

**BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2024:
THAILAND, CHINA AID DESPERATE & INCREASINGLY BRUTAL JUNTA**

- As of 31 Oct, there were at least 38,315 armed clashes and attacks against civilians since 1 Feb 2021. As of 4 Nov, there were at least 3,177,100 displaced people since 1 Feb 2021. Junta troops continued their violent crimes.
- A year after Operation 1027: junta loses 85 towns, at least 2,500 positions, incl. N. Eastern HQ.
- Junta beheads, disembowels, mutilates and burns alive victims of Budalin massacre.
- Thailand detains over 200,000 Burmese migrants in four months.
- Thai officers allow junta to select conscripts from immigration detention.
- KIA seizes rare earth mining area along Chinese border from Kachin BGF.
- Chinese border shutdown and junta crackdown on black market imports worsen nationwide shortages.
- Junta census endangers workers, fails to finish in time.
- Junta drones bomb KNU 7th Brigade HQ after loss of Myawaddy base.
- Children and IDPs fleeing junta raids in Tanintharyi killed after overcrowded boat capsizes.
- Canada, UK and EU announce fresh sanctions on junta industry minister, BGF head, and crony companies.
- Smugglers in Thailand, Indonesia leave hundreds of Rohingya refugees for dead.
- Displaced nuns and girls stuck in limbo due to lack of support

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Impacts of illegal forced conscription law

On 19 Oct, Burma Affairs & Conflict Study reported that the junta had forcibly **recruited around 21,000** conscripts **across 23 training facilities**. In a 25 Oct report, escaped conscripts from Bago and Magway regions told RFA that the **junta provided insufficient food and training to forced recruits**. One escapee said that the junta only allowed them to **fire five rounds during their single day of training**.¹

Junta conscripts migrants along Thai border

On 15 Oct, in Myeik Township (Tanintharyi Region), **the junta arrested over 190 civilians** attempting to cross the border into Ranong (Thailand). The junta **kept 140 who were of conscription age** to send to a **local military training school**. On 18 Oct, an investigation by RFA Burmese found that, in recent weeks, the **junta had conscripted Burmese migrants** after **Thai authorities forcibly repatriated** them. Thailand has detained 200,000 Burmese in recent months but did not disclose the number of actual deportees. However, the junta claimed it **repatriated over 1,000 in August** and **405 in September**. It was reported that some **deportees paid heavy ransoms** to avoid forced conscription or jail for having crossed into Thailand illegally. One deportee reportedly **paid around USD 2,100**.²

Junta No2 pushes informant training

On 14 Oct, in Monywa Township (Sagaing Region), the regime's No2, Soe Win, visited the junta's Northwestern Regional Military Command (RMC) HQ. He issued orders to **expedite military training of civilians** forcibly recruited into the "**People's Security System**". Civilians in the "People's Security System" reportedly played **auxiliary roles** such as **informants and sentries**. This order came a week after the junta lost Pinlebu town (Sagaing Region). Soe Win ordered the establishment of "**People's Security and Counter-Terrorism Committees**" in every ward and village in Sagaing Region. The committees would provide military training, but **junta media did not report** if they would **issue weapons or pay forced civilian recruits**.³

On 17 Oct, it was reported that, in S. Shan State, the junta-allied Pa-O National Organization/Pa-O National Army (PNO/PNA) had recruited over **30,000 new soldiers since August**. Pa-O Youth Organization (PYO) spokesperson reported that the PNO/PNA had **begun forced recruitment** of those aged 18-35 **since mid-2022**. Locals reported the PNO/PNA had forcibly recruited youths and forced others, who did not undergo military training, to **wear uniforms and participate in graduation ceremonies**. Some that refused to join the militia faced **expulsion from their villages**.⁴

Illegal junta's quest for control

Sham census fails, extended

During 1-15 Oct, the junta conducted its so-called "**nationwide**" census in preparation for its sham 2025 election. It was reported that **the junta could not send enumerators to towns and townships in N. Shan and Arakan states** where it had lost total control. The junta also could not send census takers to contested territories in Kachin, Karen, Karenni, and Chin States, or Sagaing and Magway Regions.⁵ The junta reportedly held only **98 out of 350 towns** in Burma and only **32% of the population** lived in townships **under full junta control**.⁶

In Yangon (Yangon Region), armed **junta police and soldiers accompanied civil servants** to carry out data collection. The census takers' survey included invasive questions aimed at identifying household members **who had fled conscription** abroad or **joined armed resistance**.⁷ A Yangon resident reported that they **falsified answers to avoid further questions** about family members abroad.⁸ A Yangon Region census taker reported that the junta provided **only a day's notice** where it would conduct the census. He added that although many answered the census, **most respondents were reluctant to participate**. A former lawmaker said that people were **concerned over the security of their personal information** and

¹ RFA (25 Oct 2024) Conscripted escapees tell of forced junta recruitment, inadequate training

² Irrawaddy (17 Oct 2024) Myanmar Military Steps Up Conscription of Would-Be Migrant Workers; RFA (18 Oct 2024) Myanmar deportees from Thailand abducted for military services

³ Myanmar Now (17 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta's second-in-command accelerates forced recruitment of civilians into frontline service

⁴ Myanmar Peace Monitor (17 Oct 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/37rpbau2>

⁵ Irrawaddy (15 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Wraps Up Failed Population Census

⁶ Irrawaddy (13 Aug 2024) Junta Controls Fewer Than 100 of Myanmar's 350 Towns: NUG; SAC-M (30 May 2024) Briefing Paper: Effective Control in Myanmar 2024 Update

⁷ AFP via Irrawaddy (2 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Begins Census Amid Boycott Calls; RFA (1 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta launches census after blasts in Yangon

⁸ Irrawaddy (15 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Wraps Up Failed Population Census

that the junta would use the data to arrest activists.⁹ In Hpa-An Township (Karen State), armed junta supporters and **BGF militia members** accompanied enumerators and **intimidated locals** answering the census. In Kawkareik Township (Karen State), a local reported that some **residents fled their homes** before census takers arrived.¹⁰ It was reported that, on 30 Sep, in Mandalay city and Pyin Oo Lwin Township (Mandalay Region), the **junta began census collection a day early**. Locals reported again that junta soldiers and police accompanied census workers. A Pyin Oo Lwin resident also reported that the **junta interviewed doctors, nurses, and patients** at a local hospital.¹¹

On 11 Oct, it was reported that, unlike previous censuses in 1974, 1983 and 2014, this year's **survey did not include a question about ethnicity**. However, it included a question asking what **primary language** respondents **used at home**. In Ayeyarwady Region, enumerators reportedly entered "Bamar" into the survey when respondents said they spoke Karen at home. **Ethnic people expressed concern** that the junta would mark them as "Bamar" if they spoke any Burmese. A Karen youth said that the junta wanted to use the language question to **deliberately under-report the population of ethnic people**.¹²

On 16 Oct, the junta announced that it would **extend its census until 31 Oct** and encouraged uncounted residents of "relevant areas" to contact its Central Census Commission. It added that the commission planned to publish preliminary results in December. However, the junta's Immigration and Population Vice Minister **contradicted the announcement** and said that he **could not say how long the census would last**. He added that the junta would **employ an additional 40,000 enumerators** over 100,000 survey locations. He did not disclose how many people answered the census during 1-15 Oct.¹³

Resistance forces attack census workers

On 30 Sep, in Kyimyindaing and Mingala Taungnyunt townships (Yangon Region), the urban guerilla group, Mission K, claimed responsibility for bombs planted in **two junta administrative offices** which killed three people and wounded 13, a day before the census began.¹⁴

On 1 Oct, in Hakha Township (Chin State), the Chinland Defense Force (CDF) attacked junta troops guarding census takers in Hakha town. The census workers turned back after 30 minutes and **only went to junta-held neighbourhoods**. CDF spokesperson said they would attack again if the junta continued with the census.¹⁵ On 10 Oct, in Tedim Township (Chin State), it was reported that the Chin Brotherhood Alliance-aligned PDF-Zoland **detained a relative of the junta's Chin State Chief Minister** for involvement in the census. They stated a judicial team would decide the man's punishments.¹⁶

On 2 Oct, in Kyainseikgyi Township (Karen State), unidentified assailants carried out a **drone attack on junta census workers** at the town administrative office and police station. In **retaliation**, the junta **shelled surrounding areas**. Previously, the Karen National Union (KNU) warned the junta not to carry out a census while most of the country was under resistance control.¹⁷ On 10 Oct, in Hpa-An Township (Karen State), the KNU's 1st Brigade **fired a rocket at a junta vehicle with soldiers guarding census takers**, killed three junta troops and injured two others. Civilian casualties were unknown.¹⁸

On 4 Oct, in Shwedaung Township (Bago Region), around 6 PDF troops attacked junta census workers with a remote explosive outside the Ward Administrator's residence. Any casualties were unknown.¹⁹

On 6 Oct, in Katha Township (Sagaing Region), local PDF fighters clashed with junta soldiers guarding census enumerators. Census taking resumed after an hour-long shootout. The number of casualties was not reported.²⁰ On the same day, in Launglon Township (Tanintharyi Region), the **Launglon PDF arrested eight women teachers and a woman office clerk** who participated in the junta's census as enumerators. The local PDF said that it would transfer the detainees to the township People's Administration Team after an investigation.²¹

⁹ RFA (7 Oct 2024) Myanmar census-takers and their protectors face rebel attacks

¹⁰ Karen News (1 Oct 2024) Junta Starts Taking Census in Hpa-An, Karen State

¹¹ Myanmar Now (1 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta launches pre-election census one day earlier than announced

¹² Karen News (11 Oct 2024) Census Enumerators Deliberately Under-Representing Ethnic People

¹³ RFA (15 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta extends census as fighting, floods slow election preparations; Irrawaddy (17 Oct 2024) Myanmar Regime Extends Deadline for Its Ill-Fated Census

¹⁴ RFA (1 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta launches census after blasts in Yangon

¹⁵ Irrawaddy (3 Oct 2024) Chin Groups Attack Myanmar Junta Census Operation

¹⁶ Mizzima (10 Oct 2024) PDF-Zoland detains cousin of Chin State's junta-appointed Chief Minister for participating in census process

¹⁷ Karen News via BNI (4 Oct 2024) Drone Targets Administration Organising Census in Kyainseikgyi Town, Karen State

¹⁸ Myanmar Now (14 Oct 2024) Three junta soldiers killed while accompanying census takers in eastern Myanmar

¹⁹ Mizzima (9 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta-appointed ward administrator targeted in Shwedaung PDF remote controlled-mine attack

²⁰ The Voice of Shan Ni via BNI (8 Oct 2024) Shootout as Junta Tries to Enumerate Census in Katha Township, Sagaing Region

²¹ Myanmar Peace Monitor (7 Oct 2024) PDF arrests 9 census takers in Tanintharyi's Launglon

On 14 Oct, in Nyaung-U Township (Mandalay Region), local resistance fighters **shot dead** a junta administrator and injured a female teacher while they carried out the junta's census.²²

Coup leader plays blame game

On 15 Oct, in Naypyidaw, junta boss Min Aung Hlaing addressed a commemoration ceremony of the defunct National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) via a prerecorded message. The coup leader **touted "political dialogue"** as the solution to conflict and claimed that the Three Brotherhood Alliance had **"further exacerbated economic and social turmoil."** He claimed that **"foreign countries"** had incited anti-junta armed groups in **"an act of neocolonialism."** His statement came ahead of a planned visit to China and as the junta sought to strengthen its ties with Beijing.²³

NLD vice-chair "pardoned" on deathbed

On 7 Oct, in Mandalay city, **NLD Vice-Chairman**, Zaw Myint Maung, died from leukemia at the General Hospital. In 2021, the junta sentenced him to **29 years in prison on false charges**. The NUG, Political Prisoners Network-Myanmar, and several embassies in Burma accused the junta of **denying him adequate medical care** in prison. It was reported that junta personnel "pardoned" Zaw Myint Maung hours before his death. On 8 Oct, thousands of Mandalay residents attended his funeral in the largest gathering since the failed coup.²⁴

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

KSCC governance report highlights bottom-up approach: On 15 Oct, five Burmese CSOs jointly reported on the Karenni State Consultative Council's (KSCC) governance model which highlighted the Karenni State Interim Arrangement's (KSIA) bottom-up approach, and multi-level inclusive governance system. The KSIA affirmed its pillars were **legitimacy, hybridity, inclusivity and sustainability**. The CSOs reported that the KSCC's focus on collective leadership with active input from Karenni State EROs and ERO members, had prioritized inclusive policy building from pre-existing institutions. The KSIA's **strictly enforced quota for 30% women** in the Interim Executive Council (IEC), Interim Judiciary (KSIJ) and Interim Parliament (KSIP) was "unprecedented" in Burma's governance history. The report said the Karenni mode of governance addressed many current challenges and offered a "framework for post-revolutionary federal state-building process," but acknowledged conflict-related limitations.²⁵

Press freedom concerns highlighted: On 23 Oct, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) and the Independent Myanmar Journalists Association (IMJA) called on the Kachin Independence Army (**KIA**) to **immediately release two detained journalists** whom they arrested during 29-30 Sep in Hpakant Township. It was the first time anti-junta forces had detained media. The KIA held the Red News Agency journalist and a freelancer incommunicado before releasing them on 27 Oct. The IMJA chair said that the arrests highlighted the **decreasing level of press freedom** in the country.^{26 27}

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

On 16 Oct, Freedom House reported that Burma's **internet freedom had declined** to its worst recorded level and it **now tied with China**, mainly because of the mass censorship, surveillance, and the VPN ban.

Medical neglect spells death for political prisoners

On 2 Oct, the Political Prisoners Network Myanmar (PPNM) told media that during **2024**, over **22 political prisoners died** in junta detention. The junta **tortured to death 10 inmates** and **denied sufficient medical treatment to 12**, including **two women**. Of the 12, six reportedly suffered **abdominal pain after junta interrogation**. PPNM reported that regime prison guards **forced political prisoners to share cells** with inmates who had **communicable diseases**, and that they **routinely withheld medicine** sent by prisoners' families.²⁸ On 8 Oct, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) told media that since the failed coup, **103 political prisoners died in junta custody**. The junta **denied**

²² RFA (15 Oct 2024) ပုဂံမှာ သန်းခေါင်စာရင်း ကောက်နေတဲ့ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ပစ်ခတ်ခံရပြီး သေဆုံး

²³ RFA (15 Oct 2024) Myanmar's coup leader touts peace on anniversary of failed ceasefire; Irrawaddy (16 Oct 2024) Junta Boss Repeats Vow to Crush Armed Opposition

²⁴ Narinjara (8 Oct 2024) EU condemns junta's pardon of Dr Zaw Myint Maung, hours before death, as lacking genuine clemency; Irrawaddy (9 Oct 2024) Tens of Thousands Defy Junta to Bid Final Farewell to Myanmar Democracy Hero

²⁵ Progressive Voice (15 Oct 2024) Federalism from the Ground Up: The Karenni Model of Nation-State Building

²⁶ Mon News Agency (25 Oct 2024) IMJA Calls for Release of Two Journalists Detained by KIA; DVB (24 Oct 2024) Over 1,000 civilians killed in Myanmar conflict since July; Calls for immediate release of journalists in Kachin State

²⁷ Mizzima (28 Oct 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 28 October 2024

²⁸ Irrawaddy (2 Oct 2024) More Than 20 Political Prisoners Killed This Year: Rights Group; Myanmar Now (2 Oct 2024) 12 Myanmar political prisoners died from inadequate medical care in 2024: report

medical treatment to at least 63. AAPP's secretary, Tate Naing described the junta's release of political prisoners after it was too late for treatment **a death sentence.** He added that **previous regimes had used similar deliberate and malicious executions.**²⁹

Junta critics arrested without charge

On 9 Oct, in Thaketa Township (Yangon Region), the **junta arrested protest leader, Paing Phyto Min,** and **Shein Wai Aung,** a member of the Anti-Junta Alliance Yangon (AJAY). AJAY stated they had not received any updates on Paing Phyto Min's condition. Shein Wai Aung's immediate family were unreachable. In 2019, the court handed Paing Phyto Min six years in jail for his criticism of the military, which at the time, shared power with the NLD. In 2021, the junta released him during a mass amnesty.³⁰

On 26 Oct, in Mayangone Township (Yangon Region), the junta arrested Shine Htet Aung, a **Burmese-Indian activist.** On 24 Oct, Shine Htet Aung had posted criticism of an upcoming film for **its racist depiction of Hindu culture** and said that the film's title itself was derogatory to Hindus. After the post spread online, **pro-junta Telegram users called for his arrest.** On 30 Oct, junta police confirmed his arrest and stated that it would investigate him for incitement but did not disclose precise charges.³¹

High profile arrests follow Mandalay Chief Minister's death

On 23 Oct, in Pyigyitagon Township (Mandalay Region), the junta **arrested the son-in-law of** former dictator **Than Shwe,** Dr. Nay Soe Maung, under **unspecified charges.** A junta statement referred to several laws including the Counterterrorism Law. On 7 Oct, **he expressed condolences** online on the death of Mandalay Chief Minister and NLD member **Zaw Myint Maung.** In a response to a comment left on his post, Nay Soe Maung reportedly **compared Min Aung Hlaing to a monkey and a buffalo.**³²

On 26 Oct, in Mandalay City, the junta **arrested Khin Maung Tint,** the head of charity ambulance service **Parahita Min Kaung a.k.a M-Rescue,** and **seven others,** including **a child.** The junta likely carried out the arrests in **retaliation to M-Rescue's assistance with Zaw Myint Maung's funeral.** The junta reportedly transferred the detainees to Naypyidaw. The junta also accused them of using the funeral as cover to supply resistance groups. Unverified reports emerged that the junta also arrested staff from other charities that attended the funeral. Locals reported a possible link between both arrests.³³

Released former NLD minister in ICU

On 29 Oct, in Mandalay Region, **the junta released** former electricity and energy minister, and **NLD member Win Khine.** It was reported that Win Khine was **admitted to an intensive care unit in critical condition.** Win Khine's health had deteriorated earlier this year due to clogged arteries. The joint secretary of AAPP said that the **junta withheld proper medical treatment** from Win Khine and other political prisoners, which contributed to their critical condition.³⁴

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

Operation 1027 - one year later³⁵

Initiated by:	Three Brotherhood Alliance (3BHA) – AA, MNDA, and TNLA
Significant Military Operations that it inspired:	Operation 1111 in Karenni State, Operation 0307 (Coordinated attacks by KIA and resistance forces in Kachin State) MDY-PDF military offensives against the junta in Mandalay Region Over 6,000 junta soldiers defected or surrendered to the resistance ³⁶
Cities & Junta positions captured:	3BHA and resistance forces seized 85 towns countrywide, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 towns in N. Shan State, including the junta's Northeastern RMC in Lashio city • 20 towns in Arakan and Chin states, 8 towns in Kachin State • At least 2,500 junta positions nationwide (50% of total positions)³⁷

²⁹ RFA (8 Oct 2024) Over 100 Myanmar political prisoners have died since coup, group says

³⁰ Irrawaddy (11 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Authorities Arrest Prominent Protest Leader; Amnesty International (10 Oct 2024) Myanmar: Two activists at grave risk of torture after arrests

³¹ RFA (31 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta charges Burmese-Indian man who criticized film that ridiculed Hinduism

³² Myanmar Now (25 Oct 2024) Son-in-law of former Myanmar dictator arrested for criticising current regime

³³ Irrawaddy (31 Oct 2024) Charity Leader Arrested in Junta Raid in Mandalay; Myanmar Now (8 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta to send senior rep to ASEAN summit for first time in three years

³⁴ Irrawaddy (30 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Pardons, Releases Ailing Minister of Ousted NLD Govt

³⁵ Data included in this table was collected from articles referenced throughout the brief.

³⁶ People's Goal (19 Oct 2024) Out with the Old and In with the New; DMG via BNI (1 May 2024) Over 6,000 Junta Troops Surrender Since Operation 1027

³⁷ USIP (30 Apr 2024) Nine Things to Know About Myanmar's Conflict Three Years On

Aggressive junta retaliation led to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 95% increase in civilian fatalities by airstrikes ● 170% increase in civilian fatalities by shelling ● Displaced thousands of civilians ● Exacerbated the existing humanitarian crisis
China's Intervention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● China mediated a temporary ceasefire in Jan 2024 which was quickly broken by the junta. ● Closed all border gates into KIO, MNDAA, UWSA, and TNLA territory to restrict the supply of goods and pressure groups into a ceasefire.

BPLA to relocate to central regions: On 24 Oct, the Bamar People's Liberation Army (BPLA) reported that they would **soon relocate** to the Anyar region, which includes **Sagaing, Mandalay, and Magway regions**. BPLA previously fought alongside allied ethnic groups in Karen and N. Shan State. BPLA commander, Maung Saungkha, reported that **the group would represent the ethnic Bamar people** in the establishment of a federal democratic union, and that it would collaborate with PDFs, NUG and other resistance forces. The Communist Party of Burma's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), also reportedly aimed to expand into the Anyar region. The Sagaing Forum, which included many non-NUG aligned PDFs, stated they welcomed other groups but stated that there must be preliminary discussions if groups had distinct political goals.³⁸

Int. Crisis Group predicts power struggle within junta elites: On 10 Oct, the International Crisis Group (ICG) noted **dissatisfaction with Min Aung Hlaing** among junta elites and stated this could lead to a **power struggle**. However, they stated that his removal would not guarantee a peaceful resolution to conflict and a takeover by an even more hardline figure might lead to a more brutal phase in the conflict.³⁹

Sagaing Region

Junta's deadly campaign and massacres in Budalin: On 30 Oct, in Budalin Township, a coalition of **resistance groups** - called 96 soldiers - **ambushed the junta column** raiding villages between Si Par and Kywe Thay Chaung villages, **killed 35 junta soldiers** and **captured 43** others. It was reported that the column, had previously killed three people. A 96 soldiers spokesperson reported that "nearly the entire column was wiped out", and it was the first time a junta column had been defeated in central Burma. On 2 Oct, in retaliation, the **junta conducted airstrikes** on a **school** and a **clinic** in Maung Htaung village and injured two civilians. On 6 Oct, the coalition released a video that showed three junta personnel, including a captain, confessing to killing civilians and torching around 20 houses during the raids.⁴⁰

On 15 Sep, it was reported that **since 4 Oct**, around 200 junta **Light Infantry Division (LID) 33** troops from **Northwestern Command** and Pyu Saw Htee militia **raided multiple villages** along the Monywa-Budalin road in retaliation to their defeat in Budalin. During **4-15 Oct**, the junta **killed** at least **18 civilians** in surrounding villages, including three women and three children, and **detained** at least **40 villagers as human shields**, including women and the elderly. On 12 Oct, junta soldiers robbed and **killed a family of six, including a child**. A PDF member reported that the junta tied their hands behind their backs and **shot them in the head**. The child had injuries to her hands and legs which suggested soldiers had **beaten her to death**. Fleeing villagers reported that the fatalities from the junta raids could be higher than reported. It was also reported that the raids **forced over 50,000** residents from Budalin Township **to flee**.⁴¹

Residents and resistance groups reported that during **12-22 Oct**, in Budalin Township, the junta **killed** at least **25 civilians**, torched and launched airstrikes in seven nearby villages, and displaced over 10,000 residents. Budalin's anti-junta civilian administration reported that the junta **destroyed nearly 400 homes** in **two weeks** of raids.⁴² In one incident, during **17-18 Oct**, the junta raided **Si Par village**, detained and **brutally killed six civilians, torched over 300 houses**, and forced the **entire village to flee**. Budalin

³⁸ Irrawaddy (31 Oct 2024) Resistance Armies Poised to Move On to Central Myanmar; DVB (30 Oct 2024) Bamar People's Liberation Army moves to central Myanmar; Free newspaper distributed in Arakan State

³⁹ International Crisis Group (10 Oct 2024) On The Horizon: October 2024-March 2025

⁴⁰ Irrawaddy (10 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Troops Seize Sagaing Villagers as Human Shields; DVB (8 Oct 2024) UN Ambassador mandate deferred for another year; Over one million impacted by floods in Myanmar; RFA (3 Oct 2024) Thousands flee Myanmar airstrikes after rebel ambush; Irrawaddy (2 Oct 2024) Myanmar Resistance Groups Kill Scores of Junta Soldiers in Sagaing Ambush

⁴¹ Myanmar Now (16 Oct 2023) Myanmar junta forces kill at least 14 civilians in Sagaing's Budalin Township; Irrawaddy (15 Oct 2023) Myanmar Junta and Allied Militia Maraud Through Saigang's Budalin; DVB (14 Oct 2023) Airstrike kills 12 in Mandalay's Madaya Township; UN Secretary-General addresses Myanmar crisis; ISP Myanmar (23 Oct) Budalin Tragedy and Further Atrocities Committed by the SAC

⁴² Irrawaddy (22 Oct 2024) As The World Looks Away, Myanmar's Junta Launches Another Wave of Revenge Atrocities; Myanmar now (Oct 2024) Dozens of civilians held hostage by Myanmar junta forces in Budalin Township

Township's People's Administration reported that the bodies of the **six villagers** were “**mutilated**, heads were hung on walls, and individuals were **dismembered**. Some were even **burned alive**”. Junta troops had also reportedly **raped** and **killed young women**.⁴³

Pinlebu falls to resistance after months of fighting, junta retaliates with bombing: On 8 Oct, NUG spokesperson announced that a coalition of PDF, KIA and other allied **resistance forces** had **captured Pinlebu** after two months of fighting and captured **over 60 junta** troops. On 9 Oct, a local PDF claimed it had confiscated over **400 weapons and heroin** from a police station and military positions. They also reported that, **since 15 Sep**, the **junta had dropped thousands of bombs** in the area **as retaliation**.⁴⁴

Junta intensifies aerial attacks on civilians: During **4-30 Oct**, in Ye-U, Kawlin, Kanbalu, Khin-U, and Myaung townships, the junta carried out **aerial attacks** in at least **10 villages**, **killed** at least **19 civilians**, including **10 women** and **four children**, and **injured** at least **19**. In one incident on 30 Oct, in **Kanbalu Township**, junta and Pyu Saw Htee militiamen carried out **drone attacks, raided** and **torched** Kyi Su and Kyauk Tai villages, and displaced many residents. The junta then raided Ai Paung Chaung village and **abducted 31 residents**, including **three women**. No fighting took place prior to the attack.⁴⁵

Magway Region

Junta intensifies airstrikes and brutal attacks on civilians: On 5 Oct, in Tilin, Gangaw and Saw townships, junta drone attacks, airstrikes, and shelling **killed eight civilians**, injured at least 10 others, and destroyed at least seven houses in **three villages**. A local politician reported that the **junta used new weapons to fire on civilian homes** in PDF-controlled areas. A resistance member speculated that the junta had also deliberately targeted vehicle maintenance shops to deprive the resistance of transportation. In Tilin Township, **mobile service outages prevented civilians from warning each other** of incoming airstrikes after they spotted reconnaissance planes. In Gangaw Township, villagers reported that the junta carried out airstrikes after information leaked about a local resistance administration team meeting.⁴⁶

During **14-28 Oct**, the junta carried out **airstrikes** on at least **10 villages**, **killed** at least **22 civilians**, **injured** at least **18**, **destroyed** at least **81 houses**, and **displaced thousands** in Tilin, Gangaw, Yesagyo, and Chauk townships. On 27 Oct, the junta raided, torched and carried out airstrikes on the **three villages** in Chauk Township, and **killed at least 14 IDPs** at a monastery. Magway People's Strike Committee reported that the junta **raids and airstrikes displaced** over **20,000** residents from **22 surrounding villages**.⁴⁷ In another incident on 28 Oct, in Tilin Township, the Yaw Revolution Army Htilin reported that it had recovered the bodies of five residents killed by the junta in Kyar Khe village on 23 Oct. The group reported that **four of the residents** were **burned alive** and **one was shot dead**.⁴⁸

Chin State

Junta tries to stop resistance move on Thantlang: In **Hakha town**, it was reported that in early October, the junta had airlifted in troops and weapons. The junta carried out ground attacks and airstrikes in surrounding areas to prevent the Chinland Council from capturing nearby **Thantlang town**. On 7 Oct, the Chinland Council-aligned Chin National Army (CNA) reported that it controlled over 90% of **Thantlang Township** after **seizing a private bank** held by the junta. The junta reportedly still occupied Thantlang's police station and the NLD party office.⁴⁹

On 12 Oct, in **Thantlang town**, junta shelling killed 18 members of the anti-junta Chinland Defense Force (CDF), including its **Commander-in-Chief**.⁵⁰ On 13 Oct, the junta deployed additional troops in the area and used Y-12 aircraft for airstrikes along the **Hakha-Thantlang road**. On 14 Oct, the junta continued to carry out airstrikes between the two towns, attacked a CDF hill base, and forced CDF troops

⁴³ Irrawaddy (22 Oct 2024) As The World Looks Away, Myanmar's Junta Launches Another Wave of Revenge Atrocities; Mizzima (22 Oct 2024) Mass killings and atrocities by junta in Budalin township, Sagaing Region; Chindwin News Agency via X (21 Oct 2024) The brutal killings of innocent villagers by Myanmar's junta regime forces discovered; Myanmar Now (25 Oct 2024) Hell in a Sagaing Region village

⁴⁴ Irrawaddy (8 Oct 2024) NUG Forces and Allies Seize Key Sagaing Town From Myanmar Junta; DVB (9 Oct 2024) Funeral held for Zaw Myint Maung in Mandalay; Airstrikes in southern Arakan's Taungup kills 15 civilians; DVB (10 Oct 2024) Regional bloc discusses Myanmar crisis at summit; Former Thai diplomat calls for engagement with NUG

⁴⁵ Irrawaddy (31 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Seizes 31 Sagaing Villagers

⁴⁶ Myanmar Now (7 Oct 2024) Myanmar military's air, artillery strikes kill eight in Gangaw District; DVB (8 Oct 2024) UN Ambassador mandate deferred for another year; Over one million impacted by floods in Myanmar

⁴⁷ Irrawaddy (30 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Airstrike Kills 14 in Magwe; DVB (30 Oct 2024) Bamar People's Liberation Army moves to central Myanmar; Free newspaper distributed in Arakan State; Mizzima (31 Oct 2024) Spring Revolution Daily News for 31 October 2024

⁴⁸ DVB (28 Oct 2024) One year since the launch of Operation 1027; Myanmar Kyat plummets after China border closures

⁴⁹ DVB (9 Oct 2024) Funeral held for Zaw Myint Maung in Mandalay; Airstrikes in southern Arakan's Taungup kills 15 civilians

⁵⁰ DVB (15 Oct 2024) Chinland Defense Force loses 18 in fight against military; Thirty killed as Brotherhood Alliance seizes Hsipaw

to retreat from the base. A CDF member reported that resistance control of **Thantlang** would allow the capture of **Hakha town**.⁵¹ On 22 Oct, in **Thantlang Township**, Chinland Council forces attacked the junta's police station. In response, the junta carried out four airstrikes on the town.⁵² On 28 Oct, in **Hakha town**, the junta shelled Myo Thit Ward, injured four residents, including three women, and damaged two houses.⁵³

AA arrests civilians in Paletwa: On 14 Oct, in Arakan Army (AA)-controlled **Paletwa Township**, it was reported that the AA arrested five residents in Wet Ma village accused of having **CDF-Paletwa ties** and detained them at a nearby camp. Residents said that they were ordinary civilians with no CDF links.⁵⁴

On 22 Oct, in **Mindat Township**, residents reported that the junta had torched over 70 houses there in at least 10 arson attacks. The junta prevented locals from fleeing and regularly torched uninhabited houses.⁵⁵

Arakan State

Since the 3BHA launched Operation 1027, the AA has seized a **total of 20 towns**.⁵⁶ They took full control of 11 townships, including Paletwa Township (Chin State). IDPs in Arakan State increased 62% from 196,400 in Oct 2023 to 527,800 as of 4 Nov 2024. UNHCR noted that 247,783 were stateless.⁵⁷

AA assault in Ann: During October, in **Ann Township**, junta shelling and airstrikes during fighting killed at least 14 civilians and injured 15 others as the AA closed in on the junta's **Western Command**.⁵⁸ Junta reportedly troops torched houses and killed civilians during raids on at least three **local villages**.⁵⁹

On 8 Oct, the AA announced they seized the junta's **Mae Taung strategic camp**, located about 14 km from the junta's **Western Command HQ**. Six junta battalions defended the camp, three of which had been brought in from Sagaing Region. In response to the loss, the junta sent in troops from Taungup town and reinforced positions at the entrance to Ann town.⁶⁰ On 8 Oct, the AA launched attacks on the junta's Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 373, located outside of Ann town along the Minbya-Ann Road.⁶¹ On 10 Oct, the AA accused the junta of dropping at least two **cluster bombs** during clashes around the LIB 373 base.⁶² On 11 Oct, Narinjara reported the AA had captured the LIB 373 base and a nearby hilltop base.⁶³

On 18 Oct, fighting reportedly came within five km of the junta's **Western Command**. On 16 Oct, the junta reportedly detained more than 100 people who attempted to flee **Ann town** by car.⁶⁴ On 24 Oct, it was reported that LIB 373, a military security affairs battalion and a medical corps, had all **withdrawn** from the junta's **Western Command**.⁶⁵ On 25 Oct, it was reported the AA had **seized all four roads** leading into Ann and continued attacks on the town from all directions. The junta retained control of their LIB 371 and 372 headquarters, and an ordnance depot in the town.⁶⁶ A 27 Oct junta ban on locals leaving the town, and its ban on goods transport into Ann had driven up **starvation rates** amongst locals.⁶⁷ On 28 Oct, it was reported that roughly 1,000 residents of **Ann** were trapped in the town.⁶⁸ On 29 Oct, the AA reportedly seized a junta artillery battalion (AB) north of the town, and continued to attack junta positions around the **Western Command**, including the junta's AB 374 headquarters.⁶⁹

Junta BGP No. 5 holding on: On 3 Oct, in **Maungdaw Township**, it was reported that the junta accidentally **bombed their own outpost** and killed 20 troops while carrying out airstrikes around their

⁵¹ Myanmar Now (17 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta, Chin resistance forces engage in fierce clashes near Chin State capital; Khonumthung News (17 Oct 2024) Fighting intensifies in Hakha Township

⁵² Khonumthung News (24 Oct 2024) Chin Forces Attack Thantlang Town Police Station

⁵³ Khonumthung News via BNI (29 Oct 2024) Junta Artillery Injures Four in Hakha City, Chin State

⁵⁴ Khonumthung News (19 Oct 2024) ULA/AA arrests five Paletwa locals for alleged link to CDF

⁵⁵ Myanmar Peace Monitor (9 Oct 2024) Over 70 houses destroyed by junta arson in Mindat

⁵⁶ Paletwa, Pauktaw, Taungpyoletwea, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Myebon, Myin Hlut, Ngapali, Kanhtauntyi, Sa Ne, Samee, Ma-ei, Ponnagyun, Ramree, Buthidaung, Kyeintali, Lay Taung, and Thandwe.

⁵⁷ UNHCR (4 Nov 2024) Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 04 Nov 2024

⁵⁸ DMG (12 Oct 2024) Regime airstrike injures villager in Ann Twsp; Narinjara (22 Oct 2024) Artillery shells hit 2 Ann villages, kill 4 civilians, injure 7 others; Narinjara (31 Oct 2024) Military Shelling in Ann Town Claims Over 10 Civilian Lives, Including Student and Teacher, with 20 Injured

⁵⁹ DMG (22 Oct 2024) Junta soldiers torch houses in Ann Twsp village; DMG (1 Nov 2024) Regime accused of arson attacks on villages near Western Command

⁶⁰ DMG (8 Oct 2024) AA seizes key Myanmar military base near Ann-based Western Command

⁶¹ DMG (12 Oct 2024) AA intensifies assault on junta battalion at entrance to Ann

⁶² DMG (12 Oct 2024) Regime accused of using cluster bombs in Arakan State

⁶³ Narinjara (13 Oct 2024) Junta relinquishes military installations including 373rd battalion in Ann

⁶⁴ RFA (18 Oct 2024) Rebel army advances on junta's western headquarters in Myanmar's Rakhine state

⁶⁵ DMG (24 Oct 2024) Three junta battalions in Ann withdraw amid AA offensive

⁶⁶ Irrawaddy (25 Oct 2024) Arakan Army Encircle Myanmar Junta Western Command in Rakhine State

⁶⁷ Narinjara (29 Oct 2024) Food Crisis Looms for Thousands Stuck in Ann Town as Conflict Rages On; Narinjara (30 Oct 2024)

Junta seizes trucks transporting goods to Arakan State, even arrests high-rank officers for taking bribe

⁶⁸ RFA (28 Oct 2024) 'Nowhere to go' say west Myanmar residents trapped by fighting

⁶⁹ DMG (30 Oct 2024) AA seizes another junta battalion in battle for Ann Twsp

Border Guard Police (BGP) base No 5, their **only remaining position** in **Maungdaw**.⁷⁰ On 11 Oct, the junta again carried out airstrikes on surrounding areas. The AA had consistently shelled the base, but it was reported that up to 600 troops, including the junta's LID 77 and 22, were still defending the base.⁷¹ On 15 Oct, the junta launched up to 20 air raids around the **BGP No.5 base** as fighting intensified. The AA in turn, fired artillery shells at the base.⁷² On 21 Oct, in **Maungdaw Township**, the junta carried out nighttime airstrikes on Hpar Wut Chaung village, killed five civilians, and injured at least 14 others.⁷³

AA alleges ARSA atrocities: During 6-8 Oct, in **Maungdaw Township**, the AA claimed that two **ARSA ambushes** killed a civilian and an AA official, injuring six others.⁷⁴ The official was killed while trying to locate two people who ARSA reportedly kidnapped on 7 Oct.⁷⁵ On 10 Oct, in **Buthidaung Township**, the AA said locals found the **beheaded bodies** of the two kidnapped locals in Gone Nar village.⁷⁶

AA gains ground in Gwa: On 21 Oct, DMG reported that fighting since early August displaced over 30,000 people from **Gwa town**, largely to **Yangon** and **Ayeyarwady** regions.⁷⁷ On 13 Oct junta troops murdered three locals in three villages about 14 km south of Kyeintali town. Junta troops abducted and **decapitated one of the victims**, and shot dead the other two.⁷⁸ On 21 Oct, it was reported that the AA had seized the junta's base in Kyway Chaing village. The junta damaged the local monastery and at least five houses during fighting.⁷⁹ On 28 Oct, it was reported that the junta had deployed around 1,000 troops to **Gwa town** and had begun setting up defenses along roads to the north of the town.⁸⁰

- During October, in **Taungup Township**, the junta carried out at least five separate airstrikes, killed at least 29 locals, injured 26 others, and damaged 12 houses and one monastery.⁸¹
- On 10 Oct, in AA-controlled **Kyauktaw town**, the junta carried out an airstrike on a local high school and two powder mills, killed at least four civilians, injured 24 others, including several children.⁸²
- On 11 Oct, **along the Naf River**, the junta fired on a Bangladesh fishing vessel that entered Burmese waters, killed one Bangladesh civilian, and abducted 57 others. The junta released the detained individuals after intervention by the Bangladesh Coast Guard.⁸³

Kachin State

KIA captures Chipwi and Tsawlaw towns in Special Region 1: On 1 and 2 Oct, the KIA and Kachin PDF captured **Chipwi and Tsawlaw towns** in Special Region 1. The joint China-junta Chipwi Nge hydropower project and rare earth mining operations are located in the region.⁸⁴ On 3 Oct, the junta **bombed residential wards** in Chipwi town and killed a reporter.⁸⁵ On 10 Oct, locals reported that the **Kachin BGF** had forcibly **conscripted villagers and mining workers** in the region.⁸⁶ On 15 Oct, the KIA and allies **captured the Kachin BGF's No. 1002 base** in Lu Pi village.⁸⁷ On 30 Oct, clashes at **Kachin BGF No. 1001 base** near **Phimaw town** forced locals to flee.⁸⁸

China opens talks with KIO: On 17 Oct, in Yunnan Province (China), the Chinese special envoy for Asian affairs, **Deng Xijun, met KIO Chair Gam Shawng and other KIO officials**. Deng reportedly **urged the KIO to cease** its military offensive against the junta. It was reported that since **June**, China

⁷⁰ Narinjara (3 Oct 2024) 20 junta soldiers killed after Y-12 aircraft hit wrong target near NaKhaKha-5 in Maungdaw

⁷¹ Narinjara (12 Oct 2024) AA launches fierce offensive against NaKhaKha-5 in Maungdaw

⁷² DMG (15 Oct 2024) Conflict escalates as junta defends last remaining position in Maungdaw

⁷³ Narinjara (21 Oct 2024) Junta Airstrikes on Hpar Wut Chaung Village in Maungdaw Town Kill Five, Including Three Women

⁷⁴ DMG (7 Oct 2024) Woman killed, four injured in ARSA ambush in Maungdaw Twsp; DMG (8 Oct 2024) AA warns border residents to stay alert to potential 'terror attacks'

⁷⁵ DMG (8 Oct 2024) AA says its law enforcement officer killed in ARSA ambush; DMG (11 Oct 2024) Two missing Buthidaung men beheaded by ARSA, says AA

⁷⁶ DMG (11 Oct 2024) Two missing Buthidaung men beheaded by ARSA, says AA

⁷⁷ DMG (21 Oct 2024) More residents flee Gwa amid escalating hostilities

⁷⁸ Narinjara (14 Oct 2024) Junta Forces Kill 3 Villagers in Gwa Township

⁷⁹ Narinjara (23 Oct 2024) Junta relinquishes Kyway Chai temporary military base in Gwa

⁸⁰ DMG (2 Nov 2024) Junta prepares defence of Gwa, locals say

⁸¹ DMG (31 Oct 2024) Five killed, five injured in regime airstrikes on Taungup Twsp villages; Narinjara (16 Oct 2024) 2 women injured in junta airstrike in Taungup; RFA (9 Oct 2024) 'Direct hit' airstrike on homes kills 15 civilians in Myanmar's Rakhine state; DMG (5 Oct 2024) Airstrike-related casualties centre on Taungup, Thandwe in first four days of October

⁸² DMG (11 Oct 2024) Four civilians killed, 24 injured as regime bombs AA-held Kyauktaw

⁸³ Mizzima (12 Oct 2024) Bangladesh fisherman killed, dozens detained by Myanmar navy

⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (3 Oct 2024) Kachin fighters seize second town in 'special region' near China-Myanmar border

⁸⁵ Kachin News Group (4 Oct 2024) ချီဖွေမြို့ လေယာဉ် ဖုံးကြောရတဲ့အတွက် COC အသင်းတော်က သင်းထောက်တစ်ဦးသေဆုံး

⁸⁶ Kachin News Group (10 Oct 2024) ပန်ဝါမြို့အနီး လောက်ပြေကျေးရွာမှာ တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေပြီး စစ်တပ်ကလေကြောင်းအသုံးပြုတိုက်ခိုက်နေ

⁸⁷ Myanmar Now (16 Oct 2024) Kachin fighters seize border guard outpost near Pangwa in Kachin State's 'Special Region';

Kachin News Group (19 Oct 2024) ပန်ဝါမြို့တစ်ခုလုံးကို KIA သိမ်းပိုက်ပြီးစီးကြောင်း KIO အတည်ပြု

⁸⁸ Kachin News Group (30 Oct 2024) ဖီမော် အမှတ် ၁၀၀၁ နယ်ခြားစောင့်တပ်စခန်းကို KIA တိုက်ခိုက်

had **restricted food, fuel, and medicine supplies** into Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) territory to pressure them into a ceasefire.⁸⁹

Progress of KIA's Operation 0307: During 1-2 Oct, it was reported that since the KIA and allies resumed attacks against the junta in **March**, they had taken **control of Sumprabum, Injangyang, Sadon, Sinbo, Myo Hla, Dawthponeyan, Momauk, and Loije towns**.⁹⁰ On 7 Oct, the KIA gained **full control of Hseng Taung village**.⁹¹ On 21 Oct, the KIA and its allies **seized Kachin BGF's Shan Keng No. 1003 base in Waingmaw Township**.⁹² On 23 Oct, residents reported Kachin BGF and PMF forces had retreated while **junta troops** in Kanpaikti town had **arrested civilians to use as human shields**.⁹³

Junta shellings, bombings and internet shut down: On 3 Oct, in **Waingmaw Township**, the junta **Northern RMC's Nampawng airbase shelled San Kar village tract** and injured a woman.⁹⁴ On 19 Oct, the **junta bombed La Mong Bang village** in Momauk Township and killed a KIA captain and his wife.⁹⁵ On 27 Oct, the junta **raided two internet cafes in Myitkyina town**, arrested the owners, and seized all WiFi equipment. Locals reported that they relied on internet cafes to access information after the junta cut off mobile and internet connections in July, and that the junta **had targeted** internet cafes running with **Starlink Satellite connections**.⁹⁶ On 30 Oct, the KIA spokesperson said that junta troops had conducted aerial and ground attacks to try to **retake Momauk town**.⁹⁷

Northern Shan State

On 9 Oct, Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) reported that **during 26 Aug-6 Oct**, junta **airstrikes and shellings** in **Hsipaw, Kyaukme, Nawnghkio, Namkham, Lashio, Mongyai, and Namtu** townships killed 55 civilians, injured 139 others, and destroyed over 450 buildings including hotels, schools, universities, temples, and a hospital.⁹⁸

One year of Operation 1027: On 29 Oct, it was reported that since the 3BHA's **Operation 1027** began, the TNLA and allied forces had taken 11 towns. The MNDAA gained control of the Northeastern RMC and 11 towns.⁹⁹ After the MNDAA seized Hopang and Panlong towns, it handed them both to the United Wa State Army (UWSA) for protection. It was also reported that Mogok Tactical Battalions, Mandalay People's Defence Force (MDY-PDF), the PLA, Danu People's Liberation Army (DPLA), BPLA, and Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF) had coordinated with 3BHA during Operation 1027.¹⁰⁰

Airstrikes in and around Lashio City: On 2 Oct, the MNDAA said that, during Jul-Sep 2024 the junta **launched 25 airstrikes** that killed at least **31 civilians and injured 90 others**.¹⁰¹ During 4-23 Oct, the junta carried out at least 7 airstrikes on Lashio City, killed four civilians, injured four others, and destroyed a temple, nursery, distillery, and many houses.¹⁰² On 10 Oct, locals reported that the **MNDAA's Lashio city administration** had arrested at least 20 alleged junta informants. The MNDAA claimed that they would release the detainees if found innocent.¹⁰³

⁸⁹ Myanmar Now (18 Oct 2024) Chinese envoy holds talks with Kachin armed group after fall of rare-earth mining town

⁹⁰ Myanmar Now (3 Oct 2024) Kachin fighters seize second town in 'special region' near China-Myanmar border

⁹¹ Myanmar Now (8 Oct 2024) တစ်လခန့် တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေတဲ့ ဆိုင်တောင် Lucky Men Hotel ကို KIA သိမ်းပိုက်ရှင်းလင်း

⁹² Myanmar Now (22 Oct 2024) Kachin fighters seize second Border Guard Force station near China-Myanmar trade hub

⁹³ Kachin News Group (23 Oct 2024) ကံပိုင်တည်က BGF တပ်ဖွဲ့ ထွက်ပြေးသွားတဲ့အတွက် စစ်တပ်က လူသားဒိုင်းလုပ်ဖို့ ပြည်သူတွေကို လိုက်ဖမ်းဆီးနေ

⁹⁴ Kachin News Group (4 Oct 2024) စန်းကားရွာမှာ စစ်တပ်ကပစ်ခတ်လိုက်တဲ့ လက်နက်ကြီးတစ်လုံးကျပေါက်ကွဲ

⁹⁵ Kachin News Group (19 Oct 2024) လိုင်ဇာမြို့အနီး စစ်တပ်ရဲ့လေယာဉ်ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်မှုကြောင့် KIA အရာရှိဇနီးမောင်နှံ ၂ ဦးသေဆုံး

⁹⁶ Kachin News Group (29 Oct 2024) မြစ်ကြီးနားမှာ Wifi တပ်ဆင်ထားတဲ့ဆိုင်ရှင်တစ်ချို့ ဖမ်းဆီးခံရတာရှိနေ

⁹⁷ Myanmar Now (30 Oct 2024) Myanmar's military launches all-out bid to retake Kachin State town of Momauk

⁹⁸ SHRF (9 Oct 2024) SAC airstrikes inflict high civilian casualties in resistance-controlled areas of northern Shan State

⁹⁹ The TNLA took the towns: Monglon, Namhsan, Namhkam, Mantong, Namatu, Mongngwat, Kutkai, Nawnhko, Mogmit, Kyaukme, and Hsipaw. The MNDAA took the towns: Chinshwehaw, Kyuhkok (Pangsang), Hpawnghseng, Monekoe, Kunlong, Mawhtike, Konkyan, Tamoeyne, Laukkai, Hsensi, and Lashio.

¹⁰⁰ Mizzima (29 Oct 2024) One-year anniversary of Operation 1027, cities held by revolutionary forces endure heavy junta airstrikes

¹⁰¹ Kachin News Group (4 Oct 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ပြန်သိမ်းနိုင်ဖို့ စစ်တပ်က စစ်ရေးပြင်ဆင်လာတာကြောင့် မြို့ခံပြည်သူများ ထပ်မံတိမ်းရှောင်

¹⁰² SHAN (4 Oct 2024) လားရှိုး နာမည်ကြီး တရုတ်ဘုံကျောင်းနှင့် နေအိမ်ကို စစ်ကောင်စီ ပေါင်၅၀၀ ဗုံးဖြင့်ကြဲ; Kachin News Group (4 Oct 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ပြန်သိမ်းနိုင်ဖို့ စစ်တပ်က စစ်ရေးပြင်ဆင်လာတာကြောင့် မြို့ခံပြည်သူများ ထပ်မံတိမ်းရှောင်; SHAN (14 Oct 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့

ယနေ့ညနေပိုင်း စစ်ကောင်စီ ဗုံးကြဲ၊ ဆိုင်ကယ်မောင်းနေသည့် အရပ်သား သေဆုံး; SHAN (22 Oct 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့ စစ်ကောင်စီ

ထပ်မံဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်; SHAN (23 Oct 2024) လားရှိုးမြို့အင်ဂျီ ဆန်အရက်ချက်စက်ရုံကို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲ၊ MNDAA မြေပြင်မှ

ပြန်လည်ပစ်ခတ်ဟုဆို

¹⁰³ Myanmar Now (11 Oct 2024) Suspected 'informants' detained in Lashio as Myanmar junta continues airstrikes

TNLA takes control of Hsipaw town: On 11 Oct, in Hsipaw town, it was reported that **since early August**, junta aerial and artillery attacks had **killed 37 civilians, injured over 50 others**, and forced about **75% of the town's population to flee**.¹⁰⁴ On 5 Oct, junta troops from Namlan town **shelled Loi Kyawng village and a nearby toll gate** in the township, **injured six civilians, and destroyed over 20 houses and vehicles**.¹⁰⁵ On 11 Oct, it was reported that the **TNLA had captured junta LIB 503 and 504** near Hsipaw town during the first week of Oct.¹⁰⁶ On 13 Oct, the TNLA and allied resistance forces **captured the junta's IB 23 base and took full control of Hsipaw town**. The TNLA spokesperson stated that the central committee had not responded to China's warning to the TNLA to stop fighting.¹⁰⁷

Ongoing clashes in TNLA-controlled Nawnghkio Town: In Nawnghkio Town, during 17-21 Oct, the junta **bombed Myoma Police Station, a checkpoint and a restaurant, killed three civilians, injured at least seven others**, and destroyed more than 17 buildings.¹⁰⁸ It was also reported that since 22 Oct, junta troops had clashed with the TNLA and its allies in **Gant Gaw village on the Mandalay-Lashio road**, about 6 km from the junta's key Watwon checkpoint in Pyin Oo Lwin Township (Mandalay Region). Consequently, the junta reportedly shut the gate to **stop civilians** from N. Shan State fleeing to Mandalay Region. Locals reported that the clashes forced around **2,000 villagers to flee**.¹⁰⁹

During 9-27 Oct, the junta launched at least 6 bombing attacks in other N. Shan State townships, killed a person, injured 12 others, and damaged at least 17 houses, a monastery, a church, and a sugar factory.¹¹⁰

Southern Shan State

Junta abducts youth in nighttime raids: On 27 Oct, in **Taunggyi town**, residents reported that the junta arrested around 20 young people overnight in Hpa Yar Phyu and Sat San Tun Ward. On 30 Oct, they also arrested over 20 young men for alleged drug use. Locals stated they were likely **forcibly conscripted**.¹¹¹

Junta attacks escalate in Pinlaung: On 24 Oct, along the **Pinlaung-Pekon township** border, locals reported that since the start of October, the junta and allied Pa'O National Army (PNA) had clashed with Karenni resistance forces, raided villages and forced residents from at least 16 villages along the Pekon-Pinlaung road to flee. Since late October, the junta had reportedly conducted **daily air and drone strikes**.¹¹² On 25 Oct, residents reported that the junta carried out arson attacks in Lwal Kyine village twice after junta troops clashed with resistance forces in the village.¹¹³ On 31 Oct, in **Pekon Township**, junta drone strikes **killed a girl and a man** and injured eight others in Banmauk village.¹¹⁴

On 30 Oct, in **Pinlaung and Pekon townships**, NMG reported that since Sep 2024, ongoing fighting between junta and junta-aligned PNA troops, and allied Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and PNLA troops, had forced over 1,000 residents from 11 villages to flee and seek shelter in three Pinlaung

¹⁰⁴ Myanmar Now (11 Oct 2024) သီပေါတွင် တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန် အရပ်သား ၃၀ ကျော်သေဆုံး

¹⁰⁵ The Ta'ang Post (6 Oct 2024) သီပေါမြို့တွင် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်မှ လက်နက်ကြီးပစ်ခတ်မှုနှင့် ဂျက်လေယာဉ်ဖြင့် ပေါင်(၅၀၀)ဗုံးအပါအဝင် ဗုံး(၅)လုံးကြဲချ၊ ပြည်သူ(၁)ဦး သေဆုံးပြီး ကလေး(၂)ဦး အပါအဝင်(၈)ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹⁰⁶ Myanmar Now (11 Oct 2024) သီပေါတွင် တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန် အရပ်သား ၃၀ ကျော်သေဆုံး

¹⁰⁷ Myanmar Now (14 Oct 2024) တရုတ်ဖိအားပေးသော်လည်း TNLA ဆက်လက်ထိုးစစ်ဆင်ပြီး သီပေါမြို့ကိုသိမ်းပိုက်

¹⁰⁸ SHAN (18 Oct 2024) သီတင်းကျွတ်လပြည့်ည နောင်ချိုမြို့ပေါ် စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်း အပြင်းအထန် ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်; SHAN (18 Oct 2024) နောင်ချိုမြို့ပေါ် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းထပ်မံဗုံးကြဲခြင်းကြောင့် မိန်းကလေး (၂) ဦး အပါအဝင် (၃) ဦးသေဆုံး; SHAN (19 Oct 2024) နောင်ချိုမြို့ပေါ် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းထပ်မံဗုံးကြဲခြင်းကြောင့် မိန်းကလေး (၂) ဦး အပါအဝင် (၃) ဦးသေဆုံး

¹⁰⁹ Irrawaddy (24 Oct 2024) ပြင်ဦးလွင်အနီး တိုက်ပွဲကြောင့် ဝက်ဝံဝိတ်ပိတ်၍ စစ်ရှောင်တို့ အခက်ကြုံ

¹¹⁰ SHAN (9 Oct 2024) မိုင်းရယ် စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲ အရပ်သား ၁ ဦးသေဆုံး၊ ၈ ဦးထက်မနည်းဒဏ်ရာရ; SHAN (10 Oct 2024)

သိန္နီမြို့ သုံးလအကြာ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းထပ်မံဗုံးကြဲ အရပ်သား (၁) ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ; SHAN (16 Oct 2024) တရုတ်အထိမခံသည့်

မူဆယ်မြို့တွင် MNDA နှင့် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် ထိတွေ့တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်; SHAN (19 Oct 2024) လောက်ကိုင်မြို့ သုံးလအကြာ လေကြောင်းဖြင့်

ပေါင်(၅၀၀) ဗုံး ထပ်မံတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ; ; SHAN (20 Oct 2024) ကွမ်းလုံး-ဟိုပန်ကြား စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲ နေအိမ်ပျက်စီးပြီး

ပြည်သူစိုးရိမ်ထိတ်လန့်; SHAN (22 Oct 2024) နမ့်ဆန်မြို့နယ် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းဖြင့် ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်၊ ထိခိုက်သေဆုံးမှုရှိ; SHAN (28

Oct 2024) သိန္နီမြို့ စစ်ကောင်စီ အပြင်းအထန် ဗုံးကြဲမှု ထပ်မံပြုလုပ်; SHAN (28 Oct 2024) သိန္နီမြို့ စစ်ကောင်စီ အပြင်းအထန် ဗုံးကြဲမှု

ထပ်မံပြုလုပ်; SHAN (27 Oct 2024) "၁၀၂၇ စစ်ဆင်ရေး" တစ်နှစ်ပြည့်နေ့ လောက်ကိုင်မြို့ကို စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်းက ၂ ကြိမ်ဗုံးကြဲ တိုက်ခိုက်

¹¹¹ SHAN (3 Nov 2024) တောင်ကြီး လူငယ်များကို စစ်ကောင်စီ ဖမ်းဆီးနေ

¹¹² SHAN (11 Oct 2024) ပင်လောင်းမြို့နယ် PNO နှင့်စစ်ကောင်စီအားဖြည့် တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေ; Irrawaddy (24 Oct 2024) Fighting Flares as Myanmar Junta Tries to Retake Karenni-Held Villages

¹¹³ The People's Voice via Facebook (29 Oct 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/3aarbpf>

¹¹⁴ SHAN (1 Nov 2024) ပင်လောင်းမြို့နယ် ဗန်းမောက်ရွာ စစ်ကောင်စီဒရန်းဗုံးကြောင့် စစ်ဘေးရှောင် (၂)ဦးသေဆုံး; (၇) ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ; RFA (1 Nov 2024) Military advances force evacuation of villages in Myanmar's Shan state

Township villages. A local reported that the IDPs, which included the elderly, ill, and pregnant, urgently needed food.¹¹⁵ On 5 Nov, in **Pinlaung Township**, aid workers reported that a total of over **30,000** civilians had been displaced throughout the area since early September.¹¹⁶

Regime cuts food transport into Pinlaung village: On 29 Oct, in **Pinlaung Township**, locals reported that the junta had **prohibited the transport of food** through the junta/PNO checkpoint in **Nawng Pi** village. The junta reportedly confiscated food and vehicles which passed through the checkpoint and occasionally detained civilians, causing issues for IDPs and aid organizations.¹¹⁷

Karenni State

Flooding damage ongoing: On 2 Oct, residents reported that flooding and junta blockages had led to **severe goods shortage**, and skyrocketing prices. The price of a bag of **rice rose over 42%** from MMK 70,000 to MMK 100,000. On 4 Oct, in **Demoso Township**, landmines severely damaged a bridge along a vital route and further limited the flow of goods.¹¹⁸ Locals in the township reported that low supply of essential medicines caused a spike in prices.¹¹⁹ The KNDF chairman said that the junta had not delivered any aid to the state in response to the flooding, and had instead intensified attacks on flood-hit areas. CSOs stated that cross-border aid from Thailand was desperately needed to reach those in need, as previous aid efforts channeled through the junta had not reached them.¹²⁰

- On 12 Oct, between **Bawlake and Hpasawng townships**, joint Karenni resistance forces seized **Htuchaung Base** after two weeks of clashes. The base's capture solidified resistance control of the highway between Bawlake and Hpasawng towns, and would improve supply delivery for civilians.¹²¹
- On 23 Oct, the **IEC** reported that since Feb 2021, landmines had killed and injured approximately 100 civilians. Landmines planted by retreating junta soldiers were a threat to IDPs returning home.¹²²

Karen State

Asia Highway dispute: On 4 Oct, it was reported that on 24 Sep, the KNU, BGF, Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and KNU/KNLA Peace Council (KPC) had **failed** to agree to **reopen** the Kawkaik-Myawaddy **portion of the Asia Highway**. The junta had pressured its allies - the BGF, DKBA and KPC - to reopen the highway. Thai authorities had also urged the KNU to do the same. The KNU reportedly refused to reopen the highway as the junta could use it to advance into Myawaddy. The road closure since Dec 2023 had hugely increased transport times and costs for civilians.¹²³

KNLA captures key junta base and three military outposts: On 17 Oct, in Myawaddy Township, the KNLA and allied PDF "**Cobra Column**" **captured the junta's Swe Taw Kone artillery base**, 14km from **Myawaddy town**, after a four-month offensive. The base had allowed junta forces to control Myawaddy town and sections of the Asia Highway.¹²⁴ During 19-20 Oct, the KNLA and allied **resistance forces took control of three junta outposts** in Myawaddy Township after junta troops abandoned them. The outposts had been occupied by around 80 junta troops from IB 8, under the command of LID 44.¹²⁵

Junta deploys thousands after resistance take key Myawaddy positions: On 22 Oct, it was reported that the **junta deployed around 1,000 troops** to **Myawaddy town** ahead of expected resistance attacks. On 20 Oct, residents said that the junta had **airlifted crates** believed to contain food and ammunition to IB 275 at the town's entrance. Junta and BGF troops were stationed all across Myawaddy town.¹²⁶ On the same day, the **junta launched a drone attack** on the **KNU Brigade 7 HQ** in Hpa-An Township. The attack reportedly targeted a KNLA and Karen National Defense Organization (KNDO) command center, injured one person, and damaged one building. It was reportedly the first junta attack on a KNU HQ in

¹¹⁵ NMG (30 Oct 2024) 1,000 Displaced Need Urgent Aid in Pinlaung Township, Shan State

¹¹⁶ DVB (5 Nov 2024) Min Aung Hlaing to make first visit to China since 2021 coup; Military killing political prisoners, rights group claims

¹¹⁷ The People's Voice via Facebook (30 Oct 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/4a3huj5f>

¹¹⁸ Kantarawaddy Times (14 Oct 2024) Supply Disruptions and Aid Concerns After Zale Bridge Destroyed by Landmines

¹¹⁹ Kantarawaddy Times (23 Oct 2024) Medicine Shortage at Some Pharmacies in Dee Maw Hso Township, Karenni State

¹²⁰ NMG via BNI (10 Oct 2024) Karen and Karenni States Need Cross-Border Aid From Thailand; NMG (2 Oct 2024)

Skyrocketing Prices Causing Hardship in Karenni State

¹²¹ Kantarawaddy Times (14 Oct 2024) Revolutionary Forces Seize Htoo Chaung Base, Junta Soldiers Flee

¹²² Kantarawaddy (23 Oct 2024) Civilian Casualties from Landmines in Karenni State Reach Approximately 100

¹²³ Irrawaddy (4 Oct 2024) KNU Refuses to Reopen Myanmar's Asian Highway; DVB (4 Oct 2024) Myanmar armed groups fail to reopen Asia Highway; Naypyidaw to send senior regime official to ASEAN summit

¹²⁴ RFA (17 Oct 2024) Border town 'out in the open' as ethnic army captures Myanmar junta camp; Irrawaddy (17 Oct 2024)

Karen Resistance Seizes Key Junta Stronghold Near Myawaddy

¹²⁵ Karen News (22 Oct 2024) Junta Abandons Three Outposts in Myawaddy Township, Karen State

¹²⁶ Irrawaddy (22 Oct 2024) Myanmar Junta Braces for Resistance Attack on Myawaddy

15 years. The head of KNU's Forestry Department speculated that it was "more like a warning".¹²⁷ It was reported that junta troops, police, and BGF had set up **joint checkpoints along the Hpa-An-Hlaingbwe road** where they conducted ambush patrols, interrogated drivers, and searched people's belongings.¹²⁸

Bago Region

Resistance group targets junta infrastructures: On 5 Oct, in **Taungoo Township**, Brave Warriors for Myanmar (BWM) reported that they had attacked the junta's **Southern RMC HQ**. On 20 Oct, BWM **launched two rockets** at the junta's **Taungoo Air Base** and hit an automobile warehouse and an aircraft storage facility. The air base is a launch point for airstrikes on Karen, Karenni, and S. Shan States.¹²⁹

Week-long junta raid occupies school, abducts civilians and torches houses: During 24-29 Oct, in **Gyobingauk Township**, around 120 junta troops based in Baw Bin village (Zigon Township), **raided five villages** and clashed with resistance forces. On 28 Oct, the column reportedly **torched seven houses** in Aye Ywar village. On 29 Oct, the column raided Thin Kha Yaing village, took control of an **orphanage school, abducted around 20 residents** including **nine women**, and displaced hundreds of residents.¹³⁰

Tanintharyi Region

Boat capsizes, kills fleeing children and IDPs: On 14 Oct, in **Palaw Township**, the junta raided Kye village and clashed with resistance forces in Mee Laung Chaung village along the **National Highway**.¹³¹ During 15-17 Oct, junta airstrikes and clashes with resistance forces **trapped hundreds of civilian vehicles** along the **Myeik-Palaw section of the National Highway**. On 16 Oct, resistance forces urged civilians not to use the highway.¹³² On 17 Oct, **a landmine at the highway** severely injured a civilian driver stranded in the vehicle line.¹³³ On 23 Oct, junta and resistance forces reopened the Myeik-Palaw section of the National Highway after seven days. During the closure, junta airstrikes and clashes with resistance forces forced thousands to **flee by boat towards Kyauk Kar island and Myeik town**.¹³⁴ On 20 Oct, **an overloaded boat** carrying at least 97 passengers, mostly **children and IDPs** fleeing fighting in Palaw, **capsized** en route from Kyauk Kar village to Myeik town. It was reported that 17 passengers, including **at least four children and 11 women**, drowned. At least **nine remained missing**.¹³⁵

On 26 Oct, junta troops **resumed clashes** with resistance forces along the National Highway. On the same day, junta troops entered Thin Gan Taw village and shot dead two civilians.¹³⁶ During 26-27 Oct, the junta raided Ka De village, torched houses and **forced around 2000 locals to flee**. As of 29 Oct, fighting was **ongoing** in the area.¹³⁷ It was also reported that from 15 Oct onwards, in Myeik, Tanintharyi and Palaw Townships (Tanintharyi Region), civilians had been losing access to internet connectivity.¹³⁸

KTLA troops kill suspected informants: On 2 Oct, in Dawei Township, according to a local strike committee, **Kawthoolei Army (KTLA)** troops **arrested and killed** three locals under **suspicion of being junta informants**. On 8 Oct, other local resistance fighters **found their bodies near a KTLA checkpoint**. Local civilians and resistance fighters confirmed that the three men **had no junta ties**.¹³⁹

¹²⁷ Myanmar Now (22 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta launches first drone attack on Karen National Union headquarters; Transborder News (23 Oct 2024) Myanmar Military Junta Drone Bombing KNU Headquarters: Analysts Predict Intensified Fighting After Rainy Season, Gearing Up for New Negotiations After KNU Denies Resuming Kakareik Route; Karen News (24 Oct 2024) Junta raises security on Hpa An to Hlaingbwe Road in Karen State

¹²⁸ Karen News (24 Oct 2024) Junta raises security on Hpa An to Hlaingbwe Road in Karen State

¹²⁹ Mizzima (22 Oct 2024) Brave Warriors for Myanmar target Taungoo Air Base in missile strike, claim casualties

¹³⁰ Mizzima (2 Nov 2024) Myanmar military detains 20 civilians, raids orphanage as operations displaces villagers in Bago Region

¹³¹ KIC via BNI (16 Oct 2024) Junta launches offensive in Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region; Irrawaddy (24 Oct 2024) Tanintharyi Civilians Flee Fighting in Southern Myanmar

¹³² RFA (16 Oct 2024) တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်နေတဲ့ မြိတ်-ထားဝယ်ကားလမ်းကို မသုံးဖို့ ဒေသအခြေစိုက် PDF သတိပေး

¹³³ DVB (20 Oct 2024) မြိတ်-ပုလောကားလမ်းတွင် တိုက်ပွဲကြောင့် အရပ်သားပြည်သူကားများ ရာချီပိတ်မိနေ

¹³⁴ VOA (25 Oct 2024) တိုက်ပွဲတွေပြင်းထန်ခဲ့တဲ့ မြိတ်-ပုလော-ထားဝယ်ကားလမ်း ပြန်ဖွင့်ပြီ

¹³⁵ Myanmar Now (21 Oct 2024) 11 dead, at least 60 missing after boat accident in Myanmar's southernmost region; RFA (23 Oct 2024) ပုလောက စက်လှေနှစ်မြုပ်မှု သေဆုံးသူ ၁၇ ဦး ရှိလာပြီး ကိုးဦးခန့် ပျောက်ဆုံးနေ

¹³⁶ Dawei Watch (29 Oct 2024) ပုလောတွင် စစ်ကောင်စီစစ်ကြောင်းက အရပ်သားနှစ်ဦးကို ပစ်သတ်

¹³⁷ RFA (29 Oct 2024) ပုလောမှာ စစ်ကြောင်းထိုး မီးရှို့နေလို့ ဒေသခံနှစ်ထောင်ခန့် ထွက်ပြေးနေရ

¹³⁸ NMG via BNI (22 Oct 2024) No Internet or Phone Service in Tanintharyi Region Townships NMG via BNI (22 Oct 2024) No Internet or Phone Service in Tanintharyi Region Townships

¹³⁹ Mizzima (19 Oct 2024) Six locals killed by Kawthoolei Army, claiming they were junta informers; Myanmar Now (21 Oct 2024) ထားဝယ်ဒေသ အရပ်သား ၆ ဦးကို သတင်းပေးဟု စွပ်စွဲကာ KTLA သတ်ဖြတ်

Mon State

On 4 Oct, in **Paung Township**, the junta arrested six civilians, including two children, alleged of being PDF members. The junta did not disclose the arrestees' whereabouts.¹⁴⁰ On 8 Oct, in **Ye Township**, the junta arrested a young woman in Chaung Taung village suspected of PDF ties.¹⁴¹

On 5 Oct, in **Kyaikmaraw Township**, the junta's LIB 81 based in Zar Ta Pyin village (Karen State) conducted a drone attack on nearby Kyun Kone village, injured a woman and her two children. No fighting took place prior to the attack.¹⁴² On 12 Oct, in **Kyaikto Township**, the junta LIB 207 shelled Thein Za Yat town, injured two elderly people and a child. No fighting took place prior to the attack.¹⁴³

Ayeyarwady Region

Junta targets IDPs from Arakan State: On 6 Oct, in **Ngathaingchaung town** and **Yegy Township**, the junta tightened checkpoints and barred IDPs from **Ann Township** (Arakan State) from entering Ayeyarwady Region.¹⁴⁴ On the same day, in **Yegy Township**, junta forces at the Yaenantthar town entrance arrested five IDPs from Arakan State. On 14 Oct, the Yaenantthar court sentenced one detainee to six years in prison under terrorism charges.¹⁴⁵ On 11 Oct, in **Kyangin Township**, junta forces accused four IDPs from Arakan State of being PDF members, arrested, and tortured them.¹⁴⁶

On 15 Oct, it was reported that junta forces at checkpoints extorted up to **MMK 300,000 (USD 143)** from IDPs without documents who fled **Gwa Township** (Arakan State). The junta operated at least four checkpoints between **Gwa Township** and Ayeyarwady Region. The lack of administration in **Gwa Township** left many IDPs without documentation. Some IDPs bypassed the checkpoints by crossing the jungle on foot. IDPs who crossed into Ayeyarwady Region faced high rents and junta surveillance.¹⁴⁷

Mandalay Region

Who bombed the Chinese Consulate: On 18 Oct, in **Chanmyathazi Township**, an unknown group attacked the fortified Chinese Consulate with a hand grenade. On 19 Oct, the NUG denounced the attack.¹⁴⁸ On the same day, the junta confirmed that the attack **damaged the roof** of the building.¹⁴⁹ On 21 Oct, Beijing's Foreign Ministry spokesman condemned the attack, calling on the junta to investigate, punish those responsible, and enhance security for Chinese Consular offices, institutions, projects, and personnel in Burma.¹⁵⁰ On 21 Oct, it was reported that locals saw members of the **pro-junta Pyu Saw Htee militia fleeing the consulate** area immediately after the attack. Local political observers and China experts said that the junta may have used the attack to direct China's anger toward resistance forces.¹⁵¹

Junta retake Ngar Myar Gyi village: On 8 Oct, in **Ngazun Township**, junta forces began an offensive to recapture Ngar Myar Gyi village.¹⁵² On 11 Oct, additional junta reinforcements and shelling from a junta warship forced resistance forces to retreat and **villagers to flee** from between Ngar Myar Gyi and Moe Taung villages.¹⁵³ On 14 Oct, junta forces advanced on Ngar Myar Gyi village and conducted airstrikes on Moe Taung village.¹⁵⁴ On 21 Oct, junta forces retook the village. Resistance forces said **junta airstrikes and shellings killed 12 locals and injured 18 others.**¹⁵⁵ **Over 5,000 locals** from eight villages fled.¹⁵⁶ Junta forces also **arrested over 100 locals, tortured many, and killed one.**¹⁵⁷

¹⁴⁰ HURFOM (21 Oct 2024) Junta arrests eight residents in Paung after accusing them of being PDF members

¹⁴¹ HURFOM (14 Oct 2024) Junta arrests another local young woman in Ye

¹⁴² HURFOM (8 Oct 2024) Mother and two children injured by junta's drone attack in Kyikemayaw

¹⁴³ HURFOM (21 Oct 2024) Grandparents and granddaughter injured by junta's artillery attack in Than Za Yet

¹⁴⁴ DVB (8 Oct 2024) ရခိုင်စစ်ရှောင်များကို စစ်တပ်က ရော့တီတိုင်းထဲ အဝင်မခံဘဲ ပြန်လွှတ်

¹⁴⁵ DVB (19 Oct 2024) ရော့တီတိုင်း စစ်ဆေးရေးဂိတ်တွင် ဖမ်းခံရသည့် စစ်ရှောင်အမျိုးသား ထောင် ၆ နှစ်ချမှတ်ခံရ

¹⁴⁶ DVB (12 Oct 2024) ကြိုခင်းမြို့နယ်တွင် ရခိုင်စစ်ရှောင် ၄ ဦးဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

¹⁴⁷ Myanmar Now (15 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta personnel extort bribes from civilians fleeing Rakhine State

¹⁴⁸ Irrawaddy (19 Oct 2024) Chinese Consulate in Mandalay Targeted

¹⁴⁹ Eleven Media Group (20 Oct 2024) Bomb blast damages Chinese Consulate in Mandalay, no injuries reported

¹⁵⁰ Irrawaddy (21 Oct 2024) China Lodges Protest With Myanmar Over Consulate Attack

¹⁵¹ Irrawaddy (21 Oct 2024) Who Bombed the Chinese Consulate in Myanmar's Mandalay?

¹⁵² Myanmar Now (17 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta's offensive west of Mandalay faces stiff resistance

¹⁵³ DVB (12 Oct 2024) ငါန်းဇွန်မြို့နယ်တိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း စစ်တပ်ဘက်က ၁၅ ဦးထက်မနည်းသေ၊ တံတားဦးပြင်စီ လမ်းကို မသုံးရန် သတိပေးထား

¹⁵⁴ Myanmar Now (17 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta's offensive west of Mandalay faces stiff resistance

¹⁵⁵ Irrawaddy (22 Oct 2024) ကြည်း၊ ရေ၊ လေ ထိုးစစ်ဖြင့် ငါန်းမြာကြီးကို စစ်တပ်ပြန်သိမ်း

¹⁵⁶ Mizzima (31 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta's retaking of police station triggers mass displacement, renewed clashes in Ngazun Township

¹⁵⁷ RFA (25 Oct 2024) ငါန်းမြာကြီးရွာခံ တစ်ရာနီးပါး ဖမ်းဆီးနှိပ်စက်ခံနေရပြီး တစ်ဦး သေဆုံး ; RFA (23 Oct 2024) ငါန်းမြာကြီးရွာကို

စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် ပြန်ထိန်းချုပ်

Yangon Region

On 9 Oct, in **Hmawbi Township**, resistance forces fired rockets at the Hmawbi Air Force Base and hit a K-8W aircraft hangar. The number of casualties was unknown.¹⁵⁸ On 16 Oct, in **Mingaladon Township**, the Dark Shadow underground guerilla group attacked the junta's LIB 106 base in Htauk Kyant town with remote-controlled mines.¹⁵⁹ On 27 Oct, the group attacked the No (981) junta gate again with remote-controlled mines. The number of casualties for both attacks was unknown.¹⁶⁰

Rohingya

Bangladesh beats back boats at border

On 24 Oct, Amnesty International reported that Bangladesh border guard authorities **forced back Rohingya** to Burma *and* prevented local **Bangladesh residents from helping drowning Rohingya**. Those who had not been **forcibly returned** were unable to access UNHCR services and had to be supported by relatives.¹⁶¹ On 12 Oct, the Border Guard Bangladesh reportedly **forcibly returned** 37 Rohingya, including 19 children and 11 women, who had tried to cross the Naf River into Bangladesh.¹⁶²

AA repression of Rohingya on the rise

On 2 Oct, the Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK (BROUK) reported the disappearance of two Rohingya youth, with villagers suspecting the AA had **detained** them. On 4 Oct, AA troops reportedly **raided two Rohingya villages** in southern Buthidaung, and threatened and beat residents. While the AA claimed the raids were in response to armed groups hiding in the villages, residents denied it. BROUK stated that the attacks were part of an **AA strategy to instill fear** within Rohingya communities.¹⁶³

On 8 Oct, Myanmar Now reported that AA **arrested, tortured, and detained** a large portion of an entire Rohingya village in **Maungdaw Township** in August. On 3 Aug, after two Rakhine civilians disappeared near Kyee Kan Pyin village, a group of AA troops entered the village and **beat and interrogated** roughly 700 local Rohingya. They continued to **violently interrogate** a group of 181 men until the end of August. While the AA released most of the detainees, they sent at least 17 to the junta's former BGP-2 outpost which the AA had converted into a **detention center**. At least three escaped to Bangladesh after a 9 Sep junta airstrike on the center. However, more than 14 others either **died** or **remained in AA detention**.¹⁶⁴

A Rohingya interviewee told Amnesty International that on 6 Aug, AA fighters relocated Hindu and Buddhist residents from a bombed village, but left Rohingya behind. Another interviewee saw AA snipers **shoot dead** two Rohingya civilians in **Maungdaw town** on 15 Aug. Nearly all interviewees said they had lost at least one family member while fleeing from **Arakan State**. AI called for the AA to allow an **independent and impartial** investigation into their possible **violations** against the Rohingya.¹⁶⁵

Increase in sea crossings as traffickers leave Rohingya for dead in Thailand, Indonesia

On 17 Oct, Thai police arrested two people after **smugglers abandoned** 26 Rohingya in closed pickup trucks in Chumphon Province (Thailand). The incident left three **refugees** dead, and put 10 others in critical condition, due to **suffocation**. The **smugglers** picked the Rohingya up in Mae Sot on 14 Oct.¹⁶⁶

On 18 Oct, a wooden boat carrying around 100 Rohingya was spotted stranded at sea about 6 km off the coast of Aceh (Indonesia). On 21 Oct, a relief boat pulled the boat to about 1.5 km off the coast.¹⁶⁷ On 23 Oct, it was reported that a total of three Rohingya had **died during the crossing** and that 11 Rohingya had been taken ashore for **medical treatment**. A South Aceh Regency leader stated that the local community had **refused to let the refugees land** because they "have caused unrest to local residents" in other places. There were reportedly 216 people on board the boat when it departed, 50 of whom had already disembarked in Riau province (Indonesia). Indonesian police had reportedly already arrested three people for trafficking.¹⁶⁸ On the same day, an Indonesian official confirmed that they would bring

¹⁵⁸ DVB (10 Oct 2024) မော်ဘီလီတပ်ကို ရှေ့တိုက်ခွဲဖြင့် တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ၊ လေယာဉ်ပိုဒေါင် ထိမှန်ပျက်စီး

¹⁵⁹ Mizzima (19 Oct 2024) Urban guerrilla group attacks Myanmar junta military base in Yangon with remote-controlled mines

¹⁶⁰ DVB (28 Oct 2024) မင်္ဂလာဒုံ ခရေပင်လမ်းဆုံအနီးရှိ စစ်တပ်ဂိတ်ကို အဝေးထိန်းမိုင်းဖြင့် ဖောက်ခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်

¹⁶¹ Amnesty International (24 Oct 2024) Myanmar/Bangladesh: Rohingya community facing gravest threats since 2017

¹⁶² The Business Standard (13 Oct 2024) BGB sends back 37 Rohingyas to Myanmar

¹⁶³ BROUK (17 Oct 2024) BROUK Denounces Continued Attacks by Arakan Army Against Rohingya in Rakhine State

¹⁶⁴ Myanmar Now (8 Oct 2024) Arakan Army still holding Rohingya villagers detained in August: sources

¹⁶⁵ Amnesty International (24 Oct 2024) Myanmar/Bangladesh: Rohingya community facing gravest threats since 2017

¹⁶⁶ HRW (18 Oct 2024) Thailand: Rohingya Found Dead During Escape from Myanmar

¹⁶⁷ Save the Children (20 Oct 2024) 'ROHINGYA REFUGEES MUST BE GIVEN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION' – SAVE THE CHILDREN STATEMENT; AFP via Myanmar Now (22 Oct 2024) UN appeals to Indonesia for Rohingya boat rescue

¹⁶⁸ Dhaka Tribune (23 Oct 2024) 140 Rohingya stranded off Indonesia; locals deny landing permission

ashore the refugees in Southern Aceh on 24 Oct. The local government and community in South Aceh agreed to **house the refugees for one week**, after which they would be relocated to Lhokseumawe City.¹⁶⁹ Relatives of those onboard reported that the boat had left on 1 Oct and that trafficker had **forcibly abducted** many of the passengers. After the boat stalled off the coast of Indonesia, smugglers reportedly transferred a group, largely made up of men, to another boat which traveled onwards to Malaysia.¹⁷⁰

On 24 Oct, in Indonesia, a boat carrying **146 Rohingya** landed in Pantai Labu in North Sumatra Province. There were 62 women and 20 children on the boat.¹⁷¹ On 31 Oct, in Indonesia, human traffickers **abandoned a boat** of 90 Rohingya just off the beach of East Aceh District. A village official stated that **six bodies** were found near the refugees. Indonesian officials took eight refugees in for medical treatment. There were 46 women and seven children amongst the arrivals.¹⁷²

Despite US injection, Rohingya funding flailing

On 4 Oct, the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN) said support for Rohingya **remained hugely underfunded**, including the Humanitarian Response Plan for Burma (28% funded), the Joint Response Plan in Bangladesh (40% funded), and the Rohingya Boat Response (11% funded).¹⁷³ On 22 Oct, the World Food Programme (WFP) announced that USAID made a contribution valued at USD 121 million to support its response to the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh. WFP needed almost **USD 80 million more** to continue food rations and operations in 2025.¹⁷⁴ On 20 Oct, it was reported that the number of health facilities in Cox's Bazar camps had **dropped from 160 to 120** due to funding shortages.¹⁷⁵

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

Documentation highlights junta's systematic CRSV abuses

On 30 Sep, in **Thandaunggyi Township** (Karen State), Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) reported that on 12 Nov 2023, a junta soldier **tortured and raped a 90-year old woman**. The soldier stripped, strangled, beat, and threatened her with a knife during the attack, which was witnessed by her daughter and three others. During an interview with KHRG in Jun 2024, the survivor reported that her neck was still in pain from the attack. The woman was **unable to formally report the crime**.¹⁷⁶ On 26 Oct, in **Pinlaung Township** (S. Shan State), locals reported that a junta soldier **tied up and raped** a woman IDP.¹⁷⁷ The survivor's **granddaughter witnessed** the attack. Pa'O women activists said the survivor and her granddaughter had been provided with psychosocial and health support at a nearby monastery.¹⁷⁸

TNLA returns forcibly recruited women soldiers to junta

On 13 Oct, the TNLA announced it had **returned 78 forcibly-recruited women** junta soldiers back to the junta. The TNLA had captured the soldiers during the seizure of Hsipaw (N. Shan State) in early October. They claimed the return was made on "humanitarian grounds".¹⁷⁹

Displaced nuns and girls stuck in limbo

On 9 Oct, citing interviews with nuns, Myanmar Now reported that **nunneries in Burma** were facing extreme resource shortages which impacted their ability to **shelter and educate young nuns**. Since fighting escalated in 2021, many young girls from S. Shan, N. Shan, northern Arakan and Chin states had sought shelter and schooling in Yangon and Ayeyarwady region nunneries. However, locals made fewer donations and, as a result, the nunnery had faced **shortages of food and basic supplies**. A nun who had fled from Karenni State to Ayeyarwady Region reported that 15 of 25 girls in her care needed **sanitary products**, and the nunnery was unable to pay for medical fees for the girls. Due to rising costs, many nunneries announced they were reducing the number of girls in their care.¹⁸⁰

In June, in Mogok Township (**Mandalay Region**), one interviewee highlighted multiple instances where **junta and TNLA** soldiers had occupied nunneries and monasteries in the township and **forcibly expelled** both the **nuns and monks**. An abbess from Yangon stated that while monasteries received ongoing

¹⁶⁹ AFP via Dhaka Tribune (23 Oct 2024) Rohingya refugees stranded off Indonesia to be rescued

¹⁷⁰ BHRN (25 Oct 2024) Abducted Rohingya Among Those Stranded on Trafficking Boat

¹⁷¹ AFP via Dhaka Tribune (24 Oct 2024) 146 Rohingya refugees land in Indonesia

¹⁷² AFP via Myanmar Now (1 Nov 2024) 90 Rohingya refugees left 'stranded' on Indonesia beach

¹⁷³ APRRN (5 Oct 2024) Urgent Statement on the Rohingya Crisis and the Need for Regional Protection

¹⁷⁴ WFP (22 Oct 2024) WFP's Rohingya Response Receives Major Funding Boost from the United States

¹⁷⁵ Dhaka Tribune (20 Oct 2024) Drop in foreign aid ails Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar

¹⁷⁶ KHRG (30 Sep 2024) Taw Oo District Incident Report: An SAC soldier committed

¹⁷⁷ DVB (30 Oct 2024) Bamar People's Liberation Army moves to central Myanmar; Free newspaper distributed in Arakan State

¹⁷⁸ SHAN (29 Oct 2024) ပင်လောင်း စစ်ရှောင် အမျိုးသမီးတစ်ဦး မုဒိမ်းကျင့်ခံရ

¹⁷⁹ MPA (15 Oct 2024) TNLA Releases Around 80 Captured Female Soldiers During Siege of Hsipaw

¹⁸⁰ Myanmar Now (19 Oct 2024) Myanmar's Buddhist nuns nearing brink of starvation amid civil war

donations, almost none were made to nunneries. This gap left nunneries and those in their care significantly worse off since the attempted coup.¹⁸¹

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

Education

Factories bar students from taking leave: On 15 Oct, RFA reported that **factories** in Burma **barred workers from taking adequate study leave to prepare for university exams**. Pou Chen, a Taiwanese footwear firm that supplies Western brands, reportedly gave only 15 days of study leave. Other factories allowed only 10 days. It was reported that Dongxin Garment **forced workers to quit and re-apply** for their jobs **with reduced pay** if they wanted study leave. The Myanmar Labor Society head said **employers previously gave two months** study leave.¹⁸²

Health

Red Cross includes Burma on list for deadliest countries for humanitarians: On 28 Oct, the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) reported that **2024 was one of the deadliest years for humanitarian workers**, especially **local staff** and **volunteers**, including in Burma. He said that the targeting of humanitarians in conflict was a clear "erosion" in the respect for international humanitarian law and principles.¹⁸³

Drug addiction on the rise in IDP camps: On 29 Oct, Myanmar Now reported that since the attempted coup, **drug abuse and addiction had surged among IDPs and refugees**. As IDP camps were largely located in border regions controlled by ethnic armed groups, some of which funded their activities through the drug trade, drugs were easily accessible and cheap. Tablets of **Yaba**, a mix of methamphetamines and caffeine, were reportedly **cheaper than beer**, while the price of crystal meth dropped from over USD 10,000 a tonne in 2019 to USD 4,000 in 2023. The director of the Drug and Alcohol Recovery and Education rehabilitation center (DARE) noted that **years of trauma and feelings of hopelessness**, and an **abundant drug supply**, created a **"perfect storm" for drug addiction**. Rehab programs on the Thai-Burma border such as DARE operated in **five Thai refugee camps and over 40 villages in Karen State**, and claimed a 60% non-relapse success rate for its 90-day treatment program.¹⁸⁴

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

Asia Highway headaches, Thai profit sharing deal between junta and resistance dead in water

On 4 Oct, it was reported that, on 9 Sep, in **Hpa-an town** (Karen State), junta Chief Minister of Karen State met with **Thailand's Ambassador** to Burma to discuss **reopening the Kawkaeik-Myawaddy section** of the Asia Highway which had been closed since Dec 2023. The KNU's armed wing, the **KNLA**, **has controlled** the section since Apr 2024. The closure forced trade and passengers to use three rural routes crossing the Dawna Mountain Range controlled by Karen armed groups that reportedly collected an average monthly toll of **around MMK 4 billion**.¹⁸⁵ The junta Ministry of Commerce said the closure caused Myawaddy border trade to drop by **around USD 927 million** during the 2023-2024 fiscal year.¹⁸⁶

ISP-Myanmar reported that, following Operation 1027, China and Thailand had pushed both the junta and resistance forces towards **conflict de-escalation** through a profit-sharing system on border trade, and investment projects. ISP-Myanmar analyzed that a ceasefire based on such economic incentives could undermine a true federal economic and resource-sharing framework. For the Thai-Burma border trade, Thailand had been struggling to create an agreement between the junta and KNLA, as the **KNLA demanded 70%** of taxes on goods, while the **junta insisted on a 50-50 split**.¹⁸⁷

Junta cracks down on illegal trade

On 9 Oct, junta second chief Soe Win, Chair of the Illegal Trade Eradication Steering Committee, **intensified efforts to crack down on "illegal" trade**, including goods that had been imported through resistance-controlled areas. He argued that such trade helped to sustain armed groups and ordered special

¹⁸¹ Myanmar Now (19 Oct 2024) Myanmar's Buddhist nuns nearing brink of starvation amid civil war; Myanmar Now (9 Oct 2024) Myanmar Buddhist nuns caught in the crossfire of war

¹⁸² RFA (15 Oct 2024) Myanmar's working distance students losing time to study

¹⁸³ Mizzima (29 Oct 2024) Local aid workers dying in silence, Red Cross warns

¹⁸⁴ Myanmar Now (29 Oct 2024) Myanmar's lost generation battles trauma, addiction at jungle rehab

¹⁸⁵ ISP-Myanmar (4 Oct 2024) The political economy of Myanmar's conflict: Analyzing the Pros and Cons of De-escalation Through Economic Incentives

¹⁸⁶ ISP-Myanmar (4 Oct 2024) The political economy of Myanmar's conflict: Analyzing the Pros and Cons of De-escalation Through Economic Incentives

¹⁸⁷ ISP-Myanmar (4 Oct 2024) The political economy of Myanmar's conflict: Analyzing the Pros and Cons of De-escalation Through Economic Incentives

task forces to conduct spot **checks at inspection gates**, border areas, trading routes, **local warehouses**, and **markets**. During Jan 2022-Aug 2024, the Committee seized over **MMK 300 billion** of smuggled and “illegal” goods in 14,659 cases.¹⁸⁸ In the first eight months of 2024 alone, the junta seized over **MMK 99 billion** of “illegal” goods. The amount of seized goods significantly increased from **MMK 8 billion** in 2021, to **MMK 65 billion** in 2022, then **MMK 135 billion** in 2023.¹⁸⁹

In **Mon and Karen states**, traders claimed that the operations became a revenue source for junta officials after they reportedly **extorted MMK 100 million** to release a seized 12-wheel cargo truck. Along the Yangon-Myawaddy Road, junta checkpoints charged smaller vehicles **MMK 700,000**, and larger trucks **MMK 6 million** per round trip. In Mon State, it was reported that the junta planned to confiscate all Thai-imported goods in **Mawlamyine Township** within a month,¹⁹⁰ although traders crossing the Payathonzu and Myawaddy border routes reported they could still operate by paying bribes at junta checkpoints. Traders claimed the junta’s seizures may be more about collecting bribes than enforcing regulations.¹⁹¹

In **Mandalay Region**, starting from the third week of October, junta forces **expanded raids on warehouses** and demanded **bribes up to MMK 100 million**. On 19 Oct, in **Pyigyitagon Township**, junta forces inspected a warehouse and arrested the owners for selling illegal goods.¹⁹² On 21 Oct, the junta forced large malls to remove Thai products from their shelves.¹⁹³ On 23 Oct, police officers and local authorities inspected shops and warehouses at the Zay Cho Market in Mandalay Region. The intensified raids raised public concern over **potential shortages of goods** in local markets.¹⁹⁴

China shuts down all border gates with Burma

On 19 Oct, Chinese officials closed **all Kachin State border crossings** under KIO control.¹⁹⁵ On 22 Oct, they **shut all remaining open border gates** into **N. Shan State**.¹⁹⁶ Starting on 24 Oct, China stopped almost all imports through the **four border gates** along its boundary with **Wa region**.¹⁹⁷ China did not issue an explanation but the shutdowns were imposed shortly after an 18 Oct attack on the Chinese Consulate, and the KIO’s rejection of China’s request to halt its military operations.¹⁹⁸

The closures **severely impacted** border townships in **Kachin and Shan states** and led to **shortages of essential goods**. In **Muse Township** (N. Shan State), fuel shortages forced local stations to close and the price of petrol increased from **MMK 5,000 to MMK 8,000** per litre, and around **MMK 10,000** between **Muse and Lashio townships**.¹⁹⁹ Since the 3BHA took control of most towns in N. Shan State, the junta further restricted truck access from **Mandalay to N. Shan State**, exacerbating shortages.²⁰⁰ Myanmar Now reported that the closures were part of **China’s strategy to pressure resistance groups** to cease fighting, and would effectively end all trade along the entire 2,100km Burma-China border.²⁰¹

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

ASEAN summit reconfirms 5PC approach

During 4-5 Oct, in Jakarta (Indonesia), **ASEAN, UN, EU, US**, and Indonesian officials met with **NUG and resistance forces’** representatives ahead of the 44th and 45th ASEAN Summits in Laos.²⁰² Representatives of the KNU, KNPP, CNF and the RCSS attended. The junta was invited, but did not attend. Indonesia’s Foreign Ministry had stated they planned to hold the talks on Burma, but did not release details on what was discussed.²⁰³

¹⁸⁸ Mizzima (13 Oct 2024) Myanmar’s deputy junta chief puts blame on corrupt officials for flourishing illicit trade in the country

¹⁸⁹ DVB (16 Oct 2024) တရားမဝင်ကုန်သွယ်မှုမှ ဖမ်းဆီးရမိမှု တန်ဖိုး ခန့်မှန်းငွေ ကျပ် ၉၉ ဘီလီယံခွဲကျော်ရှိ

¹⁹⁰ Irrawaddy (21 Oct 2024) Myanmar’s Junta Cracks Down on Smuggling on Thai Border

¹⁹¹ Independent Mon News Agency (23 Oct 2024) Military Junta Seizes Thai Goods Across Mon State

¹⁹² Myanmar Now (25 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta cracks down on ‘illegal’ imports in Mandalay markets

¹⁹³ Myanmar Now (23 Oct 2024) မောင်ခိုပစ္စည်းအဖမ်းကြမ်း၍ လိုင်စင်မဲ့ ထိုင်းကုန်စည်ရောင်းချမှုရပ်ဆိုင်း

¹⁹⁴ Myanmar Now (25 Oct 2024) Myanmar junta cracks down on ‘illegal’ imports in Mandalay markets

¹⁹⁵ Myanmar Now (21 Oct 2024) China closes more Myanmar border crossings as Kachin armed group steps up offensive

¹⁹⁶ Myanmar Now (24 Oct 2024) China blocks all goods entering Myanmar through Muse and Mongla gates

¹⁹⁷ Myanmar Now (30 Oct 2024) As Chinese authorities restrict trade, shortages hit states on China-Myanmar border

¹⁹⁸ Myanmar Now (21 Oct 2024) China closes more Myanmar border crossings as Kachin armed group steps up offensive;

Irrawaddy (25 Oct 2024) Inflation Surge Expected After China Shuts Border Trade With Myanmar

¹⁹⁹ Myanmar Now (30 Oct 2024) As Chinese authorities restrict trade, shortages hit states on China-Myanmar border

²⁰⁰ Myanmar Now (30 Oct 2024) As Chinese authorities restrict trade, shortages hit states on China-Myanmar border

²⁰¹ Myanmar Now (24 Oct 2024) China blocks all goods entering Myanmar through Muse and Mongla gates; DVB (25 Oct 2024) UN calls on Indonesia to rescue Rohingya stranded at sea; Cyber scams spread near Myanmar-China border

²⁰² Reuters (4 Oct 2024) Indonesia hosts international meeting on Myanmar with UN, junta rivals, sources say; Myanmar Now (4 Oct 2024) Indonesia to host discussions on Myanmar conflict: diplomat; The Jakarta Post (10 Oct 2024) Myanmar talks in Jakarta another ASEAN debacle

²⁰³ The Jakarta Post (10 Oct 2024) Myanmar talks in Jakarta another ASEAN debacle

During 6-11 Oct, in Vientiane (Laos), the junta Ministry of Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Aung Kyaw Moe, attended the **44th and 45th ASEAN Summits**. By allowing Aung Kyaw Moe to attend **ASEAN breached its own ban** on junta representation at high-level meetings.²⁰⁴ The summits failed to make any progress on the crisis in Burma. Malaysia, as the incoming ASEAN chair, urged engagement with all parties in Burma, while Thailand's spokesperson stated the ASEAN response would remain "Myanmar-owned and-led".²⁰⁵ The Philippine president said that ASEAN needed "strategies" to address the conflict in Burma.²⁰⁶ Despite these statements, the Laos Prime Minister and ASEAN Chair stated that ASEAN members agreed to continue prioritizing the toothless Five-Point-Consensus (5PC).²⁰⁷

US diplomat Daniel Kritenbrink emphasized that the junta had made "**virtually zero progress**" in reducing violence, releasing political prisoners, or creating a democratic transition.²⁰⁸ ICG noted ASEAN should revise its policy to deal with the increasingly weak junta.²⁰⁹ A former Thai foreign minister called **ASEAN's refusal to engage with the NUG a "disgrace"**.²¹⁰ Thailand's PM offered to hold a regional meeting on Burma with ASEAN member states in December. However, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it was not yet decided if the junta or resistance representatives would attend.²¹¹

Thailand detains over 200,000 Burmese migrants, allows junta to pick out detained conscripts

On 7 Oct, the Thai Ministry announced that throughout their "find, catch, adjust, push" operation during 5 Jun - 2 Oct, they had "inspected" **209,435 undocumented Burmese nationals**, and pressed employment charges against 1,289 others.²¹² Shan News claimed that all of the "inspected" migrants had been **forcibly returned** to Burma.²¹³ After the first three months of the crackdown, RFA reported that all of the "inspected" migrants had been forcibly returned.²¹⁴

On 18 Oct, RFA and Myanmar Now reported that the junta was **systematically forcibly conscripting Burmese nationals refouled from Thailand**. The Ranong-based Meikta Thahaya Self-Administered Funeral Welfare Association (SAFWA) reported that since the junta's Feb 2024 forced conscription law, **junta officials entered Thailand and visited the Ranong immigration center 2-3 times a month** to see the number of potential recruits there. Thai officials regularly deported migrants in groups of 100.²¹⁵

On 26 Sep, Thai officials handed over **127 Burmese nationals** detained in Ranong Prison to junta officials in Kawthaung (Tanintharyi region). SAFWA reported that the returnees were forced to decide between imprisonment or serving two years in the military. In one instance, the junta **forcibly conscripted** at least 71 individuals from a group of 270 deported from Ranong Prison during late July-early Aug. In Kawthaung Township, junta officials took deportees to their IB 262 or 342 bases and sent those eligible for military service for training elsewhere. In late September, a group of about 120 refouled and forcibly conscripted migrants were sent to training camps in Tanintharyi Region.²¹⁶

Thailand reestablishes CI centers

On 22 Oct, the Thai Ministry of Labor announced approval to establish a new **Thai-run Certificate of Identification (CI)** in in Samut Sakhon Province to provide CI cards, travel documents (TD) and passports to undocumented migrants from Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as those whose passports or documentation would soon expire. The center would operate from Nov 2024 to Apr 2025.²¹⁷ The head of legal affairs at the Foundation for Education and Development (FED) reported that CI cards would be issued in groups, and would focus on the approximately 800,000 migrants awaiting work permits.²¹⁸ The ministry also stated it would open additional centers **at the junta's request** if demand by

²⁰⁴ Myanmar Now (4 Oct 2024) Indonesia to host discussions on Myanmar conflict: diplomat

²⁰⁵ VOA (11 Oct 2024) Myanmar crisis dominates ASEAN talks as consensus plan languishes

²⁰⁶ Philstar (10 Oct 2024) ASEAN needs 'new strategies' to rein in Myanmar violence, says Marcos

²⁰⁷ ASEAN Chair 2024 (11 Oct 2024) Press Statement

²⁰⁸ Reuters (9 Oct 2024) Blinken to discuss Myanmar, South China Sea and Ukraine at Asia summits Laos

²⁰⁹ DVB (10 Oct 2024) Regional bloc discusses Myanmar crisis at summit; Former Thai diplomat calls for engagement with NUG

²¹⁰ DVB (10 Oct 2024) Regional bloc discusses Myanmar crisis at summit; Former Thai diplomat calls for engagement with NUG

²¹¹ Bangkok Post (9 Oct 2024) Thailand floats new plan for Myanmar crisis

²¹² Thailand Ministry of Employment (7 Oct 2024) รวมา. พัฒนาการ "โซวผลปฏิบัติการ "เจอ จับ ปรับ ผลักดัน" ครบ 120 วัน ตรวจสอบแรงงานข้ามชาติ กว่า 2.7 แสนราย

²¹³ SHAN (2 Oct 2024) မြန်မာအတွင်း တရားမဝင် ထိုင်စရာကိမြန်မာရွှေ့ပြောင်း ဂျင်နရိုးနီးပါး နေရပ်ပြန်ပို့ခံရ

²¹⁴ RFA (1 Oct 2024) Some 200,000 Myanmar workers detained in Thai immigration crackdown; RFA (30 Aug 2024) Thailand arrests, departs 144,000 Myanmar workers for illegal entry

²¹⁵ RFA (18 Oct 2024) Myanmar deportees from Thailand abducted for military services

²¹⁶ RFA (18 Oct 2024) Myanmar deportees from Thailand abducted for military services; Myanmar Now (21 Oct 2024) Myanmar's military conscripting migrant workers deported from Thailand

²¹⁷ Thai Ministry of Labor (22 Oct 2024) "พัฒนา" ประชุมบริหารแรงงานต่างด้าว ขยายเปิดศูนย์ CI รองรับขึ้นทะเบียนแรงงานต่างด้าว 4 สัญชาติ

²¹⁸ Mon News (28 Oct 2024) Thailand to Open First CI Center for Migrant Workers Mon News (28 Oct 2024) Thailand to Open First CI Center for Migrant Workers

Burmese migrants was high. The Ministry of Employment also requested an extension of up to four years to migrant work permits under the 2018 MoU to ease a labor shortage.²¹⁹

On 29 Oct, the Thai Cabinet approved a National Security Council (NSC) proposal to **expedite the citizenship process** of around 483,000 undocumented individuals waiting to be processed. The framework would streamline citizenship eligibility and allow both local and central authorities to grant legal status.²²⁰ The announcement would impact 340,000 long-term migrants, including many from Burma. Individuals in this group would now receive **full citizenship rights in ten years**, at most. The other 140,000 individuals are the children of the first group who had official birth documentation. Since 1993, only 324,000 of 825,000 citizenship applications had been approved. Without the new streamlining process, it would reportedly take 44 years to process the remaining 483,000 applicants.²²¹

Canada, UK and EU announce sanctions on junta minister, BGF head, and crony companies

On 29 Oct, the **UK, Canada** and the **EU** announced new **coordinated sanctions** on individuals and entities connected to the **transport of weapons and jet fuel to the junta**, and those responsible for border scam operations. The **EU** sanctioned **BGF** leader Colonel Saw Chit Thu, BGF Major Tin Win, and BGF Lieutenant Colonel Mote Thun. They also sanctioned Chit Thu's group of companies, Chit Linn Myaing Group.²²² **Canada** and the **UK** both sanctioned Swan Energy Company Ltd., Progress Technology Support Company (Royal Shune Lei Company), and King Royal Technologies Company Ltd. The **UK** additionally sanctioned Asia Sun group Company Ltd., Myan-Oil Company Ltd. and Rich Ray Trading Company Ltd.²²³ **Canada** also announced sanctions on junta cronies Charlie Than, Ne Aung, and Win Kyaw Kyaw Aung, and the International Group of Entrepreneurs Company Ltd.²²⁴

UN Special Envoy disappoints with opening remarks

On 29 Oct, during her first address to a UN General Assembly committee, the **UN Special Envoy to Burma, Julie Bishop**, criticized what she called “**zero-sum mentality**” of both the junta and anti-junta groups in Burma. She claimed that reconciliation could only be achieved by an end to violence by all sides. She revealed that she had **recently met with coup leader Min Aung Hlaing** in Naypyidaw, but did not state when the meeting occurred or what was discussed. During 4-5 October, Bishop met with members of the NUG and several resistance groups in Indonesia. Bishop claimed her engagement with the junta was “impartial”. Progressive Voice (PV) said that Bishop’s remarks showed a **total disregard for human rights** in Burma, and ignored the suffering of the Burmese people under the junta. PV also raised concern that Bishop’s actions would lend false legitimacy to the junta and its sham election.²²⁵

During the meeting, **UN Special Rapporteur Tom Andrews** stated that the conflict had become invisible to the rest of the world, while the junta and armed groups continued to commit war crimes against civilians. He highlighted that failure to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to Rohingya in Arakan State would be a “**death sentence**” for them. Burma’s representative to the UN shared evidence of the junta’s massacre in Budalin Township in early October and stated that the on-the-ground situation was more severe than what could be seen. He emphasized that the junta must be held accountable, and urged the UN Security Council to refer the case to the International Criminal Court.²²⁶

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²¹⁹ Thai Ministry of Labor (22 Oct 2024) “พัฒนา” ประชุมบริหารแรงงานต่างด้าว ขยายเปิดศูนย์ CI รองรับขึ้นทะเบียนแรงงานต่างด้าว 4 สัญชาติ

²²⁰ Bangkok Post (31 Oct 2024) 483,000 to be granted citizenship

²²¹ National News Bureau of Thailand (1 Nov 2024) Thai Cabinet Approves Expedited Citizenship for Long-Term Residents

²²² Mizzima (31 Oct 2024) EU sanctions Myanmar military over scam operations and human rights abuses

²²³ Government of the United Kingdom (29 Oct 2024) UK, EU and Canada impose new sanctions targeting Myanmar military regime and its associates

²²⁴ Government of Canada (27 Oct 2024) Regulations Amending the Special Economic Measures (Burma) Regulations

²²⁵ Myanmar Now (30 Oct 2024) UN envoy slams ‘zero-sum mentality’ in Myanmar conflict; Progressive Voice (11 Nov 2024) Special Envoy’s Zero Regard for Human Right

²²⁶ UN (29 Oct 2024) Briefers Urge Third Committee to Address Unmet Needs of People, Election Concerns in Conflict-Torn Myanmar, Act on Neglected Crisis