



Chinland Monitoring Briefing

Chin Centre for Peace and Reconciliation

November 2025

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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. The briefing covers key developments in military operations, humanitarian issues, governance, human rights, and cross-border relations.

Summary

As the military junta prepares to hold elections in Hakha and Tedim, it has intensified military operations to recapture Falam, launching offensives along two routes: from Kalay to Tedim and from southern Kalay to Webubla. In November alone, junta forces conducted five aerial attacks on civilian areas with no active fighting, destroying seven houses, two religious buildings, and one school. **Both the Chinland council's forces and the Chin Brotherhood are jointly resisting these offensives, with casualties reported on both sides.**

The Chinland Council issued prohibitions against participation in the military junta's upcoming elections. Humanitarian conditions worsened: medical care was provided to detainees and civilians, but healthcare shortages in Palewa led to preventable deaths. **Diarrhea outbreaks in Mizoram and Paletwa displaced communities experienced border closures imposed by the Arakan Army.** Massive military junta offensives displaced over 30,000 civilians, including thousands of children, and an emergency humanitarian response is needed. Meanwhile, Mizoram authorities advanced biometric registration of Myanmar refugees and reopened trade routes.

The junta continued widespread abuses: burning villages, indiscriminate shootings, and repeated airstrikes that damaged homes, schools, and religious buildings. The violence and extortion in Hakha town, controlled by the military junta, have been escalating dramatically. Village people in targeted areas of the military column faced arbitrary arrests, raps, and killings. Military junta advanced airstrikes and arson; the scorched-earth tactics have still been utilized to oppress Chin communities.

Military Operations and Conflicts

November 5

- In Hakha, a military junta column attacked a CDF-Hakha checkpoint near Lawklung village along the Hakha-Matupi Road, killing one member of the resistance force.
- In Tedim, a military junta troop from Light Infantry Battalion 269 attacked along the Kale-Taingen road and recaptured Kennedy Mountain camp controlled by the People's Defense Force-Zoland (PDF-Zoland).

November 6

- The conflict has intensified between Chinland government forces and a massive joint force of junta troops, plus Pyu Saw Htee militia from Hinthada village, which unleashed a major offensive to recapture Kanparni camp along the Kalay-Gangaw road in southern Kalay Township, which Chin forces had seized in February 2025.
- Near Aa Lwe village, Tedim Township, clashes broke out on November 6 between a junta column from LIB 269 and PDF-Zoland. Fourteen civilians from Swaungpi village, previously abducted by the junta on November 3 to serve as guides, were rescued. A woman, one of them, was raped by the military junta soldiers.

November 9

- In Hakha's Myo Thit ward, CDF-Hakha opened fire on four police officers under the military junta, disguised in civilian clothes, who were extorting money from civilians; one died. Afterwards, junta troops fired indiscriminately, injuring four civilians and destroying one house by fire.
- In Tedim Township, clashes occurred at Taingen village between junta troops from LIB 269 and Chinland Defence Force (CDF-CDM Siyin). Over 20 junta soldiers died. Due to heavy junta assaults, CDF-CDM Siyin had to abandon a previously captured junta camp.

November 18

PDF-Zoland announced that they had regained control of Kennedy Mountain camp along the Tedim-Taingen road, after previously losing it due to junta offensives.

November 22

The Chinland council and its allies launched a joint defensive fight against junta columns from Kalay. About 150 junta soldiers, including captains and majors, were killed, and some weapons and ammunition were seized.

November 27

In Tedim Township near Taingen and in Falam Township, heavy clashes broke out between junta troops and Chin revolutionary forces on November 26-27. Six Chin revolutionary fighters sacrificed their lives for their motherland.

November 28

Near the “Welcome to Tedim” signboard at Saimual hill, the PDF-Zoland recaptured a military junta-occupied position, some weapons and ammunition were seized, and two junta soldiers were captured.

Political Development and Governance

November 6

The Chinland Council issued eight prohibitions, including a pamphlet and other activities related to participating in the junta’s sham elections, stating that violators would face penalties.

Humanitarian Issues and Displacement

November 4

CDF-Asho announced that they provided medical care to 104 detainees and 127 civilians in Ngaphe Township, Magway Region, during October.

November 10

In Chaing Sanu village, the Daai area, Paletwa Township, a 33-year-old woman died during childbirth due to a lack of healthcare services.

November 12

In Lawngtlai District, Mizoram State, India, where many Chin refugees from Paletwa reside, diarrhea outbreaks occurred in Karkhi and Twidan villages in early November. By November 12, six people had died, and about 54 were infected. In Paletwa’s Shinletwa area, around 300 locals and traders were also affected, the Arakan Army (ULA/AA) closed border crossings between Mizoram and Paletwa.

November 19

Salai Timmy Htut, spokesperson of the Chin National Organization/Chin National Defense Force (CNO/CNDF), stated that junta offensives in Falam Township had displaced over 20,000 civilians, including 3,000 children under ten, who urgently need humanitarian assistance since late October.

International Relations and Cross-Border Issues

November 22

Mizoram authorities reported that 58% of the biometric data collection for over 31,000 Myanmar displaced people has been completed.

November 24

Mizoram reopened the Paletwa-Mizoram trade route after a two-week closure due to a diarrhea outbreak.

Human Rights and Public Safety Concerns

November 1

The military junta troops from LIB 15 raided Byandi village in Aunglan Township, Magway Region, and burned 13 civilian homes.

November 5

In Nat Chaung village, southern Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, junta troops burned eight homes and killed two male civilians, and dumped the dead bodies in an irrigation canal.

November 7

In Paletwa Township, village administrator U Tun Talih (47) was arrested by the Arakan Army (ULA/AA) on October 26 and remains in detention without family contact.

November 14

At around 10 p.m., military junta forces carried out an airstrike on Ruan village in Hakha Township, dropping four bombs that damaged a religious building and one civilian house.

November 19

At midnight, military junta airstrikes hit Htok Lai village in Siyin area, Tedim Township, damaging religious buildings and a school.

November 22

Around 3 p.m., military junta airstrikes hit Aye Thayar village, 22 miles along the Mindat-Matupi road, damaging civilian homes.

November 29

Around 1 a.m., junta forces carried out an airstrike on Ruan village in Hakha Township, destroying four civilian homes.

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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