

FORTNIGHTLY UPDATE *for*

Humanitarian Responders

in**focus**

THABEIKKYIN TOWNSHIP, MANDALAY REGION

SAC Recaptures Thabeikkyin Town

W29-31 | 2025
JULY 17
30

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in**focus**

SAC Recaptures Thabeikkyin Town

THABEIKKYIN TOWNSHIP, MANDALAY REGION

On 23 July, State Administration Council (SAC) forces reportedly **re-captured** Thabeikkyin town, using ground, air, and naval troops to enter from the riverfront area of the town. After securing control of the township hospital, police station, and town hall, a large number of SAC troops reportedly quickly shifted to **frontlines** with People's Defence Forces (PDFs) at several villages along Highway 311, on the way from Thabeikkyin to Mandalay city. Local sources told this analytical unit that, due to the intensity of the fighting and ongoing SAC aerial bombardments, approximately 20,000 people have been displaced from 12 villages since fighting began in June — either to neighbouring villages or to makeshift shelters in forested areas. National Unity Government (NUG)-linked PDFs **captured** Thabeikkyin town in August 2024 — on the back of the Operation 1027 Phase II — but failed to overrun an SAC outpost at the Advanced Training School 13, leaving the SAC a crucial foothold in the township. The SAC began ground operations and airstrikes to retake resistance-held areas in Thabeikkyin Township in November 2024. Local sources told this analytical unit that while SAC troops are now present in Thabeikkyin town, control of the wider township is contested — including at the training school — and lucrative gold mining areas remain under resistance control.

SAC momentum

The SAC's recapture of Thabeikkyin town could significantly impact both civilians and resistance actors in the area. Protection risks may be heightened for civilians living in Thabeikkyin and neighbouring townships, from the SAC's renewed presence and potential violence by its troops against a population seen as supportive of resistance actors. As the SAC gains control in Thabeikkyin town, it may be able to more easily launch further operations in nearby areas. Such operations — often entailing fighting, village raids, and artillery shelling — are likely to increase humanitarian needs. The SAC's re-entry into Thabeikkyin is also notable as it marks its first recapture of a previously lost town in northern Mandalay Region. If the SAC manages to maintain control of Highway 311 near Thabeikkyin town, it may also be able to cut off critical supply lines to PDFs from allies — particularly the Kachin Independence Army and Ta'ang National Liberation Army. This would further enable the SAC to retake territory, with consequences for civilians as it does so. Humanitarian responders will likely have to navigate any spread of SAC territorial gains, and the impact that an increase in the scale of troop deployments and logistical support would have on heightened humanitarian needs — particularly around protection — in the region.

Trade and market conditions in northern Mandalay Region had already been steadily worsening since late 2024.

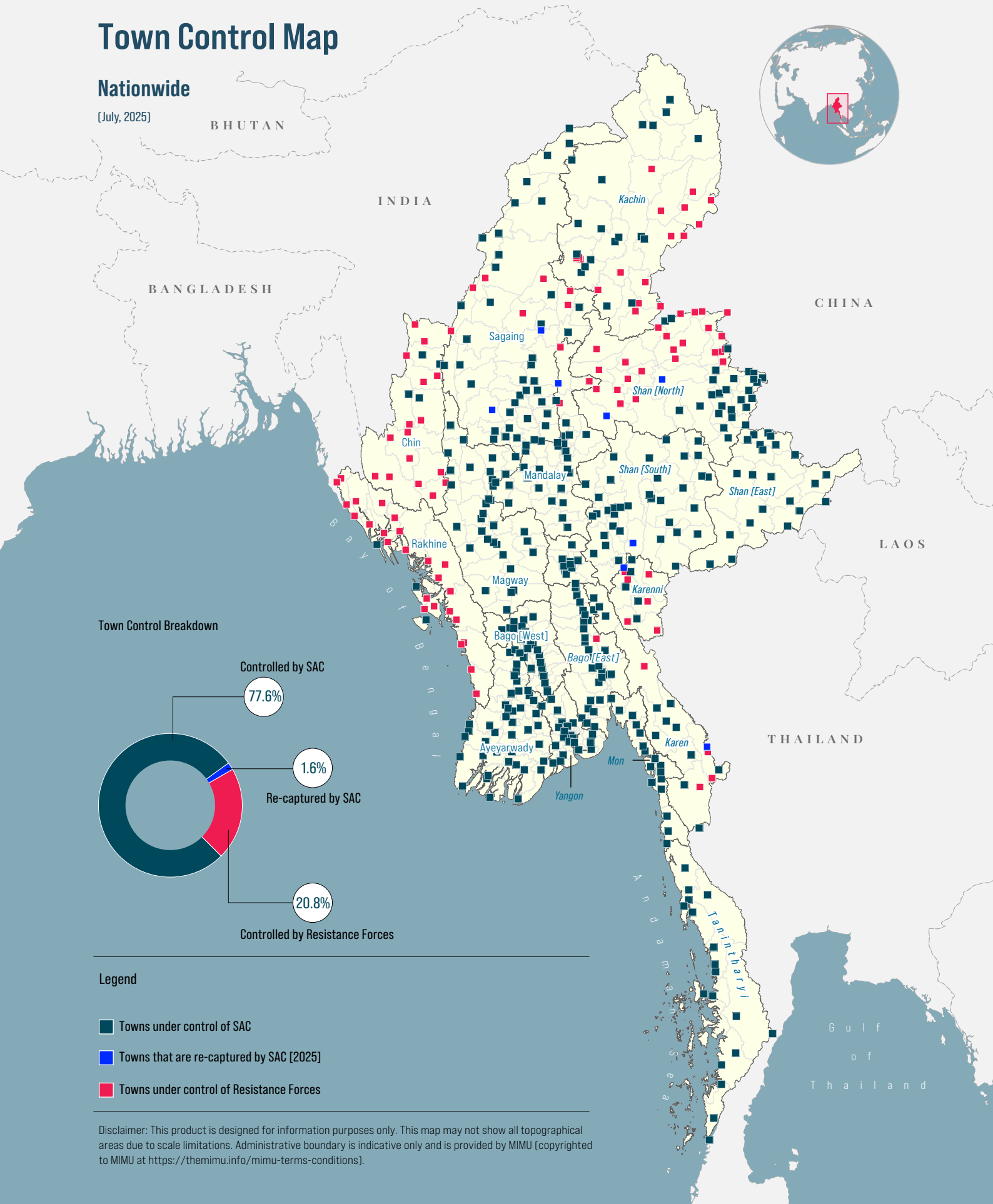
Economic activity disrupted

Even as the SAC's military operations spur a rise in humanitarian needs and prolong displacement, civilians — and the humanitarian responders trying to reach them — will likely have to contend with shortages of goods. This is primarily due to damaged infrastructure, restrictions on primary and secondary roads, and disrupted markets. Trade and market conditions in northern Mandalay Region had already been steadily worsening since late 2024 as the SAC restricted goods coming from Mandalay city since late 2023 and SAC airstrikes led to shops closing, traders transporting fewer goods, and farmers being less able to travel and sell produce. While other routes had connected the area to markets in Sagaing Region in the past, fighting in Sagaing has meant that these are not currently viable. Moreover, other urban areas such as nearby resistance-held Singu town — approximately 23 miles south of Thabeikkyin — may experience disrupted economic activity, particularly if residents start to flee in anticipation of the SAC advancing southward. Thus, displaced people — who are increasingly fleeing to rural and isolated areas to escape SAC bombing in northern Mandalay Region — may be unable to rely on local markets. Even following a reduction in the intensity of military operations in Thabeikkyin Township, damaged infrastructure will likely increase transport times and prices of goods in the region.

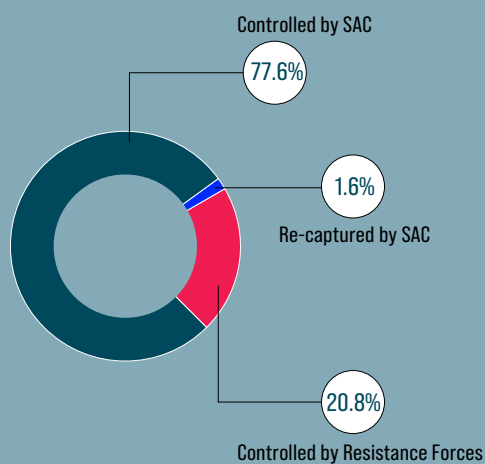
Town Control Map

Nationwide

(July, 2025)



Town Control Breakdown



Legend

- Towns under control of SAC
- Towns that are re-captured by SAC [2025]
- Towns under control of Resistance Forces

Disclaimer: This product is designed for information purposes only. This map may not show all topographical areas due to scale limitations. Administrative boundary is indicative only and is provided by MIMU (copyrighted to MIMU at <https://themimu.info/mimu-terms-conditions>).

trendlines

HOUSES DESTROYED BY ARSON ATTACK

TWO-WEEK TREND
0.10%

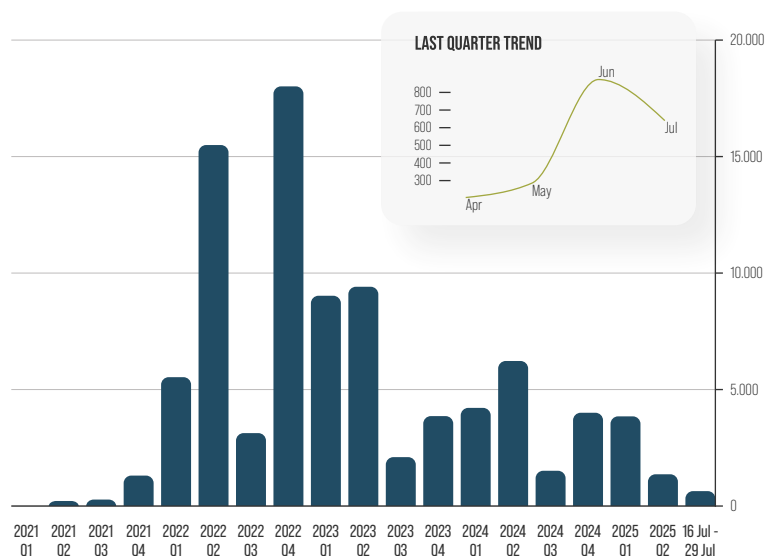
TWO-WEEK NUMBER

14 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS (NATIONWIDE)
OVER THE PRIOR TWO WEEKS.

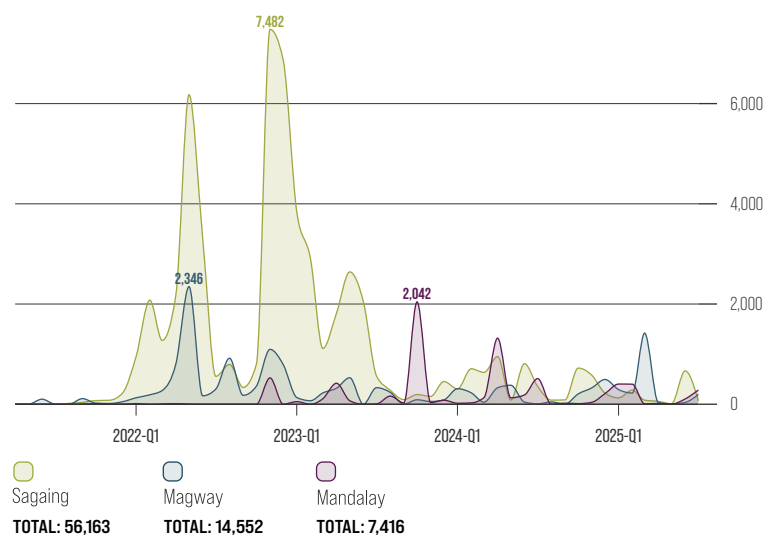
AS OF 29 JULY 2025

TOTAL DAMAGE
90,197

TOTAL HOUSES DAMAGED OVER TIME



ARSON TREND IN AN INDIVIDUAL STATE/REGION with the Highest number of Arson incident by Quarter



trendwatch

IDPs experienced shortages and protection-related concerns in northeast Myanmar.

On 21 July, it was reported that an IDP camp — of around 2,500 people — in Waingmaw Township, Kachin State would be dismantled by March 2026.

On 26 July, local media reported that a displacement site in Tangyan Township, Northern Shan State, faced shortages of food and other supplies.

On 26 July, local media reported that IDPs were returning to Pinlaung Township in Southern Shan State, despite continued SAC presence, due to food shortages.

Heavy rainfall and flooding struck Rakhine and Karen states.

On 21 July, ten households near the Lay Myo river in Minbya Township, Rakhine State, relocated due to erosion of the riverbank caused by flooding.

On 28 July, 16 villages in Minbya Township were submerged by flooding, for the second time in months.

On 28 July, local media reported that 30,000 people had been displaced by flooding in Hpa-An Township, Karen State.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

TWO-WEEK TREND

1.03%

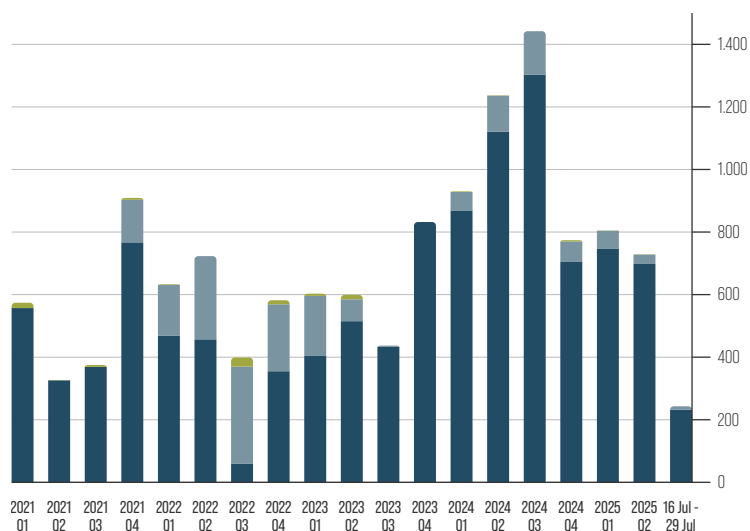
TWO-WEEK NUMBER

134 NUMBER OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES (NATIONWIDE) OVER THE PRIOR TWO WEEKS.

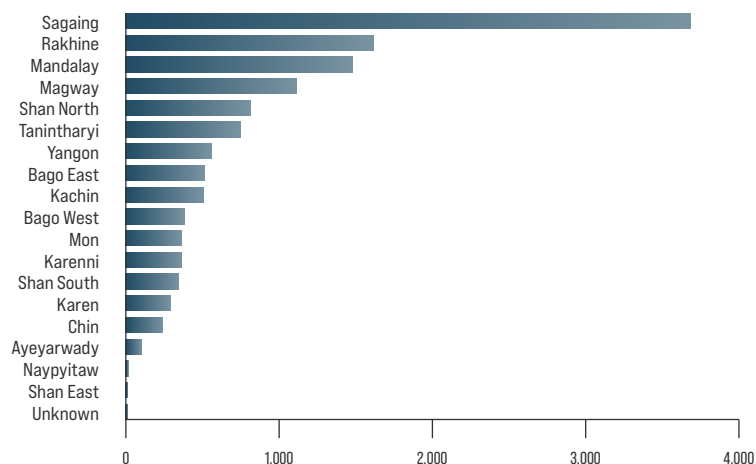
AS OF 29 JULY 2025

TOTAL
13,153

■ Civilian
 ■ Civilian (Alleged Informer)
 ■ Civilian (Other)

TOTAL CIVILIAN CASUALTIES OVER TIME AND QUARTERLY COMPARISON
 [Q1 2021 – Q2 2025]


NUMBER OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES PER STATE/REGION



trendwatch (cont.)

PDFs and EAOs attacked SAC outposts and supply lines.

On 17 July, PDFs reportedly attacked an SAC outpost on Myingyan-Nabu Aing road in Mandalay Region, killing three SAC soldiers.

On 17 July, PDFs reportedly ambushed SAC forces in Chauk Township, Magway Region, killing six SAC soldiers.

On 20 July, the Mandalay PDF said that it had attacked an SAC flotilla on the Irrawaddy River in Singu and Thabeikkyin townships, Mandalay Region, destroying three vessels.

On 25 July, KNLA troops reportedly captured SAC bases in Yin Tike Gone and Lay Bat village in East Bago Region.

The SAC and aligned actors shelled, killed, and displaced civilians.

On 23 July, Shanni Nationalities Army troops reportedly threatened to detain and kill ethnic Kachin villagers along the Indawgyi-Hpakant road in Mohnyin Township, Kachin State, causing more than 2,000 to flee their homes.

On 26 July, SAC artillery fired from Nawngkhio Township reportedly killed a woman and destroyed several houses in Kyaukme Township, Northern Shan State.

On 23 July, SAC shelling in Ah Lue Lay village in Kyaihto Township, Mon State, reportedly killed a 15-year-old girl and destroyed three houses.

CIVILIAN FACILITIES DAMAGES AND ATTACKS

TWO-WEEK TREND

0.91%

TWO-WEEK NUMBER

12

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS (NATIONWIDE)
OVER THE PRIOR TWO WEEKS.

AS OF 29 JULY 2025

Health Facility:
258Education Facility:
447Religious Facility:
628

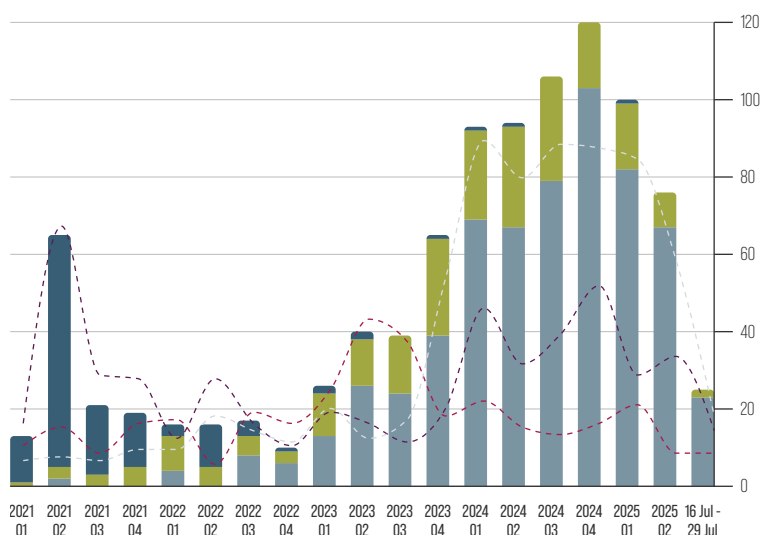
TOTAL DAMAGE

1,333

■ Aerial
 ■ Shelling
 ■ EDA

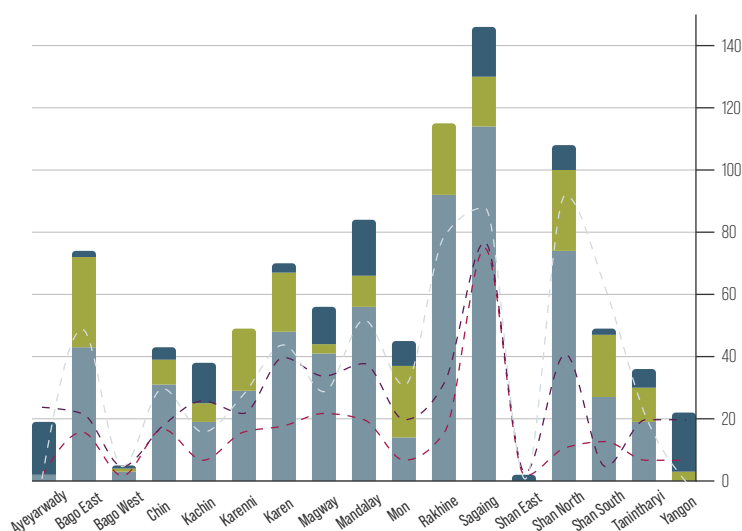
IMPACT ON CIVILIAN FACILITIES: DAMAGES AND ATTACK TYPE TRENDS

Based on the combined count of Shelling, Aerial Attacks,
and Explosive Device incidents damaging civilian facilities



IMPACT ON CIVILIAN FACILITIES: DAMAGES AND ATTACK TYPE TRENDS BY STATE/REGION

Based on the combined count of Shelling, Aerial Attacks, and
Explosive Device incidents damaging civilians facilities



trendwatch (cont.)

SAC airstrikes continued to hit civilian infrastructure and kill and injure civilians.

On 17 July, SAC airstrikes on the western bank of Irrawaddy River reportedly killed 21 people and injured over 50 others in Wetlet Township, Sagaing Region.

On 22 July, SAC airstrikes reportedly hit Kyauk Pyauk village in Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State, injuring two people.

The Arakan Army detained civilians, reportedly for military service.

On 17 July, the AA reportedly detained 20 youths at a checkpoint in Ramree Township, Rakhine State, who were trying to leave the state, sending them to military training.

Tensions arose between resistance actors.

On 17 July, NUG-linked PDFs reportedly ambushed and detained Generation Z Army PDF and Yaw Defence Force troops in Gangaw Township, Magway Region.

primaryconcerns

1 Rohingya Flee, Cite AA Abuses

BANGLADESH-MYANMAR BORDER

On 25 July, Bangladeshi media [reported](#) that a Rohingya family that had recently returned to Myanmar had fled again to Cox's Bazar due to torture and extortion by the Arakan Army (AA) forces in Maungdaw Township. The family fled Rakhine State in November 2024, when the AA and State Administration Council (SAC) were fighting for control of Maungdaw Township, but returned to Maungdaw on 3 July — and is now [reportedly](#) in custody of the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). A [relative](#) said that when the family returned to Maungdaw, “the AA raided their house and tortured family members” and then [demanded](#) 5 million Myanmar Kyat (approximately 1,086 US Dollars at the informal market rate), after which the family crossed the border back into Bangladesh. This was not an isolated report of AA troops abusing Rohingya people: on 26 July, local media reported that a Rohingya youth from Buthidaung Township had [died](#) in a Bangladeshi refugee camp after sustaining injuries — allegedly a result of abuse by his captors — while in AA detention in May 2024; on 23 July, [Fortify Rights](#) released a report that described “torture, killings, and beheadings of Rohingya civilians” by AA forces between January and June 2024 in temporary detention centers and Rohingya villages; and [Human Rights Watch](#) made similar claims in a 28 July report. Speaking about the family that reportedly re-entered Bangladesh in July, the head of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) — the Bangladesh government aid agency — [said](#) that the Rohingya family's return highlighted the continued threats posed by AA forces.

Between the AA and a hard place

Repeated reports of AA troops mistreating Rohingya people highlight the insecurity of those Rohingya living near — on either side of — the Rakhine State-Bangladesh border. It must be noted that many of these claims are difficult to verify, not least because of the many challenges to independent reporting and data gathering in Rakhine State. Nonetheless, these and other reports suggest that such abuses are a widespread problem that prevent Rohingya residents of northern Rakhine State from reaching safety. Rohingya people appear to face risks of serious violence in northern Rakhine State, similar risks — as [previously reported](#) — from armed actors in the camps in Bangladesh, and often insurmountable barriers to reaching anywhere else. Making matters worse, this insecurity for Rohingya people comes amid global funding withdrawals which have led to a deterioration in education and healthcare availability in Cox's Bazar, and to a smaller — but certainly noticeable — deterioration of assistance in Rakhine State. The reported search of these people for the ‘least bad’ environment also contributes, along with restrictions and more structural factors, to the poor economic realities faced by Rohingya people on both sides of the border: they cannot legally work in Bangladesh, income opportunities are bad for all communities in Rakhine State, additional restrictions and recent destruction of property make them worse for Rohingya people, trade between these two places has shrunk, and constant movement makes it even harder to establish livelihoods. Thus, these reports underscore both physical and economic insecurity for many Rohingya people.

2. Rakhine IDP Camp Faces Shortages

PONNAGYUN TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE

On 22 July, local media reported that residents of the Ga Nan Taung IDP camp in Ponnagyun Township were in **urgent need** of food and medicine, with most of the 1,094 residents lacking income and increasingly foraging for food. One source told this analytical unit that the camp has also not received humanitarian aid for around 11 months now. Due to monsoon season rains, cases of **malaria and seasonal flu** are also reportedly on the rise, but families are increasingly unable to afford what medicine is available. Heavy rainfall has also reportedly damaged roads and caused landslides that have prevented camp residents from collecting and selling firewood at the nearby Ga Nan Taung village market. This camp — located on Sittwe-Kyauktaw highway and next to Ga Nan Taung village — was established **in December 2022**, when Ponnagyun and Kyauktaw Township residents fled during a spate of State Administration Council (SAC) artillery shelling of residential areas. The camp population continued to **increase** from November 2023, following outbreaks of fighting between the SAC and Arakan Army (AA). A Ga Nan Taung IDP **camp leader** told a media outlet that residents who used to consume five cups of rice per meal can now only afford to consume three cups of rice, which is likely impacting malnutrition levels.

Camps stranded

Conditions in Ga Nan Taung IDP camp have reached a critical point due to prolonged isolation and ongoing armed hostilities. After nearly one year without external assistance, humanitarian conditions are worsening, and heavy rainfall has likely further exacerbated the situation — with conditions likely to deteriorate as the monsoon season progresses. Vulnerable groups — particularly children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions — are likely at higher risk. Camp residents who come from Sittwe Township are generally unable to return due to AA and SAC

frontlines blocking transport (and are in any case not likely inclined to return to poor conditions there), while the threat of SAC airstrikes on AA-controlled urban areas is likely deterring other IDPs from returning to their homes. However, remaining in the camp presents ongoing challenges, particularly as the funding constraints of the Humanitarian and Development Coordination Office (HDCO) — the humanitarian wing of the United League of Arakan (ULA) — and local CSOs may prevent them from supporting the camp. Local responders — and international responders where possible — will likely have to contend with increased needs and a possible increase in harmful coping strategies if the camp continues to go without other support.

3. SAC Takes Kyondoe-Kawkareik Road

KAWKAREIK TOWNSHIP, KAREN STATE

On 25 July, Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA)-led forces reportedly **withdrew** from the Kyondoe-Kawkareik section of the Asia Highway, following a State Administration Council (SAC) advance and its attacks on civilian areas. The SAC was reportedly supported by a Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) splinter group led by commander Bo Bi. The SAC's advance **along the road** (toward Kawkareik) reportedly **impacted** 40 villages, with at least 250 households said to be in need of urgent assistance because local responders could not reach them, and SAC troops are said to have killed at least **four civilians** during this march. Fighting along this stretch of the highway has been ongoing since early April; in late April, it was reported that around **50,000 people** in the area had been displaced, with some **fleeing** to Mawlamyine, Hpa-An, and Myawaddy towns. A resistance source **told** a media outlet on 25 July that the Kyondoe-Kawkareik road is not open despite SAC claims, that fighting on the road is ongoing, and SAC forces have not reached Kawkareik town yet.

SAC eyes on Asia Highway

Continued fighting along the Kyondoe–Kawkareik road increases risks to civilian safety and raises the likelihood of escalating humanitarian needs along other parts of the Asia Highway. The KNLA still controls the Myawaddy–Kawkareik section of the Asia Highway, which links Karen State to Thailand and which the SAC has made repeated efforts to retake. The SAC's ability to control that section of the road, where it crosses the Dawna mountain range, could be bolstered by being able to provide more troops and supplies via Kyondoe, which [SAC media](#) is already anticipating. As reported in [previous fortnightly reports](#), tension on the Asia Highway has caused significant disruption to daily livelihoods and trade for at least four months now. Many people from villages between Kyondoe and Kawkareik have been displaced for months and are likely becoming increasingly vulnerable to shelter and medical needs as the monsoon season proceeds. The humanitarian response on the Asia Highway will also likely need to address widespread insecurity — among both those unable to return due to ongoing fighting and those unwilling to return due to fear of violence at SAC checkpoints on primary and secondary roads.

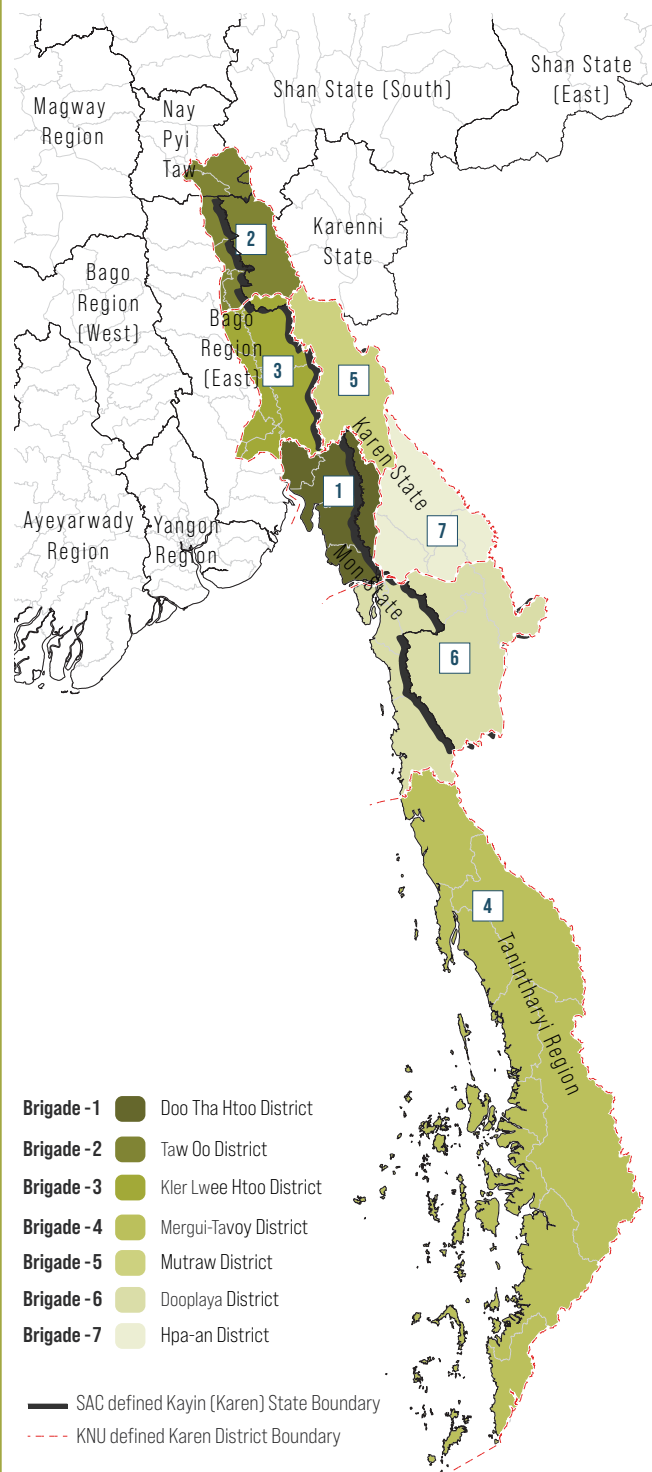
SAC Attacks Dawei-Myeik Highway

PALAW TOWNSHIP, TANINTHARYI REGION

During 24–26 July, State Administration Council (SAC) airstrikes, drones, and naval artillery shelling reportedly [killed](#) 17 people and injured 16 others in Palaw Township. SAC airstrikes on 24 July reportedly [killed](#) three people in Pala town (not to be confused with Palaw town, in the same township), and the [next day](#), the SAC's Light Infantry Battalion 285 base and a nearby SAC navy vessel continued to shell civilian areas near the town. On 25 July, an SAC airstrike reportedly killed ten travellers and injured five others who were sheltering in [Za Yat Seik village](#), along the Dawei-Myeik highway, unable

KNU brigades and districts

For purposes of clarity and consistency only, this analytical unity typically utilises geographic terminology adopted by MIMU. However, publications now employ the terms “Karen State” and “Karenni State” preferred by local actors most affected by and most actively responding to the current crises across these states. While this is a neutral analytical unit, a key part of its mission is to amplify local voices. To fulfil this objective and reflect the preferences of local stakeholders, this analytical unit has adjusted its terminology with respect to the names of these states.



Source: Monthly Summary: Security Incidents in Karen State, Karen National Union (KNU) available at <https://tinyurl.com/4dtndak>. KNU Brigades and District Area is sourced from KHRG (Karen Human Rights Group) available at <https://www.khrg.org/maps>.

to travel farther due to the fighting. On 26 July, four SAC airstrikes reportedly hit the Thein Wa [monastery](#) in Pala town, killing two people. A coalition of Karen National Union (KNU)- and National Unity Government (NUG)-linked fighters have reportedly been attacking SAC troops near Pala town since early July, but a local aid worker told this analytical unit that the SAC increased the intensity of airstrikes and shelling as resistance actors encircled Pala town in July. SAC bases are reportedly located on both sides of the Myeik-Dawei Highway, on hilltops near the town. The NUG Battalion 1 Myeik District spokesperson [urged](#) travellers to be cautious, in light of SAC airstrikes along the highway, and to follow its travel advice as announced.

A local aid worker told this analytical unit that the SAC increased the intensity of airstrikes and shelling as resistance actors encircled Pala town in July.

Battle for Pala

The longer the SAC and resistance actors fight for control of Pala town, the greater the threat to civilian security along the Myeik-Dawei Highway due to SAC fire. The intensity of fighting on the Myeik-Dawei Highway has led many travelers to seek shelter in buildings near the road, a trend which is likely to be exacerbated by the monsoon rains. However, civilian buildings are increasingly being hit by SAC artillery, which is resulting in civilian casualties and also likely further disruption to trade. Local aid workers told this analytical unit that there are only a few humanitarian responders in Palaw Township and these groups may not be able to sustain operations, given their limited resources, if hostilities are prolonged. Moreover, the focal point for the NUG Ministry of Health in the region told this analytical unit that its local staff find it increasingly challenging to either procure medicine locally or transport supplies from farther away. Moreover, the monsoon

rains are likely to exacerbate challenges for the humanitarian response in the township, regardless of whether resistance forces continue — or even succeed — in their attacks on SAC hilltop bases around Pala town.

5 Local Groups Construct New Border Road

PALETWA TOWNSHIP, CHIN STATE

On 28 July, local media reported the ongoing construction of a [new cross-border](#) trade route, connecting Paletwa Township to Siaha District in India's Mizoram State, by the Maraland Territorial Council/Maraland Defence Force (MTC/MDF) and the Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC). The MTC/MDF is a Chin Brotherhood-linked armed actor, and the MADC is an autonomous local authority within Siaha District. The proposed new 120 km-long route, which includes the upgrading of existing roads, is expected to be completed in late 2025 with a cost of around 8 million Indian Rupees (approximately 92,000 US Dollars). The route will reportedly begin in Laki village in Siaha District, pass through a MTC/MDF-controlled border crossing, and end in the Arakan Army (AA)-held village of Shin Let Wa in Paletwa Township. Sources told this analytical unit that there has been speculation of AA involvement in the project; an ethnic Mara source told this analytical unit that the MADC likely lacks the funds to build the route without state or federal support, and that the MTC/MDF cannot finance it either, and an MTC/MDF spokesperson [told](#) local media that the group gets financial support from other — unnamed — organizations. Since early 2024, Mizoram State has become a key trade hub for the AA via its Lawngtlai District-Paletwa Township border crossings, but routes from there to Paletwa Township have frequently been [disrupted](#) by Mizoram authorities and civil society groups. A Chin National Front (CNF) source told this analytical unit that the AA has been exploring alternative routes through Siaha District since late 2024.

Opening for aid?

The opening of this road — and a functional trade route along it — could benefit communities and response actors but also complicate Chin political dynamics. Improved trade would support local responders in southern Chin State but likely also central Rakhine State and parts of western Magway Region, due to Paletwa Township's links to other resistance actor held areas. If a humanitarian response can improve aid deliveries because of better functioning cross-border trade or local markets stocked with more goods imported from India, this could have a significant impact in addressing humanitarian needs in the region. Humanitarian responders will also likely need to consider whether the benefits of a newer border route are offset by the uncertainty around whether authorities in Mizoram State could block or restrict trade along it. If the AA is involved, however, the new route could again elevate tensions between actors associated with the Chin Brotherhood and those associated with the Chinland Council — including Interim Maraland Council/Chinland Defense Force-Mara (IMC/CDF-Mara). The Chinland Council has opposed the AA's presence in southern Chin State and its members may be displeased by an increase in the relative power of the Chin Brotherhood and AA in the area.

town, suggesting that SAC troops were making progress toward Demoso. Around 6,000 civilians were reportedly displaced overnight from [20 villages](#) in the area, including around 100 households already displaced from Pekon Township earlier in the month. Some — those with vehicles — could flee more easily, though petrol [shortages](#) reportedly caused additional challenges. Many other people reportedly had to wait for support from humanitarian responders, or otherwise had to flee on foot and could therefore carry fewer supplies. Local responders made an [urgent call](#) on 25 July for civilian evacuations and food and shelter supplies, while the Karenni Interim Executive Council and [local welfare groups](#) said they were collaborating to evacuate IDPs stranded by the SAC raids.

Further disruption to livelihoods

Repeated displacement is creating additional challenges for Karenni IDPs and other state residents, and it may impact the ability of locals to engage in agricultural work. As detailed by the recently arrived IDPs from Pekon Township — again displaced by SAC raids in Loikaw Township — and as is likely the case for most Karenni State residents displaced since the coup, repeated relocation continues to disrupt the lives of IDPs who have to leave belongings, re-establish shelters, and find new ways of meeting household needs. This is especially the case during the monsoon season, when [shelter needs](#) increase, and during state-wide fuel shortages which limit the ability of IDPs to transport belongings. Paddy fields in Loikaw Township are the main source of food and income for most Karenni IDPs, whose ability to earn income is again disrupted by displacement. It is also likely that other areas will soon see similar re-displacement: the SAC's movement toward Demoso suggests that fighting may continue there, as well as on the Moe Bye-Demoso road. Accordingly, humanitarian responders in much of northern Karenni State (and across the border in Pekon Township) can reasonably anticipate the need to address shelter, livelihood, and other challenges as a result of iterative displacement.

6 SAC Advances in Demoso

DEMOSO AND LOIKAW TOWNSHIPS, KARENNI STATE

On July 22, State Administration Council (SAC) troops reportedly advanced from Loikaw toward Demoso Township, [torching](#) several civilian homes in Noe Koe village tract (in Loikaw Township). Further [raids](#) reportedly took place in the area on 25 July. Meanwhile, SAC bases in Loikaw Township and neighbouring Pekon Township in Shan State reportedly fired artillery towards Noe Mei Khon

7 Flooding Hits Shan State

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN SHAN STATE

Heavy rainfall from Cyclone Wipha, since 21 July, has hit areas across Southern and Eastern Shan State, causing casualties, the submersion of farmland and houses, and landslides. On 23 July, local media reported that heavy rains had caused the Nam Taung River to overflow in [Langhko Township](#) and flood nearby residential areas. Langhko Township locals reported that the [water level](#) this year was more than two feet higher than in previous years, submerging farmland, and would likely disrupt the planting of future crops. On 27 July, [Pindaya Township](#) was reportedly hit by rain-induced landslides that affected over 450 people, including by submerging around 70 houses, and killing at least six people. In Ywangan Township, rising water levels blocked roads, and in [Kyethi and Kalaw townships](#), heavy rainfall submerged planted and unplanted croplands. Heavy rains were also reported in Eastern Shan State's [Mong Pawk](#), [Pansang](#), [Tachileik](#) townships, as were several casualties.

The submersion of villages and widespread crop damage in Southern and Eastern Shan State is likely to put severe pressure on local communities and undermine livelihoods.

Submerged croplands

The submersion of villages and widespread crop damage in Southern and Eastern Shan State is likely to put severe pressure on local communities and undermine livelihoods. The impact on agricultural output will come from not only reduced harvest yields, but also the straining of

local farmers' resources. While the floods have affected large swathes of the state, some people — such as the elderly, chronically ill individuals, long-term displaced and residents of remote villages — will be particularly vulnerable. Although seasonal flooding is not uncommon in this region, the scale and severity of the recent rains was reportedly more severe than usual. With livelihoods disrupted and humanitarian response having to navigate multiple needs, there is a high potential for long-term humanitarian consequences of this flooding.

8 SAC Blocks Flow of Essential Goods to Hpakant

HPAKANT TOWNSHIP, KACHIN STATE

According to a 23 July [local media](#) report, the State Administration Council (SAC) has restricted vehicles from entering Hpakant town, leading to [shortages](#) of goods. Despite the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) reportedly [re-opening](#) the Hpakant–Myitkyina road on 16 July, the SAC has reportedly only allowed cargo vehicles to exit Hpakant town — but not to enter. The SAC has also [blocked](#) another route, the Hpakant–Inn Taw Gyi road, halting the transport of rice and essential food items. On July 28, it was reported that the [cost of](#) meat in Hpakant town had surged, eggs were increasingly out of stock, and rice was selling for over 150,000 Myanmar Kyat for 24 pyi (approximately 54 kilograms) — compared to 80,000–100,000 before the SAC's troop deployment in April. Fighting between SAC and KIA troops is also ongoing in Hpakant town, with a [local](#) saying that the SAC “cannot move quickly to the places they want to reach, so they’ve been blocking roads as well [...] Looking at this situation, it seems clear that before trying to fully retake Hpakant, they are first cutting off and isolating the township and then launching heavy attacks”. Another Hpakant town resident said “there are still [markets](#) open, but nothing to buy”.

Hpakant town increasingly isolated

Continued fighting and SAC restrictions are likely to exacerbate challenges for residents in Hpakant town, who are increasingly cut off from access to the wider township and beyond. Fighting is likely to continue due to the economic significance of Hpakant, particularly taxation of the [estimated](#) 30 billion USD jade trade there. The significance of routes into and out of Hpakant Township suggest the KIA will be inclined to defend its 2024 gains there, while the size of the SAC deployment suggests the intent to reclaim control. In previous rounds of fighting in Hpakant Township, armed actors have minimised damage, including to infrastructure, likely so as not to significantly undermine revenue from the jade trade — which benefits both sides and a number of other actors in Myanmar. However, intense fighting in the short term could mean further rises in the prices of goods and increased unavailability of some goods. The monsoon season rains and their impact on less developed secondary routes will likely put further stress on prices of food and other goods, concerns compounded by the SAC-imposed internet shutdown across Kachin State since July 2024, which makes access to information incredibly challenging for local responders.

there. However, a township resident told this analytical unit that a clinic was in fact bombed. Amid frequent SAC airstrikes in Myaing and Pauk townships, the Anyar Myar CSO — a para-hita group — [warned](#) people in the area to take precautions and hide.

Sick and threatened

Access to healthcare is a persistent challenge in contested and resistance-controlled areas of Magway Region, and it is further threatened by the bombing of health infrastructure. A Magway Region resident told this analytical unit that in resistance-controlled parts of Pakokku, Gangaw and Minbu districts, healthcare facilities, mobile clinics, and teleclinics have been somewhat functional but hampered by funding shortages and the difficulties of transporting medicines and medical supplies. The healthcare situation is likely to degrade as fighting persists, as a result of both threats to healthcare facilities and increased healthcare needs. According to the Pauk Township Humanitarian and Disaster Management Department (HDMD), approximately 12,000 IDPs are [living](#) in 17 villages along the Pauk-Pakokku road, and these people have not received any assistance or support from any donor organization. While the HDMD and People's Administrative Organisation in the township have reportedly [provided](#) support for IDPs, an HDMD spokesperson told this analytical unit that IDPs need shelter support and may face seasonal health issues such as malaria and dengue fever due to incessant rain and the prevalence of mosquitoes. In this context, the obstruction of healthcare services and medicine delivery to the healthcare providers — through attacks and restrictions, respectively — are likely to have a particularly severe impact. According to local residents, the bombing of clinics has made it difficult for locals and displaced people to access health services, and the threats from airstrikes and SAC ground troops have meant that both health and education services are delayed — and sometimes shut down. In May, the National Unity Government's Ministry of Health publicly [requested](#) that people and the international community support bomb-proof underground hospitals and clinics, which it said are urgently needed to provide safe medical treatment amid frequent airstrikes.

SAC Airstrike Hits Local Clinic

PAUK TOWNSHIP, MAGWAY REGION

On 26 July, State Administration Council (SAC) fighter jets reportedly [bombed](#) a local clinic in Sahpe village, Pauk Township, [killing](#) one patient at the clinic and another person nearby, and injuring seven other people. According to local media, the seven injured people were transported to another resistance-linked clinic, but one died along the way. An apparently SAC-linked source [posted](#) that the SAC had actually bombed a People's Defence Force (PDF) camp in Sahpe village and killed many PDF members

10.

SAC Drones Strike Monastery

NATOGYI TOWNSHIP, MANDALAY REGION

On 26 July, three State Administration Council (SAC) drones reportedly dropped several bombs on a monastery in Myatshu village, Natogyi Township, killing at least six IDPs taking shelter there, destroying the monastery, and triggering the displacement of thousands of villagers. The Natogyi Township People's Administrative Organisation (PAO) reported that six IDPs, including four children (ages 10–13) and women, died immediately, and a 50-year-old man subsequently passed away from his wounds. Those newly displaced from Myatshu and nearby villages are said to urgently need food and shelter assistance. There has been an ongoing SAC offensive in this area — which is largely occupied by People's Defence Forces (PDFs) — in the first half of 2025, leading people to take shelter in the monastery. However, there had reportedly not been fighting in Myatshu or nearby villages in the time leading up to the drone strikes. Amid SAC attacks in the township, residents urged people in the area to stay vigilant and prioritize their own safety. The National Unity Government (NUG) Ministry of Human Rights told local media this and other SAC attacks on religious sites are serious crimes, and it vowed to continue making every effort to seek justice and hold the SAC accountable for its violations.

Danger in numbers

The reported attack in Myatshu village was yet another instance of IDP sites being attacked, underscoring the reality that there are few safe places for people in need. Setting aside the fact that International Humanitarian Law (IHL) generally prohibits attacks on religious sites, the attack here is problematic because it impacted IDPs trying to seek refuge from precisely this type of violence. As the SAC attempts to reclaim territory where resistance actors are present, it often conducts violent attacks — including airstrikes, drone strikes, and artillery fire — that cause civilian casualties. This is

a pattern seen across much of Myanmar since the coup, including before this in Natogyi Township: airstrikes in February and May of this year reportedly left civilians dead or injured and destroyed dozens of houses, and a December 2024 strike in Myatshu village reportedly destroyed civilian homes. Given that fighting and PDF attacks often take place in close proximity to residential areas, SAC troops may suspect that sites with high concentrations of IDPs or others are also sheltering PDF actors, raising the likelihood of these locations being hit. Consequently, civilians are doubly threatened: SAC and others' violence can displace them and increase their humanitarian needs, and the same type of violence can impact them again as they try to seek refuge from it. This underscores the importance of humanitarian programming for displaced populations, both protection-related and otherwise, in this area and elsewhere.

11.

SAC and Pyu Saw Htee Raid Village

KANBALU TOWNSHIP, SAGAING REGION

On 21 July, State Administration Council (SAC) and Pyu Saw Htee forces reportedly raided Min Ywa Taw and Sin Nin villages in Kanbalu Township, where they allegedly looted rice and valuables, torched at least 75 houses, and later detained around 100 people. One source reported that a charred body was found inside a house that had burned down. SAC forces reportedly staged a withdrawal from Min Ywa Taw and Sin Nin villages after conducting raids there, but then detained locals who returned. People's Defence Forces reportedly control most villages in Kanbalu Township, but this latest round of violence comes in the context of continued SAC operations apparently linked to attempts to control the Shwebo–Myitkyina and Kanbalu–Kyun Hla–Kawlin roads.

FORTNIGHTLY UPDATE *for*
**Humanitarian
Responders**

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