

Rebel hideouts

Name	Dates mentioned
Tawe mountains Tawek เทือกเขาตะเว	2013 2020 2021 2024
Budo mountains	1968 2011 2014 2023
“บาโหย Baho/Bayo” - Saba Yoi/Kabang To Che De mountains	1995 2007 2008
Khao Ku Nung Cho Nong/Kunong Chongnong mountain Chang Phueak, Chanae district เทือกเขาขุนจองนอง	2013 2014 2016 2019 (?)
Motai mountains Matae Mountain area, Rueso District เทือกเขาเมะแต	2024
Namtok Sai Kho National Park	
Sakam and Piten Mountain (Pattani)	1980
Ta Se wetlands	2020

14 March 1952: It was announced that a big permanent terrorist base had been discovered near Betong in South Siam, by a combined Malayan and Siamese police patrol.

http://lib.perdana.org.my/PLF/Digital_Content/ROB/Set_mun/29599.pdf

Reminiscent of Mao’s Long March, the MCP began a phased withdrawal of its

main combat units to the jungles of Southern Thailand in April 1952

5 In addition, the 10th Regiment reached Thailand in batches over a period from the end of 1953 to October 1954

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/malayan-emergency/second-emergency-1968-to-1989/AEFC60C4ED2392ECFDB8607207E13BD6>

1. Sadao District. There was a force just north of Kedah under Toh Kar Lim and the Penang–Kedah joint committee. It had developed from a retreat across the border from Perlis in 1948. In residence in 1953 was 3 Independent Platoon, 8th Regiment MNLA. British and Thai sources estimated it at from 75 to 200 in strength.
2. **Betong** salient. Chin Peng's HQ force was just north of Perak in the Betong salient, about halfway across the winding border. It had joined forces that had also retreated across the border (this time from Kelantan) from 1948. In the previous twelve months the resident 7 Independent Platoon, 12th Regiment MNLA (of under 100) had been under pressure from an active Thai police platoon and No. 5 Federal Jungle Company.
3. Narathiwat Province just north of Kelantan. By 1954 this area held a group of Malay comrades, relying on a mainly ethnic Malay population.

1957:



“Malayan Emergency”

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/life/travel/1469185/sun-also-rises-down-south>

Betong tunnel

<https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/thai/tourist-town-communist-past-01152025124332.html>

Chulabhorn Pattana 12, a village in southern Thailand near Malaysia, was once a stronghold for Malaysian communist rebels, but veterans of the insurgency who stayed on and their descendants have transformed it into a tourist destination.

<https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/digitised/page/straitstimes19970418-1.1.32>

Since 13 March 1965 Malaysian forces were deployed in Betong

1968:

PULO was founded in India in 22 March 1968 by Kabir Abdul Rahman, a Pattani aristocrat and Islamic scholar educated in the Middle East

<https://jamestown.org/program/a-breakdown-of-southern-thailands-insurgent-groups/>

On October 10, 1968, the first military wing of BRN was formed. It was called the Angkatan Bersenjata Revolusi Pattani (ABREP),. Its strength was around 150 men and it was based in the Budo mountain range in Narathiwat. ABREP was formally commissioned

by BRN Supreme Command Council in Lubok Bayah, a remote village in the district of Jeringa (Yi-ngo), in Narathiwat.

BRN has divided its forces into 3 groups, spread across various mountain ranges: the Gunung Jonong mountain range in Sri Sakhon District, Narathiwat Province, the Budo mountain range Which is the border area between Sai Buri District, Pattani Province, Ba Cho District, Narathiwat Province and Raman District, Yala Province and the Tawe Mountain Range in Su-ngai Padi District, Cha Nae District, Cho Airong District, Sukhirin District and Waeng District, Narathiwat Province.

here are 7 PULO combat units: Lightning Unit, Dato' Bue Ka Lae Unit, responsible for Yala Province; Palano Puteh Unit (White Krachong) operating in Mayo District, Pattani Province; Kibas Puteh Unit (White Fan) operating in Pattani Province; Group 44 PULO or Gunung Becoh Unit operating in Yaha District, Yala Province and Saba Yoi District, Songkhla Province, with Seng Bannang Lima 23 as the main leader; and Suea Unit There are operations in Muang District, some parts of Yaha District and Bannang Sata District, Yala Province. The Nakhabor Unit is responsible for Narathiwat Province, with Haji Samae Duenang (Mokothi) as the Unit Chief.

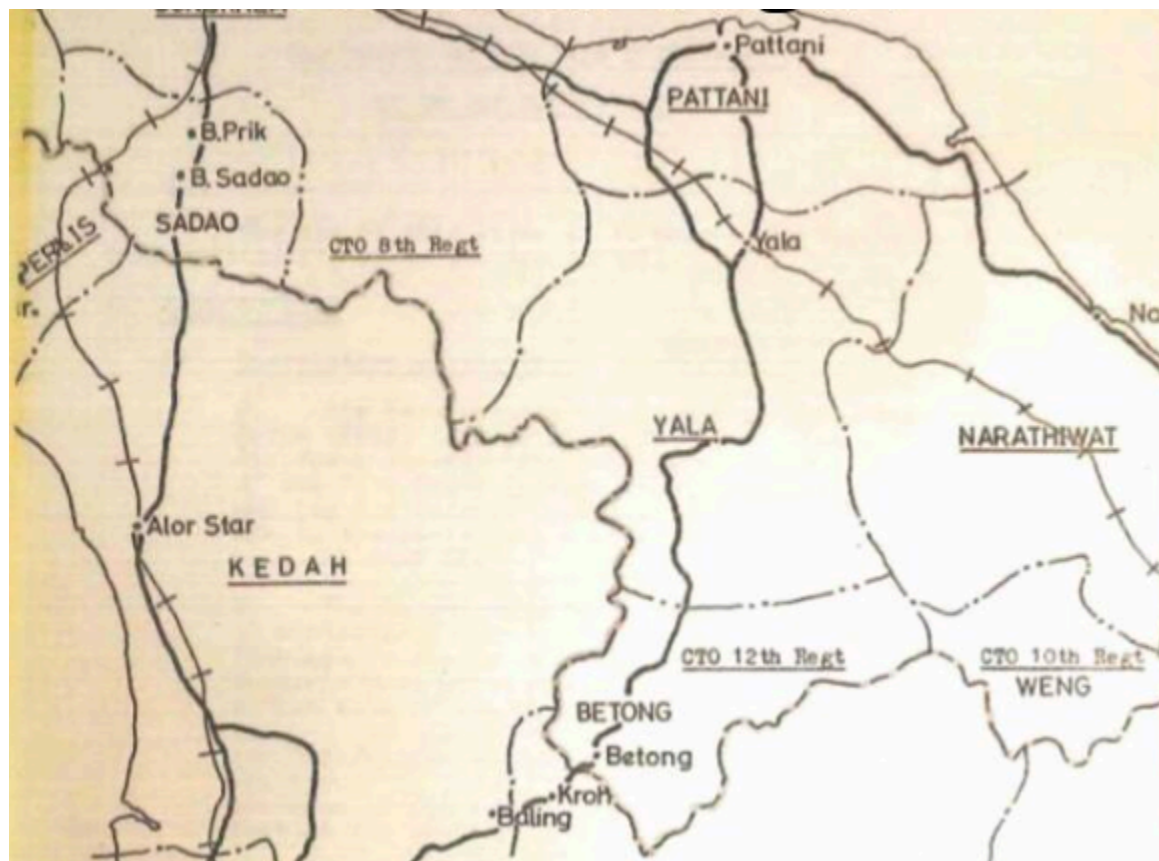
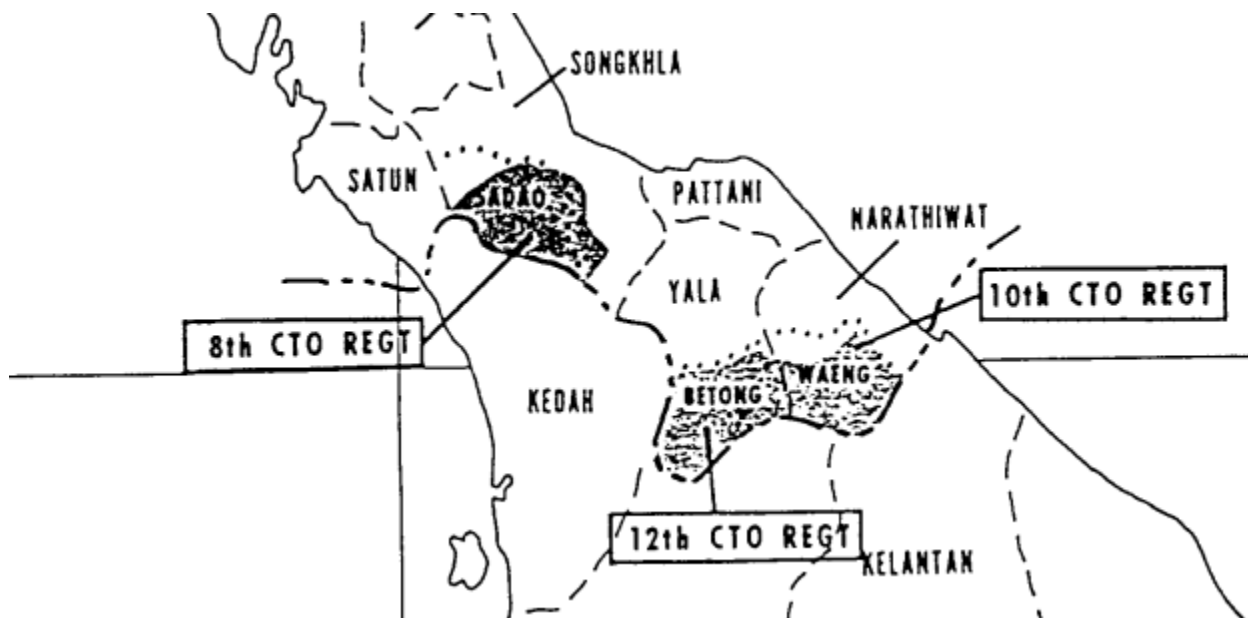
<https://peaceresourcecollaborative.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/5780104822.pdf>

At the outset of the CPM's revived armed struggle, the CPM had a HQ in the Betong

Salient and three regiments deployed along the Thai-Malaysian border: the 8th Regiment in the

Sadao area (Department 8 Based in the Nam Khang mountain range), the 12th Regiment in the Betong Salient, and the 10th Regiment in the Weng district.

1969:



https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000197937.pdf

1970:

The capture of a deserted CPM 12th Regiment camp on 1 May 1970 by a MalaysianThai joint operation

September 26, 1970 - Communist Party of Malaya/Revolutionary Faction formed

In 1970, the estimated strength of the

three CPM regiments in Southern Thailand was listed as 226 in the 8th Regiment, 566 in the 12th Regiment and 220 in the 10th Regiment.¹⁴

<https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/tr/pdf/ADA494050.pdf>

1970:

In Southern Thailand, where the government has had to tackle two groups of insurgents—the 1000-strong insurgents led by Chin Peng, operating in the forest-infested Thai-Malaysian border, and another group of Muslim guerillas (about 200-250 strong) which have launched a separatist movement with Communist support styling themselves as the “National Liberation Front of the Pattani a sophisticated combat plan implemented on both sides of the border. To suppress the dissident Muslim guerillas in southern Thailand, particularly in the Budo mountain areas of Yala, Narathiwat and Pattani provinces, the provincial authorities had to impose an indefinite curfew which went into effect by the end

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/The_Institute_for_Defence_Studies_and_An/EQ8jAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=thailand+separatists+\"Budo+mountain\"&dq=thailand+separatists+\"Budo+mountain\"&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/The_Institute_for_Defence_Studies_and_An/EQ8jAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=thailand+separatists+\)

1972:

In 1972, Tengku Jalal Nasir quit the BRN and declared his own group, known as the Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Pattani (Pattani National Liberation Front, BNPP). He took Pak Yeh and more than half of the sixhundred-strong ABREP with him (Another source dates the founding of the BNPP much later, on 10 September

1971 in Kelantan, but agrees that it was headed by Tunku Abdul Jalal (or Adun Na Saiburi, his Thai name) who was the head of a faction that broke away from the BRN organization)

In 1972, Cikgu Ding formed an urban unit known as Black 1902

In addition to the operations of the three main leading organizations, during this period there was also the movement of the Black 1902 group, which, according to the leaflets of this group, was based in Bueluerayao Mountain (Kalupang, Raman, Yala 95140)

30 october:



<https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP85T00875R001100130105-6.pdf>

1973:



<https://lipis-zaini.blogspot.com/2010/06/perjalanan-yang-tidak-direstu-2.html>

1974:

August 1, 1974 Communist Party of Malaya/Marxist–Leninist split

The PULO enjoyed rapid growth in its membership in the 1970s and several hundred guerrilla fighters were based mostly in the Narathiwat – Budo mountain range. Khao Kui, a part of the Budo mountain range that was their stronghold

Activists of this Maoist party, mainly Chinese from Malaya who had entered southern Thailand, established guerrilla operations in the 1970s in Thailand's southern provinces (notably Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat) and on the border with Malaysia. In these areas they were able to win the support of the Muslim community (constituting about 40 percent of the population in four provinces).

Between 1974 and 1976, members of the UGB were trained at Cherang Tadung in southern Thailand. After Thai authorities found out about the training camp, UGB moved its training grounds to ABREP's camps in Bendang—Yaha areas in the dense jungle of Yala province

1975:

Black 1902 dissolved in 1975 after

Ding Jerman joined Tengku Jalal's BNPP

4 March 1975: Thai police battles separatist leader Po Su on Balor mountain range in Raman district

https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Daily_Report/qtpnIKuDgGAC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22po+su%22+%22balor%22&pg=RA6-SL10-PA5&printsec=frontcover

8 May 1975: Po Su surrendered, two months later he persuaded 30 more to surrender

https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Daily_Report/vXA7RAkzpzgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=thailand+%22po+su%22+separatist&pg=RA15-SL5-PA17&printsec=frontcover

1976:

There has been bloody fighting between CPM guerrillas and CPM-ML guerrillas on several occasions in Betong District. Four such clashes occurred in January-February 1976 alone. The first took place when the Marxist Leninists attempted to take over a CPM-controlled village and capture a large CPM guerrilla camp deep in the Betong forest; four of the Marxist Leninists were killed

February 29, 1976: clash occurred when a column of CPM guerrillas was attacked as it

moved along the road between Betong town and Yala town; twelve of the CPM guerrillas were killed

<https://www.nytimes.com/1976/07/17/archives/reds-keeping-order-in-a-thai-border-town.html>

7 June 1976: Malaysian units withdrew from Thailand "Between integration and secession _ the Muslim communities -- Moshe Yegar "

In 1976, Seng Thana, the leader of the armed forces who used to have influence in the water and demanded ransom from

boats passing through the area of Panare Subdistrict to Thana Subdistrict, Panare District, Pattani Province in the previous period, was shot and killed after surrendering to the authorities. It was also the year that Seng Bannang Lima, one of the leaders of the PULO armed forces who held influence in the area of Saba Yoi District, Songkhla Province and Yaha District, Yala Province, was killed by the authorities

In addition, during 1976-1977, there was also the movement of PULO "Unit 20" led by Mr. Abdul Wahab in Khok Pho District, Pattani Province and Muang District, Yala Province. The PULO group Haji Sama-ae Sa-ae or Ma-ae Tha Na moved in Langa Subdistrict, Mayo District, Pattani Province, and there was also a group of

1977

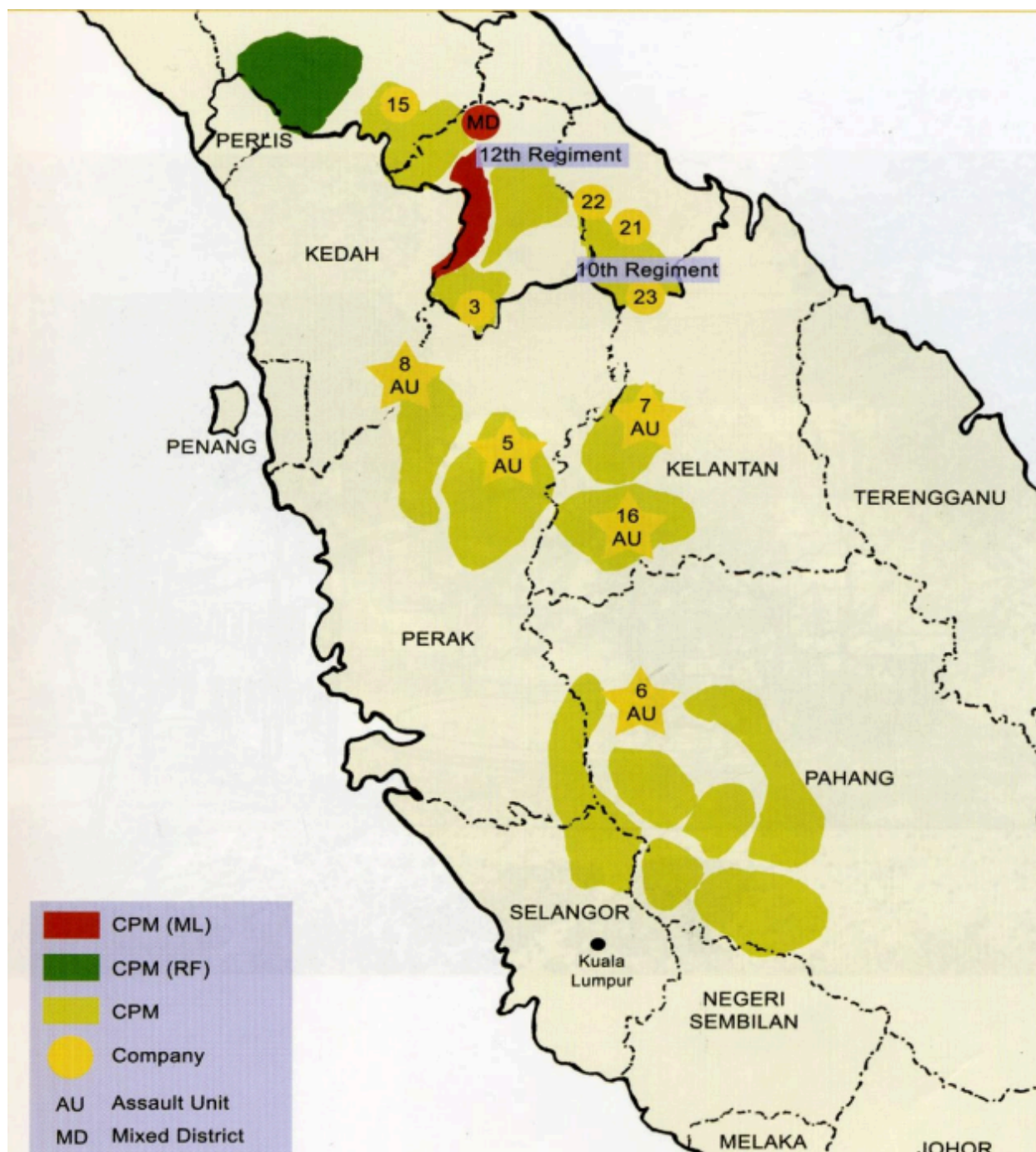
From 1977 Thai and Malaysian forces carried out regular joint operations against the guerrillas.

Operation Daoyai Musnah (Big Star) against the CPM (RF) in east Sadao in January 1977.⁴⁷⁶ The joint Thai-Malaysian operation involving some 3,500 troops began on 14 January in an area fifteen miles northwest of Padang Besar, a border town on the Perlis-Thai border in the Sadao district of Songkhla province.

A further operation involving 3,000 Malaysian and 2,000 Thai security forces codenamed Operation Daoyai Musnah (Big Star) II was launched on 14 March 1977, again in the Sadao district against the CPM (RF)

The Piyamit Tunnel just outside Betong was dug in 1977 by members of the Malaya Communist Party in Yala to serve as a bomb shelter and a place to store

BNPP group, led by Tunku Sulaiman (Kumanzai) bin Tunku Mahyiddin, succeeded Tunku Yala Na Sae, who died in 1977. The armed forces leader was Po-Ye or Duere Madi-Ye¹²⁸, and Sama-ae Kriting was the operational group leader in Palukasame Subdistrict, Bajoe District, Narathiwat Province.



<https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/bitstream/handle/10036/119566/OngW.pdf?sequence=2>

the other bombs exploded at the railway station in Bangkok, the capital city of southern Thailand, injuring 12 people.³⁷

On September 22, 1977, the Thai Malay separatists carried out their most spectacular attack to date—though it is doubtful whether it gained them much sympathy even among disenchanted Thai Malay citizens—when two homemade bombs were exploded within a short distance of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit during a royal visit to Yala province.

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Asian_Survey/X18MAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq="Tunku+Yala"+"1977"&dq="Tunku+Yala"+"1977"&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Asian_Survey/X18MAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=)

threw a bomb into a Thai royal ceremony. Five persons were killed and 47 wounded. The royal family managed to escape unharm

1978:

7 August 1978: Thai Muslim Liberation Army was declared on the To Che De mountain range, Ban BaHoi, Saba Yoi District, Songkhla Province.

<https://mgroonline.com/daily/detail/9500000015975>

1979:

rebel camp in Sadao District of Songkhla Province , a military source said on 5 February

rebel camp in Sadao District of Songkhla Province, a military source said on 5 February. The seizure of the camp followed a heavy attack by the Thai-Malaysian joint forces which received strong air and ground support from the Army Region 4 of Thailand. The source said the camp's seizure was the result of an anti-communist operation called "792 Alfa" launched by Thai-Malaysian joint forces on 4 February. He said the present operation will continue

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/News_Review_on_Japan_South_East_Asia_and/d3acbpTL0jkC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=south+thailand+"rebel+camp"&dq=south+thailand+"rebel+camp"&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/News_Review_on_Japan_South_East_Asia_and/d3acbpTL0jkC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=south+thailand+)

1980:

According to information published in Daily News (July 22, 1980), the BNPP group, led by Tunku Sulaiman (Kumanzai) bin Tunku Mahyiddin, succeeded Tunku Yala Na Sae, who died in 1977, with the armed forces leader being Po-Ye or Duere Madi-Ye128 and Sama-ae Kriting as the operational group leader in Palukasame Subdistrict, Bajoe District, Narathiwat Province. The BRN currently has Haji Abdulkarim bin Hassan as its leader. It has an armed force leader named Madiya Sadawa, operating in the border area between Rueso District, Narathiwat Province and Bannang Sata District, Yala Province. The PULO has Tan Kubi Roh Kotonilo as its leader. It has 3 subgroups under its command: Haji Yagoh Sa-and or Haji Yagoh Yamurae group operates in Ba Cho district, Narathiwat province.

Jehlong Harima or Jehlong Alima group operates in Ra-ngae district, Narathiwat province.

Hajee Wanee Sa-and or Manit Sa-and group operates in Rueso and Si Sakhon districts, Narathiwat province.

Pattani 23 groups operating in 5 districts: Sai Buri district has 3 operational forces: Mr. Dao O-bao's group, Ma Sae Tobao's group, and Po-yae's group. All groups are affiliated with the BNPP, with 15-20 people per group, using the Budo mountain range as a base. In Mayo district, there are Mr. Haji Waeh Sakam's group, Mr. Yali Ban Yao's group, Ma Ae To Chu's group, and Ma Ae Thanon's group. All groups are affiliated with Mr. Haji Waeh Sakam's group (Pulo). Each group has a force between 12-70 people. Most of these forces use Sakam Mountain and Piten Mountain as their base.

In Khao Yai, Phu Tha Na and Khao Maruat in Yarang District, there is only one operational group, namely the group of Mr. Maraseng Luk Singto or Maraseng Lutido, with approximately 40-60 people. In Khok Pho District, there are 3 groups, namely the Jeku Baka group, the Kanan Jemu Mayo group and the Mapaklo group. Each group has between 10-70 people.

All of them are under the control of Mr. Jeku Baka, which is the largest group, and is directly under the BRN.

Based in the Sankalakhiri mountain range

1981:

Tunku Yala Nasae, grandson of former Pattani sultan Tunku Abdul Kader, the BNPP's strength has fallen steadily. The BNPP's strength has fallen steadily and it is now the weakest of the three groups, with fewer than 50 armed men in northern Pattani. Since last year, this group has come under Pulo's umbrella though it still maintains a loose structure with a shadowy figure, Tunku Sulaiman Mahmud, serving as political head in Kota Baru and aging bandit chieftain Por Yeh supposedly the military.

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Far_Eastern_Economic_Review/sn4fAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq="the+BNPP%27s+strength+has+fallen+steadily+and+it+is+now+the+weakest+of+the+three+groups+,+with+fewer+than+50+armed+men+in+northern+Pattani"&dq="the+BNPP%27s+strength+has+fallen+steadily+and+it+is+now+the+weakest+of+the+three+groups+,+with+fewer+than+50+armed+men+in+northern+Pattani"&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Far_Eastern_Economic_Review/sn4fAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=)

<http://lib.perdana.org.my/PLF/Digitisation/OCR/OCR7/old%20folder/0011/TheStar%5B26Apr1981%5BBetong%27sRebelsVsReds.pdf>

THE BETONG SALIENT has long been a thorn in the sides of both Malaysia and Thailand. It has figured in news headlines for close to three decades, ever since the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya retreated there to lick its wounds.

TODAY, the area is in the headlines again — for a different reason. Since the end of March, Thai Muslims have fled across the border seeking refuge in Malaysia, throwing the spotlight on the shadowy Pattani separatist movement.

BOTH the Pattani rebels, who seek the separation of four southern provinces from Thailand, and the communists have been blamed for the flight of the refugees.

IT SEEMS clear, however, that it has been the Pattani rebels' attempt to gain influence in Betong — long the communist stronghold — that sparked off the current problems.

IN THIS special Sunday Star report KALIMULLAH HASSAN traces the background to the Pattani separatist movement.



BETONG: IT'S REBELS VS REDS

with great difficulties and were, in any case, partial and sporadic. Reports indicated that since mid-February 1981 there had been armed clashes in the **Betong salient** between MCP and the Muslim separatist movements. The **Betong** area, which had effectively been under the control of 2,000 MCP fighters (according to Thai intelligence) was infiltrated by PULO fighters who had not only ambushed and killed Thai police and soldiers but also clashed with units of the MCP. The

Approximately 80 PULO fighters had come into the MCP area, in Betong, in the middle of March

June 1981: Bang Lang Reservoir created

1982:

This was followed by a combined military, police and civilian force sweeping through the BRN forces in the Sankalakiri mountain range, which was the base of Ding Kubasaro's group, in March 1982, but the group managed to escape

July 1982:

Communist peace talks fail

BETONG, Thurs. — Attempts at reconciliation by the orthodox Communist Party of Malaya and its breakaway Marxist-Leninist faction, the CPM-ML, have broken down.

Thai intelligence sources said the breakdown has erupted into bloody fighting between CPM and CPM-ML guerillas in the Betong salient, a wedge of territory jutting into northern Peninsular Malaysia. Major clashes were reported to have occurred over the past few weeks.

It is not yet known when the peace talks were held or why they had broken down.

But Thai security forces said they had taken advantage of this major feud to launch the biggest Thai security operation against communist terrorists in the border areas last Thursday.

Thai troops are now poised to attack a major terrorist camp in the Betong salient.

Apart from the breakdown, Thai sources said guerillas from the CPM-ML faction had also been seeking revenge for the killing of some of their comrades in a CPM am-

bush late last year.

Thai security forces scouring the border recently found the bodies of five guerillas buried in two separate graves near here.

One grave bore a sign with "CPM-ML" crudely scrawled on it.

Thai authorities expect more bloody feuding as the smaller CPM-ML faction steps up efforts to spread its control in the salient.

The CPM moved the centre of its operations to the dense jungle of the

Thai-Malaysian border in the 1960s after British, Malayan and Commonwealth troops put down an armed insurgency in which more than 11,000 people died.

The split occurred in the 1970s when the CPM central committee ordered that all who had joined the CPM since 1962 be "liquidated if found undesirable."

Factions

Two smaller factions took shape, the CPM-ML, which has about 1,000 guerillas, according to official estimates, and the less numerous CPM-RF (Revolutionary Front).

The CPM-ML, which claims it is the most revolutionary and communist of the three factions, has raised funds through taxes imposed on the Betong population.

It has also brought key areas in the salient under its control and improved its fire power recently by acquiring grenade launchers, the Thai sources said.

— Reuter.

cy of seeking new markets and replacing the West as a major trading partner.

The Malay Mail, which reported this yesterday said barter is being considered because trade with Eastern European countries is limited by the shortage of US dollars.

There could even be a three-way barter trade where Malaysia trades with country B which trades with country C and the accounts settled on a contra basis.

Pattern

This will be a change from the present way of trading with the traditional markets of the West where currency is used.

Malaysia is going through a whole new change as reflected in the Prime Minister's pronouncement's of "Look East" to countries like Japan and South Korea while still maintaining traditional ties with West European countries.

More important, the new pattern of trading will prepare Malaysia for the next recession.

Barter — trade by exchange of goods considered as equal value without the use of money — is being done by Japanese sogoshoshas.

Thais uncover 33 terrorist camps

KROH, Thurs. — Thai troops have uncovered 33 communist terrorist camps and stumbled upon 200 chickens in a poultry

Thai casualties stood at three killed and 25 injured. Of those injured, a majority had stepped on booby traps.

Meanwhile, Malaysian tourists continue to flock to the Thai border town of Betong and business is brisk as usual. — NST.

Thais uncover 33 terrorist camps

KROH, Thurs. — Thai troops have uncovered 33 communist terrorist camps and stumbled upon 200 chickens in a poultry farm in the Betong salient in the first five days of a massive sweep operation launched last Thursday.

Numerous terrorists' documents, foodstuff, clothings, cooking oil, rice and shoes were seized from the camps.

The biggest of these camps was a two-storey zinc-roof one in the Tanah Merah area in Betong district. Beside this camp were rows of maize crops.

In the jungles of Yalong, also in Betong district, Thai troops came across a camp sprawled over nearly one hectare of land. Apparently the terrorists had named this their "Success Camp". In it was foodstuff and cushion seats.

There were trenches dug inside the camp, possibly to be used for taking shelter in case of a bombardment.

Blood trails

These details were released in Betong by a spokesman for the 4th Thai army region, Colonel Thammarat Issarangkul, when he revealed the latest developments in the operation, code-named "Tai Rom Yen" (Happiness in the South).

The operation, which is continuing, involves the jungle in the areas of Tanah Merah, Yalong (both in Betong district) and Khok Chang village in Banto district in southern Thailand.

According to Col. Thammarat, five contacts have so far been made with the terrorists.

Thai troops have shot dead three terrorists and tell-tale blood trails found

Thai casualties stood at three killed and 25 injured. Of those injured, a majority had stepped on booby traps.

Meanwhile, Malaysian tourists continue to flock to the Thai border town of Betong and business is brisk as usual. — NST.

Bringing Up Father



Blondie



Alley Oop



Bugs Bunny



Between August and September of the same year, combined police, special operations forces (SOE) and volunteer defense corps in the province joined forces to They were sweeping the BRN group of Mr.

Resa Raman and Mr. Maya Teng's group, which had a base or camp on Bu Su Mountain, Bannang Sata Subdistrict, Bannang Sata District, Yala Province, including Mr. Jeh Ma-ing Deesa-ah's group, which had a base in Muang Yala District

In late 1982, in Pattani Province, there were armed force members surrendering, including Mr. Domae Kiting or the nickname Mekae Nayasae Wama, a PULO member, Mr. Asi Awer, the head of the armed force under Mr. Haji Samaae Thana (affiliated with PULO), along with his subordinates, Mr. Doleh Salamae, Mr. Bueraheng Awer, and Mr. Yasing Werahama. All of them had operated in Sai Buri, Panare, and Mayo districts of Pattani Province, Rueso District, Narathiwat Province, and in December, Mr. Siroi Salamae surrendered. All of them surrendered to Mr. Preecha Muttaharat, the governor of Pattani Province at that time. 411

In Yala Province, Mr. Mayateng Baraheng, affiliated with the group of Mr. Jeh Ding Eta, surrendered to the 43rd Special Task Force in Betong District, Yala Province in August 1982. In September, Mr. Jeh Ding Eta, the leader of the armed forces that were once the most influential in Betong District and along the Thai-Malaysian border, surrendered to the authorities along with members of the group.

1983:

27 May 1983:

2 armed Reds surrender to Thais

YALA (Thailand),
Thurs. — Two armed guerillas of the break-away Marxist-Leninist faction of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPMML) surrendered to Thai authorities yesterday, a Thai military spokesman said today.

He said the two men, in their early 30s and of Thai-Chinese origin, had walked out of the jungle about 40 km from here and told local villagers they wanted to surrender.

They had an M-16 rifle and an automatic revolver which they handed to Thai security forces, the spokesman said, adding that both were disillusioned with the movement.

An estimated 3,000 guerillas belonging to the larger Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) are believed to be active in the region, near the Thai-Malaysian border. — Reuter.

<https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/digitised/page/straitstimes19830527-1.1.23>

On 5 December 1983, the CPM/ML merged with the Communist Party of Malaya/Revolutionary Faction and founded the Malaysian Communist Party.[1]

However according to official Thai estimates in late December 1983, some 1,200 CPM guerrillas were still active in the border area. By the mid-1980s, however, numbers of insurgents were surrendering or laying down their arms. After a year of secret talks, the CPM agreed to abandon its campaign.

1984:

25 Apr 1984 Mr. Ma Malisu Group (BNPP) Narathiwat surrendered

22 May 1984 Mr. Doloh Talowe's group (PULO), Pattani surrendered

Around 1984, martial law was announced to be lifted in 8 districts and 1 sub-district of Pattani Province.

1985:

Mr. Hama Yida 24 Apr 1985 BRN Pattani surrender

May 31, 1985 Mr. Po Yala (BRN) group Songkhla surrendered.

The GMIP was founded in 1986 by Wae-Hama Wae-Yuso. GMIP is an offshoot of Gerakan Mujahidin Pattani (GMP), founded in 18 September 1985.

<https://kpi-lib.com/elib/cgi-bin/opacexe.exe?op=mmvw&db=Main&skin=S&mmid=15034&bid=12089>

Led by Wae-hama Wae-Yuso, GMP was a small group, only active in Ra-ngae, Ruesoh, and Mayo districts in Pattani and Yarang district in Narathiwat

1986:

This forced the BNPP to rebrand itself, which it did in 1986, when it changed its name to the Barisan Islam Pembangunan Pattani (BIPP, Islamic Liberation Front of Pattani)

1987:

The former CPM-RF members lay down their arms on 13 March 1987 and the former CPM-ML members lay down theirs on 28 April 1987

1988:

January: Some 500 Muslim rebels surrender in southern Thailand.

THAILAND TROOPS MOVE TO DISLODGE SEPARATIST BANDITS. Gover. overnment troops on August 14 shelled out muslim separatist bandits on the Budo mountain with a suspected hide- 105mm howitzer fire in an effort to dislodge the rebels and force their surrender . More than 500 military and police personnel moved uphill to hunt down a group of ten to fifteen bandits responsible for the August 12 ambush which left six policemen and two defence volunteers dead . Helicopter gun- ships were also despatched to provide cover for ground forces tracking down the fleeing bandits . Maj . Gen Thamnu Phudphad the Civilian / Military / Police Commander said that the Army bombarded their suspected hideout in a bid to pressure the bandits to flee downhill where more than 200 rangers have sealed off all probable escape routes . He said the ambush taught authorities a lesson to in- crease precautionary measures and tighten security at all govern- ment offices admitted the task of tracking them down would not be easy because the bandits are well - acquainted with the area . Zone 12 police commander Pol Maj . Gen Saroj Chintaviroj described the August 12 ambush

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Asian_Defence_Journal/9Flp8im_Fc0C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=thailand+separatists+"Budo+mountain"&dq=thailand+separatists+"Budo+mountain"&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Asian_Defence_Journal/9Flp8im_Fc0C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=thailand+separatists+)

1989:

In 1989, according to information from the 43rd Military Police Combined Command (Police Colonel 43), the armed force of the 43rd Military Command had approximately 250-300 people still active in the area. 446 In April of the same year, officials still found 8 temporary camps belonging to the said force in Sri Bappat Subdistrict, Sri Sakhon District, Yanarathiwat Province. There are still leaflets being dropped to extort money from the vehicles in the areas of Ba Cho, Yi Ngo and Si Sakhon districts in the same province by the PULO group. There were two clashes in Mueang and Yaha districts of Yala province. A bomb was planted in a rubber plantation once in Yi Ngo district, along with a letter extorting money. There was a killing of a local in Bannang Sata district of Yala province, resulting in one death. At the same time, the authorities were able to attack a PULO camp once in Raman district of Yala province. In addition, camps of these forces were found scattered in the forest areas of Rueso district of Narathiwat province, Raman district and Yaha district of Yala province.

On Dec. 2, 1989, a peace agreement was signed in the southern Thai border town of Haadyai between the CPM secretary-general, Chin Peng, and representatives of the Malaysian and Thai governments. The CPM agreed to disarm and return to civilian life and hoped to be settled on land on the Thai-Malaysian border.

On 5 December, a force of Marine Special Operations Unit officers under the leadership of Lieutenant Commander Akhom Phusuwan was deployed to crack down on the group of Mr. Ding Kubasalo, who state intelligence believed had a force of 90-100 people, in the Batu Puteh and Gunung Janong mountain ranges in Sri Sakhon district, connecting to Chana district, Narathiwat province.

1991:

October: United Front for Patani Independence (Bersatu) is founded.

1993:

According to Yusoh, the extremist assassins are a small group of about 10 young men who have been trained in terrorism and terrorist tactics in at least two Middle East countries. Yusoh said the military's campaign against the separatists "achieved only half" its goal because most guerillas had hidden across the border in Malaysia's Kelantan state—including key leaders such as Mah Sungai and Aliya Tohbala.

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Daily_Report/imrS2hslxKUC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq="Tohbala+.+Any+guerrilla+who+succeeded+in+killing+one"&dq="Tohbala+.+Any+guerrilla+who+succeeded+in+killing+one"&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Daily_Report/imrS2hslxKUC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=)

Sankalakiri mountain area and had orders to kill all separatists who refused to surrender . He said results so far were satisfactory , with many separat- ists killed and minor casualties among the soldiers . Pattani Governor Phalakon

August: Members of PULO torch 34 schools in Southern Thailand and ambush a train. A unit of the Thai army is attacked in Yala

PULO rebels killed two government soldiers in Yala province on August 17, 1993.

<https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/thailandmay-muslims-1948-present/>

September 29, 1993: A brief gun battle with Thai soldiers has resulted in the deaths of at least three members of the BRN

https://www.academia.edu/37119246/Chronology_of_Social_Conflict_and_and_Resolution_in_Indonesia_The_Philippines_and_Thailand_Post_Cold_War_Era

1994:

February 19, 1994: A government soldier was injured during a clash between a government patrol forces and members of the BRN in province of Yala, Thailand.

1995:

GMIP was established in GMIP

1996:

In July 1996 , two Rangers (Sergeant Preecha Sangjon and Sergeant Phasthana Sripramual) were seriously wounded in a clash with 15 suspected separatists in Ban I - buetae in Chanae district in Narathiwat province

[https://books.google.pl/books?id=CpPeAAAAMAAJ&q="In+July+1996+,+two+Rangers"&dq="In+July+1996+,+two+Rangers"&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4oNalxomNAxX0cfEDHQCOAcYQ6AF6BAgFEAM](https://books.google.pl/books?id=CpPeAAAAMAAJ&q=)

1997:

On Feb. 10 Thai police arrested Sama-ae Thanam, military leader of the PULO, in southern Songkhla province, which has a large Muslim minority

In a clash with paramilitary rangers on April 2, 1997, four BRN personnel were killed, including a senior commander, Ariya Tohbal in Si Sakhon district

On 3 April 1997 , a Ranger unit led by Lt. Col. Somchart Premchitr , deputy commander of the 43rd Regiment , killed a key commander of the separatist Barisan Revolus and three senior military aides , in Si Sakhon district **in a clash with 15 suspected separatists in Ban I - bueta** in Chanae district in Narathiwat province

BANGKOK — Security forces in the southern provinces of Thailand scored a big victory over a separatist movement in the south, taking out one of its key commanders earlier this month and dealing a major blow to the outlawed movement.

Ariya Tohbala, a notorious southern bandit, was heading for a jungle rendezvous where villagers had promised that a cow would be delivered to him.

The meeting on April 3 turned bloody as security forces sprang to action, according to a special report in The Bangkok Post.

Killed with Ariya, commander of the Barisan Revolusi Nasional's (BRN) Zone Two combatant forces in Narathiwat, were his top three lieutenants Toh-chair Payor, Supien, and Roo-sari. Zone One commander Ma-Su-ngaiabatu is still holed up in the jungle but believed to be in ill-health.

"It is a major success for the Thai army's intelligence units," The Post reported an army officer as saying. "We had been trying hard to track him down for the past six years."

"His demise is a big blow to the bandit movement in the area."

The BRN and the Pattani United Liberation Organisation are two major separatist groups in the south.

The BRN was established on March 13, 1960, with the aim of an independent, socialist state in the five southern provinces of Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, Songkhla and Satun.

Its strategy was to create a bad image of Thailand and draw world attention to its cause, the newspaper said.

BRN members operated originally in deep jungles along the border with Malaysia and sought popular support among rural villagers.

Later, the group resorted to violent means to discredit the government authorities. Acts of sabotage and extortion have alienated them from the majority of the peace-loving Thais.

Ariya himself was an obscure figure. An army source said he was born in Tohbala village of Sai Buri district, Pattani, some 40 years ago. He joined the BRN in Narathiwat 15 years ago and had climbed quickly up the rungs of power.

Before his death on April 3, he was commander of the BRN's Zone Two combative forces operating in the Si

Sakhon, Ra-ngae, Janae and Joh I-rong districts of Narathiwat.

Army intelligence officers obtained a photo of him taken in the jungles of Narathiwat, in 1994. It was the only picture they had of him since his reign of terror began over a decade ago.

An army officer told The Post: "Ariya's group was the strongest among the BRN combative forces. They extorted money from business operators and looted villagers' homes."

Bomb attacks, car-burning and shooting were carried out by Ariya to intimidate those who refused to pay. Two of his most recent acts of terror were recorded in April last year and early this year.

On April 12 last year, a time bomb was found in a motorcycle shop of Sahamit Narathiwat Co in Rueso district. The company owner had refused to pay 1.5 million baht (\$81,200) in protection fees for his six branch offices.

On Jan 30 this year, Ariya and his men sprayed machine gun fire on a pick-up truck belonging to the branch office of Pattani Charoen Trading Co in Rueso district. The company had refused to pay 700,000 baht to him.

To avoid incurring the wrath of Ariya, business operators had to comply with his demands. But it was a slap in the face for security forces — as they were seen as weak and incapable.

Soldiers and army-trained rangers had clashed with his gang more than a dozen times in recent years, however, Ariya managed to escape.

But the relentless pursuit by the government authorities paid off on April 3. A high-ranking officer attached to the Fourth Army Region attributed Ariya's death to close co-operation among the military, police and the civilian authorities in the area.

"It is a big success for our security forces," said the officer. "We caught him in his own territory."

More importantly, the army did not lose a single man in the operation.

The officer declined to reveal details of the operation, but a source who is well-versed in anti-insurgency activities in the south said the authorities probably used the same tactics employed in the operation against BRN sub-unit commander Pohlayu in 1994.

Pohlayu was killed when soldiers exploded Claymore mines buried along his jungle trails in Yala.

Dec 30, 1997: A bomb explodes at a school fair being held in the province of Yala and leaves three teenagers dead and another twelve people injured. The Police suspects that the blast is retaliation for the arrest of four men associated with the PULO earlier in the week.

In the late 1990s, BRN had three zones of operation, each with its own commander. Ma Su-ngaibatu was in charge of Zone One, which covered Krong Pinang, Raman, Muang, Bannang Satar and Than To districts of Yala. His 40-strong force was divided into four sub-units. They had their hideouts along the Thai-Malaysian border opposite Sakai village in Yala's Than To district. Ariya Tohbala was in charge of Zone Two, which covered Ra-ngae, Ja-nae, Cho Airong and Si Sakhon districts of Narathiwat. Pohyala was in charge of Zone Three, which covered Muang district and Kabang sub-district of Yala. His 30-strong force was divided into four sub-units. Pohyala's men had their hideouts along the Thai-Malaysian border opposite Klongpud village in Yala's Kabang subdistrict.

"Rebels demise - bandit's death weakens reign of terror in South", Bangkok Post, 13 April 1997.

https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/10752/098_southern_thailand.pdf

1998:

January 1998– Malaysia and Thailand launched a joint operation code named "Pitak Tai" to crack down on insurgent outfits

In early 1998, following a six-week offensive by the PULO against Army units in Pattani, Yalu and Narathiwat provinces, in which several Thai soldiers were killed, the 4th Region HQ despatched 600 Rangers to the area to hunt down the guerrillas and crush the separatist movement.¹⁰⁴ On 31 March 1998, a Ranger squad fought a gunbattle with some 15 'south-
ern terrorists' affiliated with the BRN at Ban Iakaseh in Si Sakhon district.¹⁰⁵ Two days after this clash, an 11-man Ranger patrol from the 43rd Regimental Task Force in Si Sakhon caught up with the BRN group and killed one of them in a firefight in Si Sakhon district as they were running to the Kunung Chonong mountains.¹⁰⁶ On 13-14 May 1999, Rangers killed

2 April 1998:



<https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/digitised/page/straitstimes19980406-1.1.20>

1999:

On 13-14 May 1999 , Rangers killed two PULO members and arrested another in ' a series of fierce clashes ' in Narathiwat's Chanae district

2000:

[https://www.google.pl/books/edition/The_Boys_in_Black/CpPeAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=thailand and+%22Su-ngaibatu%22&dq=thailand+%22Su-ngaibatu%22&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/The_Boys_in_Black/CpPeAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=thailand+%22Su-ngaibatu%22&dq=thailand+%22Su-ngaibatu%22&printsec=frontcover)

In February, security forces dealt a severe blow to the New Pattani United Liberation Organization – a Muslim separatist group – when they killed its leader Saarli Taloh-Meyaw

“Sarli Taloh Meeyo” whom some considered one of the New PUL’s founders, was killed by security forces in Ra-ngae, Narathiwat. Sarli, together with Tohku-aer Rambo, also headed

the task force in the Waeng, Sukhirin, and Chanae districts of Narathiwat.

<https://www.refworld.org/reference/annualreport/usdos/2001/en/32659>

rugged mountain of I-bar-nae in Chanae district. According to a 4th Army intelligence officer, 'Taloh-meyaw was responsible for 90 per cent of the terrorist activity in Narathiwat'.¹¹⁰

In August 2000, two New PULO rebels were killed in a clash with Rangers near Ban Bakong in Bacho district in Narathiwat.¹¹¹ In March 2001,

2001:

The Armed Force Council gives the overall direction to New PULO's insurgent activities. It coordinates, directs, and controls the three separate sabotage wings—each with a specific area of geographic concentration:

- The Sali Ta-loh Bueyor Group, responsible for Narathiwat's Ja-nae and Sri Sakhon districts.
- The Maso Dayeh Group, with responsibility for Yala's Betong district
- The Ma-ae Tophien Group, with responsibility for all districts throughout Narathiwat and Yala provinces.¹⁵⁹

In March 2001, Ranger units were deployed to Ban Na Oan and Ban Ban Kong in Ruso district in Narathiwat to provide security against extortion by New PULO guerrillas

In June in Yala province, Rangers from the 43rd Regiment led a manhunt which resulted in the capture of six separatist bandits of the Sinakaro group, a splinter group of the Gerakan Mujahideen Islam Pattani

In July 43rd Regiment killed two bandits belonging to the Poma Su - ngaibatu group of the BRN in a clash with about 12-15 bandits near Ban Ai Kawo (Ban Ai Ka Po) in Chanae district

In December 2001 operation against The guerrillas were ensconced in the Motai Mountains in western Narathiwat, and according to Prinya Udomsap

For example, in late 2001, GMIP leaflets were found scattered in districts of Yala urging holy war and support for sama bin Laden in the service of the separatist cause. Nasori, who was GMIP's operational chief, has managed to evade the

Thai and Malaysian authorities twice. In 2001, Nasori fled from a gun battle with Thai soldiers in Narathiwat's Bacho district. GMIP operates in the Ra-ngae and Ruesoh districts in Narathiwat as well as

the Mayo and Yaring districts in Pattani. A GMIP training camp is believed to be located near the border in Kuala Berang

2003:

Last time New PULO was indicated on April 28, 2003, when Thai military bases in Yala and Narathiwat provinces were targeted

GMIP lost two key leaders in August 2003, when the Afghan-trained operations chief Nasae Saning (alias Manase Jeh-da) was killed by security forces in Pattani province, along with Mahma Maeroh, a Pattani Tok Guru and former army rifleman

2004:

The first major incident in 2004 was a pre-dawn 4 January raid on the Royal Thai Army's 4th Engineering Battalion in Cho Airong district, Narathiwat province. In a carefully planned, well-coordinated series of attacks at around 2:00 a.m., at least 100 assailants stormed Rachanakarin army development battalion base and seized some 400 weapons, including assault rifles, machine guns, pistols and rocket launchers

https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/10752/098_southern_thailand.pdf

Bersatu is also believed to have been involved in an attack on a police post in Thanto, near the Malaysian border in southern Yala province on March 2, 2004.

28 March— A bomb planted by insurgents injured 29 people, including 10 Malaysian tourists.[8]

April 28, 2004: One hundred and eight Muslims are killed by police troops in Pattani, South Thailand, when armed Muslim youth attack several police stations and checkpoints in an attempt to steal firearms. The bloodiest fighting of that day occurs when soldiers and police stormed a historic mosque in the southern town of Pattani and killed thirty two militants hiding inside.

25 October— Seventy-eight persons were killed by Thai police in the aftermath of a riot over the detentions of Muslims suspected of giving weapons to Islamic separatists. Over 1,300 people were detained in the incident

RKK The group is most active in the Bannang Sata, Krong Pinang, Muang, and Than To districts of Yala.

Ban Ai Batu, village under control of separatists in December 2005

2006:

Ban Muang Mai, Mu 3, Tambon Bannang Sta, Bannang Sta district, Yala in “red zone” since two years

Ban Kuan Lamae village chief, is one of those ethnic Malay Muslims who have become targets of assassination because of his employment with the Thai government. His village is located in Tambon Na Ket—a “red zone” in Pattani’s Panare district where separatist militants have largely taken control of the population and openly challenged the Thai authorities

Mu 1 Toh Deng village, Tambon Toh Deng, Su Ngai Padi district

https://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/thailand0807/6.htm#_ftnref79

2007:

June 2007: With the benefit of the commander's own informant network, Task Force 4 succeeded in capturing a number of high-profile insurgent leaders and operatives. The results confirmed that the insurgents staging attacks in Thepa formed a network that extended from planners and indoctrinators in local villages through to highly trained fighters (commandos) and associated guerrilla forces (RKK, or 'Runda Kumpulan Kecil'), many of them based in the adjacent district of Saba Yoi.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/27751552>

18 June 2007: Security forces stormed Su-ngai Padi District, Narathiwat Province, and Bannang Sata District, Yala Province considered strongholds of insurgents

<https://mgonline.com/daily/detail/9500000076409>

2008:

Jan. 12, 2008

BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific

Meanwhile, a 600-strong combined force of police, soldiers, and rangers launched a raid on Ban Tanyee village in tambon Lam Phraya early yesterday morning. The 3am raid was carried out after a tip-off that insurgents had infiltrated the village to prepare for an attack.

14 January 2008:

Rae Poh

https://tucson.com/news/insurgency-grips-southern-thailand/article_fb2a29fc-4c47-51c5-b047-e06e61002ad2.html

Investigations later showed that insurgents had been planning the attack for at least three days from a nearby jungle hideout,

2009:

27 June 2009: Associated Press Newswires, 2009-06-27 "3 dead in Thailand as police storm rebel hideout Bannang Sata district

This standoff between insurgents and Thai police and military took place in Yala, Thailand on 27 June 2009 at 7:55 am local time.[124] A combined force of 200 district police officers and soldiers of Taskforce 15 sealed off a house in the Bannang Sata district of Yala province after locals tipped them of the presence of separatist militants.

2010:

6 February 2010:

A 35-strong coalition force made up of rangers and border patrol police raided a base belonging to the insurgent group, RKK (an armed group coded under BRN), on a mountain in Narathiwat's Rueso district. One member of the group was killed but five others managed to get away during the 30-minute fire fight.

2011:

20 january:

Rebel attack in southern Thailand kills four soldiers..muslim separatists..40 gunmen overran camp in Narathiwat

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-12238656>

20 May: A 30-man Thahan Phran unit engaged and killed four insurgents in Ban Charupae in Than To District in Yala

2 June 2011: 2 June— Eight Navy SEALs from Narathiwat Task Force 32 clashed with five RKK insurgents in the Budo Mountain Range, resulting the death of three insurgents. Two got away.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_events_related_to_the_South_Thailand_insurgency

Pulau Gasing, Moo 4, Kolam Sub-district, Yarang District. Pulau Gasing, until now is known as "black area". Those days, boys from this vicinity were rejected (by Thai Army) to join the compulsory military service. Until now, it is believed to have more than 100 M16 illegal assault weapons. Lying just 2 km away from Patani-Yala main road, the people of this village retaliated the Thai military and the police operations in the areas.

<https://cia391.blogspot.com/2011/10/>

2012:

21 February– In Panare District, Pattani Province, three insurgents were killed after they clashed with the 44th regiment Thahan Phran, while three rangers were injured and two AK–47 rifles were seized

31 March: 2012 Southern Thailand bombings

19 April: A 100–man unit clashed with a 14 insurgents in Yala Province, resulting the death of five insurgents. The others managed to escape

11 September– Over 100 insurgents, including a leader, Jae A–Lee, from the group Badan Penyelarasan Wawasan Baru Melayu Patani, surrendered to military authorities, demanding justice in exchange for halting the insurgency. A senior juwae, Wae Ali Copter Waeji, of the GMIP surrendered with 90 of his men, signing a letter in which they acknowledged that their current strategy (i.e., violence) was not achieving their objectives

31 October 2012:

Two militants were shot dead during an exchange of fire with police after police surrounded their hideout in the Raman district of Yala province on Oct 31. A militant surrendered while two policemen were injured.

2013:

13 February 2013: Battle of Bacho (2013)

13 February– At least 17 Muslim insurgents including a commander were killed during an attack on a military base in Narathiwat. None of the Thai military defenders of the base were hurt

March 31, 2013

The Nation

Suspected insurgent leader Abdullah Pula was arrested in a rubber plantation in Yala's Than To district yesterday morning, while a roadside bomb went off in Ma Yor in Pattani later yesterday, killing two rangers on patrol and wounding three others.

27 April 2013: "Bangkok Post, 2013-04-26, Three insurgents shot dead in Yala

side of mountain in Ban Jorbandang village, tambon Bannang Sata, Bannang Sata district, Yala. Mueang Yala district

30 April 2013: A militant was killed in a clash between rangers and a group of separatist RKK (an armed group coded under BRN) rebels in Chanae district of Narathiwat province on Apr 30. The clash occurred when a ranger patrol was searching a mountain range in tambon Chang Phuak in search for separatist camps.

22 July 2013: Army rangers overran a group of heavily armed RKK (an armed group coded under BRN) on July 22 in the Tawe Mountain in Narathiwat province, but there were no reports of injuries. A combat group of rangers were on patrol when they found the camp of militants. A gunfire broke out and the militants fled after 30 minutes.

15 October 2013: Three militants were killed in a clash with a joint police and military force in Thung Yang Daeng district of Pattani province on Oct 15. The force raided a rubber plantation in tambon Nam Dam after receiving a tip that militants were hiding there. There was a brief gunfight before the militants retreated, leaving three militants dead.

Red zone villages (with insurgent presence):

Paen, Thakham, Bannock, Wangpaya, Lohjud, Koh Sathorn: None

Kawah, Kuannori, Talohkapo: c. 20%

Thasap: **67%**

<https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/The-Contested-Corners-of-Asia-The-Case-of-Southern-Thailand.pdf>



2014:

10 February 2014:

<https://www.sanook.com/news/1461312/>

On 9 February 2014, rangers clashed with tens of Malay Muslim Separatists as they raided a camp on Tawe mountain, in Bue Chaeng village, Moo 4, tambon Bo-Ngo (Ra-ngae district, Narathiwat). The shootout lasted around 30 minutes, through to February 10. The assailants fled, leaving traces of blood, exact casualties unknown. The camp is believed to shelter and train up to 30 militants. More than 100 items were confiscated, including a large amount of explosive component, enough for the assembling of more than 30 IEDs.

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/394264/rangers-seize-militant-mountain-camp>

27 June 2014: Thai Marines raided an insurgent hideout in Narathiwat's Bacho district and seized medical supplies, camping gear, cellphones, & M16 rifles.

<https://x.com/Watcherone/status/482338560620888064>

On 27 August 2014, rangers and soldiers raided a residence in Chue Raeng village, Moo 5, tambon Tamayung, (Si Sakhon district, Narathiwat) and arrested one Malay Muslim Separatist suspect. There were no injuries or fatalities.

On 28 September 2014, more than 50 policemen, rangers and local authority personnel raided a house in Bang Ma Ruat village, Moo 1, tambon Ban Klang, (Panare district, Pattani). Malay Muslim Separatists hiding inside the house started opening fire at the officers, one suspect was killed and 3 others were arrested.

Two suspected militants were shot dead and five others surrendered following a raid on Nov 14 2-14 on hideouts in Pattani Province's Nong Chik district. A combined team of soldiers, police and local officials rounded up the suspects wanted in security-related cases at Khok Tanot village in tambon Kholo Tanyong. During the operation, an unknown number of armed men opened fire from an ambush, prompting officers to return fire. Both clashed for several hours.

On 15 December 2014, a team of rangers and police raided a residence in Tradae village, Moo 5, tambon Ba-Ngo Sato (Ra-ngae district, Narathiwat). They clashed with at least 4 RKK (an armed group coded under BRN) suspects who later escaped into the rubber plantation. Two were later arrested in the morning. Casualties unknown.

31 December 2014:

Troops find camp, kill insurgent, on the mountain slopes behind Gujing Luepa School in tambon Chalerm

2015:

26 March 2015:

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/world/raid-kills-4-insurgents-in-thailand-s-muslim-south/63524>

Weapons seizure: On 16 June 2015, rangers discovered three guns that had been stolen from a military base, hidden by Malay Muslim Separatists on Tawe mountain in the area of Choko village, Moo 1, tambon Bu Kit, Cho-Airong district of Narathiwat, Thailand.

11 July 2015: <https://mgroonline.com/south/detail/9580000078540>

October 2015: Alleged ceasefire in Bacho and Cho Airong districts, never followed

<https://www.refworld.org/reference/countryrep/icg/2016/en/112341>

On 6 December 2015, more than 50 police and rangers raided a shack in Ubae village, Moo 1, tambon Bacho, Bannang Sata (Yala), Thailand. They clashed with 4 Malay Muslim Separatists and arrested two. There were no casualties.

2016:

12 January 2016:

A ranger patrol overran a camp of separatist militants following a clash with armed insurgents. Chuap district.

10 February 2016:

A combined military-police force captured a separatist base, arresting one suspect and seizing bomb-making materials and weapons. The security force overran the base following a clash with armed insurgents. There were no casualties. Tha Kamcham

14 March 2016:

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/897072/mountain-search-on-for-hospital-seizing-militants>

Mr Arsuemee commands more than 30 insurgents and has a hideout located in the Tawe Mountains

21 April 2016:

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/942021/bomb-making-site-found-in-narathiwat-mountains>

1 June 2016: 3 militants killed, insurgent camp overrun;Thailand: Three militants killed in insurgent camp clash;4 militants, ranger killed in Narithiwat fighting near I-kros village in tambon Chang Phuak of Chanae district

<https://www.benarnews.org/thai/news/TH-shootout-06012016172905.html>

On 8 September 2016, military rangers raided a residence in Kuwing village, Moo 6, tambon Baro (Yaha district, Yala), and clashed with 3 armed Malay Muslim Separatists. Two managed to escape while the rangers arrested one who turned out to be an RKK (an armed group coded under BRN) leader.

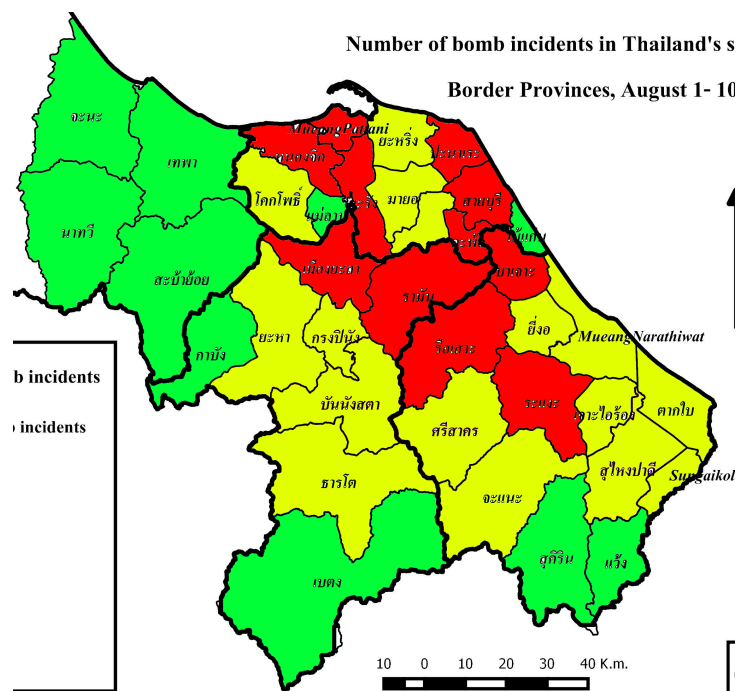
2017:

29 December 2017:

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/1387822/clash-during-insurgent-hideout-raid-in-narathiwat>

A team of rangers were despatched to Tawae mountain in tambon Bo-ngo at around 12.30am following information that the area could be an insurgent base.

2018:



<https://www.isranews.org/content-page/item/69962-ten-69962.html>

16 AUGust:

http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-08/14/c_137389767.htm#0-twi-1-7287-7250227817ecdff034dc9540e6c76667

The male insurgent, identified as Nasori Saeseng and known as the deputy leader of the Pattani Islamic Mujahideen Movement, turned himself in at the base of an army rangers unit in Kapor district of Pattani province, about 1,055 k south of Bangkok.

2019:

two insurgents killed in #Pattani's Yaring District in a shootout after 100 security personnel surrounded a hideout #Thailand...

https://bangkokpost.com/news/security/1610190/two-killed-in-pattani-stand-off?utm_source=newsletter_alert&utm_medium=email&utm_term=news

On 18 January 2019, in Tue Ko village, tambon Chanae, Chanae district, Narathiwat province, police and paramilitary rangers raided a rubber plantation when encountering five armed suspected separatists. During the following gunfire one separatist was killed, presumably others were wounded.

12 February 2019:

<https://www.nationthailand.com/in-focus/30363985>

Ban Ai lakho village in Tambon Chang Puak, Chanae district

March 2, 2019: In the south (Narathiwat province), one separatist rebel was killed and several others wounded when some armed separatists clashed with a ranger patrol. The separatists fled after 30 minutes of gunfire and the rangers found they had come across a separatist camp.

<https://www.isranews.org/content-page/item/74321-two-74321.html>

Weapons seizure: Around 20 April 2019 (as reported), explosive components and equipment for the assembling of bombs were found and seized by the EOD team in a hideout of Malay Muslim Separatists in the forest near Khuan Ran village, tambon Pian, Saba Yoi district of Songkhla, Thailand.

3 May 2019: <https://mgroonline.com/south/detail/9620000042784>

21 July 2019:

Separatist militant camp seized in Narathiwat after clash

<https://t.co/6wUt399omk>

4 December 2019:

https://www.matichon.co.th/region/news_1786963

<https://today.line.me/th/v2/article/gPr8nG>

6.19237404292004, 101.77414029552071

2020:

Sources within the BRN movement claimed they had not been aggressive. Ever since the coronavirus penetrated this border region, BRN operatives said they were on the receiving end, starting with the killing of five insurgents in a gunfight at their makeshift camp on the foothills of a mountain in Narathiwat province on Feb. 23.

23 February: Security agencies in Narathiwat Province clashed with a group of insurgents on foot during a pressure campaign on the Tawe Mountains in Cho Airong District, resulting in the deaths of five insurgents, who are currently being pursued.

The fight then shifted to the wetlands of Ta Se in the weeks that followed.

<https://www.thaipbs.or.th/news/content/289205>

<https://www.benarnews.org/english/commentaries/far-south-view/brownie-points-04072020145240.html>

<https://asiatimes.com/2020/06/thai-rebels-pay-a-price-for-coming-above-ground/>

For the time being, the army has retreated from the wetlands of Ta Se, but unannounced visits and searches of residents' homes in the name of

Tawe mountain

<https://southeastasiaglobe.com/thailand-deep-south-conflict/>

On 30 April 2020, more than 70 members of the joint security forces raided a suspected separatist residence in Paka Luesong village, Moo 6 in tambon Tuyong, Nong Chik district of Pattani, Thailand. A clash broke out and 3 BRN suspects were killed and a police officer was wounded.

15 July 2020:

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/1951856/insurgent-hideout-found-pistols-seized-in-yala> Moo 1 village in tambon Ban Rae

2021:

26 February: Thai security forces were hunting for suspected armed separatist insurgents who killed two soldiers and injured another during an attack Thursday on a makeshift military camp in the mountains of Ra-ngae, a district of Narathiwat province

<https://t.co/PcEJYvGOOy>

On **21 May 2021**, a ranger stepped on an explosive booby trap and was wounded in Sue Dae village, Moo 7, tambon Sako (Su - Ngai Padi district, Narathiwat), as he and his team were traveling to rescue

rangers who were wounded by an IED explosion earlier on the same day. The trap is believed to be planted by Malay Muslim Separatists as the area was a former separatist camp site.

9 June 2021:

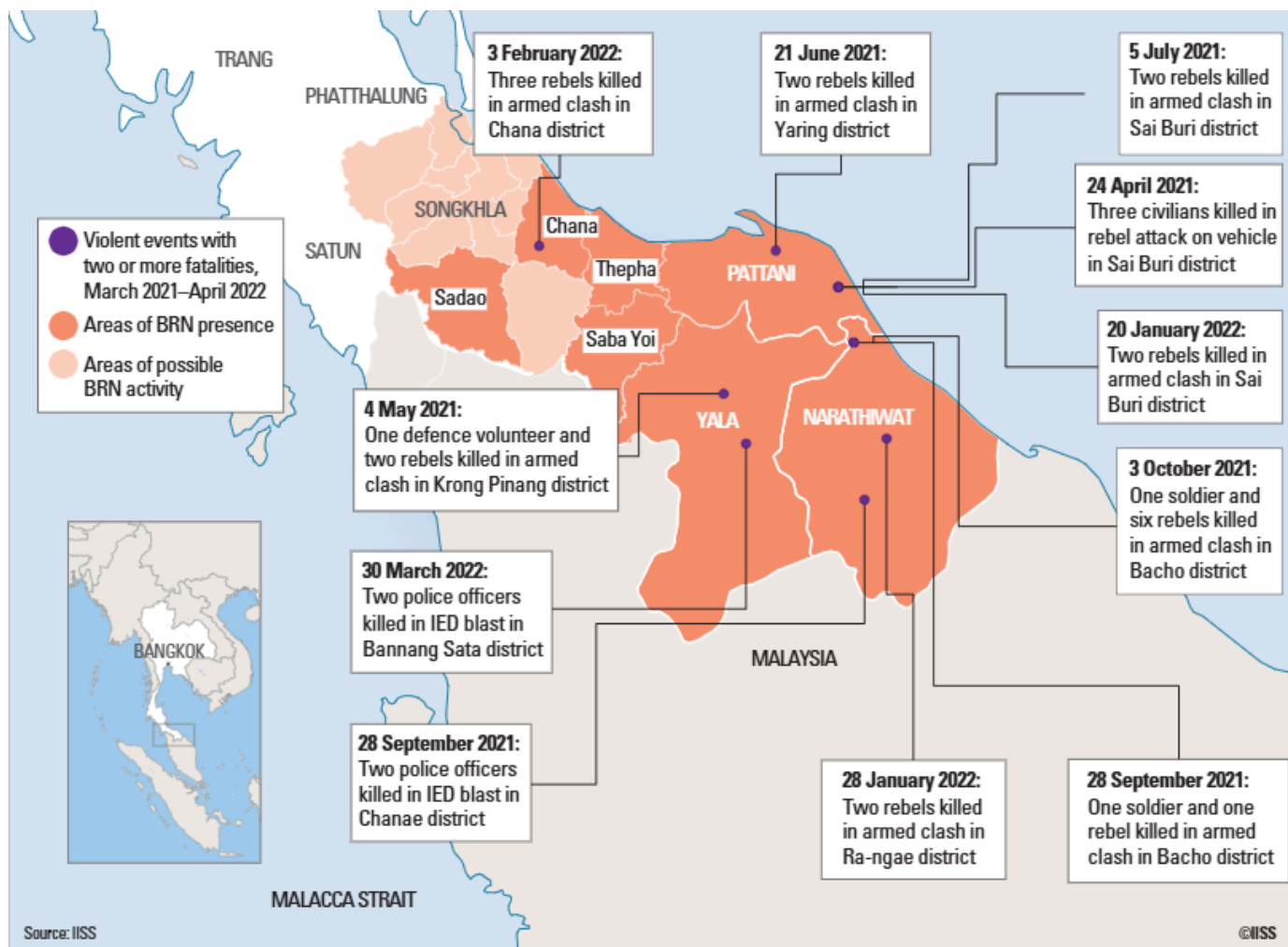
<https://www.isranews.org/article/south-news/south-slide/99404-battlenara.html>

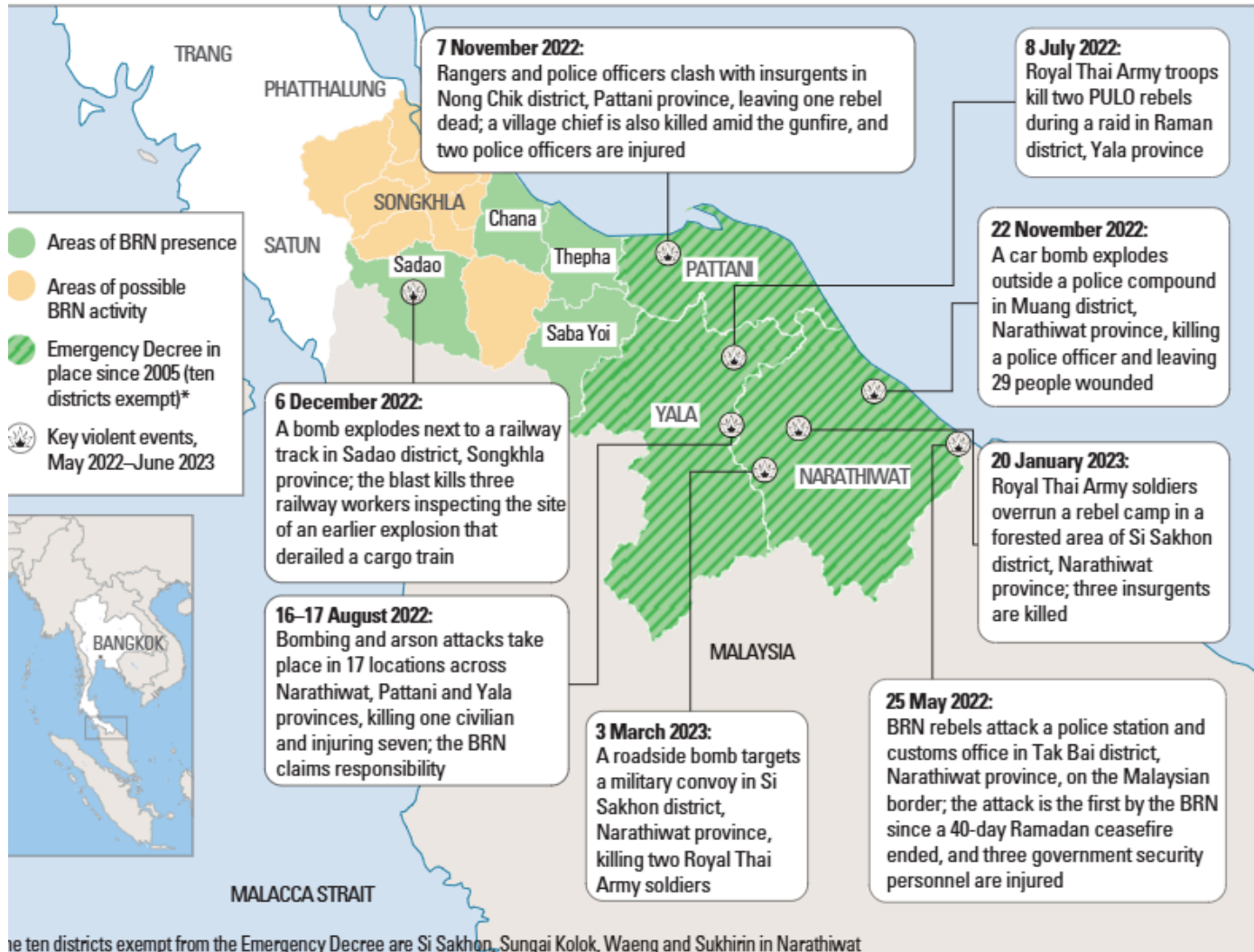
6.101327646032162, 101.65108364858544

On **5 July 2021**, a clash erupted between a group of about 6 Malay Muslim separatists and the Thai military rangers who were surrounding their hideout in Buenae Badae village, tambon Kadunong, Sai Buri district (Pattani). One military K-9 was injured. No fatalities reported.

On 5 July 2021, a clash broke out when about 5 Malay Muslim separatists opened fire and threw hand grenades at the Thai military rangers who were surrounding their hideout in Chamao Sam Ton village, tambon Tro Bon, Sai Buri district (Pattani). After a 12-hour standoff and multiple negotiation attempts, authorities shot and killed two assailants. One of them was an operational leader of the local fraction of the Malay Muslim separatists, while the other was wanted for his involvement in the 2019 Bangkok Bombings. Three officers were hospitalized for injuries from their hand grenades.

On **9 July 2021**, the Thai military forces exchanged fires with a group of Malay Muslim separatists during its siege operation of a forested area in Mo Saeng village (tambon Plong Hoi, Kapho district, Pattani), which borders the group's hideout area in tambon Kudonong (Sai Buri district, Pattani). Two confirmed members of the rebel group were killed as the result of the clash. No injuries reported. The military also seized a number of food supplies and weapons discovered in their hideout, including explosive components, four hand guns, and one U.S. submachine gun along with their bullets.





<https://www.iiss.org/publications/armed-conflict-survey/>

2022:

6 July 2022:

https://www.matichon.co.th/region/news_3439566

29 August 2022: Insurgent hideout seized in Tue-ra, Sakao, Sungai-padi

<https://www.nationtv.tv/news/region/378884765>

2023:

January 2023:

<https://www.isranews.org/article/south-news/south-slide/115386-dahong.html>

21 March 2023:

A security force patrol stumbled upon a suspected insurgent jungle hideout in Ban Ta Hong of Choeng Khiri sub-district and laid siege to it, while ordering those inside to surrender.

<https://www.thailandnews.co/2023/03/three-suspected-insurgents-killed-at-narathiwat-jungle-hideout/>

2024:

26 March 2024:

<https://isranews.org/article/south-news/south-slide/127356-landminenara.html>

The combined force raided X-ray Khao Tawe and found a shelter of the insurgent group "Boosman Deemayee" involved in the unrest in the South at 60 points on March 22. It is expected that they were aware of it beforehand and were unable to pack up and escape in time, leaving behind a lot of belongings. The ranger accidentally stepped on a landmine planted by the insurgents and was seriously injured. Anato Etae village

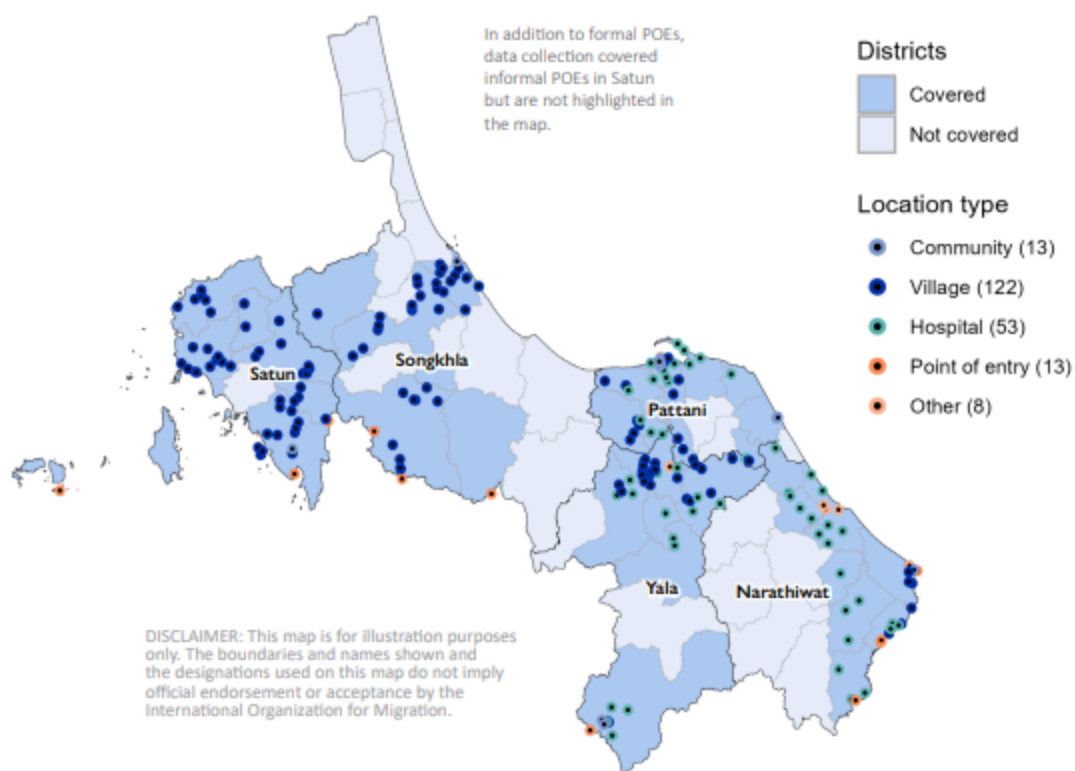
On **4 July 2024**, rangers from the 49th Ranger Regiment Task Force clashed with Malay Muslim separatists as the rangers discovered a hideout containing 6-7 separatists in Si Banphot, Si Banphot, Si Sakhon (Narathiwat). As the rangers attempted to surround the hideout, a lookout from the separatists detected their approach and alerted his comrades. Both sides then exchanged gunfire in the midst of heavy rain for over 15 minutes. There were no injuries or fatalities.

8 August 2024: <https://today.line.me/th/v2/article/WBMqjmJ>

2025:

4 May 2025: <https://www.southpeace.go.th/?p=135148>

Five SBPs, by assessed district and type of location



“In Narathiwat, specific areas, especially red-zone districts, were avoided due to potential security threats”

https://thailand.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1371/files/documents/2024-11/overall-scoping-report_2024.pdf