

Cease-Fire Agreements with the Junta – Women Excluded from the Process

Main Cease-fire Organisations (in order of agreement date)					
No	Name of organisation	Abb:	Leader	Date	Region
1	Myanmar National Democracy Alliance Army (Kokang) In Kokang area led by Peng Jiasheng and his young brother until 1992. Strength 1500-2000. The main drug-trafficking organization.	MNDAA	Phone Kyar Shin	21 Mar 1989	Special Region-1, Northern Shan State
2	United Wa State Army (Myanmar National Solidarity Party)	UWSA/ UWSP	Pao Yuchang & Kyauk Nyi Lai	9 May 1989	Special Region-2, Shan State
3	National Democratic Alliance Army (Shan/Akha Armed National Groups) eastern shan state	NDAA (ESS)	Sai Lin & Lin Ming Xian	30 June 1989	Special Region-4, Eastern Shan State
4	Shan State Army (Shan State Progress Party)	SSA	Col. Loi Mao	2 Sept 1989	Special Region-3, Shan State
5	New Democratic Army (Kachin)	NDA-K	Sakhone Ting Ying	15 Dec 1989	Special Region-1, North-East Kachin State
6	Kachin Defence Army (KIO 4th Brigade)	KDA	Mahtu Naw	13 Jan 1991	Special Region-5, Northern Shan State
7	Pa-O National Organisation	PNO	Aung Kham Hti	11 April 1991	Special Region-6, Southern Shan State
8	Palaung State Liberation Patry/Army	PSLA	Aik Mone	21 April 1991	Special Region-7, Northern Shan State
9	Kayan National Guard (breakaway group from KNLP)	KNG	Gabriel Byan & Htay Ko	27 Feb 1992	Special Region-1, Kayah(Karenni) State
10	Kachin Independence Organization	KIO	Lamung Tu Jai	24 Feb 1994	Special Region-2, Kachin State
11	Karenni State Nationalities Peoples' Liberation Front	KNPLF	Sandar & Htun Kyaw	9 May 1994	Special Region-2, Kayah(Karenni) State
12	Kayan New Land Party	KNLP	Shwe Aye	26 July 1994	Special Region-3, Kayah(Karenni) State
13	Shan State Nationalities Peoples' Liberation Organization	SSNPLO	Ta Kalei	9 Oct 1994	Southern Shan State (terminate agreement on 2 July 2007)

14	New Mon State Party	NMSP	Nai Shwe Kyin	29 June 1995	Mon State
15	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	DKBA	U Thuzana	1995	Karen State
16	Mongko Region Defence Army (Splitter Group from Kokang)	MRDA	Mong Hsala	1995	Shan State
17	Shan State National Army (front line status often unclear)	SSNA	Gun Yawd	1995	Shan State
18	Karenni National Defence Army (splitter from KNPP)	KNDA	Lee Rey	1996	Karen State
19	Mong Tai Army	MTA	Khun Sa	1996	Shan State
20	Kayinni National Progressive Party	KNPP		2005	Kayar State (cease-fire broke down after 3 months)
21	Karen Peace Force (ex-KNU 16 th Battalion)	KPF	Tha Mu Hei	1997	Karen State
22	Communist Party of Burma (Arakan Province)	CPB	Saw Tun Oo	1997	Rakhine State
23	Mon Mergui Army (splinter faction from NMSP)	MMA	Ong Suik Heang	1997	Mon State
24	KNU Special Region Group (Toungoo)	KNU	Farrey Moe	1997	Pegu Division
25	Shan State Army-South	SSA (south)	Ywet Sit	2006	Shan State
26	New Democratic Army-Kachin	NDAK		2007	Kachin State
27	Kayan National Liberation Army(KNU 7 th Battalion)	KNLA	Htein Maung	2007	Karen State

(Source: *Irrawaddy online magazine*, available at http://www.irrawaddy.org/research_show.php?art_id=444)

* In 2004, 13 cease-fire groups joined together and demanded that the Burmese government give greater ethnic rights when they draft the constitution for Burma. But the demand was denied by the military government, so the groups will fight for it again at the coming resumed NC, according to the cease-fire group leader. (Independent Mon News Agency January 24, 2005)

* A handful of other small, armed groups also exist in name. Most are affiliated to the Democratic Alliance of Burma.¹

¹ Martin Smith, *BURMA: Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity*, (chart 3) White Lotus, Thailand, second edition 1999,