



CHINLAND

MONITORING BRIEFING

MARCH 2026

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01 SUMMARY

March 2026 Overview

March 2026 saw a marked escalation in armed conflict across Chinland, concentrated particularly in Falam Township and Tedim Township, alongside significant political consolidation by resistance structures. Resistance forces led by the Chinland Government Forces and Chin Brotherhood jointly inflicted substantial casualties on Military Commission troops, intercepted military supply drops, and carried out a suicide drone strike on the Hakha State Parliament building. In parallel, the Chinland Council and its members continued to build parallel governance structures, advancing conscription policy, trade legislation, tax administration, and judicial frameworks in resistance-controlled areas.

The single most consequential political event of the month was the official formation of the Steering Council for the Emergence of a Federal Democratic Union (SCEF) on 30 March, bringing together the Chin National Front (CNF), Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO), Karen National Union (KNU), Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), the National Unity Government (NUG), and the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH). The CNF expressed its support for CRPH's successful convening of its ninth parliamentary session in the face of ongoing revolutionary challenges. The Chinland Government also conducted coordination discussions with the NUG on cooperation in the humanitarian sector.

In the legislative sphere, the Chinland Council reviewed and discussed the Chinland Export and Import Draft Law, while also promulgating public holidays and official rest days under the Chinland Constitution (2023). At the local governance level, the Lautu Region People's Administration issued directives on vehicle registration, temporary household registration, and visitor reporting, signalling advancing administrative capacity in resistance-held areas.

The Chinland Council has commenced implementation of a minimum three-year military service policy, while several member defence forces have also begun conscription drives and training programmes. To strengthen the rule of law, the Chinland Government and Chinland People's Police are recruiting new senior-level personnel and coordinating with local police forces. Measures prohibiting opium cultivation, gambling, wildlife poaching, and illegal electro-fishing have been enforced, and the CNF released 30 prisoners of war on the occasion of the 38th Chin Revolution Day.

Civilians continued to bear the greatest cost of the ongoing conflict. Military Commission airstrikes, drone bomb attacks, and deliberate village burnings caused deaths, mass displacement, and widespread property destruction throughout the month. More than 3,000 people from 30 villages in Falam and Tedim townships have been displaced for over four months, facing acute shortages of food, shelter, sanitary supplies, and medicine with limited humanitarian access. In total, more than 13 confirmed civilian deaths from airstrikes and drone attacks were recorded in March, including 5 children, with at least 28 houses destroyed. Four civilians were also subjected to extrajudicial killings by Military Commission forces, and two were killed by landmines.

In the socio-economic sector, demand for avocado and grape, key income sources for communities in northern Chinland, has fallen sharply. Farmers cultivating ginger and chillies in central Chinland face severe difficulties due to the Mizoram authorities' crackdown on cross-border trade. Fuel shortages have worsened across Chinland, with petrol prices reaching more than 40,000 kyats per gallon in some areas. Farmers in southern Chinland are also selling crops at very low prices due to multiple checkpoints and levy collection along routes into Magway Region.

~50

Military Commission soldiers killed in the Falam reinforcement column (4–19 March)

106

Children killed in Chinland since February 2021, of whom 53 died in airstrikes (CHRO)

7

Civilians killed in a single Military Commission airstrike on Kyaung Chaung village, Paletwa (29 March)

3,000+

Displaced persons from 30 villages in Falam and Tedim townships, displaced for over four months

7,277

Displaced persons who received rice distributions between October 2025 and March 2026 (CCPR)

30

Prisoners of war granted amnesty by the CNF on 20 March 2026

**02 MILITARY OPERATIONS AND CONFLICT****Armed Engagements, March 2026**

The Falam Township corridor served as the dominant battlespace throughout March. A Military Commission reinforcement column of more than 200 troops, advancing from Kalay with full ammunition, was subjected to sustained landmine attacks by CDF-CDM Siyin over 15 days, killing approximately 50 soldiers including a Colonel.

- 2 March** Chin resistance forces intercepted a Y-12 aircraft supply drop intended for Military Commission troops near Lungbang and Varllon villages, successfully seizing nine 60mm mortar shells along with food supplies that had been intended for the opposing forces.
- 3 March** A clash near Hlan Zawl village in Falam Township resulted in the deaths of three Military Commission members, including an officer. One Chin resistance fighter was also killed during the engagement.
- 8 March** CDF-Hakha targeted Military Commission police officers who had been extorting money from the civilian population in Hakha. Two officers were killed and one was wounded in the operation.
- 11 March** Chin resistance forces launched an attack against Military Commission troops who were attempting to collect air-dropped rations in Falam, resulting in the death of one soldier and injuries to three others.
- 4–19 March** CDF-CDM Siyin, a member of the Chinland Council, conducted repeated landmine attacks against the reinforcement column along the route between Taingen and Zawngkawng villages. Approximately 50 soldiers were killed during this sustained campaign, including a Colonel.
- 16 March** Eight soldiers belonging to the CNF-led joint forces were killed during the second week of sustained fighting in Falam Township.
- 20 March** CDF-Hakha, a member of the Chinland Council, deployed suicide drones to attack the Chin State Parliament building and government offices in Hakha while a Military Commission meeting was in progress.
- 25 March** CDF-Asho and the New Society Army (NSA) launched a joint attack on a temporary Military Commission base near the Manchaung dam in Ngape Township, resulting in 20 enemy casualties.
- 30 March** A Military Commission soldier who had deserted his post near Zawngkawng was captured and taken into detention by CDF-CDM Siyin.

03 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The official formation of the Steering Council for the Emergence of a Federal Democratic Union (SCEF) on 30 March, uniting the CNF, KIO, KNU, KNPP, NUG, and CRPH under a single coordinating framework, stands as the most significant political development of the month. The committee is mandated to coordinate the ongoing revolution and to oversee the transition toward a federal democratic union in Myanmar.

Administration and Rule of Law

2 March	The Thantlang Peng Council announced a temporary prohibition on hunting or catching birds and animals of any kind within its controlled territory, citing the active breeding season as the basis for the restriction.	10–12 March	Chinland Government Prime Minister Salai Myo Htaik, accompanied by cabinet members, conducted supervisory visits to joint tax collection gates in Hakha Township and the Zotung region to ensure systematic and accountable tax operations.
4 March	The Lautu Region People's Administration (LRPA), a member of the Chinland Council, issued a formal notification requiring all vehicle owners operating in the Lautu region, as well as those based outside who import goods into the region, to officially register at the LRPA office.	13 March	Salai Htet Ni, Associate Secretary (1) of the Chinland Council, announced the implementation of a three-year minimum military service policy designed to ensure that territories captured from the Military Commission are not subsequently lost.
5 March	The Zotung Regional Council's construction department announced the commencement of repairs to the Rezua-Gangaw road, damaged during the 2025 rainy season. The project is being undertaken in cooperation with the Chinland Government using two machines at an estimated cost of 180 million kyats.	18 March	The first draft law committee meeting of the second term of the Chinland Council was convened in Chinlung. Members reviewed and discussed the Chinland Export and Import Draft Law as part of ongoing legislative development.
6 March	The LRPA issued a formal prohibition on gambling within the Lautu region in order to prevent social instability and lawlessness.	24 March	The Chinland Ministry of Home Affairs convened the first formal coordination meeting between the Chinland People's Police and local police forces, aimed at strengthening cooperation on public security and the rule of law.
6 March	The National Unity Government (NUG) issued a confidential instruction stating that all allied organisations must obtain prior permission to transport fuel through NUG-administered regions or federal units when the destination is Chinland, Kachin, or Rakhine.		

Military and Political Posture

11–13 March	CDF-Kalay-Kabaw-Gangaw, a member of the Chinland Council, held its Second General Conference. The conference reported that 92 members had died during the revolution and called upon all adults in the region to participate in military service.	20 March	The Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO) strongly condemned the appointment of Colonel Saw Tun and Major Arkar Kyaw Moe as military representatives in the Chin State Parliament, describing the appointments as an insult to the victims of documented human rights violations committed by those individuals.
16 March	The Chin National Front (CNF) transmitted a formal message of support to the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) for successfully convening its ninth parliamentary session in the face of ongoing revolutionary challenges.	21 March	The ICNCC/CB Chairman stated that Chin armed groups would work toward unity once the Military Commission had been expelled from Chinland. He described the ongoing Falam battle as a collective struggle for all Chin people.
20 March	On the occasion of the 38th Chin Revolution Day, the CNF called on all Chin adults to actively serve the revolution and issued a public warning against the military junta's attempt to deceive the international community through a planned sham election.	30 March	The Steering Council for the Emergence of a Federal Democratic Union (SCEF) was officially established by the CNF, KIO, KNU, KNPP, NUG, and CRPH, with a mandate to coordinate the revolution and facilitate the transition to a federal democratic union.
20 March	The CNF granted amnesty to 30 prisoners of war captured during previous battles, in a gesture consistent with its stated commitment to humanitarian principles.		

Counter-Narcotics Measures

10 March	The Tonzang village youth group in Tedim Township announced an unconditional ban on opium cultivation across their territory, with a warning that strict action would be taken against any violators.	26 March	CNO/CNDF issued an announcement strongly condemning opium cultivation in Falam Township and warning that those found in violation will face imprisonment or financial penalties.
22 March	Residents of Valvum village in Tedim Township convened a village-wide meeting and resolved to announce a total ban on opium cultivation. Those found in violation will be expelled from the village and have their property confiscated.		



04 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND BORDER ISSUES

Cross-Border Dynamics: India-Myanmar Frontier

- 11 March** Mizoram Chief Minister Pu Lalduhoma stated that the state government must engage with the Arakan Army (AA) regarding the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, given that the AA now exercises effective control over Paletwa Township in Chin State.
- 17 March** The Governor of Mizoram, Vijay Kumar Singh, met with the research group CCCS and noted government plans to extend the Mizoram railway line to the India-Myanmar border in order to connect with the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit project in the future.
- 31 March** Chinland Council and Government officials held a meeting in Aizawl with representatives of the MZP and ZORO to discuss the provision of aid to displaced persons and access to university education for displaced students residing in Mizoram.

Illicit Trade and Border Security

- 1 March** Mizoram police arrested two Myanmar nationals and a local man in Champhai district. The individuals were found in possession of 5.935 kilograms of methamphetamine tablets and five packets of heroin.
- 3 March** Mizoram Home Minister K. Sapdanga issued a public warning to displaced persons residing in the state, cautioning them against involvement in illegal activities.
- 5 March** Assam Rifles and police arrested a man from Matupi in Mizoram's Siaha district, seizing 19 air guns and related items from his possession.
- 5-9 March** District administrators in Lawngtlai and Aizawl, Mizoram, issued orders banning the illegal import, trade, and storage of ginger originating from Myanmar.
- 20 March** Saiha District in Mizoram imposed a two-month ban on the illegal export of fuel to Myanmar in order to address and prevent local fuel shortages.

Humanitarian Issues and Displacement

3,000+

People displaced from 30 villages in Falam and Tedim townships for more than four months

7,277

Displaced persons who received rice aid across five townships between October 2025 and March 2026

- 5 March** Women for Justice (WJ) issued a public announcement stating that displaced persons' camps in Chinland and Sagaing are in urgent need of emergency medicine for women, including vitamins, contraceptives, and basic hygiene products.
- 23-26 March** Chinland Council and Government officials conducted visits to displaced persons' camps at the India-Myanmar border in the Paletwa region, providing humanitarian aid and engaging with residents on matters related to education and healthcare access.
- 24 March** The Chin Center for Peace and Reconciliation (CCPR) reported that a total of 2,426 bags of rice had been distributed to 7,277 displaced persons across five townships during the period from October 2025 to March 2026.

05 HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC SAFETY**Civilian Harm Incidents, March 2026****13+**

Confirmed civilian deaths from Military Commission airstrikes and drone attacks during March 2026

53

Of the 106 children killed in Chinland since February 2021, 53 died as a direct result of airstrikes (CHRO)

14+

Houses destroyed in a single Military Commission airstrike on Zawngkawng village on 24 March 2026

The Military Commission continued a sustained pattern of airstrikes and drone bomb attacks targeting residential villages throughout March, including Lungbang, Lunghawh, Simzawl, Zawngkawng, and Kyaung Chaung. These attacks resulted in confirmed civilian deaths including children, and the destruction of numerous houses and civilian infrastructure. The airstrike on Kyaung Chaung village in Paletwa on 29 March was the single deadliest incident of the month, killing seven civilians including four children and injuring four others.

Airstrikes and Drone Attacks

1 March	A Military Commission airstrike on Lungbang village in Falam damaged four residential houses.	13 March	Military Commission airstrikes near the Vaar bridge camp area in Falam damaged several residential houses.
6 March	Military Commission troops deliberately burned Hlanzaw village in Falam Township. The full extent of the damage could not be confirmed due to ongoing security restrictions on access to the area.	14 March	Airstrikes on Lunghawh village in Falam killed three civilians, including a child, and damaged four houses.
8 March	A drone bomb attack carried out by the Military Commission on Lunghawh village in Falam resulted in the death of a 19-year-old woman and caused serious injuries to her mother.	16 March	Two bombs were dropped on Daidin village in Mindat Township. No casualties were reported from this incident.
9 March	Combined artillery and drone bomb attacks on Lungbang and Parte villages in Falam damaged one residential house.	17 March	Three bombs were dropped on Matupi town. Details of damage could not be confirmed at the time of reporting.
11 March	A drone attack on Simzawl village in Falam killed a 56-year-old civilian man and destroyed his house.	24 March	Military Commission airstrikes on Zawngkawng village destroyed 14 residential houses.
11 March	Unexploded ordnance found by children in Ramthlo village, Falam, detonated upon being handled, killing one child and injuring another.	29 March	Military Commission airstrikes on Kyaung Chaung village in Paletwa Township killed seven civilians, including four children, and injured four others in what constituted the single deadliest airstrike of the month.
11–13 March	Military Commission airstrikes targeted the area around the former LIB-304 camp and surrounding areas near Matupi town, involving a total of four bombs.	31 March	Military Commission airstrikes destroyed the Rural Development office in Mindat. Civilian casualties were reported, but full details remain unconfirmed at the time of reporting.

Other Human Rights Incidents

8 March	Residents of Tuphei village in Falam found and cremated the body of an unidentified man who had been buried in front of a house. The death is believed to have been carried out by Military Commission troops.	27 March	CHRO released a cumulative report stating that 106 children have been killed in Chinland since February 2021, of whom 53 were killed as a direct result of airstrikes.
12 March	CDF-Hakha issued a formal public apology to 16 youths after it was confirmed that its members had physically assaulted them at a checkpoint on 7 March.	30 March	A 26-year-old woman was killed by a landmine while travelling to assist with road repairs near Mualpi village in Tedim Township.
23 March	CDF-Hakha formally condemned the Military Commission for killing three men near Hakha Technology College and subsequently posing their bodies with rifles for use in propaganda materials.		

The formal apology issued by CDF-Hakha following the assault on 16 youths at a checkpoint on 12 March is a notable accountability moment. It demonstrates a willingness by resistance forces to acknowledge and respond publicly to abuses committed by their own members, which is consistent with obligations under international humanitarian law and marks a meaningful step toward civilian protection standards.

ABOUT CCPR

Chin Center for Peace Reconciliation

The Chin Center for Peace 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-border areas between Burma and India, engaging in peace-building, policy advocacy, technical assistance, secretariat support, and humanitarian crisis response.

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