

BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2023: Illegal junta suffers losses on multiple fronts throughout Burma

- As of 30 Nov, there were at least 28,332 armed clashes and attacks against civilians since 1 Feb 2021. The junta continued its violent crimes.
- Over 1,000 Rohingya refugees arrive in Aceh, Indonesia after perilous sea crossing. 66% are women and children.
- Resistance offensives spread to 11 states and regions. The junta beefs up troop presence in Naypyidaw.
- Three Brotherhood Alliance takes 179 junta positions under Operation 1027. The entire LIB 125 surrenders, 126 soldiers of LIB 129 and their families defect to the resistance.
- Over 500,000 civilians displaced in just one month. The total displaced population now at 2.5 million, including 1.9 million since Feb 2021.
- In retaliation, the junta kills 300 civilians. It launches 113 airstrikes, the highest in a month.
- Resistance victory in Sagaing Region nets NUG control of district level town and USD 20 million in funds.
- Rival Shan State ethnic armies call for truce amid escalating violence.
- Karenni resistance launches Operation 11.11.
- Seven countries declare intervention in Rohingya genocide case at ICJ.
- Australian mining company registered in Caribbean tax haven runs afoul of UK sanctions on junta.
- Indonesia’s suggestion of “inclusive dialogue” with junta ill received by NUG.
- Civil society urges Thailand to provide humanitarian aid, end refoulement.
- Crony bank sponsored football team denied entry into Australia, plays in Bangkok instead.

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Illegal junta's quest to cement control

Isolated Aung San Suu Kyi potential key to junta's desperate ploy

The junta continued to bar Aung San Suu Kyi from communicating with her legal team and her family. On Nov 24, her son Kim Aris said that, although the junta had stated that formal visitation requests could be submitted, the junta had not approached him. Aris expressed **doubt that he could put in a request** given the **junta had barred him from writing to Aung San Suu Kyi**. The Assistance Association of Political Prisoners said that the **junta had violated human rights and Burmese law by denying a prisoner contact** with their family and the outside.¹

On 29 Nov, it was reported that KNU spokesperson, Padoh Saw Taw Nee, warned that, amid major losses following Operation 1027, **the junta may release Aung San Suu Kyi from prison as a ruse to cause confusion** within the resistance and **division around accepting a compromise with the regime**. He urged resistance forces and civilians to remain focused on ending the junta's rule.²

More junta big wigs jailed

On 10 Nov, the junta **sentenced former home affairs minister Soe Htut to five years in prison** on corruption charges. Junta media reported that Soe Htut ordered subordinates to **issue passports to companies at their request, took bribes, and breached the financial rules** of the Ministry of Home Affairs staff welfare fund. In October, the junta had arrested Soe Htut and his family for corruption.³

On 29 Nov, an Insein prison court sentenced **Ye Htut, former Information Minister** under the Thein Sein regime, to **10 years in prison** under Sections 505(a) and 124(a) of the penal code for "spreading false news" and "sedition". A source close to Insein Prison's management said that **the court only questioned one prosecution witness before reaching a verdict**. Ye Htut posted prolifically on Facebook and had made comments critical of the junta. Pro-junta Telegram channels had also accused him of revealing a retired junta officer's address. The junta arrested the former minister on 28 Oct.⁴

Stringent election law crushes junta's rivals in sham election

On 9 Nov, in Arakan State, it was reported that the junta's **Union Election Commission (UEC) dissolved the Mro Ethnic Party** after it **failed to meet requirements** under the **Political Parties Registration Law**, enacted in January. The law **required state-level parties to recruit 1000 members within 90 days** of registration with the junta's UEC and **open five offices within 180 days**. The party chair said that it could not afford to open offices as required by the law. He added that in previous elections no such requirements existed.⁵

On 18 Nov, in N. Shan State, the junta's **UEC dissolved the Shan State Kokang Democratic Party (SSKDP)** amid escalating clashes in the state, **six months after its registration** in May 2023. It was reported that the **SSKDP was the only rival in the Kokang SAZ** to the junta's **Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP)**. The SSKDP reportedly failed to recruit 1,000 members in 90 days. Although, the **junta's election law barred parties from recruiting foreign citizens**, the **USDP in Kokang SAZ included members and candidates with Chinese citizenship**.⁶

Junta census more invasive than feared

On 1 Nov it was reported that the **junta's pilot census**, which took place from 1-15 Oct, included **27 more questions than the 2014 national census**. The additional questions reportedly **focused on migrant workers**. In one case, after a respondent revealed that her daughter worked abroad, junta enumerators **asked her probing questions** about her daughter's **whereabouts, employment, and remittances**. The regime's census also included **questions about respondents' religion and ethnicity** which were also included in the 2014 census and heavily criticized at the time. The junta conducted the pilot census in 100 neighborhoods in 20 junta-controlled townships across Burma. NUG advisor Saw Ba Oo Lay said

¹ VOA (30 Nov 2023) Myanmar's Junta Cuts Off Aung San Suu Kyi From Son

² NMG via BNI (29 Nov 2023) Will this Junta Crisis Lead to Release of Imprisoned Daw Aung San Suu Kyi As a compromise ploy?

³ Irrawaddy (11 Nov 2023) Key Myanmar Junta Minister Jailed for Corruption

⁴ RFA (29 Nov 2023) Myanmar court jails former minister for decade over social media posts

⁵ DMG (9 Nov 2023) Junta-appointed UEC disbands Mro Ethnic Party

⁶ Myanmar Now (22 Nov 2023) Kokang political party disbanded by Myanmar regime's election commission; Irrawaddy (21 Nov 2023) Myanmar Election Body Dissolves Pro-Democracy Party in Kokang Region

that junta enumerators couldn't move freely in contested or resistance areas and predicted that some **enumerators would fabricate data** rather than anger superiors by not conducting the census.⁷

CRPH, NUG & Other Democratic Forces (more at [CRPH, NUG & other Democratic forces tracker](#))

NUG to manage treasury fund with money from recently-seized towns

On 1 Dec, the NUG Interim Central Bank (ICB) stated that it **planned to manage a treasury fund of more than MMK 44 billion** (USD 20 million) that the NUG had seized from five private banks in Kawlin, in accordance with legal stipulations. This included MMK 32.6 billion from Kanbawza Bank, MMK 9.4 billion from Myanmar Apex Bank, MMK 1.7 billion from Ayeyarwady Bank, MMK 286 million from Tun Commercial Bank, and MMK 319 million from the World Treasure Bank. On 14 Nov, the NUG also reportedly seized MMK 900 million (USD 428,000) from the junta-owned Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB). The NUG stated that **money would be managed so as to prevent any losses by the public**.⁸

On 3 Dec, the NUG announced that they had **begun public administration in Kawlin Town**. Resistance forces seized Kawlin on 6 Nov, which was the first district-level town under resistance control. The NUG stated that they had established a health team made up of 65 volunteers, had **released 63 arbitrarily detained prisoners**, would reinstate relevant ministerial offices, and that a **total of 1,180 CDM civil servants had resumed duties in the town**.⁹

On 22 Nov, the Chin National Front/Chin National Army (CNF/CNA) and the Chin Defence Force (CDF)-Hualngoram stated that they had **begun implementing a locally-run public administration in Rikhawdar Town**. A CNF/CNA spokesperson said that the group had also conducted landmine clearance. The resistance forces stated they would focus on **fostering India-Myanmar border trade, ensuring public security, and promoting regional stability**.¹⁰ Chin resistance troops also stated they would implement a locally-run administration in Lalengpi Town.¹¹

NUG acknowledges calls for extrajudicial killing accountability

On 7 Nov, the NUG vowed to **better hold accountable perpetrators of extrajudicial killings**. 212 complaints of **extrajudicial killing of alleged junta informants** had reportedly been submitted to the NUG since its founding. Maung Maung Swe, the Deputy Secretary of the NUG's Ministry of Defense said the NUG resolved 24 of these cases and was still investigating 100 complaints. Maung Maung Swe also acknowledged that some of the people killed were later deemed innocent. A Magway Region PDF member said that "there [were] no courts, prisons or lawyers to prosecute [extrajudicial killings]" and that "there [was] no way to take action" against perpetrators who belonged to powerful groups. An activist **called on the NUG to hold itself accountable by acknowledging incidents** of extrajudicial killings, publicly apologizing, and **ensuring that such incidents do not occur in the future**.¹²

NUG Ministry of Labor extends support to overseas workers

On 30 Nov, RFA reported that the **NUG Ministry of Labor was running mechanisms to record and redress complaints by migrant workers from Burma** in Thailand, Malaysia, and South Korea. The ministry reportedly handled around 10 migrant labor cases a month, and **up to 200 a year**. The head of the NUG's Overseas Labor Department stated that the NUG raised complaints with Thai labor parliamentarian groupings or employers and employment agencies to address cases in Thailand. However, it reported mixed rates of success. **Constant threats from the junta's embassy staff and the department's lack of legal status further complicated its work**. Although the NUG labor department reported establishing an office in South Korea it faced challenges in other countries. In July, Thuzar Maung, the NUG's Overseas Labor officer in Malaysia was forcibly disappeared.¹³

⁷ Frontier Myanmar (1 Nov 2023) Problematic pilot kicks off census countdown

⁸ Irrawaddy (3 Dec 2023) Myanmar's Civilian Government Takes Control of Seized Funds; NUG via Facebook (3 Dec 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/4k5w84hs>

⁹ NUG via Facebook (3 Dec 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/4k5w84hs>

¹⁰ Khonumthung News via BNI (24 Nov 2023) Chin Resistance Launched New Public Administration for captured town on India-Myanmar Border

¹¹ Khonumthung News (30 Nov 2023) Chin Resistance Seize Town in Matupi Township

¹² RFA (7 Nov 2023) Myanmar shadow govt vows accountability in extrajudicial killings

¹³ RFA (30 Nov 2023) Myanmar exile government seeks foothold by supporting overseas workers

Civil disobedience, crackdowns (more at [protests, CDM, and crackdowns tracker](#))

On 12 Nov, the junta **declared martial law** in Kutkai, Kunlong, Namkham, Muse, Lashio, Hseni, Konkyan and Laukkai Townships (N. Shan State). Under martial law, **military tribunals would carry out summary trials and hand down the maximum punishment** for respective crimes, **“unlimited” prison terms with hard labor**, or the **death penalty**. Those punished would be unable to appeal their sentences except for the death penalty which would need approval from the junta chief Min Aung Hlaing.¹⁴

Online informants target civilians coping with escalating conflict

During 8-9 Nov, in Mandalay (Mandalay Region), the junta **arrested five civilians for their social media activities**. On 8 Nov, the junta arrested two men for mentioning rumors of a curfew in the city after the start of Operation 1027. On 9 Nov, **pro-junta Telegram channels targeted three locals** and instigated their arrests.¹⁵

On 21 Nov, it was reported that **loss of public confidence in banks** amid escalating clashes and **fuel shortages** spurred **civilians to queue up for cash and fuel**. However, **pro-junta Telegram users** reportedly considered these basic activities disparaged the junta and **called for the civilians' arrests**. Reportedly, over 120 pro-junta Telegram channels currently operated. In addition to spreading hate speech, the channels also **doxxed civilians and resistance members**, then **extorted them** for the **removal of their information** from the channels.¹⁶

Conflict and displacement (more details at [conflict & displacement tracker](#))

In November, the junta carried out **113 airstrikes and killed 105 civilians**. In 2023 the junta carried out **463 air and drone strikes** and killed at least **400 civilians**.¹⁷

The NUG's ministry of human rights was reported as stating that as of 30 Nov, the junta had carried out at least 244 attacks on civilians and killed at least 309 civilians in response to Operation 1027¹⁸

On 7 Nov, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that during Jan-Aug 2023, **landmines and explosive remnants of war** caused a reported **763 civilian casualties**, up 196% from 2022. **Children accounted for 23% of casualties** during the reporting period.¹⁹

Country-wide displacement skyrocketed

On 2 Nov, it was reported that **immediately after Operation 1027 began**, clashes in N. Shan State had newly **displaced at least 23,000 civilians**.²⁰ By 9 Nov, clashes had displaced 50,000 civilians in N. Shan state and 40,000 in Sagaing Region.²¹ **On 14 Nov, it was reported that clashes had spread to Sagaing Region and Chin, Rakhine, S. Shan, Karenni, and Karen States**. Fighting had **displaced more than 200,000** people. This figure included 60,000 people displaced by ongoing clashes in N. Shan State.²² **A week later**, on 21 Nov, it was reported that **fighting had spread to Tanintharyi, Mandalay, and Bago Regions and Mon State had displaced more than 286,000 people** since the start of Operation 1027.²³

By 23 Nov, **clashes since the start of Operation 1027 displaced a total of 335,000 people**. In N. Shan State clashes displaced 82,000 people including 30,000 in Laukkai Township alone. In Chin State and Sagaing and Mandalay Regions clashes displaced around 150,000 civilians.²⁴

As of 1 Dec, UNOCHA reported that the number of **people displaced by clashes** since late October **had passed 500,000** and estimated that the number of **displaced people in Burma was around 2.5 million**. The number of people displaced in Laukkai Township (N. Shan State) climbed to 50,000.²⁵

¹⁴ GNLM (13 Nov 2023) Three Martial Law orders issued to enforce security, rule of law and community peace in townships of Shan State

¹⁵ Myanmar Now (14 Nov 2023) Myanmar regime arrests five amid curfew rumours in Mandalay

¹⁶ Irrawaddy (21 Nov 2023) Pro-Myanmar Junta Telegram Channels Prey on Public With Threats of Exposure, Extortion

¹⁷ ACLED (9 Dec 2023) Dataset accessed 9 Dec 2023

¹⁸ Irrawaddy (6 Dec 2023) Over 300 Civilians Reportedly Killed as Retreating Myanmar Military Ups Atrocities

¹⁹ UNICEF (7 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Landmines / ERW Incidents Information

²⁰ UNOCHA (2 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Escalation of clashes in northern Shan and the Southeast Flash Update #2 as of 2 November 2023

²¹ UNOCHA (9 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Escalation of clashes in northern Shan and the Northwest Flash Update #3 As of 9 November 2023

²² UNOCHA (14 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Intensification of clashes Flash Update #4 As of 14 November 2023

²³ UNOCHA (21 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Intensification of clashes Flash Update #6 As of 21 November 2023

²⁴ UNOCHA (23 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Intensification of clashes Flash Update #7 As of 23 November 2023

²⁵ UNOCHA (1 Dec 2023) Myanmar: Intensification of clashes Flash Update #8 As of 1 December 2023

On 4 Dec, UNHCR estimated that, since 1 Feb 2021, fighting throughout the country had displaced over 1,904,400 people.²⁶

Coup leader reacts to Operation 1027

On 2 Nov, coup leader **Min Aung Hlaing declared** to his cabinet that **the junta would launch counter-attacks against the Three Brotherhood Alliance** after the group had seized towns near the Burma-China border during Operation 1027. On 3 Nov, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun admitted that the junta lost the towns of Chinshwehaw, Pang Hseng and Hpawng Hseng.²⁷

On 8 Nov, he claimed during a meeting of the junta's **National Defense and Security Council** that Operation 1027 was funded by the drug trade and specifically accused the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA). **MNDAA spokesperson Lee Kyar Wai denied the accusations** and said that starting in **2007**, the MNDAA **implemented anti-drug measures and alternative crop farming** in the Kokang region.²⁸

Junta's naval exercises with remaining allies

On 2 Nov, **three Russian warships docked at the Thilawa port in Yangon** ahead of joint junta-Russia naval exercises during 7-9 Nov.²⁹ The junta and Russia held the first joint Maritime Security Exercise (MARUMEX) in the Andaman Sea roughly **157 km off the coast of Myeik Township (Tanintharyi Region)**. It was reported that prior to the start of the exercises, Min Aung Hlaing met with Russia's naval chief Nikolai Yevmenov, and the junta issued a warning that all civilian vessels were restricted within 8km of the exercise area.³⁰ In **Thandwe Township (Arakan State)** the junta issued an order **barring local fishers from going out to sea** during the naval exercises. However, the **exercises took place over 650 km to the South-East of Thandwe**.³¹

On 25 Nov, **three Chinese navy ships carrying 700 sailors docked at Thilawa Port in Yangon** for joint four-day long live-fire drills with the junta. A political commentator said that the joint drills had been **scheduled before Operation 1027** launched and did not suggest Chinese support of the junta. China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) had reportedly **conducted their own drills in Yunnan Province near the border** with Shan State during 25-28 Nov to be "ready for any emergency".³²

Sagaing Region

Resistance forces seize Kawlin and Tamu Districts: During 3-6 Nov, in **Kawlin Township**, the junta conducted a series of artillery and airstrikes after the Arakan Army (AA), the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and PDF jointly attacked several junta positions under Operation 1027. By 6 Nov, resistance forces seized **full control of Kawlin town**. Unconfirmed reports suggested that fighting killed 20 civilians. The NUG announced that this was the first time that resistance forces had successfully captured a **district's principal town**. Fighting displaced an estimated 100,000 from Kawlin town and surrounding villages.³³

During 3-7 Nov, in **Tamu Township**, joint resistance forces including local PDF and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) **seized control of Khampat town**, near the Indian border, as part of Operation 1027. By 7 Nov, the junta had retreated and resistance forces had taken control of police stations and administrative buildings. The number of casualties remained unconfirmed. Khampat was the **second district-level town in Sagaing Region** under control of revolutionary forces.³⁴

Battle destroys Tigyaing: On 8 Nov, in **Tigyaing Township**, five junta aircraft conducted airstrikes on Tigyaing town after resistance forces set up roadblocks on the Tagaung-Indaw highway under Operation 1027.³⁵ On 10 Nov, four junta fighter jets and a helicopter attacked resistance force positions while the

²⁶ UNHCR (4 Dec 2023) Myanmar Emergency Overview Map

²⁷ GNLM (3 Nov 2023) Senior General notifies the government will conduct counter-attacks against those who commit attacks on military camps despite forging trust over ethnics; AP (3 Nov 2023) Myanmar's army chief vows counterattacks on armed groups that captured northeastern border towns

²⁸ AP (9 Nov 2023) Myanmar's military chief says a major offensive by ethnic groups was funded by the drug trade

²⁹ Irrawaddy (3 Nov 2023) Russian Warships Arrive for Myanmar Naval Exercises

³⁰ RFA (8 Nov 2023) Junta forces, Russian navy train together off western Myanmar coast; Al Jazeera (7 Nov 2023) Russia and Myanmar start first maritime exercises

³¹ Narinjara (8 Nov 2023) Thandwe fishermen prevented from going to sea for 3 days as junta's military exercise with Russia planned

³² RFA (28 Nov 2023) Chinese navy drops anchor in Myanmar for joint drills; Reuters (28 Nov 2023) Chinese navy ships visit Myanmar amid heightened security tensions

³³ RFA (6 Nov 2023) Five dead, over 1,000 trapped in Myanmar city battle; Myanmar Now (7 Nov 2023) Anti-junta groups take over Kawlin after days of fighting

³⁴ Myanmar Now (8 Nov 2023) Myanmar resistance forces take over town near Indian border; Mizzima (10 Nov 2023) Khampat Town in Sagaing Region taken over by revolutionary forces

³⁵ Myanmar Now (9 Nov 2023) Resistance groups fight for control of Tigyaing

junta dropped off reinforcements. Tigyaing PDF reportedly **took control of most of the township**. Most junta soldiers and police withdrew to the **police station and barricaded themselves**. The Tigyaing People's Administration Team reported that fighting killed four civilians and that rescue of civilians unable to flee was underway.³⁶ From 12 to 14 Nov, the junta conducted airstrikes that killed at least 19 civilians, including a pregnant woman and five children under the age of 10. **Tigyaing PDF announced their retreat** on 14 Nov. Locals reported that, since 7 Nov, clashes had **killed at least 100 civilians**.³⁷ On 20 Nov, local PDF reported that since 14 Nov, the junta's ongoing air and artillery strikes and arson attacks had **destroyed half of Tigyaing town**.³⁸

Junta abandons bases: From 3-4 Nov, in **Yinmarbin and Khin-U Townships**, the junta abandoned two outposts and escaped to command centers in urban areas. A former junta officer speculated that the regime was **mobilizing soldiers for mass redeployment in N. Shan State**.³⁹ On 15 Nov, in **Salingyi Township**, junta troops abandoned their base after repeated resistance force attacks.⁴⁰

Magway Region

On 3 Nov, in **Gangaw Township**, resistance forces raided several junta positions and occupied two. The junta conducted airstrikes in retaliation but abandoned another position nearby.⁴¹ On 4 Nov, the junta withdrew from a police station in Taung Khin Yan village and left for a command center in Kale Township (Sagaing Region) after a resistance force attack.⁴² On 27 Nov, junta forces based in Gangaw town used civilians as human shields while they evacuated the police station in Kan Ywar village.⁴³

On 15 Nov, in **Pauk Township**, the junta conducted artillery and air strikes on Zee Pyar village after resistance forces raided and torched junta bases and the police station.⁴⁴ On 20 Nov, it was reported that junta troops were preparing to defend positions in **Salin and Pwintbyu Townships** from imminent resistance attack. Locals reported that junta soldiers had given Pyu Saw Htee members shotguns and moved into the jungle to avoid going to the frontline.⁴⁵

Chin State

Chin resistance seizes three towns, overruns six junta camps: Throughout November, a renewed offensive saw the resistance expand their control over towns in Chin State. During 12-13 Nov, the CNF/CNA, Chin Defence Force (CDF), and the Chin Defence Force - Thantlang (CDF-Thantlang) drone team seized two junta camps near the Indian border outside of **Rikhawdar town, Falam Township**.⁴⁶ The fighting forced thousands of locals to flee across the border into Mizoram State. Junta shelling in response killed a civilian in Falam Township and injured two others in a refugee camp across the Indian border.⁴⁷ 43 junta soldiers fled across the border into India's Mizoram State.⁴⁸ On 15 Nov, Reuters reported that **Chin resistance forces had consolidated their control of Rikhawdar town** and the roughly 5,000 locals who had earlier fled fighting had begun to return.⁴⁹

On 15 Nov, Chin National Defense Force (CNDF) troops seized and burnt down the junta's Tibual camp, **Falam Township**.⁵⁰ At least 29 junta soldiers fled across the Indian border. They were repatriated by Indian officials on 19 Nov.⁵¹

During 19-24 Nov, Chin resistance troops attacked a junta base and took control of **Lalengpi town**. The junta retaliated with **numerous aerial assaults in the area**. Junta attacks **killed four civilians and**

³⁶ Myanmar Now (13 Nov 2023) Clashes, airstrikes continue in Tigyaing, Sagaing Region

³⁷ RFA (15 Nov 2023) Expanding conflict in northern Myanmar displaces more than 200,000: DVB (16 Nov 2023) Brotherhood Alliance claims 126 troops surrender; At least 100 civilians killed in Sagaing

³⁸ Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) Battlefield update: November 20

³⁹ Myanmar Now (9 Nov 2023) Junta troops quietly leaving Sagaing outposts as Myanmar military goes on the defensive

⁴⁰ Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) Battlefield update: November 20

⁴¹ Than Lwin Times (4 Nov 2023) Resistance forces occupy junta outposts in central Myanmar; Than Lwin Times (6 Nov 2023) Junta forces abandon police station in central Myanmar

⁴² Myanmar Now (8 Nov 2023) Dozens of junta personnel withdraw from police station in Gangaw Township

⁴³ Irrawaddy (29 Nov 2023) Around 40 Myanmar Junta Forces Killed in Four Days of Resistance Attacks

⁴⁴ Irrawaddy (16 Nov 2023) Magwe Resistance Burns Myanmar Junta Stronghold

⁴⁵ Than Lwin Times (20 Nov 2023) Military prepare defensive war in Magway; Than Lwin Times (18 Nov 2023)

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⁴⁶ Reuters (14 Nov 2023) Myanmar rebels, battling junta, seek to control border with India; Irrawaddy (14 Nov 2023) Chin Resistance Routs Myanmar Junta in Second Indian Border Town

⁴⁷ Chin World via BNI (13 Nov 2023) Rikhawdar Town Residents Forced to Flee After Exchange of Fire Between Two Sides

⁴⁸ The New Indian Express (15 Nov 2023) India evacuates 39 fleeing Myanmar Army personnel

⁴⁹ Reuters (15 Nov 2023) After battle with junta, Myanmar rebels take control of border point with India

⁵⁰ Khonumthung News (18 Nov 2023) CNDF Captures SAC Border Camp in Falam Township

⁵¹ The Indian Express (19 Nov 2023) 29 Myanmar soldiers who crossed over to India after gunfight sent back

damaged at least 10 houses, including a church. Nearly the whole town's population fled the area. Around 30 junta troops fled to the Indian border and kidnapped a local to act as a guide.⁵²

On 25 Nov, Chin resistance groups lead by the CNF/CNA, launched a joint attack on the only junta base in **Rezua Town**. Khonumthung News reported that approximately 3,000 residents fled the town after resistance forces gave them advance warning of the attacks. By 29 Nov, **resistance troops seized the base and claimed control of the town**. The junta reportedly carried out 20 airstrikes and **destroyed up to 60 homes during the attacks**.⁵³

AA attacks junta outposts in Paletwa: On 14 Nov, the Arakan Army (AA) attacked two junta tactical commands in **Ta Run Aing** and **Hnone Bu** villages, **Paletwa Township**, after fighting between the junta and the AA resumed in the west of Burma. The junta claimed that bases in Ta Run Aing were important for India-funded projects in Arakan State.⁵⁴ Over the rest of Nov, the junta shelled and carried out airstrikes in the surrounding areas, **killed at least 17 locals, and injured eight others near Ta Run Aing**.⁵⁵ It was reported that the junta had also **blockaded Ta Run Aing village**. Citing a source close to the AA, DMG reported that fighting in Paletwa intensified after 14 Nov and that the AA had attacked at least five junta camps in Paletwa Township.⁵⁶

On 15 Nov, the junta carried out airstrikes on a village on the border between Paletwa and Matupi Township, **killed 13 civilians, injured three others, and destroyed two school buildings and a church**.⁵⁷ On 20 Nov, the junta **strafed another village** in Paletwa Township and injured at least eight civilians.⁵⁸ The Three Brotherhood Alliance stated that offensives on camps near Ta Run Aing village had continued through the end of November.⁵⁹

Arakan State

Junta responds to AA attacks with civilian shelling, blockades: Fighting between the junta and the AA restarted after the AA attacked junta positions on 13 Nov. During 13-30 Nov, **junta forces killed at least 49 civilians, injured 92, and arrested 236 others in Arakan State**. Clashes displaced at least 40,000 civilians across the state in the same period.⁶⁰ It was reported that nearly the entire populations of Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, and Minbya had fled their homes; some in Sittwe had also fled their homes.⁶¹

The junta's **lack of personnel** led them to respond to AA attacks with **indiscriminate shelling and airstrikes on civilians**. In November, fighting took place in at least seven townships, including Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw, Minbya, and Myebon. Conflict zones would likely to continue to expand through Dec.⁶² Junta shelling also targeted civilians in Ponnagyun, Sittwe, Ann, and Mrauk-U townships.⁶³

The junta's **blockages of humanitarian aid delivery, roads, and waterways** throughout Arakan state led to food shortages statewide.⁶⁴ On 13 Nov, the junta shut down the Yangon-Sittwe and Angumaw-Maungdaw roads, closed exit gates in several towns and cities, and shut down travel by waterways. The junta sent tanks into state capital Sittwe and announced a 21:00 curfew. On 29 Nov, DMG reported that junta blockades had caused **IDP camps** in three townships to **run out of food**.⁶⁵ On the island town of Kyaukphyu, the junta banned water transport until 19 Dec, which had **exacerbated local food shortages**.⁶⁶ By 27 Nov, blockade-driven fuel shortages also forced several charities in Sittwe to announce a stop to their work.⁶⁷

⁵² RFA (30 Nov 2023) Chin allied resistance claims big junta losses in western Myanmar

⁵³ DVB (6 Dec 2023) Chin communities establish local administrations across the state

⁵⁴ DMG (29 Nov 2023) AA continues to attack junta bases in Paletwa Twsp

⁵⁵ Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2023) Arakan Army Continues To Battle Junta Troops in Myanmar's Rakhine State; DMG (14 Nov 2023) AA attacks strategic hilltop camps held by junta in Paletwa Twsp; DMG (29 Nov 2023) AA continues to attack junta bases in Paletwa Twsp

⁵⁶ DMG (15 Nov 2023) Junta isolates Chin State's Paletwa

⁵⁷ CHRO via Twitter (16 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/hjfb5zp8>; CHRO via Twitter (17 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/2ksy9ayb>

⁵⁸ DMG (22 Nov 2023) Fighting between military, AA continues in Paletwa

⁵⁹ DMG (29 Nov 2023) AA continues to attack junta bases in Paletwa Twsp

⁶⁰ Center for Arakan Studies (4 Dec 2023) Arakan Under Siege: Widespread Insecurity as Arakan Conflicts Intensify

⁶¹ RFA (1 Dec 2023) Tens of thousands flee intensifying clashes in Myanmar's Rakhine state

⁶² DMG (25 Nov 2023) Zone of conflict continues to expand in Arakan State

⁶³ Narinjara (28 Nov 2023) Drone attack injures seven family members including a young boy in Sittwe; DMG (23 Nov 2023) Junta shellings blamed for killing two, injuring one in two Arakan townships; DMG (15 Nov 2023) Junta shelling blamed for killing one, injuring six others in Ann Twsp village

⁶⁴ DMG (18 Nov 2023) Junta's blockading of key routes leads to food shortages for Arakan residents

⁶⁵ DMG (29 Nov 2023) Impending hunger at old displacement camps

⁶⁶ DMG (27 Nov 2023) Thousands of Kyaukphyu residents facing rice shortages

⁶⁷ DMG (27 Nov 2023) Charities forced to halt operations as fuel stocks dwindle in Arakan State

AA takes camps, junta abandons positions: On 22 Nov, the AA stated that junta troops had abandoned more than **40 outposts** and that the AA had seized at least **four border guard camps**.⁶⁸ On 24 Nov, 200 junta troops retreated from an additional two camps in Rathedaung Township.⁶⁹

On 13 Nov, the AA attacked and claimed **two junta Border Guard Force (BGF) posts in Rathedaung Township**. Afterwards, 2,100 villagers in the area fled to the Mayu mountain range as the junta continued to shell and open fire on nearby villages.⁷⁰

In **Maungdaw Township**, the AA attacked and captured the Dom Nyo border guard post during 16-17 Nov.⁷¹ On 24 Nov, the AA attacked another BGF outpost along the Bangladesh border.⁷² The junta shelled the surrounding area and clashed with the AA afterwards. On 25-27 Nov, junta troops killed a man and injured two others in the areas around the outpost.⁷³ On 28 Nov, the AA attacked another BGF outpost in **Maungdaw Township**. Locals reported that the AA seized and burnt down the camp. Several thousand locals from at least 11 nearby villages fled to safety a day before the attack.⁷⁴

In **Buthidaung Township**, the AA attacked a BGF outpost near Ka Htee Hla village on 18 Nov. On 21 Nov, the AA **seized the outpost** after police and junta troops abandoned their posts. During the clash, junta troops shelled the area and forced around **1,000 residents to flee the area**.⁷⁵

Junta bombs Pauktaw, forces entire town to flee: On 15 Nov, the AA seized the **Pauktaw Town** police station and **took control of the town**, located around 32 km from Sittwe. AA troops had requested police at the station surrender, then stormed the station and detained 30 police officers.⁷⁶ On 16 Nov, the junta responded to the AA's seizure of Pauktaw by **strafing and bombing the town using helicopters and shelling from navy ships**. Junta troops later entered and retook the town. During the attacks, the **junta shot dead at least 20 civilians**, including 10 sheltering at a pagoda. By 20 Nov, **only 1,000 of Pauktaw's 20,000 residents remained in the town**.⁷⁷ The junta took at least 100 of the remaining civilians as **human shields**, including children, pregnant women, and monks.⁷⁸

On 21 Nov, the AA stated that they attacked Pauktaw Town and **rescued the 100 civilians who had been detained by the junta**.⁷⁹ On 25 Nov, junta troops shelled Pauktaw Town by ship, killed one woman, and torched buildings, including the town market.⁸⁰ The junta continued to indiscriminately shell and fire at the town as fighting in and around Pauktaw continued through the end of Nov.⁸¹

Kachin State

Junta attacks Laiza: On 1 Nov, the KIA ambushed regime troops near Bum Yawng Yang village in Injangyang Township en route to Hpakan.⁸² On 1-4 Nov, the **junta launched aerial and artillery attacks** on KIA headquarters in Laiza in Waingmaw Township after they lost two key outposts along the Myitkyina-Bhamo road. **Junta airstrikes on 31 Oct and 1 Nov killed one civilian, injured three others, and forced hundreds of residents to flee**. Junta's shelling on Laiza landed on the China side of the border, reportedly killed one Chinese citizen, and injured two others.⁸³

On 5 Nov, it was reported that the junta used state-owned newspapers and telegram channels to **warn the KIA to not attack junta bases and cooperate with its peace efforts. Junta chief Min Aung Hlaing also reportedly announced that the junta would retaliate against the attacks of the MNDAA, TNLA, and KIA in the Northern Shan and Kachin States. He did not mention the AA**.⁸⁴ On 20 Nov, it was

⁶⁸ Narinjara (23 Nov 2023) Within 10 days of the offensive, AA had taken control of four army camps.

⁶⁹ Narinjara (25 Nov 2023) 2 more military camps in Rathedaung found deserted

⁷⁰ DMG (13 Nov 2023) Arakan State fighting resumes in apparent expansion of 'Operation 1027'

⁷¹ DMG (18 Nov 2023) AA captures another major border guard post in western Myanmar

⁷² DMG (26 Nov 2023) Arakan Army attacks BGF outpost in Maungdaw Twsp

⁷³ DMG (29 Nov 2023) AA-military clashes force thousands of Maungdaw Twsp residents to flee

⁷⁴ DMG (29 Nov 2023) AA-military clashes force thousands of Maungdaw Twsp residents to flee

⁷⁵ DMG (18 Nov 2023) Arakan Army attacks BGF outpost in Buthidaung Twsp; Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2023) Arakan Army Continues To Battle Junta Troops in Myanmar's Rakhine State

⁷⁶ Narinjara (16 Nov 2023) After AA's control over Pauk Taw town, junta forces fire on several locations using helicopter

⁷⁷ Irrawaddy (20 Nov 2023) Starvation Stalks Thousands Who Fled Rakhine Town Blockaded by Myanmar Junta

⁷⁸ DMG (20 Nov 2023) Town residents forced to flee their homes in latest Arakan fighting

⁷⁹ RFA (22 Nov 2023) Myanmar junta uses pregnant women and monks as human shields: Arakan Army

⁸⁰ DMG (26 Nov 2023) Junta shelling kills elderly woman trapped by Pauktaw fighting; DMG (25 Nov 2023) More houses destroyed, damaged by junta artillery strikes in Pauktaw

⁸¹ DMG (28 Nov 2023) Pauktaw fighting continues for 13th day

⁸² KNG (1 Nov 2023) ဖားကန်မှာ စစ်ကြောင်းထိုးလာတဲ့ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် ပိတ်ဆို့တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

⁸³ Irrawaddy (7 Nov 2023) Myanmar Junta Blitzes Kachin Army's Laiza HQ After Losing Two Bases

⁸⁴ Than Lwin Times (5 Nov 2023) Junta army threatens retaliation against KIA

reported that after losing key bases on the Myitkyina-Bhamo highway, **the junta cut internet access** in the area and escalated **air and artillery strikes** on the KIA's HQ in Laiza.⁸⁵

KIA continues seizing junta outposts: On 18 Oct, in **Shwegu Township**, the KIA and Kachin PDF with the help of Myo Hla PDF seized a well-established junta base near Ngabat Gyi village. During the clash, junta shelling killed a villager, injured several people, destroyed houses, and forced villagers to flee.⁸⁶ On 20 Oct, in **Momauk Township**, the KIA seized the junta's **Lailum Awng Ja camp**. The junta conducted airstrikes using two jets during the 10-hour clash.⁸⁷

On 25 Oct, in **Hpakant Township**, joint KIA-PDF forces overran a **junta camp at a jade mining site**. In retaliation, the junta based in Hpakant town shelled civilian homes in Nammahpyit village.⁸⁸

On 31 Oct-1 Nov, the regime conducted **air and artillery strikes on Ja Hta village** (Waingmaw Township) in retaliation for the KIA and AA seizing **Gangdau Yang Mountain camp**.⁸⁹ It **launched airstrikes on the KIA HQ in Laiza, killed one person and wounded 12**. On 1 Nov, the junta continued their airstrikes and called them an **"appropriate counterattack"**.⁹⁰

Northern Shan State

Operation 1027: ISP reported that the Three Brotherhood Alliance and its allies had **seized seven cities, about 179 junta bases, and at least seven police stations** in Northern Shan State since the beginning of Operation 1027. The cities seized were Chin Shwe Haw, Hseni, Konkyan, Kunlong, Mongko, Namkham, and Pang Sai. They **controlled four trade cities** on the China-Burma border and were expected to go on to seize Laukkai.⁹¹

On 3 Nov, in Laukkai Township, the Kokang SAZ administration body urged **Chinese nationals to evacuate Laukkai town**. On 5 Nov, police in Laukkai ordered all businesses to shut down and let their employees leave. It was reported that **1,200 people had taken shelter** at a camp near the China border crossing. An MNDAA member said that Chinese **employees of scam operations were sent back to China** but that the **junta had evacuated bosses and owners via helicopter**.⁹²

On 9 Nov, the Three Brotherhood Alliance seized the junta's tactical **command base and a bridge in Kunlong town** located on major trade route. It seized two armored vehicles, six military trucks, and a significant amount of artillery.⁹³ In **Namkham Township**, the TNLA seized **a checkpoint on the main trade route between Burma and China, a police station, a camp at the Shweli suspension bridge, and the Hel Yai camp**. Clashes had started on 3 Nov and reportedly **displaced over 2500 civilians**. A local volunteer said that the SSPP had offered assistance to the IDPs.⁹⁴

On 19 Nov, **the TNLA and Mandalay PDF seized four bases of the junta's prisons department** in Nwanghki Township, arrested its staff members, and **kept them as prisoners of war in the Doepin Police station**. The junta **launched an airstrike** on the police station, **killed four** of the detained staff, injured more than 10, and destroyed a house.⁹⁵

On 25-29 Nov, the **MNDAA and allied forces seized a junta base** located between Muse town and Nam Taung village after two days of fighting.⁹⁶ In retaliation, **junta shelled, killed 10 civilians, and injured three others**.⁹⁷

Junta forces wave white flag: On 24 Nov, People's Goal, a defector support group, stated that since Operation 1027 had been launched, **at least 500 junta troops had defected**.⁹⁸ On 12 Nov, in Laukkai Township, **126 junta troops from the Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 129** based in Nyan Hkum village

⁸⁵ KNG (20 Nov 2023) SAC Cuts Internet and Attacks Laiza

⁸⁶ Kachin News Group (23 Oct 2023) Kachin Resistance Seizes Junta Camp in Shwegu Township

⁸⁷ Kachin News Group (23 Oct 2023) KIA Seizes Regime Camp Near Namsan Yang

⁸⁸ Myanmar Now (26 Oct 2023) ဖားကန့် ကျောက်စိမ်းလုပ်ကွက်ရှိ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်စခန်း သိမ်းပိုက်ခံရ

⁸⁹ NMG (1 Nov 2023) KIA and AA Seize SAC's Strategic Mountaintop Camp in Kachin State

⁹⁰ Myanmar Now (2 Nov 2023) Myanmar junta's airstrikes near Laiza continue for a second day

⁹¹ ISP (5 Nov 2023) စစ်ဆင်ရေး ၁၀၂၇ နိုင်ငံရေးစိတ်ကူးစိတ်သန်းသစ်နှင့် လက်တွေ့ကျသော မဟာဗျူဟာ

⁹² Irrawaddy (7 Nov 2023) Chinese Evacuate Border 'Scam Town' Besieged by Myanmar Resistance

⁹³ Myanmar Now (13 Nov 2023) Allied ethnic armed organisations seize control of tactical command base, bridge in northern Shan State

⁹⁴ SHAN (9 Nov 2023) TNLA Nears Seizing Namkham Town From SAC

⁹⁵ SHAN (21 Nov 2023) နောင်ချို ဒိုးပင်ရဲစခန်းပေါ် စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်းဗုံးကြဲ စစ်သုံးပုန်း ၄ ဦး သေဆုံး

⁹⁶ KNG (27 Nov 2023) မူဆယ် လုံခြုံစစ်တပ်စခန်းကို MNDAA တိုက်ခိုက်သိမ်းပိုက်

⁹⁷ KNG (30 Nov 2023) မူဆယ် ၁၀၅ မိုင်အနီးတစ်ဝိုက် လေကြောင်းနဲ့ဆက်တိုက်ပစ်ခတ်နေဆဲဖြစ်ပြီး အရပ်သား ၁၀ ဦးထက်မနည်းသေဆုံး

⁹⁸ Nikkie Asia (24 Nov 2023) Inside Myanmar's military bases: Wives stand guard as war escalates

along with **134 family members** defected to the MNDA. ⁹⁹ On 28 Nov, in **Konkyan Township**, the junta's **entire LIB 125 surrendered to the MNDA.** ¹⁰⁰

Junta Retaliates—airstrikes, artillery attacks, and internet cuts: Since the start of Operation 1027 **junta artillery strikes** in N. Shan State **killed at least 100 civilians** and **injured over 200 others.** According to data gathered by SHAN **most civilian fatalities** occurred in **Laukkai Township.** **Lashio Township** accounted for the **highest number of women killed.** ¹⁰¹

On 11 Nov, in retaliation to the MNDA's capture of junta positions the regime launched an airstrike on civilians fleeing clashes in **Laukkai.** The junta airstrikes **killed 10 civilians, injured others, and trapped thousands** between Sel Tan Gate and Per Sin Kyaw villages. ¹⁰²

On 12-14 Nov, the junta **declared martial law in Kutkai, Kunlong, Namkham, Muse, Lashio, Hseni, Konkyan, and Laukkai Townships.** ¹⁰³ On 14 Nov, in Muse and Namkham Townships, the TNLA imposed a curfew and directed merchants to refrain from raising commodity prices. The TNLA reported that **the junta forces continued to shell urban wards and loot empty houses.** ¹⁰⁴ During 15-18 Nov, after the junta's declaration of martial law, **junta soldiers shot dead four civilians in broad daylight in Lashio Town.** ¹⁰⁵

On 15 Nov, **junta shelling killed two children** and injured a woman and a child in Zee Hpyu Yae village in Nawngkhio Township. Junta troops also killed a merchant in Nawngkhio town. ¹⁰⁶ On 19 Nov, **junta airstrikes** on Myothit village **killed three civilians,** including two kids, injured seven others, and destroyed over 20 houses in Namhsan Township. ¹⁰⁷

On 28 Nov, residents of Nam Hpat Kar village in Kutkai Township located along the Lashio-Muse highway reported **food shortages** after resistance forces blocked the road on 27 Oct. They also reported that **regular junta shelling had prevented them from fleeing or harvesting rice.** ¹⁰⁸

RCSS-SSPP reach truce agreement: On 29 Nov, the Shan State Progressive Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA) and the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) **jointly announced a truce to establish trust and cooperation** amid escalating conflict in the state. The SSPP had close ties to the Three Brotherhood Alliance. The junta's spokesperson used the announcement of the truce to call on parties to join forces against the Three Brotherhood Alliance. ¹⁰⁹

Karenni State

Karenni resistance forces launch Operation 11.11: In **Loikaw Township,** in an operation starting on 11 Nov dubbed Operation 11.11, **Karenni Nationalities Defense Forces (KNDF)** and other Karenni resistance forces clashed with junta troops at multiple locations in **Loikaw town.** Junta forces reportedly conducted **airstrikes in response to the resistance offensive.** ¹¹⁰ **Around 30,000 residents were trapped** in the town by fighting. ¹¹¹ The junta **barred local volunteers** from evacuating trapped civilians, blocked roads near junta outposts, and seized two ambulances. Karenni Human Rights Group reported that during 11-13 Nov, junta airstrikes and shelling **killed 20 civilians.** ¹¹² On the same day, KNDF leader Khun Bedu urged locals to temporarily evacuate Loikaw. ¹¹³

The Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF) **captured Loikaw University** from regime forces after a four-day offensive. KNDF troops clashed with LIB 6 and 425 stationed at the university and claimed that they killed 100 junta soldiers, including an LIB 425 commander. Junta troops reportedly used the

⁹⁹ SHAN (14 Nov 2023) လောက်ကိုင် ခမရ-၁၂၉ တပ်ရင်းတစ်ရင်းလုံး ထပ်မံလက်နက်ချ အလင်းဝင်

¹⁰⁰ Irrawaddy (29 Nov 2023) Another Entire Junta Battalion Raises the White Flag in Myanmar's Northern Shan State

¹⁰¹ SHAN (2 Dec 2023) “၁၀၂၇ စစ်ဆင်ရေး” တစ်လအတွင်း လက်နက်ကြီး ထိမှန်မှုကြောင့် အရပ်သား ၁၀၀ နီးပါး သေဆုံးခဲ့

¹⁰² SHAN (14 Nov 2023) MNDA Captures Kunlong, SAC Kills 10 During Airstrike Near Laukkai

¹⁰³ Irrawaddy (13 Nov 2023) Myanmar Junta Declares Martial Law Across Northern Shan State

¹⁰⁴ Myanmar Now (17 Nov 2023) Battlefield update: November 17

¹⁰⁵ SHAN (21 Nov 2023) လားရှိုး မာရှယ်လော ထုတ်ပြန်ပြီးနောက် စစ်ကောင်စီက လူ ၄ ဦးထက်မနည်း ပစ်သတ်

¹⁰⁶ SHAN (16 Nov 2023) နောင်ချို လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် ကလေး ၂ ဦး ပွဲချင်းပြီးသေဆုံး၊ ၄ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

¹⁰⁷ SHAN (20 Nov 2023) နမ့်ဆန် စစ်ကောင်စီ လေကြောင်းပုံးကြဲ ကလေး ၂ ဦးအပါအဝင် ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး

¹⁰⁸ KNG (28 Nov 2023) လားရှိုး-မူဆယ်ပြည်ထောင်စုလမ်းမကြီး သွားလာခွင့်ပိတ်လိုက်တဲ့နောက် နမ့်ဖတ်ကာရွာက ဒေသခံပြည်သူတွေ

အစစအရာရာခက်ခဲနေ

¹⁰⁹ Myanmar Now (30 Nov 2023) Rival Shan armies declare truce as other ethnic armed groups gain ground

¹¹⁰ MPA (11 Nov 2023) Myanmar Revolutionary Forces attack the Military Junta Bases in Loikaw

¹¹¹ DMG (11 Nov 2023) Karenni resistance forces launch attacks on junta troops in Kayah State capital

¹¹² Irrawaddy (Nov 2023) Tens of Thousands Trapped as Myanmar Resistance Strikes Kayah State Capital

¹¹³ KNDF via Facebook (14 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/2p9yfn78>

university as a base of operations to launch assaults in Karenni State and Moebye and Pekon Townships (S. Shan State). On 13 Nov, **32 junta soldiers surrendered** to the KNDF, including a company commander. A KNDF representative said the group would treat detained junta troops in accordance with the **Geneva Convention as prisoners of war**.¹¹⁴

Karenni resistance forces rescued 134 non-CDM civil servants and 64 family members abandoned by the junta from Loikaw University. A KNDF spokesperson said that the junta had made no effort to **evacuate the civilians** despite being based there.¹¹⁵ A Karenni National Progressive Party official said that the junta used university staff members and students as **human shields during clashes**. The director of the Karenni Human Rights Organization said that some of the rescued university staff were being questioned about junta association and that **legal action may be taken** against them.¹¹⁶ On 18 Nov, NUG, Karenni forces, CSOs, and the IEC **evacuated 228 individuals**, including employees of the UN and other INGOs and their family members. The NUG stated many were still trapped in Loikaw.¹¹⁷

Karenni State Interim Executive Council (IEC) stated that rescued non-CDM civil servants and families from Loikaw University were under the protection of the **IEC's Department of Home Affairs**. They planned to handle cases in line with the National Unity Consultative Council's (NUCC) CDM civil servant policy.¹¹⁸

On 15 Nov, the NUG's Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management reported that the junta had used **drones to surveil IDPs** from Daw Hku U ward leaving Loikaw.¹¹⁹ They had also **launched airstrikes** on at least five vehicles transporting IDPs. In Taunggyi (S. Shan State), the junta was also **preventing IDPs** registered as from Karenni State from entering the town.¹²⁰

On 19 Nov, the regime shelled a monastery housing IDPs and **killed two monks**.¹²¹ On 20 Nov, in **Demoso Township**, the junta conducted an airstrike on an IDP village and injured 10 elderly and a teacher.¹²² On 25 Nov, the junta imposed **restrictions on charity associations and aid activities** in Loikaw and shut down five charity groups.¹²³ It **cut phone lines** on 22 Nov.¹²⁴

On 28 Nov, **KNDF's Deputy Commander-in-Chief** stated that Karenni forces had **occupied 80% of Karenni State** since Operation 11.11.¹²⁵ Karenni Humanitarian Aid Initiative reported junta attacks during 11-27 Nov **killed 76 civilians**, with 37 from shelling, 24 from airstrikes, and 15 from shootings.¹²⁶ On 29 Nov alone, a Karenni Army representative claimed that the regime's fighter jets reportedly conducted **60 attack runs on Loikaw**.¹²⁷ The IEC reported **45,000 people had been displaced** since 11 Nov.¹²⁸ On 30 Nov, IEC announced the Department of Justice would investigate and prosecute **five Loikaw University staff** for junta collaboration. They **deported 193 others outside Karenni State**.¹²⁹

KNDF claims fighter jet shot down: On 11 Nov, the KNDF claimed they shot down a **junta jet** between Karen and Karenni State. The regime claimed engine failure during a training flight caused the crash.¹³⁰

¹¹⁴ Irrawaddy (15 Nov 2023) Kayah Resistance Seizes Myanmar Junta Bases in State Capital; Myanmar Now (15 Nov 2023) လွိုင်ကော်တက္ကသိုလ်ရှိ စစ်စခန်း အသိမ်းခံရ၊ စစ်သား ၃၂ ဦး လက်နက်ချ

¹¹⁵ Irrawaddy (15 Nov 2023) Karenni Resistance Evacuates University Staff Abandoned by Junta Troops

¹¹⁶ RFA (21 Nov 2023) Karenni officials: 200 university workers are safe after evacuation

¹¹⁷ NUG via Twitter (18 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/4bkbp854>

¹¹⁸ KIEC via Facebook (17 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/ynnd56mh>

¹¹⁹ Irrawaddy (15 Nov 2023) လွိုင်ကော်စစ်ရှောင်များ လေကြောင်းမှ အပစ်ခံရ

¹²⁰ MPA (16 Nov 2023) တောင်ကြီးသို့ တိမ်းရှောင်လာသည့် လွိုင်ကော်မြို့ခံများကို စစ်ကောင်စီက ဝင်ခွင့်တင်းကြပ်ထား

¹²¹ RFA (20 Nov 2023) လွိုင်ကော်မြို့က ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းထဲ လက်နက်ကြီးကျပြီး ရဟန်းနှစ်ပါးပျံလွန်

¹²² Kantarawaddy Times (21 Nov 2023) ဒီးမော့ဆိုမှာ စစ်ကောင်စီ လေယာဉ်ပုံးကြဲမှုကြောင့် သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုတွေနဲ့ ပရဟိတဆရာမတစ်ဦး အပါအဝင် ၁၁ ဦး ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရ

¹²³ MPA (27 Nov 2023) စစ်ကောင်စီက လွိုင်ကော်မြို့ရှိ လူမှုကူညီရေးအသင်းများပိတ်ထားပြီး အသင်းကားပါသိမ်းဆည်း

¹²⁴ MPA (27 Nov 2023) စစ်ကောင်စီက လွိုင်ကော်မြို့ရှိ လူမှုကူညီရေးအသင်းများပိတ်ထားပြီး အသင်းကားပါသိမ်းဆည်း

¹²⁵ Irrawaddy (28 Nov 2023) Operation 1111 'Close to Securing All of Kayah State for Myanmar Resistance'

¹²⁶ Kantarawaddy Times (28 Nov 2023) (၁၁.၁၁) စစ်ဆင်ရေးစတင်ပြီးနောက် လွိုင်ကော်မြို့မှာ သေဆုံးခဲ့ရတဲ့ ပြည်သူ့ စုစုပေါင်း ၇၆ ဦးအထိ ရှိလာ

¹²⁷ Kantarawaddy Times (1 Dec 2023) Jet Fighters Bombard Loikaw

¹²⁸ Kantarawaddy Times (2 Dec 2023) Karenni Groups Call For Cross-border to Address Humanitarian Crisis

¹²⁹ Irrawaddy (30 Nov 2023) Face Prosecution: Karenni Resistance

¹³⁰ AFP (13 Nov 2023) Myanmar military jet shot down by Karenni resistance, group says

On 19 Nov, the NUG confirmed **Major Khaing Thant Moe's capture**, one of two ejected pilots, and **the IEC announced potential legal actions**. The other pilot remained at large.¹³¹

Resistance forces claim Mese: On 7 Nov, joint Karenni resistance forces clashed with junta troops in Pan Tein village at a monastery and a school near a BGF outpost. This was the **last outpost under junta control** in Mese Township. The junta responded with airstrikes and forced the resistance forces to withdraw before they could seize the outpost.¹³² On 24 Nov, resistance groups again attacked and forced the **junta to withdraw from the outpost**.¹³³

Forcibly repatriated refugees flee junta shelling once more: On 7 Nov, the Thai border guard **Naresuan Task Force**, denied allegations it had forcibly repatriated refugees back to Daw Noe Ku village in Karenni State due to pressure from the junta. The force claimed that 5,748 refugees had voluntarily returned to Burma since June, and 4,187 remained in temporary camps in Mae Hong Son.¹³⁴ On 15 Nov, **junta troops shelled the Daw Noe Khu IDP camp** in Shadaw Township, Karenni State, forcing **300 residents** to flee to the Thai side for the **third time**.¹³⁵

Southern Shan State

Karenni's Operation 11.11 reaches Pekon: During Operation 11.11 in **Pekon Township**, junta airstrikes on Moby town during 11-12 Nov **killed four civilians**, including **a child**, and injured 10 others. Residents remained trapped.¹³⁶ The joint forces claimed the seizure of nine junta bases, including LIB 518 in Moby, during 11-15 Nov, with about 30 aerial attacks.¹³⁷ Between 25-26 Nov, **two civilians in Pekon sustained injuries** from **junta-planted landmines**, and areas previously held by junta forces were reportedly mined after being lost to the resistance.¹³⁸ Junta shelling and airstrikes before 27 Nov **killed eight civilians**, injured several others, and damaged civilian properties.¹³⁹

Karen State

Data gathered by the Karen National Union (KNU) showed that, during 1 Jan-30 Sep, in the KNU administrative area, the junta committed **1,847 human rights violations, including 365 airstrikes and 1,272 artillery strikes on civilians**. Junta forces killed 140 civilians, injured 462 others, and used civilians for forced labor 1,110 times. The junta also damaged 1,584 civilian houses, 85 public buildings, 4 hospitals, 2 clinics, 10 schools, and 32 religious buildings.¹⁴⁰

Joint KNLA-PDF forces launch coordinated attacks across Brigade 6: On 2 Nov, in KNU-defined Dooplaya District, Joint KNLA-PDF troops carried out a series of coordinated attacks on junta positions in Kawkareik Town, Kyainseikgyi Town, Kyondoe, Tagundaing, Taung Kyar Inn, Ka Ne Lay, and Waw Lay.¹⁴¹ The tactical commander of KNU's Brigade 6 stated that the joint KNLA-PDF attacks came as part of the KNLA's effort to "increase the momentum of their military activities" in response to the Brotherhood Alliance's Operation 1027.¹⁴²

The fighting closed the Payathonzu-Kyainseikgyi highway.¹⁴³ Junta troops shelled, carried out airstrikes, and strafed **Kyainseikgyi Town** in retaliation for the joint KNLA attacks. Junta shelling killed two civilians, injured nine more, and destroyed 15 houses.¹⁴⁴ HURFOM reported the junta cut phone lines across Kyainseikgyi Township on 9 Nov.¹⁴⁵ In **Kawkareik Town**, resistance forces attacked the junta's

¹³¹ BNI (22 Nov 2023) NUG Confirms Capture of Military Council Fighter Pilot Alive; Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2023) Captured Myanmar Junta Pilot Becomes Public Face of Regime's Atrocities

¹³² Myanmar Now (10 Nov 2023) After attacking military target in Karenni State, KNDF and KNPLF announce launch of 'Operation 1107'

¹³³ Kantarawaddy Times (30 Nov 2023) Karenni Resistance Forces SAC From Mese Township

¹³⁴ The Nation (7 Nov 2023) Thai Army denies forcing fleeing Myanmar villagers back into conflict zone; Irrawaddy (2 Nov 2023) Myanmar Junta Spokesman Calls on China to Break Online Crime Gangs

¹³⁵ Kantarawaddy Times (17 Nov 2023) စစ်ကောင်စီ လက်နက်ကြီးပစ်ခတ်မှုကြောင့် ဒေါ်နိုးကူးစစ်ရှောင်တွေ ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံအတွင်းကို တတိယအကြိမ် ပြန်ပြေးလာ

¹³⁶ Kantarawaddy Times (12 Nov 2023) (၁၁.၁၁) စစ်ဆင်ရေး မိုးမြဲတိုက်ပွဲမှာ အရပ်သား ၄ ဦးသေဆုံး ၊ ၁၀ဦးဒဏ်ရာရ

¹³⁷ SHAN (17 Nov 2023) မိုးမြဲအခြေစိုက် စစ်ကောင်စီ ခမရ ၅၁၈ အပါအဝင် တပ်စခန်း ၉ ခုကို တော်လှန်ရေး အင်အားစု သိမ်းပိုက်

¹³⁸ DVB (27 Nov 2023) စစ်တပ်ကမြေမြှုပ်မိုင်းထောင်ထားသဖြင့် ပြည်သူများနေရပ်မပြန်ရန် မိုးမြဲကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ သတိပေး

¹³⁹ DVB (27 Nov 2023) စစ်တပ်ကမြေမြှုပ်မိုင်းထောင်ထားသဖြင့် ပြည်သူများနေရပ်မပြန်ရန် မိုးမြဲကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ သတိပေး

¹⁴⁰ KNU via Facebook (3 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/2s4atsw3>

¹⁴¹ Karen News (5 Nov 2023) Hostilities Erupt Across Seven Locations within KNU 6th Brigade's Territory

¹⁴² Myanmar Now (3 Nov 2023) KNU ramps up military operations in Myanmar's south

¹⁴³ Independent Mon News (5 Nov 2023) Civilian casualties in Kyainseikgyi Township battle

¹⁴⁴ KHRG via Twitter (3 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/vbtjmmf>; HURFOM (6 Nov 2023) One killed, ten injured, including children in Kyarinseikyi Town armed clash

¹⁴⁵ HURFOM (22 Nov 2023) Junta cuts telecommunications in Kyarinseikyi Town and nearby villages

LIB 97 camp. In retaliation, LIB 97 shelled the town and injured two civilians.¹⁴⁶ Junta shelling during 5-10 Nov in Kawkareik Township injured nine people.¹⁴⁷

Junta bombs Kawkareik, resistance attacks town again: On 17 Nov, the KNU-Kawkareik Standing Committee warned all junta staff in **Kyaikdon, Wea Lit, Su Ka Li, and Kawkareik towns** to leave their posts before 24 Nov. In response, a number of junta staff reportedly left for KNU-controlled areas.¹⁴⁸ On 22 Nov, Than Lwin Times reported that the **junta had continued to shell Kawkareik town** on a nearly daily basis throughout November to deter resistance attacks. On 27 Nov, junta troops shelled and destroyed a monastery in a village outside Kawkareik and injured two novices.¹⁴⁹

On 30 Nov, joint KNLA-PDF forces attacked several entry points and the downtown area of **Kawkareik town**. In response, the **junta carried out three air raids** on surrounding areas, bombarded the town, **killed a civilian**, and injured another. During fighting, resistance troops reportedly burnt down junta departmental offices and residences and arrested at least 20 members of the junta. The junta also shut down the New Asia highway, which runs through the town.¹⁵⁰

Bago Region

Fighting explodes on outskirts of Taungoo Town: The junta carried out a number of airstrikes and clashed with resistance forces in the area surrounding the **Taungoo-Thandaung road** several times during 12-20 Nov. On 12 Nov, junta forces clashed with joint KNLA troops in two villages **burned down 25 houses and forced around 300 residents** to flee the area.¹⁵¹ During 17-18 Nov, Resistance forces attacked the junta's LIB 39, along the Taungoo-Thandaung road. In response, the **junta strafed and shelled the area** outside of the base and **killed four civilians**. The junta then blocked the road and prevented civilians from leaving or entering Taungoo.¹⁵² On 20 Nov, the junta carried out airstrikes in a village 11 miles east of Taungoo, damaged a local church, and injured one civilian.¹⁵³

In **Waw Township**, the junta shelled Ta Naw Kyun village on 7 Nov, **killed four civilians**, and injured seven others. The regime troops carried out the shelling in retaliation to a resistance drone attack on junta administration offices in Thein Za Yet village.¹⁵⁴ On 28 Nov, joint KNLA-PDF forces attacked and seized a junta police station in Thu Ye Thu Mein village. The junta later shelled the village, sent reinforcements, and forced the resistance troops to abandon the station.¹⁵⁵

Mon State

Resistance forces attack in Kyaikmaraw Township: During 10-13 Nov, resistance troops attacked and captured a police station and a military outpost near **Chaung Hnit Khwa village**. 23 junta soldiers **surrendered to resistance forces** after joint KNLA-PDF troops had killed at least 14 junta troops, including the battalion commander, and captured at least five others during fighting.¹⁵⁶ Junta shelling **killed two children**, injured one man, and **forced at least 1,000 people to flee** the area.¹⁵⁷ HURFOM reported that junta troops also threatened to **burn down several villages** near Chaung Hnit Khwa if resistance forces returned to the area.¹⁵⁸ The junta blocked streets and continued to shell civilian areas after resistance troops seized the posts.¹⁵⁹ On 14 Nov, more junta troops arrived in the town and fighting continued between both sides.¹⁶⁰

On 17 Nov, joint resistance forces **destroyed a bridge** outside of Chaung Hnit Khwa village on the road to Phayathonzu and Myawaddy towns. A resistance fighter said they had destroyed the bridge to cut off junta supply lines.¹⁶¹ HURFOM reported that the **junta blocked roads and prevented civilians** from

¹⁴⁶ Independent Mon News (5 Nov 2023) Two Women Injured as Mortar Shell Strikes Kawkareik Township

¹⁴⁷ HURFOM (8 Nov 2023) Five family members injured by artillery explosion in Kaw Ka Rate; Than Lwin Times (9 Nov 2023) Three junta soldiers killed in drone attack in Kawkareik; KHRG via Facebook (17 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/3dm58hz9>

¹⁴⁸ Than Lwin Times (26 Nov 2023) Kawkareik's junta staff seek refuge in KNU

¹⁴⁹ Than Lwin Times (29 Nov 2023) Two novices injured by junta shelling in Kawkareik

¹⁵⁰ Independent Mon News via BNI (2 Dec 2023) Fierce Fighting Shuts Down the Myawaddy-Kawkareik New Asia Road; Karen Information Center via BNI (1 Dec 2023) Civilian Casualties Reported Amidst Fighting in Kawkareik Township

¹⁵¹ Than Lwin Times (14 Nov 2023) 25 houses burned down by junta in KNU-Taungoo District

¹⁵² Myanmar Peace Monitor (18 Nov 2023) Military council closes 4th mile gate on Taungoo-Thandaung road

¹⁵³ Karen News (21 Nov 2023) Unprovoked Airstrike by Military Council in Taungoo Leaves Civilian Injured; Than Lwin Times (19 Nov 2023) Resistance fighters launch seizure of junta camps in KNU territory

¹⁵⁴ Than Lwin Times (8 Nov 2023) 4 civilians killed, 7 others injured in junta shelling in Waw Township

¹⁵⁵ Than Lwin Times (28 Nov 2023) KNLA joint forces occupy junta's Thuye Thamein police station in Waw Township

¹⁵⁶ Irrawaddy (14 Nov 2023) Over 20 Myanmar Junta Soldiers Surrender as Resistance Forces Take Mon State Outpost

¹⁵⁷ HURFOM (16 Nov 2023) More than 1,000 Kyikemayaw residents flee armed clash in Chaung Hna Kwa

¹⁵⁸ HURFOM (15 Nov 2023) Junta threatens to burn down entire village

¹⁵⁹ HURFOM (14 Nov 2023) Two girls killed by junta's air assault in Kyikemayaw Township; Than Lwin Times (11 Nov 2023) Thousands of civilians trapped in Chaunghnakhwa battle

¹⁶⁰ Than Lwin Times (15 Nov 2023) Fighting rages in Kyaikmaraw's Chaunghnakhwa village

¹⁶¹ Development Media Group (18 Nov 2023) Fierce fighting continues in Mon State's Kyaikmayaw

fleeing ongoing fighting.¹⁶² On 18 Nov, Than Lwin Times reported that junta retaliatory shelling in a village near Chaung Hnit Khwa had **injured two children**.¹⁶³ On 21 Nov, the junta reportedly cut internet access to at least 20 villages in Kyaikmaraw Township.¹⁶⁴ Afterwards, the junta continued to indiscriminately shell villages in the surrounding area. On 29 Nov, Than Lwin Times reported that **fighting had spread southeast** to Mya Kone village. Junta attacks around Chaung Hnit Khwa reportedly **killed ten people**, destroyed nearly 100 houses, and forced upwards of **20,000 locals to flee** in November.¹⁶⁵

Tanintharyi Region

PDF tactics force junta strategy change: On 1 Nov, RFA reported that, as a response to resistance success in Tanintharyi Region, the junta resorted to adopting **counter-guerilla methods** against PDFs. The junta relied more heavily on local fighters, **shelled frequently from boats and highland bases, targeted civilians**, and employed its '**Four Cuts**' strategy to cut supply lines. A resistance fighter said that there had been clashes in the region on almost every day in October.¹⁶⁶ On 14 Nov, Frontier Myanmar reported that resistance groups, including the Kawthoolei Army (KTLA), local PDFs, and the KNU, controlled large swathes of the Tanintharyi Region back country and continued to cooperate effectively. Although many fighters were unhappy with the local KNU Brigade 4's continued compliance with the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), groups continued to share bases while the KNU Brigade 4 had helped assemble five different PDF battalions. Despite this, limited firepower had made it difficult for resistance groups to seize junta bases and towns and had restricted their influence over rural areas.¹⁶⁷

Junta troops burn villages, leave threatening messages for villagers: Junta troops burnt down houses and threatened villagers in townships across Tanintharyi in Nov. In **Launglon Township**, between 2 and 9 Nov, junta troops shelled, burnt down houses, and took two villagers as human shields after clashes with resistance troops. Before the clashes, they arrested and tortured at least nine villagers and killed one civilian while they patrolled the township.¹⁶⁸ On 23 Nov, junta troops entered another village in **Launglon Township**, forced the entire village to flee, torched 21 motorcycles and 18 huts, arrested 40 villagers, and ransacked several shops and houses. Junta troops left graffiti on walls that threatened villagers with even worse retaliation if they supported PDFs.¹⁶⁹

In the **Dawei Special Economic Zone**, junta troops entered Mu Du village on 21 Nov, arrested nearly 52 villagers, and torched 17 houses.¹⁷⁰ In **Thayetchaung Township**, junta troops raided a village on 28 Nov, ransacked nearly 20 homes, and left graffiti that threatened to destroy the village if PDFs were found there in the future.¹⁷¹

Mandalay Region

In **Myingyan Township**, a junta column clashed with resistance forces near Pyar village and later raided the village on 7 Nov. The junta troops killed six villagers, including a 3-year-old girl, injured her mother, torched 37 houses, and forced over **3,000 locals to flee**.¹⁷² On 26 Nov, resistance forces bombed eight of the junta's Mytel cell towers in **Myingyan and Natogyi Townships**. The blasts destroyed two towers and damaged vital equipment in six others.¹⁷³

On 13 Nov, resistance forces under the NUG Ministry of Defence clashed with junta forces near Kin village in **Eastern Madaya Township**. Over three days from 13 to 15 Nov, the junta conducted **seven air and artillery strikes** around Kin village, killed a 78-year-old woman, and injured six civilians and a

¹⁶² HURFOM (24 Nov 2023) Chaung Han Kwa Bridge destroyed: Creates transportation and livelihood problems for 30 villages

¹⁶³ Than Lwin Times (18 Nov 2023) Two children injured in junta shelling in Mon's township

¹⁶⁴ Than Lwin Times (22 Nov 2023) At least 20 villages in Kyaikmaraw have no internet access

¹⁶⁵ Than Lwin Times (30 Nov 2023) Number of displaced people surpasses 20,000 in Kyaikmaraw; HURFOM (4 Dec 2023) Kyikemayaw farmers face trouble due to armed clashes in harvest season

¹⁶⁶ RFA (1 Nov 2023) Military shifts strategy in Myanmar's far south

¹⁶⁷ Frontier Myanmar (14 Nov 2023) 'We're not standing still': Taking the fight to Tanintharyi

¹⁶⁸ HURFOM (9 Nov 2023) Daughter arrested by junta not released yet in Long Lone; HURFOM (7 Nov 2023) Military regiment arrests local villagers in Long Lone; HURFOM (14 Nov 2023) Military junta launches attacks and torches houses in Long Lone; Than Lwin Times (11 Nov 2023) Civilian, PDF comrade killed in custody in Launglon

¹⁶⁹ Than Lwin Times (25 Nov 2023) Junta army burns more than 20 motorcycles in Launglon, threatening further potential protests; HURFOM (28 Nov 2023) Junta burns down 20 huts and destroys 11 motorbikes in Long Lone

¹⁷⁰ HURFOM (24 Nov 2023) Approximately 40 houses burnt down within two months in Mu Du village; HURFOM (21 Nov 2023) Fifty villagers arrested after a regiment enters Yebyu Township

¹⁷¹ Than Lwin Times (30 Nov 2023) Junta army threatens to destroy village if PDF members are accepted:Thayetchaung

¹⁷² RFA (9 Nov 2023) မြင်းခြံမြို့နယ် ပြားရွာ စီးနင်းခံရမှု သုံးနှစ်သမီး အပါအဝင် အရပ်သား ခြောက်ဦးသေဆုံး

¹⁷³ Myanmar Now (29 Nov 2023) မြင်းခြံနှင့် နွားထိုးကြီးတွင် စစ်တပ်ပိုင် Mytel တာဝါတိုင် ၈ ခု ဖောက်ခွဲခံရ

resistance fighter. The clashes forced thousands of people from eight villages in **Eastern Madaya Township** to flee.¹⁷⁴

On 16 Nov, resistance forces attacked a junta base in Pin Lel Inn village in **Madaya Township** and killed three junta soldiers. Junta reinforcements from Ingyin Myaing village killed 12 civilians without cause on the morning of 16 Nov.¹⁷⁵ In the evening, junta forces torched houses in Pin Lel Inn village.¹⁷⁶ On 17-18 Nov, junta forces arrested six men and stabbed them to death in the same township. A local reported that the junta soldiers arrested three of the men under suspicion of being resistance members while the other three were arrested for a motorcycle infraction.¹⁷⁷

On 19 Nov, resistance forces attacked a junta position Thone Se Pay village in **Western Madaya Township** and killed 30 junta troops and two Pyu Saw Htee members. In retaliation, junta forces torched 30 houses in the village and forced hundreds from 10 nearby villages to flee.¹⁷⁸ On 29 Nov, junta forces fired artillery from Kywe Chan Kone village, hit a house in Bo Kone village, killed a two-year-old baby, and injured two family members.¹⁷⁹

Naypyidaw Union Territory

In early November in **Lewe and Pynmana Townships**, the junta reportedly began positioning additional outposts in the Bago Yoma mountain range and **tightening inspections** at the toll gate entering Naypyidaw.¹⁸⁰ The junta also planned to **transfer 10,000 troops and 4,000 commandos** from Mandalay, Bago, and Yangon Regions and construct new bunkers throughout the city. Police stations were also reportedly instructed to operate as defense outposts. Leaked documents revealed plans to deploy civil servants and former military personnel as reserve forces.¹⁸¹

Yangon Region

It was reported that, since 16 Nov, junta forces had **occupied public schools** in some Yangon Region townships.¹⁸² Despite increased junta presence in the Yangon Region after Operation 1027, resistance forces said they would escalate attacks on junta targets. They also encouraged residents to share information about junta activities in their area.¹⁸³

On 23-24 Nov, resistance fighters attacked junta forces stationed at an Electric Power Cooperation (EPC) office in **South Okkalapa Township** and **North Okkalapa Township**.¹⁸⁴ On 29-30 Nov, resistance forces bombed a commercial compound of the junta's Myanma Economic Holdings Ltd in **Insein Township** and the township police station in **Thongwa Township**.¹⁸⁵ On 30 Nov, resistance forces bombed junta forces stationed at a high school in **North Okkalapa Township**.¹⁸⁶

Rohingya

Over 1,000 Rohingya refugees arrive in Indonesia after perilous sea crossing

Six boats carrying more than **1,000 Rohingya refugees** from Cox's Bazar arrived in three regencies of East Aceh (Indonesia) during 14-22 Nov.¹⁸⁷ It was reported that most of the boats were **heavily damaged and overloaded**.¹⁸⁸ The refugees reportedly spent between **16-60 days at sea**.¹⁸⁹ A local fisherman stated that the refugees looked **"famished, sick, and exhausted"** and that many of them could barely stand.¹⁹⁰

¹⁷⁴ Myanmar Now (16 Nov 2023) မတ္တရာမြို့နယ် ပစ်ခတ်မှုများတွင် အဘွားအိုတစ်ဦး သေဆုံး

¹⁷⁵ RFA (16 Nov 2023) 12 men in tea shop massacred by junta troops for no apparent reason

¹⁷⁶ DVB (Nov 2023) ကွတ်ခိုင်၊ မန်မာစခန်းကို KIA သိမ်းပိုက်၊ မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်တပ်စခန်း တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

¹⁷⁷ RFA (21 Nov 2023) Myanmar junta troops arrest and stab 6 men to death

¹⁷⁸ Myanmar Now (22 Nov 2023) မန္တလေးနှင့် ၅ မိုင်အကွာ မတ္တရာမြို့နယ်တွင် တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်

¹⁷⁹ DVB (1 Dec 2023) မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်တပ်လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် ၂ နှစ်အရွယ် ကလေးငယ် သေဆုံး

¹⁸⁰ Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) Junta moves to 'fortify Naypyitaw at all costs'

¹⁸¹ Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2023) Myanmar Regime Prepping 14,000 Troops to Defend Naypyitaw: Sources

¹⁸² Myanmar Pressphoto Agency (20 Nov 2023) Myanmar Junta now stationed in Schools of Yangon City

¹⁸³ Irrawaddy (1 Dec 2023) Myanmar's Junta Faces an Increase in Resistance Attacks in Yangon, Reports Say

¹⁸⁴ Irrawaddy (24 Nov 2023) About 70 Myanmar Junta Troops Killed in Three Days of Resistance Attacks; DVB (24 Nov 2023)

တောင်ငူတ္တလာပမြို့နယ် EPC ရုံးရှေ့ ဖုံးပေါက်

¹⁸⁵ Than Lwin Times (2 Dec 2023) Myanmar Economic Cooperation's bus compound in Yangon under attack; Irrawaddy (1 Dec

2023) Myanmar's Junta Faces an Increase in Resistance Attacks in Yangon, Reports Say

¹⁸⁶ DVB (1 Dec 2023) မြောက်ငူတ္တလာ အထက ၃ ရှိ စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် ဖုံးခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

¹⁸⁷ Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2023) 200 Rohingya Refugees Land in Indonesia as Weekly Arrivals Pass 1,000

¹⁸⁸ AFP via Frontier Myanmar (17 Nov 2023) About 250 Rohingya refugees reach Indonesia's west on decrepit boat

¹⁸⁹ AFP via Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) More than 500 Rohingya refugees land in Indonesia; RFA (19 Nov 2023) Boats carrying 525 Rohingya land in Indonesia's Aceh region

¹⁹⁰ RFA (16 Nov 2023) Villagers in Indonesia's Aceh province turn away boat carrying 200-plus Rohingya

While the numbers of women and children on every boat were not announced, 66% of refugees arriving on 4 boats landing during 14-19 Nov were women and children.¹⁹¹ The UNHCR reported that prior to Nov, Indonesia hosted around 1,000 Rohingya refugees.

On 16 Nov, villagers in Bireuen Regency (East Aceh) **forced a boat carrying 256 (170 women and children) back to sea twice** after refugees tried to disembark at two different villages.¹⁹² Al Jazeera reported that villagers grabbed several emaciated refugees and **forced them into the water** after they attempted a sit-in on the beach. Refugees and locals reportedly **yelled at one another** as Rohingya refugees held each other to prevent villagers from pushing them back.¹⁹³ On 19 Nov, locals allowed the refugees to disembark, but they were forced to wait on board for confirmation from officials.¹⁹⁴

In response to the recent arrival of Rohingya refugees, the Indonesian Foreign Ministry stated that **Indonesia “has no obligation** nor capacity to accommodate refugees, let alone to provide permanent solution”. They added that “Indonesia’s kindness in providing temporary shelter has been misused by people smugglers”.¹⁹⁵ While **some Aceh locals provided support** to refugees, a leader of the fishing community in Pidie Regency said they would **reject Rohingya** people and claimed that “their **character was not in line** with the Aceh people”.¹⁹⁶ Faisal Rahman, a UNHCR protection associate, stated that “the rejection virus had spread to all people”.¹⁹⁷

A UNHCR representative said that the six temporary camps sheltering Rohingya refugees in Aceh were **overflowing** and that the organization was waiting on the Indonesian government to provide **larger temporary housing**.¹⁹⁸ On 24 Nov, refugees in Cox’s Bazar reported that boats traveling to Indonesia had left on the nights of 20-23 Nov and that **each carried around 150-200** refugees.¹⁹⁹

Meanwhile, on 2 Nov, the **junta arrested** 167 Rohingya civilians, including 87 women, who were crossing by boat to Malaysia.²⁰⁰ On 9 Nov, local fishermen in Bangladesh pulled to shore a boat carrying 150 Rohingya heading for Malaysia.²⁰¹

Junta continues to drive Rohingya genocide, BROUK finds

On 21 Nov, the Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK (BROUK) released their May-Nov 2023 update on the **junta’s compliance with the ICJ’s** Jan 2020 provisional measures imposed under ‘The Gambia vs. Myanmar’ case on the Rohingya Genocide. The provisional measures specified that “Myanmar **‘take all measures** within its power’ to **prevent irreparable harm** against the Rohingya” throughout the case. BROUK concluded that the **junta not only failed to comply** with the provisional measures but had **refused to take any measures** to prevent the continuation of genocidal acts against the Rohingya. The junta continued to impose their well-documented restrictions on Rohingya **freedom of movement**; they produced conditions that left Rohingya people **vulnerable to human trafficking**; and they continued to hold more than 140,000 Rohingya IDPs in **detention camps**.

BROUK's evidence showed that by denying Rohingya people access to shelter, medical care, nutrition, clean water, and sanitation facilities in the aftermath of Cyclone Mocha, the junta had driven the **"slow death"** of Rohingya people. More than **six months after Mocha**, over 57,000 Rohingya civilians continued to live in compromised shelters; rates of acute **malnutrition had skyrocketed**; and some detention camps only had one functioning latrine for more than 1,300 people. The junta's lack of proper disaster preparation and **willful negligence** post-Mocha inflicted immense preventable death and physical and mental suffering. BROUK noted **reports of suicide** among Rohingya men, women, and children in the camps. BROUK called on the international community to support the humanitarian needs of the Rohingya and to ensure the ICJ’s provisional measures fulfill their stated aims.²⁰²

¹⁹¹ Amnesty International (18 Nov 2023) Indonesia: Hundreds of Rohingya refugees at risk after refused landing; Reuters (14 Nov 2023) Almost 200 Rohingya arrive by boat in Indonesia’s Aceh; AFP via Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) More than 500 Rohingya refugees land in Indonesia

¹⁹² Amnesty International (18 Nov 2023) Indonesia: Hundreds of Rohingya refugees at risk after refused landing

¹⁹³ Al Jazeera (17 Nov 2023) Indonesia faces new refugee crisis as Rohingya boat pushed back to sea

¹⁹⁴ AFP via Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) More than 500 Rohingya refugees land in Indonesia

¹⁹⁵ Reuters (20 Nov 2023) Hundreds more Rohingya refugees arrive in Indonesia’s Aceh

¹⁹⁶ AFP via Myanmar Now (20 Nov 2023) More than 500 Rohingya refugees land in Indonesia

¹⁹⁷ Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2023) 200 Rohingya Refugees Land in Indonesia as Weekly Arrivals Pass 1,000

¹⁹⁸ Reuters (20 Nov 2023) Hundreds more Rohingya refugees arrive in Indonesia’s Aceh

¹⁹⁹ AFP via Dhaka Tribune (24 Nov 2023) Hundreds of Rohingya refugees set sail from Cox’s Bazar

²⁰⁰ RFA (3 Nov 2023) Myanmar’s navy arrests over 200 Rohingya fleeing Rakhine

²⁰¹ Dhaka Tribune (9 Nov 2023) Trawler with 150 Rohingyas returns to Cox’s Bazar after drifting at sea for days

²⁰² BROUK (21 Nov 2023) Struggling to Survive

Seven states file intervention with ICJ in case on Rohingya genocide

On 15 Nov, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK jointly filed a **declaration of intervention** with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the ‘The Gambia vs. Myanmar’ case on the Rohingya genocide. Separately, **the Maldives** also filed a declaration of intervention on 16 Nov. The declarations allow intervening states to present interpretations of the relevant provisions of the genocide convention. They would also **legally bind intervening states** to the court’s decision on the case.²⁰³

Women remain defiant (more details at [women tracker](#))

On 13 Nov, the junta court in Sittwe Township (Arakan State) **postponed for the fifth time** the hearing of Daw Nyo Aye, **chairwoman of the Rakhine Women’s Network**. The junta charged Daw Nyo Aye for incitement on 15 Aug and has since **denied her medical treatment** despite her critical health condition.²⁰⁴

Women and girls at risk of trafficking and forced marriage

On 7 Nov, the Rakhine Social Association-Shweli (RSA) reported that from 2013 to Oct 2023, brokers **trafficked nearly 200 women** from Arakan State to Yunnan Province (China) and sold them into marriage. An RSA official said that traffickers **targeted girls as young as 15** and that at times, **relatives facilitated the sale**. Traffickers would promise to pay women aged 18-25 CNY 5,000-7,000 (USD 700-1,000) but would themselves receive CNY 50,000-70,000 (USD 7,000-10,000) from buyers. The Rakhine Women’s Initiative Organization stated that women and girls with **little education and job prospects** often fell prey to traffickers and would comply out of an **obligation to secure financial resources** for their families.²⁰⁵

On 25 Nov, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women reported that since the attempted coup, the top security concerns of women and girls in Burma were **sexual violence, harassment, and early marriage**. 20% of married women aged 15-49 had experienced some form of intimate partner violence. Child marriage was also very prevalent: 16% of women aged 20-24 years were married before age 18. Burma showed significant **barriers to accessing justice for women**. Less than 8% of 15-19-year-olds who had experienced physical and sexual violence had sought help. UNFPA and UN Women stated that only **0.68% of international aid** to Burma went to **women’s rights organizations**.²⁰⁶

Women migrants discriminated in Thai workplaces

On 30 Nov, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) stated that 65% of **undocumented female migrant workers** in Thailand had witnessed gender discrimination in the workplace, 38% of undocumented female migrant workers had witnessed others being paid **unequal salaries for similar work** and 17% had witnessed **offensive comments** directed at other workers. Only 22% of respondents thought women could obtain support for these issues. 31% said their companies had **no sexual harassment policies**. Only 7% of documented female migrants were aware of a **reporting process for discrimination** or harassment. The UNDP recommended that **Thai law** mandate companies to have a sexual harassment policy in line with its **ratified ILO conventions**.²⁰⁷

COVID-19, Health, Education (more at [COVID-19, healthcare, and education tracker](#))

Junta drives healthcare collapse

On 24 Nov, the Karenni Doctors Association reported that **junta troops had targeted six hospitals** and clinics in Karenni State in 2023. The association called for the international community to act against the regime for intentionally attacking civilian medical facilities.²⁰⁸ During 17-18 Nov the junta **shelled at least three hospitals** during clashes in Northern Shan and Arakan State and Sagaing Region.²⁰⁹

²⁰³ UK FCDO (16 Nov 2023) Intervention by UK and partners in The Gambia v Myanmar ICJ case: joint statement; Doughty Street Chambers (16 Nov 2023) Maldives File Declaration of Intervention in Myanmar Genocide Case at the International Court of Justice

²⁰⁴ DMG (14 Nov 2023) Hearing postponed again due to plaintiffs’ absence in Arakanese activist’s incitement trial

²⁰⁵ Narinjara (7 Nov 2023) Increasing Number of Young Rakhine Women Sold as Brides to China

²⁰⁶ UN Women (25 Nov 2023) A Joint Statement from UNFPA and UN Women in Myanmar; MIMU (24 Nov 2023) Facts and Figures: Ending violence against women - Myanmar, 2023

²⁰⁷ Nikkei Asia (24 Nov 2023) Inside Myanmar’s military bases: Wives stand guard as war escalates

²⁰⁸ Kantarawaddy Times (24 Nov 2023) ကရင်နီမှာ ဆေးရုံ ၆ ခုထိ ပစ်ခတ်တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ၊ အရေးယူနိုင်ရေး ကရင်နီဆရာဝန်များအစည်းအရုံး

တိုက်တွန်း

²⁰⁹ RFA (30 Nov 2023) Hospitals under fire amid widening Myanmar conflict

Disease outbreaks in Hpruso Township

On 6 Nov, in **Sothae IDP camp**, around 20 residents had suffered from skin infections since last October due to a **lack of medical facilities, sufficient medicine, and clean water**.²¹⁰ In **western Hpruso Township**, up to 1,100 people had fallen ill with the flu, with the majority school-age children and those under 5 years old.²¹¹ In **Thingyanshar IDP camp**, residents reported a growing number of illnesses **among the elderly**. The lack of medicine and financial support had made treatment difficult.²¹²

Resistance education continues despite junta attacks

On 3 Nov, the Irrawaddy reported that the limited number of educational centers, constant junta airstrikes, and the lack of schoolhouse roofing made it difficult for students to access education in Karenni State. High school education had reportedly declined and only around 10% of the 226 schools set up by CDM teachers offered grade 9 classes or higher. In order to boycott the junta's education system, post-secondary students in Karenni State relied on local community colleges founded by the Karenni Education Department (KED). Thai authorities had also prevented community colleges from operating in temporary refugee camps in Thailand.²¹³ On 7 Nov, the Kantarawaddy Times reported that **the Seh Theh Foundation** had supported **238 resistance-run schools** in Karenni State by providing monthly allowances to teachers.²¹⁴

On 16 Nov, in Sittwe Township (Arakan State), the regime reportedly **arrested and disappeared eight Sittwe University students** near Lawkananda Pagoda.²¹⁵ On 21 Nov, DMG reported that over **600 educational employees** who participated in a B.Ed. correspondence course were **stuck in Kyaukphyu** due to the regime's blockade of land and water routes.²¹⁶ On 24 Nov, DMG reported that over **200 distance students** from Chin State's Paletwa Township who traveled to Sittwe for exams were reportedly **stranded in Kyauktaw** due to the regime's blockade of land and water routes.²¹⁷ On 23 Nov, RFA reported that renewed fighting between **the AA and junta** in northern Arakan state had resulted in students **abandoning over 1,000 schools in 10 townships**. The junta state education director stated that most schools had not officially closed, but rather did not have enough students to be run properly.²¹⁸

Business and economics (more details at [business & economic responses tracker](#))

Operation 1027 halts trade, sparks bank run

On 15 Nov, it was reported that intensified clashes between resistance forces and the junta had **halted border trade routes** from Burma to China, India, and Bangladesh. Traders said that border gate closures and trade route blockades could shrink export prices and lead to shortages of basic imported goods. During 11-12 Nov, in Falam Township (Chin State), the Chin National Army captured junta posts in the Rihkhawdar area on the border with India. In N. Shan State, resistance forces **roadblocks stopped border trade with China** through Muse and Chin Shwe Haw Townships.²¹⁹ On 23 Nov, a drone attack on junta troops guarding the Kyin San Kyawt border gate to China **destroyed over 100 cargo trucks** and cargo valued at **around MMK 30 billion (over USD 14.33 million)**.²²⁰ Since 13 Nov, in Arakan State, renewed fighting and the **junta's closure of all roadways and water routes, froze Burma-Bangladesh border trade** and had caused losses for merchants on both sides.²²¹

On 21 Nov, it was reported that junta-controlled Myanmar Economic Bank and other private banks were **closing branches and halting operations** in towns under resistance control. On 20 Nov, the junta announced that **individuals making large withdrawals** would be **flagged for investigation** by the Bureau of Special Investigation, the Financial Intelligence Unit, and the junta-controlled Central Bank.

²¹⁰ Kantarawaddy Times (6 Nov 2023) ဖရူဆို၊ ဆိုသယ်စစ်ရှောင်စခန်းမှာ စစ်ရှောင် ၂၀ ဝန်းကျင်ဟာ အရေပြားရောဂါဖြစ်ပွားနေ

²¹¹ Kantarawaddy Times (10 Nov 2023) ကရင်နီပြည်၊ ဆိုတရှားမြို့နယ်ထဲက စစ်ရှောင်စခန်းတခုမှာ လူဦးရေထက်ဝက်ကျော် ရာသီတုပ်ကွေး ဖျားနေကြ; NMG (6 Nov 2023) ကရင်နီ စစ်ရှောင်များ အစုလိုက် အပြုံလိုက် တုတ်ကွေးဖြစ်

²¹² Kantarawaddy Times (28 Nov 2023) ဖရူဆို၊ သကြန်းလျား စစ်ဘေးရှောင်စခန်းမှာ ဖျားနာသူများ၊ ဆေးဝါးလုံလောက်မှုမရှိ

²¹³ Irrawaddy (3 Nov 2023) War-Displaced Students Struggle to Keep Education Dreams Alive in Myanmar's Kayah

²¹⁴ Kantarawaddy Times (7 Nov 2023) ကျောင်းပေါင်း (၂၃၈) ကျောင်းက ဝန်ထမ်း (၁၆၀၀)ဦးကို လစဉ်ကြေးထောက်ပံ့

²¹⁵ DMG (17 Nov 2023) Arakan Students Union condemns junta's arrest of eight correspondent students in Sittwe

²¹⁶ DMG (21 Nov 2023) Over 600 teachers stuck in Kyaukphyu due to junta's land and water travel blockades

²¹⁷ DMG (24 Nov 2023) Over 200 students from Paletwa stuck in Kyauktaw due to junta's water route blockade

²¹⁸ RFA (23 Nov 2023) Over 1,000 Myanmar schools empty as fighting resumes in Rakhine

²¹⁹ Myanmar Now (15 Nov 2023) Myanmar trade limited to Thai border as other crossings close

²²⁰ Irrawaddy (27 Nov 2023) Drone Attack at Myanmar-China Border Gate Causes Over \$14m in Losses

²²¹ Narinjara (24 Nov 2023) Bangladesh-Myanmar border trades completely halted due to Rakhine war

Private banks must also report withdrawals over MMK 100 million. Individuals attempting such withdrawals faced potential prosecution, though the legal basis remained unclear.²²²

Despite vow to exit Chevron still attached to the junta

On 3 Nov, it was reported that **Chevron still maintained its part ownership** of the Yadana offshore gas field in partnership with the junta-controlled Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE). In Feb 2023 Chevron announced the sale of its 41% stake in Yadana to Canadian firm MTI Energy and in Jan 2022 Chevron announced its exit from Burma. A Chevron spokesperson claimed that its exit was “**conducted in a planned and orderly manner**” but did not disclose details on the sale nor provide a timeline. On 31 Oct, the US issued a directive that prohibited US nationals from engaging in financial services with MOGE. However, it was not clear if this would affect Chevron.²²³ Chevron’s delay could indicate that it had run into **difficulties completing the sale**.²²⁴

China pushes junta for BRI progress

On 7 Nov, it was reported that the **junta began inviting domestic bids** to construct a USD 7.3 billion seaport in Kyaukphyu Township (Arakan State) as part of China’s BRI. The junta’s special economic zone committee required applicants to have at least 10 years in business or five years in infrastructure development, with exceptions for ethnic Rakhine people. The committee required applicants to have an annual turnover of at least USD 20 million over the past three years and invest a **minimum of USD 5 million** in the project. An economist said **China was pushing the junta** to develop **BRI projects**. Observers commented that by inviting bids on the Kyaukphyu seaport project, the **junta showed it was eager to please China**. Locals said the junta did not consult them on the project.²²⁵

Junta re-ignites Shan State steel mill disregarding environmental concerns

On 1 Nov, representatives of the Pa-O Youth Organization (PYO) reported that the **No. 2 Steel Mill** at Pinpet Mountain in **Taunggyi Township** (S. Shan State) was almost **fully operational**. It was reported that the junta’s Ministry of Industry and VO Tyazhpromexport, a subsidiary of **Russian state-owned Rostec**, were the operators of the steel mill. The PYO said that the junta had been delivering 60-70 truckloads of coal to the Pinpet mill daily. The PYO added the junta’s Myanmar Economic Corporation, Shan Yoma, and Hey Hein mined the coal under the protection of the regime’s Infantry Battalion 286.

It was reported that the junta had confiscated **over 11,000 acres of land** for the Pinpet mill with little to **no compensation to locals**. VO Tyazhpromexport would oversee the “romelt” process at Pinpet which would produce raw iron to be transported via railway to the **No. 1 Steel Mill in Myingyan Township** (Mandalay Region). It was reported that in June, Italian steel giant Danieli Co., Ltd. had helped the junta recommission the Myingyan mill.²²⁶ Khun Oo, the head of the PYO, also expressed local farmers’ concern over the **loss of their land** and **toxic waste** discharged from the iron mill into the Thabet River. **Over 35,000 people across 100 villages** relied on the river for their livelihoods.²²⁷

Australian-linked mining company’s transactions with junta violate UK sanction

On 20 Nov, Justice for Myanmar (JfM) reported that JfM, REDRESS, and the Australian Centre for International Justice submitted a comprehensive **dossier** to the **Governor of the British Virgin Islands** and the **UK’s Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation**. The dossier called for investigations into **Cornerstone Resources (Burma) Ltd.’s violations** of the UK’s 1 Apr 2021 sanctions on the junta’s Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC). The sanctions applied to the British Virgin Islands where Cornerstone’s parent company was incorporated until Nov 2022. The dossier’s leaked financial statements showed that, during Oct 2021 - Aug 2022, Cornerstone sold zinc to the MEC and purchased coal from them. **Cornerstone’s transactions with the MEC** during this period were **over AUD 1.33m**.

In 1999, Cornerstone began mining and processing zinc in **Shan State** and held a production-sharing contract with the junta-controlled **Mining Enterprise No.1 (ME 1)**. The company’s Australian director, shareholder, and business address suggested that **Cornerstone had ties to Australia**. The UK and Australia have yet to sanction ME 1. The dossier suggested proceeds from sanction penalties should

²²² Myanmar Now (21 Nov 2023) Junta warns against large bank withdrawals amid financial uncertainty

²²³ Reuters (3 Nov 2023) Chevron struggles to exit Myanmar gas project after nearly two years

²²⁴ Nikkei Asia (10 Nov 2023) Chevron still owns Myanmar gas assets despite earlier vow to exit

²²⁵ Irrawaddy (7 Nov 2023) Myanmar Junta Invites Bids for Kyaukphyu Port Construction

²²⁶ Myanmar Now (1 Nov 2023) Myanmar junta set to reopen second major plant in its bid for steel

²²⁷ NMG (5 Nov 2023) SAC Prepares to Reopen Steel Factory in Southern Shan State

compensate victims of the junta's human rights violations. JfM spokesperson urged Australia to sanction the junta's revenue sources and for the UK to sanction the junta's mining enterprises.²²⁸

International responses (more details at [international responses tracker](#))

On 17 Nov, in response to Operation 1027, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) called for **humane treatment of prisoners** and warned against reprisals and collective punishment. The UNHCHR urged all parties to **protect civilians and respect international human rights law**. It expressed concern over the safety of ethnic Rakhine and Rohingya communities and warned that the **junta would retaliate** disproportionately as it lost ground. It called on the international community to pressure for a transfer of power to a **representative, civilian government**.²²⁹

China protects its investments, mistreats refugees

On 2 Nov, Chinese authorities in Yunnan Province **moved 5,000 refugees** from Chin Shwe Haw town in Laukkai Township (N. Shan State) to a temporary **shelter guarded by police** and army in Yunnan's Mengding Township. They reportedly **confiscated their phones**, cut mobile services, and **denied them donations**. Sources at the shelter reported health problems and a shortage of drinking water and food as authorities barred refugees from **cooking or purchasing food from outside**.²³⁰

During 3-5 Nov, China's Assistant Foreign Minister urged the junta to "cooperate" to maintain stability on the Burma-China border and to strengthen the **security of Chinese personnel, institutions, and projects**. He also visited the Burma-China gas pipeline, part of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).²³¹

On 16 Nov, China's FM stated that China had "**made every effort**" to "resettle" refugees from Burma fleeing clashes in N. Shan State out of "**humanitarianism and close friendship**." It urged all parties to cease hostilities to let refugees return.²³² On 25 Nov, Chinese authorities **fired tear gas** at people seeking shelter at the China-Burma border from fighting in Laukkai Township (N. Shan State).²³³

China claims to help others rescue their trafficked nationals

On 3 Nov, the Thai PM instructed the Thai embassy in Yangon to work with the junta to **repatriate 162 Thai nationals** trafficked by **scam operators in Laukkai town**, Kokang Self-Administered Zone (SAZ). Local humanitarian workers reported that the **junta had "rescued"** and kept around 500 foreign nationals as **human shields amid Operation 1027**.²³⁴ On 16 Nov, the Thai government announced that the **United Wa State Army had rescued** 41 trafficked Thai nationals who were to be repatriated via Tachileik town (Shan State).²³⁵ On 20 Nov, **one Singaporean, six Filipinos, and 266 Thai** nationals reportedly arrived in Bangkok via Yunnan Province.²³⁶ On 24 Nov, the Thai FM said that 331 Thais had been repatriated.²³⁷

On 20 Nov, China's Foreign Ministry stated that "from a **humanitarian point of view**" it had **helped other countries** get their citizens out of N. Shan State by allowing them to transit through China.²³⁸ On 21 Nov, China stated it had repatriated **31,000 scam operation "suspects"** since it launched its crackdown in Sep. It was reported that **since Operation 1027 began**, the transfer rate of online crime suspects to China had **increased by 600%**, up from 4,421 before 27 Oct.²³⁹

On 20 Nov, Malaysia's Foreign Ministry announced that it was working with the junta and China to repatriate **109 Malaysian trafficking victims** from Laukkai town.²⁴⁰ On 1 Dec, the Malaysian FM announced that 120 Malaysian and one Indonesian had **arrived in Kuala Lumpur via China**.²⁴¹

²²⁸ Justice for Myanmar (20 Nov 2023) Alleged violation of UK sanctions by Australian-linked mining company in Myanmar

²²⁹ OHCHR (17 Nov 2023) Myanmar: Alarm at renewed fighting

²³⁰ RFA (3 Nov 2023) 5,000 Myanmar nationals flee into China, face shortages

²³¹ Myanmar Now (6 Nov 2023) China urges Myanmar regime to 'cooperate' on border stability; Reuters (10 Nov 2023) China says will ensure security, stability at border with Myanmar

²³² Myanmar Now (17 Nov 2023) China claims to be resettling people fleeing northern Myanmar clashes

²³³ RFA (27 Nov 2023) Chinese authorities fire tear gas at people fleeing Myanmar fighting

²³⁴ Bangkok Post (3 Nov 2023) PM orders aid for 162 Thais trapped in Myanmar fighting; Irrawaddy (2 Nov 2023) Myanmar Military 'Holding 500 Foreigners as Human Shields' in War-Torn Shan State

²³⁵ Bangkok Post (16 Nov 2023) 41 Thais now in Kengtung, awaiting repatriation; Bangkok Post (17 Nov 2023) 50 Thais still detained in northern Myanmar need help

²³⁶ Bangkok Post (20 Nov 2023) Hundreds of evacuated Thais Rive home from Laukkaing

²³⁷ Bangkok Post (24 Nov 2023) 24 more Thai repatriated to Chiang Rai

²³⁸ Reuters (20 Nov 2023) Foreigners, aid workers moved to safety from Myanmar fighting

²³⁹ Reuters (22 Nov 2023) Myanmar hands over to China thousands of telecom fraud suspects; ISP-Myanmar (25 Nov 2023) All Armed and on the Verge of Breakdown

²⁴⁰ Sinar Daily (20 Nov 2023) 109 Malaysians reported stranded in Laukkaing, Myanmar

²⁴¹ Reuters (1 Dec 2023) Malaysia brings home 121 suspected victims of job scams trapped in Myanmar conflict

On 24 Nov, Vietnam's Foreign Ministry announced that it had requested "local authorities" in Burma to provide safety to **700 Vietnamese trafficking victims** rescued in N. Shan State until their repatriation.²⁴² On 30 Nov, a Vietnamese charity reported that scam operators in Burma had **set quotas** for how much money each trafficked worker needed to extract and **forced them to sell their organs** if they could not meet them.²⁴³

Thailand called on to deliver aid and end refolement

On 2 Nov, CSOs called on the **new Thai government** to commit to upholding human rights by enacting policies that ensure **safe passage and humanitarian assistance** for refugees from Burma. They urged it to immediately **halt the forced return** of refugees in line with the Thai anti-torture law, and to give refugees access to **educational and economic opportunities**.²⁴⁴ On 17 Nov, the ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR) called for **increased cross-border aid** for the 300,000 IDPs in Burma along the Thai border. APHR also called on ASEAN and the international community to take firm action against the junta to ensure a **safe border and wider regional stability**.²⁴⁵

On 29 Nov, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that 2,387 refugees forcibly returned by Thai authorities between late Oct and 27 Nov had reentered Thailand amid renewed clashes in Karenni State. HRW stated that their **return just days after being pushed back** indicated their **fear of their safety** in Burma. Thai authorities claimed new refugees had stayed over three months despite no recent clashes on the border and were straining services meant for longer-term refugees. HRW urged Thailand to facilitate cross-border aid to IDPs in Burma, increase aid to refugees in Thailand, and permit the **UN refugee agency to determine refugee status**. It warned that mass forced returns breached Thailand's obligations under the UN Convention Against Torture and violated international law against refolement.²⁴⁶

Indonesia attempts to include the junta in peace talks

From 20-22 Nov, Indonesia hosted a meeting of **key stakeholders** in the Burma crisis, including pro-democracy groups, EAOs, and the NUG. "Interlocutors" reportedly represented the junta, which was not present at the meeting. The office of the ASEAN Special Envoy reportedly facilitated an exchange of "messages" between the stakeholders. Indonesia's foreign ministry later suggested the **possibility of convening an "inclusive" dialogue**.²⁴⁷ In response, the NUG said this statement reflected the views of the Office of the Special Envoy and was unrelated to the NUG. They clarified they would not engage with the junta "without the assurance of **ending the military dictatorship**."²⁴⁸

Australia denies visa to junta-linked football club

On 27 Nov, Australia denied Burma's Shan United Football Club an entry visa to play against Australia's Macarthur FC on 30 Nov. Justice for Myanmar (JfM), Myanmar Campaign Network, the Australian Coalition for Democracy in Burma, and Global Myanmar Spring Revolution commended Australia for denying the group a visa and **urged it to sanction** the club's owner **Wa Minn Group** and its sponsor Kanbawza Group (**KBZ Group**). JfM reported that Wa Minn Group held property development permits in partnership with the Myanma Economic Corporation (**MEC**) and the junta **Quartermaster General's** Office. The UK, EU, US, and Canada had sanctioned both entities. Australia had only sanctioned the MEC. A UN Fact-Finding Mission report in 2019 stated that KBZ Group **donated USD 4.7 million** to the junta during the Rohingya genocide in 2017.²⁴⁹

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²⁴² The Nation (24 Nov 2023) Over 700 Vietnamese rescued from scam casinos, stranded in Myanmar conflict

²⁴³ AFP (1 Dec 2023) Trafficking victims in Myanmar forced to sell organs: charity

²⁴⁴ ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (2 Nov 2023) Open Letter to the Government of Thailand on Refugees Fleeing Myanmar. Note the 2023 Thai anti torture law implies that the state has a responsibility to prevent placing people at risk of torture.

²⁴⁵ ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (17 Nov 2023) Southeast Asian MPs call for international community to embrace localized approaches at Thai-Myanmar border to ensure humanitarian aid reaches the most vulnerable

²⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch (29 Nov 2023) Thailand: Recent Refugees Pushed Back to Myanmar

²⁴⁷ Reuters (24 Nov 2023) Indonesia says 'positive' signs from Myanmar's warring camps on dialogue effort

²⁴⁸ NUG Ministry of Foreign Affairs via X (26 Nov 2023) <https://tinyurl.com/5n6wfm65>

²⁴⁹ Myanmar Now (28 Nov 2023) Myanmar's Shan United football team denied visa to Australia for AFC Cup match; Justice for Myanmar (1 Dec 2023) Pro-democracy groups applaud Australian visa ban on Shan United over human rights concerns, call for more sanctions