

# CHINLAND MONITORING BRIEFING

MAY - 2025



## CONTENT

1

SUMMARY

2

MILITARY OPERATIONS AND CONFLICTS

3

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

4

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND DISPLACEMENT

5

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CROSS-BORDER ISSUES

6

HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS

7

ANALYSIS

## Summary

May 2025 marked a period of intensified conflict and governance consolidation in Chinland. Military operations escalated with a major junta offensive involving 800 soldiers advancing toward Northern Chinland, while resistance forces achieved notable successes through defections and arrests of junta personnel.

Significant political developments included the formation of new administrative structures and military alliances, and multiple local councils declaring local governance in liberated areas.

The humanitarian crisis deepened with over 1,300 people displaced from four villages and disease outbreaks affecting refugees in Mizoram, India. Cross-border tensions increased as India implemented new restrictions on Myanmar IDPs and discussed biometric data collection.

Human rights violations continued with civilian casualties from airstrikes in Mindat and ongoing detentions by the Arakan Army (AA), highlighting the complex multi-party nature of the conflict affecting Chin communities.

*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

May 1

In Hakha, Chinland, CDF-Hakha arrested two junta-affiliated police officers who were posing as civilians to gather information about resistance forces.

May 14

A junta soldier from the Keivang - zuan military base, located between Hakha and Thantlang, defected to CDF-Hakha, bringing an MA-1 rifle and some bullets.

May 18

In Hakha, Chinland, CDF-Hakha announced that a junta soldier was captured on May 15, while another junta soldier and a police officer defected on May 15 and 17, respectively.

May 27

The Chinland Council(CC) and Chin Brotherhood (CB) jointly launched a major defensive operation against approximately 800 junta soldiers led by a commander, advancing toward Northern Chinland from the military base in Kale Town, according to CNF/CNA spokesperson Salai Htet Ni.

# Political Development and Governance

May 1

The Mindat Township Public Administration announced a ban on hunting and capturing rare bird species, including the hornbill bird, during the breeding season from May to June.

May 6

The Interim Khumi Affairs Consultative Council and Paletwa Council held a public administration election and a public meeting with over 70 representatives in the Sami region.

May 14

The Chinland Council and Chinland Government held a training ceremony on May 6 for medical interns and public health trainees who completed their training under the Sports and Health Ministry in Chinlung Town.

May 16

CDF-Thado and the ZRA-Eastern Command, in an alliance with the military junta, conducted a prisoner exchange, releasing four CDF-Thado members and one ZRA-Eastern Command soldier.

May 17

The Daai Regional Council announced that local governance and public administration had been established in the Daai areas, including Paletwa, Matupi, Kanpetlet, and Mindat Townships. The council reaffirmed its commitment to Chin national unity, solidarity, and liberation, working alongside Chin revolutionary organizations.

May 19

The Hualngoram area, established under the Chinland Constitution 2023, is now under local administration and is no longer part of any township or territory designated by the military government, according to a statement by the Hualngoram People's Organization.

May 22-28

In Ward (2), Rikhawdar Town, Hualngoram Area, Chinland, the Hualngoram People's Organization/CDF-Hualngoram arrested Pu Ngun Sui Thang, a member of the Chin National Organization's Education Board and founder of TPCE Nursery School, in possession of 427 small heroin boxes. Additional findings in the TPCE Nursery School heroin case, including 6,000 amphetamines, 51,000 rupees, and 2,674,000 kyats in drug-related sales on 28. The Chin National Organization denied involvement in the case on May 23.

May 27

- The Asho Chin National Federal Council (ACNFC) announced plans to conduct self-determination and nation-building for Asho Chin people residing in 39 townships across Magway, Bago, Naypyitaw, Ayeyarwaddy, Yangon, and Rakhine.
- A triangular meeting was held on May 28 between leaders of the Peace Committee, CDF-Matupi (Brigade-1), and Brigade-2. Eight common agreements were signed, including not using arms to resolve internal conflicts, allowing free civilian movement, and forming a new peacekeeping committee.

May 29

On May 29, the Chinland Government's Ministry of Defence held a coordination meeting in Chinlung on training, formation, and policy matters between the Chin National Army and local Chinland Defense Forces.

## Humanitarian Issues and Displacement

May 6

Approximately 40 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Paletwa Township, Chinland, who relocated to Kheikhong Village, Saiha District, Mizoram, India, are reportedly suffering from diarrhea and malaria.

May 26

Since March, twelve villages in Tat Chaung Village and Landon Village Tract, Paletwa Township, Chinland, have been experiencing a fever outbreak. Local residents have reported fatalities due to a lack of medicine and healthcare workers.

May 19

In Kheikhong Village, Siaha District, Mizoram, India, 525 refugees from Paletwa Township, Chinland, are suffering from diarrhea and malaria. The number of patients is significantly increasing due to a lack of medicine, prompting an urgent need for emergency response. The affected population includes 139 households.

May 30

More than 1,300 people from four villages along the Kalay–Thai–Ngin road—Hmulpi, Htay Zang, Hein Zing, and Bum Sam—have been relocating to nearby villages and farms for about two weeks and require emergency assistance, including food, shelter, and medicine.

## International Relations and Cross-border issues

May 2

The Mizo Students' Union (MZP) issued a statement opposing the Indian government's border fencing plan, arguing that it would obstruct the reunification of the Chin (Zo) ethnic tribes.

May 8

The Chin Health Organization (CHO) announced that five students meeting scholarship criteria will be selected to study Nursing and Lab Science at an Indian university.

May 13

In Edentha Ward, Aizawl, Mizoram, India, the entry of new IDPs is now restricted except for those previously settled in the area. A joint statement was issued by four civil society organizations, including the Young Mizo Association (YMA).

May 16

All India Radio News reported that India's central government and Mizoram's Home Affairs Ministry held an online meeting to discuss biometric data collection of Myanmar IDPs in Mizoram. The initiative is expected to launch soon.

May 20

- The route between the Land Revenue Department of Lunglei District in Mizoram and Paletwa in Chinland was closed on May 16 and reopened four days later. This route is primarily used for transporting goods to Rakhine State.
- The Electric Veng Local Council in Lunglei, Mizoram, India, announced plans to temporarily confiscate Myanmar ID cards of Chin IDPs residing in their jurisdiction.

## Human Rights and Public Safety Concerns

May 1

In Nga-lai Village, Matupi Township, Chinland, a landmine explosion injured two civilians.

May 2

In Zinsin Village, Paletwa Township, Chinland, two AA soldiers raped and attempted to kill a Chin woman. The Ministry of Women, Youth, and Children Affairs, under Chinland Government, condemned the act and called for justice, medical care, legal protection, and necessary assistance for the victim.

May 4

The Global Khumi Organization condemned the AA's forced resettlement of Rakhine migrants into the abandoned homes of displaced Chin civilians in Paletwa Township.

May 3

- The Global Khumi Organization appealed for the immediate release of 20 Chin detainees still held by the AA in Paletwa Township, out of 60 civilians arbitrarily arrested since 2019.
- In Minbya Township, Rakhine State, seven young Chin people from Phathapyin Village were arrested by the AA at a checkpoint in Ann Township while traveling to Yangon to avoid military conscription.

May 5

A detained AA soldier allegedly died from torture while in Chin National Front/Chin National Army (CNF/CNA) custody. The CNF/CNA spokesperson denied the allegations, stating that the soldier died from health issues, and that medical records confirmed the cause.

May 8

- In Kantharya Village, Aunglan Township, Magway Region, where Asho Chin people reside, junta airstrikes injured four civilians and damaged a monastery.
- In Let-pan Chaung Village, northwest Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, junta forces attacked five times with heavy weapons, destroying five villagers' homes.

May 15

In Zong Taung Village, Mindat Township, Chinland, a junta airstrike killed one student and one woman, injured 11 civilians, and damaged a school and over 40 homes.

May 17

In Khaway Village, Paletwa Township, Chinland, Rev. Lodin, serving with the Myanmar Baptist Association, was beaten by an AA officer after being brought to their base.

May 19

- The military in Hakha, Chinland, blocked the Hakha–Falam and Hakha–Gangaw roads to restrict civilian movement, coinciding with an increase in defections by military personnel and police officers to the Hakha-CDF.
- A junta airstrike dropped two bombs on Tonzang Town in Chinland, injuring one civilian and destroying a government office and a Planning Department building.

May 28

The Chin Political Steering Committee–Rakhine State issued a statement urging the release of approximately 63 Chin youth, including underage students, who were forcibly detained and sent to military training by the AA after renewed battles in Rakhine State under Operation 1027. These youths were reportedly en route abroad to work or study to support their families.

May 7 &amp; 9

The junta launched multiple airstrikes on Mindat Town, Chinland. The May 7 strike killed civilians and damaged government buildings and homes. On May 9, two additional strikes at around 10:30 PM damaged 15 civilian homes and public buildings, according to the Township Public Administration.

May 23

- A landmine explosion near the junta's captured military base in Shinletwa Village, Paletwa Township, Chinland, killed one person and injured another around 3 PM.
- The Global Khumi Organization strongly condemned the unprovoked beating of a reverend from Khawe Village Baptist Church, Paletwa Township, by an AA officer.

## Analysis

The proliferation of training programs across military, medical, and administrative sectors indicates the Chin resistance's transition toward state-building, reinforced by significant military successes including the defection of five junta soldiers with weapons and CDF-Hakha's capture of additional military personnel. The Chinland Government's ability to conduct medical surgery training alongside military commander programs demonstrates institutional depth and long-term planning that extends beyond guerrilla resistance to systematic governance preparation.

The humanitarian crisis has reached unprecedented levels with multiple simultaneous emergencies. The fever outbreak affecting 12 villages in Paletwa Township since March, combined with the displacement of 1,300 people from Siyin area, Tedim township, indicates the conflict's expanding impact on civilian populations. The situation in Mizoram presents a compound crisis where natural disasters (heavy rains) exacerbate existing health emergencies among refugees.

India's evolving restrictions on IDPs, including discussions on biometric data collection and opposition to Free Movement Regime (FMR) changes, signal potential policy shifts that could severely impact Chin civilians' access to safety. These developments suggest a fundamental shift in regional cross-border dynamics that have historically provided refuge for displaced populations.

The Arakan Army's forced detention of 63 Chin youth for military training exemplifies how ethnic minorities become instrumentalized by competing armed groups. The violence against a Christian Reverend in Kha-Way Village further illustrates religious and ethnic dimensions of the conflict.

The signing of peace agreements between different Chin defense forces demonstrates capacity for internal conflict resolution and political maturity. The drug trafficking case, involving the resistance's successful seizure of narcotics from a Nursery School in Rikhawdar town, shows developing law enforcement capabilities but also highlights governance challenges and the need for robust rule of law mechanisms in liberated areas.

The convergence of military effectiveness, institutional consolidation, and mounting humanitarian pressures suggests Chinland is entering a critical transition phase that will likely determine the long-term trajectory of both resistance governance and regional stability.

## 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>