



- On 7 February, Tatmadaw troops clashed with Kachin Independence Army (KIA) forces near Mansi Township for the first time since the KIA signed a ceasefire agreement with the regime in 1994.<sup>1</sup>
- Following the 7 February skirmish, the Tatmadaw deployed additional forces and military equipment in Kachin State.<sup>2</sup>
- On 18 May, Tatmadaw soldiers fired mortar shells into KIA territory in Bhamo and Mohnyin Townships.<sup>3</sup>
- In early June, the Tatmadaw's Northern Command based in Myitkyina sent an ultimatum to the KIA, demanding the withdrawal of its troops from Momauk Township by 11 June.<sup>4</sup>
- Following the KIA's rejection of the regime's ultimatum,<sup>5</sup> on 9 June about 500 Tatmadaw troops entered KIA-controlled areas in Momauk Township and fired on KIA Brigade 3 forces.<sup>6</sup> The clash sparked ongoing hostilities between KIA and the Tatmadaw forces in the area.
- On 14 June, the KIA evacuated 215 Chinese workers who were working at the Tarpein hydropower dam site in Momauk Township to the Chinese border.<sup>7</sup>
- On 16 June, clashes between the Tatmadaw and the KIA forced about 10,000 civilians to flee to KIA-controlled area in Laiza, Momauk Township, on the Sino-Burma border.<sup>8</sup> By 24 June, the number of refugees had reached 13,000.<sup>9</sup>
- On 17 June, the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) rejected a regime ceasefire offer because it wanted to see tangible evidence that the regime had ordered an end to the fighting.<sup>10</sup>
- The Tatmadaw deployed thousands of additional troops in Bhamo and Momauk Townships.<sup>11</sup>
- Between 10 and 18 June, Tatmadaw soldiers gang-raped at least 18 women in Momauk, Mohnyin, and Mansi Townships. Six women were killed after being raped.<sup>12</sup>
- In mid-June, fighting between KIA forces and the Tatmadaw spread to Laogai, Namkham, and Namtu Townships in Northern Shan State.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mizzima News (07 Feb 11) KIO, junta fighting breaks out; first since 1997; DVB (07 Feb 11) Gunfire exchanged in Kachin state; Kachin News Group (07 Feb 11) Fighting begins between Kachin and Burmese Armies in Northern Burma; Irrawaddy (07 Feb 11) Burmese Officer Killed in Clash with KIA

<sup>2</sup> Mizzima News (24 Feb 11) Fleeing forced recruitment, young Kachin head to KIO bases; Kachin News Group (24 Feb 11) Junta deploys tanks and troops near Kachin headquarters; Mizzima News (25 Feb 11) Junta sends more tanks to Kachin State; KNG (02 Mar 11) Burmese troops block road with logs in response to KIA; SHAN (01 Mar 11) Junta army continues reinforcing troops in anti-Border Guard Force program territories; SHAN (24 May 11) Newsflash; Kachin News Group (30 May 11) Two battalions of Burmese reinforcements deployed near KIA position

<sup>3</sup> Kachin News Group (18 May 11) Civil war close between the KIA and Burmese Army; Irrawaddy (19 May 11) Tatmadaw Fire Warning Shots at KIA

<sup>4</sup> USCB (13 Jun 11) BURMA: Battles in Kachin State continue; Kachin Independence Army (KIA) issues an order to its troops to launch full-scale resistance war; 28 Chinese engineers become hostages

<sup>5</sup>USCB (13 Jun 11) BURMA: Battles in Kachin State continue; Kachin Independence Army (KIA) issues an order to its troops to launch full-scale resistance war; 28 Chinese engineers become hostages

<sup>6</sup> USCB (13 Jun 11) BURMA: Battles in Kachin State continue; Kachin Independence Army (KIA) issues an order to its troops to launch full-scale resistance war; 28 Chinese engineers become hostages

<sup>7</sup> Kachin News Group (14 May 11) Chinese dam workers evacuated by Kachin Army; AFP (18 Jun 11) Myanmar state media blames rebels for clashes

<sup>8</sup> Reuters (16 Jun 11) China urges talks as refugees flee Myanmar fighting

<sup>9</sup> Mizzima News (24 Jun 11) KIO camps now sheltering 13,000 war refugees

<sup>10</sup> Mizzima News (17 Jun 11) Burmese government offers KIA a cease-fire; fighting continues

<sup>11</sup> Kachin News Group (15 Jun 11) Burmese government despatches three army divisions to Kachin State; Irrawaddy (14 Jun 11) Chinese Dam Workers Allowed to Return

<sup>12</sup> Chinland Guardian (22 Jun 11) Burmese Soldiers Raped 18 Women in 12 days of Conflict

<sup>13</sup> Kachin News Group (15 Jun 11) Fighting between KIA and Burmese troops in Northern Shan State; Kachin News Group (15 Jun 11) KIA –Burmese Army clash near Shweli Dam No. 1; Kachin News Group (16 Jun 11) Six Burmese soldiers detained in Northern Shan State; Kachin News Group (16 Jun 11) Six Burmese soldiers detained in Northern Shan State

## SHAN STATE

**Intense fighting between Tatmadaw forces and the Shan State Army spread to several townships in both Northern and Southern Shan State. Massive deployment of Tatmadaw troops led to serious crimes, including extrajudicial killings and forced relocation of civilians.**

- On 13 March, Tatmadaw troops clashed with Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) soldiers in Monghsu Township for the first time since the SSA-N signed a ceasefire agreement with the regime in 1989.<sup>14</sup>
- In Southern and Eastern Shan State, Tatmadaw forces clashed repeatedly with the Shan State Army-South (SSA-S).<sup>15</sup>
- Since March, hostilities between the Tatmadaw and the SSA-N have caused the death of 16 civilians, including four monks, in Northern Shan State.<sup>16</sup>
- The regime increased its military presence in Shan State with the deployment of thousands of soldiers near territory controlled by the SSA-N, the SSA-S, the United Wa State Army (UWSA), and the National Democratic Alliance Army (NDAA).<sup>17</sup>
- Tatmadaw troops blocked strategic transportation routes in order to hamper opposition forces.<sup>18</sup>
- In March, ongoing clashes between SSA-N forces and Tatmadaw troops forced at least 700 villagers in Kunhing and Monghsu Township to flee.<sup>19</sup>
- The Tatmadaw's strategy to cut supply lines to SSA-N forces resulted in the forced relocation of hundreds of villagers in Nansang, Kunhing, and Kyethi Townships.<sup>20</sup>



<sup>14</sup> SHAN (14 Mar 11) Junta, Shan army exchange fire again

<sup>15</sup> Irrawaddy (24 Feb 11) Three Burmese Soldiers Killed in Southern Shan State; SHAN (23 Feb 11) Junta army beefing up after fight; Mizzima News (28 Feb 11) Fighting intensifies between the regime and Shan; SHAN (22 Apr 11) Junta army has women porters lead the way in war zone; SHAN (27 Apr 11) 7 villages in Shan East burnt down by Burma Army soldiers

<sup>16</sup> Irrawaddy (17 Mar 11) Civilians Killed in Shan State Clashes; Mizzima News (17 Mar 11) Burmese troops overrun SSA-N base in Nam Lao; SHAN (08 Jun 11) 3 villagers shot by Burma Army soldiers; SHAN (16 Jun 11) Newsflash; SHAN (13 Jun 11) Shan army loses another base

<sup>17</sup> Irrawaddy (15 Feb 11) Junta Troops, Tanks Deployed to Shan Rebel Territory; Mizzima News (14 Mar 11) Second clash breaks out between junta and SSA-N; Mizzima News (10 Mar 11) Regime troops reinforced in northern Shan State; SHAN (14 Mar 11) Junta, Shan army exchange fire again; SHAN (17 Mar 11) SSA 'North' given ultimatum to surrender; SHAN (29 Mar 11) Burma Army deploys more troops on Thai-Burma border; Irrawaddy (07 Mar 11) 'Four Cuts' Forcing Shan Villagers from Homes; IMNA (03 May 11) Burmese Army Changes Focus to the North; Three Pagodas Pass Calms Down; SHAN (18 May 11) Militia units assigned to keep their eyes on rebel movements; SHAN (05 May 11) Newsflash; SHAN (13 May 11) Offensive against the SSA: From 6 days to two months; SHAN (16 May 11) Junta army employs more militias against Shan rebels; SHAN (18 May 11) Militia units assigned to keep their eyes on rebel movements; Kachin News Group (30 May 11) Two battalions of Burmese reinforcements deployed near KIA position; SHAN (21 Jun 11) Clashes increase after more Burma Army troops deployed to Shan territory; SHAN (13 Jun 11) Shan army loses another base; SHAN (15 Jun 11) Newsflash

<sup>18</sup> SHAN (17 Mar 11) Junta offensive puts ethnic alliance to the test; SHAN (14 Mar 11) Junta, Shan army exchange fire again

<sup>19</sup> Irrawaddy (07 Mar 11) 'Four Cuts' Forcing Shan Villagers from Homes; Mizzima News (17 Mar 11) Burmese troops overrun SSA-N base in Nam Lao

<sup>20</sup> SHAN (03 Mar 11) Forcibly relocated people to be forcibly relocated again; Irrawaddy (07 Mar 11) 'Four Cuts' Forcing Shan Villagers from Homes; Irrawaddy (17 Mar 11) Civilians Killed in Shan State Clashes

- In mid-April, 16 Tatmadaw soldiers defected to the SSA-S and the SSA-S.<sup>21</sup>
- On 21 May, the SSA-N and the SSA-S responded to Tatmadaw aggression by merging into one armed force.<sup>22</sup>
- On 3 June, Tatmadaw troops fired mortar shells at SSA-N soldiers in Tangyan Township that were allegedly chemical weapons. The smoke released by the mortar shells caused those exposed to faint and suffer from dizziness, nausea, and breathing problems.<sup>23</sup>

## **KAREN STATE**

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**Ongoing clashes between Tatmadaw and ethnic armed opposition groups in Southern Karen State caused forced over 1,800 civilians to flee across the Thai-Burma border. The fighting also resulted in the death of at least five villagers.**

- Tatmadaw troops continued to engage in heavy fighting with forces from the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) Brigade 5 and the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA).<sup>24</sup>
- In January, ongoing clashes between the DKBA and the Tatmadaw in Myawaddy Township forced about 650 civilians to flee into Thailand.<sup>25</sup>
- Between 21 and 22 April, dozens of soldiers from Border Guard Force (BGF) 1016 and 1012 defected to the KNLA.<sup>26</sup>
- In the first week of May, clashes between joint DKBA-KNLA forces and Tatmadaw soldiers in Kyainnseikyi Township intensified and caused 1,200 civilians to flee to Thailand.<sup>27</sup>
- In February and June, Tatmadaw troops killed two villagers in separate incidents in Kyainnseikyi Township.<sup>28</sup> In April, clashes between the Tatmadaw and DKBA Brigade 5 caused the death of three villagers in Kyainnseikyi Township.<sup>29</sup>
- On 10 June, fighting between KLNA forces and Tatmadaw troops forced 200 villagers from Mae Ka Tha Village, Kyainnseikyi Township, to flee to the Thai-Burma border.<sup>30</sup>
- On 17 June, about 1,000 soldiers from four BGF battalions in Hlaingbwe Township defected to the Karen National Union (KNU) and the DKBA.<sup>31</sup>

## **CHIN STATE**

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**Even in Chin State, which has seen little fighting in recent times, hostilities resumed between the Tatmadaw and armed ethnic groups.**

<sup>21</sup> SHAN (20 Apr 11) Burma Army soldiers fleeing from battlefields in Shan state

<sup>22</sup> DVB (24 May 11) Factional Shan armies bid for unity

<sup>23</sup> SHAN (07 Jun 11) Being honest about using CW; SHAN (03 Jun 11) Newsflash

<sup>24</sup> Irrawaddy (01 Feb 11) DKBA Attacks Junta's Strategic 'Three Mountain' Outpost; Irrawaddy (11 Feb 11) DKBA Changes Tactics, More Civilians at Risk; Mizzima News (11 Mar 11) Sixteen Junta Troops die in guerilla ambush, says KNLA; KIC (21 Mar 11) Burmese Army officers hurt by KNLA guerrilla tactics; KIC (22 Mar 11) Burmese Army force attacked near Kanellay Camp; KIC (31 Mar 11) Soldiers from combined Burmese Army forces killed, injured by KNLA; Irrawaddy (25 Apr 11) Three Reportedly Killed in Internal BGF Clash; Mizzima News (25 Apr 11) Fighting erupts between government's troops and breakaway DKBA; DVB (26 Apr 11) Border force defects, attacks Burma unit; Irrawaddy (26 Apr 11) Karen Groups Join Forces on the Frontline; DVB (26 Apr 11) Border force defects, attacks Burma unit

<sup>25</sup> Mizzima News (11 Jan 11) DKBA and junta troops engage in two-day fight; Irrawaddy (27 Jan 11) Clashes Continue in Karen State; DVB (27 Jan 11) Villages empty as fighting intensifies

<sup>26</sup> Irrawaddy (25 Apr 11) Three Reportedly Killed in Internal BGF Clash; Irrawaddy (26 Apr 11) Karen Groups Join Forces on the Frontline

<sup>27</sup> Irrawaddy (04 May 11) Karen State Refugees Flee Latest Clash; TAN Network (04 May 11) Burmese Karens Flee Battle into Thailand; DVB (05 May 11) Karen fighting forces 700 to flee

<sup>28</sup> KHRG (16 Jun 11) Tatmadaw shelling kills one child, injures another in Mae T'Ler village; KHRG (05 Apr 11) Villager shot and killed by Tatmadaw in southern Dooplaya

<sup>29</sup> KHRG (17 May 11) Three villagers killed, eight injured during fighting in Kyaikdon area

<sup>30</sup> KIC (18 Jun 11) Burma army shelling displaces 200 villagers

<sup>31</sup> Mizzima News (22 Jun 11) Burmese government preparing offensive against Karen armed groups

- Between January and March Arakan Liberation Army (ALA) and Chin National Army (CNA) forces clashed numerous times with Tatmadaw troops in Paletwa Township.<sup>32</sup>

## **MON STATE**

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**Since the 7 November elections, the 1995 ceasefire agreement between the New Mon State Party (NMSP) and the regime has been on shaky ground.**

- On 4 February, the state-run newspaper New Light of Myanmar described the NMSP as “insurgents” for the first time since the signing of the ceasefire agreement.<sup>33</sup> In response, NMSP leaders stated they were preparing to go to war with the regime.<sup>34</sup>
- In June, a heavy deployment of Tatmadaw troops was reported in and around Moulmein.<sup>35</sup>

## **‘FOUR CUTS’ POLICY RE-LAUNCHED**

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**The Tatmadaw has been using the ‘four cuts’ policy since the mid-1960s to target ethnic communities in conflict areas in order to weaken armed opposition groups. Tatmadaw soldiers forcibly relocate civilians and burn their villages to cut-off armed opposition groups’ access to four vital resources: food, money, recruits, and information.**

- In early 2011, the military regime re-launched the ‘four cuts’ policy and severed communication routes between allied ethnic groups, particularly in Shan State. The Tatmadaw’s strategy of cutting support to Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) forces resulted in serious abuses and the forced relocation of hundreds of villagers.
- On 20 February, Tatmadaw forces closed roads leading to the SSA-N base in Wanhai, Kyethi Township.<sup>36</sup> The SPDC also ordered the closure of the United Wa State Army’s (UWSA) Hongpang bus line which runs between Tachilek and Kengtung in Southern Shan State.<sup>37</sup>
- In early March, Tatmadaw soldiers ordered the residents of 11 villages in Kunhing, Nansang, and Kyethi Townships to leave their homes and burned at least 300 houses.<sup>38</sup>
- On 2 March, Tatmadaw troops from IB 66 forced about 200 households in Nansang Township to relocate as part of the preparations for a new regional command.<sup>39</sup>
- On 16 March, after seizing the SSA-N’s Nam Lao military base in Tangyan Township, Tatmadaw troops detained more than 100 villagers and laid landmines in the area.<sup>40</sup>
- On 19 April, Tatmadaw troops from IB 43 burned 70 homes in seven villages in Mong Pieng Township, Eastern Shan State, because they believed the residents had provided support to the Shan State Army - South (SSA-S).<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Chinland Guardian (05 Jan 11) Armed Fighting Erupts in Southern Chin State; Irrawaddy (09 Mar 11) Three Junta Troops Killed by Arakan Liberation Army; Irrawaddy (23 Feb 11) Junta Weighing Options to Reign in BGF Defectors

<sup>33</sup> IMNA (07 Feb 11) Junta Calls NMSP ‘Insurgents’ After the Collapse of a 15-Year Ceasefire Agreement

<sup>34</sup> IMNA (21 Feb 11) We Will Use Guns for Our Freedom” Exclaim Mon Leaders

<sup>35</sup> IMNA (17 Jun 11) Burmese Army’s Southeast Command Prepares Its Troops

<sup>36</sup> SHAN (24 Feb 11) All roads to Shan rebel base closed

<sup>37</sup> SHAN (23 Feb 11) More Wa wings clipped

<sup>38</sup> Irrawaddy (17 Mar 11) Civilians Killed in Shan State Clashes; Irrawaddy (07 Mar 11) ‘Four Cuts’ Forcing Shan Villagers from Homes

<sup>39</sup> SHAN (03 Mar 11) Forcibly relocated people to be forcibly relocated again

<sup>40</sup> Mizzima News (17 Mar 11) Burmese troops overrun SSA-N base in Nam Lao; SHAN (22 Mar 11) The brunt of the fighting comes to the people – as usual

<sup>41</sup> SHAN (27 Apr 11) 7 villages in Shan East burnt down by Burma Army soldiers