



Illustrated by Honest Information

The 3Ps' Responsibility, Accountability, and Reform

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Introduction

During the Spring Revolution, which aims to overthrow the military dictatorship, the stench of the 3Ps has spread throughout the country. Only by swiftly addressing and halting the spread of this news can the petals of the Spring Revolution bloom with pride. Therefore, reforming the 3Ps should become a top priority for the National Unity Government (NUG), alongside military, political, and international affairs.

This week's Bi-Weekly News Review by Burma News International (BNI) and Myanmar Peace Monitor (MPM) highlights the events and data surrounding the responsibility, accountability, and necessary reforms to address the mess created by the 3Ps during the Spring Revolution.

3Ps means....

The People's Administration Team (PAT), People's Security Team (PST), and People's Defense Team (PDT) are collectively referred to as the 3Ps. The PATs were initially formed under the directive of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), even before the formation of the National Unity Government (NUG). However, since the NUG was established, the integration, connection, and the relationship between the pre-existing PATs and the NUG have yet to be clearly defined.

The pre-existing PATs fall under the responsibility of the CRPH. These teams are to be composed of at least 11 members, including MPs, Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) participants or

representatives, youth, and community leaders at the township, ward, and village-tract levels.¹ The PAT shall be accountable to and cooperate with the government formed by the CRPH only once a union government is established.

Subsequently, U Lwin Ko Latt, Acting Union Minister for the Union Government Office formed by the CRPH, granted official recognition to the PATs as entities with the authority to exercise local administrative power. On 3 March, it was announced that PATs would be established in the remaining townships without PATs by 10 March 2021.²

After the formation of the National Unity Government (NUG) on 16 April 2021, Interim Local Administrative Implementation Central Committee was established under the NUG. According to the committee's statement on 20 March 2024, People's Administration Teams (PATs) were formed in 174 townships across Myanmar. These included 39 townships in Yangon Region, 35 in Sagaing Region, 27 in Mandalay Region, 23 in Bago Region, 22 in Ayeyarwady Region, 18 in Magway Region, and 10 in Tanintharyi Region. This represents up to 85 percent of all townships in the seven regions. However, Township People's Security Teams (PSTs) and Township Police Forces have only been established in 49 townships in Sagaing Region, Magway Region, Mandalay Region, and Tanintharyi Region.³

"The Interim Local Administrative Implementation Central Committee is chaired by NUG Prime Minister Mann Win Khaing Than, with Union Minister for Home Affairs and Immigration U Lwin Ko Latt acting as vice-Chair. Almost all ministries under the NUG are involved in the central committee. The leadership of the 3Ps is included within the structure of the PATs. However, the PDTs operate under the command and control of the Ministry of Defense within the NUG. The PDTs hold an advantage in terms of armament over the PSTs. As a

¹ Interim Public Administration Program, CRPH, 22 Feb 2021

² The Ministry of the Union Government Office has approved public administration bodies as organizations that can exercise local administrative authority.

³ Announcement on the implementation of interim local administration and public services

result, the PATs rely on the People's Defense Forces (PDFs) and the PDTs under the Ministry of Defense to ensure public security and regional defense, which have been integrated into the structure of the PATs.

Regarding the current situation of the 3Ps, U Lwin Ko Latt said:

“We try our best, but we also make mistakes. There are the 3Ps, who are abusing the rights they've been given. However, I want to emphasize that we have gained control of these areas thanks to the 3Ps. We couldn't manage these areas with the PDFs alone. The contribution of the 3Ps to the revolution is immense. There are also those who are like mouse droppings mixed with the monks' rice. Complaints committees have been established to ensure timely checks and balances on these issues. The committees are actively scrutinizing and taking action. With the President's guidance, we are planning to open NUG combined offices on the ground to oversee work in each district and township.”⁴

The Stench of the 3Ps

The sexual assault of a female detainee at the Public Security Detention Center-2 in Kanbalu Township, Sagaing Region, has not only tarnished the image of the National Unity Government (NUG) but also undermined the core values of the Spring Revolution. It is questionable that, to date, the Ministry has not provided any clear solution to the "Sexual Violence Complaint from Kanbalu Detention Center," which was submitted to the People's Police Force Headquarters under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, led by U Lwin Ko Latt, since 15 June 2023.

The NUG's interim administrative bodies, including the Township People's Administration Team (PAT), Township People's Defense Team (PDT), Township People's Security Team (PST), and the Township Justice Department, are operating in Kanbalu Township, which has established

⁴ “These areas can be controlled thanks to 3Ps”—NUG Home Affairs Minister, Myanmar Now, 24 Jan 2025

strong governance. However, a series of serious complaints have emerged, tarnishing the reputation of these bodies. These include allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse of power by U Mae Khaung (also known as U Myint Zaw Oo), the head of the Township PAT, as well as an attempted rape by U Ar Kar, a member of the Township PST, against a female detainee. Additionally, a complaint was made by Police Sub-Inspector Ma Shine Zarni regarding U Ye Yint (also known as Lin Yone), the head of the Township People's Police Station. These complaints came to light in May, June, and July of 2023.

Regarding all three incidents, two Kanbalu Township judges submitted a "Report of All Findings" to the NUG Ministry of Justice's Prisons Department on 6 July 2023, with copies addressed to relevant department heads, including the NUG Acting President, Prime Minister, Home Affairs Minister, Justice Minister, Human Rights Minister, Women, Youth, and Children Affairs Minister, Region-level PDT heads, and the No.1 Military District Commander. Then, on 11 August 2023, complaints regarding U Ye Yint (also known as Lin Yone) and U Ar Kar were again filed with the Ministry of Human Rights. As of 1 March 2024, no specific response or resolution had been provided regarding the complaints against U Ye Yint (also known as Lin Yone), U Mae Khaung (also known as U Myint Zaw Oo), and U Ar Kar. Notably, U Mae Khaung (also known as U Myint Zaw Oo), an MP representing the National League for Democracy (NLD) for Sagaing Region Parliament, continues to carry out the duties of the Township and District PDTs.⁵



On 1 January 2025, the 25-year-old victim, who had experienced rape and threats by U Mae Khaung (also known as U Myint Zaw Oo), filed a complaint herself. On the same day, the 29-year-old victim of rape by U Aung Zeya, who was serving as the head of the Township People's Police Station in place of U Ye Yint (also known as

⁵ sexual exploitation with Abuse of power at Kanbalu detention center, Irrawaddy, 1 March 2024

Lin Yone), also filed a complaint. However, nearly a month after the case was opened, the suspect has neither been arrested nor investigated, according to Ko Thu Rein, the head of the Kanbalu Township PST.

Ko Thu Rein said: “We are working on the ground. The accused is not an ordinary person; he is performing duties at the township level. The ministry should conduct a departmental investigation swiftly. There are difficulties that could pose dangers to the other party if the news leaks out.”⁶

In his "message to the Public and International community" on 4 March 2025, NUG's Ministry of Government Office Spokesperson U Nay Phone Latt stated that U Mae Khaung (also known as U Myint Zaw Oo), U Ye Yint (also known as Lin Yone), and U Aung Zeya, who are accused of committing sexual violence, have been arrested and are currently under investigation. Additionally, he mentioned the killing of Father Donald Martin, 44, from Kan Gyi Taw village in Shwebo District, Sagaing Region.⁷

Related findings

On 14 February 2025, Catholic priest Father Donald Martin – Ye Naing Win from the Catholic Archdiocese of Mandalay was murdered by an armed group at Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Kan Gyi Taw village, located on the border of Shwebo Township and Wetlet Township.

The People's Defense Force (PDF) Shwebo District Battalion (5) and the Station People's Defense Team under the NUG Ministry of Defense jointly arrested ten suspects. The arrested individuals are members of the local defense force from Ta Ohn village, located about seven miles from Kan Gyi Taw village. Five guns and the knives used in the killing were seized during the operation. According to recent

⁶ Sexual violence at Kanbalu detention center, for which NUG shall be responsible, Honest Information, 24 Jan 2025

⁷ Press Briefing (5/2025) "Message to the Public and international.

investigations, as the suspects are members of the armed group, the NUG Defense Ministry, which has formed a tribunal to investigate and will take legal action.⁸

On 20 September 2024, a 35-year-old man from Sar Htone village was shot dead by a member of the People’s Security Team, who was on security duty, claiming that the man had entered the Textile Factory No.6 in Salingyi Township, Sagaing Region. In response to this incident, more than 100 locals from Sar Htone, Duhtauk, Kyaukhmaw, Taw Kyaung, Yaekhar, and Yae Hmain villages in Salingyi Township staged a protest on 26 September against the 3Ps formed by the NUG.⁹



As the NUG’s People’s Administration Team (PAT) split into two factions—east and west—in Htilin Township, Magway Region, more than 1,000 locals from over 30 villages in the township staged a protest on 8 January 2024. The protesters rallied, holding banners with slogans such as “Don’t want a power-hungry District PAT,” “Don’t want four Myats who split Htilin Township into two,” “The emergence of a township PAT that can implement NUG's policies,” and “MOHAI implements the will of the people.”¹⁰ (Note- MOHAI refers to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration under NUG.)

To sum up, as Union Minister U Lwin Ko Latt stated, just as the importance of the 3Ps in the territorial control of the resistance forces is recognized, special attention must be given to ensuring that acts of

⁸ NUG expresses condolences over the killing of Catholic priest, Irrawaddy, 18 Feb 2025

⁹ Locals protest against 3Ps over the killing of a man at Textile Factory in Salingyi, MFP, 28 Sept 2024

¹⁰ More than 30 villages stage public protest for the formation of new people’s administration team in Htilin Township, MPA, 8 Jan 2024

violence, extrajudicial killings, and beatings committed against detainees and local civilians are not ignored or concealed.

Even strike groups, which have been actively participating in unarmed peaceful protests to end the military dictatorship and build a federal democratic union, are still facing obstruction by the 3Ps under the NUG.

Review

Union Minister U Lwin Ko Latt said that out of more than 80 cases filed with the NUG, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the 3Ps, actions have been taken against only 11 cases, while the remaining cases are still under investigation. He said that actions have been taken against PATs from seven townships in Sagaing Region. The entire PAT has been temporarily suspended. In six townships, some members of the PAT will be replaced.¹¹

Nevertheless, it is crucial to bring justice for cases such as violence against the public, killings, and beatings by the 3Ps in the controlled areas across the country, including sexual violence and exploitation through the abuse of power in the detention center in Kanbalu Township. The entire National Unity Government (NUG) must be held responsible and accountable for ensuring that the true perpetrators are not exempt from punishment.

It is essential to urgently address any actions without delay that undermine the public's trust in various resistance forces, including the NUG, which claims to be resisting the junta based on public support. The reform of the 3Ps, which is desired by both the resistance forces and the public, must be guided by clear transparency, responsibility, and accountability.

It is observed that the changes within the NUG, including the reform of the 3Ps, are critically important to serve as a source of strength for both the public and all resistance forces.

¹¹ NUG takes action against seven people's administration teams in Sagaing Region, RFA, 11 Sept 2024



Indeed, the current situation of the enemy is such that they are both a paper tiger and a real tiger. From our perspective, dismantling an army that has been built over many years is not an easy task. But, when the politically conscious awareness of a people oppressed for many years rises, we ourselves have also become a real tiger for the enemy. Now, because different organizations are united in fighting the common enemy, we are getting closer to achieving our shared goal.



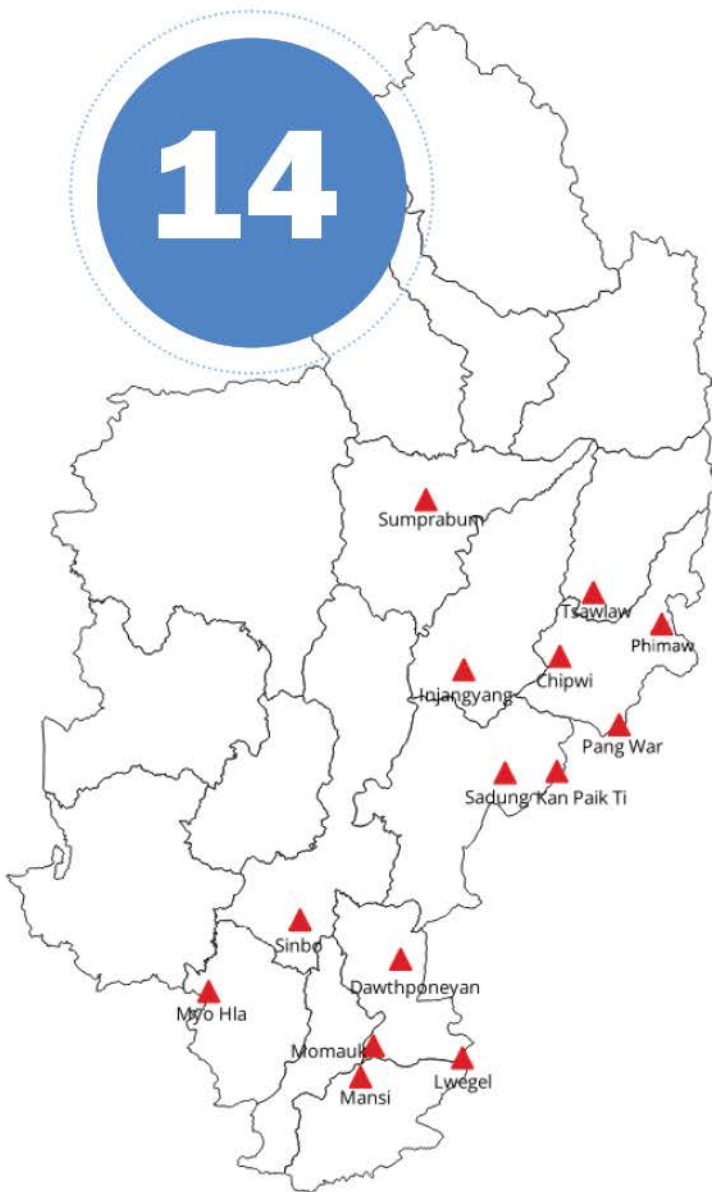
Nant Yati Oo

General Secretary of the People's United Front (PUF)

(Excerpt from “An interview with Nant Yati Oo, general secretary of the People's United Front (PUF), regarding the formation of the PUF, its areas of military operations, and current military activities”, published on the BNI-MPM website.)

Captures of Towns in Kachin State

14



Sinbo (10 - Feb - 2024)

On 10 February, the KIA seized control of Sinbo town in Myitkyina Township.

Myo Hla (22 - Feb - 2024)

On 22 February 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied forces captured the town after junta soldiers withdrew from the strategic hill camp in Myo Hla town in Shwegu Township.

Dawthponeyan (8 - Mar - 2023)

On 8 March 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied forces captured Dawth-poneyan town in Waingmaw Township after the surrender of junta soldiers from Infantry Battalion-142 in the town.

Lwegel (29 - Mar - 2024)

On 29 March 2024, Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied resistance forces seized control of Lwegel town in Kachin State.

Sumprabum (5 - May - 2024)

On 5 May 2024, Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied forces successfully took control of Sumprabum town.

Sadon (11 - June - 2024)

On 11 June 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied forces attacked and captured the military council's camps in Sadon.

Momauk (19 - Aug - 2024)

On 19 August 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied forces seized control of Momauk.

Chipwi (29 - Sep - 2024)

On 29 September 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and allied forces took control of Chipwi town in Kachin State.

Tsawlaw (2 - Oct - 2024)

On 2 October 2024, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) seized control of Tsawlaw town in Kachin State.

Pang War (18 - Oct - 2024)

On 18 October 2024, the Kachin Independence Organization/Kachin Independence Army (KIO/KIA) took control of Pang War town in Kachin State.

Phimaw (2 - Nov - 2024)

On 2 November 2024, Kachin Independence Organization/Kachin Independence Army (KIO/ KIA) seized control of Phimaw town in Kachin State.

Kan Paik Ti (20 - Nov - 2024)

On 20 November 2024, the Kachin Independence Organization/ Kachin Independence Army (KIO/KIA) seized control of Kan Paik Ti town in Kachin State.

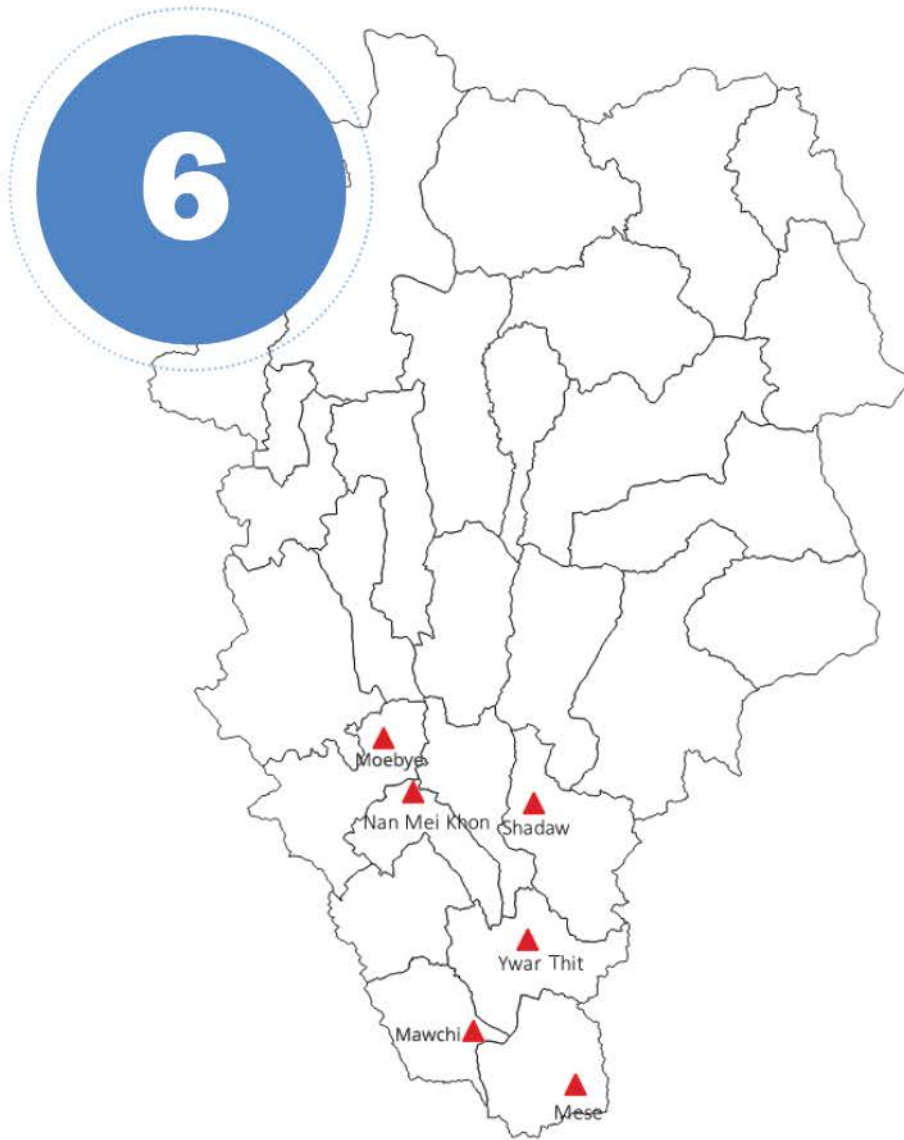
Injanyan (20 - Nov - 2023)

On 20 November, junta soldiers and police members from two military junta camps and a police station in Injanyan Township withdrew from the town.

Mansi (8 - Jan - 2025)

On 8 January 2025, the Kachin Independence Organization/Kachin Independence Army (KIO/KIA) took control of Mansi town in Kachin State.

Captures of Towns in Karenni and Shan (South)



Mese (24 - June - 2023)

The joint force consisting of the KRF, KNU/ KNLA and PDFs launched attacks on all military junta camps in Mese Township on 13 June and seized control of the town on 24 June.

Moebye (13 - Nov - 2023)

The Karenni Resistance Forces (KRF) launched attacks on Moebye in Pekon Township, southern Shan State, on 11 November and seized control of the town on 13 November.

Nan Mei Khon (13 - Nov - 2023)

The Karenni Resistance Forces (KRF) launched attacks on Nan Mei Khon in Demoso Township on 11 November and seized control of the town on 13 November.

Ywar Thit (28 - Jan - 2024)

The Karenni Resistance Forces (KRF) announced on 28 January that it had seized control of Ywar Thit town in Bawlake Township.

Mawchi (28 - Jan - 2024)

On 28 January, the KRF announced that it had seized control of Mawchi town without having to fight after the military junta abandoned its camps in the town on 26 January 2024.

Shadaw (12 - Feb - 2024)

The Karenni Resistance Forces (KRF) seized control of Shadaw town in Karenni (Kayah) State on 12 February 2024.

Captures of Towns in Karen and Bago (East)



Mone (4 - Dec - 2023)

The KNLA and allied resistance forces launched attacks on military junta camps in Mone town in Kyaukkyi Township on 2 December and seized control of the town on 4 December.

Kyaikdon (14 - Mar - 2024)

Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and joint resistance forces launched attacks on military junta camps in Kyaikdon town, Kawka-reik Township on 13-14 March 2024 and seized control of the town on 14 March.

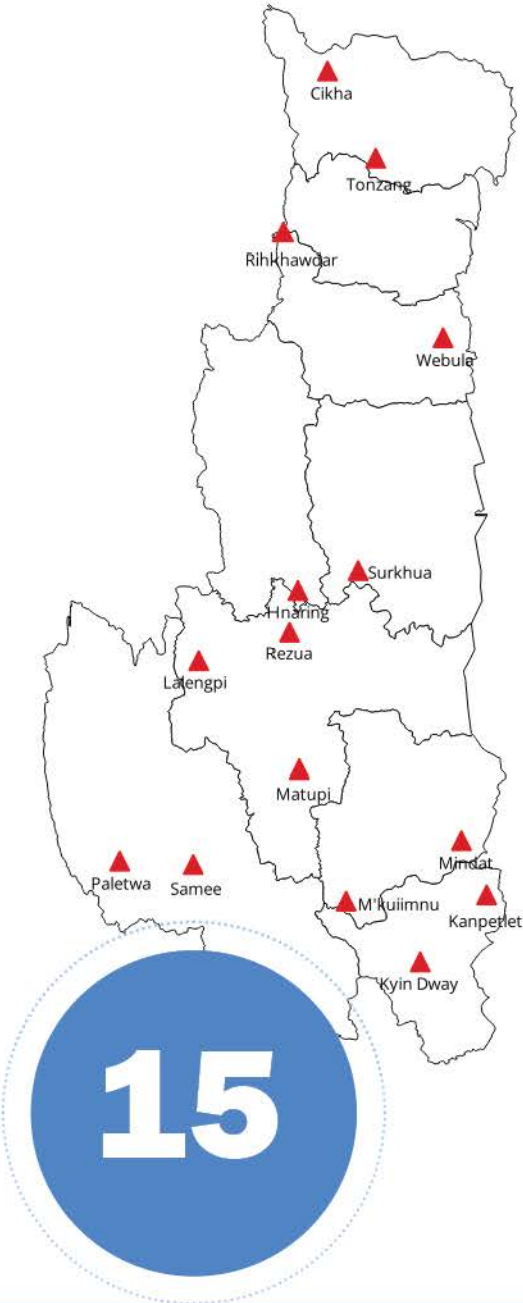
Hpapun (28 - Mar - 2024)

On 28 March 2024, Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and allied resistance forces seized control of Hpapun town in Karen State.

Lay Kay Kaw (17 - Oct - 2024)

On 17 October 2024, Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) took control of Lay Kay Kaw in Karen State.

Captures of Towns in Chin State



M'kuiimnu (24 - July - 2021)

The CDF-Mindat successfully seized control of M'Kuiimnu in Mindat Township on 24 July 2021.

Rikhawdar (13 - Nov - 2023)

On 13 November, the joint force of CNF/CNA, CDF-Zanniatram, PDA – Tedim, CDF – Thantlang and CDF – Hualngoram attacked and captured two military outposts based in Rikhawdar on Trade Route 2 on the India-Myanmar border and seized complete control of the town.

Rezua (29 - Nov - 2023)

The CNF/CNA, CDF- Zotung, CDF- Zotung, CDF-Zophei, CDF-Lautu, CDF-Mara, CDF- Senthang and CDF- Matupi launched “Operation ZZLMS” on Rezua town in the Zotung area of Chin State on 26 November and seized control of the town on 29 November.

Webula (30 - Nov - 2023)

The CNF/CNA and CNDF seized control of Webula town in Falam Township on 30 November 2023 after the military junta troops withdrew from the area.

Surkhua (30 - Nov - 2023)

The CNF/CNA and the locally-based CDF-Hakha seized control of the town of Surkhua in Hakha Township on 30 November 2023 after the military council troops withdrew from the area.

Hnaring (30 - Nov - 2023)

The CNF/CNA and the locally based CDF-Thantlang seized control of the town of Hnaring town in Thantlang Township on 30 November 2023 after the military council troops withdrew from the area.

Paletwa (14 - Jan - 2024)

The ULA/AA launched attacks on Paletwa town on 13 November and seized control of the town on 14 January.

Samee (16 - Jan - 2024)

On 16 January, the ULA / AA seized control of Samee town in Paletwa Township.

Kyin Dway (29 - Apr - 2024)

The Chin Brotherhood Alliance and the ULA / AA jointly seized control of Kyin Dway town in Kanpetlet Township on 29 April 2024.

Cikha (19 - May - 2024)

The CNF/CNA and allied Chin defense forces seized control of Cikha town in Tonzang Township on 19 May 2024.

Tonzang (21 - May - 2024)

The CNF/CNA, CDF- Tonzang, CDF- Thantlang, PDA-Tedim, CDF CDM-Siyin, CDF- Hualngoram, YDF (Yaw), CDF-Asho, CDF-KKG, CDF- Hakha, CDF- Zanniatram, CDF-Matupi and CDF-Paletwa seized control of Tonzang town in Tonzang Township on 21 May 2024.

Matupi (29 - June - 2024)

On 29 June 2024, a combined force of Chin Brotherhood, United League of Arakan / Arakha Army (ULA/AA), Yaw Army (YA) and Yaw Defense Force (YDF) successfully took control of Matupi.

Lalengpi (11 - July - 2024)

The CNF/CNA, CDF-Mara, CDF-Matupi, CDF-Lautu and CDF-Zophei launched a joint attack on military junta camps in Lalengpi town in Matupi Township on 20 November and seized control of the town on 24 November.

On 11 July 2024, Maraland Defense Force/Maraland Territorial Council (MDF/ MTC) retook Lailenpi with the help of the ULA/AA.

Mindat (21 - Dec - 2024)

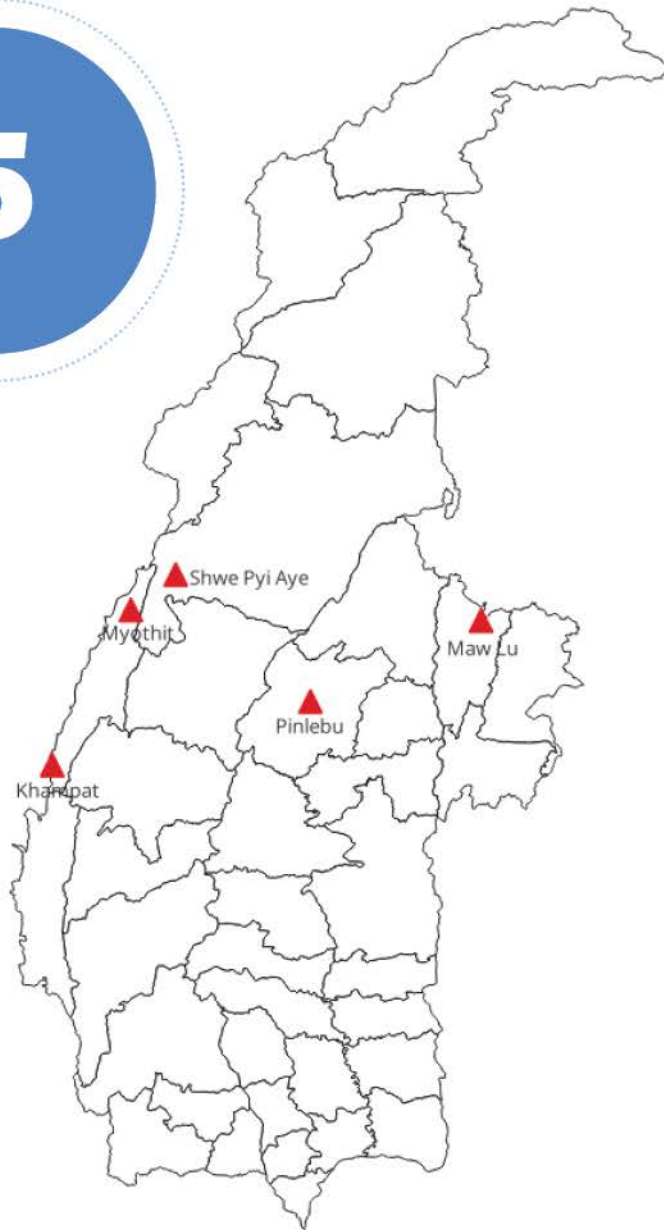
On 21 December 2024, the Chin Brotherhood (CB) seized control of Mindat town in Chin State.

Kanpetlet (22- Dec - 2024)

On 22 December 2024, the Chin Brotherhood (CB) seized control of Kanpetlet town in Chin State.

Captures of Towns in Sagaing Region

5



Khampat (7 - Nov - 2023)

PDFs launched attacks on junta troops and Myoma police station in Khampat in Tamu Township on 4 November and seized complete control of the town on 7 November.

Shwe Pyi Aye (22 - Nov - 2023)

Joint PDF forces launched attacks on Shwe Pyi Aye town in Homalin Township on 21 November. The joint forces seized control of the town and captured eight junta soldiers on 22 November.

Maw Lu (13 - Dec - 2023)

Joint forces of KIA, ABSDF, and PDF-Indaw seized control of Maw Lu town on 13 December.

Myothit (11 - May - 2024)

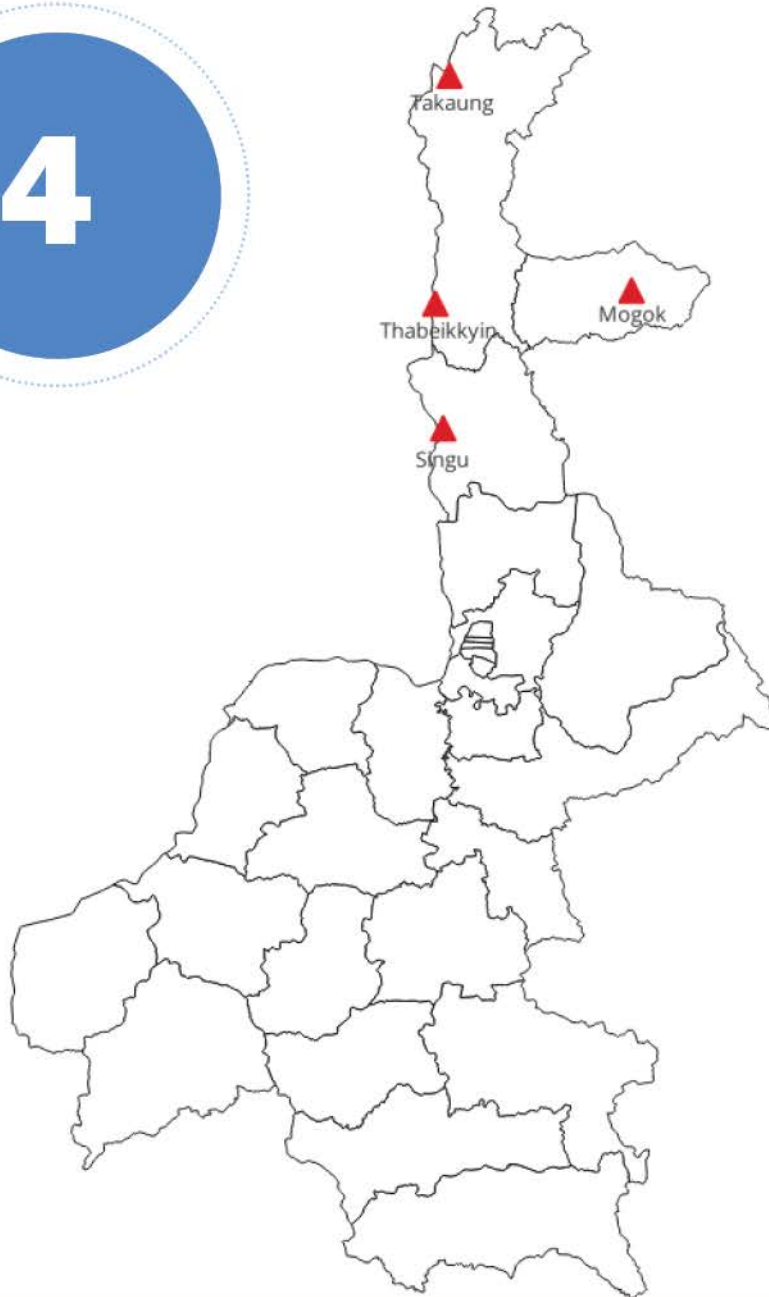
On 7 May 2024, the joint People's Defense Forces (PDFs) launched an offensive against the military council's camps in Myothit town in Tamu Township. The joint PDFs took control of the town on 11 May.

Pinlebu (8 - Oct - 2024)

On 8 October 2024, the allied People's Defense Forces (PDFs) recaptured Pinlebu town in Sagaing Region for the second time. They had initially taken control of the town in November 2023 but had to withdraw due to air offensives by the junta.

Captures of Towns in Mandalay Region

4



Singu (17 - July - 2024)

On 17 July 2024, People's Defense Force (PDF) captured Singu in Mandalay Region.

Mogok (24 - July - 2024)

On 24 July 2024, Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and allied forces took control of Mogok in Mandalay Region.

Takaung (12 - Aug - 2024)

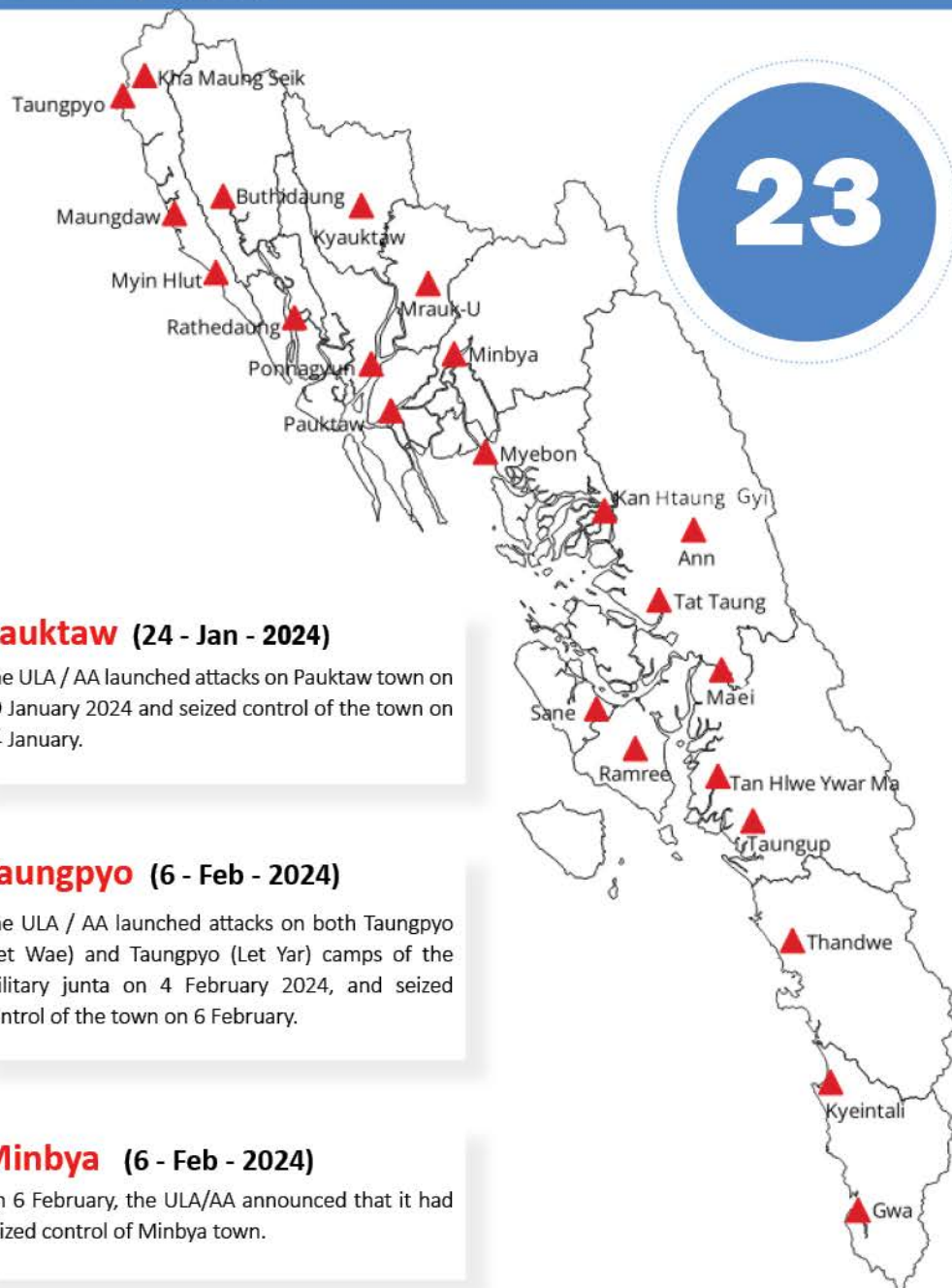
On 12 August 2024, the joint People's Defense Forces (PDFs) successfully seized control of Takaung town in Thabeikkyin Township.

Thabeikkyin (25 - Aug - 2024)

On 25 August 2024, the joined People's Defense Forces successfully captured Thabeikkyin.

Captures of Towns in Arakan State

23



Pauktaw (24 - Jan - 2024)

The ULA / AA launched attacks on Pauktaw town on 19 January 2024 and seized control of the town on 24 January.

Taungpyo (6 - Feb - 2024)

The ULA / AA launched attacks on both Taungpyo (Let Wae) and Taungpyo (Let Yar) camps of the military junta on 4 February 2024, and seized control of the town on 6 February.

Minbya (6 - Feb - 2024)

On 6 February, the ULA/AA announced that it had seized control of Minbya town.

Kyauktaw (7 - Feb - 2024)

On 7 February 2024, the ULA / AA seized control of Kyauktaw town.

Mrauk-U (8 - Feb - 2024)

On 8 February, the ULA / AA seized control of Mrauk-U town in Arakan State.

Kan Htaung Gyi (15 - Feb - 2024)

On 15 February 2024, the ULA / AA captured Kan Htaung Gyi in Arakan State.

Myebon (15 - Feb - 2024)

On 15 February 2024, the ULA / AA seized control of Myebon town in Arakan State.

Maei (16 - Feb - 2024)

On 16 February 2024, the United League of Arakan/ Arakha Army (ULA/AA) captured Maei in Arakan State after the withdrawal of junta troops from the town.

Ponnagyun (4 - Mar - 2024)

On 4 March 2024, the ULA / AA seized control of Ponnagyun town in Arakan State.

Ramree (11 - Mar - 2024)

On 11 March 2024, the ULA / AA seized control of Ramree town in Arakan State.

Rathedaung (17 - Mar - 2024)

On 17 March 2024, the ULA / AA seized control of Rathedaung town in Arakan State.

Sane (9 - May - 2024)

Before 9 May 2024, the ULA/AA captured Sane in Arakan State.

Buthidaung (18 - May - 2024)

The ULA / AA seized complete control of Buthidaung town in Arakan State on 18 May 2024.

Thandwe (16 - July - 2024)

On 16 July 2024, the United League of Arakan/ Arakha Army (ULA/AA) captured Thandwe in Arakan State.

Kyeintali (14 - Aug - 2024)

On 14 August 2024, the United League of Arakan / Arakha Army (ULA/AA) took control of Kyeintali in Gwa Township.

Taungup (24 - Nov - 2024)

On 24 November 2024, United League of Arakan/ Arakha Army (ULA/AA) took control of Taungup town in Arakan State.

Tan Hlwe Ywar Ma (24 - Nov - 2024)

On 24 November 2024, the ULA/AA took control of Tan Hlwe Ywar Ma town in Arakan State.

Maungdaw (8 - Dec - 2024)

On 8 December 2024, the United League of Arakan/ Arakha Army (ULA/AA) took complete control of Maungdaw town in Arakan State.

Kha Maung Seik (8 - Dec - 2024)

On 8 December 2024, the ULA/AA took control of Kha Maung Seik town in Arakan State.

Myin Hlut (8 - Dec - 2024)

On 8 December 2024, the ULA/AA took control of Myin Hlut town in Arakan State.

Ann (20 - Dec - 2024)

On 20 December 2024, the United League of Arakan/Arakha Army (ULA/AA) seized control of Ann town in Arakan State.

Tat Taung (20 - Dec - 2024)

On 20 December 2024, the ULA/AA took control of Tat Taung town in Arakan State.

Gwa (29 - Dec - 2024)

On 29 December 2024, the ULA/AA took control of Gwa town in Arakan State.

Chinshwehaw, Hpawnghseng, Kyu Koke (Pang Hseng), Hsenwi (2 - Nov - 2023)

The Three Brotherhood Alliance—MNDAA, TNLA and ULA / AA — launched Operation 1027 on 27 October, and seized complete control of Chinshwehaw, Hpawnghseng, Kyu Koke (Pang Hseng) and Hsenwi towns on 2 November.

Monekoe (7 - Nov - 2023)

The MNDAA and ULA / AA attacked the Monekoe strategic hilltop outpost on 5 November and seized complete control of the town in Muse Township on 7 November.

Kunlong (12 - Nov - 2023)

The MNDAA launched the military operation to capture Kunlong in northern Shan State on 1 November, attacking military junta camps and its administrative offices. The ethnic army seized control of the town on 12 November.

Mawhtike (15 - Nov - 2023)

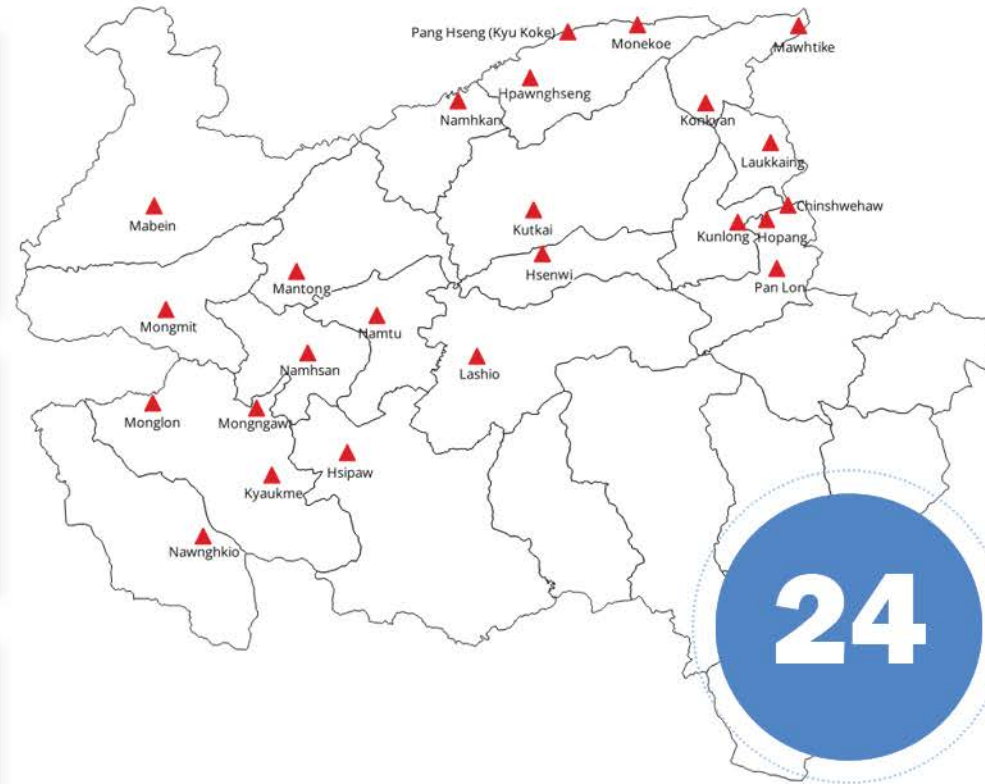
On 15 November 2023, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) captured Mawhtike in Kone Kyan Township in northern Shan State.

Konkyan (28 - Nov - 2023)

On 28 November, the MNDAA seized control of Konkyan town on Myanmar-China border in northern Shan State after the entire Infantry Battalion 125 based in the town surrendered by raising a white flag.

Monglon (5 - Dec - 2023)

On 5 December, joint TNLA forces seized control of Monglon town in Kyaukme Township.



Namhsan (15 - Dec - 2023)

On 15 December, joint TNLA forces seized control of Namhsan town.

Namkham (18 - Dec - 2023)

The TNLA and allied forces launched attacks on Namkham town on 27 October and seized control of the town on 18 December.

Mantong (22 - Dec - 2023)

On 22 December, the TNLA and allied forces seized control of Mantong town.

Namtu (28 - Dec - 2023)

The TNLA launched attacks on Namtu town on 25 December and seized control of the town on 28 December.

Mongngaw (31 - Dec - 2023)

The TNLA launched attacks on Mongngaw town in Kyaukme Township on 29 December and seized control of the town on 31 December.

Laukkai (4 - Jan - 2024)

On 4 January, the MNDAA seized control of Laukkai town.

Kutkai (7 - Jan - 2024)

On 7 January, the Three Brotherhood Alliance (MNDAA, TNLA and ULA /AA) seized control of Kutkai town.

Hopang, Panglong (10 - Jan - 2024)

The Three Brotherhood Alliance (MNDAA, TNLA and ULA/AA) handed over Hopang and Panglong, the towns they seized on 5 January, to the UWSA on 10 January.

Mabein (21 - Jan - 2024)

The KIA and allied PDFs launched attacks on Mabein town on 20 January 2024 and seized control of the town on 21 January.

Nawngkhio (26 - June - 2024)

On 26 June 2024, the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) successfully took control of Nawngkhio.

Mongmit (16 - July - 2024)

On 16 July 2024, the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and allied force captured Mongmit in northern Shan State.

Lashio (25 - July - 2024)

On 25 July 2024, Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) took control of Lashio in northern Shan State.

Kyaukme (6 - Aug - 2024)

The Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and allied forces seized control of Kyaukme town on 6 August 2024.

Hsipaw (12 - Aug - 2024)

On 12 August 2024, the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) seized control of Hsipaw town in northern Shan State.

Kawlin

On 3 February 2022, the military junta re-entered Kawlin town with a large number of troops in several columns, which had been taken by the People's Defense Force (PDF) and other resistance forces on 6 November 2023.

Myawaddy

The military junta, with the help of the Karen Border Guard Force (BGF), recaptured the garrison of Infantry Battalion 275, which had been captured by the Karen National Union (KNU) and People's Defense Forces (PDFs) on 11 April 2024, and raised the Myanmar national flag again on 24 April 2024.



Hsihseng

On 30 March 2024, the military junta announced through its media that it had regained control of Hsihseng town in southern Shan State and started reconstruction work, which had been captured by the joint forces of the Pa-O National Liberation Organization (PNLO), the Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF), and the People's Defense Forces (PDFs).

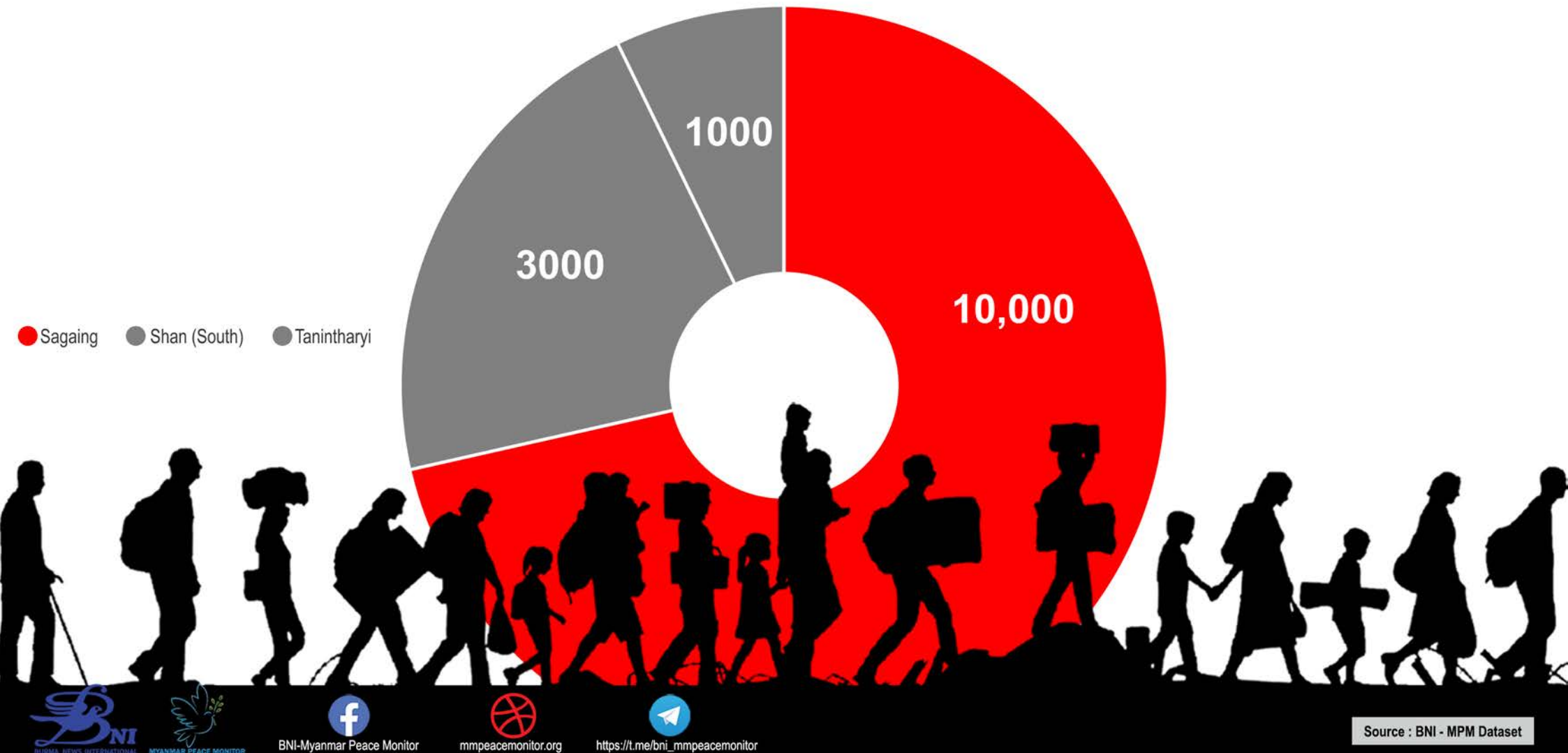
Kani

In the first week of March 2024, the revolutionary forces controlled most areas of Kani town. However, they were forced to retreat on 12 March due to reinforcements and an airstrike offensive by the junta.

Number of People Displaced In Two Weeks (12 - 25 Feb 2025)

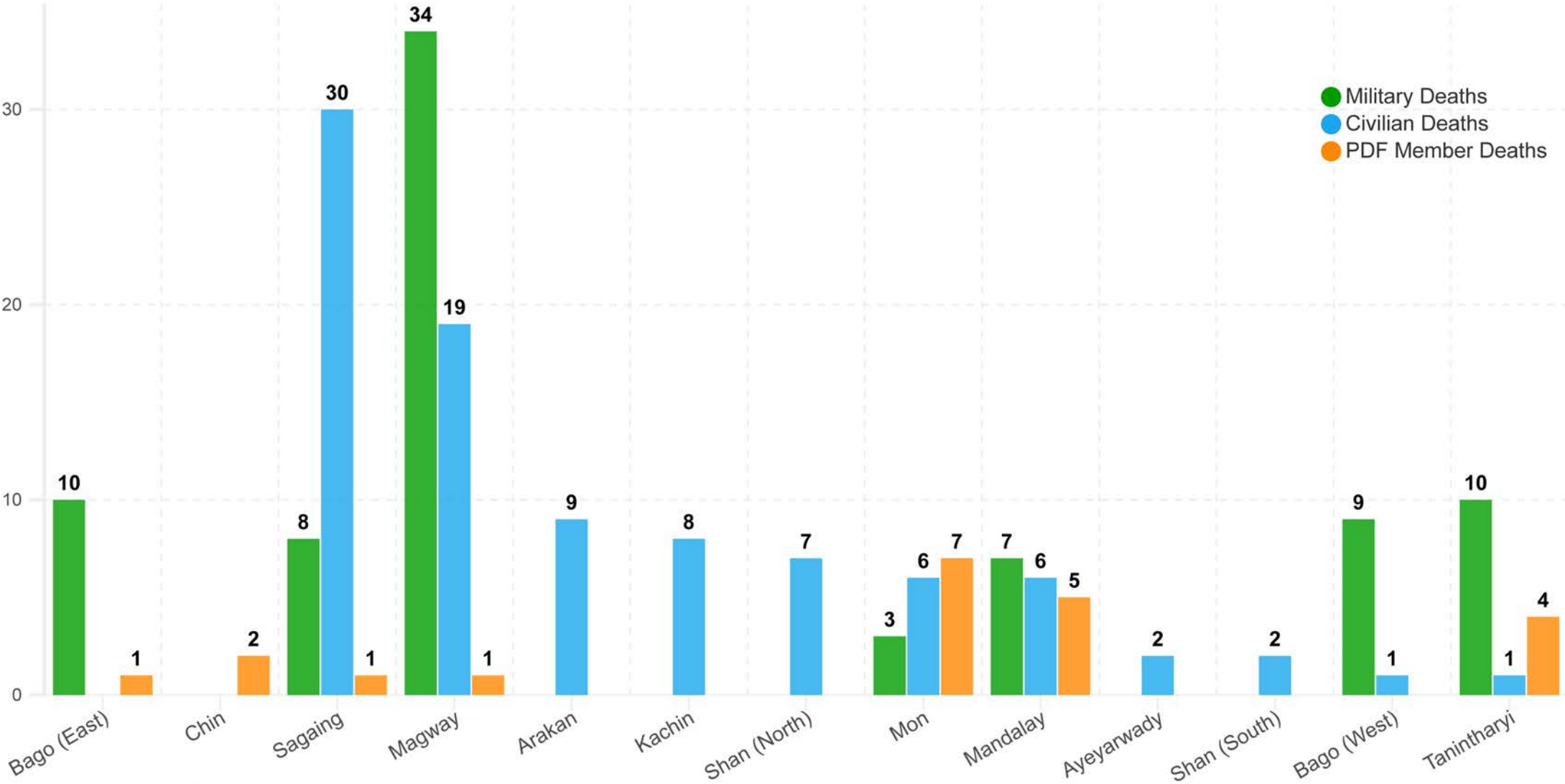
14,000

Over the two-week period from 12 to 25 February 2025, armed clashes between the two sides, artillery shelling, and the burning of civilian homes by junta forces caused the displacement of approximately **14,000** people in Sagaing Region, Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region. As of 28 February 2025, the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Myanmar since the coup on 1 February 2021 has surpassed **3 million (3,682,997)**.

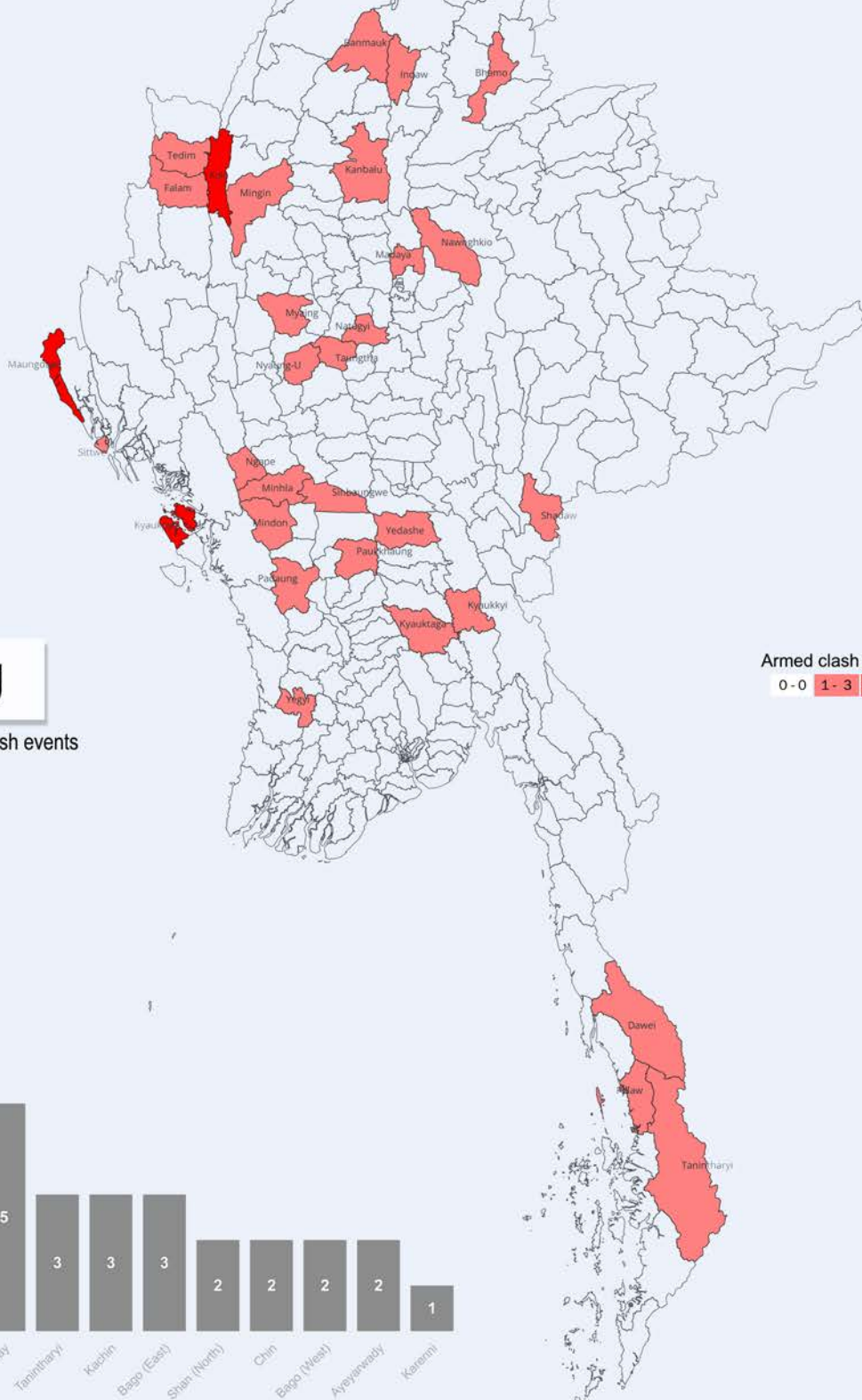


No. of junta soldiers, PDF members and civilians killed in two weeks (12 - 25 Feb 2025)

Over the two-week period from 12 to 25 February 2025, a total of **81** junta soldiers and **21** PDF members were killed. In addition, **91** civilians lost their lives in Sagaing Region, Magway Region, Arakan State, Shan State, Kachin State, Mon State, Mandalay Region, Ayeyarwady Region, Bago Region, and Tanintharyi Region.

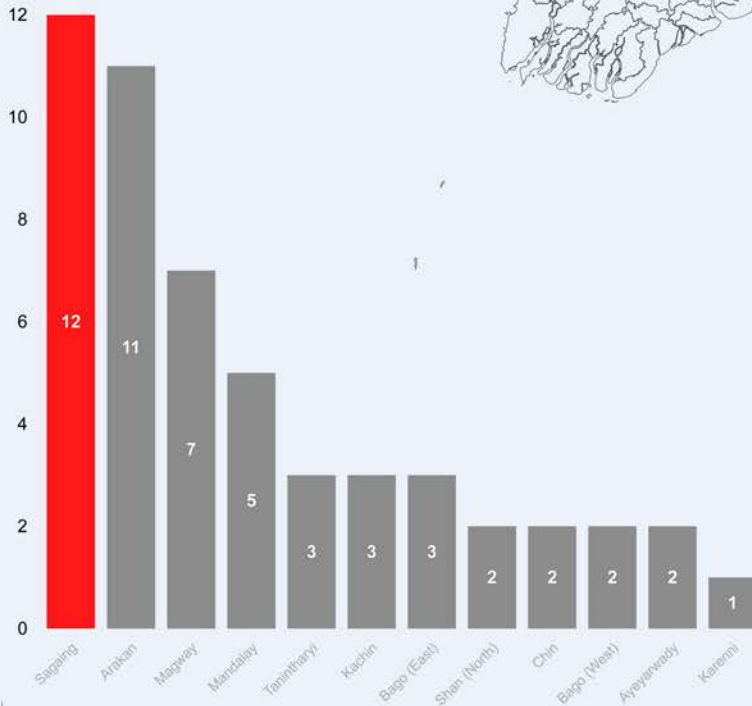


Source : BNI - MPM Dataset



Sagaing

Region with most armed clash events



Over the two-week period from 12 to 25 February 2025, Burma News International (BNI) – Myanmar Peace Monitor (MPM) recorded a total of **53** armed clash events between military junta forces and People’s Defense Forces/Local Defense Forces (PDFs/LDFs) and Ethnic Resistance Organizations (EROs). Compared by state and region, Sagaing Region had the most armed clash events, with **12** in total. As of 25 February 2025, BNI-MPM has recorded **5,973** armed clash events across Myanmar since the military coup on 1 February 2021. Since BNI-MPM records armed clash events as one event per day by township, the actual number of clashes could be higher.



Photo: Scand Asia

While the issue of military conscription in Myanmar has been escalating for some time, authorities in the neighbouring country of Thailand have been arresting and taking action against illegal entrants. The intensified inspections and arrests of migrant Myanmar nationals living in Thailand have also caused widespread uproar and chaos.

To strengthen the troop strength, the military junta enacted the People's Military Service Law and related regulations, stipulating that in the event of an emergency situation arising across the entire country or in certain regions for the defence and security of the state, all adults of conscription age must serve in the military. As a result of this legislation, many young people have been attempting to evade military service by fleeing to safer places, with the neighbouring country of Thailand becoming a key destination. Young individuals are entering Thailand through various means, while Thai authorities are continuously carrying out arrests.

Thai authorities arrested 169 Myanmar migrant workers who were smuggled into Thailand in a cargo truck at a location on the highway in Kanchanaburi province. Among those arrested were 102 men and 67 women.¹

¹ Nearly 170 Myanmar nationals smuggled in cargo truck arrested in Thailand, KIC, 1 Feb 2025

In Phop Phra district of Tak province, 21 undocumented Myanmar nationals were also arrested, including 15 men and 6 women.²

In addition, Thai police arrested 4 Myanmar teachers who were teaching without permission at a temple on Ko Pha Ngan Island in Surat Thani province. The school had over 190 Myanmar children studying there, including the Myanmar teachers, and Thai authorities also confiscated 31 textbooks printed in Myanmar language.³

On 18 February, Thai authorities also inspected the office of the Aid Alliance Committee (AAC), an organization providing free assistance to Myanmar migrant workers in Thailand, and ordered them to close their office and pay a fine. When Thai authorities arrived at the AAC office, they found 86 unemployed Myanmar migrant workers staying there, despite being sent through the official bilateral MOU agreement with the military council. They were charged with violating Thai laws.⁴

Meanwhile, those arrested by Thai authorities and deported are being targeted by the military junta for forced recruitment. This has put Myanmar citizens in a situation where they are "suffering twice over."

On 24 February, Thai authorities deported about 200 Myanmar workers who had served various sentences from Ranong port in southern Thailand to Kawthoung in Myanmar. However, instead of being sent back to their homes, they were reportedly taken by junta soldiers for military service and are undergoing medical examinations at Light Infantry Battalion 431 in Kawthaung.⁵

² Over 20 undocumented Myanmar nationals arrested in Thailand, RFA Burmese, 29 Jan 2025

³ Thai authorities raid school teaching nearly 200 Myanmar children, RFA Burmese, 29 Jan 2025

⁴ Thai authorities shut down AAC office helping migrant workers, Mizzima, 19 Feb 2025

⁵ About 200 Myanmar workers recruited by junta after being deported by Thai authorities, People's Spring, 27 Feb 2025

Note:

The facts and figures and references in Bi-Weekly News Reviews are taken from the Burma News International (BNI)-Myanmar Peace Monitor's (MPM) dataset. Peace and conflict-related news covered daily by 15 member media organizations of the BNI and other local and foreign media organizations are recorded in the BNI-MPM's Dataset daily.

