

CHINLAND MONITORING BRIEFING

JULY, 2025



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Summary

Joint forces from the Chinland Council and Chin Brotherhood achieved a significant military victory in July. They successfully repelled a major SAC offensive by defeating an 800-strong military column that attempted to control Mualpi village on the strategic Kalay-Tedim road. The decisive engagement forced SAC forces to retreat to Kalay town. Meanwhile, resistance forces captured substantial weapons and ammunition, marking a notable tactical success against the junta's operations in the region.

However, this external triumph was overshadowed by a deeply troubling development. Armed conflict emerged between Chin resistance groups themselves. In a series of territorial clashes, the CNO/CNDF briefly captured Rihkhawdar Town on July 5. They seized control of both the HPO/CDF-Hualngoram headquarters and the Chin National Army Brigade (4) facilities. The CNO/CNDF was forced into retreat the following day. This fraternal conflict exacted a devastating humanitarian toll. Over 3,000 civilians were displaced and compelled to flee across the border to Zokhawthar Village in Mizoram, India. Tragically, the exodus claimed at least one life when a woman drowned while attempting to cross the Tio River.

Parallel to these military developments, the Chinland Council demonstrated resilience. They continued efforts to build institutional capacity and governance structures. Chin National University opened applications for over 20 academic positions. Additionally, the Ministry of Health launched a new nursing diploma program. These initiatives signaled an ongoing commitment to education and healthcare development amid the conflict.

Nevertheless, the broader security situation remained precarious. Civilians continued to bear the brunt of junta operations. An 88-year-old woman was killed in a drone strike, and a landmine explosion in Mindat Town injured two women, with one losing her leg. These incidents served as stark reminders of the ongoing threat to civilians.

Recognizing the gravity of inter-Chin conflict, multiple organizations issued urgent appeals. The National Unity Government, religious leaders, and various civil society groups called for dialogue over warfare. These peace initiatives culminated in direct diplomatic intervention. Mizoram's Chief Minister's political adviser facilitated crucial meetings between conflicting parties near the India-Myanmar border. The mediation efforts underscored a critical message: that irreversible harm to inter-Chin relations during this pivotal period of unified resistance against the military junta could prove catastrophic for the broader struggle for freedom and self-determination.

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

July 1

In Sagaing Region, the Chinland Defense Force-Kalay-Kabaw-Gangaw (CDF-KKG), a member of the Chinland Council, announced that over the past four years of armed resistance against the State Administration Council (SAC) dictatorship, 73 CDF members have been killed and more than 150 wounded, including those who lost limbs in-service to their country.

July 3

- In Hakha Township, the Chinland Defense Force-Hakha/Hakha Central Council issued a statement urging young men residing in the township not to leave the area and calling for youth currently living abroad or elsewhere in Myanmar to return home before the end of July to participate in reserve military training.
- In the Mara region, the headquarters of the Chinland Defense Force-Mara, a member of the Chinland Council, clashed with a military column involving approximately 100 troops from the Maraland Defense Force (MDF) and its ally, the Arakan Army (AA), according to a CDFMara official.

July 5

In the Siyin area of Tedim Township, Mualpi village on the Kalay-Tedim road was controlled by an SAC military column of 800 troops. Joint forces from the Chinland Council and Chin Brotherhood launched a defensive operation and successfully occupied the position. As a result, the SAC lost many soldiers and retreated to Kalay town, with significant weapons and ammunition seized by resistance forces.

July 6

A police officer serving under the military junta in Hakha defected to the Chinland Defense Force-Hakha (CDF-Hakha), bringing a G3 rifle and ammunition.

July 17

The military junta conducted an airstrike using a 500-pound bomb targeting the headquarters of Chinland Defense Force-Matupi in Matupi Township. No damage was reported.

Brotherly Fight Between CNO/CNDF and HPO/CDF-Hualngoram

July 3

The ongoing conflict between the Hualngoram People's Organization/ CDF-Hualngoram (HPO/CDF-Hualngoram) and the Chin National Organization/Chin National Defense Force (CNO/CNDF) threatens the future establishment of a Chin National Council (CNC). Both the Chinland Council and the Chin Brotherhood released separate statements urging the respective organizations to seek peaceful dialogue.

July 5

Due to territorial clashes between CDF-Hualngoram and CNDF from July 2-5, over 3,000 civilians from Rikhawthar Town and surrounding villages fled to Zokhawthar Village in Mizoram, India.

July 6

- The CNO/CNDF launched an offensive against the Hualngoram region in Falam Township, previously controlled by HPO/CDF-Hualngoram, beginning June 2. On July 5, CNDF forces captured Rihkhawdar Town, including the headquarters of Chin National Army Brigade (4). In response, the CNA captured the CNDF headquarters on July 6.

- After CNDF captured Rikhawthar town, which had been under CDF-Hualngoram administration, civilians fled to Zokhawthar village in Mizoram township, India. While crossing the Tio River, one woman drowned and went missing.
- An Advocacy Group for Peace, led by Pu Lalmuanpuia Punte, political adviser to the Chief Minister of Mizoram, met with HPO and CNDF leaders in Zokhawthar and Rikhawthar villages near the India-Myanmar border. During the meeting, Lalmuanpuia Punte urged the groups to avoid committing irreconcilable mistakes among Chin organizations and to refrain from human rights violations, especially against women and children.

July 7

The Paletwa Council, a member of the Chinland Council, issued a statement declaring it would not support or interfere with any Chin revolutionary groups that caused tribal or territorial conflicts during the resistance against the common enemy, the SAC military junta.

July 8

- The National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC), the National Unity Government (NUG), and the Acting President released individual statements urging Chin resistance forces to immediately cease resolving internal disputes through military means and instead pursue political dialogue.
- The Chin Peace and Reconciliation Initiatives, composed of influential Chin religious leaders and based in the United States, called on Chin resistance groups to cease hate speech and incitement to violence on social media and to avoid military solutions to internal conflicts.

July 9

The Ngawn clan group in Falam Township was urged by CDF-Ngawngam to avoid involvement in conflicts related to the Chin National Organization/Chin National Defense Force (CNO/CNDF) and to emphasize the importance of Chin national unity.

July 14

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) health workers in Chinland issued a public appeal with multiple recommendations: urging civilians to avoid hate speech and verify information before sharing; calling on resistance groups to resolve all conflicts politically and avoid disrupting education, healthcare, and public services; and asking media and fundraising groups to refrain from using hate speech or promoting ethnic hatred for financial gain.

July 11

The CNF/CNA clarified that it has no intention of seizing townships already controlled by Chin revolutionary forces, emphasizing common interests and a shared future. The organization focuses on protecting Chin civilians and their property while working toward the success of the revolution.

July 13

- The Chin Civil Movement (CCM) released a statement calling for an immediate end to military approaches and urging political dialogue, as inter-group armed conflicts among Chin revolutionary forces not only undermine the revolution but also cause irreparable harm to the Chin people.
- After CNDF retreated from Rikhawthar town following five days of control, returning civilians reported that 13 homes had been burglarized and over 21 motorcycles and cash were missing.

Political Development and Governance

July 2

The Government of Chinland's Ministry of Health and Sport announced that the second batch of a three-year Diploma in Nursing and Midwifery program, in collaboration with the Interim Council of Myanmar Nursing and Midwifery Training School, will open soon.

July 8

In Hakha Township, the Chinland Defense Force-Hakha Central Council arrested two vehicles carrying approximately 3 million stimulant tablets and 110 kilograms of heroin. The operation involved three defense force members, a driver, and his assistant, who possessed a recommendation letter from the commander of Battalion (15) based in Yinmarpin district, Sagaing region. The seized narcotics were subsequently destroyed by fire.

July 10

The Chin Health Organization announced that 18 scholarships will be awarded for Chin students to study Human Resources for Health in Indian universities. Eligible applicants are encouraged to apply before the deadline in fields including Nursing, Physiotherapy, Prosthetics and Orthotics, X-ray Technology, and Laboratory Technology.

July 15

The Chin National University (CNU), under the Chinland Council and Ministry of Education, announced applications for over 20 academic positions, including Assistant Headmaster and professor roles

July 17

- The military junta conducted an airstrike using a 500-pound bomb targeting the headquarters of Chinland Defense Force-Matupi in Matupi Township. No damage was reported.
- The Luatu Region People's Administration (LRPA) reported that expired medicines and food supplies were confiscated and destroyed in 18 villages, including Hnaring town.
- Construction began on a border road connecting India's Mizoram State (Siaha District) and Chinland (Paletwa Township), led by the Maraland Territorial Council. The road originates from Para Village in the Mara region.

July 20

Five organizations—Chinland Defence Force-Zophei, Chinland Defence Force-Zotung, Chinland Defence Force-Lautu, Chinland Defence Force-Mara, and Sethang Revolution Force (collectively known as ZZLMS)—issued a joint statement urging that conflicts arising from political differences should be resolved through political dialogue rather than military means, based on brotherhood under the name "Chin."

July 25

The Hualngoram People's Organization (HPO) destroyed and burned 280,300 stimulant tablets, 430 heroin packages, and 4 units of crystal methamphetamine (ice) that had been seized and stored between May 9 and June 9.

International Relations and Border Issues

July 1

At the India-Myanmar border in Zokhawthar Village, Champhai District, Mizoram Police and Assam Rifles arrested a Myanmar national carrying over 20,000 stimulant tablets valued at 667,000 Indian rupees on June 29, according to India Today.

July 2

Mizoram Home Department Secretary Andrew H. Vanlaldika announced that the state has begun biometric registration of over 32,000 Myanmar refugees currently residing in Mizoram.

July 22

The Chinland Council, Chinland Government, and Ministry of Health and Sports announced recruitment for three experienced nurse instructors for a newly opened nursing training school.

July 24

The CNF/A warned that the Chin revolutionary forces should be aware of the military junta's cyber warfare tactics and focus on current revolutionary objectives

July 7-10

In New Delhi, India, approximately 500 refugees from Myanmar and Afghanistan staged a peaceful protest in front of the UNHCR office, led by the Chin Refugee Committee (CRC). The protesters demanded three key points: recognition of refugee status, issuance of refugee cards, and protection of refugee rights.

July 9

Indian Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal announced that the Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project, connecting Sittwe (Rakhine State) and Paletwa (Chinland), will become fully operational by 2027, according to Indian media outlets.

July 17

- In Tuipang village, Mizoram, India, two local youths and BN Sila, Vice Chairman of the Maraland Territorial Council (a local defense force), were arrested by Mizoram Police and Assam Rifles for possession of weapons and ammunition. BN Sila was released on July 29.
- In Champhai district, Mizoram, a joint operation by the Narcotics Control Bureau and Assam Rifles resulted in the seizure of 642 grams of heroin and 10.44 kilograms of methamphetamine, valued at 367.9 million rupees. Specific details about the suspects were not reported.

July 23

Champhai Sub-Headquarters YMA issued new regulations prohibiting Myanmar internally displaced persons (IDPs) from forming separate churches or tribal-based religious organizations in Champhai.

July 29

- In Champhai town, Mizoram, India, biometric data collection for Myanmar refugees is scheduled to begin on July 31, according to District Commissioner Pu Mohammad Aaquib.
- In New Delhi, Myanmar refugees concluded a 17-day protest in front of the UNHCR office demanding refugee rights. On July 29, police attempted to disperse the demonstration, according to the Chin Refugee Committee-New Delhi.

Human Rights & Public Safety Concerns

July 18

In Naung village, Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, a drone strike by the military junta killed an 88-year-old woman and injured a 20-year-old woman, according to Chin Defence Force CDF-Asho.

July 24

In Hakha's Pyitawtha ward, junta forces raided internet cafés operated by Chinland Network and Shwe Hakha, confiscating equipment used for internet services

July 27

In Mindat Town, a landmine explosion injured two women, one of whom lost a leg while the other sustained injuries.

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.



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