

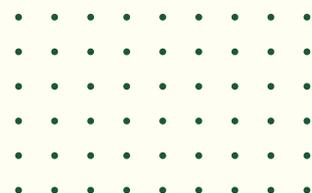


# CHINLAND MONITORING BRIEFING

FEBRUARY 2025

## Content

- 01** Summary
- 02** Military Operations and Conflicts
- 03** Humanitarian Issue and Displacement
- 04** International Relations and Cross-border Issues
- 05** Human Rights and Public Safety Concerns
- 06** Political Developments and Governance
- 07** Analysis



# Summary

In February 2025, the conflict in Chinland and neighboring regions intensified with multiple confrontations between resistance forces and the military council, resulting in significant territorial changes and humanitarian challenges.

The Chin resistance forces continued operations across several townships, notably capturing five military outposts in southern Kalay Township, Sagaing Region. Meanwhile, the Chin Defense Force-Asho seized a military outpost in Ngaphe Township, Magwe Region.

The conflict has devastated civilian infrastructure, with nearly 5,000 homes in Chinland destroyed over three years due to SAC-led arson attacks, aerial bombardments, and artillery strikes. Compounding the humanitarian crisis, the recent suspension of U.S. humanitarian aid has critically impacted healthcare services, leading to severe shortages of medical supplies and threatening the sustainability of healthcare delivery.

Meanwhile, resistance forces reported defections from SAC troops, including multiple cases in Hakha and Tedim. However, pro-SAC force, the ZRA-Eastern Command launched offensive against Chinland Council's defense base in Tedim Township.

A severe diarrhea outbreak affected 418 people across southern Chinland, particularly in Mindat, Kanpetlet, Paletwa, and Matupi Townships, resulting in six deaths, including children under one year old. The humanitarian crisis was further exacerbated by mass displacement in southern Kalay Township, where more than 4,000 civilians fled their homes amid continued fighting and airstrikes with more than 100 suffering from diarrhea amid medical shortages.

In political developments, the Chinland Council and the Interim Chin National Consultative Council (ICNCC) signed an agreement to form the Chin National Council, marking a step toward political unity. Simultaneously, nine ethnic revolutionary groups, including the Chin National Front (CNF), have begun drafting a the Articles of Federal Transitional Arrangements.

*This monthly Chinland Monitoring briefing synthesizes information from news outlets, official reports, and firsthand accounts to provide an overview of the current situation in Chinland, Myanmar (used here instead of Chinland). The briefing covers key developments in military operations, humanitarian issues, governance, human rights, and cross-border relations.*

# MILITARY OPERATIONS AND CONFLICTS

**February 3:** The Zopheiram Council/CDF-Zophei, a member of the Chinland Council, conducted its fourth military training graduation ceremony in Thantlang Township.

**February 5:** Four SAC soldiers, who had been forcibly conscripted and stationed at Point-3 base along the Hakha-Thantlang road, defected to the Chin National Army (CNA), along with their weapons and ammunition.

**February 9:** In a strategic operation in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, the Chin Defense Force-Asho successfully attacked and captured a SAC outpost located near Pyaingwa Mountain, west of Padang.

## **February 12:**

- The Zomi Revolutionary Army (Eastern Command) launched an offensive against an outpost controlled by the People's Defense Army-Tedim, a member of the Chinland Council, in Tedim Township.
- In a significant military development in southern Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, the CDF-Kalay-Kabaw-Gangaw (CDF-KKG), a member of Chinland Council, and allied forces successfully seized the Kanbani military outpost, which had been jointly held by SAC forces and approximately 70 Pyu Saw Htee militia members.

**February 15-16:** In a coordinated series of operations spanning two days, CDF-KKG and allied local defense forces captured four SAC bases located in Hmantaw, Kyunthar, Aungtharya (New Village), and Aungtharya (Old Village) in southern Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, with continued fighting reported in the aftermath of these takeovers.

## **February 17:**

- A SAC soldier from the People's Militia Force in Hakha town, crossed over to the CDF-Hakha, bringing weapons and ammunition with him.
- Two military personnel from Infantry Battalion 269 stationed in Tedim defected to CDF-CDM Siyin, a member organization of the Chinland Council, bringing valuable ammunition supplies with them.
- The Chinland Council issued a formal statement distancing itself from the territorial dispute between Chin Defense Force-Lautu and Mara Defense Force, while strongly encouraging both parties to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiation rather than armed conflict.

**February 19:** A soldier from Infantry Battalion 266 based in Hakha Township abandoned his post to join the Senthang Revolution Force (SRF), a Chinland Council member, bringing weapons and ammunition.

**February 22:** The Chin Defense Force-Asho (CDF-Asho) conducted a significant attack against a large military convoy, approximately 100 retreating SAC soldiers from the Nat-Yekan Air Defense Base in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, resulting in seven military casualties, the destruction of two military vehicles, and the capture of four firearms along with additional ammunition.

**February 24:** In Hakha Township, two SAC soldiers defected to the Senthang Revolution Force (SRF), bringing with them two MA rifles.

**February 26:** During the period between February 24-26 in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, the CDF-Asho successfully intercepted and captured 23 SAC soldiers who had fled from the Nat-Yekan Air Defense Base, securing 20 firearms and associated ammunition in the process.

**February 28:** The CDF-Kanpetlet conducted a formal graduation ceremony for its comprehensive four-month basic military training program.

# HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND DISPLACEMENT

**February 5:** According to Chin Telehealth, a concerning outbreak of diarrhea and suspected cholera has affected 418 individuals across Mindat, Kanpetlet, Matupi, and Paletwa townships in Chinland since late December 2024, resulting in four confirmed fatalities, including three children under one year of age.

**February 12:** A six-year-old child in rural Paletwa Township died due to lack of medical treatment amid essential medicine shortages.

**February 17:** The Mindat Township IDP Camp Management Committee reported 226 cases of diarrhea across 13 villages in Mindat Township, with three deaths already recorded and concerns of further spread.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CROSS-BORDER ISSUES

**February 11:** Two Myanmar men and one Myanmar woman were arrested on February 11 at the border between Zothei village, Champhai district, India, and Myanmar, along with 945 grams of opium.

**February 24:** The Government of India is preparing to suspend illegal trade at Border Trade Gate No. 2, located between Champhai district, Mizoram, India, and Rihkhawdar town, Chinland, Myanmar, according to Times of India.

**February 27:** Rajya Sabha from Mizoram, MP Pu K. Vanlalvena visited the Chin National Front HQ and met with Chinland Council leaders. His visit highlights the growing Mizo-Chin ties, strengthening their shared historical, cultural, and political bonds.

## Human Rights and Public Safety Concerns

**February 3:** Reports from local sources indicate that refugees from Sin-Oo-wah village in Paletwa Township, who sought shelter in India's Saiha district, Mizoram, are experiencing increasing pressure to return to their homes from an administrator appointed by the Arakan Army (AA), raising concerns about forced repatriation.

### February 6-8:

- Two men from Ngalhbual village, Tedim Township, Chinland, were arrested and beaten by the Eastern Command of the Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA-EC), which had stationed troops in the village and imposed a curfew. One of them died on February 6, and the other on February 8.
- The SAC conducted an aerial bombing campaign targeting Matupi town on February 8. The extent of the damage has not yet been unknowned.

**February 14:** The humanitarian situation has deteriorated significantly as military junta airstrikes have forced approximately 4,000 residents to flee from eight villages situated along the Kalay-Gangaw road in southern Kalay Township, Sagaing Region. The displaced population, which includes residents from Kyanta, Hmantaw, Kan-Par-Ni, ShaarTaw, Do-Nwe, Hakhalay, and Kyaw villages, now faces additional health challenges, with around 100 individuals suffering from diarrhea amid an urgent shortage of medical supplies.

**February 3:** Reports from local sources indicate that refugees from Sin-Oo-wah village in Paletwa Township, who sought shelter in India's Saiha district, Mizoram, are experiencing increasing pressure to return to their homes from an administrator appointed by the Arakan Army (AA), raising concerns about forced repatriation.

**February 19:** Civilian casualties continued to mount as an SAC aerial bombing operation targeting Doe-Nwe village in southern Kalay Township resulted in the death of one civilian man and inflicted injuries on seven other residents.

**February 20:** Two 500-pound bombs were dropped by the SAC at around 1:00 AM on February 20 in Sanpiah ward, Mindat town, Chinland.

**February 14 :** The day was marked by a series of coordinated air strikes by SAC forces across multiple locations in southern Kalay Township and Falam Township:

- Around 10:20 AM, a YAK-130 aircraft conducted a bombing raid on Nat-chaung village, destroying a township hospital facility and causing injuries to ten civilians.
- Approximately three hours later at 1:30 PM, a Y-12 aircraft unleashed a barrage of 37 bombs over Hman-taw village, resulting in significant damage to residential houses.
- During the same time period, a fighter jet conducted an aerial assault on Hakha-lay village, completely destroying a community health clinic that served the local population.
- The People's Healthcare Network-Kalay's Medical Centre-4 was specifically targeted in a bombing at 10:00 AM, resulting in the deaths of three civilians.
- In Falam Township, an aerial bombing at 10:30 AM caused substantial damage to both the General Administration Department office and the police station in Webula town.
- Around 10:00 PM, airstrike targeting Thanpho and Kyaw villages, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, killing four civilians (including one child), injuring six others, and destroying fourteen houses.

### February 23:

- The targeting of healthcare infrastructure continued as the SAC bombed the Nat-chaung township hospital in southern Kalay Township at approximately 8:00 AM; while the attack did not result in casualties, it caused extensive structural damage to essential medical facilities.
- Later the same day, an SAC airstrike directed at Halta village in Hakha Township, Chinland at approximately 1:00 PM resulted in injuries to five civilians, including two children under ten years of age, and destroyed three houses.

**February 24:** The SAC bombed Lintae village, home to the Asho Chin ethnic group, in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region. The attack killed two civilians and injured 10 others.

**February 25:** Religious sites were not spared as the SAC conducted a bombing operation against Pyinwa village in Paletwa Township, Chinland at 9:00 PM, resulting in the destruction of a local Presbyterian Church and Community Hall.

**February 27:** According to multiple reports, the AA has been systematically transferring medical equipment and administrative resources from Paletwa public hospital and government offices to Rakhine State using military watercraft, raising concerns about the depletion of essential public services in the area.

## POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNANCE

**Feb 1:** The Education Department of the Hakha Central Council released figures showing it has successfully provided basic education services to 22,487 students between 2021-2024 in schools under its administration throughout Hakha Township, despite ongoing conflict.

**Feb 4:** In Paletwa Township, Chinland, a total of 8,147 students are currently studying in 119 interim community-based schools. The 2024-2025 academic year final exams are scheduled to be held in February, according to an education official from the Paletwa Township Council.

**Feb 6:** According to statements from the Minister of Education during the Chinland Council's first-anniversary press conference, the Ministry of Education have collectively established approximately 660 educational institutions for the 2024-2025 academic year, providing educational opportunities to more than 56,000 students.

**Feb 7:** During a ceremony commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), Pu Zing Cung, Chairman of the Chinland Council, emphasized the critical role that CDM staff members have played in becoming a transformative force within the broader revolutionary movement.

**Feb 8:** Regional diplomatic engagement intensified as Malaysia's special envoy for Myanmar affairs, Mr. Othman Hashim, representing ASEAN's 2025 rotating chair, held substantive meetings with the National Unity Government (NUG), K2C coalition (KNU, KNPP, and CNF), and other stakeholders during a two-day summit in Bangkok, Thailand.

**Feb 9:**

- The Mindat Township People's Administration has announced that residents may return to Mindat town, but only under specific conditions. Returnees must either provide evidence of past financial contributions to the town's resistance efforts or pay 500,000 MMK to the town's funding initiative. This policy has generated significant public dissatisfaction, with many residents expressing frustration over the financial requirements imposed on those seeking to return to their homes.
- The Tedim Township Council, a member of the Chinland Council, reported the successful completion of critical road repair projects some places in Tedim Township, financed by religious organizations in the area.

**Feb 16:** Market conditions are shifting, as avocado export prices from Chinland to neighboring Mizoram, India, have surged from 150,000 MMK to over 200,000 MMK per sack, according to local agricultural producers.

**Feb 25:**

- The CDF-Mindat issued a statement requiring civilians in Mindat Township who possess firearms, including M79 rifles and ammunition, to surrender them by March 15.

**Feb 26:**

- Following peace negotiations in Aizawl, Mizoram, India, facilitated by a peace mediation group led by the Chief Minister of Mizoram, the Chinland Council and the Interim Chin National Consultative Council agreed to establish a new council under the name "Chin National Council." The agreement also includes the establishment of a Chin National Constitution Drafting Committee.

**Feb 11:** The Hualngoram People Organization, a Chinland Council member, announced that the Hualngoram region would be preserved according to its traditional governance system from pre-colonial and British colonial periods.

**Feb 12:**

- Advancing the federal democracy agenda, the CNF, in cooperation with nine other ethnic resistance organizations, has initiated the drafting process for the Articles of Federal Transitional Arrangements (AFTA), which are designed for immediate implementation to facilitate the transition toward a federal system.
- The Chinland Government and local administrations are jointly conducting road repairs on major highways in the Hualngoram region and Thantlang Township.

**Feb 20:** In its statement marking the 77th Chin National Day, the Chin National Front (CNF) called for strong unity among all revolutionary groups, urging them to stand together beyond ethnic, regional, factional, or party-based divisions.

## About us

The Chin Center for Peace and Reconciliation (CCPR), established in 2016, is a registered local NGO that envisions a peaceful Myanmar with reconciled people by empowering stakeholders for democratization and sustainable peace. Despite the temporary closure of its main offices due to the military coup, CCPR continues operations from cross-boundary areas between Burma and India, engaging in peace-building, policy advocacy, technical assistance, secretariat support, and humanitarian crisis response.



**Facebook:**

<https://www.facebook.com/CCPR.Chinland>

# Analysis

The ongoing conflict in Chinland is expected to intensify, particular in Falam Township and remaining SAC strongholds. With only five SAC military bases left in Chinland—Hakha, Thantlang, Falam, Khaikam, and Tedim—the resistance forces now control approximately 80% of the state. However, SAC's response is likely to include increased airstrikes, exacerbating humanitarian conditions.

Civilian protection measures against airstrikes are critically urgent due to SAC continues targeting hospitals, schools, and residential areas. Recent attacks on the Nat-chaung township hospital and populated villages underscore the indiscriminate nature of these airstrikes, which have already caused significant civilian casualties and destruction of essential services.

The depletion of healthcare services following the U.S. aid suspension have created a critical emergency requiring immediate intervention. Without immediate intervention, healthcare systems already strained by conflict may collapse entirely in some areas.

Despite these challenges, significant progress in Chin political development and governance offers hope. The agreement between the Chinland Council and the Interim Chin National Consultative Council (ICNCC) to form the Chin National Council represents a major step toward political unity. Furthermore, the Chinland Council's parallel governance, for instance, has successfully maintained education services for over 56,000 students, demonstrating resilience and organizational capacity. Local administrations have also undertaken crucial infrastructure repairs, including roads in the Hualngoram region and Thantlang Township, showcasing their capacity for essential service delivery even amid conflict.

While unity among all Chin political and military factions remains a challenge, these governance achievements highlight a growing capacity to administer territory. International actors and donors should prioritize supporting these governance structures while urgently addressing humanitarian needs, especially medical aid, civilian protection from airstrikes, and comprehensive assistance for displaced populations.