

ALTSEAN-Burma Coup Watch

February 2024

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Armed attacks, battles, clashes and displacement

This document tracks major and significant armed clashes between the Burmese military junta (SAC/Tatmadaw) and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAO) directly or indirectly related to the 1 Feb 2021 Myanmar coup d'état. EAOs that have taken public positions against the coup are subjected to attacks by the Tatmadaw. Offensives have taken place against Tatmadaw positions explicitly in retaliation for violence carried out against demonstrators in ethnic areas.

General

12 Feb: It was reported that, in Mrauk-U Township (Arakan State), the Arakan Army (AA) discovered the bodies of seven civilians that the junta held captive. The captives included journalist Myat Thu Tun a.k.a. Phoe Thiha and popular anti-junta social media commentator Kyaw Zan Wai. AA personnel found the bodies after the AA had captured Mrauk-U on 8 Feb. On 24 Dec, the junta reportedly transferred the captured men from Mrauk-U police station to the junta's Battalion 378. Although the dates of death were unconfirmed, the AA stated that junta soldiers shot the captives after fighting in Mrauk-U escalated on 31 Jan and dumped their bodies in a bomb shelter near Mrauk-U Hospital.¹

The AA released a video of two captured junta officers who confessed to killing the seven captives. Although the video named both officers their identities could not be confirmed. Sources close to the AA's leadership reported that the AA held thousands of prisoners of war and that it was questioning them for involvement in atrocities. The AA would reportedly charge and try prisoners under its military and civil law after finding sufficient evidence but would not give them legal representation. The sources said that those found guilty of war crimes would face the death penalty.² Failing to provide prisoners with basic legal rights could put the AA in violation of international humanitarian law.

¹ RFA (12 Feb 2024) Seven political prisoners found dead in Myanmar's Rakhine state

² RFA (29 Feb 2024) Arakan Army says it will investigate and try captured junta soldiers

7 Feb: The Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) released details of their conscription policy. The policy required that one man between 16-35 years old from every Ta'ang family enlist in the TNLA. Women from families with more than three siblings were also expected to enlist, although women working as Ta'ang CSO committee members or those with family members working as CSO committee members were exempted. Monks and people with poor health were also exempt from conscription. The TNLA did not require people from other ethnic groups to join the TNLA, but did say they remained open to voluntary non-Ta'ang recruits.³ On 1 Mar, Frontier reported that the TNLA had practiced different forms of forced conscription since it was founded in 2009 and that the TNLA had informally practiced conscription, as laid out in the Feb 2024 policy, since 2017. Conscripts would usually serve as under the TNLA until death. An anonymous TNLA official stated that forced recruitment remained unpopular amongst Ta'ang people, but stated that it was necessary in order to build a strong Ta'ang nation. In recent times, a TNLA recruit in Kutkai Township stated that families were sending more accomplished siblings for conscription with the hope that they would be better able to contribute to the Ta'ang cause.⁴

Rohingya update

1 Feb: A boat carrying more than 130 Rohingya refugees arrived in East Aceh.⁵ On 8 Feb, AFP reported that online misinformation had been the main driver of a campaign to push Rohingya back to sea. An AFP Fact Check investigation determined that a several videos viewed millions of times across Facebook and TikTok contained false or misleading information about new Rohingya arrivals in Indonesia. According to a TikTok analyst at the Bandung Fe Institute, anti-Rohingya videos had been spreading since s misleading, false, and hateful information on Rohingya. Another analyst from Drone Emprit stated that anti-Rohingya narratives “seemed coordinated” but were presented online as “if they were organic”. The Aceh fishermen community secretary general noted that the online hate speech diverged dramatically from realities on the ground in Aceh, where he said, “in our daily lives, things seem normal”.⁶

5 Feb: The Cox's Bazar Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RCCC) stated that hundreds of mainly Rohingya and Chakma civilians were waiting to cross into Bangladesh to escape fighting in Arakan State. He stated that the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) had been instructed to prevent asylum seekers from crossing the border into Bangladesh.⁷ The RCCC later added that Bangladesh was “overburdened” by Rohingya and that providing refuge to Rohingya had become a threat to Bangladesh “security and law and order”. On 7 Feb, the Bangladesh Minister for road

³ Myanmar Now (7 Feb 2024) TNLA announces mandatory enlistment law

⁴ Frontier Myanmar (1 Mar 2024) Sealed fate: The second sons of Ta'ang State

⁵ Reuters (1 Feb 2024) More than 130 Rohingya arrive in Indonesia's Aceh

⁶ AFP via Myanmar Now (8 Feb 2024) Fake news, online hate swell Indonesia anti-Rohingya sentiment

⁷ The Business Standard (5 Feb 2024) Hundreds of Myanmar nationals waiting to enter Bangladesh

transport and bridges restated that Bangladesh “will not allow any more Rohingya to enter the country”.⁸

5 Feb: A group of unknown gunmen shot dead a young Rohingya man in Kutupalong camp.⁹

5-10 Feb: The Border Guard Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Coast Guard began patrolling the River Naf, which splits Bangladesh and Arakan State.¹⁰ Later that day, the BGB pushed back four Rohingya crossing near Teknaf.¹¹ On 6 Feb, the BGB pushed back a boat of 65 Rohingya crossing the River Naf.¹² On 10 Feb, the Bangladesh government banned civilian vessels on the River Naf.¹³

9-18 Feb: The junta held a meeting with Rohingya community leaders in Maungdaw Township and Kaman IDPs in Kyaukphyu Township (Arakan State) and stated they would supply them with weapons if they formed a pro-junta militia. Community leaders rejected the proposals. The junta threatened those who did not join the military or pro-junta militias with five years prison sentences.¹⁴

12 Feb: A court in Cox’s Bazar announced that 22 of 23 Rohingya refugees who had been detained while crossing into Bangladesh alongside a group of junta Border Guard Police (BGP) would be held for three additional days. The additional detention period would help determine why the group had been in Burma and why they had been carrying weapons at the time of their detention.¹⁵

14 Feb: At a meeting with Bangladesh authorities, the UNHCR’s representative stated that there were roughly 900 Rohingya waiting at 19 different Burma-Bangladesh border points. They asked Bangladesh to accept the asylum seekers on humanitarian grounds, however were rebuffed by the Foreign Secretary who referenced the earlier comments by other Bangladesh officials.¹⁶

17-23 Feb: In Kyaukphyu Township (Arakan State), junta administrators entered Kyauk Ta Lone Rohingya IDP camp, collected a list of at least 160 men between 18 and 55 years old, and announced they would begin conscription in the camp.¹⁷ Afterwards, at least 21 people of conscription age fled the camp.¹⁸ On 25 Feb, it was reported that more than ten young people who had fled Kyauk Ta Lone had sought refuge in AA-controlled areas.¹⁹ On 27 Feb, a group of junta soldiers returned to

⁸ Reuters (7 Feb 2024) Bangladesh will not let in any more Rohingya refugees - minister

⁹ Dhaka Tribune (6 Feb 2024) Rohingya youth gunned down in Ukhiya camp

¹⁰ Irrawaddy (15 Feb 2024) Myanmar Regime Evacuates Defeated Troops From Bangladesh

¹¹ The Business Standard (5 Feb 2024) BGB pushes back 4 Rohingyas trying to enter through Teknaf

¹² Dhaka Tribune (6 Feb 2024) BGB pushes back boat carrying 65 Rohingyas

¹³ Irrawaddy (15 Feb 2024) Myanmar Regime Evacuates Defeated Troops From Bangladesh

¹⁴ Narinjara (19 Feb 2024) Junta holds meeting with Muslim leaders in Maungdaw, persuades them to take up arms; Myanmar Now (21 Feb 2024) Kaman IDPs in Rakhine State told to form pro-junta militia

¹⁵ The Business Standard (12 Feb 2024) 22 ‘armed Rohingya men’ put on 3-day remand

¹⁶ Nikkei Asia (21 Feb 2024) Bangladesh resists growing calls to accept more Rohingyas from Myanmar

¹⁷ Narinjara (21 Feb 2024) 150 individuals from Kyaukphyu camp forcefully enrolled into military service

¹⁸ Myanmar Now (28 Feb 2024) Myanmar junta enforces conscription among displaced Rohingyas, detains families of those escaping draft law

¹⁹ Narinjara (25 Feb 2024) Muslim youths from IDP camp seek refuge with AA amid pressure to join military service

the IDP camp and abducted 107 Rohingya men for conscription. They reportedly threatened to “beat to death” those who refused to join the junta’s military training and said they would “drive away like dogs” the families of those who had already fled the IDP camps. On the same day, they arrested at least 40 relatives of IDPs who had fled conscription in the camps.²⁰

- 18 Feb: BHRN reported that the junta had taken at least 300 Rohingya from Baw Du Pha IDP camp in Sittwe for a three-day military training course. The junta reportedly threatened to stop accepting ration cards of people who refused conscription and promised money, rice, and National ID cards to those who complied.²¹ On 19 and 20 Feb, in Buthidaung township, the junta abducted another 100 young Rohingya men for military conscription.²² The junta reportedly demanded that larger villages from Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Sittwe Townships hand over 100 people for conscription and that smaller villages give 50. Legal experts commented that the conscription law did not apply to Rohingya people because the junta did not recognize their citizenship status.²³ Rohingya civilians added that the junta’s efforts to conscript Rohingya were likely part of the junta’s efforts to sow division between Rohingya and ethnic Arakanese people.²⁴
- 19 Feb: On 19 Feb, the Bangladesh State Minister for Disaster Management and Relief claimed that Rohingya had become a serious political, social, and security challenge for Bangladesh. He stated that population growth, inflation, and falling foreign aid had raised the cost of supporting Rohingya. He added that Rohingya were taking jobs from local job seekers and had forced down wages. He said the failure to repatriate Rohingya had produced drug and human trafficking problems and that the only solution was the safe, voluntary, and “permanent” repatriation of Rohingya.²⁵
- 20 Feb: Rohingya activist Kyaw Min Tun stated that camp fires had become a far too frequent issue during the dry season in Cox’s Bazar and that the recent Jan 2024 fires had been among the worst in recent memory. The use of highly flammable makeshift construction materials in the camps by humanitarian agencies, fencing around camps, and growing population density in the camps had raised the likelihood of large scale fires. Additionally, armed groups operating in the camps frequently used arson as an intimidation tactic, to the large detriment of innocent civilians. The failure to address fires in the camps would drive young people to risk their lives to leave camps via dangerous sea routes. He called on Bangladesh authorities and UN agencies to better hold perpetrators accountable and improve nighttime security in the camps.²⁶ On 24 Feb, a gas leak on

²⁰ RFA (1 Mar 2024) Junta troops abduct 40 relatives of Muslim camp residents who fled conscription

²¹ BHRN (18 Feb 2024) Burmese Army Forcibly Recruiting Rohingya by Threatening To Cut Food Ration

²² Narinjara (22 Feb 2024) Junta forces abduct 100 young Muslims from Buthidaung to enroll in conscription

²³ RFA (22 Feb 2024) Myanmar’s military recruiting Rohingya at displaced camps

²⁴ Myanmar Now (28 Feb 2024) Myanmar junta enforces conscription among displaced Rohingya, detains families of those escaping draft law

²⁵ Dhaka Tribune (19 Feb 2024) State Minister: Prolonged presence of Rohingyas a serious security challenge

²⁶ Myanmar Now (20 Feb 2024) Charred hopes: The crisis of fires in the Rohingya refugee camps

Bhasan Char led to a large fire which killed five children and injured four others, two of which received treatment for severe burns.²⁷

22 Feb: The Bangladesh Armed Police Battalion (APBN) arrested four Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) members and seized a cache of weapons and ammunition during an early morning raid.²⁸

22 Feb: Japan announced an additional USD 5.4 million in funding for the World Food Programme to support food assistance for displaced Rohingya people in Bangladesh.²⁹

Ayeyarwady Region

Bago Region

8 Feb: In Htantabin Township, junta troops strafed and carried out a series of airstrikes on residential areas, including a monastery, in Za Yat Gyi village. The attacks came after joint KNLA-PDF forces attacked several junta positions including the junta's Infantry Battalion 73 base near the town. It was reported that the bombing raids trapped at least 500 locals in the town, killed at least 15, injured 50, and displaced more than 20,000 others.³⁰

8-10 Feb: On 8 Feb, in Yedashe Township, junta troops clashed several times with KNLA troops and killed one man taken as a guide. On 10 Feb, after fighting had slowed, junta troops entered Kan Hla village and burnt down 57 of the 90 houses in the village and burnt to death one woman.³¹

21 Feb: The junta carried out airstrikes on three Yedashe Township villages, killed seven people, and injured seven others. Villagers suspected that the junta air force had targeted the town because resistance fighters had recently been sighted in a nearby village.³²

Chin State

1-2 Feb: It was reported that a junta column began carrying out raids on villages in southern Matupi Township on 1 Feb and forced up to 1,200 people to flee. On 2 Feb, after the column was ambushed by Chin Defense Force-Matupi (CDF-Matupi) troops, the junta torched roughly half the homes in one village, including the local library and rice bank.³³ A villager speculated that food shortages in the township had driven junta troops to raid villages to steal rations.³⁴

²⁷ bdnews24 (29 Feb 2024) None of five children burnt in Bhasan Char fire survives

²⁸ The Business Standard (23 Feb 2024) APBN detains four Rohingyas with firearms from Ukhiya camp

²⁹ Dhaka Tribune (22 Feb 2024) Japan donates to WFP as Rohingya ration restores to \$10

³⁰ Myanmar Now (8 Feb 2024) Anti-junta fighters assault regime forces' outposts in Bago Region; Irrawaddy (9 Feb 2024) Heavy Civilian Casualties as Junta Bombs Town in Bago Amid Clashes; Myanmar Peace Monitor (19 Feb 2024) Over 20000 Za Yat Gyi IDPs in Htantabin in need of food, medicine

³¹ Myanmar Peace Monitor (12 Feb 2024) 57 houses burned down, two civilians killed in Kanhla village in northern Thandaung

³² Myanmar Now (23 Feb 2024) Military airstrike in Bago Region kills several civilians, including three children

³³ Myanmar Peace Monitor (9 Feb 2024) Around 1200 IDPs in urgent need of medicine and ration in Matupi

³⁴ Khonumthung News (17 Feb 2024) Regime Soldiers Raiding Villages in Matupi Township Amid Food Shortages

9-11 Feb: On 9 Feb, the AA stated that displaced villagers from Paletwa town should not return due to potential junta attacks in the area.³⁵ On 11 Feb, it was reported that the junta carried out a number of airstrikes on AA-controlled Paletwa town and killed two civilians and several prisoners of war held by the AA and injured four others.³⁶

31 Jan-24 Feb: On 31 Jan, the Maraland Defense Force (MDF) announced that it was joining the Chin Brotherhood Alliance, with the Zomi Federal Union (ZFU), Chin National Organization (CNO), and Chin Defense Force (CDF) - Mindat.³⁷ During 31 Jan-2 Feb, joint CDF and Chin National Army (CNA) forces carried out a series of drone attacks on an MDF camp in southern Chin State.³⁸ The attacks came after MDF troops arrested five CNA troops and killed one who had traveled into their territory. On 24 Feb, the MDF and the Arakan Army (AA) attacked joint CNA and CDF troops in Paletwa.³⁹

Northern Shan State

2 Feb: In Mongmit Township (N. Shan State), junta troops from Light Infantry Division 99 abducted and killed five villagers from Shwe Zarli at a nearby pagoda. Later the troops arrested at least 40 IDPs who had returned to Shwe Zarli.⁴⁰

11 Feb: In Pang Hseng (Kyu Kote) Muse Township (N. Shan State), the MNDAA had a meeting with locals and instructed them to not record and share MNDAA activities on social media; to not let uniformed or armed KIA and SSPP members into the town; to hand over privately owned firearms; to volunteer at least one person from each household for military service; and to add themselves to the administration office and checkpoint patrol rosters.⁴¹

14 Feb: In Nawnghkio Township (N. Shan State), junta airstrikes on Ho Hko (South) village near Pyin Oo Lwin-Mogok road destroyed at least 10 houses.⁴²

14 Feb: In Kutkai Township (N. Shan State), locals reported growing tension between the KIA and the TNLA in Kutkai town after TNLA troops removed flags the KIA had raised to commemorate Kachin Revolution Day. The KIA had set up several bases, posts, and a communications office since 2015. After seizing Kutkai in January, the TNLA set up its administrative system, restored telephone communications, and was in the process of procuring electricity.⁴³

³⁵ Myanmar Peace Monitor (9 Feb 2024) Most of Paletwa IDPs unable to return home

³⁶ Khonumthung News (15 Feb 2024) SAC Airstrikes in Paletwa Result in Deaths of Own Soldiers and Civilians

³⁷ Maraland Territorial Council via Facebook (31 Jan 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/yer55966>

³⁸ Myanmar Peace Monitor (3 Feb 2024) Fighting intensifies between Chin revolutionary forces in Chin's Maraland

³⁹ Myanmar Transparency News (26 Feb 2024) AA (Arakan Army) and Chin MDF (Mara Defense Force) attacked the CNA (Chin National Army) which is controlling Palatwa

⁴⁰ SHAN (9 Feb 2024) SAC Troops Kill 5 Civilians, Abduct 40 People in Mongmit Township

⁴¹ SHAN (13 Feb 2024) ပန်ဆိုင်းမြို့တွင်းသို့ SSPP နှင့် KIA တပ်သားများ လက်နက်ကိုင်ဆောင်ပြီး ဝင်ခွင့်မပြု

⁴² SHAN (15 Feb 2024) နောင်ချူမြို့နယ် စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် လေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲ၊ နေအိမ် ၁၀ လုံးကျော် ပျက်စီး

⁴³ Myanmar Now (14 Feb 2024) Tension grows between ethnic Ta'ang, Kachin forces in northern Shan State, locals say

- 15 Feb: Citing locals, SHAN reported that, in Muse Township (N. Shan State), after the MNDA took full control of Pang Hseng (Kyu Kote) two-thirds of people displaced from the town had returned. Local administrators began collecting household lists and the MNDA barred Bamar people from entering the town to prevent infiltration by junta informants. Locals expressed concern over the MNDA's forced recruitment and economic hardship stemming from trade route closures.⁴⁴
- 19 Feb: SHAN reported that the MNDA had arrested and forcibly recruited the executive committee member of the Tai Students' Union and four other young men on 24 Nov, 2023. In January, one of the men escaped while the rest remained in MNDA custody.⁴⁵
- 28 Feb: The junta declared martial law in KIA-controlled Mongmit and Mabein Townships (N. Shan State). The Shan Human Rights Foundation reported that junta airstrikes and shelling killed 27 civilians, injured 12 others, displaced over 6,000 civilians and destroyed over 150 houses in Mongmit Township during 1 Jan-2 Feb.⁴⁶

Kachin State

- 2 Feb: The KIA and the KPDA captured the junta's Namtein camp in Hpakant Township and the Balawng Dingsa camp in Mansi Township in Kachin State.⁴⁷
- 7 Feb: In Bhamo Township (Kachin State), junta troops from the Infantry Battalion 297 and affiliated militia burned all houses in Ma Au Pin village, reportedly in response to the KIA capturing their Nant Tain camp.⁴⁸
- 7 Feb: KNG reported that the KIA and allied PDAs seized over 30 junta camps in Shwegu, Hpakant, Tanai, and Mogaung Townships (Kachin State) and Muse, Kutkai, and Mabein Townships (N. Shan State) between Oct 2023 and Jan 2024.⁴⁹
- 13 Feb: In Pekon Township (S. Shan State), the junta's artillery shell hit a village where around 1000 IDPs sheltered, killed three women and injured several others.⁵⁰
- 15 Feb: KNG reported that the junta launched eight airstrikes on Si Au and Kawng Lwin villages in Bhamo Township (Kachin State) and Moe Hlaing village in Mabein Township (N. Shan State)

⁴⁴ SHAN (15 Feb 2024) MNDA ထိန်းချုပ်တဲ့ ပုန်ဆင်းမြို့ရဲ့ ကြပ်တည်းမှု

⁴⁵ SHAN (19 Feb 2024) TSU အလုပ်အမှုဆောင်တစ်ဦးနှင့် အခြားလူငယ် ၄ ဦးကို MNDA မှ အဓမ္မ ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

⁴⁶ Irrawaddy (29 Feb 2024) Myanmar Junta Announces Martial Law in Town Held by KIA

⁴⁷ Myanmar Now (5 Feb 2024) Kachin Independence Army captures two junta camps in one day

⁴⁸ Kachin News Group (7 Feb 2024) မအူပင်ကျေးရွာတစ်ခုလုံး မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးခံရ

⁴⁹ Kachin News Group (7 Feb 2024) KIA နဲ့ PDF ပူးပေါင်းတပ်တွေက ၄ လအတွင်း စစ်တပ်ရဲ့ စခန်းကြီးငယ် ၃၀ ကျော်ကိုတိုက်ခိုက်သိမ်းပိုက်ထား

⁵⁰ Kantarawaddy Times (14 Feb 2024) ဖယ်ခုံအင်းအရှေ့ဘက်ကမ်းမှာ လက်နက်ကြီးကျရောက်ပြီး အမျိုးသမီးသုံးဦး ထိမှန်သေဆုံး၊ ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရသူများပြားသတင်း

despite a lack of clashes. Junta troops also destroyed bridges connecting Kachin and N. Shan State.⁵¹

16 Feb: In Hpakant Township (Kachin State), the junta arrested two civilians at a checkpoint on the Myitkyina-Hpakant Lido Road, reportedly to forcibly recruit them. KNG reported that after the enforcement of the conscription law, the junta and affiliated militia had started arbitrarily arresting civilians traveling from Myitkyina, Mokaung, Mohnyin, and Hopang towns to Hpakant town.⁵²

19 Feb: In Mansi Township (Kachin State), KIA, AA, and KPDF troops captured the junta's Si Hkam Gyi camp located on the Myitkyina-Mandalay Union Road, 30 miles away from Mansi town. The junta launched over 30 airstrikes during the three-day clash.⁵³

23 Feb: In Bhamo Township (Kachin State), locals reported that the junta had arrested 14 civilians fleeing to Bhamo town at a checkpoint near Si He village.⁵⁴

23 Feb: In Shwegu Township (Kachin State), the KIA and the KPDF seized Myo Hla town and the junta Light Infantry Battalion 387 base nearby. The day prior, the battalion had retreated from their base after the KIA had urged them to defect.⁵⁵

26-27 Feb: In Hpakant Township (Kachin State), the junta launched artillery and aerial attacks after the KIA and KPDF seized the junta's police station in Tar Ma Hkan village.⁵⁶ KIA/KPDF took full control of the village on 27 Feb when they seized the base of Light Infantry Battalion 119.⁵⁷

29 Feb: It was reported that since the announcement of the conscription law, junta and SNA troops had been arresting civilians at checkpoints in Mogaung and Mohnyin Townships (Kachin State) and training them for military service. The junta detained at least 10 civilians Namtee town and 27 others in Nam Hkwin village.⁵⁸

Southern Shan State

30 Jan: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), regime troops and allied Pa-O National Army (PNA) members regained control of Infantry Battalion 423 and 424 bases in Hsihseng town. The head of a group assisting IDPs reported that resistance forces still had control of about 60% of the town.⁵⁹

⁵¹ Kachin News Group (16 Feb 2024) ကချင်- ရှမ်းအစပ်မှာ တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်တာမရှိပေမယ့် စစ်တပ်ကလေယာဉ်နှံ့ဖွဲ့ကြဲ

⁵² Kachin News Group (17 Feb 2024) ဖားကန့်သားလမ်းမှာ စစ်တပ်က တပ်သားသစ်ဖမ်းဆီးတာတွေစနေပြန်လို့ဆို

⁵³ Kachin News Group (19 Feb 2024) စီခမ်းကြီး ဗျူဟာမြောက် အထိုင်စခန်းကို KIA ပူးပေါင်းတပ်စို့တဲ့ တိုက်ခိုက်သိမ်းပိုက်

⁵⁴ Kachin News Group (23 Feb 2024) ဗန်းမော်မြို့အဝင် ရှု မိုင်ဂီတိမှာ အရပ်သား ၁၄ ယောက်ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ

⁵⁵ Kachin News Group (23 Feb 2024) ၃ ရက်အတွင်း လက်နက်ချဖို့ KIA က်စာပို့ခဲ့လို့မြို့လှုပ် စခန်းစွန့်ခွာ

⁵⁶ Kachin News Group (27 Feb 2024) တာမခံ ရဲစခန်း KIA နဲ့ PDF သိမ်းပိုက်နိုင်

⁵⁷ Kachin News Group (27 Feb 2024) တာမခံ တပ်စခန်းကိုအပြီးသတ်သိမ်းပိုက်ပြီး စစ်တပ်ဘက် သေဆုံးမှုများ

⁵⁸ Kachin News Group (29 Feb 2024) မိုးညှင်းနဲ့ မိုးကောင်းဒေသ စစ်တပ်နဲ့ SNA တပ်က ဖမ်းဆီးမှုပုံမှန်လုပ်ဆောင်လာ

⁵⁹ Myanmar Now (1 Feb 2024) Myanmar military, allies retakes town captured by Pa-O, Karenni forces

- 4 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), junta troops killed 12 youth who refused to be conscripted and forced locals to bury their bodies.⁶⁰
- 5 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), junta troops from LIB tortured and killed an IDP from Nawng Ae village.⁶¹
- 14 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), the junta launched five airstrikes, killed two civilians, injured eight others, and destroyed houses. No clashes were reported in the area.⁶²
- 15 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), junta shelling burned down the Myoma Market in Hsihseng town.⁶³
- 15 Feb: In Hopong Township (S. Shan State), a junta drone attack killed one civilian, injured three others, and left some trapped in Kyauk Ka Char village.⁶⁴
- 17 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), artillery attacks from LIB 425 and LIB 426 killed two civilians, including a child from Htam Yang village, and injured seven civilians from Hti Tam village.⁶⁵
- 19 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), indiscriminate junta shelling injured at least 10 IDPs near War Taw village; the junta aligned PNO shot a civilian car between Loi Put and Hsaik Hkawng villages and injured five passengers.⁶⁶
- 19 Feb: The Pa-O Youth Organization stated that, during 21 Jan-19 Feb, in Hopong and Hsihseng Townships (S. Shan State) junta air and artillery strikes during clashes with the PNLA killed 32 civilians, including children, and injured 39 others. The attacks destroyed 47 houses and 12 religious buildings and displaced at least 80,000 locals.⁶⁷
- 19-20 Feb: Junta shelling in Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State) hit three vehicles carrying IDPs back to Hsihseng town and killed seven and injured six of them. The day after, artillery attack destroyed 10 houses in Kyaukkachar village near Hopong town.⁶⁸
- 20 Feb: In Hsihseng Township (S. Shan State), junta artillery and drone attacks hit a car and killed seven passengers and injured others.⁶⁹

⁶⁰ SHAN (12 Feb 2024) ရှေ့တန်းမသွားသည့် ဆေးဖြတ်ရန်လာသူ ၁၂ ဦးကို စစ်ကောင်စီက ပစ်သတ်ပြီး ရွာသားများကို မြုပ်နှံခိုင်း

⁶¹ SHAN (5 Feb 2024) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့နယ်မှ ထွက်ပြေးလာသည့် စစ်ရှောင်များကို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်ဖွဲ့က စစ်ဆေးရိုက်နှက်၍ အမျိုးသား ၁ ဦးသေဆုံး

⁶² SHAN (15 Feb 2024) ဆီဆိုင်-ဟိုပုံးမြို့နယ်အစပ် စစ်ကောင်စီက လေယာဉ်ဖြင့်မိုးကြွေ ပြည်သူ ၂ ဦးသေဆုံး

⁶³ SHAN (16 Feb 2024) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့မဈေး စစ်ကောင်စီ လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် မီးလောင်

⁶⁴ SHAN (17 Feb 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီဒရုန်းဖြင့်တိုက်ခိုက် ကျော့ကုဆည်း ဒေသခံများပြင်းထန်ဒဏ်ရာရရှိ

⁶⁵ SHAN (18 Feb 2024) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့နယ် စစ်ကောင်စီ လက်နက်ကြီးပစ် အရပ်သား ၂ ဦးသေ၊ ၇ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

⁶⁶ SHAN (19 Feb 2024) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့နယ် ဒေသခံ ၁၅ ဦးထွက်မနည်း လက်နက်ကြီးထိမှန်

⁶⁷ SHAN (21 Feb 2024) သျှမ်းတောင်တိုက်ပွဲ ၁ လအတွင်း အရပ်သား ၃၀ ကျော်သေဆုံး၊ ၅၀ ခန့် ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရ

⁶⁸ Myanmar Now (21 Feb 2024) Myanmar army soldiers killed as fighting continues near Shan State capital

⁶⁹ Kantarawaddy Times (20 Feb 2024) ဆီဆိုင်မြို့မှာ စစ်ကောင်စီရဲ့ လက်နက်ကြီးပစ်ခတ်မှုကြောင့် အရပ်သား ၇ ဦးထိမှန်သေဆုံး

23-24 Feb: In Hopong Township (S. Shan State), after a clash with the junta and the Pa-O People's Militia Force, the PNLA seized a junta camp near Loi Woe Tok village.⁷⁰

Karenni State

4-5 Feb: In Shadaw Township (Karenni State), junta troops took hostage seven IDPs, including three children and a pregnant woman, and killed all except one who escaped.⁷¹

5 Feb: In Demoso Township (Karenni State), the junta bombed two schools in Daw Si Ei and Loi Nan Hpa villages, killed four children and a man, and injured 19 others. The bombs also destroyed six school buildings, a church, and five houses.⁷²

7 Feb: In Shadaw Township (Karenni State), the Karenni IEC's Banyar reported that the junta's aerial attacks, including incendiary bombs, destroyed over forty houses in Shadaw town.⁷³

12 Feb: In Shadaw Township (Karenni State), the KA and its allied resistance forces seized the junta's last base and took full control of Shadaw town. KA's Col. Phone Naing said that Shadaw was the second township in the state, after Mese, to fall fully under the control of Karenni resistance forces.⁷⁴

12 Feb: In Shadaw Township (Karenni State), after a month-long offense, the KA, KNDF, and Loikaw PDF took full control of Shadaw town when they captured a junta strategic camp. The junta launched over 200 airstrikes during clashes.⁷⁵

8 Feb: In Bawlake Township (Karenni State), the KPLA, KA, KNDF, KPLF, and other resistance forces captured the junta's hilltop camp between Ywathit and Bawlake towns.⁷⁶

14 Feb: In Shadaw Township (Karenni State), KNPLF, KNDF, and KA seized the junta's Huay Onn and Kyarparat Gyi camps.⁷⁷

15 Feb: Camp chairman Khu Pray Reh reported that as over 200 new IDPs from Shadaw and Ywar Thit had arrived at a camp near the Thai-Karenni border, there was urgent need of additional food supplies, materials for shelter, and basic household items.⁷⁸

⁷⁰ SHAN (29 Feb 2024) PNLA seizes military camp from Burma army in Hopong Township

⁷¹ Kantarawaddy Times (7 Feb 2024) စစ်ရှောင်နေတဲ့ ကိုယ်ဝန်သည်တစ်ဦးအပါအဝင် အမျိုးသမီး ၃ ဦးနဲ့ ကလေးငယ် ၃ ဦးကို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်က ပစ်သတ်

⁷² Myanmar Now (6 Feb 2024) Four children, one man killed in Myanmar junta airstrikes on Karenni schools

⁷³ Kantarawaddy Times (7 Feb 2024) ရှားတောမြို့ကို စစ်ကောင်စီ ဗုံးကြဲမှုကြောင့် ဒေသခံနေအိမ် ၄၀ကျော် မီးလောင်ပျက်စီး

⁷⁴ Myanmar Now (14 Feb 2024) Resistance fighters seize military's last base in Shadaw Township, Karenni State

⁷⁵ Kantarawaddy Times (15 Feb 2024) ရှားတောမြို့သိမ်းတိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း KNDF ရဲဘော် ၃ ဦးကျဆုံး၊ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်မှ ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီးအပါအဝင် ၁၆၀ ကျော် သေဆုံး

⁷⁶ Kantarawaddy Times (13 Feb 2024) Karenni Resistance Seize Junta's 12-mile Camp in Bawlakhe Township

⁷⁷ Kantarawaddy Times (17 Feb 2024) ရှားတောမြို့နယ်၊ သံလွင်မြစ်အရှေ့ဖက်ခြမ်းရှိ တပ်စခန်း ၂ ခုကို စစ်ကောင်စီဆုတ်ခွာ

⁷⁸ Kantarawaddy Times (15 Feb 2024) Over 200 IDPs Newly Arrive at Thai-Karenni Border in Need of Food and Household Items

- 21 Feb: In Loikaw Township (Karenni State), the junta continuously launched aerial attacks on Loikaw town and destroyed several houses. The KNDF warned civilians not to return to Loikaw.⁷⁹
- 29 Feb: In Hpasawng Township (Karenni State), junta aerial attacks on Hpasawng town destroyed a church and several houses.⁸⁰

Magway Region

- 6 Feb: A video went viral on social media showing junta and Pyu Saw Htee members burning alive two resistance fighters on 7 Nov 2023 in Myauk Khin Yan village, Gangaw Township. They suspended the men from a tree and forced one member of each village household to watch while they set them on fire. Residents feared identifying the culprits. Nearly 200 people fled the village afterward.⁸¹
- 14 Feb: The junta arrested and killed ten civilians while raiding Thin Taw, Shwebo, and Yay Taw villages in Gangaw Township. It also abducted 13 others, including children, and torched at least 26 houses. The villages are located near Myauk Khin Yan village, where the junta burned alive two men.⁸²
- 25 Feb: In Sidoktaya Township, the junta torched the entire Lone Gyi village after clashes with resistance forces nearby.⁸³

Karen State

- 8 Feb: It was reported that resistance troops repeatedly denied that the current offensive in Kawkaireik was focused on seizing control of the town. Instead, the KNLA's Brigade 6 commander stated that fighting in the town had developed organically as an extension of fighting along the Asian Highway and that seizure of the town would only be possible once resistance forces were able to cut off junta reinforcements around the town and strengthen their positions in surrounding areas. It was also reported that fighting in Kawkaireik had been carried out in tandem with the Lion Battalion. Lion Battalion leader Eh Say Wah had previously been under KNU investigation for executing prisoners of war. In Jul 2022, he had cut ties with the KNU and brought the Lion Battalion under the authority of the Kawthoolei Army.⁸⁴ On 27 Feb, the KNU stated that

⁷⁹ Kantarawaddy Times (22 Feb 2024) လွိုင်ကော်မြို့ပေါ်ရပ်ကွက်ကို စစ်ကောင်စီမှ မီးလောင်ဗုံးများဖြင့် ကြဲချမီးရှို့၊ နေရပ်မပြန်ကြသေးဖို့ KNDF တိုက်တွန်း

⁸⁰ Kantarawaddy Times (4 Mar 2024) စစ်ကောင်စီလေယာဉ်ဗုံးကြဲမှုကြောင့် ဖားဆောင်းမြို့က နေအိမ်မီးလောင်၊ ပျက်စီးမှု များပြား

⁸¹ RFA (8 Feb 2024) Myanmar resistance fighters burned alive stokes outrage

⁸² Myanmar Now (16 Feb 2024) Junta soldiers, militia members kill 10 civilian men in Gangaw Township raids

⁸³ Myanmar Now (29 Feb 2024) Myanmar junta forces burn entire village in Magway Region to the ground

⁸⁴ Frontier Myanmar (8 Feb 2024) To seize or besiege? The battle of Kawkaireik

resistance forces had taken control of up to 60% Kawkaik Town and aimed to set up administration across the township.⁸⁵

21-24 Feb: The junta carried out airstrikes, fired more than 100 artillery shells, and used drones to attack several residential areas in KNU-defined Nyaunglebin District. In total, they destroyed up to 34 houses during the four-day stretch of attacks.⁸⁶

23 Feb: KNU spokesperson Padoh Saw Taw Nee stated that the KNU's territory had been steadily expanding across Karen, Mon States and Bago Region. In KNU-defined Dooplaya District, the KNU reportedly had control over Myawaddy-Kyondoe stretch of the Asian Highway. In KNU-defined Taw Oo District, the KNU now controlled more than 60 villages across up to six townships west of the Sittaung River. In KNU-defined Thaton District, the KNU had also expanded control, including in Kyaikto around the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda.⁸⁷

29 Feb: The Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) reported that there were 764,555 IDPs in Karen State in Feb 2024. The number of IDPs increased in KNU-defined Taw Oo District by 12,493 and in Dooplaya District by 10,000 in Feb 2024.⁸⁸

Mandalay Region

1 Feb: Junta forces raided villages in east Madaya Township and torched 19 houses in two villages. Junta shelling injured a man in Oke Taik village.⁸⁹

12-13 Feb: In Madaya Township, junta forces raided Seik Thar village, tortured and killed two villagers, and torched three houses. On the same day, the junta's shelling from Hpa Yar Ma Kone village injured four in Daungkyun village. On 13 Feb, junta forces' shelling from Tha Hpan Daunt village forced 8,000 civilians from 10 neighboring villages to flee.⁹⁰

19 Feb: In Madaya Township, junta forces raided Sa Kar Pin village at dawn on 19 Feb and killed three teenage boys and five PDF fighters. Another junta column also shelled the village while locals fled.⁹¹

22 Feb: In Natogyi Township, the Meiktila-based Light Infantry Division 99 raided Bon Thar village and shot dead three men who were painting the monastery.⁹²

⁸⁵ Karen News (29 Feb 2024) Junta Uses Drone Bombs to Hang-onto strategic Kawkaik Township Already 60% in the hands of KNU Resistance

⁸⁶ Karen News (28 Feb 2024) 34 Houses in Nyaunglebin Reduced to Ashes by Junta Shelling

⁸⁷ Irrawaddy (23 Feb 2024) Karen Brigades Take More Territory From Myanmar Junta: KNU

⁸⁸ Committee for Internally Displaced Karen Peoples (28 Feb 2024) <https://tinyurl.com/2s3hybw3>

⁸⁹ DVB (2 Feb 2024) မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်တပ်က ပစ်ခတ် မီးရှို့သဖြင့် အမျိုးသား ၁ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ၊ နေအိမ်များ မီးလောင်

⁹⁰ RFA (13 Feb 2024) မတ္တရာမြို့နယ် ဆိပ်သာရွာခံ နှစ်ဦး သတ်ဖြတ်ခံရပြီး နေအိမ်တချို့ မီးရှို့ခံရ

⁹¹ Myanmar Now (22 Feb 2024) မတ္တရာမှ စကားပင်ရွာကို စစ်တပ်ဝင်စီး၊ ကလေး ၃ ဦးအပါအဝင် လူငယ် ၈ ဦးကို သတ်ဖြတ်

⁹² Myanmar Now (28 Feb 2024) နွားထိုးကြီးတွင် သိမ်ဆေးသုတ်နေသည့် လူငယ်သုံးဦးကို စစ်တပ်က အနီးကပ်ပစ်သတ်

24-25 Feb: In Singu Township, junta forces entered into Sar Kyet Gyi and Sar Kyet Lay villages and shelled villages in the south of the township. On 25 Feb, junta shelling killed a 14-year boy and injured a 10-year girl and two women in Ywar Taw village. Shelling also injured two villagers from Ywar Thar and Hnget Sar villages.⁹³

27 Feb: Junta forces raided villages in the east of Madaya Township, shot dead two men in Myo Din village, and torched ten houses in two other villages.⁹⁴

Mon State

4 Feb: Junta shelling of a village in northern Thaton Township destroyed 12 houses and injured one local.⁹⁵

7 Feb: In Ye Township, junta troops shelled Kyon Laung village, injured seven people, destroyed one house, and forced 300 people to flee the area. Kyon Laung is part of an area controlled by the NCA-signatory New Mon State Party (NMSP).⁹⁶

10-14 Feb: The junta carried out airstrikes on a village in Bilin Township along the Karen State border and destroyed 17 houses in the village. All locals fled the area following the bombings.

11 Feb: The junta entered another northern Thaton Township village, took two locals as human shields and forced the rest of the town to flee.⁹⁷

23 Feb: Joint resistance forces attacked a junta checkpoint along the Yangon-Mawlamyine highway in Kyaikto Township. Junta troops shot and injured three civilians during the attack.

Arakan State

1-17 Feb: The junta continued clashes with the AA outside the Dhanyawadi Naval base in the Kyaukphyu Special Economic Zone and injured six locals.⁹⁸ Clashes again picked up pace on 12 Feb, as the junta responded to AA attacks with airstrikes on nearby villages. The attacks forced hundreds of villagers to flee their homes.⁹⁹ On 17 Feb, the junta began relocating junta family members from the township.¹⁰⁰

⁹³ Myanmar Now (26 Feb 2024) စဉ့်ကူးနယ်တွင် လက်နက်ကြီးကျပြီး ဆယ်ကျော်သက်တစ်ဦးသေ

⁹⁴ Myanmar Now (29 Feb 2024) မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်တပ်က အရပ်သား ၂ နှစ်ဦးကိုသတ်၊ နေအိမ် ၁၀ လုံးကိုမီးရှို့

⁹⁵ HURFOM (9 Feb 2024) Junta's indiscriminate artillery attack injures woman, damages 12 houses in Thaton

⁹⁶ HURFOM (12 Feb 2024) Junta attacks NMSP controlled area and injures seven villagers

⁹⁷ HURFOM (12 Feb 2024) Junta attacks NMSP controlled area and injures seven villagers

⁹⁸ Myanmar Now (2 Feb 2024) Fighting breaks out near Chinese-owned pipeline in Kyaukphyu, Rakhine State

⁹⁹ Myanmar Now (15 Feb 2024) Myanmar military escalating air and artillery strikes in Kyaukphyu, locals say

¹⁰⁰ Narinjara (18 Feb 2024) Junta's families relocated by navy barges from Chinese project fame Madaya island

2-7 Feb: On 2 Feb, the AA captured the junta's 376th Light Infantry Battalion (LIB), in Kyauktaw Township.¹⁰¹ On 7 Feb, they stated that they had seized all positions around Kyauktaw Township, including the junta's Military Operational Command-9 (MOC-9) base and the LIB 375's base.¹⁰²

4-6 Feb: On 4 Feb, the AA attacked Taung Pyo Let Yar and Taung Pyo Let Wae camps along the Bangladeshi border in northern Maungdaw Township.¹⁰³ They captured Taung Pyo Let Yar camp the same day and Taung Pyo Let Wae camp on 6 Feb.¹⁰⁴

5-6 Feb: On 5 Feb, during fighting in Maungdaw Township, the junta fired around 40 shells onto Bangladesh soil and killed two people.¹⁰⁵ On 6 Feb, in response, the Bangladesh foreign ministry summoned the junta's ambassador and presented them an official letter of protest.¹⁰⁶

5-12 Feb: The AA seized control of the last two operational junta battalion bases in Minbya Township, and began carrying out clearance operations in Minbya town. A local source stated that around 500 junta troops surrendered to the AA after the seizure.¹⁰⁷ The captures came after an extended period of fighting around the town during which the AA had repeatedly ambushed reinforcements sent to Minbya by barge.¹⁰⁸ Following the seizure, the junta continued to shell and bomb the town from air and by water. On 12 Feb, a junta airstrike injured four civilians in a village outside Minbya.¹⁰⁹

On 9 Feb: RFA reported that up to 330 junta troops had fled into Bangladesh to escape AA attacks in northern Maungdaw.¹¹⁰ On 15 Feb, the junta repatriated all 330 junta personnel via sea.¹¹¹ The AA stated that Arakan Rohingya Army (ARA) and Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) had fought alongside the junta during clashes in northern Maungdaw. They also claimed that they found drugs and ARA flags at one of the seized outposts.¹¹²

8 Feb: The AA announced that they had seized the junta's Police Battalion 31, the last remaining junta outpost in Mrauk-U. They claimed that they now had established full control of the town. They stated that they had sunk four junta warships during fighting around Mrauk-U.¹¹³

¹⁰¹ Narinjara (6 Feb 2024) AA captures two more battalions in Kyauktaw and Mrauk-U

¹⁰² Myanmar Now (8 Feb 2024) More towns fall to Arakan Army in northern Rakhine State

¹⁰³ Narinjara (5 Feb 2024) 68 Myanmar border guard police personnel flee to Bangladesh

¹⁰⁴ Narinjara (8 Feb 2024) AA captures both Taung Pro Let Wae and Let Yar camps

¹⁰⁵ AFP via Myanmar Now (6 Feb 2024) Two killed in Bangladesh as fighting rages on Myanmar border: police

¹⁰⁶ Irrawaddy (6 Feb 2024) Bangladesh Grills Myanmar Junta Over Cross-Border Shelling

¹⁰⁷ Narinjara (6 Feb 2024) AA captures Minbya-based all battalions, many soldiers surrender

¹⁰⁸ Irrawaddy (7 Feb 2024) Myanmar's Military Driven Out of Township in Northern Rakhine, Reports Say

¹⁰⁹ Myanmar Now (15 Feb 2024) AA seizes Kyauktaw township, sinks another junta ship in Rakhine State

¹¹⁰ RFA (9 Feb 2024) Border guards who fled Myanmar tell of losing contact with commanders

¹¹¹ Irrawaddy (15 Feb 2024) Myanmar Regime Evacuates Defeated Troops From Bangladesh

¹¹² Myanmar Now (8 Feb 2024) More towns fall to Arakan Army in northern Rakhine State

¹¹³ Irrawaddy (9 Feb 2024) AA: Historic Mrauk U Seized From Myanmar's Junta

- 9-16 Feb: On 9 Feb, the AA seized the Koe Tan Kauk police station in southern Rathedaung Township after launching an attack on the station the day prior. Junta troops had bombed and attacked AA positions from air but retreated after the AA took the station.¹¹⁴ On 14 Feb, the AA launched an attack on Rathedaung town and targeted junta battalion 536, 537, and 538 bases.¹¹⁵ In retaliation, the junta carried out air and artillery strikes on up to nine villages in the town's vicinity.¹¹⁶ On 16 Feb, Irrawaddy stated that Rathedaung was the second most bombed town in Arakan State, following Ramree.¹¹⁷
- 10 Feb: Junta troops destroyed the Ah Myint Kyun bridge on the main road into Sittwe in an attempt to slow AA advances on the city.¹¹⁸
- 11 Feb: Villagers reported that the Regional Operation Commander had ordered villages around Sittwe be torched if the AA advanced on the city.¹¹⁹
- 12-17 Feb: On 12 Feb, the AA announced that they had taken control of Myebon Township, just outside of Sittwe.¹²⁰ On 12 and 17 Feb, the junta reportedly moved troops from several locations in Myebon Township to camps in Kyaukphyu and Thandwe townships.¹²¹
- 16 Feb: The junta announced a ban on travel by boat along the Mayu River near Sittwe. On 18 Feb, the junta responded to a bomb explosion at Sittwe's BXT Port by shelling around Sittwe town.¹²² Around two-thirds of the city's population had fled, although travel restrictions and the junta's destruction of the only road out of Sittwe had made escape difficult.¹²³ It was also reported that the junta had already begun relocating administrators to Thandwe Township, in the southern Arakan State.¹²⁴
- 17-26 Feb: On 17 Feb, the AA launched an offensive on the junta's advanced military training school in southern Minbya Township. On 26 Feb, they announced that they had captured the training school and surrounding bases.¹²⁵ In response, the junta carried out repeated air raids on nearby

¹¹⁴ RFA (9 Feb 2024) Arakan Army takes control of another police station in Myanmar's west

¹¹⁵ RFA (15 Feb 2024) Arakan Army escalates assaults in Myanmar's west

¹¹⁶ Narinjara (17 Feb 2024) Junta forces conduct airstrikes by jet fighters on villages near Rathedaung town

¹¹⁷ Irrawaddy (16 Feb 2024) Myanmar's Military on The Defensive in Rakhine State: Brotherhood Alliance

¹¹⁸ Narinjara (13 Feb 2024) Junta forces destroy Min Chaung bridge near Ah Myint Kyun village to prevent AA offensive

¹¹⁹ Narinjara (15 Feb 2024) Sittwe commander orders burning of villages if AA attacks battalions

¹²⁰ Myanmar Now (16 Feb 2024) Arakan Army captures another Rakhine State town, warns locals clashes may continue

¹²¹ Narinjara (12 Feb 2024) Police and junta soldiers abandoned their Myebon stations; Irrawaddy (19 Feb 2024) Myanmar Military Withdrawing From Northern Rakhine State Township: Arakan Army

¹²² Myanmar Now (20 Feb 2024) Blast goes off near 'Korean port' in Rakhine State capital

¹²³ Narinjara via BNI (28 Feb 2024) Hundreds of Thousands Flee Sittwe, Fearing Imminent AA Offensive

¹²⁴ Irrawaddy (21 Feb 2024) Sittwe Braced for Street Fighting as Myanmar Junta Retreats

¹²⁵ Irrawaddy (28 Feb 2024) Arakan Army Claims Control of Last Major Myanmar Junta Base in Minbya

villages, completely destroyed a school and a hospital, and injured many civilians in at least two villages.¹²⁶

22 Feb: The AA seized the Ponnagyun Township police station, 30 km outside of Sittwe.¹²⁷ Afterward, the AA continued to clash with the junta's Light Infantry Battalion 550 throughout the township.¹²⁸

23 Feb: Narinjara reported that the AA took control of Ma Ei town in Taungup Township after junta troops abandoned the town.¹²⁹ After they left, junta troops destroyed a highway bridge on the edge of the town.¹³⁰

28 Feb: The junta shelled the central market in Sittwe during morning market, killed 12 people including a two-year-old, and injured up to 80 others.¹³¹

1-29 Feb: Throughout Feb, the junta bombed all of Ramree Town's six wards and destroyed around two-thirds of the town.¹³² On 17 Feb, junta attacks destroyed at least 200 houses in the town and completely razed Ramree's Ward 4. The humanitarian coordination office of the United League of Arakan (ULA/AA) stated that junta shelling on 18 Feb destroyed nearly all standing structures in the town.¹³³ On 20 Feb, the junta used several 500 lb bombs to destroy the town's last functioning hospital, its market, and a Buddhist nunnery.¹³⁴ On 24 Feb, AA troops ambushed and killed around 60 soldiers from a 120-strong column sent as reinforcements to Ramree.^{135\}

Sagaing Region

31 Jan - 1 Feb: In Pale and Kanbalu Township, the junta launched a series of aerial attacks on five villages, killed six civilians, and injured at least 10 others. A Kanbalu PDF spokesperson said that the junta was attempting to clear the route to retake Kawlin.¹³⁶

1 Feb: In Shwebo Township, the junta arrested around 50 people in Zee Phyu Kone village. Afterward, resistance force members found at least eight remains throughout the village, some with signs of torture, some burned and unidentifiable.¹³⁷

¹²⁶ Narinjara (28 Feb 2024) Junta launches airstrikes on Min Hpu civil hospital of Minbya; Myanmar Now (28 Feb 2024) AA seizes last junta base in Minbya Township, Rakhine State

¹²⁷ Irrawaddy (23 Feb 2024) Arakan Army Seizes Myanmar Junta Police Station Near Rakhine Capital

¹²⁸ Narinjara (24 Feb 2024) AA successfully captures Ponnagyun's Myoma PS

¹²⁹ Narinjara (23 Feb 2024) Ma Ei town Liberated from junta forces, AA conducts landmine clearance operations

¹³⁰ Narinjara (17 Feb 2024) Junta forces abandon Ma Ei town, destroy bridge with mine attack

¹³¹ Irrawaddy (29 Feb 2024) At Least 12 Civilians Killed, Scores Injured as Myanmar Junta Forces Shell Bazaar in Sittwe

¹³² Myanmar Now (28 Feb 2024) Myanmar junta airstrikes demolish Rakhine State's Ramree town

¹³³ Myanmar Now (22 Feb 2024) Myanmar military concentrates its firepower on Ramree

¹³⁴ Irrawaddy (21 Feb 2024) Rakhine on Fire: Myanmar Junta Hits Hospital With 'Most Devastating Bombs Yet'

¹³⁵ Narinjara (26 Feb 2024) AA attacks junta forces reinforcement column, 60 soldiers killed

¹³⁶ RFA (2 Feb 2024) Myanmar's junta storms 3 townships in bid for northern town

¹³⁷ Myanmar Now (7 Feb 2024) Eight civilians found dead after junta raid on Shwebo Township village

- 1-2 Feb: In Khin-U Township, the Ogre Column raided Kalon and Thar Wut Hti villages, killed three civilians, and beheaded one. It also abducted at least 12 villagers, torched around 175 houses, and displaced 20,000 residents from nearly a dozen villages.¹³⁸
- 2 Feb: In Homalin Township, the junta abandoned its mission to retake Shwe Pyi Aye town after suffering another round of losses in the last ten days.¹³⁹
- 5-6 Feb: The Ogre Column raided and burned down houses in two villages in Khin-U Township and displaced over 10,000 residents from at least 17 villages.¹⁴⁰
- 11 Feb: In Monywa Township, the junta abducted around 40 male civilians in Tamakone village. Sources said the junta took them to military headquarters, possibly for conscription. There were also reports of similar abductions in other townships.¹⁴¹
- 13 Feb: The junta retook Kawlin. Kawlin had been the first district-level town seized by resistance forces in Sagaing. The junta deployed three junta columns advancing north from Kanbalu Township and two advancing south from Wuntho Township. They also deployed 1,000 Pyu Saw Htee members, and aerial support. On 1 Feb. over 25,000 residents from Kawlin and the surrounding villages had fled ahead of the assault.¹⁴²
- 14-15 Feb: In Taze Township, junta air raids killed a civilian and injured three others.¹⁴³
- 15 Feb: It was reported that around 50,000 people had been displaced in Sagaing Region's Shwebo District since the January ceasefire agreement in N. Shan State. The Ogre Column had raided villages in Shwebo, Ye-U, Khin-U, Taze, and Depayin Townships. Residents said that the column killed 14 civilians between 1 Jan - 12 Feb.¹⁴⁴
- 15-16 Feb: In Shwebo Township, the junta arrested around 50 young men at two checkpoints.¹⁴⁵
- 20 Feb: In Indaw Township, members of the junta, Pyu Saw Htee, and the Shanni Nationalities Army clashed with the All Burma Students' Democratic Front and the Kachin PDF in Pi Wei village in an attempt to retake Maw Luu town.¹⁴⁶

¹³⁸ Mizzima (14 Feb 2024) Junta abducts Sagaing Region civilians for possible conscription into army

¹³⁹ Irrawaddy (5 Feb 2024) Myanmar Junta Troops Flee Town in Gold Hub After Failed Mission to Retake It

¹⁴⁰ DVB (19 Feb 2024) Arakan Army claims military is losing war; CPJ calls for investigation into death of journalist in Arakan State

¹⁴¹ Mizzima (14 Feb 2024) Junta abducts Sagaing Region civilians for possible conscription into army

¹⁴² Myanmar Now (15 Feb 2024) Kawlin retaken by junta forces after three months in resistance hands; Myanmar Now (7 Feb 2024) Hundreds of junta troops attempt to retake Kawlin town from resistance

¹⁴³ Irrawaddy (22 Feb 2024) Food Shortage in Sagaing Rice Basket as Myanmar Junta Raids Force 50,000 to Flee

¹⁴⁴ Irrawaddy (22 Feb 2024) Food Shortage in Sagaing Rice Basket as Myanmar Junta Raids Force 50,000 to Flee

¹⁴⁵ DVB (19 Feb 2024) Arakan Army claims military is losing war; CPJ calls for investigation into death of journalist in Arakan State

¹⁴⁶ Myanmar Now (22 Feb 2024) Myanmar army launches offensive to retake Maw Luu from resistance

20 Feb: In Kale Township, Pyu Saw Htee members reportedly tested out a junta-supplied drone carrying explosives that crashed into a monastery and injured 13 children, six critically.¹⁴⁷

21-23 Feb: In Kale Township, resistance forces seized military outposts in Sekkant, Kan Gyi, and Kan Tha villages near Kale town after clashes with the junta killed six civilians. Junta shelling also killed five civilians and injured four others in two villages nearby.¹⁴⁸

25-26 Feb: Resistance forces evacuated 140 out of 500 students, lecturers, and staff from Kale University after as fighting spread to the campus.¹⁴⁹ On 26 Feb, the Kale PDF urged residents to leave ahead of an impending offensive against the junta. As residents of six villages fled, junta road blockages drove up transportation and food prices.¹⁵⁰

25-26 Feb: In Taze Township, the junta torched the entire Kan Htoo Ma village after resistance forces attacked the police station on 21 Feb.¹⁵¹

27 Feb: The junta had torched about 80% of Kawlin. Clashes continued on the outskirts and disrupted transportation along the Mandalay-Shwebo Road.¹⁵²

27 Feb: Junta troops killed two civilians and injured others in and around Kale town.¹⁵³

Tanintharyi Region

31 Jan-3 Feb: The junta repeatedly shelled Launglon Town, injured at least three locals, and forced locals to shelter in monasteries. The shelling followed late January clashes in the town between resistance and junta forces.¹⁵⁴

2 Feb: A column of junta troops entered Ban Law village in Tanintharyi Township and clashed with resistance forces. The following day, a junta helicopter bombed Ban Law and drove hundreds of locals from their homes.¹⁵⁵

17-21 Feb: In Dawei Township, joint KNLA-PDF forces ambushed a convoy of junta vehicles along the Dawei-Htee Khee Road and seized five trucks loaded with weapons and ammunition.¹⁵⁶ On 21

¹⁴⁷ RFA (21 Feb 2024) Pro-junta 'drone test' injures 13 children in Myanmar

¹⁴⁸ DVB (27 Feb 2024) NUG Ambassador to receive award; Humanitarian aid into Burma from Thailand to begin in March; Mizzima (25 Feb 2024) Four women and a man killed by Myanmar junta shelling in Sagaing's Kalay Township

¹⁴⁹ Irrawaddy (28 Feb 2024) Myanmar Students in Crossfire as Battle for Sagaing Town Spreads to University

¹⁵⁰ Khonumtung News Group (6 Feb 2024) Local people flee Kalay town, those remaining face price increases

¹⁵¹ Mizzima (29 Feb 2024) Junta burns down village in Taze Township, Sagaing Region

¹⁵² Irrawaddy (27 Feb 2024) Town Almost Razed to Ground After Being Retaken by Myanmar Junta Troops

¹⁵³ Khonumtung News Group (3 Feb 2024) 52-year-old civilian shot dead by Burma army in Kalay

¹⁵⁴ HURFOM (8 Feb 2024) Junta attacks Long Lone City forcing residents to flee home

¹⁵⁵ Myanmar Peace Monitor (3 Feb 2024) Junta uses airstrikes during fighting in Tanintharyi's Ban Law village

¹⁵⁶ Myanmar Now (23 Feb 2024) Resistance forces capture five army trucks in attack on junta convoy near Dawei

Feb, the junta carried out four airstrikes on villages in the area. Junta troops reportedly occupied at least one village during fighting and forced around 3,000 villagers from six villages to flee.¹⁵⁷

20 Feb: It was reported that the NUG-aligned Launglon PDT had admitted to killing 16 civilians, including a nun, accused of being military informants between Mar-Sep 2023. The confessions were made as part of a mandatory report on operations submitted to the Tanintharyi Region PDT by the Launglon PDT. Victims were arrested, interrogated, and shot or bludgeoned to death. Their remains were buried in mass graves at three different rubber farms in the township. Another local defense force reported finding 10 mass graves at the killing sites. The head of the Tanintharyi Region PDT stated that the NUG had neither directly called for the killings nor had any policy which called for the execution of informants.¹⁵⁸

26 Feb: In Dawei Township, a spokesperson for a local PDF stated that resistance forces had taken control of the central police station in Myitta Town, 20 km from where the earlier ambush had taken place.¹⁵⁹

Yangon Region

7-8 Feb: Resistance groups attacked a police bunker in Sanchaung Township, an administration office in Hlaing Tharyar (West) Township, and an administration office in Insein Township with bombs.¹⁶⁰

21-26 Feb: Resistance groups attacked the junta's security guard post in Shwepyithar Township, a junta courthouse in Mayangone Township, the Za Ward Administration Office in North Okkalapa Township, and a security guard post at the No. 1 Defence Service General Hospital in Mingalardon Township.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁷ HURFOM (26 Feb 2024) Six Villages Forced to Flee Amid Dawei Eastern Forest Conflict

¹⁵⁸ Myanmar Now (20 Feb 2024) Dawei-based resistance force admits to killing 16 civilians accused of being military informants

¹⁵⁹ Myanmar Now (27 Feb 2024) Resistance forces close to capturing town between Dawei and Thai border

¹⁶⁰ DVB (9 Feb 2024) ရန်ကုန်တွင် စစ်တပ်ဘက်ကနှင့် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံးများ ဖောက်ခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

¹⁶¹ DVB (21 Feb 2024) ရွှေပြည်သာ ၅/၂ ရပ်ကွက် လုံခြုံရေးကင်းအနီး ဗုံးပေါက်၊ ၁ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ; DVB (27 Feb 2024) မရမ်းကုန်းမြို့နယ် တရားရုံးအနီး ဗုံးပေါက်; Mizzima (28 Feb 2024) Attacks on junta targets in Yangon Region