortage

²³¹ GNLM (2 Aug 2022) Importers restricted access to purchase dollar at regulated reference rate, Trade Dept notifies

retention.²³² On 9 Aug, it was reported that the depreciation of the MMK against the THB had forced some border trade businesses in Myawaddy (Karen State) to cease operations.²³³

On 5 Aug, the CBM raised its official exchange rate to MMK 2,100 to USD 1, up from MMK 1,850. It said export companies would now only be required to convert 65% of their forex earnings into MMK, down from 100% previously. Exporters will have 30 days to use the remaining 35% to purchase imported goods or make cross-border payments, after which they must convert any unused funds. A market analyst said the artificially low MMK 1,850 to USD 1 exchange rate had pushed exporters to set up companies abroad, smuggle out export products, and get paid through foreign banks.²³⁴

On 19 Aug, the regime replaced CBM governor Than Nyein with deputy governor Than Than Swe,²³⁵ and appointed retired Maj-Gen Zaw Myint Naing as deputy governor.²³⁶ On 26 Aug, the value of the MMK against the USD rose to record highs, reaching over 3,100 to USD 1; compared to about MMK 1,300 to USD 1 under the NLD government.²³⁷ On 27 Aug, the CBM said it would take effective action against online businesses that sell and buy foreign currency illegally.²³⁸ On 31 Aug, as the value of the MMK reached around 4,000 to USD 1, the CBM announced it had decided to inject over USD 200 million worth of foreign currency into the forex market in a bid to control inflation.²³⁹

Workers' rights under the spotlight

On 1 Aug, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reported that, despite a small recovery in S1 2022, Burma remained deeply affected by heavy job losses, with 1.1 million fewer people employed compared to 2020. Labor productivity contracted a further 2% in S1 2022, adding to an 8% contraction in 2021. The ILO said labor conditions were deteriorating, with women being the most affected. This was particularly the case in the garment sector, with evidence pointing to an increase in casual or daily labor, irregular working hours, and workers receiving lower pay.²⁴⁰

On 5 Aug, it was reported that the regime was forcing employers in Yangon's industrial zones to fire workers from resistance strongholds such as Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay, and Karenni Regions/State. Landlords in Hlaing Tharyar and Shwepyithar Townships, where many of the factories are located, have also become wary of renting to anyone whose ID card indicates that they are from a conflict area.²⁴¹

On 14 Aug, local sources reported a sharp decrease in employment opportunities for people with disabilities under the junta. The post-coup economic turmoil forced companies to lay off or fire workers with disabilities, while the skyrocketing price of goods led those working in small businesses or who were self-employed to stop their activities.²⁴² On 23 Aug, it was reported that the Lotte Hotel Yangon, a joint venture between the military and South Korea's POSCO, was using the artificially low exchange rate of MMK 1,000 to USD 1 to purposely underpay their 800 employees. The hotel's management reportedly told staff that they could quit their jobs if they were not satisfied with their salaries.²⁴³

Cash-strapped regime robs top businessman

On 17 Aug, junta forces arrested Myanmar Thura Gems Company owner Kyaw Thura and his driver in Mandalay over allegations of funding PDFs.

Soldiers sealed off Kyaw Thura's home and confiscated all his possessions, including 193 tons of raw jade, estimated to be worth nearly MMK 12 billion. Sources in the gem industry said he was not even involved in politics.

Irrawaddy (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar Gems Boss Arrested for Alleged Resistance Support; EMG (22 Aug 2022) SAC seals off home and belongings of Myanmar Thura Gems Company

²³² GNLM (8 Aug 2022) Myanmar trade deficit shrinks to over US\$22.8 mln in nearly four months

²³³ EMG (9 Aug 2022) Some border trade businesses in Myawady halt operation due to losses caused by weakening Myanmar currency

²³⁴ Irrawaddy (9 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta's Moves to Ease Currency Rules Won't Help in Long Run: Experts

²³⁵ Reuters (19 Aug 2022) Myanmar junta replaces central bank head in reshuffle

²³⁶ Irrawaddy (26 Aug 2022) Former General Named as Vice-Governor of Central Bank of Myanmar

²³⁷ Than Lwin Times (27 Aug 2022) Dollar, baht prices reach all-time highs

²³⁸ EMG (28 Aug 2022) CBM to take serious action against online businesses illegally trading in foreign currencies

²³⁹ Nikkei Asia (2 Sep 2022) Myanmar plans \$200m currency intervention to fight inflation

²⁴⁰ ILO (1 Aug 2022) New ILO estimates show Myanmar remains deeply affected by job losses in first half of 2022

²⁴¹ Myanmar Now (5 Aug 2022) Workers in Yangon becoming casualties of conflict back home.

²⁴² Than Lwin Times (14 Aug 2022) Career opportunities for persons with disabilities halts after military coup

²⁴³ Khit Thit Media, via Facebook (23 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/3jp9mnrnc>

Regime turns to Russia to solve fuel crisis

On 15 Aug, it was reported that Mandalay Region was facing fuel and diesel shortages, with RON92 prices reaching MMK 4,000/liter in the black market.²⁴⁴ On 16 Aug, it was reported that fuel shortages were threatening to bring to a halt the entire supply chain, as many factories rely on generators.²⁴⁵ The regime prioritized fuel deliveries to Naypyidaw, Yangon, and Mandalay, making it difficult for other States/Regions to secure supplies.²⁴⁶ Shortages forced gas stations in various parts of Burma to shut down in mid-August.²⁴⁷

Junta cashes in on gas sales

On 25 Aug, the regime reported that Burma had earned USD 800 million from natural gas exports during Apr-Jul; up USD 60.7 million compared to the same period last year. The majority of exports went to Thailand and China.

Reuters (25 Aug 2022) Myanmar brings in \$800 mln from April-July gas exports

On 17 Aug, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said the regime would import oil from Russia starting in September to ease supply concerns and rising prices. He added that the junta had already established a committee headed by former Lt-Gen Nyo Saw, the chairman of military conglomerate Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC), to oversee the process. As of that date, fuel prices had increased by about 350% since the attempted coup.²⁴⁸ On 24 Aug, it was reported that fuel prices were continuing to increase, with premium diesel prices reaching MMK 3,000/liter on 24 Aug.²⁴⁹ As of 27 Aug, diesel prices had risen to MMK 3,300; while gasoline prices had climbed to MMK 2,500/liter.²⁵⁰

In August, high fuel prices forced small-scale fisheries in Rakhine State;²⁵¹ more than 70% of coastal fishing businesses in Thaton District (Mon State);²⁵² some charities in Dawei (Tanintharyi Region);²⁵³ as well as several gas stations and almost 70% trucks in Mon State to halt operations.²⁵⁴ On 19 Aug, it was reported that the transportation of food supplies to Hsawlaw Township (Kachin State) had also stopped.²⁵⁵ On the same day, it was reported that gas stations in Kalay (Sagaing Region) had suspended operations after local RON92 prices rose to nearly MMK 4,000/liter.²⁵⁶

Prices skyrocket as inflation reaches decade high

On 15 Aug, it was reported that the price of rice and other commodities had shot up as much as 50% in just two months due to armed conflict, high agricultural inputs costs, and a devastating drought in Ayeyarwady Region—Burma's rice basket. Low quality rice prices reportedly went from MMK 25,000/bag before the attempted coup to MMK 45,000; while high-grade pawsan rice prices increased from MMK 66,000/bag on 1 Jul to MMK 90,000 on 16 Aug; up from MMK 48,000 on 1 Feb 2021.²⁵⁷ On 26 Aug, it was reported that skyrocketing agricultural input and fuel prices were forcing some farmers to halt cultivation in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mon, and Tanintharyi Regions. Fertilizer prices reportedly reached MMK 100,000/bag, up from MMK 30,000 before the attempted coup.²⁵⁸

On 5 Aug, gold trade in Mon State almost came to a halt after prices reached a record high of over MMK 2,400,000/tical in the Mawlamyine gold market, up from MMK 2,200,000 in late July.²⁵⁹ As of

²⁴⁴ EMG (15 Aug 2022) Mandalay faces shortage of petrol and diesel stocks

²⁴⁵ Irrawaddy (16 Aug 2022) Myanmar's Supply Chains Break Down Amid Fuel Shortages

²⁴⁶ Than Lwin Times (17 Aug 2022) Oil tankers dock at Yangon Port but quota system causes delay for discharge

²⁴⁷ Reuters (18 Aug 2022) Myanmar to import Russian oil, military says; Al Jazeera (18 Aug 2022) Myanmar to import Russian oil amid supply concerns, military says

²⁴⁸ Reuters (18 Aug 2022) Myanmar to import Russian oil, military says; Irrawaddy (17 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Generals and Cronies Dominate Committee Formed to Import Russian Fuel; Al Jazeera (18 Aug 2022) Myanmar to import Russian oil amid supply concerns, military says

²⁴⁹ EMG (24 Aug 2022) Fuel prices surge, making premium diesel price to over Ks 3,000 per litre

²⁵⁰ Than Lwin Times (27 Aug 2022) Almost 70 % of trucks in Mon state stop operations due to high fuel prices

²⁵¹ DMG (20 Aug 2022) Small-scale fishing operations in Arakan State call it quits amid fuel price hikes

²⁵² Than Lwin Times (23 Aug 2022) Over 70 % of coastal fishing halts in Thaton District

²⁵³ DMG (12 Aug 2022) Soaring fuel prices force charities to halt operations in Dawei

²⁵⁴ Than Lwin Times (10 Aug 2022) Mon State runs out of fuel; Than Lwin Times (27 Aug 2022) Almost 70 % of trucks in Mon state stop operations due to high fuel prices

²⁵⁵ Kachin News Group (19 Aug 2022) Exorbitant Fuel Costs Prevent Deliveries To Hsawlaw Township

²⁵⁶ Khonumthung Media Group (19 Aug 2022) Petro Running Out In Kalay

²⁵⁷ RFA (15 Aug 2022) Skyrocketing rice prices another hardship for Myanmar citizens

²⁵⁸ DMG (26 Aug 2022) Skyrocketing cost of agricultural inputs leaves acreage unsown across Myanmar

²⁵⁹ Than Lwin Times (6 Aug 2022) Gold trade almost halts as its price reaches record high

24 Aug, real estate prices in Yangon had increased by around 25% since the attempted coup.²⁶⁰ As of 25 Aug, onion prices in Mon State had more than tripled from MMK 900/viss in June to over MMK 3,000.²⁶¹ As of 26 Aug, palm oil prices had more than tripled since the attempted coup.²⁶² On 29 Aug, it was reported that, according to the regime-controlled Central Bureau of Statistics, inflation had increased from 4.01% in Apr 2021 to 17.78% in Apr 2022; its highest level in a decade.²⁶³

Foreign investment rebounds, raising human rights concerns

On 10 Aug, junta mouthpiece GNLM reported that the regime had approved 29 foreign investment projects worth USD 1.22 billion during Apr-Jul, up from USD 647.127 million during Oct 2021-Mar 2022. Singapore remained by far the regime's biggest source of foreign investment (USD 1.086 billion), followed by Hong Kong (over USD 64 million) and China (over USD 55.7 million).²⁶⁴

On 2 Aug, it was reported Japanese apparel maker Honeys Holding (HH) would start building its third Burma factory in Yangon this month. The 16,000 sqm plant will employ around 1,500 workers and have a capacity of 100,000 items per month. All output will be exported to Japan. HH President Eisuke Ejiri said the company was not involved in human rights abuses, according to international certification firm SGS Group.²⁶⁵ In 2017, Honeys fired several Burma labor leaders over demands for more time off during the Thingyan holidays. It also imposed higher production targets on the workers involved in the dispute, and ultimately fired 400 workers for failing to meet them.²⁶⁶

On 21 Aug, it was reported that German personal-care products manufacturer Beiersdorf will leave Burma and transfer its operations to the local branch of Swiss holding company DKSH by the end of December. A Beiersdorf official said it was impossible for the company to continue operating 'due to the current Myanmar domestic market conditions.'²⁶⁷

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

UN

On 17 Aug, **UN Special Envoy to Burma** (UNSE) Noeleen Heyzer met with Min Aung Hlaing, whom she reportedly saw fit to call a 'kindhearted person.' Heyzer urged the junta to impose a moratorium on future executions, release all political prisoners, and stop the violence.²⁶⁸ Junta troops resumed setting fire to homes and carrying out various human rights violations immediately after her visit. On 23 Aug, the NUG and more than 850 civil society groups called on the UN to withdraw the mandate of the UNSE and demonstrate a 'serious commitment' to resolving Burma's worsening humanitarian crisis. The civil society groups called Heyzer's visit the 'latest evidence of the historical ineffectualness of the mandate over a decades-long approach that has continually failed.'²⁶⁹

ASEAN

On 1 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing said the regime had been unable to implement ASEAN's Five-Point consensus due to COVID-19 and domestic unrest. He added that its implementation will become a priority once the situation in the country improves.²⁷⁰

On 3 Aug, ASEAN Foreign Ministers met in Phnom Penh. The bloc barred junta representatives from attending the event. **Indonesian** Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi said she had not seen any commitment or goodwill from the regime to implement the Five-Point Consensus.²⁷¹ **Malaysian** Foreign Minister

²⁶⁰ DVB (24 Aug 2022) Yangon real estate prices rise 25 percent

²⁶¹ Than Lwin Times (25 Aug 2022) Price of onions nearly triples in Mon State

²⁶² Nikkei Asia (26 Aug 2022) Myanmar inflation crushing consumers since military takeover

²⁶³ RFA (29 Aug 2022) Post-coup instability drives inflation to record levels in Myanmar

²⁶⁴ GNLM (10 Aug 2022) Singapore tops FDI in Myanmar in past four months

²⁶⁵ Nikkei Asia (2 Aug 2022) Myanmar garment industry draws fresh investment from Japan's Honeys.

²⁶⁶ Myanmar Now (8 Aug 2022) Japanese company in the spotlight for Myanmar expansion, poor labour practices

²⁶⁷ Mizzima (21 Aug 2022) NIVEA and Hansaplast manufacturer Beiersdorf Myanmar exiting Myanmar

²⁶⁸ Irrawaddy (17 Aug 2022) Myanmar Junta Uses UN Envoy for What It Craves: Legitimacy; Al Jazeera (18 Aug 2022) UN envoy tells Myanmar military to halt executions, end violence; AP News (18 Aug 2022) UN: Myanmar's ruler open to UN visit to Suu Kyi but not now; Mizzima (30 Aug 2022) Progressive Voice calls on UN to ditch post of Special Envoy on Myanmar

²⁶⁹ RFA 23 (Aug 2022) UN faces heat over envoy's trip to Myanmar

²⁷⁰ DMG (1 Aug 2022) Junta chief blames pandemic, political instability for failing to implement ASEAN Consensus

²⁷¹ Straits Times (4 Aug 2022) Lack of progress on Myanmar peace plans makes further engagement of limited value: Asean

Saifuddin Abdullah made similar comments, noting that the junta had been uncooperative.²⁷² **Singapore's** Foreign Ministry added that further engagement with the regime would be of limited value in the absence of progress.²⁷³ On 5 Aug, the Foreign Ministers expressed disappointment at the regime's lack of commitment to the 'timely and complete implementation' of the Five Point Consensus in a joint declaration, and demanded the junta change course before a regional summit in November. They also agreed to continue to bar the regime from the group's high-level meetings until progress is made.²⁷⁴

On 4 Aug, in an op-ed published by the Straits Times, **former Singaporean ambassador to the UN** Tommy Koh said the bloc's decision to invite only non-political representatives from Burma to last year's ASEAN summit was appropriate given the junta's actions. He added that ASEAN must now decide whether it will abide by the principle of rule of law and hold the junta accountable, or if it will instead accept the junta as Burma's legitimate government.²⁷⁵

On 8 Aug, **Amnesty International** issued a statement asking ASEAN to hold the junta accountable for human rights violations. It also urged ASEAN member states to demand a global arms embargo and the immediate release of the people detained arbitrarily, facilitate access to humanitarian assistance, and respect the principle of non-refoulement of refugees.²⁷⁶

On 8 Aug, **Malaysian** Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah said the junta had failed to provide the necessary cooperation to coordinate and deliver humanitarian aid to Burma.²⁷⁷ On 9 Aug, he said the tenure of ASEAN's Special Envoy to Burma should last more than one year, adding that the position should not necessarily be given to a Foreign Minister.²⁷⁸ On 10 Aug, Saifuddin Abdullah renewed his calls for ASEAN to engage with the NUG.²⁷⁹ On 12 Aug, the regime 'strongly objected' his comments, calling them 'reckless' and a 'blatant attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of an ASEAN Member State by encouraging instability and acts of terrorism in the country.'²⁸⁰

On 2 Aug, **Thai** Special Envoy to Burma Pornpimol Kanchanalak shared her concerns over the regime's recent executions, adding that Thailand's engagement with the junta should not be considered a recognition of its legitimacy.²⁸¹ On 27 Aug, the regime's Health Minister attended the opening ceremony of the ASEAN Center for Public Health Emergencies Secretariat in Thailand. He also met with Thai Health Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul.²⁸² On 29 Aug, it was reported that Thailand had invited the junta's armed forces to the Tri-Service Asian Defense & Security Exhibition, Conference and Networking Event slated for 29 Aug-1 Sep in Bangkok.²⁸³

International

On 3 Aug, **Russian** Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov met with Min Aung Hlaing and senior junta officials in Burma, and said Russia backed the regime's efforts to 'stabilize' the country.²⁸⁴ On 4 Aug, the International Crisis Group noted that the two countries had become even closer allies as a result of increased economic sanctions and diplomatic isolation, and that Russia had been providing Burma with advanced weaponry and military training.²⁸⁵ On 26 Aug, deputy junta leader Soe Win met with Russian deputy Defense Minister Alexander Fomin in Russia.²⁸⁶

²⁷² Reuters (3 Aug 2022) No goodwill yet from Myanmar junta to implement ASEAN peace plan - Indonesia foreign minister

²⁷³ Straits Times (4 Aug 2022) Lack of progress on Myanmar peace plans makes further engagement of limited value: Asean

²⁷⁴ Al Jazeera (6 Aug 2022) Myanmar generals banned from ASEAN until peace plan progress

²⁷⁵ Straits Times (4 Aug 2022) Should Asean be an organisation based on the rule of law?

²⁷⁶ Amnesty International (8 Aug 2022) Myanmar: ASEAN approach requires a reboot to end horrific crimes by the Myanmar military

²⁷⁷ Malay Mail (8 Aug 2022) Foreign minister: Junta not cooperating on humanitarian aid to Myanmar

²⁷⁸ Sinar Daily (11 Aug 2022) FM Saifuddin proposes special envoy to Myanmar with tenure 'more than a year'

²⁷⁹ Reuters (10 Aug 2022) Malaysia urges ASEAN states to engage Myanmar junta's rivals

²⁸⁰ EMG (13 Aug 2022) MOFA objects to the Malaysian Foreign Minister for irresponsible remarks

²⁸¹ Mizzima (2 Aug 2022) Views from Thailand's envoy on the Myanmar crisis

²⁸² GNLM (28 Aug 2022) Union Health Minister attends opening ceremony of Secretariat of ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies in Bangkok

²⁸³ Irrawaddy (29 Aug 2022) Myanmar Military Invited to Weapons Expo in Bangkok

²⁸⁴ Irrawaddy (3 Aug 2022) Russian FM Says Moscow Backs Junta's Efforts to 'Stabilize' Myanmar; GNLM (4 Aug 2022) State Administration Council Chairman Prime Minister Senior General Min Aung Hlaing holds talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Mr Sergey Lavrov

²⁸⁵ International Crisis Group (4 Aug 2022) Coming to Terms with Myanmar's Russia Embrace

²⁸⁶ GNLM (28 Aug 2022) SAC Vice-Chairman Vice-Senior General Soe Win visits Myanmar Theravada Buddha Vihara (Moscow), meets Russia's Deputy Defence Minister

On 4 Aug, **Australia's** Foreign Minister Penny Wong expressed disappointment at the junta's lack of commitment to the Five-Point Consensus. She also urged an end to the violence unhindered access to humanitarian assistance.²⁸⁷ On 10 Aug, the Myanmar Campaign Network called on the Australian government to finally adopt targeted sanctions against the regime; to no avail.²⁸⁸

On 5 Aug, **US** Secretary of State Antony Blinken released a statement urging the international community to reject the regime's upcoming elections. He said they would neither be free nor fair.²⁸⁹

On 10 Aug, Human Rights Watch reported that Tin Soe, a regime general who received military training in **Japan**, served as a high ranking officer at the Eastern Command headquarters during Aug 2021-Jul 2022. The Eastern Command's troops have carried out massacres and other atrocities in S. Shan and Karenni States since the attempted coup. Human Rights Watch called on Japan to halt its training program with Burma and investigate whether participants have been involved in war crimes.²⁹⁰ On 11 Aug, Min Aung Hlaing met with a delegation led by Japanese MP Hiromichi Watanabe.²⁹¹

On 25 Aug, the **UK** adopted economic sanctions against military-linked companies Star Sapphire Group of Companies, International Gateways Group of Companies Limited (IGG), and Sky One Construction Company Ltd. The UK also said it would intervene in The Gambia vs. Myanmar case before the ICJ, making it the fourth country to do so after the Maldives, the Netherlands, and Canada.²⁹²

On 25-26 Aug, a member of the regime-controlled Myanmar Press Council attended the Dili Dialogue Forum in **Timor-Leste**. He reportedly presented the junta's interpretation of the situation in Burma.²⁹³

Rohingya

On 25 Aug, 384 civil CSOs issued a joint statement to mark the five-year anniversary of the military's genocidal campaign against the Rohingya in Rakhine State. The CSOs called on governments to take concrete actions to hold the junta accountable for its crimes, and secure justice and safe return for the Rohingya refugees.²⁹⁴ On the same day, Rohingya refugees staged mass demonstrations at about two dozen camps in Bangladesh to demand the international community help repatriate them to Burma with full dignity and civil rights by increasing pressure on the regime for a safe return. They also demanded that those responsible for the 2017 genocide be brought to justice.²⁹⁵

The day before, the EU, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, the UK, and the US had issued a joint statement calling on the international community to help to ensure justice for Rohingya victims and foster conditions that will allow for their safe, voluntary, dignified, and sustainable return. They added that the Rohingya must be meaningfully included in discussions about the future of Burma.²⁹⁶ The NUG also pledged to support their repatriation, securing justice and accountability, and delivering equality to all persons in law and practice. However, it pointed out that these actions were contingent on the return of democracy, the ending of atrocities, and the defeat of the junta.²⁹⁷

²⁸⁷ Minister for Foreign Affairs - Australia (4 Aug 2022) Statement to ASEAN-Australia Ministerial meeting

²⁸⁸ Mizzima (11 Aug 2022) Myanmar Campaign Network in Australia calls for targeted sanctions on Myanmar junta

²⁸⁹ EMG (6 Aug 2022) US State Secretary urges rejection of Myanmar's elections

²⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch (10 Aug 2022) Myanmar: Japan-Trained General Linked to Abusive Forces

²⁹¹ GNLM (12 Aug 2022) SAC Chairman Prime Minister Senior General Min Aung Hlaing receives member of House of Representatives Mr Hiromichi Watanabe of Liberal Democratic Party of Japan

²⁹² UK Foreign Office (25 Aug 2022) Fifth anniversary of the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar: UK statement

²⁹³ GNLM (29 Aug 2022) Myanmar delegate explains current true events of Myanmar at Dili Dialogue Forum

²⁹⁴ Mizzima (26 Aug 2022) HRW calls for justice on five-year anniversary of military campaign against the Rohingya; Mizzima (26 Aug 2022) 384 CSOs call on the international community to ensure justice for Rohingya; AP News (25 Aug 2022) Rohingya mark 5th anniversary of exodus to Bangladesh; UN News (25 Aug 2022) The fight for justice: five years since the violence that led to large-scale displacement of the Rohingya from Myanmar

²⁹⁵ RFA (25 Aug 2022) Rohingya rally for repatriation on 5th anniversary of brutal Myanmar crackdown

²⁹⁶ US Department of State (24 Aug 2022) Joint Ministerial Statement Marking the 5th Anniversary of the Myanmar Military's Attack against Rohingya and Ensuing Crisis

²⁹⁷ Irrawaddy (26 Aug 2022) NUG Calls for Justice for Rohingya Persecuted by Myanmar Military

CRPH & NUG (more details at [CRPH & NUG tracker](#))

On 1 Aug, it was reported that the Ministry of Planning, Finance and investment had threatened to 'enforce severe sanctions and penalties' against seven Singaporean firms and a Chinese company. All seven invested in junta-backed projects, in violation of the Ministry's instructions.²⁹⁸

On 2 Aug, the Ministry of Defense launched 'Project Skywalk,' a fundraising program to support resistance drone operators.²⁹⁹ On 2 Aug, the Ministry of Health launched a program called Spring Healthcare Heroes (SHH) to support healthcare service providers working with resistance forces. Members of the public can contribute by paying a membership fee through SHH agents.³⁰⁰

On 3 Aug the NUG opened its representative office in Canberra, not far from the official embassy of Burma.³⁰¹ Representatives from the Labour Party, Liberal Party and The Greens attended the opening ceremony. The Greens said they recognized the NUG as Burma's legitimate government, and encouraged other parties to follow suit.³⁰²

On 5 Aug, the NUG's Ministry of Planning and Finance announced it would auction another Yangon property that was illegally acquired by Min Aung Hlaing. The NUG plans to sell 70,000 shares worth USD 100 each (USD 7 million in total), amounting to one-third of the mansion's market price.³⁰³

On 9 Aug, the NUG-backed Spring University Myanmar signed a memorandum of understanding with Thailand's Chiang Mai University to collaborate on academic programs and research projects for the next three years. The initial projects will include virtual courses for up to 500 students from Burma.³⁰⁴

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²⁹⁸ Irrawaddy (1 Aug 2022) Myanmar Civilian Govt Warns Foreign Firms Investing Under Junta

²⁹⁹ Project Skywalk, via Facebook (4 Aug 2022) <https://www.facebook.com/projectskywalk/videos/3382378258675364/>; NUG's Ministry of Defence, via Facebook (2 Aug 2022) <https://www.facebook.com/modNUG/videos/777003460296181>

³⁰⁰ NUG's Ministry of Health, via Facebook (2 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/4sa8efj7>

³⁰¹ SBS News (4 Aug 2022) 'This is really important': Myanmar's government-in-exile opens office in Canberra

³⁰² NUG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, via Facebook (4 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/tvs52thh>

³⁰³ Irrawaddy (5 Aug 2022) Myanmar Civilian Govt Auctions Another Junta Leader Property

³⁰⁴ Spring University Myanmar, via Facebook (9 Aug 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2p86yxsu>