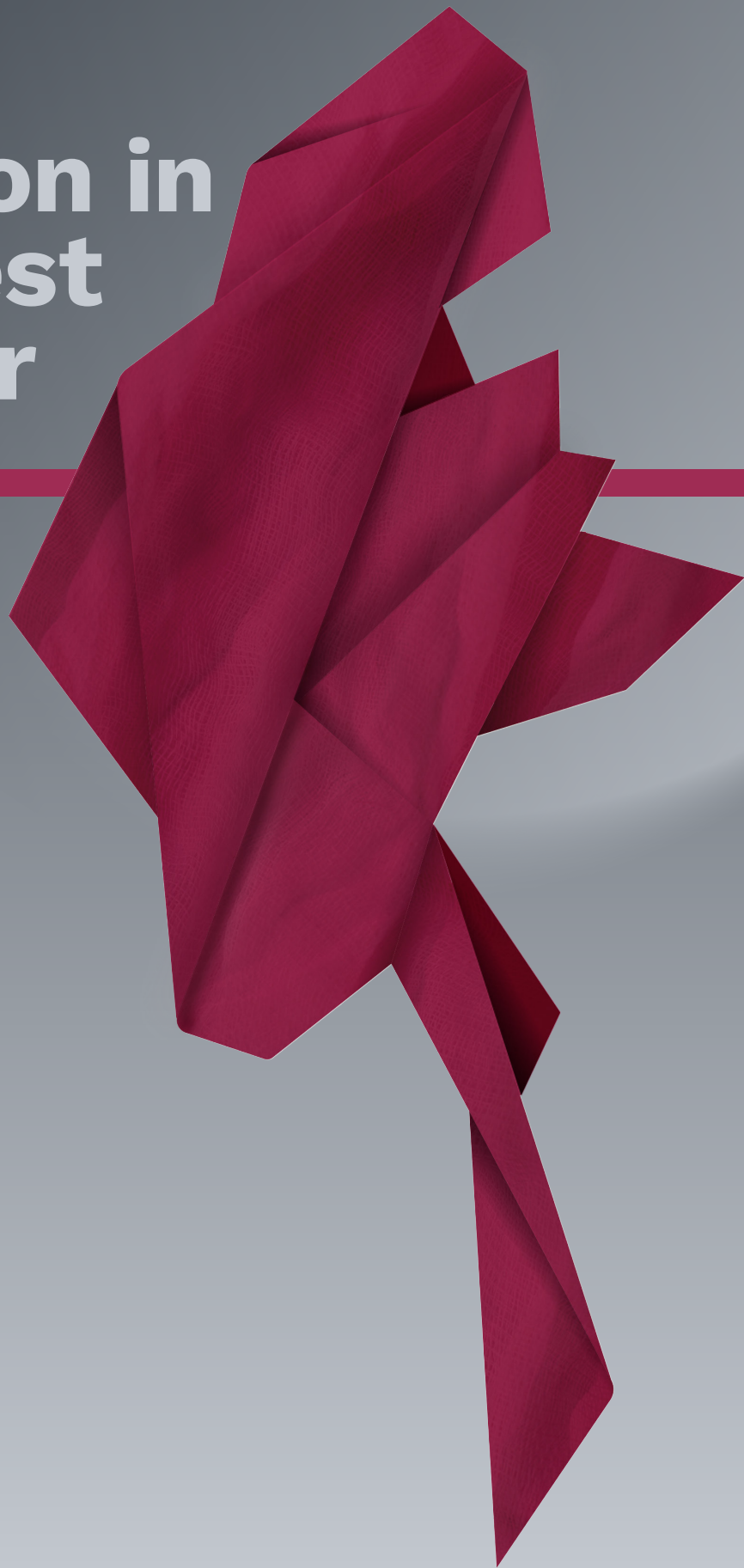


# Protection in Northwest Myanmar

Presentation of data  
collected during  
June 2024



# Protection Context Monitoring Coverage



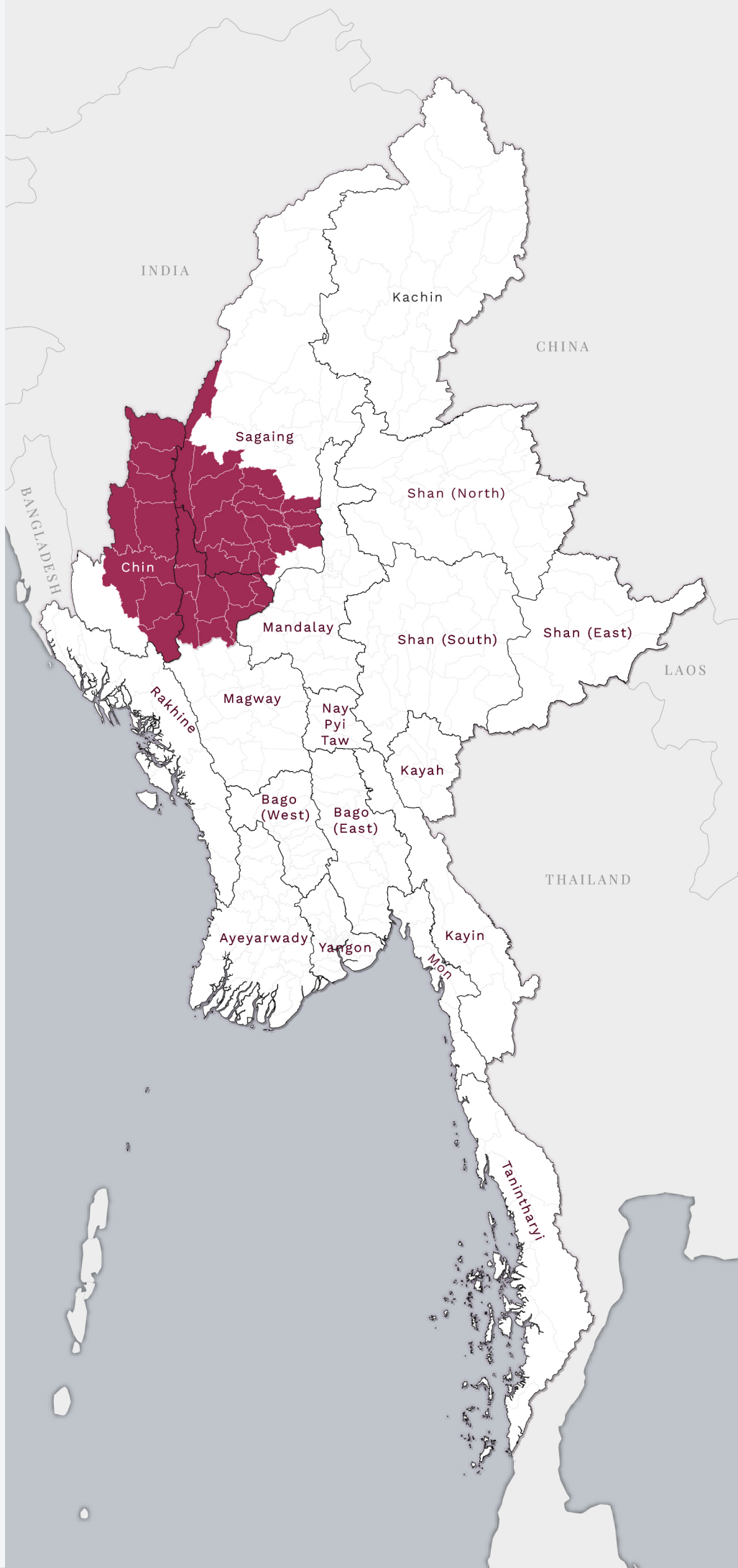
M Y A N M A R

## About PART

The Protection Analysis Risks and Trends (PART) project gathers primary and secondary data from an indicative sample of at-risk communities in Myanmar to provide a community-centric understanding of local protection dynamics, and an analysis of protection incidents and trends. Since June 2023, the project has focused on areas in northwest Myanmar (Magway and Sagaing regions and Chin State) where rights violations and protection information gaps remain prevalent.

In order to contribute to ongoing efforts to develop functioning referral mechanisms in these areas, PART is leveraging research to produce a snapshot of humanitarian service provision in hard-to-reach areas of northwest Myanmar not necessarily covered by the current international response.

Contributing information sources to this document include public and non-public humanitarian information. The content compiled is by no means exhaustive and does not necessarily reflect the position of its authors or funders. The provided information, assessment, and analysis are designated for humanitarian purposes only and as such should not be cited.



# Content

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 Introduction
- 2 Key Findings
- 3 Methodology

## 4 CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- 4 Sagaing Region
- 6 Magway Region
- 7 Chin State

## 11 PROTECTION SERVICES AND HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT

- 11 Provider
- 12 Type of Support
- 13 Coverage
- 14 Perceptions of Service Provision

## 15 SECURITY INCIDENT DATA

- 16 Arson Attacks

## 17 ANNEX 1: RESPONDENT PROFILE

# List of Figures and Tables

- 4 FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE RESPONDING 'YES' TO THE QUESTION: "HAVE ARMED ACTORS BEEN INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IN YOUR COMMUNITY?" (JUNE 2024)
- 5 FIGURE 2: RESPONDENTS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT (JUNE 2024)
- 5 FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THE DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY DUE TO ARSON (JUNE 2024)
- 6 FIGURE 4: SAFETY AND VIOLENCE – REPORTED INCIDENTS (JUNE 2024)
- 6 FIGURE 5: RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION: "HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY IN YOUR COMMUNITY COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTHS?"
- 8 FIGURE 6: RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION: "HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE PRESENCE OF ANY ARMED ACTORS DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS?"
- 11 FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED KNOWING A GROUP OR ORGANISATION PROVIDING PROTECTION SERVICES OR OTHER HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT IN THEIR COMMUNITY (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 13 FIGURE 8: TYPE OF SUPPORT BEING PROVIDED BY TOWNSHIP: REPORTED BY AT LEAST ONE RESPONDENT (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 14 FIGURE 9: REPORTED HELPFULNESS OF THE SUPPORT BEING PROVIDED (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 15 FIGURE 10: SECURITY INCIDENTS PER MONTH (DECEMBER 2023 – JUNE 2024)
- 15 FIGURE 11: TYPE OF INCIDENTS RECORDED (JUNE 2024)
- 15 FIGURE 12: UNARMED CIVIL SERVANTS, NON-COMBATANTS, OR CIVILIANS AFFECTED BY ARMED VIOLENCE (JUNE 2024)
- 16 FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF VILLAGES OR TOWNS AFFECTED BY ARSON ATTACKS PER STATE/REGION (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 16 FIGURE 14: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED BY ARSON PER MONTH (JANUARY – JUNE 2024)
- 16 FIGURE 15: TOTAL NUMBER OF ARSON INCIDENTS AND NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED PER TOWNSHIP (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 17 FIGURE 16: LOCATION AND STATUS OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE/REGION (JUNE 2024)
- 17 FIGURE 17: GENDER PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS (JUNE 2024)
- 8 TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE PRESENCE OF ARMED ACTORS (JUNE 2024)
- 9 TABLE 2: REPORTED PERPETRATOR INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENCE AGAINST CIVILIANS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE (JUNE 2024)
- 12 TABLE 3: TYPE OF SERVICE PROVIDER REPORTED (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 12 TABLE 4: TYPE OF SUPPORT REPORTED (APRIL – JUNE 2024)
- 17 TABLE 5: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PER DISTRICT

# Executive Summary

## Introduction

During June 2024, PART's network of trained community listeners carried out 90 interviews as part of an ongoing study into protection issues across northwest Myanmar. The geographical scope of the interviews encompass areas experiencing high levels of armed violence and related rights violations in Magway and Sagaing regions and Chin State. The contextual analysis derived from these interviews aims to provide an overview of the protection environment in these locations, as described by communities themselves, with particular consideration given to freedom of movement, safety and violence, and access to humanitarian and other services.

This PART report also analysed data relating to 179 security incidents in northwest Myanmar (Magway and Sagaing regions and Chin State), sourced from PART's extensive media monitoring, which serves as a basis for identifying trends and provides more detail on the type of incidents occurring in the locations of study.

## Key Findings

- ▶ PART was able to identify 106 security incidents documented by media sources in **Sagaing Region** during June, marking the lowest number recorded in any month so far in 2024. Of these, the most common were airstrikes or drone attacks. By contrast, when respondents in Sagaing Region were asked about the types of security incidents taking place in their communities during June, they frequently reported: a) arbitrary arrest, detention, or abduction, and b) forced recruitment. Community reports suggest that these detentions, abductions, and recruitment incidents were often connected, as SAC soldiers were said to be abducting civilians from their homes in order to conscript them. Numerous respondents indicated that communities remained unaware of missing persons' whereabouts. There were also multiple reports of SAC troops extorting people travelling or transporting goods through checkpoints, and searches for virtual private networks (VPNs) on mobile phones appeared to be an additional mechanism for the SAC to commit extortion.
- ▶ Of the 51 incidents documented by media sources in **Magway Region** during June (as identified by PART), armed clashes and airstrikes made up the largest portion. Myaing Township appeared to be a hotspot for these types of incidents throughout the month, as PDFs fought against SAC forces and Pyu Saw Htee militias. The incidents most frequently reported by respondents in Magway Region during June include: a) arbitrary arrest, detention, or abduction, and b) damage or destruction to civilian buildings or infrastructure. Casualties from incidents involving landmines or unexploded ordnance were reported primarily by respondents in Gangaw Township, and children were reportedly among those killed.
- ▶ PART identified 22 security incidents documented by media sources to have taken place in **Chin State** during June, of which the most frequent were: a) village raids and b) armed clashes. The majority of these incidents took place in Matupi and Tedim townships, where armed resistance actors fought against SAC forces. Village raids in Tedim Township reportedly resulted in civilian casualties, the destruction of houses, and the destruction of the Mansong bridge, while SAC airstrikes in Kanpetlet Township reportedly destroyed houses and school buildings. Damage or destruction to civilian infrastructure was among the most frequently reported incidents by respondents during June.

## Methodology

Each month, PART conducts key informant interviews with approximately 100 community members based in northwest Myanmar. Participants are asked to reflect on changes they noticed or experienced during the previous month, and to respond to a series of questions exploring the state of protection issues and concerns in their communities. These include questions around international humanitarian law (IHL) and related rights issues (such as violence against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence [SGBV], explosive ordnance, forced recruitment, human trafficking, and freedom of movement), the impact of these protection issues on access to services, and coping mechanisms.

Additionally, this report draws upon PART's robust database of conflict incident data from across northwest Myanmar, analysing armed violence and security incidents recorded and codified from PART's extensive media monitoring across Myanmar.

## Contextual Analysis

Context monitoring data in this report is primarily derived and analysed from 90 key informant interviews, conducted in June 2024, with a broad sample of community members living in the areas of study. (See [Annex 1](#) for respondent profile).

### Sagaing Region

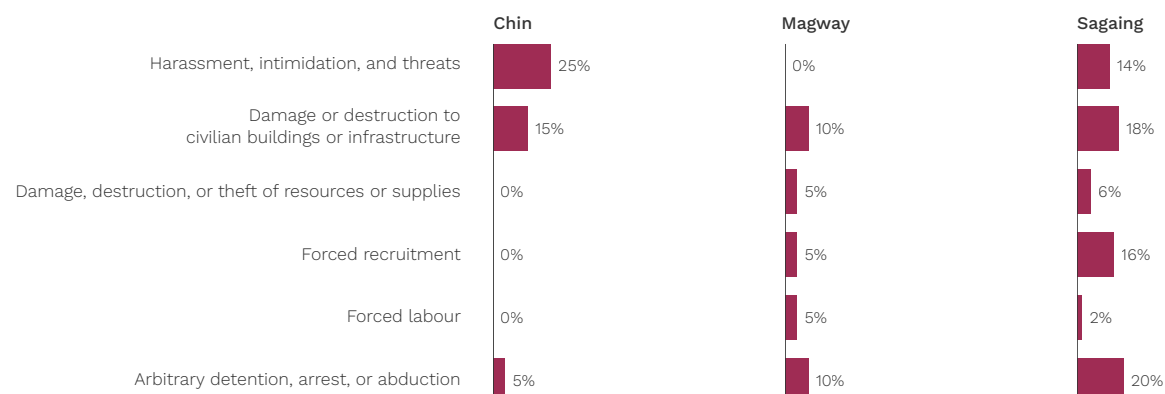
PART identified 106 security incidents documented by media sources in Sagaing Region during June, marking the lowest number recorded in any month so far in 2024 (see [figure 10](#) on p.15). This number can be compared to the year's peak, in February, of 305 security incidents. Monsoon season rains and flooding are likely a primary factor contributing to the decrease; damage to roadways, and the concomitant difficulty of moving troops or launching attacks, often leads to an ebb in fighting in Myanmar during this season. Of those 106 incidents, airstrikes or drone attacks were the most frequent (36), followed by armed clashes (33); see [figure 11](#) on p.15.

Twenty percent of respondents in Sagaing Region reported that armed actors were involved in incidents involving arbitrary arrest, detention, or abduction during June, and 16 percent of respondents reported incidents involving forced recruitment ([figure 1](#)). Reports suggest that these two types of incidents were often connected, with some respondents stating that SAC soldiers had abducted civilians for military service. According to one respondent in Shwebo Township, SAC soldiers abducted an unknown number of men for military service, after physically assaulting some of them. A respondent in Ye-U Township reported a similar incident, saying that soldiers had forcibly taken both men and women for military service. It is unclear if any of these civilians had been included in conscription lists. According to a media report, SAC soldiers took civilians from their homes during the night in Monywa Township, and those abducted included minors and people living with disabilities, despite the SAC having claimed that both populations are exempt from conscription.<sup>1</sup> Respondents who reported arbitrary arrest, detention, or abduction commonly said that communities remained unaware of missing persons' whereabouts. According to a respondent in Chaung-U Township, after SAC soldiers detained three students, the dead body of one was returned to relatives the next day but the other two remained missing. When asked how communities were coping with these types of violations, one respondent in Ye-U Township said that young people continued to migrate out of urban areas in attempts to avoid conscription or detention.

**"HE WAS ARRESTED AROUND MIDNIGHT. I HEARD THAT HE WAS GOING TO SERVE IN THE MILITARY."**  
**46-YEAR-OLD MALE. KHIN-U TOWNSHIP**

**"MANY PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED. MOST WERE RELEASED, BUT THE WELL-BEING OF TWO IS UNKNOWN."**  
**30-YEAR-OLD FEMALE. KALE TOWNSHIP.**

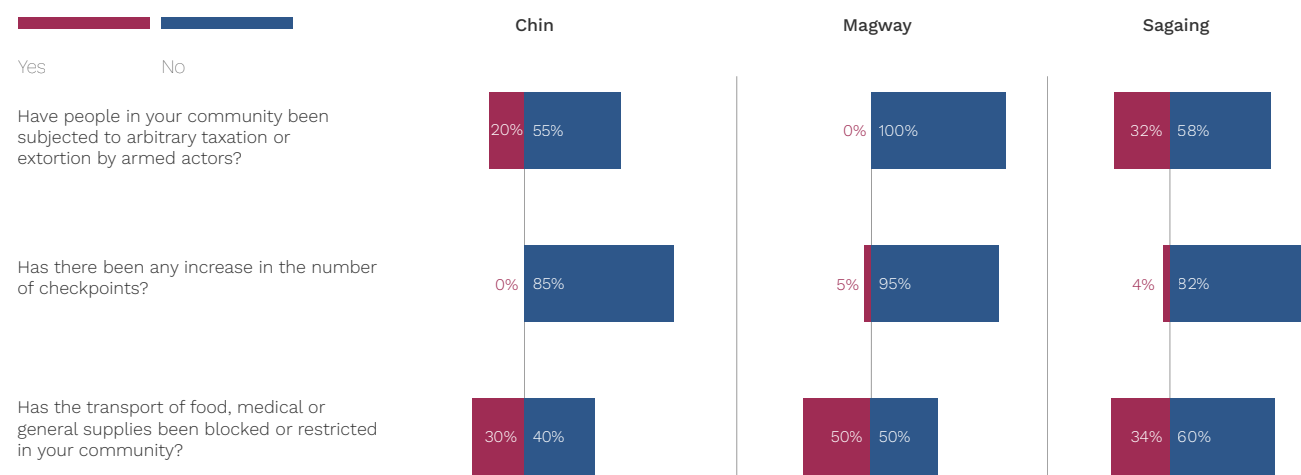
**FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE RESPONDING 'YES' TO THE QUESTION: "HAVE ARMED ACTORS BEEN INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IN YOUR COMMUNITY?" (JUNE 2024)**



1 VOA Burmese. စစ်ကိုင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီး စစ်မှု ထမ်းဖို့ နေအိမ်တွေမှာ လိုက်လံခေါ်ယူနေ [In Sagaing Region, they were recruiting people to serve in the army]. 6 June 2024. <https://burmese.voanews.com/a/conscription-in-sagaing-monywa/7645143.html>

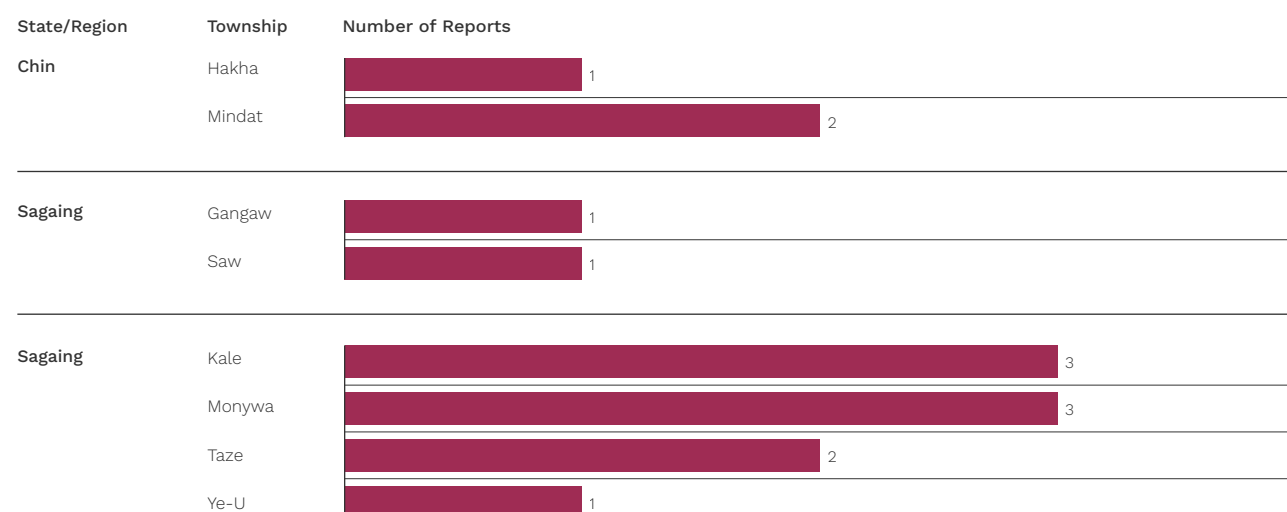
Nearly one-third (32 percent) of respondents in Sagaing Region reported that people in their communities had been subjected to extortion or arbitrary taxation during June (**figure 2**). Following the SAC's crackdown on virtual private networks (VPNs), respondents reported being fined by SAC soldiers who found VPNs during mobile phone searches. One respondent in Monywa Township cited fines of around 200,000 Myanmar Kyat (62 USD) for having a VPN service installed on their phones. Some respondents reported leaving mobile phones behind while travelling to avoid being subject to phone searches. While VPN crackdowns appeared to provide a new mechanism for the SAC to extort people, reports of soldiers demanding money from people travelling and transporting goods through checkpoints also continued. PDFs were also alleged to be extorting money from civilians along roadways, in what respondents described as an arbitrary taxation mechanism, although some respondents reported it as "donations" to PDFs.

**FIGURE 2: RESPONDENTS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT (JUNE 2024)<sup>2</sup>**



Civilians in Sagaing Region appeared to be particularly impacted by arson attacks during June; of the 888 houses documented to have been destroyed in northwest Myanmar, the large majority were in Sagaing Region (see **figure 14** on p.16). Three respondents in Kale Township attested to their communities being affected by arson attacks, and they added that many people whose houses had been completely destroyed fled during the attacks and remained displaced. Three respondents in Monywa Township also reported incidents involving the destruction of personal property due to arson (see **figure 3**). One of these respondents stated that SAC forces burnt half of the houses in their village and threatened to torch more. Another reported it was the second time that SAC forces had carried out an arson attack on their village.

**FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THE DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY DUE TO ARSON (JUNE 2024)**

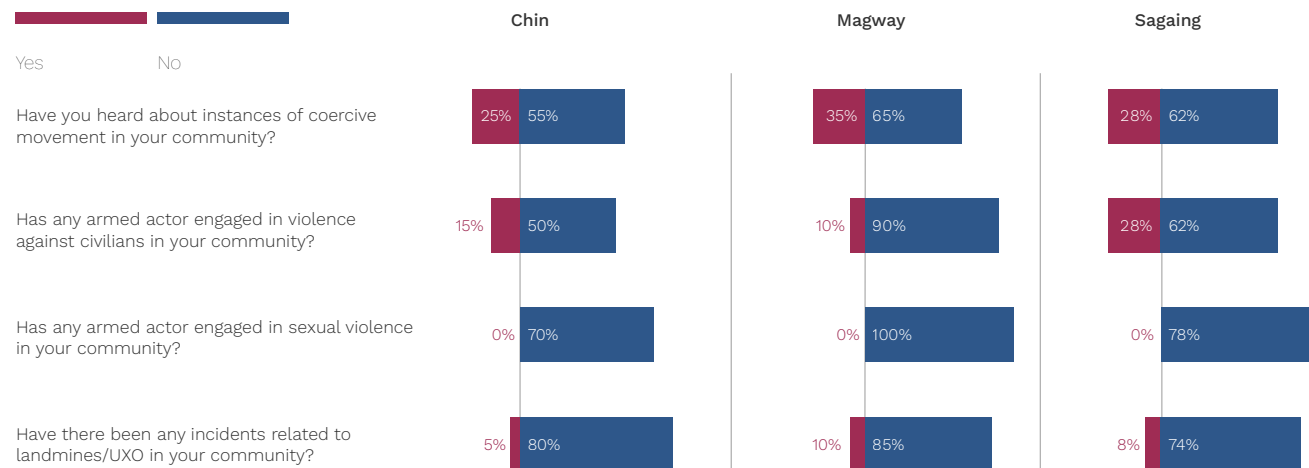


<sup>2</sup> Excluding those responding 'don't know' or 'prefer not to say'; totals may not equal 100%

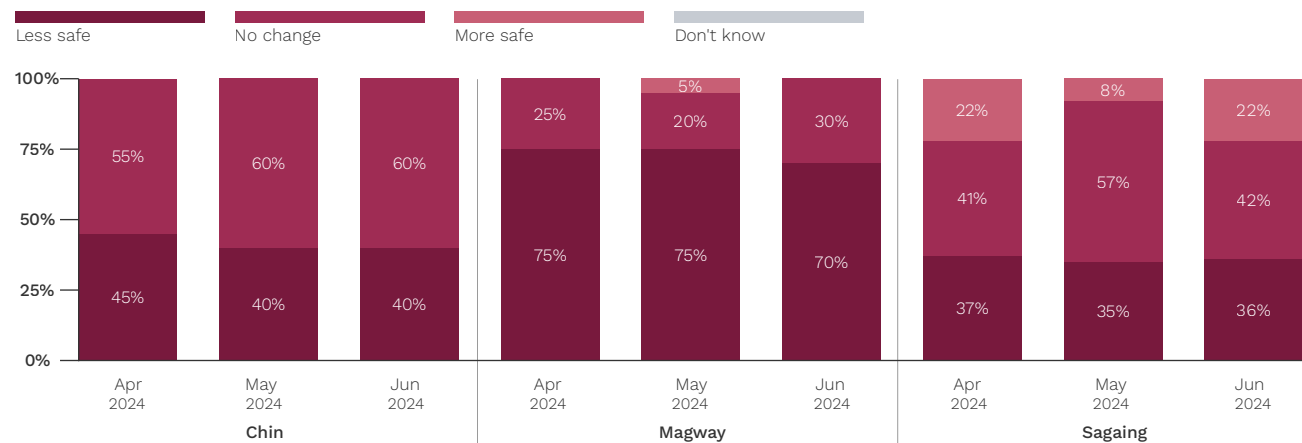
## Magway Region

PART identified 51 security incidents documented by media sources in Magway Region during June, marking the lowest figure documented in any month so far in 2024 (see [figure 10](#) on p.15). This decrease is consistent with the testimony of respondents in Magway Region, of whom only 10 percent reported that armed actors had engaged in violence against civilians in June ([figure 4](#)). Despite this, 70 percent of respondents in the region rated their communities to be ‘less safe’ during June than during previous months ([figure 5](#)).

**FIGURE 4: SAFETY AND VIOLENCE – REPORTED INCIDENTS (JUNE 2024)<sup>3</sup>**



**FIGURE 5: RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION: “HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY IN YOUR COMMUNITY COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTHS?”**



Of the 51 security incidents in Magway Region reported by media sources, the two most common were armed clashes (19 incidents) and airstrikes or drone attacks (18 incidents); see [figure 11](#) on p.15. Myaing Township appeared to be a hotspot for these types of incidents, as PDFs fought against SAC forces and Pyu Saw Htee militias there throughout the month. According to one media report, an SAC airstrike at the start of June — following a skirmish between PDF and SAC forces — killed five civilians, including two children.<sup>4</sup> Airstrikes were also reported in Pauk Township, and respondents in Gangaw Township stated that schools in their communities were still not operating due to concerns about children’s safety if schools were targeted. Respondents in Gangaw, Pauk, and Myaing townships comprise a large majority of Magway Region respondents reporting their communities to be ‘less safe’ during June ([figure 5](#)).

<sup>3</sup> Excluding those responding ‘don’t know’ or ‘prefer not to say’. Totals may not equal 100%

<sup>4</sup> RFA Burmese. [မြိုင်မြိုင်မှာ လေကြောင်းက ဖုံးကြည့် ကလေးအပါအဝင် ငါးဦးသေဆုံး](https://www.rfa.org/burmese/news/airstrikes-died-civilians-06052024003222.html) [Five people, including a child, died in an airstrike in Myaing Township]. 5 June 2024. <https://www.rfa.org/burmese/news/airstrikes-died-civilians-06052024003222.html>



**“THE START OF THE SCHOOL YEAR HAS ARRIVED, BUT SCHOOLS ARE TEMPORARILY CLOSED DUE TO THE DANGER OF AIRSTRIKES. CHILDREN ARE HAVING TROUBLE STUDYING.”**  
**27-YEAR-OLD MALE. GANGAW TOWNSHIP.**

The two types of incidents most frequently reported by respondents in Magway Region during June were arbitrary arrest, detention, or abduction (10 percent of respondents), and damage or destruction to civilian buildings or infrastructure (10 percent); see [figure 1](#). In one incident involving arbitrary arrest, detention, or abduction, SAC forces reportedly detained two men in Saw Township following a mobile phone search. According to another report, an SAC airstrike destroyed a market stall in Gangaw Township, and indiscriminate shelling by the SAC reportedly killed one civilian and destroyed at least one house in Saw Township. When respondents were asked how their communities are coping with these violations, many expressed growing fears and negative impacts to mental health. The destruction of buildings and infrastructure was also said to be negatively impacting livelihood engagement.

**“THEY ARE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY AFFECTED FROM THE DANGER OF WEAPON-FIRE. THEIR HOMES ARE DESTROYED.”**  
**45 YEAR-OLD-MALE. SAW TOWNSHIP.**

Ten percent of respondents in Magway Region reported incidents involving landmines or unexploded ordnance during June ([figure 4](#)). Reports came primarily from respondents in Gangaw Township. One respondent stated that a landmine killed three civilians and critically injured two others in one incident. Another said that a landmine killed two community members who had gone out fishing, and claimed that SAC soldiers had planted the landmine while stationed nearby. In a third incident, unexploded ordnance reportedly killed one child and injured two others after it detonated while they children were playing outside. According to a media report, the children were between the ages of 11 and 14.<sup>5</sup>

## Chin State

PART identified 22 security incidents documented by media sources to have taken place in Chin State during June (see [figure 10](#) on p.15). Of these, eight involved village raids and seven involved armed clashes (see [figure 11](#) on p.15). The majority of these incidents took place in Matupi and Tedim townships, where armed resistance actors fought against SAC forces.

Armed fighting in Tedim Township — in which the SAC faced off against the Chin National Defense Force (CNDF) and other Chin resistance actors — appeared to coincide with SAC forces conducting a series of village raids over a four-day period. During the raids, SAC soldiers reportedly looted civilians’ belongings and destroyed an unspecified number of houses, prompting local residents to flee. According to a media source, soldiers detained a group of civilians during the raids and used them as human shields before releasing them the following day.<sup>6</sup> One respondent reported that SAC forces killed four people, injured another ten people, and torched 50 houses during the raids. SAC forces also destroyed the Mansong bridge, which crosses the Manipur river and enables a flow of commodities into Chin State from neighbouring India.<sup>7</sup>

**“FIFTY HOUSES WERE SET ON FIRE AND PEOPLE'S SIM CARDS WERE CONFISCATED.”**  
**33-YEAR-OLD MALE. TEDIM TOWNSHIP.**

5 Myanmar Pressphoto Agency. ဂန့်ဂေါတွင် စစ်တပ် အကြွင်းအကျန် ဗုံးသီးပေါက်ကွဲမှုကြောင့် ကလေးတစ်ဦးသေဆုံးနှစ်ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ [One child was killed and two others were injured due to the explosion of an army remnant bomb in Gangaw]. 21 June 2024. <https://mpapress.com/%e1%80%9e%e1%80%90%e1%80%84%e1%80%ba%e1%80%b8/48464/>

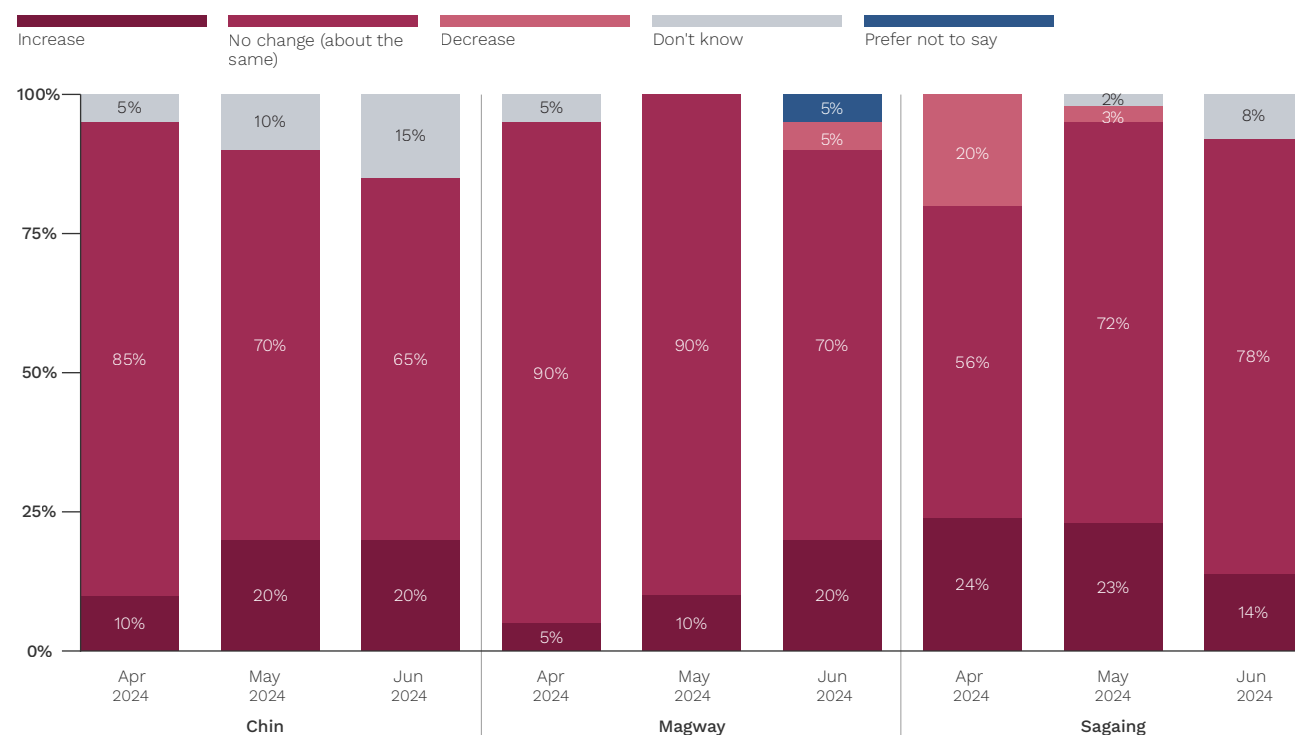
6 Myanmar Pressphoto Agency. တီးတိန်မြို့နယ် ကနေဒီတောင်သို့ စစ်ကြောင်းထိုးခဲ့သည့်စစ်တပ် ဆိုဇန်ရွာသားများကို လူသားဒိုင်းပြုလုပ် [Acting as human shields for the army, Sozan villagers marched from Tedim Township to this mountain]. 20 June 2024. <https://mpapress.com/%e1%80%9e%e1%80%90%e1%80%84%e1%80%ba%e1%80%b8/48433/>

7 Democratic Voice of Burma. ပူတာအိုသို့ စားသောက်ကုန်ကားများ ထွက်ခွာ၊ တီးတိန်က တံတား ၁ စင်းကို စစ်တပ် ဖျက်ဆီး [The army destroyed one bridge in Tedim]. 9 June 2024. [https://burmese.dvb.no/post/655368#google\\_vignette](https://burmese.dvb.no/post/655368#google_vignette)

Twenty percent of respondents in Chin State reported an increased presence of armed actors during June (figure 6). While five percent of respondents reported noticing an increased number of SAC forces, 20 percent reported EAO forces (table 1). All those in Matupi Township specified the EAO as the Arakha Army (AA), which was reported to be fighting alongside Chin Brotherhood forces against the SAC. Multiple respondents said that civilians in urban areas fled from the armed violence, although some also noted difficulties in doing so due to roadways being closed. One respondent alleged that an AA member was the perpetrator in an incident of violence against civilians (table 2); this individual reported hearing that an AA member shot a civilian, but did not provide further details. AA presence in Matupi Townships caused tensions to flare between Chin resistance actors during June, and has raised concerns about potential inter-communal conflict.<sup>8</sup>

**“THE AA ARRIVED. NOW THERE IS A BATTLE IN THE CITY. WE HAD TO LEAVE THE CITY TO AVOID THE FIGHTING.”**  
**41-YEAR-OLD MALE. MATUPI TOWNSHIP.**

**FIGURE 6: RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION: “HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE PRESENCE OF ANY ARMED ACTORS DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS?”**



**TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE PRESENCE OF ARMED ACTORS (JUNE 2024)**

| State   | Presence of armed actors increasing |            |     |              |     | Presence of armed actors decreasing |            |                   |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
|         | Total respondents                   | SAC forces | EAO | Pyu Saw Htee | PDF | Total respondents                   | SAC forces | Prefer not to say |
| Chin    | 20%                                 | 5%         | 20% | 0%           | 5%  | 0%                                  | 0%         | 0%                |
| Magway  | 20%                                 | 15%        | 0%  | 0%           | 15% | 5%                                  | 5%         | 0%                |
| Sagaing | 14%                                 | 14%        | 0%  | 4%           | 2%  | 0%                                  | 0%         | 0%                |

TABLE 2: REPORTED PERPETRATOR INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENCE AGAINST CIVILIANS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE (JUNE 2024)

| State/<br>region | Has any armed actor engaged in violence<br>against civilians in your community? |               |     |                 | Has any armed actor engaged in sexual violence in<br>your community? |               |     |                 |
|------------------|---|---------------|-----|-----------------|--|---------------|-----|-----------------|
|                  | Response:<br>yes  | SAC<br>forces | EAO | Pyu Saw<br>Htee | Response:<br>yes   | SAC<br>forces | EAO | Pyu Saw<br>Htee |
| Chin             | 3   | 2             | 2   | 0               | 0  | 0             | 0   | 0               |
| Magway           | 2   | 2             | 0   | 0               | 0  | 0             | 0   | 0               |
| Sagaing          | 14  | 14            | 0   | 0               | 0  | 0             | 0   | 0               |

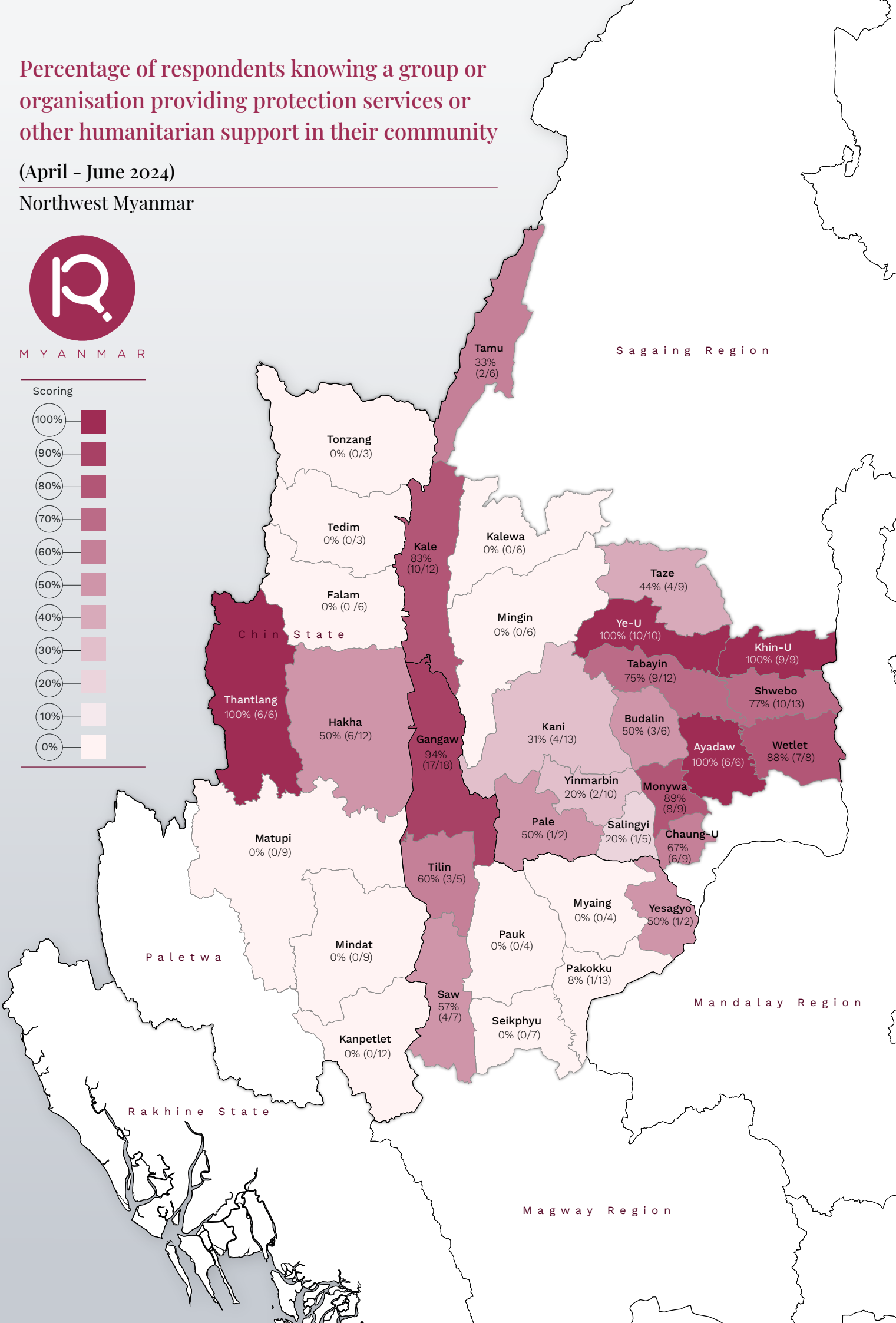
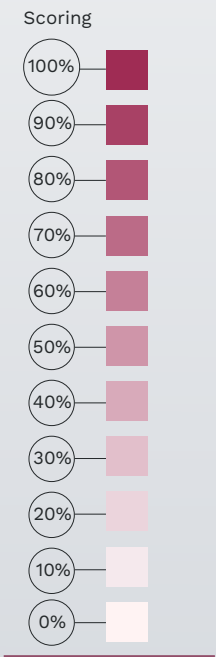
Fifteen percent of respondents in Chin State reported that armed actors were involved in damaging or destroying civilian buildings or infrastructure (figure 1). This appeared to correspond to destruction caused by SAC airstrikes in Matupi, Mindat, and Kanpetlet townships. According to a media report, SAC airstrikes killed one civilian and injured multiple others, and destroyed several houses and two school buildings, in Kanpetlet Township.<sup>9</sup> Two respondents in Mindat Township reported that their houses had been partially damaged, and one noted that their family was unable to repair the damage due to financial constraints.

9 Ayeyarwaddy Times. ကန်ပက်လက်ရှိ စစ်ရှောင်များ ခိုလှုံနေသည့် ချင်းလက်မှန်ကျေးရွာကိုလေကြောင်းမှ တိုက်ခိုက်၍ သက်ကြီးရွယ်အို ၁ ဦးသေဆုံးကာ ၄ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ. Facebook post. 12 June 2024. <https://www.facebook.com/ayeyarwaddytimes/posts/plbido2Mf5a9uJ6Z6Eo5kFKoE3dWFhJ5hj3TrySRbTAqkcGwXBjzns4geuSqrqshKa6EZTul>

Percentage of respondents knowing a group or organisation providing protection services or other humanitarian support in their community

(April - June 2024)

Northwest Myanmar

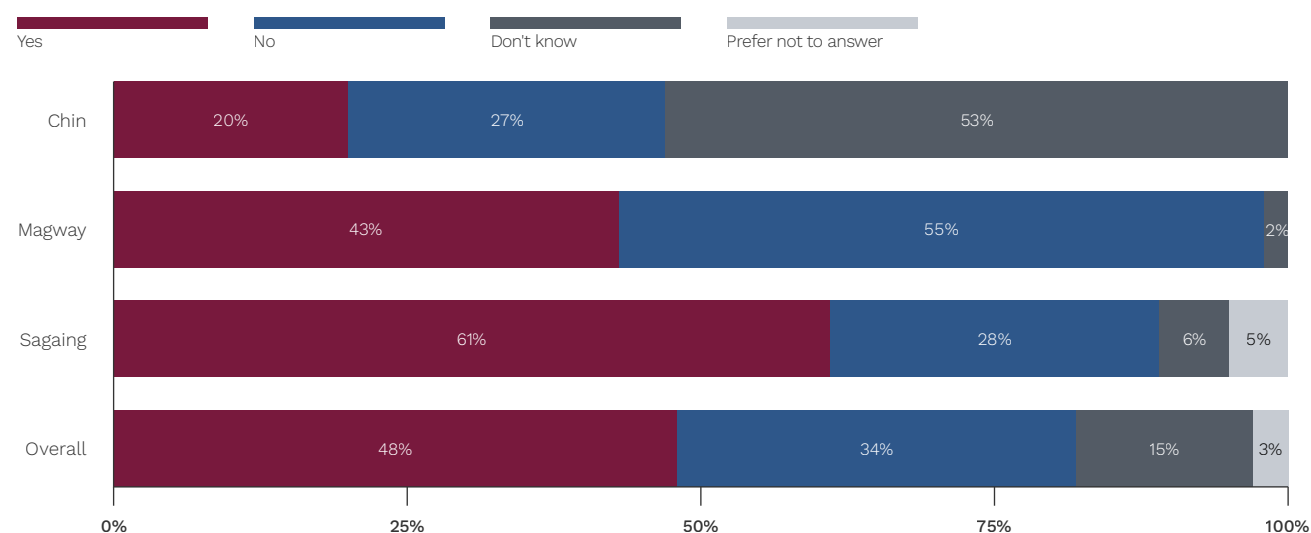


## Protection Services and Humanitarian Support

Since December 2022, PART has been asking respondents in northwest Myanmar a short series of questions about any formal or informal groups providing protection services or any other humanitarian support in their community, such as community-based organisations or informal community groups. Respondents were asked to report the availability of support services in their communities during the previous 30 days, as well as the provider or stakeholder name, and details about the support provided. These efforts aim to complement ongoing efforts by coordination bodies in northwest Myanmar to map services and referral pathways, and to identify services or organisations that are not engaged in the humanitarian coordination system.

From April – June 2024, 275 community members in northwest Myanmar participated in the PART survey: 60 in Chin State (excluding Paletwa Township), 60 in Magway Region, and 155 in Sagaing Region. Respondents were asked to reflect on the availability of protection services and humanitarian support they received in their communities during the previous 30 days, including coverage, the provider or stakeholder, and the type of support provided. During this four-month period, 48 percent of respondents across northwest Myanmar reported at least one group or organisation providing either protection services or any other humanitarian support in their area (figure 7); others reported not knowing of any support or chose not to answer. It is worth noting that many of those who reported receiving support are likely to be considerably under-served, given the myriad challenges hindering service provision in northwest Myanmar, including high levels of armed conflict, restrictions on travel and transportation, and the SAC's targeting of unregistered organisations.

**FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED KNOWING A GROUP OR ORGANISATION PROVIDING PROTECTION SERVICES OR OTHER HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT IN THEIR COMMUNITY (APRIL – JUNE 2024)**



## Provider

Many respondents who reported knowing of a group or organisation providing protection services or other humanitarian support in their community were able to share the name or type of entity. Armed resistance organisations were the most frequently reported entity type overall (40 percent), but particularly so in Sagaing Region (53 percent); see table 3. Non-armed governance actors — which primarily refers to People's Administration Organisations (PAOs) — were the second-most frequently reported entity type both overall (37 percent) and in Sagaing Region (51 percent). CSOs and Parahita groups were the most frequently reported entity type in Chin State (67 percent). Local communities in Magway Region appear to be the most reluctant to provide information about the services they receive; many cited security concerns, and the largest share of respondents (38 percent) in Magway Region chose not to share information about service providers.

Although only three percent of all respondents reported that their communities received services from INGOs, it should be noted that some organisations may be operating on a low- or zero-visibility basis; INGOs' operating through local partners reduces the likelihood that communities would know of these response actors.

TABLE 3: TYPE OF SERVICE PROVIDER REPORTED (APRIL – JUNE 2024)<sup>10</sup>

| Type of provider                                   | Overall | Chin | Magway | Sagaing |
|--|---------|------|--------|---------|
| Armed resistance organisation                      | 40%     | 0%   | 12%    | 53%     |
| Non-armed governance actor                         | 37%     | 0%   | 4%     | 51%     |
| CSO/Parahita                                       | 30%     | 67%  | 19%    | 28%     |
| Self-help system within the community              | 15%     | 0%   | 12%    | 18%     |
| NGO  | 14%     | 33%  | 12%    | 12%     |
| Prefer not to say                                  | 8%      | 0%   | 38%    | 0%      |
| INGO   | 3%      | 33%  | 0%     | 0%      |
| Unknown or not specified                           | 3%      | 0%   | 12%    | 1%      |
| Religious establishment (e.g. monastery or church) | 2%      | 0%   | 0%     | 2%      |
| Indirect donor                                     | 1%      | 0%   | 0%     | 1%      |

## Type of Support

Since March 2024, PART has asked community members additional, targeted questions about food, health, financial, and education support — the four types of support services that have consistently appeared among the most frequently reported since December 2022.

The highest percentage of respondents reported the availability of education support (50 percent), followed by health support (43 percent) and financial support (29 percent); see [table 4](#). Respondents in Sagaing Region overwhelmingly reported education support as being affiliated with the National Unity Government's (NUG's) Education Department, while respondents in Chin State more frequently associated this type of support with NGOs and INGOs. Health services were associated most frequently with NGOs in Chin State, NGOs and the NUG in Sagaing Region, and CSOs in Magway Region.

Almost half of respondents (47 percent) — all in Magway and Sagaing regions — also reported receiving 'other' types of services. A significant proportion of these 'other' services appeared to relate to PDFs providing community safety and security and PAOs handling informal judicial matters. Although comparatively less frequent, some individuals also reported NFI distribution, livelihood support, and activities related to EORE and child protection.

TABLE 4: TYPE OF SUPPORT REPORTED (APRIL – JUNE 2024)<sup>11</sup>

| Type of support     | Overall | Chin | Magway | Sagaing |
|---------------------|---------|------|--------|---------|
| Education           | 50%     | 17%  | 8%     | 66%     |
| Health              | 43%     | 25%  | 23%    | 51%     |
| Financial           | 29%     | 83%  | 50%    | 16%     |
| Food                | 18%     | 0%   | 35%    | 15%     |
| Other <sup>12</sup> | 47%     | 0%   | 23%    | 60%     |

<sup>10</sup> Percentages derived from those respondents who reported knowing of an organisation or group providing services in their area.

<sup>11</sup> *ibid*

<sup>12</sup> The "Other" category includes services such as distribution of non-food items, security, explosive ordnance risk education, shelter support, child protection, WASH support, gender-based violence awareness education, and mental health and psychosocial support.

## Coverage

During the three-month period between April and June, education and healthcare services appeared to be the most widely available types of services; at least one respondent reported access to these services in 14 of the 34 townships monitored by PART (figure 8). The majority of townships where education and health services were reported to be available are located in Sagaing Region, suggesting that gaps in these services could be larger in Chin State and Magway Region. Financial support services were the most widely reported in Magway Region; they are reportedly available in half of the townships monitored by PART there. Service gaps appeared to be less pronounced in Gangaw Township, where all five categories of services were reported.

**FIGURE 8: TYPE OF SUPPORT BEING PROVIDED BY TOWNSHIP: REPORTED BY AT LEAST ONE RESPONDENT (APRIL – JUNE 2024)**

| State/ region | Township  | Education | Healthcare | Financial | Food | Other |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Chin          | Falam     |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Hakha     | ✓         |            | ✓         |      |       |
|               | Kanpetlet |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Matupi    |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Mindat    |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Tedim     |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Thantlang |           | ✓          | ✓         |      |       |
|               | Tonzang   |           |            |           |      |       |
| Magway        | Gangaw    | ✓         | ✓          | ✓         | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Myaing    |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Pakokku   |           |            |           |      | ✓     |
|               | Pauk      |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Saw       |           | ✓          | ✓         |      |       |
|               | Seikphyu  |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Tilin     |           |            | ✓         |      |       |
|               | Yesagyo   |           |            | ✓         |      |       |
| Sagaing       | Ayadaw    | ✓         | ✓          |           |      | ✓     |
|               | Budalin   | ✓         | ✓          |           |      | ✓     |
|               | Chaung-U  | ✓         | ✓          | ✓         | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Kale      | ✓         | ✓          | ✓         | ✓    |       |
|               | Kalewa    |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Kani      | ✓         | ✓          | ✓         | ✓    |       |
|               | Khin-U    | ✓         | ✓          | ✓         | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Mingjin   |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Monywa    | ✓         | ✓          |           | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Pale      |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Salingyi  |           |            |           |      |       |
|               | Shwebo    | ✓         | ✓          |           | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Tabayin   | ✓         |            | ✓         |      | ✓     |
|               | Tamu      |           |            | ✓         | ✓    |       |
|               | Taze      | ✓         | ✓          |           | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Wetlet    | ✓         | ✓          |           |      | ✓     |
|               | Ye-U      | ✓         | ✓          |           | ✓    | ✓     |
|               | Yinmarbin |           |            | ✓         |      |       |

## Perceptions of Service Provision

Respondents who reported that members of their community had received protection services or other humanitarian support were asked to provide feedback about how helpful these services were, and about how they could be improved.

The highest percentage of respondents reported financial support as 'extremely helpful' (39 percent). Health support closely followed, with 36 percent of respondents reporting it to be 'extremely helpful'. Food assistance appeared to be the least helpful type of the four support types, with the majority of respondents reporting it to be 'a little helpful' (figure 9).

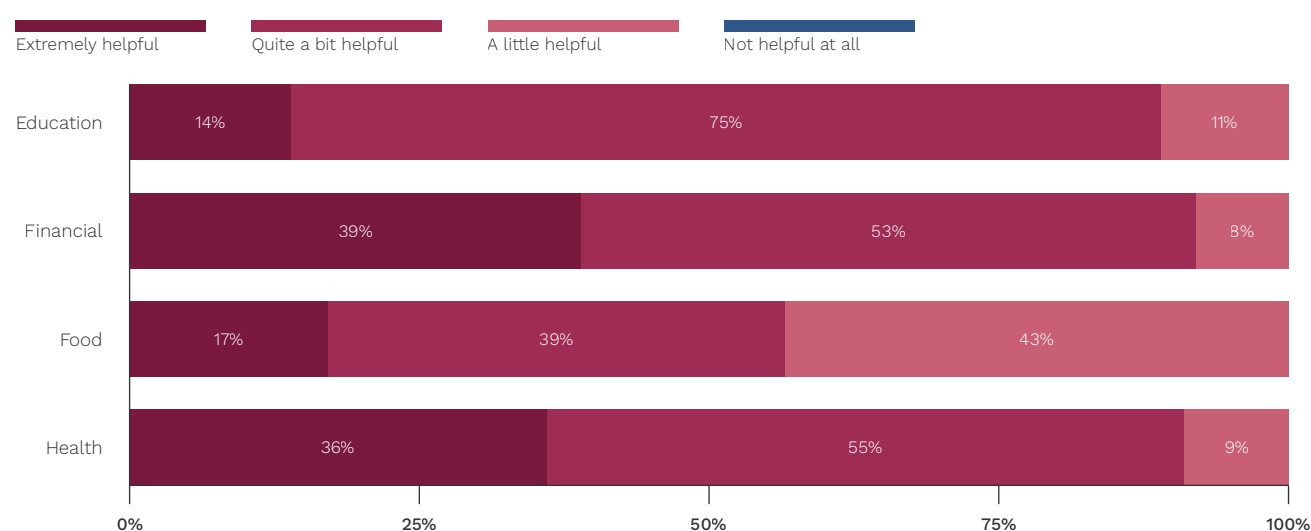
While 75 percent of respondents reported education support to be 'quite a bit helpful', communities reported that education services could be improved with greater financial support for teachers and education supplies, increased support for high school education, and better training for volunteer teachers. Food assistance, which only 17 percent of respondents said was 'extremely helpful', was stated to be simply insufficient in many cases given the high number of people in need. Respondents reported communities needing more consistent and widespread food distributions, and they suggested strengthening coordination between response actors.

**“THE NUMBER OF DISPLACED PEOPLE IS MANY, AND THE CURRENT SUPPORT PROGRAM CANNOT PROVIDE FOR ALL OF THE PEOPLE WHO NEED TO RECEIVE FOOD.”**  
27 YEAR-OLD-MALE. MAGWAY REGION.

**“I WANT THE NUG TO SUPPORT ME SO THAT I CAN TEACH UP TO THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL.”**  
32 YEAR-OLD-FEMALE. SAGAING REGION.

**“YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 14 AND 15 ARE GETTING MARRIED EARLY. CHILDREN ARE HAVING CHILDREN, AND I THINK EDUCATION IS NECESSARY.”**  
27 YEAR-OLD-MALE. SAGAING REGION

**FIGURE 9: REPORTED HELPFULNESS OF THE SUPPORT BEING PROVIDED (APRIL – JUNE 2024)<sup>13</sup>**



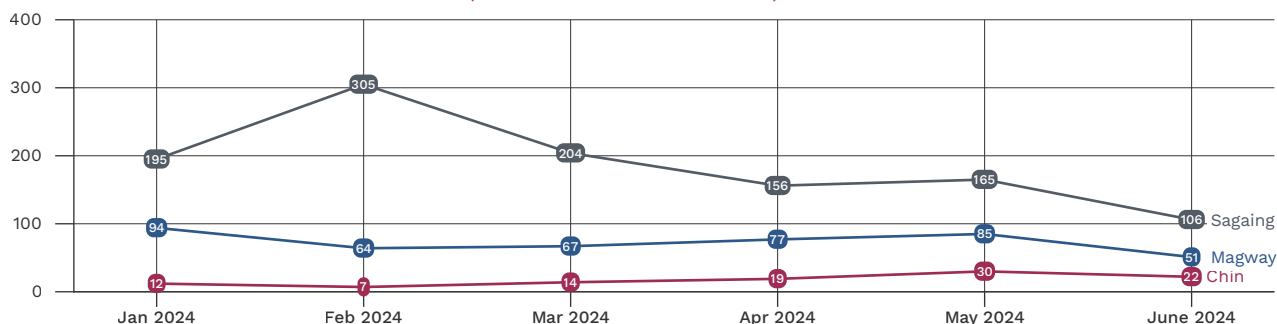
<sup>13</sup> Percentages derived from those respondents who reported knowing of an organisation or group providing each service in their area.



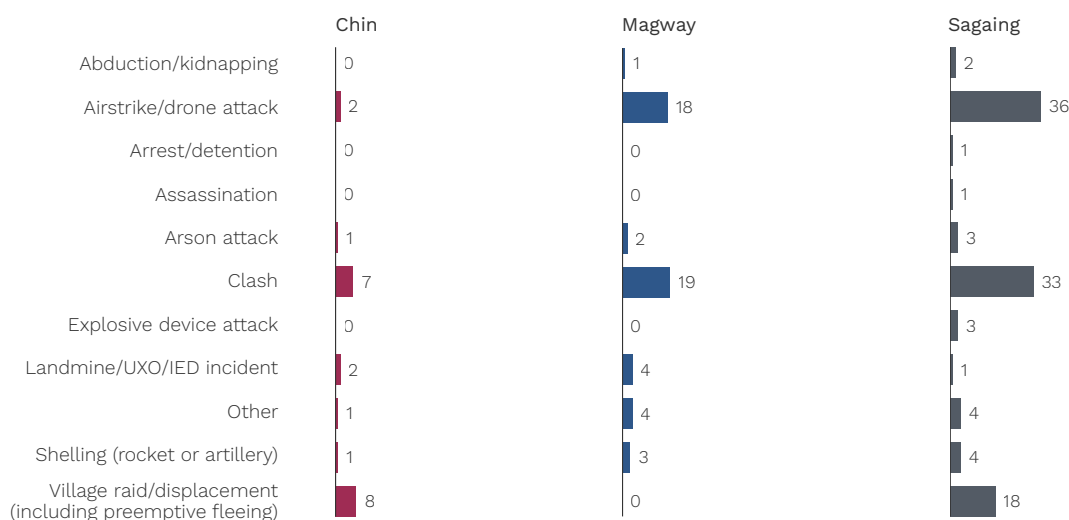
## Security Incident Data

The following armed violence and security incident data is derived from 179 security incidents occurring in June in the geographic areas of study,<sup>14</sup> recorded and codified from PART's extensive media monitoring across northwest Myanmar during this period. It is important to note that incidents are not independently verified or triangulated by PART, and that media monitoring likely does not capture all security incidents taking place in northwest Myanmar — an area with historically limited media coverage and frequent post-coup internet and electricity blackouts. Nonetheless, the data attempts to provide a general picture of security incidents in locations where formal protection incident monitoring is not well-established.

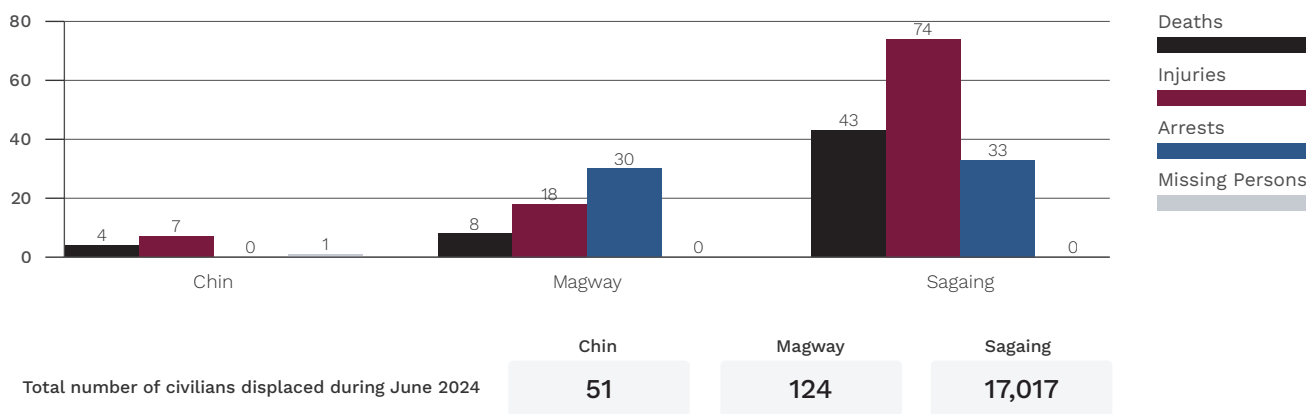
**FIGURE 10: SECURITY INCIDENTS PER MONTH (DECEMBER 2023 – JUNE 2024)**



**FIGURE 11: TYPE OF INCIDENTS RECORDED (JUNE 2024)**



**FIGURE 12: UNARMED CIVIL SERVANTS, NON-COMBATANTS, OR CIVILIANS AFFECTED BY ARMED VIOLENCE (JUNE 2024)**

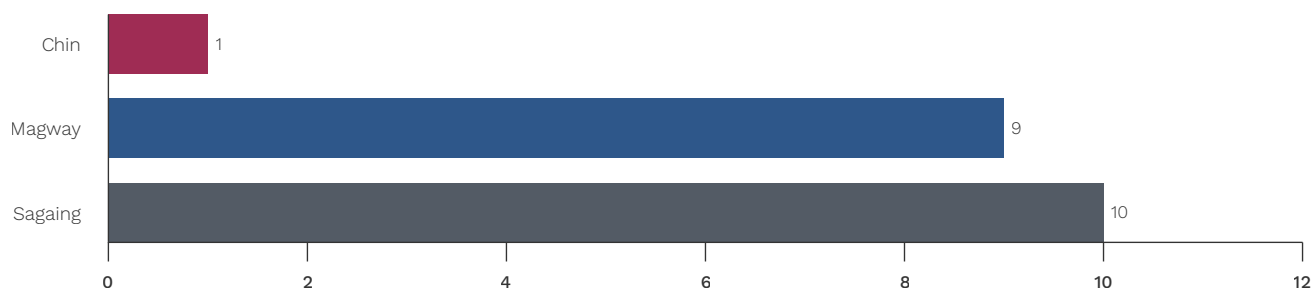


<sup>14</sup> Gangaw and Pakokku districts in Magway Region; Shwebo, Monywa, Kale, Yinmabin, and Tamu districts in Sagaing Region; all of Chin State (excluding Paletwa Township).

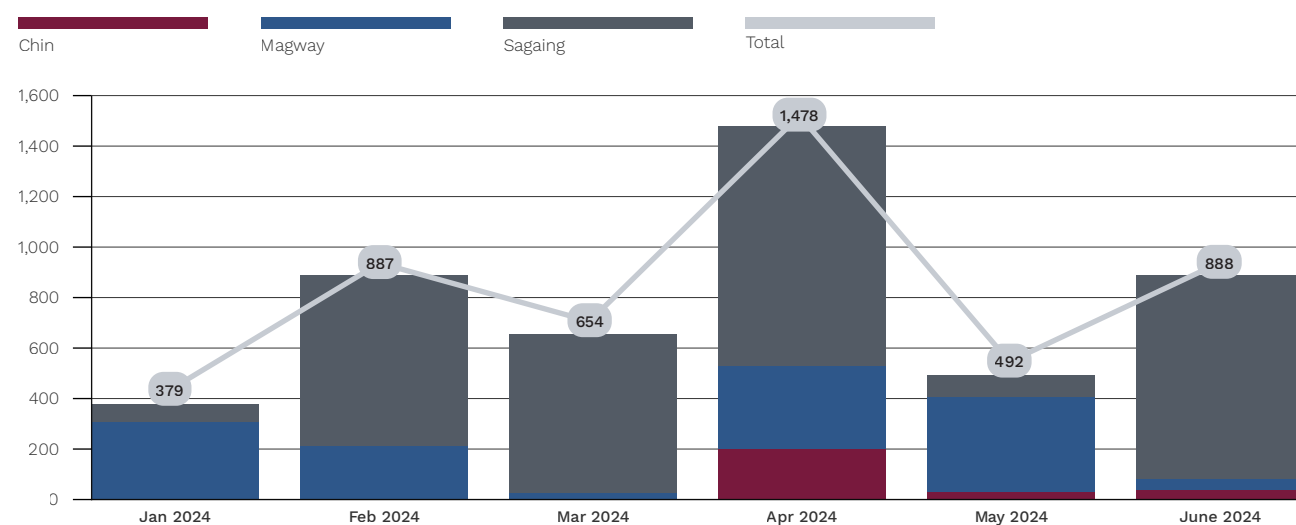
## Arson Attacks

During the three month period from April to June, Magway and Sagaing regions appeared to have a similar number of arson attacks, with 10 villages or towns documented to have been affected in Sagaing Region and nine documented in Magway Region (figure 13). However, the severity of these attacks appeared to be worse in Sagaing Region — particularly Kale Township — given the large number of houses destroyed by arson there (figure 15). In Magway Region, Gangaw Township was also heavily affected, with four arson incidents destroying a total of 316 houses (figure 15). In Pauk Township, media reports did not specify the number of houses destroyed, meaning the true extent of damage there is underrepresented (figure 15). The destruction of houses across northwest Myanmar due to arson was most severe during the month of April, with 1,478 houses documented to have been torched.

**FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF VILLAGES OR TOWNS AFFECTED BY ARSON ATTACKS PER STATE/REGION (APRIL – JUNE 2024)**



**FIGURE 14: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED BY ARSON PER MONTH (JANUARY – JUNE 2024)**



**FIGURE 15: TOTAL NUMBER OF ARSON INCIDENTS AND NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED PER TOWNSHIP (APRIL – JUNE 2024)**

| State/Region | Township | Number of Incidents | Number of Houses Destroyed |
|--------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Chin         | Tedim    | 2                   | 70                         |
|              |          |                     |                            |
| Magway       | Gangaw   | 4                   | 316                        |
|              | Pakokku  | 2                   | 43                         |
|              | Pauk     | 1                   | 1                          |
|              | Yesagyo  | 2                   | 59                         |
| Sagaing      | Kale     | 3                   | 802                        |
|              | Khin-U   | 1                   | 1                          |
|              | Monywa   | 4                   | 36                         |
|              | Pale     | 1                   | 50                         |
|              | Taze     | 2                   | 2                          |

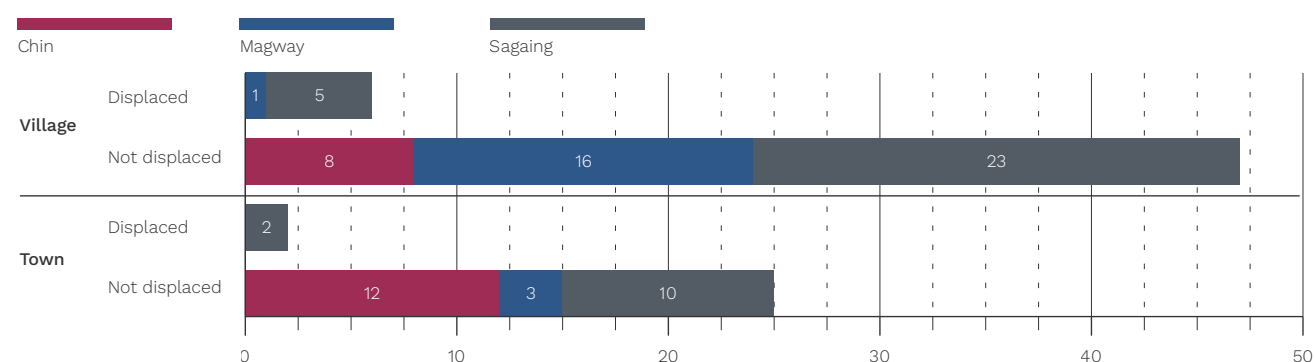
## Annex 1: Respondent Profile

This annex provides a profile of respondents interviewed, by PART's network of community listeners, about protection issues in their communities across northwest Myanmar.

**TABLE 5: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PER DISTRICT**

| Chin          | 20 | Magway           | 20 | Sagaing                       | 50 |
|---------------|----|------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|
| Northern Chin | 10 | Gangaw District  | 10 | Kale District + Tamu District | 10 |
| Southern Chin | 10 | Pakokku District | 10 | Monywa District               | 10 |
| Paletwa       | 0  |                  |    | Shwebo District               | 20 |
|               |    |                  |    | Yinmarbin District            | 10 |

**FIGURE 16: LOCATION AND STATUS OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE/REGION (JUNE 2024)**



**FIGURE 17: GENDER PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS (JUNE 2024)**

