

## **BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022: Temporary ceasefire in Rakhine as ASEAN starts getting serious**

- As of 25 Nov, there had been at least 18,289 armed clashes and attacks, resulting in the displacement of 1,208,700 people since the coup began. Junta troops continued to slash their way through the country in November, torturing and killing civilians, and torching villages.
- The NUG said it had documented 268 regime airstrikes nationwide during Oct 21-Sep 22; including 191 that targeted civilians. Amnesty International and Justice for Myanmar reported that the junta was diverting civilian jet fuel supplied by Singapore Petroleum Company, Rosneft (Russia), Chevron (US) and Thai Oil to its air force.
- The regime tried to shore up ties with military-aligned parties ahead of its sham 2023 ‘election,’ and announced it would soon enact a new Political Parties Registration Law. The NUG, NLD, Karenni National Progressive Party, and Karen National Union said they opposed the junta’s ‘elections’ and vowed to boycott them.
- Junta forces have killed at least 2,553 civilians and arrested 16,472 as of 30 Nov. The regime continued to target former officials and NLD members, as well as perceived opponents and their families. Junta courts sentenced five NLD MPs and former lower house deputy speaker Tun Tun Hein to prison terms; as well as seven student activists to death in November.
- The junta released 5,774 inmates to try and ease international pressure, including 402 political prisoners, Australian economist Sean Turnell, Japanese filmmaker Toru Kubota, and former UK ambassador to Burma Vicky Bowman. Both Turnell and Kubota said they were subjected to inhumane treatment in custody.
- Fighting between the AA and regime forces intensified in Rakhine State, before both sides verbally agreed to a temporary ceasefire on 26 Nov. Regime blockades resulted in food, medicine and fuel shortages, while indiscriminate junta artillery fire continued to kill civilians.
- Finance firm Fitch Solutions predicted that Burma’s economic growth rate would increase from 0.5% in 2021 to 2.5% in 2022, which would still leave output 15% below pre-coup levels. The regime blamed the NLD for its own economic failures.
- ASEAN leaders agreed to develop an implementation plan for the bloc’s Five-Point Consensus; keep barring the junta from high-level meetings; and engage with ‘all stakeholders’ soon. Meanwhile, the regime’s air force chief assumed the rotating chair of the bloc’s Air Chiefs Conference.

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## Illegal junta's quest to cement control

### Regime looking for allies as opposition refuses to play ball

On 3 Nov, it was reported that the junta was shoring up ties with pro-military parties and trying to change the military-drafted 2008 Constitution to cement its grip on power. The regime reportedly discussed amendments with the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), Shan Nationalities Democratic Party (SNDP), and Arakan National Party (ANP). The SNDP said talks were ongoing to transfer the power to select Chief Ministers from the President to Regional MPs; a longtime ethnic demand.<sup>1</sup> On 19 Nov, the regime awarded honorary titles to senior ANP leader San Kyaw Hla and Arakan Front Party chairman Aye Maung; most likely to persuade them to cooperate with the regime.<sup>2</sup>

On 14 Nov, it was reported that the junta was pressuring non-CDM public servants in Loikaw (Karenni State) to update household registration lists in preparation of the regime's sham 'election.'<sup>3</sup> On 18 Nov, the junta-appointed Union Election Commission (UEC) said it would enact a new Political Parties Registration Law before the 'polls' to 'strengthen political parties.' Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) Secretary General Sai Laik and ANP official Tun Aung Kyaw pointed out that the UEC had no mandate to enact laws.<sup>4</sup>

On 4 Nov, the National Unity Government's (NUG) Human Rights Minister said the junta's upcoming 'election' was illegal and called on the people to reject it.<sup>5</sup> On 8 Nov, the National League for Democracy (NLD) announced it would reject the results.<sup>6</sup> On 9 Nov, it was reported that the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) would not participate either. Burmese Women's Union (BWU) General Secretary Zupadummah also noted that the regime would not even be able to hold 'polls' in war-torn Karenni State.<sup>7</sup> On 11 Nov, the Karen National Union (KNU) said it opposed the sham 'election,' adding it could not support 'any activities that could legitimize dictatorship.'<sup>8</sup>

### No respite for top NLD officials

On 15 Nov, a regime court rejected ousted Mon State Chief Minister Dr. Aye Zan's request to dismiss the election fraud charges against him.<sup>9</sup> On 24 Nov, a junta-controlled court sentenced three former National League for Democracy (NLD) lawmakers to 20 years in prison for treason and 'discrediting the State.' On 28 Nov, the regime sentenced former NLD lawmakers Wai Lin Aung and Dr. Pyae Phyoo to 26 years in prison for terrorism and treason.<sup>10</sup> On 29 Nov, it sentenced former lower house deputy speaker and NLD central executive committee member Tun Tun Hein to 20 years in prison for treason, bringing his total sentence to 24 years.<sup>11</sup>

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

On 30 Nov, Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) (AAPP) said regime forces had sealed off at least 786 homes of pro-democracy activists since the attempted coup, and arrested at least 16,472 civilians.<sup>12</sup>

**The junta pulled out more smokescreen amnesties.** On 8 Nov, it released former Mandalay Region Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Minister Dr. Soe Than. He had previously been sentenced to two

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<sup>1</sup> Radio Free Asia (RFA) (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta tries to win support of ethnic political parties to change constitution

<sup>2</sup> (Development Media Group) DMG (21 Nov 2022) Eight Arakanese among recipients of junta's honorary titles; Irrawaddy (21 Nov 2022) Ultranationalist Monk U Wirathu Among Pro-Regime Figures Honored by Myanmar Junta

<sup>3</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (14 Nov 2022) Military government urges non-striking (collaborationist) staff to renew household registration in Loikaw city

<sup>4</sup> Than Lwin Times (22 Nov 2022) Ethnic political parties say junta's UEC has no authority to impose new law on registration of political parties; Mizzima (24 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta to enact new political party registration law

<sup>5</sup> Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) (7 Nov 2022) NUG minister calls to reject junta's election, Regime claims 1,000 students enrolled in med school

<sup>6</sup> RFA (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta tries to win support of ethnic political parties to change constitution

<sup>7</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (9 Nov 2022) The KNPP says no party will be allowed to represent the Karenni area in a junta-sponsored election

<sup>8</sup> Irrawaddy (14 Nov 2022) Myanmar's Most Powerful Ethnic Group Rejects Junta's 2023 Poll Plan

<sup>9</sup> Than Lwin Times (16 Nov 2022) Court rejects Mon Chief Minister's appeal in election lawsuit

<sup>10</sup> RFA (28 Nov 2022) Former NLD lawmaker sentenced to 26 years on anti-terrorism and treason charges; Myanmar Now (29 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta sentences two MPs to 26 years in prison

<sup>11</sup> Myanmar Now (29 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta sentences ousted parliamentary deputy speaker to 20 more years in prison

<sup>12</sup> AAPP (30 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

years in prison for allegedly violating the Natural Disaster Act.<sup>13</sup> On 9 Nov, the regime released two top UEC officials jailed shortly after the attempted coup for alleged election fraud. It said their three-year sentences had been quashed due to their age, health, and the ‘benevolence of the state.’<sup>14</sup>

On 17 Nov, the regime pardoned and released 5,774 prisoners, including 402 political prisoners, to mark National Day.<sup>15</sup> Among those released were former NLD spokesperson Myo Nyunt and prominent democracy advocate Mya Aye,<sup>16</sup> as well as Mizzima editor Than Htike Aung and five other journalists.<sup>17</sup> The junta also released Australian economist Sean Turnell, Japanese filmmaker Toru Kubota, Burmese-American student activist Kyaw Htay Oo, and former UK ambassador to Burma Vicky Bowman.<sup>18</sup> Both Turnell and Kubota reported being subjected to inhumane treatment in custody.<sup>19</sup> Most analysts said the amnesty was aimed at easing international pressure on the junta ahead of its upcoming ‘election.’<sup>20</sup>

**The junta continued to torture inmates.** On 2 Nov, it was reported that regime staff at Insein Prison had severely tortured 21 political prisoners who had offered alms in memory of four executed activists. Junta personnel also placed four of them in solitary confinement.<sup>21</sup> On 7 Nov, it was reported that Pakokku prison staff (Magway Region) had tortured seven political prisoners for two days in late October.<sup>22</sup> On 10 Nov, it was reported that prison officials and Pyu Saw Htee members had beaten to death a detained civilian in Yangon.<sup>23</sup>

On 14 Nov, a midwife who had joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) died in junta custody; likely as a result of torture. Regime forces initially arrested her on 29 Oct, along with others accused of sending medical supplies to the resistance. A CDM member said regime forces had also been torturing a doctor who was detained on the same day.<sup>24</sup> On 16 Nov, it was reported that Insein Prison staff had denied proper medical treatment to jailed Dagon University Students’ Union leader Wutyi Aung after she suffered from transient ischemic attacks, leaving her in a serious condition.<sup>25</sup>

**The junta continued to target pro-democracy activists.** On 15 Nov, junta forces arrested reggae singer Saw Phoe Khwar immediately after releasing him. They alleged he had only served one of his two sentences.<sup>26</sup> On 24 Nov, a regime court sentenced prominent anti-regime Buddhist monk Kaung Khant Zaw, political columnist Sithu Aung Myint, and four youth activists to two to three years each for incitement.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Eleven Media (12 Nov 2022) Former Mandalay Region government ministers U Myo Thit and Dr. Soe Than released from Obo Prison

<sup>14</sup> Mizzima (10 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta releases former top election commission officials; Eleven Media (11 Nov 2022) Sentences to former UEC Chairman U Hla Thein and UEC member U Myint Naing relaxed: SAC Information Team

<sup>15</sup> GNLM (18 Nov 2022) Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Order No 70/2022 Pardon Order; GNLM (18 Nov 2022) Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Order No 72/2022 Withdrawal of Criminal Cases; Irrawaddy (23 Nov 2022) Only 402 of Myanmar’s Nearly 13,000 Political Prisoners Freed in Junta Amnesty; Mon News (20 Nov 2022) 187 Prisoners, Including those Sentenced Under Section 505 (a), were Released in Mon State; DMG (18 Nov 2022) No Arakan State political prisoners released in junta’s National Day amnesty

<sup>16</sup> Reuters (17 Nov 2022) Prisoners seen leaving Myanmar’s Insein jail after amnesty - two witnesses

<sup>17</sup> Mizzima (17 Nov 2022) Mizzima editor Than Htike Aung released from prison; Myanmar Now (21 Nov 2022) Beyond the Headlines: Six journalists among thousands released in Myanmar amnesty

<sup>18</sup> AP News (18 Nov 2022) Myanmar releases 4 foreigners in broad prisoner amnesty; GNLM (18 Nov 2022) Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Order No 74/2022 Pardon Order; The Guardian (17 Nov 2022) Myanmar frees former UK ambassador amid mass prisoner release; The Guardian (18 Nov 2022) Sean Turnell reunited with wife in Australia after two years in Myanmar prison; Reuters (18 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta says was no bargaining with other countries before freeing foreigners

<sup>19</sup> Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2022) Australian Economist Turnell Tells of Myanmar Jail Squalor, Torture Fear; Reuters (28 Nov 2022) Myanmar detention was ‘hell’, says freed Japanese filmmaker

<sup>20</sup> Than Lwin Times (19 Nov 2022) Junta releases political prisoners over international pressure, elections: Analysts; DMG (21 Nov 2022) Regime’s mass prisoner release intended to win hearts and minds ahead of planned 2023 elections, critics say

<sup>21</sup> Myanmar Now (2 Nov 2022) Political prisoners tortured for marking 3-month anniversary of executions

<sup>22</sup> DVB (7 Nov 2022) Political prisoners claim torture taking place in Magway prisons

<sup>23</sup> Myanmar Now (10 Nov 2022) Twante man dies in custody a week after his arrest

<sup>24</sup> Myanmar Now (17 Nov 2022) Midwife arrested in Mandalay crackdown dies in custody

<sup>25</sup> DVB (16 Nov 2022) Dagon University Student Union leader now in grave condition inside Insein Prison

<sup>26</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Nov 2022) Prominent Peace Activist and Singer Rearrested by Myanmar Regime; DVB (16 Nov 2022) Min Htin Ko Ko Gyi and Saw Phoe Khwar released from prison on amnesty

<sup>27</sup> Irrawaddy (25 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Jails Senior Monk, Five Other Anti-Regime Activists

On 30 Nov, a junta court in Yangon handed down death sentences to seven Dagon University students who took part in anti-regime protests. The regime alleged they were involved in the shooting of a Global Treasure Bank branch manager.<sup>28</sup> As of that date, junta courts had sentenced 128 people to death.<sup>29</sup>

**The junta continued to target alleged supporters of the People's Defense Forces (PDF).** On 9 Nov, junta troops abducted two women they accused of supporting PDFs in Mohnyin Township (Kachin State).<sup>30</sup> On 10 Nov, it was reported that junta forces had arrested an NLD official and his brother over alleged PDF ties in Htilin (Sagaing Region).<sup>31</sup> On 22 Nov, the junta sentenced a 27-year-old woman from Sagaing Region to 10 years in prison for allegedly funding a PDF.<sup>32</sup>

**The junta continued to target healthcare staff.** On 3 Nov, it was reported that regime forces had arrested at least a dozen healthcare professionals they accused of supporting PDFs in Mandalay over the week prior.<sup>33</sup> On 29 Nov, it was reported that a junta-controlled court in Kale Township (Sagaing Region) had sentenced nine female PDF medics to 12 years in prison for terrorism.<sup>34</sup>

**The junta continued to target journalists.** On 2 Nov, Free Expression Myanmar (FEM) called on the international community to take the regime's abuses against journalists to international courts, saying Burma's justice system was in a state of collapse.<sup>35</sup> On 22 Nov, it was reported that junta forces had arrested a total of 143 journalists during 1 Feb 21-17 Nov 22.<sup>36</sup>

On 18 Nov, regime forces arrested editors Win Oo and Zaw Min Oo from pro-junta outlets New History for People and Dae Pyaw. Win Oo had reportedly called for the release of ousted State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and of all detained journalists during a junta press conference in Naypidaw.<sup>37</sup> On 22 Nov, a regime court sentenced female journalist Thuzar to two years in prison for incitement.<sup>38</sup>

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

On 9-10 Nov, the junta's State Peace Talks Team (SPTT) met with the New Mon State Party (NMSP) for the third time to discuss the 2008 Constitution and the 'Union Accord.'<sup>39</sup> Ethnic affairs experts said the NMSP was only engaging with the junta to prevent a further escalation of the conflict. However, they warned that the outcome of these negotiations will not be of a democratic nature.<sup>40</sup>

**Regime's dirty tactics exposed amid push for sanctions on jet fuel**

On 2 Nov, it was reported that junta forces had killed 160 people, injured 570, and arrested a further 2,950 in Mon, Karen, and Tanintharyi States/Region since the attempted coup.<sup>41</sup> On 11 Nov, the Institute for Strategy and Policy-Myanmar (ISP-Myanmar) reported that, as of 31 Oct, at least 38,568 houses had been burned down nationwide since the attempted coup. Of those, 94% were torched in 2022 alone.<sup>42</sup> Sagaing Region saw the highest number of buildings torched (nearly 70% of the total).<sup>43</sup>

On 3 Nov, Amnesty International and Justice for Myanmar (JfM) reported that the regime was diverting jet fuel intended for civilian use to its air force. Both groups monitored eight fuel shipments which arrived at the Thilawa Port during Feb 2021-Sep 2022. Singapore Petroleum Company, Rosneft

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<sup>28</sup> Irrawaddy (1 Dec 2022) Myanmar Junta Sentences Seven Students to Death

<sup>29</sup> AAPP (30 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

<sup>30</sup> Kachin News Group (11 Nov 2022) PDF ထောက်ပံ့သည့်ဆိုကာ နန်းမားဒေသခံ အမျိုးသမီး ၂ ဦးကို စစ်ကောင်စီဖမ်းဆီး

<sup>31</sup> DVB, via Facebook (10 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/3whakxtk>

<sup>32</sup> RFA (23 Nov 2022) Sagaing region resident sentenced to 10 years for allegedly funding a PDF

<sup>33</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar military arrests healthcare workers accused of supporting resistance

<sup>34</sup> RFA (29 Nov 2022) Sagaing region prison court sentences 9 PDF medics to 12 years each

<sup>35</sup> Than Lwin Times (4 Nov 2022) FEM calls action for crimes committed by junta against journalists; DMG (3 Nov 2022) Free expression group calls out junta's acts of impunity against journalists

<sup>36</sup> RFA (22 Nov 2022) Yangon court sentences freelance journalist to 2 years in prison

<sup>37</sup> AP News (23 Nov 2022) Myanmar military arrests 2 journalists from friendly media

<sup>38</sup> RFA (22 Nov 2022) Yangon court sentences freelance journalist to 2 years in prison

<sup>39</sup> Eleven Media (10 Nov 2022) State Peace Talks Team meets with NMSP in NPT; Than Lwin Times (11 Nov 2022) New Mon State Party meets with military regime amid objections

<sup>40</sup> Than Lwin Times (12 Nov 2022) Analysts say NMSP's engagement in military council's peace talks is merely to avoid fighting

<sup>41</sup> DVB (2 Nov 2022) Monk arrested with activists in Mandalay, Magway MP sentenced to 173 years; HURFOM (26 Oct 2022)

'The junta wiped us out again' Socio-economic impacts post-coup in Southeastern Burma

<sup>42</sup> ISP, via Facebook (11 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/eupyw7c4>

<sup>43</sup> ISP, via Facebook (11 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/39a967nv>

(Russia), Chevron (US) and Thai Oil were among the suppliers. Singapore-headquartered Puma Energy distributed the shipments, with one of its Burma affiliates facilitating the fuel transfers to a military facility. JfM called for an immediate ban on the export of jet fuel to Burma and targeted sanctions against the Burma individuals and entities involved in the military's jet fuel supply chain.<sup>44</sup> On 15 Nov, the NUG said it had documented 268 regime airstrikes nationwide during Oct 21-Sep 22; of which 191 targeted civilians. These attacks killed at least 155 civilians and injured a further 190. Sagaing Region alone saw 114 airstrikes, including 97 that targeted civilians.<sup>45</sup>

On 17 Nov, the Landmine Monitor Report 2022 reported that landmines and explosive remnants of war had killed 157 civilians and injured 395 in Burma during Feb 21-Sep 22. About one-third of the casualties were children. Junta forces have placed landmines in homes, village pathways, church compounds, and farms; and military units forced civilians to act as 'human shields' and walk ahead of troops to detonate mines.<sup>46</sup>

### Update by State/Region

As of 25 Nov, there had been 718 armed clashes and attacks on civilians during the month. This brings the total number of incidents so far in 2022 to 10,052 (18,289 since 1 Feb 2021).<sup>47</sup> Junta forces had killed at least 2,553 civilians as of 30 Nov, likely an underestimate.<sup>48</sup> On 22 Nov, ISP-Myanmar said it had documented at least 7,855 clashes across Burma between 1 Feb 21-15 Nov 22, including 2,267 between the regime and PDFs and 4,548 between the regime and Ethnic Armed Organizations.<sup>49</sup>

UNHCR said there were 1,489,600 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Burma as of 28 Nov, including 1,159,200 displaced after 1 Feb 2021, with 49,500 refugees fleeing to neighboring countries;<sup>50</sup> likely an underestimate. On 25 Nov, the Karen Women's Organization (KWO) reported that regime attacks had displaced at least 347,000 people in the seven KNU-defined Districts, which include Eastern Bago, Mon, Karen, and Tanintharyi Regions/States.<sup>51</sup> This far exceeds UNHCR's estimate of 194,700 IDPs.<sup>52</sup>

On 3 Nov, it was reported that the junta's new Organization Registration Law could result in the complete shutdown of aid delivery programs, as it requires relief organizations to have a regime-issued registration certificate to operate. Humanitarian officials believe most CSOs will refuse to register, meaning that existing networks may no longer be able to function lawfully.<sup>53</sup>

### Kachin and Northern Shan States

On 1 Nov, it was reported that the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) had been clashing with regime forces in **Momauk Township** and the wider **Bhamo District** since 22 Oct. The fighting reportedly forced thousands of locals to flee their homes.<sup>54</sup> On 4 Nov, it was reported that KIA soldiers had **accused the junta of using chemical weapons** during an air raid in the township on 24 Oct. According to a KIA officer: "*We felt very exhausted and weak immediately after the shells hit the ground, causing a huge cloud of smoke. We couldn't do anything.*"<sup>55</sup> On 11 Nov, regime forces shelled a local

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<sup>44</sup> DW (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta using civilian jet fuel for attacks — report; Justice for Myanmar (3 Nov 2022) MYANMAR MILITARY JET FUEL COMPANIES FOR TARGETED SANCTIONS

<sup>45</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Nov 2022) Myanmar's Civilian Government Says Junta Airstrikes Increasingly Targeting Civilians

<sup>46</sup> Human Rights Watch (20 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Ramps Up Landmine Use

<sup>47</sup> Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) (accessed 6 Dec 2022) Data export tool, available at: <https://acleddata.com/data-export-tool/>

<sup>48</sup> AAPP (30 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing in Relation to the Military Coup

<sup>49</sup> Than Lwin Times (24 Nov 2022) More than 7,800 clashes occurred across Myanmar in 22 months after coup

<sup>50</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>51</sup> Karen Women's Organization (25 Nov 2022) STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN BURMA: Challenges facing women amid escalating conflict in Kawthoolei (aka Karen State)

<sup>52</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>53</sup> Guardian (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar could face aid 'catastrophe', experts warn, after junta law change

<sup>54</sup> Kachin News (1 Nov 2022) Burma Army Attacks KIA On Lung Ja Mountain; Network Media (1 Nov 2022) Hundreds Displaced By Regime Shelling In Momauk

<sup>55</sup> Kachin News Group (4 Nov 2022) KIA Claims Regime Attacked with Chemical Weapons In Momauk

monastery, injuring a civilian and destroying two houses.<sup>56</sup> On 21-22 Nov, junta jets attacked a KIA base in Mohnyin Township, injuring two people.<sup>57</sup>

On 4 Nov, junta artillery fire injured two children in **Hpakant Township**.<sup>58</sup> Regime shells also killed one civilian and injured ten in Kaungsan and Taungcolt villages (23 Nov), and injured two men in Hsengtaung village (25 Nov).<sup>59</sup> On 24 Nov, it was reported that junta forces had restricted the transportation of rice and fuel into the township to prevent KIA-affiliated jade mining companies from operating in order to deprive the group and its PDF allies of funding.<sup>60</sup> On 27 Nov, it was reported that clashes between local junta and KIA forces were intensifying. Regime soldiers reportedly occupied six villages, forcing around 500 villagers to flee.<sup>61</sup>

UNHCR said there were around 105,600 IDPs in Kachin State as of 28 Nov, including 13,000 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>62</sup> On 2 Nov, regime troops searching for unregistered overnight guests arrested nine IDPs in Bhamo Township.<sup>63</sup> On 6 Nov, it was reported that around 1,000 IDPs from four villages in **Momauk Township** were in dire need of food, clothes, and other relief supplies.<sup>64</sup> On 29 Nov, it was reported that junta forces had forced some IDPs in the township to return to their villages by threatening to torch the houses of those who refused.<sup>65</sup>

Clashes also continued to impact civilians in **Northern Shan State**. On 2 Nov, the Northern Shan State Alliance Army (NSSAA) bombed the Lashio Town Hall.<sup>66</sup> On 3 Nov, regime artillery shells hit a religious school in **Kutkai Township**, injuring four students.<sup>67</sup> UNHCR said there were around 16,600 IDPs in Northern Shan State as of 28 Nov, including 7,600 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>68</sup>

## Sagaing Region

Junta forces continued their raids and arson attacks amid clashes with local resistance forces, committing scores of war crimes. UNHCR said there were around 616,500 IDPs in Sagaing Region as of 28 Nov. All were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>69</sup> In **Kanbalu District**, it was reported on 2 Nov that Pyu Saw Htee militias had been forcing civilians in **Kanbalu Township** to undergo military training.<sup>70</sup> On 3 Nov, junta forces shelled Zee Ka Nar village, killing one teenager and his grandmother and injuring a child and a woman.<sup>71</sup> On 22 Nov, junta troops torched around 800 houses in Kyauk Tine, Kyauk Taing and Kyi Su villages, burning four residents alive.<sup>72</sup>

In **Shwebo District's Wetlet Township**, junta artillery fire killed a woman and injured two of her relatives, including a one-year-old child, on 7 Nov.<sup>73</sup> In **Ye-U Township**, regime soldiers killed two civilians in Pan Kone village on 11 Nov.<sup>74</sup> On 12 Nov, junta troops killed four civilians in Paukkan and Htan Gyi villages amid clashes with resistance forces.<sup>75</sup> In **Khin-U Township**, regime forces killed six civilians and two PDF fighters, and burnt down 500 houses in 10 villages on 16 Nov.<sup>76</sup> On 21 Nov, it

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<sup>56</sup> Shan Herald (16 Nov 2022) Shelling Forces IDPs From Momauk Camp

<sup>57</sup> Irrawaddy (25 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Jets Target Kachin Resistance Forces

<sup>58</sup> DVB (4 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing: Friday, November 04, 2022

<sup>59</sup> Mizzima (27 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta offensive against KIA intensifies in the Hpakant region

<sup>60</sup> Kachin News Group (24 Nov 2022) Army Restricts Essentials In Bid To Subjugate Hpakant

<sup>61</sup> Mizzima (27 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta offensive against KIA intensifies in the Hpakant region

<sup>62</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>63</sup> DVB (7 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing: Monday, November 07, 2022

<sup>64</sup> Kachin News Group (7 Nov 2022) Around 1000 refugees who fled from 10 days of fighting Lone Jar Bum Kachin State, have issued an appeal for help

<sup>65</sup> Kachin News Group (29 Nov 2022) Regime Forces Momauk Villagers To Return Home

<sup>66</sup> Shan Herald (4 Nov 2022) Explosion Rocks Lashio Town Hall

<sup>67</sup> Myanmar Now (4 Nov 2022) Four civilians injured as Myanmar military shell hits Kachin Baptist Convention school

<sup>68</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>69</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 Oct 2022)

<sup>70</sup> Irrawaddy (2 Nov 2022) Pro-Myanmar Junta Militias, Nationalist Monks Forcibly Recruiting Villagers in Sagaing

<sup>71</sup> Irrawaddy (9 Nov 2022) Fourteen Sagaing Villagers Tortured and Killed by Myanmar Junta Forces

<sup>72</sup> Myanmar Now (23 Nov 2022) Village in Sagaing Region resistance stronghold 'reduced to ashes' by Myanmar military;

Irrawaddy (29 Nov 2022) Elderly Civilians Killed in Myanmar Junta Raids in Sagaing

<sup>73</sup> RFA (8 Nov 2022) Junta shell kills a woman and injures her husband and baby in Sagaing region

<sup>74</sup> Myanmar Now (16 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta raids in Sagaing leave at least 14 dead

<sup>75</sup> Irrawaddy (15 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Troops Kill Four Sagaing Villagers

<sup>76</sup> Kachin News (25 Nov 2022) Burma Army Bombs Indaw and Bamauk Townships



was reported that regime forces had destroyed 1,856 houses in the township since the attempted coup.<sup>77</sup> On 23 Nov, a junta helicopter attack killed at least one female resident.<sup>78</sup> On 24 Nov, regime troops burnt down Mone Hla village, where they killed a woman and a seven-year old boy.<sup>79</sup>

In **Kale District**, a junta raid in **Mingin Township** killed one civilian on 8 Nov.<sup>80</sup> In **Katha District**, the regime bombed a school in **Banmauk Township** on 16 Nov.<sup>81</sup> On 28 Nov, junta jets dropped 12 bombs on a school and a monastery in **Htityaing Township**, injuring several locals. Clashes between regime and resistance forces over the week prior had already displaced around 3,000 residents.<sup>82</sup>

In **Monywa District**, resistance forces clashed with junta soldiers near Htan Lay Pin village, **Monywa Township** on 6 Nov. The following day, locals found 14 dead bodies, including eight civilians and six resistance fighters. On 7 Nov, regime troops raided Htanlaepin village, where they tortured and killed three villagers.<sup>83</sup> On 9 Nov, junta forces tortured and killed a village head and a resistance fighter in **Budalin Township**'s Thet Shey Kan village. The following day, they killed two people, including a 14-year-old child in Ywar Shay village.<sup>84</sup>

## Magway Region

On 12 Nov, junta forces started training 20 local administrators for their Pyu Saw Htee militia in Pauk Township. The regime reportedly fined the relatives of four administrators who fled to avoid being recruited.<sup>85</sup> On 16 Nov, it was reported that the Bago-based Eagle People's Defence Force and the KNLA had attacked the regime's Magway airbase, destroying three fighter jets, including two MiG-29s.<sup>86</sup> Junta soldiers continued to conduct scorched-earth operations in the region, targeting civilians amid clashes with local resistance forces.

On 1 Nov, regime troops killed one civilian and torched his home in **Myaing Township**. Resistance sources said soldiers also took at least 35 residents hostage.<sup>87</sup> On 15 Nov, junta forces burned houses in Latpann Village, **Kyaukhtu Township** after taking four civilians hostage.<sup>88</sup> On 18 Nov, regime small arms fire following a resistance attack injured a civilian in **Myaing Township**. On 19 Nov, junta forces arrested about 30 residents and used them as human shields.<sup>89</sup> On 20 Nov, soldiers raided Bahin village, where they torched 130 houses.<sup>90</sup> In **Gangaw Township**, regime troops raided and killed three civilians in Zar Haw village on 22 Nov.<sup>91</sup> UNHCR said there were around 118,200 IDPs in Magway Region as of 28 Nov. All were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>92</sup>

## Chin State

Clashes between resistance and regime forces continued in **Hakha and Thantlang Townships**, killing 20 junta soldiers during 1-21 Nov.<sup>93</sup> On 18 Nov, Radio Free Asia reported, citing leaked military documents obtained by the Chin National Front (CNF), that the regime was preparing to launch

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<sup>77</sup> Irrawaddy, via Facebook (21 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/2usatekf>

<sup>78</sup> Myanmar Now (24 Nov 2022) As Sagaing attacks continue, Myanmar junta's scorched earth tactics earn WWII comparison

<sup>79</sup> Mizzima (27 Nov 2022) Military Council troops set fire to Mone Hla village in Sagaing's Khin-U township; Irrawaddy (25 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Torches Home Village of Catholic Cardinal

<sup>80</sup> Myanmar Now (9 Nov 2022) One civilian killed, village destroyed in repeated Myanmar military raids in upper Sagaing; Irrawaddy (9 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Forces Torch Nearly 150 Civilian Homes in a Day

<sup>81</sup> Irrawaddy (18 Nov 2022) Over 30 Myanmar Junta Troops Killed in Three Days of Resistance Attacks

<sup>82</sup> Myanmar Now (29 Nov 2022) Junta uses air power to retaliate against resistance advances in central, northwestern Myanmar

<sup>83</sup> RFA (8 Nov 2022) Junta shell kills a woman and injures her husband and baby in Sagaing region

<sup>84</sup> Myanmar Now (16 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta raids in Sagaing leave at least 14 dead

<sup>85</sup> Myanmar Now (15 Nov 2022) Myanmar's military punishes families of administrators who fled militia training

<sup>86</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Nov 2022) Three Myanmar Junta Fighter Jets Destroyed: Resistance

<sup>87</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Nov 2022) PDF fighters killed while preparing for attack to stop junta advance in Magway

<sup>88</sup> Irrawaddy (18 Nov 2022) Over 30 Myanmar Junta Troops Killed in Three Days of Resistance Attacks

<sup>89</sup> Mizzima (22 Nov 2022) Attack on Myanmar junta trucks kills six soldiers in Magwe Region

<sup>90</sup> Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Abandons Another Police Outpost in Magwe Region

<sup>91</sup> Myanmar Now (24 Nov 2022) Resistance force accuses military of opening fire on fleeing villagers in northwestern Myanmar's Yaw region

<sup>92</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 Nov 2022)

<sup>93</sup> Mizzima (24 Nov 2022) Spring Revolution Daily News for 24 November 2022

airstrikes against the group's headquarters in Thantlang Township. A CNF spokesperson said churches, hospitals, clinics, and schools were on the list of possible targets.<sup>94</sup>

On 7 Nov, regime forces shot dead a villager and abducted nearly 40 people, including IDPs in **Mindat Township** amid clashes with the Chinland Defense Force (CDF). Unconfirmed CDF reports suggest that soldiers tortured and killed six others villagers before burning their remains.<sup>95</sup> On 15 Nov, junta artillery fire killed a teenager and two men in **Hakha**.<sup>96</sup> On 15 Nov, the Chin National Defence Force (CNDF) attacked a regime outpost in **Falam Township**, but failed to capture it after a week-long siege. Junta forces reportedly used jets and helicopters during the skirmish.<sup>97</sup> UNHCR said there were around 53,700 IDPs in Chin State as of 28 Nov, including 47,200 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>98</sup> On 23 Nov, it was reported that nearly 5,000 IDPs in **Kanpetlet Township** were in dire need of food, medicine, education supplies, and warm clothes ahead of the winter.<sup>99</sup>

## Rakhine State

The junta **kept blockading maritime links and major roads in northern Rakhine State** amid intensifying fighting with the Arakan Army (AA), leading to economic hardships and shortages of essential supplies for local communities.<sup>100</sup> On 10 Nov, regime troops **blockaded Sittwe** following clashes on the Sittwe-Ponnagyun road, driving up commodity prices and resulting in food and medicine shortages for residents.<sup>101</sup> As of late November, the junta had reportedly detained 324 civilians over alleged AA ties since August.<sup>102</sup>

On 8 Nov, it was reported that fighting between AA and regime forces had **killed 21 civilians and injured some 70 others** since August.<sup>103</sup> On 10 Nov, junta troops killed nine civilians following an AA attack on a regime truck.<sup>104</sup> On 16 Nov, regime forces shelled a Mro village in **Maungdaw Township** during a child ear-piercing ceremony, killing 13 villagers, including four children under 10, and injuring 22 others.<sup>105</sup> On 17 Nov, junta troops fired at a boat in **Kyauktaw Township**, killing a person and injuring two others.<sup>106</sup>

In November, **indiscriminate junta artillery fire** killed an 86-year-old man in Kyauktaw Township (3 Nov);<sup>107</sup> killed a Muslim teacher and injured a woman and a five-year old child in Buthidaung Township (5 Nov);<sup>108</sup> killed two men in Ponnagyun Township (11 Nov);<sup>109</sup> injured seven people, including two seven-year-olds in Kyauktaw Township (11 Nov);<sup>110</sup> injured two civilians, including a child in Mrauk-U Township (12 Nov);<sup>111</sup> injured a civilian in Ponnagyun Township (15 Nov);<sup>112</sup> killed three civilians and injured four others, including a schoolgirl in Kyauktaw Township (16 Nov);<sup>113</sup> and injured two residents in Ponnagyun Township (19 Nov).<sup>114</sup>

On 26 Nov, the regime and the AA **verbally agreed to a temporary ceasefire** brokered by Nippon Foundation chair Yohei Sasakawa. The junta said it would ease travel restrictions, end the blockade of

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<sup>94</sup> RFA (18 Nov 2022) Leaked documents reveal Myanmar junta's plans to strike in Chin state

<sup>95</sup> Khonumthung (17 Nov 2022) CDF: Regime Massacres Mindat Villagers

<sup>96</sup> Khonumthung (22 Nov 2022) Junta Shelling Kills Hakha Teenager

<sup>97</sup> Myanmar Now (22 Nov 2022) Chin resistance forces fail to take outpost after week-long siege

<sup>98</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>99</sup> Khonumthung (23 Nov 2022) Displaced Civilians In Kanpetlet Need Aid

<sup>100</sup> Myanmar Now (8 Nov 2022) Myanmar military cutting off vital maritime lifelines in northern Rakhine State

<sup>101</sup> Irrawaddy (23 Nov 2022) Food and Medicine Shortages as Myanmar Junta Blockades Rakhine Capital

<sup>102</sup> DMG (28 Nov 2022) Hundreds of civilians accused of Arakan Army affiliations remain detained by junta, ethnic armed group says

<sup>103</sup> DMG (8 Nov 2022) Medical expenses weigh on Arakan State's new war-wounded

<sup>104</sup> Narinjara (11 Nov 2022) Bodies of 9 victims killed by Military Council found in a village in Rakhine state

<sup>105</sup> Narinjara (18 Nov 2022) Shelling killed 11 injured 24 at a child ear-piercing ceremony in a Myo ethnic village in Maungdaw; Burma News International (25 Nov 2022) Death toll rises to 13 from shelling Jeitchaung village Rakhine

<sup>106</sup> DMG (17 Nov 2022) Man killed, two others injured in attack on boat in Kyauktaw Twsp

<sup>107</sup> DMG (5 Nov 2022) Elderly villager injured in Kyauktaw Twsp shelling succumbs to wounds in hospital

<sup>108</sup> DMG (5 Nov 2022) Muslim teacher killed, child and woman injured by junta shelling in Buthidaung Twsp

<sup>109</sup> DMG (11 Nov 2022) Myanmar military shelling kills two men in Ponnagyun Twsp village: residents

<sup>110</sup> Narinjara (12 Nov 2022) 7 civilians including 2 children in Kyauktaw injured after Military Council fired artillery into villages

<sup>111</sup> DMG (12 Nov 2022) Artillery strike injures two villagers in Mrauk-U Twsp

<sup>112</sup> DMG (15 Nov 2022) AA attacks junta troops deployed at Ponnagyun railway station, locals say

<sup>113</sup> Narinjara (16 Nov 2022) Artillery shelling of Rakhine's Kyauktaw kills 3 and injures another 4

<sup>114</sup> DMG (22 Nov 2022) IDPs at camp in Arakan State industrial zone forced to flee again



Sittwe, and stop blocking food and medicine deliveries statewide. As of 29 Nov, the regime had only reopened the Buthidaung-Rathedaung, Maungdaw-Agnumaw, and Sittwe-Agnumaw roads, as well as a few waterways linking Sittwe to outlying areas.<sup>115</sup> The AA described the truce as a humanitarian ceasefire, saying the regime's travel restrictions were taking a heavy toll on the population.<sup>116</sup>

UNHCR said there were around 239,100 IDPs in Rakhine State as of 28 Nov, including 20,100 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>117</sup> On 7 Nov, junta forces arrested a 32-year-old IDP in Sittwe. They tortured him in custody before releasing him on 20 Nov.<sup>118</sup> On 9 Nov, it was reported that the regime had been **hunting down and detaining people in charge of IDP camps** in Rakhine State after ordering their demolition by 31 Oct.<sup>119</sup> On 11 Nov, it was reported that, since 17 Oct, the junta had arrested at least 388 Rohingya who tried to flee displacement camps in Rakhine State and Bangladesh for Malaysia. The regime arrested over 992 Rohingya between Dec 2021 and mid-Oct 2022. It sentenced 223 of them to prison terms for immigration offenses.<sup>120</sup>

### **Karenni and Southern Shan States**

On 7 Nov, it was reported that, as part of its push to regain control over **Karenni State**, the regime had deployed a considerable number of troops along the strategically important Loikaw-Demoso-Hpruso-Moebye Union Road. Karenni resistance forces reported fierce fighting in the area.<sup>121</sup> On 18 Nov, the Karenni State Consultative Council said regime artillery fire had destroyed 51 houses, killed a child, and injured 28 civilians in **Loikaw, Demoso, and Hpruso Townships** during 1-15 Nov. Loikaw, which was the most affected area, saw daily regime shelling during 8-15 Nov.<sup>122</sup> On 21 Nov, it was reported that regime forces had abducted and badly tortured a deaf civilian in Loikaw, before eventually releasing him. He ultimately had to be hospitalized for a week.<sup>123</sup>

UNHCR said there were around 83,500 IDPs in **Karenni State** as of 28 Nov. All were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>124</sup> This is likely a gross underestimate: the Karenni Civil Society Network said there were some 146,115 IDPs statewide as of 6 Nov.<sup>125</sup> On 2 Nov, it was reported that, as of 31 Oct, 90 IDPs in the state had died due to the lack of medicine and access to healthcare. As of that date, regime airstrikes and artillery fire had killed seven people.<sup>126</sup> On 13 Nov, it was reported that 65 out of 100 elderly IDPs in **Hpruso Township** were suffering from high blood pressure, presumably due to conflict-related stress, as well as physical and food insecurity.<sup>127</sup>

Fighting also continued to impact civilians in **Southern Shan State**. On 6 Nov, the Karenni Nationalities Defence Force found a video of an alleged junta soldier brutally interrogating and torturing an unidentified man in **Taunggyi District**.<sup>128</sup> On 9 Nov, indiscriminate regime artillery fire injured four civilians, including two women and a child in **Pekon Township**. The attack also destroyed some

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<sup>115</sup> Irrawaddy (28 Nov 2022) Myanmar Military and Arakan Army Agree Temporary Truce in Rakhine State; Irrawaddy (29 Nov 2022) Rakhine Truce Between Myanmar Junta and Arakan Army 'Hanging by a Thread'

<sup>116</sup> DMG (29 Nov 2022) Military-AA truce brings little immediate relief from travel restrictions on several Arakan State roads, waterways

<sup>117</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>118</sup> DMG (25 Nov 2022) IDP man hospitalised in Sittwe after being tortured in military custody, family alleges

<sup>119</sup> Than Lwin Times (9 Nov 2022) IDPs in crisis as junta hunts down heads of refugee camps

<sup>120</sup> RFA (16 Nov 2022) Nearly 1.7 million new refugees of conflict in Myanmar since coup

<sup>121</sup> Than Lwin Times (7 Nov 2022) Military regime seeking to control Kayah State

<sup>122</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (19 Nov 2022) A total of 51 houses were damaged or destroyed and 28 civilians were injured by junta mortar fire in the past two weeks; one child was killed

<sup>123</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (21 Nov 2022) A deaf man was attacked and beaten by junta troops and had to be hospitalized, Kantarawaddy Times (20 Nov 2022) စစ်ကောင်စီရဲ့ ဖမ်းဆီးရှက်နက်ခံထားရတဲ့ မွေးရာပါ ဆွံ့အ နေသူ ဟာ ဒဏ်ရာကြောင့် အိပ်ယာထလို့နေရ

<sup>124</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>125</sup> Karenni Civil Society Network (24 Nov 2022) Bi-weekly situation update by the Karenni Civil Society Network, Nov 7–20, 2022 Summary of SAC human rights violations in Karenni State and Pehkon Township

<sup>126</sup> Than Lwin Times (2 Nov 2022) 90 IDPs lost their lives due to lack of medical treatment in Kayah State

<sup>127</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (13 Nov 2022) Chronic hypertension is prevalent in elderly war refugees

<sup>128</sup> RFA (9 Nov 2022) Videos show brutal interrogation in Myanmar, allegedly at hands of junta soldier

houses.<sup>129</sup> According to UNHCR, there were around 61,700 IDPs in Southern Shan State as of 28 Nov. All were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>130</sup>

### **Karen, Bago, and Mon States/Region**

Fighting continued in **Karen State**. On 5 Nov, it was reported that 136 clashes between Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and junta forces had killed 79 regime troops and injured a further 64 in KNU-defined **Hpapun District** in October. Indiscriminate regime artillery fire also killed three civilians, injured eight more, and destroyed ten homes.<sup>131</sup> On 18 Nov, the KNU said 36 regime soldiers were killed and a further 23 injured in 58 clashes in Hpapun during 1-15 Nov. Junta troops shelled farms and roads 29 times, and dropped 12 bombs on three locations, destroying houses and religious buildings.<sup>132</sup>

On 1 Nov, junta forces shelled a hospital in **Hpa-an Township**, forcing its evacuation.<sup>133</sup> On 17 Nov, members of the junta-affiliated Border Guard Force (BGF) fired at Min Karen village amid clashes with the KNLA, killing a seven-year-old girl and a 27-year-old man and injuring two civilians, including a child.<sup>134</sup> On 16 Nov, regime jets bombed a mining facility in a KNU-controlled area of **Kyainseikgyi Township**, killing three people and injuring eight, including a Chinese citizen. There were no clashes at the time.<sup>135</sup> On 26 Nov regime artillery fire killed a woman and injured two men amid clashes with the KNLA in **Thandaunggyi Township**.<sup>136</sup> According to UNHCR, there were around 95,100 IDPs in Karen State as of 28 Nov, including 91,900 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>137</sup>

On 14 Nov, it was reported that resistance forces had killed 480 regime soldiers and injured a further 2020 in 328 clashes in Eastern **Bago Region** since 1 Feb 2021.<sup>138</sup> On 23 Nov, the KNU said the junta had made extensive preparations for operations against local KNLA forces in KNU-defined Nyaunglebin District. The regime reportedly warned residents to evacuate, but over 5,000 had not done so as of 21 Nov.<sup>139</sup> According to UNHCR, there were around 54,200 IDPs in Bago Region as of 28 Nov, including 53,000 who were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>140</sup>

Fighting continued to impact civilians in **Mon State**. On 11 Nov, it was reported that regime troops had arrested and killed three residents in **Kyaikto Township** in October.<sup>141</sup> On 14 Nov, a clash between junta and PDF forces injured two soldiers and killed the son of a ward administrator in **Mawlamyine**.<sup>142</sup> Regime troops ultimately arrested four PDF members, before allegedly torturing them.<sup>143</sup> On 21 Nov, a joint KNLA/PDF force attacked a police outpost in **Kyaikmayaw Township**. The regime responded with airstrikes and artillery fire, killing at least three civilians, including a 13-year-old girl, injuring a further seven, and forcing over 2,000 villagers to flee.<sup>144</sup> UNHCR said there were around 17,900 IDPs in **Mon State** as of 28 Nov. All were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>145</sup>

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<sup>129</sup> Shan News (10 Nov 2022) ဖယ်ခုံမြို့နယ် လက်နက်ကြီးကြောင့် ကလေး တစ်ဦးအပါအဝင် အရပ်သား (၃)ဦး ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရ

<sup>130</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>131</sup> Than Lwin Times (5 Nov 2022) Nearly 80 soldiers killed in Hpapun battles in a month

<sup>132</sup> Than Lwin Times (18 Nov 2022) More than 30 military personnel killed in clashes in KNU's Hpapun District in two weeks

<sup>133</sup> Than Lwin Times (6 Nov 2022) Patients evacuated amid junta's artillery attack on Phalantaung District Hospital

<sup>134</sup> Than Lwin Times (19 Nov 2022) Three civilians, including a child, killed in BGF's attack in Hpa-an

<sup>135</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Nov 2022) UPDATED: Three Killed, Chinese National Injured as Myanmar Regime Jets Bomb Mine in KNU Territory

<sup>136</sup> DMG (28 Nov 2022) Woman killed, two others injured by mortar strike in Kayin State's Thandaunggyi Twsp

<sup>137</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>138</sup> Irrawaddy (14 Nov 2022) Karen Rebels Hail Victories Over Myanmar Junta in Outpost and Convoy Attacks

<sup>139</sup> Than Lwin Times (24 Nov 2022) Hard-hit regime troops prepare for massive invasion in KNU's Nyaungglaybin

<sup>140</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>141</sup> Than Lwin Times (11 Nov 2022) Three local residents arrested, killed in Thaton

<sup>142</sup> Than Lwin Times (15 Nov 2022) Two armed groups exchange fire in Mawlamyine

<sup>143</sup> Than Lwin Times (16 Nov 2022) PDF comrades in Mon State arrested on tip-off from informants

<sup>144</sup> DMG (23 Nov 2022) Retaliatory junta air raid displaces about 2,000 Mon State villagers; Myanmar Now (23 Nov 2022) Myanmar military shelling and airstrikes kill three civilians in Mon State; Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2022) Resistance Raid on Mon State Police Station Kills 10 Myanmar Junta Personnel

<sup>145</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

## Tanintharyi Region

On 2 Nov, it was reported that, since 29 Oct, clashes between resistance and junta forces in **Tanintharyi Township** had seriously injured at least two civilians, destroyed 15 houses, and forced over 3,000 residents to flee.<sup>146</sup> On 10 Nov, it was reported that fighting between resistance and junta forces had been intensifying in **Dawei, Yebyu, Thatyatchuang, Palaw, Launglon, Bokeyyin, and Tanintharyi Townships** since mid-October; and that the regime had dispatched over 1,000 soldiers to Tanintharyi Region to root out local PDFs.<sup>147</sup> On 28 Nov, it was reported that resistance fighters had killed 48 soldiers and injured a further 26 region-wide in November, according to the KNU.<sup>148</sup>

On 3 Nov, Southern Monitor reported that 19 armed clashes had killed 26 civilians, including 13 in **Launglon Township** alone, and injured a further four in Tanintharyi Region in October. The group said conflict actors had killed 293 people region-wide during Feb 21-Oct 22.<sup>149</sup> On 3 Nov, it was reported that the junta had banned the transportation of rice into **Dawei Township** amid fighting with resistance forces. Regime troop also banned the transportation of medical supplies to Dawei via the Tanintharyi-Ye-Myeik-Dawei and Dawei-Htee Khee roads.<sup>150</sup> UNHCR said there were around 27,500 IDPs in **Tanintharyi Region** as of 28 Nov. All were displaced after 1 Feb 2021.<sup>151</sup>

On 5 Nov, junta forces beat up and arrested two civilians over alleged PDF links in **Bokpyin Township**.<sup>152</sup> On 7 Nov, soldiers burned down four houses in Nyaung Ping Kwin village, **Myeik Township** after accusing the locals of supporting the resistance. On 8 Nov, they torched at least 16 more houses in four villages.<sup>153</sup> In **Launglon Township**, indiscriminate junta small arms fire in response to a resistance attack injured two civilians on 5 Nov.<sup>154</sup> On 20 Nov, regime forces fired at four residents commuting on two motorcycles, killing a 14-year-old boy and a man, and injuring a 12-year-old girl.<sup>155</sup> On 25 Nov, junta troops raided Nyawpyin village, where they shot two locals dead.<sup>156</sup>

## Mandalay Region

Fighting between regime and junta forces continued. Resistance fighters attacked regime security personnel and convoys in Chanmyathazi (1 Nov),<sup>157</sup> Aungmyethazan (1 Nov),<sup>158</sup> Patheingyi (6, 11 Nov),<sup>159</sup> Madaya (7 Nov),<sup>160</sup> and Myingyan (15 Nov)<sup>161</sup> Townships. They also continued to target civilians, killing or injuring regime administrators, civil servants or alleged junta informants in Pyigyitagon (1 Nov),<sup>162</sup> Ngazun (10 Nov),<sup>163</sup> Madaya (17 Nov),<sup>164</sup> Maha Aungmye (19, 20 Nov),<sup>165</sup> Patheingyi (20 Nov),<sup>166</sup> and Myingyan (24 Nov)<sup>167</sup> Townships.

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<sup>146</sup> Than Lwin Times (2 Nov 2022) Clash in Tanintharyi forces 3,000 individuals to flee homes

<sup>147</sup> Than Lwin Times (10 Nov 2022) Fighting intensifies in Tanintharyi

<sup>148</sup> Irrawaddy (28 Nov 2022) KNU Taking Fight to Myanmar Junta in Tanintharyi

<sup>149</sup> Southern Monitor (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar: Tanintharyi Region Monthly Situation Update (31 October 2022); Than Lwin Times (7 Nov 2022) 26 civilians killed in one month in Tanintharyi

<sup>150</sup> DMG (4 Nov 2022) Regime bans rice supplies to Tanintharyi's capital

<sup>151</sup> UNHCR (30 Nov 2022) Myanmar South East - Emergency Overview Map: Number of people displaced in South East since Feb 2021 and remain displaced (As of 28 November 2022)

<sup>152</sup> Mizzima (15 Nov 2022) Ongoing abuse by junta in southeastern Myanmar

<sup>153</sup> Mizzima (15 Nov 2022) Ongoing abuse by junta in southeastern Myanmar

<sup>154</sup> Than Lwin Times (7 Nov 2022) Two civilians injured in reckless shooting of junta forces after being hit by landmines in Launglon

<sup>155</sup> Irrawaddy (21 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Troops Kill 2 Civilians Riding Motorbikes

<sup>156</sup> Than Lwin Times (27 Nov 2022) Two civilians arrested, killed by junta soldiers in Launglon

<sup>157</sup> Eleven Media (1 Nov 2022) Bomb attack on prison van injures two police members in Mandalay

<sup>158</sup> Mizzima (3 Nov 2022) Prisoner Transport vehicle bombed in Mandalay

<sup>159</sup> DVB (11 Nov 2022) မန္တလေး-မတ္တရာလမ်းတွင် စစ်ယာဉ်တန်း မိုင်းဆွဲခံရ၊ ငါန်းဇွန်မြို့က ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ; DVB (11 Nov 2022) မန္တလေး-မတ္တရာလမ်းတွင် စစ်ယာဉ်တန်း မိုင်းဆွဲခံရ၊ ငါန်းဇွန်မြို့က ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ

<sup>160</sup> Irrawaddy (8 Nov 2022) Nearly 70 Myanmar Regime Personnel Killed in Four Days of Resistance Attacks

<sup>161</sup> Irrawaddy (16 Nov 2022) Dozens of Myanmar Junta Forces Killed in Three Days of Resistance Attacks

<sup>162</sup> RFA (3 Nov 2022) Junta forces seize orphanage in Mandalay region, driving out children and staff

<sup>163</sup> DVB (11 Nov 2022) မန္တလေး-မတ္တရာလမ်းတွင် စစ်ယာဉ်တန်း မိုင်းဆွဲခံရ၊ ငါန်းဇွန်မြို့က ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ

<sup>164</sup> Mizzima (20 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta informer killed in Mandalay's Madaya Township

<sup>165</sup> Mizzima (22 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta informant killed in Mandalay; Mizzima (22 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta informant killed in Mandalay

<sup>166</sup> Eleven Media (21 Nov 2022) 100-household administrator shot dead in Mdy's Patheingyi T/S

<sup>167</sup> Mizzima (28 Nov 2022) Administrator in Mandalay village assassinated

On 3 Nov, regime troops searching for unregistered overnight guests detained four civilians in **Natogyi Township**. Soldiers ultimately killed them after extorting MMK 10 million from their families.<sup>168</sup> On 8-9 Nov, junta forces killed a 75-year-old woman and torched at least 200 houses in **Myingyan Township**. Regime small arms fire also killed a local man and injured three women.<sup>169</sup> On 13 Nov, junta troops detained and eventually executed 10 villagers in **Madaya Township**.<sup>170</sup> On 21 Nov, regime troops killed a bystander during a shootout with resistance forces in **Patheingyi Township**.<sup>171</sup>

## Yangon Region

Resistance fighters continued to target civilians, killing or injuring regime administrators or alleged junta informants in **Khayan** (10 Nov),<sup>172</sup> **Hlaing Thayar** (20 Nov),<sup>173</sup> and **Thingangyun** (24 Nov)<sup>174</sup> Townships. Bomb attacks also targeted a Yangon Bus Service compound in **Tamwe Township** (3 Nov),<sup>175</sup> an administrative office and prison staff housing unit in **Insein Township** (9 Nov),<sup>176</sup> an administrative office in **North Okkalapa Township** (12 Nov),<sup>177</sup> a police housing unit in **Hlaing Tharyar Township** (13 Nov),<sup>178</sup> a Myanmar Economic Bank branch in **Insein Township** (17 Nov),<sup>179</sup> and an electricity office in **North Dagon Township** (25 Nov).<sup>180</sup>

On 10 Nov, junta forces arrested and tortured two alleged resistance fighters in **Twantay Township**.<sup>181</sup> On 29 Nov, it was reported that armed resistance to the regime had largely faltered in Yangon due to a combination of military crackdowns and limited support from the NUG, as well as dwindling donations from the public, likely due to an increase in civilian casualties from resistance attacks. On 19 Nov, a God's Hand Forces bomb went off at a public toilet in **Ahlong Township**, injuring a civilian. On 20 Nov, the group injured a 52-year-old woman in a botched attempt to kill a ward administrator in **East Hlaing Tharyar Township**.<sup>182</sup>

## Women remain defiant amid ever-increasing violence (more details at [women tracker](#))

On 3 Nov, KWO criticized UNOCHA for its failure to recognize the existence of KWO's comprehensive and community-based anti-gender-based violence services in Southeast Burma in its 1 Oct Myanmar Humanitarian Update. KWO said international donors should 'meet directly with border-based CBO and CSOs to get a comprehensive picture of aid responses and needs,' and channel funding directly to them.<sup>183</sup> On 9 Nov, AAPP and the Women's League of Burma (WLB) urged survivors of the junta's sexual violence to report violations to provide evidence for future prosecutions.<sup>184</sup> On 19 Nov, Burmese model and Miss Grand International Myanmar 2020 Han Lay embarked on a journey across Canada to raise awareness about the situation in Burma.<sup>185</sup>

On 14 Nov, it was reported that women from various regions had joined the resistance as fighters, medics, fundraisers, and volunteers. Some enrolled in female-only units like Myaung Women Warriors

<sup>168</sup> Myanmar Now (10 Nov 2022) Myanmar military troops kill four Mandalay civilians after extorting money from their families

<sup>169</sup> Irrawaddy (10 Nov 2022) Two Die as Myanmar Junta Troops Burn Mandalay Village

<sup>170</sup> DVB (17 Nov 2022) မတ္တရာမြို့နယ် ပကစခန်းငယ်တခု စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ၊ ရဲဘော် ၂ ဦး ကျဆုံး; Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2022) 15

Civilians Killed, 10,000 Flee as Myanmar Junta Forces Raid Sagaing Communities

<sup>171</sup> Myanmar Now (23 Nov 2022) Four members of urban guerrilla group killed near Mandalay

<sup>172</sup> DVB (12 Nov 2022) ခရမ်းမြို့ဒေပေါက်ကျေးရွာတွင် အမျိုးသားတဦး သေနတ်ဖြင့် ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ

<sup>173</sup> DVB (20 Nov 2022) လှိုင်သာယာတွင် ရာအိမ်မှူးတဦး သေနတ်ဖြင့် ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ

<sup>174</sup> Irrawaddy (24 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Informant Ex-Colonel Shot Dead in Yangon

<sup>175</sup> Mizzima (7 Nov 2022) Guerrillas bomb bus service and other targets in Yangon

<sup>176</sup> DVB (10 Nov 2022) အင်းစိန်မြို့နယ် စစ်ကောင်စီလက်အောက်ခံ နေရာနှစ်ခုအား မြို့ပြပြောက်ကျားအဖွဲ့ တိုက်ခိုက်

<sup>177</sup> DVB (13 Nov 2022) မြောက်ဥက္ကလာတွင် ရပ်ကွက်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံး ဖောက်ခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

<sup>178</sup> Myanmar Now (14 Nov 2022) Beyond the Headlines: 'We will win,' say Myanmar youth in creative solo protests against military

<sup>179</sup> DVB (17 Nov 2022) အင်းစိန်မြို့နယ် မြန်မာ့စီးပွားရေးဘဏ်ရှေ့ ဝှံ့ပေါက်

<sup>180</sup> DVB (28 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing: Monday, November 28, 2022

<sup>181</sup> DVB (10 Nov 2022) တွံတေးမြို့နယ်တွင် လူငယ် ၂ ဦးကို စစ်တပ်က ပစ်ခတ်ဖမ်းဆီး

<sup>182</sup> Frontier Myanmar (29 Nov 2022) 'This small flame': Hunted and cash-strapped Yangon guerrillas vow to continue struggle

<sup>183</sup> KWO, via Facebook (4 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/y6t6ej46>

<sup>184</sup> Irrawaddy (10 Nov 2022) Myanmar Rights Groups Call on Junta Rape Victims to Report Violations

<sup>185</sup> DVB (15 Nov 2022) Burmese beauty queen continues to speak out from Canada, President Biden vows to continue to collaborate with ASEAN

(Sagaing Region), a 225-strong force famous for its landmine ambushes; the KNDF Battalion 5 women's unit (Karenni State), the first of its kind ever created by an EAO; and the Tiger Women Drone Force (Karenni State), which has been attacking regime convoys on the Mandalay-Monywa road since August. Around 500 women from Chin State have also joined local resistance groups.<sup>186</sup>

On 25 Nov, Free Expression Myanmar (FEM) reported that the junta had killed more than 300 women, including 58 children. Regime forces shot dead 111 female protesters, burned 20 women alive, tortured 40 women to death in custody, and raped and killed at least 17 women.<sup>187</sup> WLB also said it had documented 111 domestic violence cases, 14 rape cases committed by civilians, and at least 16 rape and three sexual assault cases committed by regime troops since 1 Feb 2021; and urged the international community to bring the regime to justice.<sup>188</sup> On 28 Nov, it was reported that Legal Clinic Myanmar had documented 350 cases of violence against women and children in Rakhine State during Jan-Oct 2022, up from 310 in 2021.<sup>189</sup>

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

Regime numbers showed few daily COVID-19 infections throughout the month: 81 on 1 Nov,<sup>190</sup> 94 on 15 Nov,<sup>191</sup> and 28 on 30 Nov.<sup>192</sup> Vaccination rates remained low. Only 37,535,682 people had received shots as of 29 Nov,<sup>193</sup> from a population of 55.8 million.<sup>194</sup> It is unclear how many had been fully vaccinated, or boosted.

On 5 Nov, it was reported that, on 29 Oct, the regime had amended the National Education Law to **forbid the creation of teachers' and students' unions, or the use of ethnic languages** as teaching languages in basic education schools. The Rakhine Students' Union said the new law was discriminatory and intended to wipe out ethnic minority languages in Burma. The junta also gave the National Education Commission direct control over education without input from the President and MPs.<sup>195</sup> A Mon Education Committee official criticized the new changes, saying the regime had amended the law without consulting with ethnic people.<sup>196</sup>

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

#### **Poor economic performance forces regime into blame game**

On 5 Nov, Min Aung Hlaing claimed the economy was still in decline because of the ongoing 'political conflict,' and blamed previous governments for allegedly neglecting the manufacturing sector and relying too much on foreign loans.<sup>197</sup> On 18 Nov, junta spokesperson Zaw Min Tun said Burma's foreign debt stood at USD 10.68 billion as of late June, compared to USD 12.08 in 2020-21. He boasted about the regime's repayment of loans worth USD 1.495 billion, adding that, unlike the NLD, the junta was 'developing the country' without indebting it.<sup>198</sup>

On 5 Nov, it was reported that Russia's Federal Financial Monitoring Service had joined the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) blacklist on Burma over the regime's failure to address money laundering and other financial crimes.<sup>199</sup> On 10 Nov, it was reported that the FATF's blacklisting will cause more due diligence requirements for businesses and international relief organizations.<sup>200</sup>

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<sup>186</sup> Irrawaddy (14 Nov 2022) Myanmar's Women Warriors Fight for Democracy

<sup>187</sup> Mizzima (26 Nov 2022) Remembering 300 women and girls killed by the Myanmar coup

<sup>188</sup> WLB (25 Nov 2022) Statement on the International Day of the Elimination of Violence Against Women "Justice + Accountability =End System of Impunity"

<sup>189</sup> DMG (28 Nov 2022) Reports of violence against women and children rise in Arakan State this year

<sup>190</sup> GNLM (2 Nov 2022) 81 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 1 November, total figure rises to 631,797

<sup>191</sup> GNLM (16 Nov 2022) 94 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 15 November, total figure rises to 632,805

<sup>192</sup> GNLM (1 Dec 2022) 28 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 30 November, total figure rises to 633,245

<sup>193</sup> GNLM (1 Dec 2022) 28 new cases of COVID-19 reported on 30 November, total figure rises to 633,245

<sup>194</sup> GNLM (4 Oct 2022) Population of Myanmar estimated at 55.8 million on 1 October 2022

<sup>195</sup> DVB (5 Nov 2022) Junta eliminates minority languages from state school curriculum

<sup>196</sup> Independent Mon News (14 Nov 2022) National Education Law, Amended by the SAC, is being Criticized as the Implementation of Chauvinism

<sup>197</sup> Mizzima (9 Nov 2022) Junta claims it can run the economy without foreign loans and grants

<sup>198</sup> Eleven Media (19 Nov 2022) Myanmar has a foreign debt of US\$ 10.68 b as of the end of June 2022: SAC spokesman

<sup>199</sup> Mizzima (5 Nov 2022) Russian financial watchdog blacklists Myanmar

<sup>200</sup> Nikkei Asia (10 Nov 2022) Myanmar's financial blacklisting is worth the risks it brings



On 5 Nov, it was reported that, on 31 Oct, the junta had required traders to use their export earnings to cover import costs. An economist said this policy will make it more difficult to import basic necessities, will grow the black market, and ultimately drive up prices.<sup>201</sup> On 24 Nov, it was reported that finance and insurance company Fitch Solutions had predicted that Burma's economic growth rate would increase from 0.5% this year to 2.5% next year. Fitch noted that 'this would still leave output 15% below where it was before the civil war.'<sup>202</sup>

### **Junta grants loan reprieve as crisis continues to hit businesses hard**

On 4 Nov, the regime gave the 5,990 local businesses that benefited from COVID-19 relief loans worth MMK 158.4438 billion under the NLD government one more year to repay them with interest. The junta said it would take action against the companies that fail to comply.<sup>203</sup> On 6 Nov, junta mouthpiece GNLM reported that the regime's Directorate of Investment and Company Administration had delisted 4,100 companies that failed to submit annual returns since 1 Jan;<sup>204</sup> likely because they had to cease operations as a result of the coup-induced economic crisis.

On 2 Nov, it was reported that skyrocketing cement and iron prices had forced many construction companies in Kalay Township (**Sagaing Region**), as well as half of the construction firms in Monywa out of business.<sup>205</sup> On 10 Nov, it was reported that most small and medium-sized enterprises in **Yangon Region** were facing the prospect of shutting down due to frequent power outages, as well as increased fuel prices and operating costs.<sup>206</sup> On 11 Nov, it was reported that restaurant owners in Loikaw, **Karenni State** were facing difficulties due to decreased demand and higher labor and food costs. Conflict also forced many local businesses to close, leaving young people unemployed.<sup>207</sup>

On 12 Nov, it was reported that highway bus companies in **Mon State** could soon be on the verge of collapse due to increased operating and fuel costs, a decline in the number of passengers, delays caused by the regime's travel restrictions, and extortion by junta personnel. Banks also started confiscating buses from companies that were unable to repay their loans, forcing some to scale down their activities or cease operations.<sup>208</sup> On 19 Nov, it was reported that prolonged electricity outages had forced local businesses to either scale down or cease operations.<sup>209</sup>

### **Chinese, Russian investment makes up for Western sanctions**

On 16 Nov, it was reported that Burma had received USD 1.451 billion worth of foreign direct investment (FDI) during the first seven months of fiscal 2022-23. Singapore remained the top investor, with USD 1.154 billion.<sup>210</sup> On 22 Nov, it was reported that the junta had attracted USD 3.8 billion to Burma's energy sector as of 30 Oct 2022; amounting to nearly 68% of all FDI since the attempted coup. A Burma-based economist said that, while Western sanctions had been effective, companies from China, Russia, and some ASEAN countries were continuing to prop up the regime with FDI.<sup>211</sup>

On 2 Nov, it was reported that **China** had opened a direct shipping route linking Guangxi Province to Yangon, further signaling its intentions to move forward with its projects in junta-controlled Burma.<sup>212</sup> On 11 Nov, junta mouthpiece GNLM reported that the junta's Ministry of Planning and Finance had exempted electric cars from custom tariffs. The notice said Chinese firms Hozon Auto Company and Dongfeng Motor Myanmar were preparing to import electric vehicles into the country by late 2022, and that distribution was expected to begin in early 2023.<sup>213</sup>

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<sup>201</sup> Than Lwin Times (5 Nov 2022) Junta's restrictions on trade fuel expansion of black market, raising commodity prices

<sup>202</sup> Diplomat (24 Nov 2022) Australia's ANZ Bank Exits Myanmar Due to Post-Coup Turmoil

<sup>203</sup> GNLM (7 Nov 2022) Covid-19 loan repayment period extended for one more year

<sup>204</sup> GNLM (6 Nov 2022) 4,100 companies fail to submit AR in past ten months: DICA

<sup>205</sup> Khonumthung Media Group (2 Nov 2022) Inflation Hinders Construction In Kalay

<sup>206</sup> Than Lwin Times (10 Nov 2022) SMEs in Yangon likely to cease operations

<sup>207</sup> Kantarawaddy Times (11 Nov 2022) Restaurants close due to lack of customers in Loikaw

<sup>208</sup> Than Lwin Times (12 Nov 2022) Highway Express businesses in Mon State on brink of collapse

<sup>209</sup> Than Lwin Times (19 Nov 2022) Mon State sees more power blackouts in 22 months since coup

<sup>210</sup> Eleven Media (16 Nov 2022) Foreign investment in Myanmar exceeded US\$ 1.4 b from Apr to Oct in this FY

<sup>211</sup> RFA (22 Nov 2022) Junta takes in US \$3.8 billion in foreign investment in Myanmar's energy sector

<sup>212</sup> Irrawaddy (2 Nov 2022) China Opens New Shipping Route to Myanmar From South China Sea

<sup>213</sup> GNLM (11 Nov 2022) Importation of electric vehicles granted zero Customs tariff

On 8-9 Nov, the junta's Foreign Economic Relations Minister met with the director of the Roscongress Investments fund in Naypyidaw.<sup>214</sup> The regime and the **Russian** delegation discussed exporting Burmese goods to Russia and Russian investment in the agricultural sector.<sup>215</sup> They also signed a memorandum of understanding on 'promoting trade and investment cooperation.'<sup>216</sup> On 16 Nov, the junta and Russia agreed to establish direct flights from Yangon to Vladivostok, Novosibirsk, and Krasnoyarsk with Myanmar Airways International in 2023. On 18 Nov, the regime's Science and Technology Minister signed a deal with Rosatom to establish a nuclear technology hub in Yangon.<sup>217</sup>

### **Australian bank leaves after sector's regime links exposed**

On 2 Nov, JfM reported that major international banks Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ, Australia), United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB, Singapore), and Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) had continued to do business with the military-controlled Innwa Bank after 1 Feb 2021. JfM said the regime's atrocity crimes were enabled by its international business networks, and urged banks to immediately ban transactions with their junta-controlled counterparts.<sup>218</sup> On 22 Nov, ANZ announced it would leave Burma by early 2023, citing rising operational complexities. JfM cautiously welcomed the move, and called for a responsible exit.<sup>219</sup>

On 25 Nov, it was reported that Burma-based Yoma Bank was providing banking services to Telecom International Myanmar Company Limited, the operator of military-controlled telecommunications company Mytel. Yoma's shareholders include Greenwood Capital, an affiliate of Singapore's sovereign wealth fund GIC (19.7%); Norwegian development finance institution Norfund (10.6%); and the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation (4.5%). JfM urged them to responsibly divest from Yoma if they cannot stop it from doing business with the military.<sup>220</sup>

### **Workers' rights take a backseat amid rise in child labor**

On 3 Nov, it was reported that the Myanmar Pou Chen garment factory (Yangon Region) had fired 29 workers, including 16 union members following strikes over pay raises in late October. The factory, which employs some 7,800 workers, is a supplier for global sportswear brand Adidas.<sup>221</sup> On 11 Nov, it was reported that the Socio Lite Foundation, a Yangon-based lending agency, was withholding thousands of MMK worth of salaries from 200 of its workers, denying them leave, and forcing them to work overtime without pay. Labor activists said the employees were too afraid of being terminated to speak up, adding that this was now a common problem across Burma.<sup>222</sup>

On 14 Nov, it was reported that the combined impacts of COVID-19 and the coup-induced economic crisis were forcing an increasing number of school-aged children to work to support their families. The vast majority work in the agriculture and service sectors; but those in the industrial sector are reportedly facing 'heavier work burdens' and potentially dangerous working conditions. Although the military crackdown on civil society has left fewer organizations in a position where they can monitor children's rights, local activists pointed out that the scarcity of jobs had given business owners leverage to violate workers' rights, including by withholding the salaries of underage employees.<sup>223</sup>

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<sup>214</sup> GNLM (9 Nov 2022) MIFER Union Minister receives delegation of Fund RC Investments from Russian Federation

<sup>215</sup> GNLM (10 Nov 2022) Myanmar, Russia discuss cooperation in agricultural production development; GNLM (10 Nov 2022) Myanmar, Russia to promote trade sector

<sup>216</sup> GNLM (9 Nov 2022) MIFER Union Minister receives delegation of Fund RC Investments from Russian Federation; Eleven Media (12 Nov 2022) SAC Chairman receives Director of Fund RC-Investments from the Russian Federation

<sup>217</sup> Irrawaddy (21 Nov 2022) Russia Agrees to Establish Yangon Flights and Nuclear Energy Hub in Myanmar

<sup>218</sup> Justice for Myanmar (2 Nov 2022) ANZ, UOB AMONG INTERNATIONAL BANKS TRANSACTING WITH MYANMAR MILITARY OWNED INNWA BANK

<sup>219</sup> Irrawaddy (23 Nov 2022) Australia's ANZ Bank to Exit Myanmar by Early 2023; Justice for Myanmar (22 Nov 2022) JFM cautiously welcomes ANZ exit and calls for responsible disengagement

<sup>220</sup> Justice for Myanmar (25 Nov 2022) Yoma Bank providing services to Myanmar military telco, Mytel; Irrawaddy (29 Nov 2022) World Bank-backed Yoma Bank Working With Myanmar military's Mytel Network Operator

<sup>221</sup> Myanmar Now (3 Nov 2022) Yangon factory and Adidas supplier sacks nearly 30 workers for striking in demand of wage increase

<sup>222</sup> DVB (11 Nov 2022) LABOR RIGHTS DETERIORATE IN POST-COUP BURMA

<sup>223</sup> Frontier Myanmar (14 Nov 2022) Myanmar's desperate families are sending their children out to work

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

### UN

On 6 Nov, international education and advocacy organization Global Citizen dropped a pre-recorded statement by NUG Foreign Minister Zin Mar Aung from the **Global Town Hall 2022** agenda at the last minute request of an unnamed, high-level UN official. The official was reportedly afraid that allowing her to speak would amount to taking sides in Burma's conflict.<sup>224</sup>

On 16 Nov, the **UN General Assembly's** (UNGA) Third Committee approved a draft resolution titled 'Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar.' The text condemned all violations of human rights against civilians; expressed deep concern at the fact that more than 600,000 Rohingya remained segregated in Rakhine State; and alarm at the lack of safe and unhindered humanitarian access.<sup>225</sup> The NUG welcomed the draft, but noted that it stopped short of demanding an arms embargo and that the junta be held accountable for its atrocities crimes. It urged the UNGA to complement it with a new text that 'directs stronger asks to the international community aimed at protecting all communities [...] and dismantling the criminal junta.'<sup>226</sup>

On 19 Nov, **UN Special Envoy on Burma** Noeleen Heyzer said she was encouraged by the regime's mass release of prisoners on 17 Nov, but reiterated her calls for the immediate release of all those who continued to be arbitrarily detained.<sup>227</sup> **UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burma** Tom Andrews visited South Korea during 16-21 Nov. He met with local officials, Burmese expats, and NUG representatives; and urged South Korea to impose an arms embargo and economic sanctions on the junta. He also said the regime's recent mass release of prisoners was part of its 'efforts to create a veneer of progress [...] to sway international opinion,' and called its decision to hold 'elections' in 2023 'as outrageous as it is absurd.'<sup>228</sup>

### ASEAN

On 2 Nov, **Malaysian** caretaker Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah said he had put forward a proposal to bar the regime from all ASEAN ministerial-level meetings, adding that two more countries shared this view.<sup>229</sup> On 3 Nov, **Indonesian** Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi said the regime was solely responsible for the lack of progress in the implementation of the bloc's Five-Point Consensus (FPC), and that ASEAN had done its part in trying to end hostilities in Burma.<sup>230</sup>

On 4 Nov, **Laos** transferred the ASEAN Air Chiefs Conference's (AACC) rotating chair to General Tun Aung, the regime's Air Force chief.<sup>231</sup> JfM said that, by placing a war criminal in charge of the AACC, ASEAN was knowingly and actively aiding and abetting the junta to continue its war crimes and crimes against humanity.<sup>232</sup> On 10 Nov, the NUCC urged ASEAN members to move beyond the FPC and to establish official relations with the NUG as Burma's legitimate representative.<sup>233</sup>

On 11 Nov, at a Summit from which Min Aung Hlaing was excluded, ASEAN leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the FPC and tasked their Foreign Ministers to develop an implementation plan that outlines concrete, practical, and measurable indicators with specific timelines. They also decided to keep barring the junta from ASEAN Summits and Foreign Ministers' Meetings. **Indonesia** reportedly proposed to extend the representation ban, but **Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos** opposed the move. The

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<sup>224</sup> Irrawaddy (9 Nov 2022) Myanmar NUG Foreign Minister's Unaired Global Town Hall Speech

<sup>225</sup> UN (16 Nov 2022) Third Committee Approves Six Draft Resolutions, Including Texts on Human Rights in Iran, Myanmar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Crimea

<sup>226</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NUG, via Facebook (17 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/5db7a6su>

<sup>227</sup> Mizzima (20 Nov 2022) UN Special Envoy Heyzer calls for release of all children and political prisoners in Myanmar

<sup>228</sup> AP (21 Nov 2022) UN expert questions sincerity of Myanmar's prisoner release; DVB (23 Nov 2022) Australian Bank to withdraw from Burma, UN Special Rapporteur meets with NUG in South Korea

<sup>229</sup> RFA (2 Nov 2022) Report criticizes ASEAN, international response to Myanmar humanitarian crisis

<sup>230</sup> Reuters (3 Nov 2022) Myanmar junta responsible for crisis, says Indonesia foreign minister

<sup>231</sup> Irrawaddy (8 Nov 2022) War-Crime Committing Myanmar Junta Air Chief Appointed to Lead ASEAN Body

<sup>232</sup> Justice for Myanmar (8 Nov 2022) ASEAN actively aiding and abetting Myanmar junta's war crimes and crimes against humanity

<sup>233</sup> NUCC, via Facebook (10 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/f7uttvuv>

bloc also said it would engage ‘all stakeholders’ soon. A draft summit statement reportedly suggested engaging with the NUG, but this language was eventually dropped from the final version.<sup>234</sup>

**Fortify Rights** said the fact that ASEAN had not suspended the regime’s participation throughout its entire system represented both a continued lack of leadership on the Burma crisis and tacit permission for the junta to continue its crimes.<sup>235</sup> **UN Secretary-General** António Guterres voiced support for ASEAN’s ‘principled approach,’ and urged all countries to seek a unified strategy centered on the needs and aspirations of Burma’s people.<sup>236</sup> He also urged the regime to immediately return to democracy, saying it was the only way to stop the ‘unending nightmare’ engulfing the country.<sup>237</sup>

On 14 Nov, Foreign Minister Saifuddin Abdullah said **Malaysia** will not support the regime’s sham ‘election.’<sup>238</sup> On 18 Nov, Cambodian Foreign Minister and ASEAN’s Special Envoy to Burma Prak Sokhonn announced he was planning a third visit to Burma ‘to assist Myanmar’s return to normalcy and a democratic path,’<sup>239</sup> including by discussing measures to put an end to violence, build trust, provide humanitarian assistance, and hold peace talks with all parties.<sup>240</sup> On 21 Nov, ASEAN Chair **Cambodia** excluded the regime’s Defense Minister from an ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting over the junta’s lack of progress in implementing the FPC.<sup>241</sup>

### International

On 2 Nov, **Australian** Foreign Minister Penny Wong stated that Australia was considering imposing sanctions on the regime.<sup>242</sup> On 8 Nov, it was reported that the Australian Federal Police was still cooperating with the regime’s Myanmar Police Force in matters related to drug trafficking. Greens Senator Steele-John said any ongoing relationship between the two forces was ‘simply unacceptable,’ and called on his government to sanction the junta and related entities instead of working with them.<sup>243</sup>

On 3 Nov, it was reported that **Bangladeshi** border guard and police officials had met with a junta delegation to discuss the exact location of ‘insurgent’ bases in Bangladesh and cross-border cooperation in fighting terrorists.<sup>244</sup> On 29 Nov, Border Guards Bangladesh chief Maj-Gen Shakil Ahmed said Bangladesh and the regime had agreed to tackle border ‘terrorist’ groups, share intelligence, and hold joint patrols to end crime and maintain peace.<sup>245</sup>

On 8 Nov, the **European Union** adopted a fifth round of sanctions against the regime. These targeted 19 individuals, including a junta minister, crony arms brokers, and high-ranking members of the military, as well as the so-called ‘State Administration Council’ as an entity.<sup>246</sup> On the same day, the **United States** imposed sanctions on Burmese arms dealer Kyaw Min Oo and his Sky Aviator Company Ltd, which had facilitated arms deals on behalf of the junta.<sup>247</sup> JfM welcomed the new measures, but called on the US and the EU to swiftly sanction Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise and Asia Sun Group to stop the flow of jet fuel that enables the junta’s indiscriminate airstrikes.<sup>248</sup>

On 21 Nov, a **New Zealand** Defense Ministry official was quoted as saying that the country will likely sit out the next ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting-Plus Experts’ Working Group on Counter-

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<sup>234</sup> AP (11 Nov 2022) SE Asian leaders do little to raise pressure on Myanmar; RFA (11 Nov 2022) ASEAN leaders call for measurable progress on Myanmar peace plan; Irrawaddy (11 Nov 2022) ASEAN Leaders Struggle for Answers to Myanmar Crisis

<sup>235</sup> Reuters (11 Nov 2022) ASEAN leaders call for timeline on Myanmar peace

<sup>236</sup> CNA (12 Nov 2022) UN hopes ASEAN can ‘push forward’ agenda on resolving conflict in Myanmar

<sup>237</sup> Guardian (12 Nov 2022) UN chief urges Myanmar junta to get democracy ‘back on track’

<sup>238</sup> Irrawaddy (15 Nov 2022) Malaysia Says No to Myanmar Junta’s Poll Plan

<sup>239</sup> Reuters (18 Nov 2022) ASEAN envoy to Myanmar welcomes mass release of prisoners by military; Irrawaddy (18 Nov 2022) Myanmar’s Civilian Government Demands More Pressure to Release All Political Prisoners

<sup>240</sup> Than Lwin Times (20 Nov 2022) ASEAN special envoy’s third visit unlikely to change situation of Myanmar

<sup>241</sup> Irrawaddy (22 Nov 2022) Myanmar Junta Defense Minister Snubbed by ASEAN

<sup>242</sup> Irrawaddy (3 Nov 2022) Australia Considers Myanmar Sanctions

<sup>243</sup> ABC (8 Nov 2022) AFP sharing intelligence with Myanmar police over drug trafficking after coup

<sup>244</sup> DMG (3 Nov 2022) Despite recent meeting, Bangladesh seen as unlikely junta ally along increasingly battle-plagued border

<sup>245</sup> Irrawaddy (30 Nov 2022) Bangladesh and Myanmar Junta Agree to Tackle Border ‘Terrorism’

<sup>246</sup> Council of the European Union (8 Nov 2022) Myanmar/Burma: EU imposes further restrictive measures on 19 individuals and one entity

<sup>247</sup> Reuters (8 Nov 2022) U.S. slaps sanctions on Burmese arms dealer, company

<sup>248</sup> Justice for Myanmar (9 Nov 2022) JfM welcomes EU and US sanctions on the Myanmar military junta & arms brokers

Terrorism, to be co-hosted by the regime and Russia on 6-7 Dec. New Zealand had already boycotted the working group's previous meeting in July, along with the US and Australia.<sup>249</sup>

On 24 Nov, JfM reported that **Germany** was funding, through a Max Planck Foundation project, the participation of a junta delegation in a workshop on maritime security and the law of the sea slated for 28 Nov-2 Dec 2022 in Singapore. JfM said this could amount to a breach of existing EU sanctions against the junta, and called on the German parliament to urgently investigate the matter.<sup>250</sup>

### Civil Society

On 1 Nov, **Human Rights Watch** called on G20 members, the US, the EU, and Japan to support tougher sanctions against the regime, such as new measures to cut off the its foreign currency revenues and embargos on arms and aviation fuel. It also urged ASEAN members, and especially Thailand, to support these sanctions, help enforce them, and use their interactions with the junta to communicate the steps they need to take to have them eased.<sup>251</sup>

On 2 Nov, the **International Parliamentary Inquiry into the Global Response to the Crisis in Burma**, a coalition of MPs from Southeast Asia and other regions, released a report urging ASEAN to drop the FPC and negotiate a new agreement with the NUG. Malaysian MP Charles Santiago said the FPC had been an 'utter failure,' noting that Min Aung Hlaing had shown an absolute contempt for ASEAN. He added that most of the international community had hidden behind ASEAN to avoid doing anything meaningful, and called on the bloc to urgently rethink its approach.<sup>252</sup>

On 22 Nov, the **International Commission of Jurists** said the junta's new Organization Registration Law was plainly non-compliant with international human rights law and standards, and warned that it would further shackle the functioning of civil society in the country.<sup>253</sup> On 26 Nov, **Burma Campaign UK** called on **Qatar** to stop allowing military-owned cargo vessels to use Qatari ports, adding that doing so was helping the Burma military to raise funds to commit human rights violations.<sup>254</sup>

### CRPH & NUG (more details at [CRPH & NUG tracker](#))

On 1 Nov, NUG spokesperson U Kyaw Zaw was quoted as saying that EAOs and resistance forces were making strategic preparations to capture cities.<sup>255</sup> On 3 Nov, a People's Defence Team (PDT) operating under the NUG arrested and executed two USDP in custody in Wetlet Township. The local NUG People's Security Force opened an investigation into the killings.<sup>256</sup> On 6 Nov, NUG Pay announced that people could buy NUG Treasury Bonds to fund the revolution through agents in the US, Finland, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Burma and Thailand.<sup>257</sup>

On 8 Nov, NUG acting President Duwa Lashi La called on ASEAN leaders to reject the junta's 'election' and to engage with the NUG to put an end to the regime's atrocities. He added that the NUG and other stakeholders had prepared a roadmap for Burma, based on the rule of law, democracy, peace, and a commitment to a more inclusive country that protects everyone, including the Rohingya. NUG Foreign Minister Zin Mar Aung called on her ASEAN counterparts to replace the FPC with formal mechanisms for engagement with the NUG as Burma's legitimate representative.<sup>258</sup>

On 18 Nov, the NUG opened a diplomatic mission in Washington DC. It now has representations in the UK, Australia, Czech Republic, Japan, and South Korea.<sup>259</sup> On 22 Nov, NUG, Committee Representing

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<sup>249</sup> Myanmar Now (21 Nov 2022) NZ 'unlikely' to attend junta-led counter-terrorism meeting: official

<sup>250</sup> Justice for Myanmar (24 Nov 2022) Germany's support for capacity building of Myanmar junta may breach EU sanctions

<sup>251</sup> Human Rights Watch (1 Nov 2022) ASEAN: Act to Stop Myanmar Military Abuses

<sup>252</sup> RFA (2 Nov 2022) Report criticizes ASEAN, international response to Myanmar humanitarian crisis

<sup>253</sup> International Commission of Jurists (22 Nov 2022) Myanmar: Military regime's new "law" aims to further decimate the function of civil society

<sup>254</sup> Burma Campaign UK (26 Nov 2022) Qatar: Stop Hosting Burmese Military Vessels

<sup>255</sup> Than Lwin Times (1 Nov 2022) NUG says allied forces under preparation to capture cities

<sup>256</sup> Myanmar Now (14 Nov 2022) Displaced villagers killed as suspected military informants

<sup>257</sup> NUG Pay, via Facebook (6 Nov 2022) <https://tinyurl.com/5n94k4pz>

<sup>258</sup> Irrawaddy (11 Nov 2022) Myanmar's Civilian Government Demands ASEAN Invite

<sup>259</sup> DVB (21 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing: Monday, November 21, 2022



Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH) and National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC) officials met with Norwegian MPs to discuss the crisis in Burma.<sup>260</sup>

On 25 Nov, Duwa Lashi La said the NUG had received 120 sexual violence complaints since the coup. He pointed out that the NUG was working to mitigate the harm caused by sexual violence to enable victims to become survivors, including by providing them with shelter and protection, psycho-social support, and medical care. Duwa Lashi La also underlined that the NUG had provided financial aid to 50,000 pregnant women in conflict areas in 2021, and to 45,000 others this year as of mid-2022.<sup>261</sup>

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<sup>260</sup> DVB (24 Nov 2022) Daily Briefing: Thursday, November 24, 2022

<sup>261</sup> Mizzima (26 Nov 2022) NUG acting president speaks out against gender-based violence