

Burmese Democratic Futures Working Group – BDFWG

University of Virginia

Weekly Summary (September 1 - 7, 2024)

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses During the First Week of September

In the first week of September, Myanmar witnessed significant violence that resulted in the deaths of 55 civilians, including one 12 children and seven women, due to airstrikes and artillery fire from the Military Council.

The Sagaing Region and Northern Shan State reported the highest number of fatalities, each with 12 deaths, followed by 10 in the Mandalay Region. Southern Shan State recorded nine deaths, while the Magway Region and Tanintharyi Region had six and three casualties, respectively. Additionally, Karenni State and Rakhine State reported two and one fatality, respectively.

Of the total casualties, four were attributed to artillery attacks, while 47 were caused by aerial and drone strikes.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

The Military Council has reportedly burned down eight villages in Khin-U Township, Sagaing Region. Additionally, ten houses in Southern Shan State and two houses in Tanintharyi Region were also destroyed by the Military Council.

Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council

During the first week of September, 70 civilians were detained across six regions of Myanmar. This included 34 individuals in the Magway Region, 20 in the Irrawaddy Region, nine in the Tanintharyi Region, four in Mon State, and three in Rakhine State.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

In the first week of September, the Military Council conducted 29 airstrikes across seven regions of Myanmar. The Sagaing Region had the highest number, with eight airstrikes reported. Rakhine State recorded six strikes, while both Southern Shan State and Mandalay Regions experienced five airstrikes each. Additionally, Northern Shan State saw three strikes, and Karenni State and Magway Region each reported one airstrike.

The Conflicts and Casualties in the First Week of September

During the first week of September 2024, a total of 56 significant and minor skirmishes, including drone attacks, were reported across various regions. The Sagaing Region and Rakhine State each experienced the highest number of conflicts, with 13 reported skirmishes, followed by 7 in Karen State. Kachin State and Northern Shan State recorded 5 skirmishes each, while the Magway Region had four. Additionally, Bago Region, Mandalay Region, and Southern Shan State each reported three skirmishes.

No fighting was reported in the Irrawaddy Region, Yangon Region, Chin State, Karenni State, or Mon State.

In these confrontations, it was reported that 473 soldiers from the Military Council were killed, while three Revolutionary fighters lost their lives.

Operation by TNLA and Joint Forces

On September 4th, the Taang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and Joint Forces took control of the Military Council's artillery camp command headquarters located in Taungkham village, approximately 20 miles from Naungcho City in Northern Shan State.

Operations of AA and Allied Forces

The Arakan Army launched an attack on the Navy's main diving and recovery base, one of the Military Council's remaining installations in Thandwe Township, beginning on August 7. By September 5, they reported successfully capturing the base.

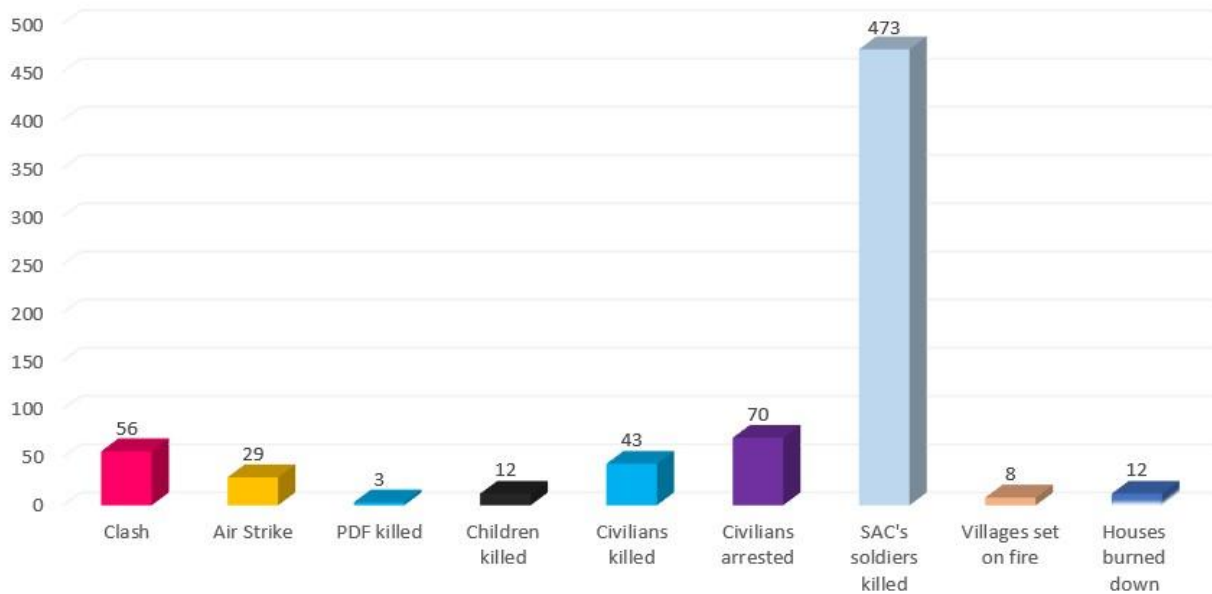
Operations by KIA and Joint Forces

On September 6, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) successfully attacked and took control of a militia camp belonging to the Military Council near Lagwai village in the Pangwar region of Chipwi Township, Kachin State.

On the same day, the KIA and Joint Forces captured several military outposts of the Military Council in Pinlebu town, Sagaing Region. During the engagement, over 60 prisoners of war and more than 80 weapons were reported seized.

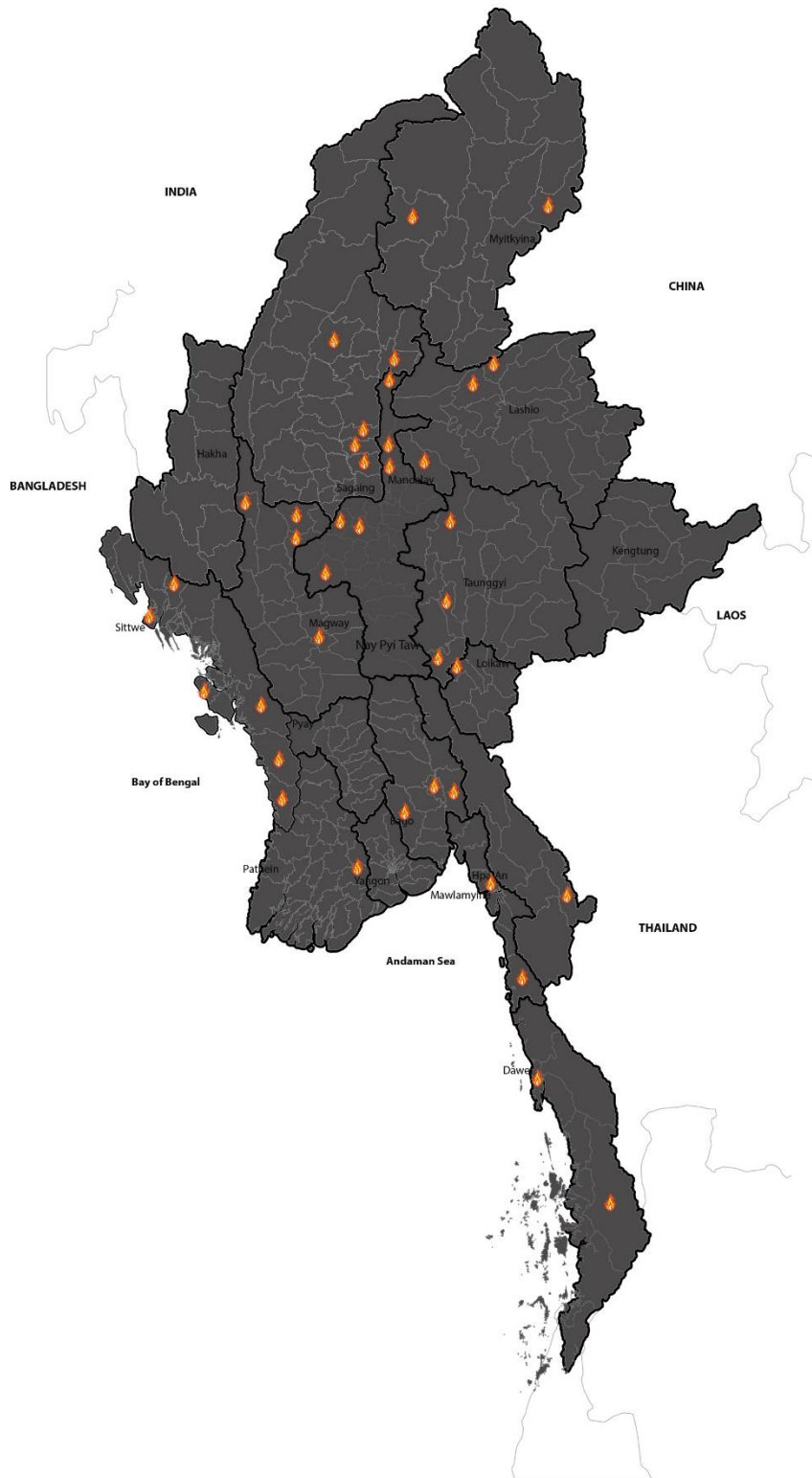
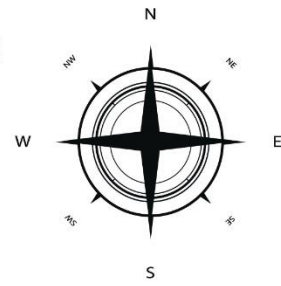
All information provided is based on local news reports published between September 1st and 7nd.

SEPTEMBER 01-07



Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, September 2024									
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Villages set on fire	Houses burned down
AYEYARWADY							20		
BAGO	3		8						
KACHIN	5								
KARENNI		1				2			
KAYIN	7								
MAGWAY	4	1	18	3	1	5	34		
MANDALAY	3	5	10			10			
MON							4		
RAKHINE	13	6	430		1		3		
SAGAING	13	8	7			12		8	
SHAN (North)	5	3			3	9			
SHAN (South)	3	5			7	2			10
TANINTHARYI						3	9		2
TOTAL	56	29	473	3	12	43	70	8	12

Map of Myanmar Conflict (September 01-07, 2024)



Other Notable News in the First Week of September

According to information from the BBC, Mr. Deng Xijun, the Chinese Special Envoy to Myanmar, held separate meetings with the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), the United Wa State Army (UWSA), the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), also known as the Kokang Army, and the Taang National Liberation Army (TNLA) on the Chinese side of the China-Myanmar border between August 26th and 30th. The discussions focused on the ongoing conflicts in Northern Shan State.

On September 2, the Military Council announced that the Three Brotherhood Alliance, which includes the MNDAA, TNLA, and ULA/AA, has been designated as terrorist groups.

In response to this designation, three political parties based in Rakhine State are included in the 25 political parties supporting the Military Council's decision regarding the Three Brotherhood Alliance. These parties are the Rakhine State National Unity Party, the Mro National Development Party, and the Khame National Development Party.

A Myanmar delegation, led by Adjutant-General Lt-Gen Soe Min Oo from the office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), attended the 21st ASEAN Chiefs of Defence Forces Meeting (21st ACDFM) held in Laos from September 4th to 7th, on behalf of Min Aung Hlaing, according to reports from Military Council newspapers.

On September 5, the National Unity Government (NUG) declared the military group known as the State Administration Council to be an enemy of the country and its people. The NUG characterized this military group as an organization aiming for the total destruction of Myanmar, citing its actions as harmful to national security and defense as the reason for this designation as an Enemy of the State.

The SSPP announced on September 5 that hundreds of Sein Kywat militiamen, who had previously transitioned from the Shan State Progressive Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA) into a militia aligned with the Myanmar army, have rejoined with their full weapons. The Sein Kywat Militia originally separated from the SSA and became affiliated with the Myanmar military junta in 2010.

The Military Council has referred to the operation aimed at recapturing lost territories in Karenni and northern Shan State as "Operation Yan Naing Min." Reports indicate that both air and infantry offensives are being conducted simultaneously as part of this operation.

Sources - The Irrawaddy, RFA, Ayeyarwaddy Times, D Day News, Myanmar Pressphoto Agency, Khit Thit Media, Narinjara, Mizzima, Myanmar Now, DVB, BBC, PVTV, Than Lwin Times, Khonumthung Burmese, The Nation Voive.