

INCLUSIVE FEDERAL ECONOMIC POLICY



IFE



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BURMA/MYANMAR

“Burma” or “Burma/Myanmar” is used in lieu of “Myanmar.” This is out of respect for the ethnic nationalities affected by the junta’s Burmanization policy, which erased the ethnic names of places and geographical features. This process was marked by changing the name of the country from “Burma” to “Myanmar” in 1989.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

We recognize People with Disabilities (PWDs) as a priority group. The number of PWDs has increased significantly since the coup and ongoing conflict, as many have become temporarily or permanently disabled due to violence, displacement, and insecurity.

In IFEP, the term PWDs refers to those whose impairments substantially limit their ability to participate in economic, social, cultural, and political activities. This includes those with physical and sensory impairments, and those affected by mental health conditions, including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other trauma caused by conflict and instability. This affirms that disability is both physical and psychosocial.

IFEP policies commit to removing barriers to participation, and ensuring that all individuals who are physically or mentally injured are included, protected, and supported. IFEP commits to the meaningful inclusion of PWDs as rights-holders and equal participants in shaping Burma’s future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ACROYNMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AHRD	ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
APAEC	ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDM	Civil Disobedience Movement
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EAOs	Ethnic Armed Organizations
EROs	Ethnic Resistance Organizations
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EITI	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EROs	Ethnic Resistance Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons

IFF	Illicit Financial Flows
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Non-binary, Intersex and Queer
MLM	Multi-Level Marketing
NUG	National Unity Government
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SCAGBV	Survivor-Centred Approach to Gender-Based Violence Protection
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIAs	Socio-Economic Impact Assessments
SSN	Social Safety Nets
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WOs	Women's Organizations
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security

INTRODUCTION

The Inclusive Federal Economic Policy (IFEP) Project: Reimagining Burma's Economy from the Ground Up

Expanded from the bold and feminist vision of the Women's League of Burma, the Inclusive Federal Economic Policy (IFEP) Project is more than an economic initiative. It is a transformative movement to rebuild Burma/Myanmar's future economy based on a foundation of justice, inclusion, and equity. At a time when junta violence following the 2021 attempted coup deepened decades of systemic economic injustice and exclusion, IFEP dares to imagine a different path: ne where economic policy is reclaimed as a tool for liberation, healing, and peacebuilding across marginalized and underserved communities in Burma.

Rooted in feminist principles and driven by the urgent need for transitional economic justice, IFEP confronts the structural inequalities that have long excluded women, youth, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Non-binary, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) people, persons with disabilities (PWDs), ethnic and religious minorities, and rural and conflict-affected communities. Rather than replicating elite-driven policymaking, IFEP is grounded in a bottom-up, community-led approach that prioritizes those most impacted by economic injustice and systematic exclusion. The project is intentionally inclusive and flexible, built by and for the very communities that have historically been sidelined in Burma's economic narrative and systems.

IFEP goes beyond standard policy frameworks and recommendations. It introduces courageous conversations, a disruption to the status quo, and necessary shifts: valuing unpaid care work, demanding climate justice and a just transition that honors the resilience of those who have endured conflict and dispossession. By creating spaces where people define their own economic priorities, IFEP ensures that policies reflect real lives and real economy, not just abstract models and elite captured market economy.

The training modules for the capacity-building aspects were adapted from ALTSEAN-Burma's Economic Literacy Training that has been running since 2005 to demystify macroeconomics to help activists use economic arguments to promote human rights. Through workshops, community

consultations, and co-designed content, the IFEP project amplifies marginalized voices, centers them, and makes them the architects of a new economic vision as the country aspires to become a federal democratic nation. In doing so, it lays the groundwork for a federal future where economic policies no longer serve the powerful few but heal the wounds of the past and prevent the recurrence of resource-driven conflict.

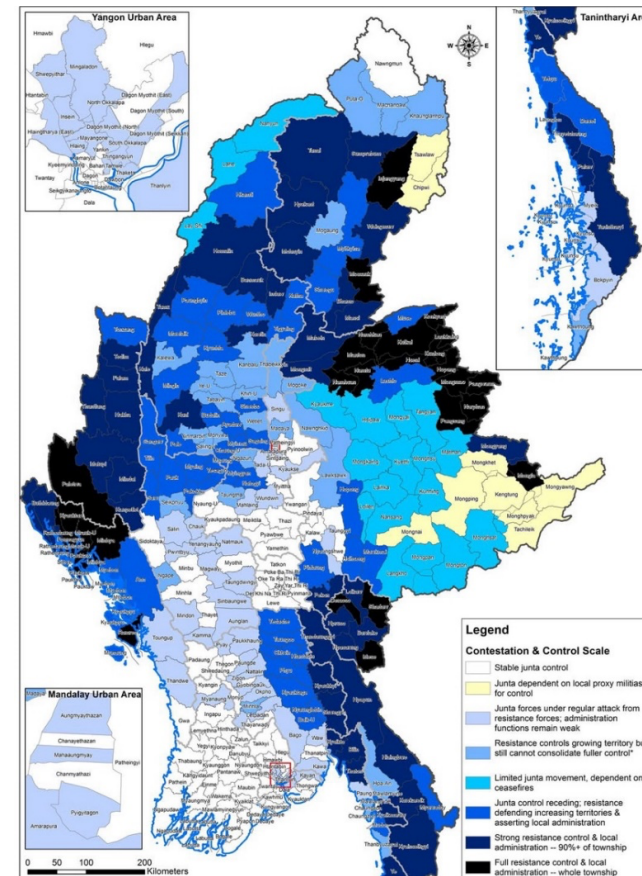


Figure 1: SAC-M analysis on control & contestation across Burma/Myanmar: March 2024

The junta has been losing its grip on the country – more than half the territory is under resistance control, while the junta has stable control over only 25%. (see Fig 1) The resistance has established local administrations and, at time of publication. The resistance is in a position to begin committing to, and even implementing the inclusive economic policies presented here.

This package of 437 economic policy recommendations covering 8 sectors, is based on cross-cutting principles, developed through 77 workshops and field consultations held inside Burma and on its borders, including zones of active conflict. It prioritizes the actions that a democratic government will have to take within the first 100 days, first year, second year and so on, providing a clear and practical blueprint.

In this moment of transition, IFEP is not just important, but it is essential. It offers Burma a radical and hopeful blueprint: one where dignity, equity, and justice are not aspirations, but economic realities.

BRIEF OVERVIEW BURMA/MYANMAR PRE-COUP AND POST-COUP ECONOMY

The failed coup of February 2021 had a disastrous impact on Burma/Myanmar's economy¹, which had already contracted due to the global pandemic.² This has led to a multidimensional humanitarian crisis, intensified nationwide armed conflicts, and the widespread collapse of public institutions³. This shift obliterated the economic gains achieved during the reform years from 2012 to 2020. This plunged the nation into a state of economic distress and social upheaval, affecting two-thirds of the country, and increasing climate-related insecurities; all of which affect economic and livelihood opportunities. These overlapping challenges have devastated communities, with 15 million people (1 in 3) suffering from food insecurity, deteriorating social protections, and diminishing economic

¹ Htwe Htwe Thein and Michael Gillan (27 Feb 2024) Poverty and conflict cripple Myanmar's post-coup economy

² UNDP (1 Apr 2021) COVID-19, coup d'état and poverty: compounding negative shocks and their impact on human development in Myanmar

prospects⁴. This marks a setback of a decade of progress in poverty reduction. The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED), last updated in December 2024, underscores the intensity of Burma/Myanmar's conflict, ranking it second globally in its conflict index, third deadliest, fourth most dangerous to civilians, as well as the most fragmented.⁵

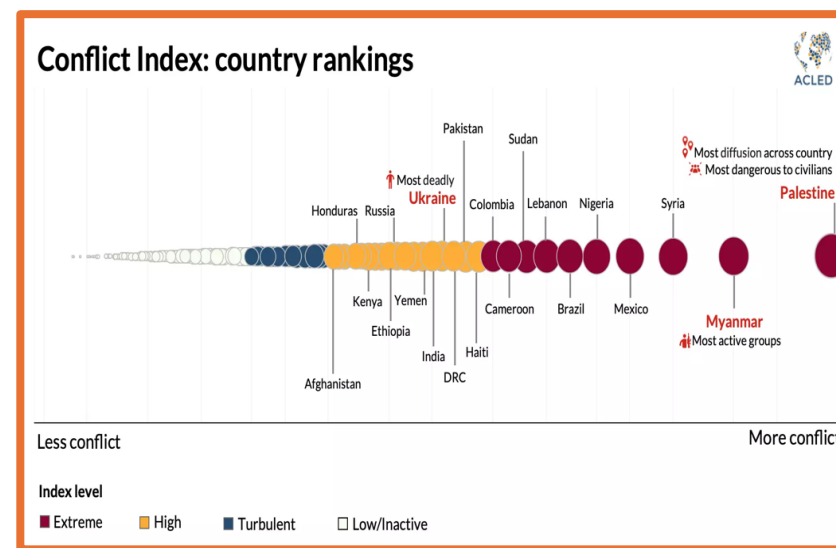


Figure 2: Conflict Index: country rankings by ACLED (Dec 2024)

³ OCHA (Dec 2024) Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025

⁴ WFP (29 Jan 2025) Myanmar on the brink as conflict fuels hunger

⁵ ACLED (Dec 2024) Palestine, Myanmar, Syria, and Mexico hold the highest positions in the Index

Pre-Coup Economy Snapshot

Prior to the 2021 coup, Burma/Myanmar experienced a period of economic growth, averaging approximately 6–7% annually from 2011 to 2019⁶, consistent with IMF data from 2017 to 2019 with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth at 6-7% and inflation at between 5% and 8%.⁷ This surge was propelled by sweeping reforms initiated under the civilian-led government that took office in 2015, albeit under the persistent influence of the (military) Tatmadaw, which maintained significant control over political affairs⁸. Liberalization of trade, revised foreign investment laws, and anti-corruption measures attracted substantial foreign direct investment (FDI) from nations like China, Singapore, and Thailand. In fiscal year 2018/19 (April 2018–March 2019), GDP growth peaked at 6.8%, driven by strong performance in manufacturing, agriculture, and services.⁹

Poverty significantly reduced during this period, from 48.2% in 2005 to 24.8% in 2017, visible in both rural and urban areas.¹⁴ Agriculture which employed more than 60% of the population of the workforce, remained the economy's backbone¹⁵, though urban-biased development drove many rural workers into informal urban jobs. Nonetheless, the daily minimum wage, set at 4,800 kyat (approximately \$2.29 in 2018), was the lowest in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), underscoring persistent rural-urban disparities.¹⁶ During this period, foreign trade flourished, with exports of garments, natural gas, and agricultural products expanding, particularly to China and Thailand, however, the Covid-19 pandemic disrupted this, highlighting the fragility of pre-coup economic gains.

⁶ Alfonso Delgado, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley (8 Aug 2024) COMMENTARY: Crisis and Collapse: How the 2021 Coup Derailed Myanmar's Economic Future

⁷ IMF (22 Mar 2021) IMF Executive Board Concludes 2021 Article IV Consultation with The Kingdom of Bahrain

⁸ Hoang Thi Ha, Daljit Singh (2023) Southeast Asian Affairs 2023

⁹ World Bank (2020) Myanmar Economic Monitor, December 2020: Coping with COVID-19

¹⁰ World Bank (12 Dec 2023) Myanmar Economic Monitor: Challenges amid Conflicts; World Bank (12 Jun 2025) Economic aftershocks

¹¹ OECD (22 Mar 2022) Economic Outlook for Southeast Asia, China and India 2022; OECD (3 Sep 2023) Economic Outlook for Southeast Asia, China and India - Volume 2023 Issue

Post-Coup Economy Snapshot

The attempted coup of February 1, 2021, marked a sharp deterioration in Burma/Myanmar's already fragile economic situation. The 2021 attempted coup caused a dramatic economic setback. The GDP shrank by 12% in 2021, worsened by a 9% contraction in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2022, the economy showed signs of recovery with 4% growth, but this was insufficient to restore pre-coup levels. Inflation began to rise sharply, with reports indicating rates climbing toward 18–27% by 2023, reflecting the economic turmoil caused by violence and gross mismanagement.¹⁷

The attempted coup precipitated large-scale protests, civil disobedience, and armed resistance, resulting in violent repression by the junta. This included arbitrary arrests, extrajudicial killings, torture, and sexual violence, leading to widespread displacement and a miscarriage of justice.

Table 1: GDP growth rate (%) from 2018 to 2024 & projection for 2025-2026

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
World Bank¹⁰	6.3	6.6	-9.0	-12	4	1	-1	-2.5	3
OECD¹¹	6.5	6.6	3.2	- 17.9	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
IMF¹²	6.1	6.6	-9	-12	4	1	-1.1	1.9	2.1
ADB¹³	6.2	6.8	3.2	- 18.4	2.0	0.8	-0.7	1.1	1.6

¹² IMF (Oct 2023) World Economic Outlook: Navigating Global

¹³ ADB (Apr 2019) Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2019: Strengthening Disaster Resilience; ADB (July 2023) Asian Development Bank and Myanmar: Fact Sheet; ADB (20 Sep 2023) Asian Development Outlook

¹⁴ World Bank (26 Jun 2019) Poverty Report- Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017

¹⁵ Cirad (14 Aug 2023) Myanmar

¹⁶ Library of Congress (Oct 2024) Myanmar: Minimum Wage Rate Adjusted

¹⁷ Library of Congress (Oct 2024) Myanmar: Minimum Wage Rate Adjusted

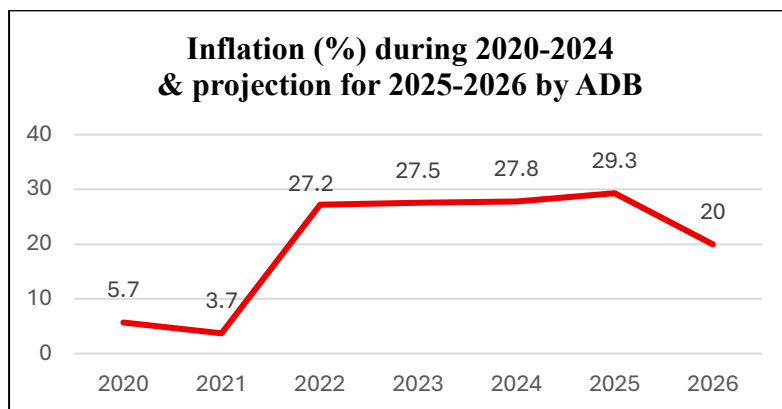


Figure 3: Inflation 2020-2024 & projection for 2025-2026 by ADB

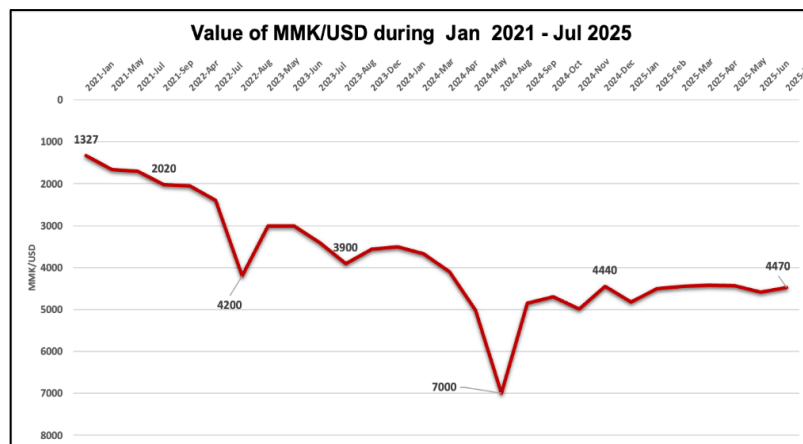


Figure 4: Value of MMK/USD during Jan 2021 - Jul 2025

As of 2025, Burma/Myanmar's economy faces significant hurdles. The IMF projects a GDP growth rate of 1.9%, far below pre-coup levels, while inflation is expected to reach 30%, signaling severe economic strain.¹⁸ These

¹⁸ Library of Congress (Oct 2024) Myanmar: Minimum Wage Rate Adjusted

¹⁹ ADB (2025) Economic forecasts for Myanmar

figures indicate that Burma/Myanmar has not recovered from the coup's impact, with high inflation and slow growth pointing to ongoing instability. Other sources, like the Asian Development Bank, project even lower growth at 1.1% in 2025 and 1.6% in 2026, inflation rates forecasted at 29.3% in 2025 and 20% in 2026¹⁹, underscoring the uncertainty in Burma/Myanmar's economic future.

Poverty has surged, from 9.5 million people in 2020 to nearly 16.9 million by 2024.²⁰ (see Fig 5) The population in need of humanitarian assistance is estimated at 19.9 million people, including 6.3 million children and 126,000 lacking life-saving emergency food production and livelihoods assistance.²¹ Post-coup natural disasters such as floods and the March 2025 earthquake has further exacerbated these challenges, with an estimated 8.8 million

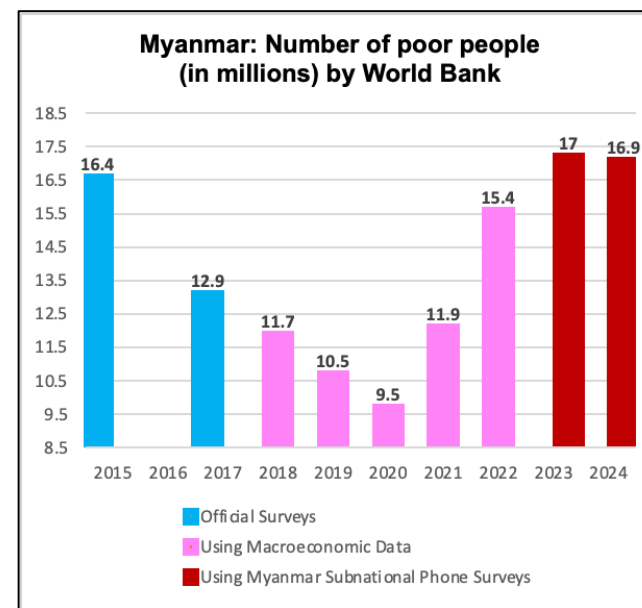


Figure 5 Estimated poverty rates by World Bank

²⁰ ADB (2025) Economic forecasts for Myanmar

²¹ Humanitarian Action (2025) Global Humanitarian Overview 2025

women and girls affected²². In one-third of cases, women are found to have significantly reduced their food consumption, with several implications for malnutrition and susceptibility to ill health. Increased caregiving responsibilities have led to higher poverty rates among women, with dropping out of employment to care for children and the elderly.²³

Women are often relegated to insecure, low-wage jobs, and forced conscription (operationalized since February 2024) for men and women has further increased household responsibilities for women, even in non-female-headed households.²⁴ PWDs in Burma/Myanmar face unequal access to critical services such as health care, education, and employment and are more than twice as likely to be unemployed, with intersectional complications such as minority PWDs and or female minorities who are PWDs or survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV).

The ongoing multidimensional crises, pre-existing conditions of marginalization and exclusion, have been exacerbated, and vulnerability to external shocks has become more acute since February 2021.

Any democratic civilian government in the post-coup period will be under pressure to increase revenue to rebuild the country by expanding natural resource extraction and commercial agriculture, which will intensify the gaps experienced by traditionally marginalized communities, and increase the risk of reigniting armed conflicts. A democratic government will need to urgently address runaway inflation and prioritize access to basic services including health, education, electricity and communications.

An inclusive, human rights-based federal economic policy is therefore imperative to address these systemic inequities and foster equitable recovery. Such a policy must prioritize the needs of marginalized groups, including women, ethnic minorities, LGBTIQ communities, PWDs, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), who have been disproportionately affected by the crisis.

²² UN Women (21 Feb 2024) Growing sustainable women-led businesses in Myanmar

²³ UNDP (15 Dec 2023) Strengthening food security in Myanmar: A roadmap for localized action

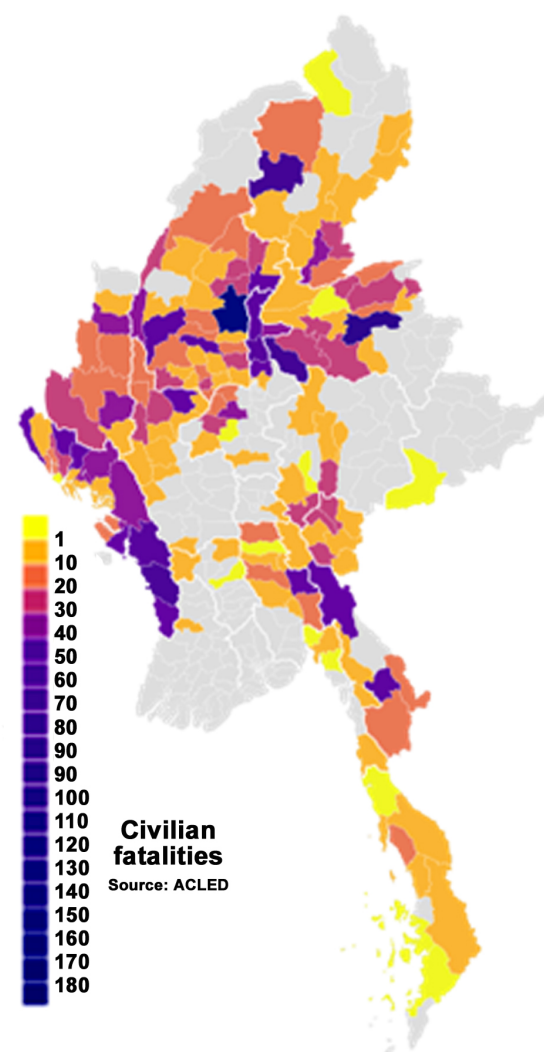
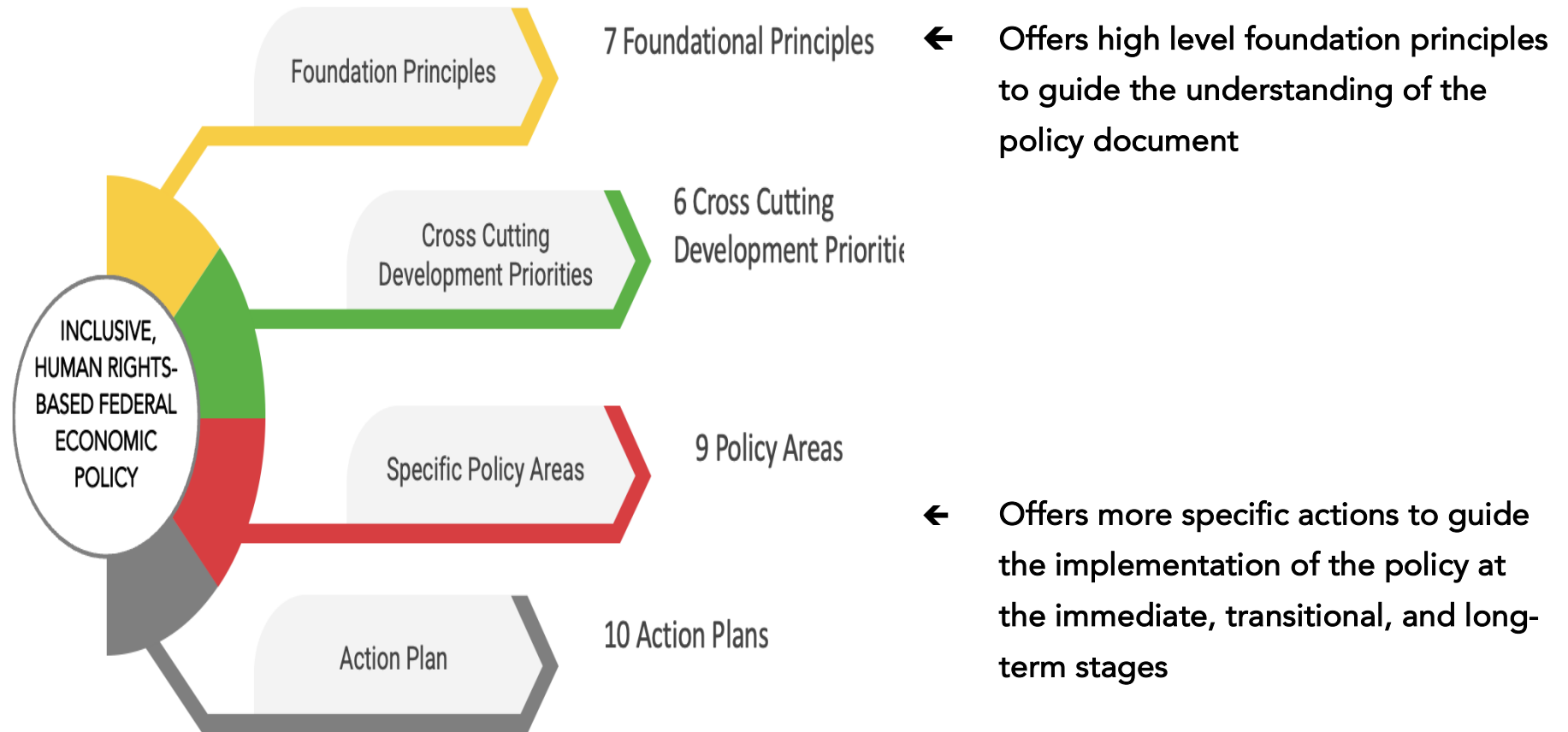


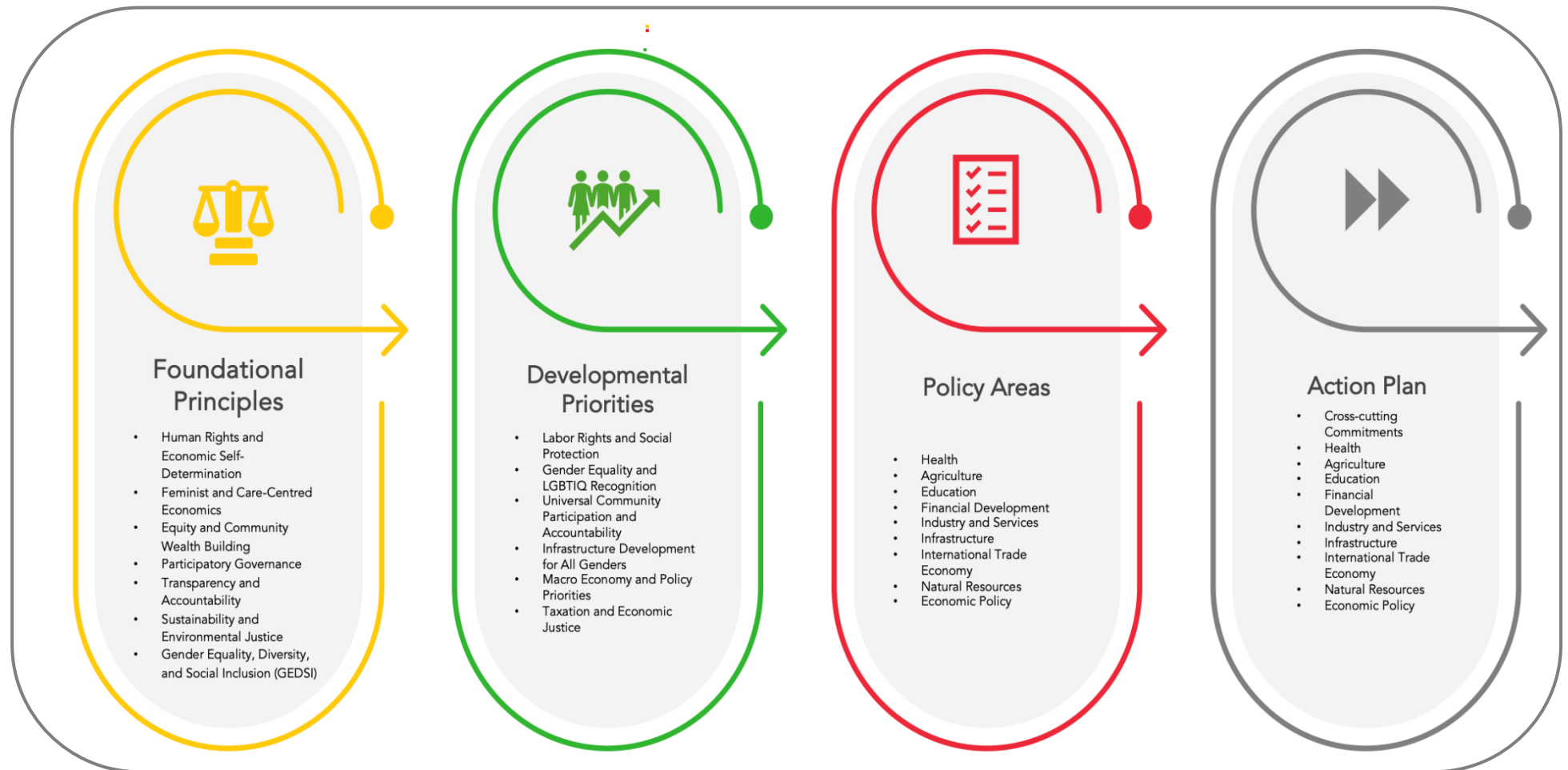
Figure 6: Civilian fatalities by junta aerial attacks
1 Feb 2021- 30 Jun 2025

²⁴ UN (2022) Regressing Gender Equality in Myanmar: Women living under the Pandemic and Military rule [Advance Edition]

POLICY PROPOSAL OVERVIEW



COMPONENTS OF THE PROPOSED POLICY



²⁵ Slides were created using Slidesgo at <https://slidesgo.com/> and Freepik at <https://www.freepik.com/>

FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES (FP_

The Foundational Principles (FPs) that guide the IFEP policies are outlined below. They provide the ethical and strategic framework for the policy which prioritizes autonomy, solidarity, and anti-militarization, as well as integrates feminist economics, environmental justice, and grassroots democracy. Given the current and historic context of fragility in Burma/Myanmar, these principles are aimed at empowering marginalized and excluded groups, as well as ensuring gender equality, diversity, and social inclusion.

FP1: Human Rights and Economic Self-Determination

Economic systems, without compromise, must protect and promote human rights and economic self-determination for all, particularly historically marginalized and excluded groups, such as ethnic peoples, PWDs, minorities within minorities, women, and the LGBTIQ community. The principle of human rights and economic self-determination is grounded in a human rights-based approach (HRBA) which prioritizes the most vulnerable and marginalized in participatory processes and embeds accountability and non-discrimination into economic planning. It also reflects the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)²⁶ and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)²⁷, ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD)²⁸ all of which emphasizes that human rights, as outlined in these international and regional normative frameworks, are universal and indivisible, requiring states to uphold economic, civic, social, political and cultural rights.

This principle is necessary to address the systemic human rights violations, including forced displacement and violence in Burma/Myanmar, which has

had a direct impact on economic activities. Economic self-determination empowers communities to control resources, countering decades of junta exploitation. By integrating this foundational principle, this policy aims to ensure economic self-determination for all, in support of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)'s Article 3, which mandates states to ensure women's full development and advancement²⁹

FP2: Feminist and Care-Centered Economics

Burma/Myanmar's emerging economy must center broad feminist principles which promote and protect all citizens, including men, women, and the LGBTIQ community. Gender-responsive budgeting must be mainstreamed to recognize care as a core economic building block and value unpaid work, as well as women's disproportionate burdens in conflict-affected settings. Women and all other citizens, including men and the LGBTIQ community who carry out caregiving amidst widespread forced conscription, CRSV, displacement, etc., necessitate approaches that promote their economic equity and resilience. Globally, unpaid care work contributes significantly to economies, and its recognition boosts GDP and social cohesion, as evidenced by the International Labour Organization (ILO).³⁰

This principle aligns with ASEAN's Action Agenda on Mainstreaming Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)³¹ which advocates for gender-responsive policies to enhance women's economic participation and recognize care work's role in sustaining communities. This principle also

²⁶ UN (1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

²⁷ UN (16 Dec 1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

²⁸ ASEAN (2012) https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/6_AHRD_Booklet.pdf

²⁹ UN (18 Dec 1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 18 December 1979

³⁰ ILO (28 Jun 2018) Care work and care jobs for the future of decent work

³¹ ASEAN (13 Nov 2017) Action Agenda on Mainstreaming Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) in ASEAN

aligns with CEDAW's Article 11³² Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) which calls for equal employment opportunities, critical in Burma/Myanmar, where women's labour market participation is limited by caregiving responsibilities and violence. The WPS agenda, through United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1325, also emphasizes women's leadership in peacebuilding, which extends to economic decision-making to address gendered impacts of conflict.

FP3: Equity and Community Wealth Building

As a new Burma/Myanmar is being forged, out of decades of economic exclusion of many, economic equity will demand community-led redistribution models that build on Indigenous systems to prioritize public goods over elite capture. This principle aimed at ensuring resources benefit marginalized communities and groups to foster social and economic justice. This principle is in alignment with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI),³³ which underscores transparent resource governance to prevent elite capture, a critical need in Burma/Myanmar, where junta-controlled jade and other natural resources trade has fueled conflict for decades.

Indigenous systems that offer models for community land management should be prioritized, particularly ones that offer models for equitable resource distribution and prioritize inclusive economic growth, such as irrigation and cooperatives, which reduce inequalities and build peace. This principle is in alignment with CEDAW's Article 14,³⁴ which emphasizes rural women's access to land and resources, vital for Burma/Myanmar's ethnic minority women facing land dispossession. As well as ASEAN's Enabling Masterplan 2025,³⁵ aimed at mainstreaming the rights of PWDs for equitable resource access, including rural and ethnic communities.

³² UN (18 Dec 1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 18 December 1979

³³ EITI (Sep 2024) Legislating for effective beneficial ownership transparency reforms for extractive sectors

FP4: Participatory Governance

Within this policy framework, governance must be rooted in participatory processes, which necessitates quotas for women, IDPs, PWDs, LGBTIQ, and youth. Participatory governance should integrate accountability mechanisms, such as public consultations and independent oversight, to prevent elite capture and rebuild trust in institutions. There should be township-level assemblies that integrate National Unity Government (NUG) and Ethnic Resistance Organizations (EROs) and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) representatives to ensure that policies reflect local needs, such as land reform for displaced farmers or healthcare access for PWDs. Transparent, community-driven decision-making will empower civilians to shape policies, countering the junta's centralized oppression, which has suppressed dissent and excluded ethnic minorities, women, and other vulnerable groups for decades.

This principle is in alignment with CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 30,³⁶ which mandates states to ensure women's full participation in conflict resolution and post-conflict governance. Through this principle, participatory governance is envisioned through three core strategies:

- Inclusive Local Assemblies, which mandate quotas and accessible formats to ensure diverse representation.
- Transparent Decision-Making, requiring public consultations, budget transparency, and anti-corruption safeguards; and
- Community-Led Oversight, empowering Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Women's Organizations (WOs), women's groups, youth networks, etc., to monitor policy implementation.

³⁴ UN (18 Dec 1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 18 December 1979

³⁵ ASEAN (2019) ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2025

³⁶ UN (18 Dec 1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 18 December 1979

These strategies are aimed at countering the junta's long history of authoritarianism, which has suppressed the economic participation of many through violence and censorship.

FP5: Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability are also non-negotiable foundational principles of this policy aimed at preventing corruption and exploitation. There should be civilian oversight as well as community-led oversight and anti-militarization safeguards to ensure civilian control over resources, prioritizing public welfare over elite capture. This principle mandates independent anti-corruption bodies, public disclosure of budgets and contracts, and accessible reporting mechanisms to empower citizens to scrutinize decision-making.

Burma/Myanmar's history of opaque governance, marked by junta-led resource plunder and suppression of dissent, underscores the urgency of transparency. For example, the lack of public access to budget allocations has marginalized rural communities and ethnic minorities, exacerbating poverty and displacement. ASEAN's Framework on Good Governance (2019) emphasizes good governance as being more efficient, transparent, accountable, responsive and citizen-centric, which is critical for sustainable development, urging member states to adopt open data systems and anti-corruption measures.³⁷

This principle is also aligned with the UN's Convention Against Corruption (2003) which mandates preventive measures like asset declarations and public procurement transparency.³⁸ Through this principle, transparency and accountability is envisioned through three core strategies:

- Independent Anti-Corruption Institutions, staffed by civilians and community representatives, to investigate and prosecute corruption, free from military influence.

- Digital Transparency Platforms, providing public access to certain government budgets, contracts, and resource allocations, with user-friendly interfaces for rural and marginalized groups; and
- Community-Driven Accountability Mechanisms, including citizen audits and anti-corruption training for local leaders, to ensure grassroots oversight.

These strategies draw on ASEAN's Anti-Corruption Framework for ASEAN Integrity Community (2017), which promotes regional cooperation to combat corruption through capacity building and public engagement.³⁹ As well as the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) which emphasizes corporate transparency to prevent exploitation.⁴⁰

FP6: Sustainability and Environmental Justice

Burma/Myanmar's economic systems must be deliberately crafted to regenerate ecosystems, preserve biodiversity, and protect communities from the intensifying impacts of climate change, such as floods, droughts, and cyclones. This principle mandates sustainable practices that prioritize environmental justice and ensure equitable access to natural resources, while shielding marginalized groups such as ethnic minorities, rural women, PWDs, and IDPs from ecological harm. Community-led governance of resources should be rooted in a balance of indigenous knowledge and global best practice.

ASEAN's Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2016–2025⁴¹ advocates for renewable energy adoption to reduce environmental degradation, a critical strategy for Burma/Myanmar, where reliance on fossil fuels and deforestation exacerbates emissions. Steps must be taken to promote green energy cooperatives, such as solar and micro-hydropower projects, to provide sustainable power to rural communities, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and environmental degradation. This principle is also aligned with the UN's Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

³⁷ ASEAN (2020) ASEAN Guidelines on Public Service Delivery

³⁸ UNODC (2004) UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

³⁹ ASEAN (2015) ASEAN INTEGRITY COMMUNITY A VISION FOR TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE INTEGRATION

⁴⁰ OHCHR (2011) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

⁴¹ ASEAN (2016) ASEAN PLAN OF ACTION FOR ENERGY COOPERATION (APAEC) 2016-2025

2015–2030 which outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks.⁴² Other global frameworks this principle is aligned with includes the Paris Agreement (2015) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which calls for climate-resilient development, urging nations to integrate adaptation into national policies⁴³, the UN’s Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which emphasizes Indigenous-led conservation, ASEAN’s Framework on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (2018), which promotes inclusive urban and rural planning⁴⁴, etc.

FP7: Gender Equality, Diversity, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

All policy areas and activities must have gender equality, diversity, and social inclusion (GEDSI) in their framing. While it has already been established through other foundational principles for the inclusion of women, ethnic minorities, PWDs, IDPs, youth, and LGBTIQ communities, it is also important to be responsive to their intersectional challenges. This principle is responsive to the ASEAN’s Declaration on the Gender-Responsive Implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, which calls for gender mainstreaming across policies, urging member states to address women’s and marginalized groups’ needs.⁴⁵

Through this principle, GEDSI is envisioned through three core strategies:

- Intersectional Policy Frameworks which take into account the relationship among gender, disability, displacement, ethnicity, and exclusion into impact assessments and responses.
- Inclusive Economic Cooperatives, which provide funding and training for marginalized groups to establish businesses, prioritizing women, youth, and PWDs.

- Anti-Discrimination Training and Advocacy, which will equip public officials and communities with tools to combat bias and promote inclusion, with campaigns in local languages and accessible formats.

These strategies align with CEDAW’s Article 7,⁴⁶ which mandates women’s equal participation in public life, among other global best practices and policies, critical for Burma/Myanmar, where women’s representation in decision-making is below 20%. UDHR (1948) affirms equal rights for all, supporting FP7’s focus on dismantling discrimination against PWDs and LGBTIQ individuals. The Yogyakarta Principles (2006) provide a global standard for protecting LGBTIQ rights, urging states to ensure non-discrimination, a priority in Burma/Myanmar, where legal protections for sexual orientation and gender identity are absent. The UN’s Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) General Comment No. 3 (2016) emphasizes women with disabilities’ right to inclusion, addressing the double marginalization faced by disabled IDPs. For example, youth-led initiatives in Arakan State have advocated for inclusive education, a model FP7 scales to ensure IDPs and PWDs access learning opportunities.

Inclusion of the Rohingya is also a priority, to offset decades of structural violence, displacement and denial of identity. While other non-Burman ethnic communities have suffered discrimination and are prioritized, Rohingya identity and citizenship were particularly targeted by military and civilian institutions.

FP8: Fiscal Equity and Inclusive Development

In adherence to the international normative frameworks such as the ICESCR, CEDAW, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (notably Goals 10 and 17.1), IFEP must be a transformative instrument to reduce inequality, uphold economic and social rights, and leave no one behind.

⁴² UNDRR (2015) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

⁴³ UNFCCC (12 Dec 2015) ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

⁴⁴ ASEAN (8 Jul 2018) ASEAN Smart Cities Framework

⁴⁵ ASEAN (2017) ASEAN Declaration on the Gender-Responsive Implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals

⁴⁶ UN (18 Dec 1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York, 18 December 1979

This requires the design and implementation of a just, transparent, and accountable public fiscal policy and finance system that ensures:

- Equitable redistribution of natural resources to narrow the gaps between urban and rural populations, severely conflict-affected and less affected regions, and across diverse ethnic nationalities.
- Progressive taxation measures that reduce wealth concentration and enhance the redistributive capacity of different federal units.
- Sustainable domestic resource mobilization, ensuring that public financing is grounded in equity and sufficiency, without overburdening the poor.
- Equitable wealth sharing from resource-rich states to severely underdeveloped and conflict-affected regions.
- Recognition and valuation of unpaid care and domestic work, especially in rural and ethnic communities, through targeted fiscal policies, public investments, and social protection measures.
- Inclusive and dignified employment creation, with special attention to marginalized groups and post-conflict recovery zones.
- Strong regulation and accountability mechanisms for the private sector, ensuring that businesses contribute fairly to public revenues and uphold human rights and environmental standards, particularly in conflict-sensitive and minority areas.

Post-conflict reconstruction and development financing must be in alignment with internationally accepted principles and good practices, including financing and reconstruction consistent with national priorities and local needs.

- Empower local governments, civil society, and community-based organizations, particularly in ethnic and marginalized territories.
- Allocate budgets for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention, women's economic empowerment, and women's participation in peacebuilding.

Through fiscal justice measures, IFEP serves not only as a tool for economic management but a vehicle for advancing gender equality, repairing historical injustices, and building a resilient, inclusive federal system committed to the dignity and rights of all.

CROSS-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

1. Labor Rights and Social Protection

Fair wages, safe workplaces, and social security must be guaranteed for all workers, including PWDs, minorities within minorities, IDPs, LGBTIQ, etc., across every sector in Burma/Myanmar. Legal frameworks must be strengthened to promote industry-wide workers' unions, which protect rights, improve labour relations, and boost economic stability.

Workers' rights must be upheld by employers and supported by authorities through enforcing safe environments, providing easy access to care, health services, and education for workers' children.

○ *Immediate Actions:*

- Draft interim labour rights guidelines with existing and credible entities like Burma/Myanmar Labour Alliance, which must ensure living wages and PWDs' inclusion across all sectors.
- Launch outreach campaigns by labour defenders to inform workers of their rights, especially targeting informal workers and populations vulnerable to exploitation.
- Establish temporary complaint mechanisms in EROS and EAOs areas for workplace safety violations, prioritizing women and PWDs.

- *Transitional Actions:*

- Develop legal frameworks for industry-wide unions, piloting in agriculture and manufacturing, to enhance labour stability.
- Expand access to health services and educational support for workers' children in rural areas, targeting low-income families.
- Pilot job placement programs for PWDs, women in EROs and EAOs areas, and female-led households.

- *Long-Term Actions:*

- Institutionalize a Federal Labor Rights Commission to enforce union protections and social security across all formal sectors.
- Create a Federal Worker Welfare Fund aimed at supporting universal health and education access, preventable deaths, maternity mortality, and child dropout rates, particularly in rural and ethnic areas.
- Achieve 80% workplace safety compliance through regular inspections, prioritizing marginalized and excluded groups.

2. Gender Equality and LGBTIQ Recognition

Advance gender equality and legally recognize LGBTIQ individuals. Close wage gaps and prevent GBV in workplaces, communities, and homes. Ensure equal pay for PWDs and IDPs and empower women through training and financial services. Develop culturally sensitive gender awareness strategies, tailored to rural contexts, aimed at promoting acceptance of gender equality and LGBTIQ rights. Establish Survivor-Centred Approach to Gender-Based Violence Protection (SCAGBV) and reporting systems. Recognise how SGBV and CRSV directly impact economic and

livelihood opportunities and take active steps to prepare survivors for economic participation.

- *Immediate Actions:*

- Issue interim guidelines mandating equal pay for PWDs and women, targeting feasible wage gap reduction, suggested at 10%.
- Launch GBV awareness campaigns in rural areas, using local languages and culturally sensitive materials.
- Establish temporary GBV reporting hotlines in EAO areas, prioritizing survivor-centred support for women and LGBTIQ individuals who are survivors of SGBV and CRSV.

- *Transitional Actions:*

- Pilot women's economic empowerment programs, including financial literacy training, targeting female-led households and women in rural areas.
- Develop legal recognition frameworks for LGBTIQ individuals by consulting already established entities, such as Colors Rainbow to better understand and address LGBTIQ exclusionary practices in the workplace.
- Expand GBV protection systems, including safe shelters and protection for children, particularly in rural communities and IDP camps.

- *Long-Term Actions:*

- Institutionalize a Federal Gender Equality Agency to enforce wage equity and LGBTIQ rights, reducing the gender pay gap.

- Create a Federal Gender Awareness Fund to support culturally sensitive campaigns to achieve rural acceptance of gender equality.
- Establish a nationwide GBV Response Network, ensuring at least 80% coverage of survivor services, integrated with Health and Social Protection policies.

3. Universal Community Participation and Accountability

Encourage communities to shape policies through open, accountable processes, ensuring meaningful participation from women, minorities, PWDs, and LGBTIQ individuals in decision-making, implementation, and monitoring. Integrate private sector stakeholders, such as small-scale businesses and microfinance providers, to support workforce stability across sectors. Acknowledge informal economic systems (e.g., local markets, housing) in planning.

○ Immediate Actions:

- Launch inclusive consultation platforms with already established and credible entities to ensure PWD and LGBTIQ representation.
- Engage private sector stakeholders (e.g., microfinance providers) in policy dialogues, targeting at 100 businesses in EAO areas.
- Publish interim policy transparency reports in local languages, covering at least 20% of planned initiatives.

○ Transitional Actions:

- Pilot community-led monitoring committees in at least 30% of rural areas, including informal sector representatives (e.g., market vendors), to oversee policy implementation.

- Expand private sector integration, involving at least 500 businesses in workforce stability discussions, focusing on housing and microfinance.
- Achieve at least 50% public access to policy information through digital and community-based platforms, ensuring PWDs' accessibility.

○ Long-Term Actions:

- Institutionalize a Federal Participation Council, mandating inclusive representation across sectors, with at least 50% women, LGBTIQ, and PWDs representation.
- Create a Federal Transparency Fund to support accountability mechanisms and private sector partnerships.
- Integrate informal economies into federal planning and ensure equitable representation.

4. Infrastructure Development for All Genders

Build accessible and safe infrastructure for women, PWDs, and LGBTIQ individuals, ensuring public facilities, transportation, and spaces are inclusive. This universal goal informs Infrastructure's focus on PWD-accessible roads, Health's centers and schools, promoting equitable design principles across sectors.

○ Immediate Actions:

- Issue design guidelines mandating PWDs and gender-inclusive infrastructure (e.g., ramps, gender-neutral restrooms), aligned with Myanmar National Building Code, fire safety standards for buildings, earthquake-resistant standards for quake-prone areas, for all new projects.

- Conduct accessibility audits in more targeted existing public facilities in EROS and EAOs areas, prioritizing women and LGBTIQ needs.
- Engage community members in infrastructure planning dialogues, ensuring PWDs, LGBTIQ, women, and minority representation.

○ *Transitional Actions:*

- Pilot inclusive infrastructure upgrades in 20% of rural areas, focusing on safe transportation and public spaces.
- Train at least 1,000 officials on gender-inclusive design to guide cross-sectoral projects.
- Expand community engagement and incorporate private sector input (e.g., construction firms).

○ *Long-Term Actions:*

- Institutionalize a Federal Infrastructure Equity Agency to enforce inclusive design across sectors, emphasizing on accessibility compliance.
- Create a Federal Inclusive Infrastructure Fund to support universal upgrades, increasing access for rural PWDs.
- Ensure most public spaces are gender-inclusive, integrated with Infrastructure, Health, and Education policies.

5. Macro Economy and Policy Priorities

Develop state-level macroeconomic policies that create equitable opportunities and sustainable growth, increasing funding for health and education to address regional inequalities. Ensure meaningful representation from women, minorities, PWDs, and LGBTIQ

individuals in policymaking, implementation, and monitoring, with real influence over economic outcomes.

○ *Immediate Actions:*

- Draft interim fiscal policies prioritizing health and education, allocating a target of 10% of available funds.
- Establish inclusive policy taskforces with representation from women, PWDs, and LGBTIQ individuals.
- Conduct regional inequality assessments in EROS and EAOs areas, targeting conflict-affected regions.

○ *Transitional Actions:*

- Pilot equitable budget allocations in targeted states, increasing health and education spending by at least 15%.
- Expand taskforce representation to ensure meaningful influence in policy decisions.
- Develop sustainable macroeconomic frameworks, reducing regional GDP disparities.

○ *Long-Term Actions:*

- Institutionalize a Federal Economic Equity Commission, enforcing sustainable fiscal policies across sectors.
- Create a Federal Inclusive Budget Fund, achieving 20% health and education spending, serving at least 50% of rural populations.
- Ensure that at least 80% of policymaking processes include diverse representation.

6. Taxation and Economic Justice

Create fair, inclusive tax policies that address wage gaps and offer incentives for social businesses. These should also consider social and climate impacts. Support transitional justice by funding social security, rehabilitation, and care for PWDs injured in the revolution, with businesses contributing through equitable taxation. Ensure transitional justice includes health, education, and livelihoods.

○ *Immediate Actions:*

- Issue interim tax guidelines promoting gender equity and social business incentives, targeting at profitable and established businesses.
- Launch a transitional justice fund for revolutionary PWDs, supported by a percentage of business taxes.
- Conduct tax fairness assessments in EROs and EAOs areas, covering informal economies.

○ *Transitional Actions:*

- Pilot progressive tax systems in targeted states, reducing wage gap impacts and incentivizing businesses for climate impact.
- Expand the transitional justice fund to support targeted PWDs, integrating with Health (rehabilitation) and Education (training).
- Increase tax transparency, publishing reports for targeted collections, ensuring PWDs and women's inclusion in oversight.

○ *Long-Term Actions:*

- Institutionalize a Federal Tax Justice Agency, enforcing equitable taxation and climate incentives to achieve business compliance.
- Create a Federal Transitional Justice Fund to support revolutionary PWDs through cross-sectoral programs.
- Ensure all tax policies are gender-sensitive to reduce economic disparities

CROSS CUTTING COMMITMENTS

Cross-cutting Commitments	• Commitment to Power Sharing: Ensure equitable power sharing among federal units to foster inclusive governance and representation. • Inclusivity for All: Uphold the principle of 'No one left behind,' prioritizing the inclusion and rights of PWDs, Rohingya communities, LGBTIQ individuals, female-headed households, CDMers, religious minorities, older persons, and other traditionally excluded groups including the urban and rural poor, and displaced people. • Economic Transitional Justice: Pursue economic transitional justice to dismantle intergenerational and systemic exclusion of traditionally marginalized communities, ensuring equitable opportunities and reparations. • Coup Military leaders should provide compensation. • There should be special considerations for business opportunities and/or subsidies for families of comrades who fell during the revolution. • There should be special considerations for business opportunities and/or subsidies for comrades who lost limbs. • Feminist Economic Principles: Promote feminist economic principles, prioritizing climate, environmental, and gender justice in all economic policies and practices. • Inclusive Growth, people-centred development and Indigenous Knowledge: Advocate for inclusive growth that values and reclaims Indigenous knowledge, integrating it into sustainable development strategies. • Establishment of institutional complaint mechanisms: Establish complaint mechanisms and laws at the state and national levels to combat discrimination, exclusion and promote inclusion. • Establishment of coordination platforms: Establish coordination platforms for inter-ministerial and sectoral coordinated bodies to ensure comprehensive implementation and policy coherence. • Monitoring: Establish continual, independent, impartial, and transparent monitoring bodies to review the policy implementation process.
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POLICY AREAS

Agriculture Policy

The Agriculture Policy Area aims to transform agriculture into a driver of food security, equitable development, and environmental sustainability. It aligns with SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land).⁴⁷

Common Problems in Agriculture before and after the Coup

In the agricultural sector in Burma, survey participants highlighted four problems that had deteriorated substantially since the coup.

High cost of inputs: 53% of survey participants said this was a major issue pre-coup, which increased to 84% post-coup. Input costs were largely stable pre-coup. Since 2021, there had been a significant decrease in availability.⁴⁸ From 2020-2021, importers stated that the price of compound fertilizers almost doubled, and the price of urea fertilizer and pesticides more than doubled.⁴⁹ A 2024 survey showed that 5% of surveyed farmers could not access any chemical fertilizers or seeds.⁵⁰

Difficulty in obtaining loans and insurance: 48% of survey participants said this was a major issue pre-coup, burdening 74% post-coup. Prior to the coup, rural credit had been “improving rapidly”.⁵¹ However, post-coup, farm credit was largely suspended.⁵² In 2024, 19% of surveyed dry zone farmers and 24% of coastal farmers did not receive the credit they applied for.⁵³

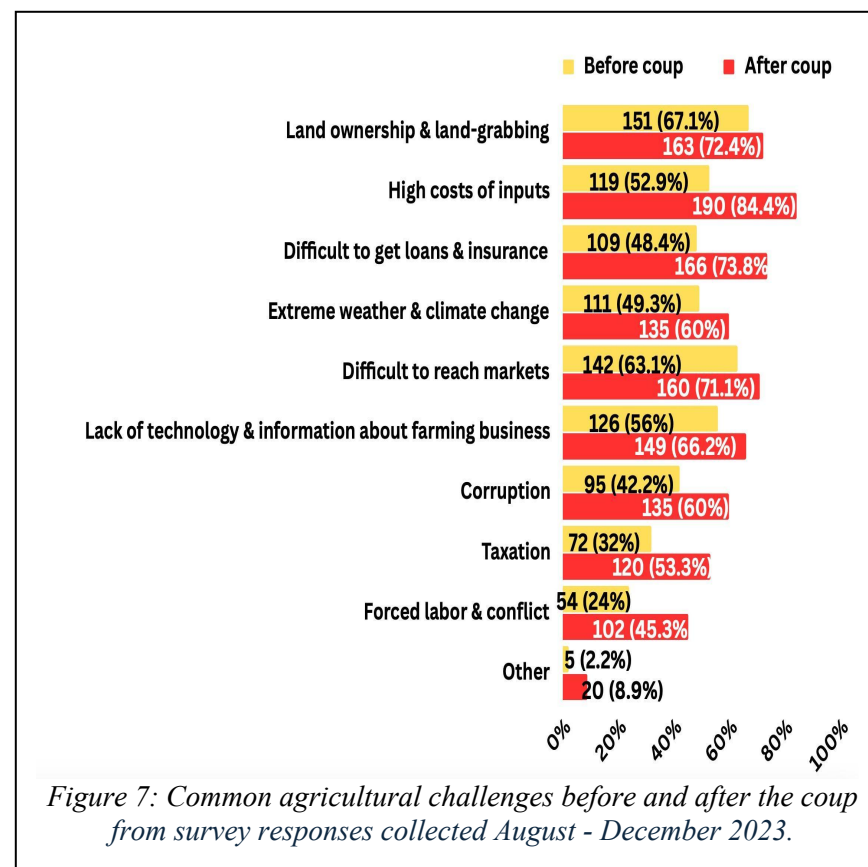
Taxation: 32% of survey participants said this was a major issue before 2021, 53% said it was an issue post-coup, showing how corruption had increased and impeded farmers’ operations. It is important to note that “taxation” is often used as a euphemism for extortion and corruption, as these “taxes” are levied arbitrarily without mandate, accountability or

⁴⁷ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁴⁸ IFPRI (Apr 2021) The outlook for Myanmar’s inorganic fertilizer use and 2021 crop harvest

⁴⁹ ISEAS (2 Mar 2022) Agriculture in a State of Woe Following Myanmar’s 2021 Military Coup

⁵⁰ IFPRI (27 Dec 2024) Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey (Dry Season 2024): Farm Commercialization and Farm Services.



⁵¹ Belton et al. (2025) *Regional Variations in Rural Livelihoods: Challenges and Opportunities*, in Myanmar’s Agrifood System

⁵² ISEAS (2 Mar 2022) Agriculture in a State of Woe Following Myanmar’s 2021 Military Coup

⁵³ IFPRI (27 Dec 2024) Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey (Dry Season 2024): Farm Commercialization and Farm Services.

transparency. While systematic corruption was common prior to the coup, there were “promising” campaigns to erase it.⁵⁴ Now, bribes have become necessary to access any services and avoid conscription.⁵⁵

Forced labour and conflict: 24% of participants said this was a major issue before 2021, 53% said it was an issue post-coup. Forced labour was already a serious issue.⁵⁶ Yet, in Jan 2025, it was reported that forced labour was “widespread”, deteriorating, and that workers had lost their legal rights since the coup.⁵⁷ Airstrikes, attacks, checkpoints and raids had limited farmers’ ability to continue work, and a quarter said they had serious security concerns moving around their villages.⁵⁸

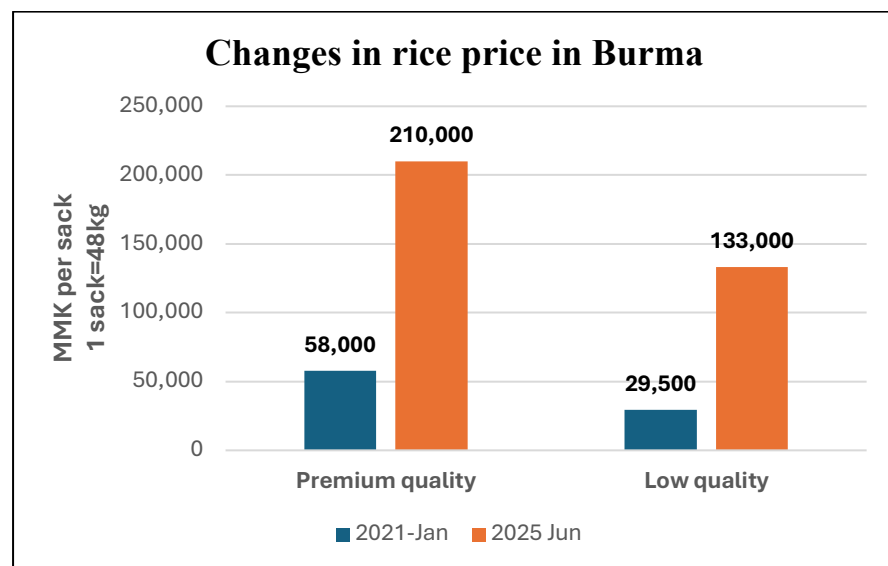


Figure:8 Changes in rice price after the coup

⁵⁴ CSI (22 Nov 2019) Myanmar: Overview of corruption and anti-corruption.

⁵⁵ FULCRUM (17 Jan 2025) Myanmar’s Silent Disease: How Everyday Bribery Fuels Autocratic Control

⁵⁶ Fortify Rights (7 dec 2019) Myanmar: Ongoing Human Rights Violations Against Rohingya; Walk Free (2018) Global Slavery Index 2018

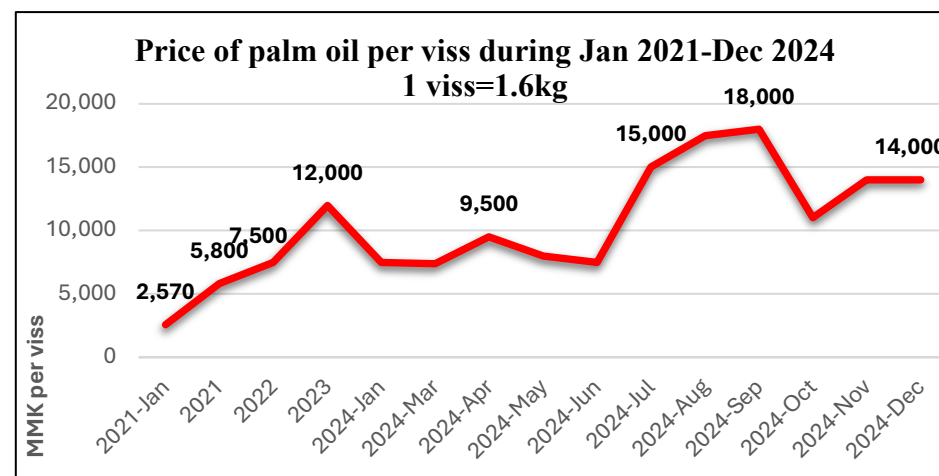


Figure 9: Price of palm oil per viss during Jan 2021-Dec 2024

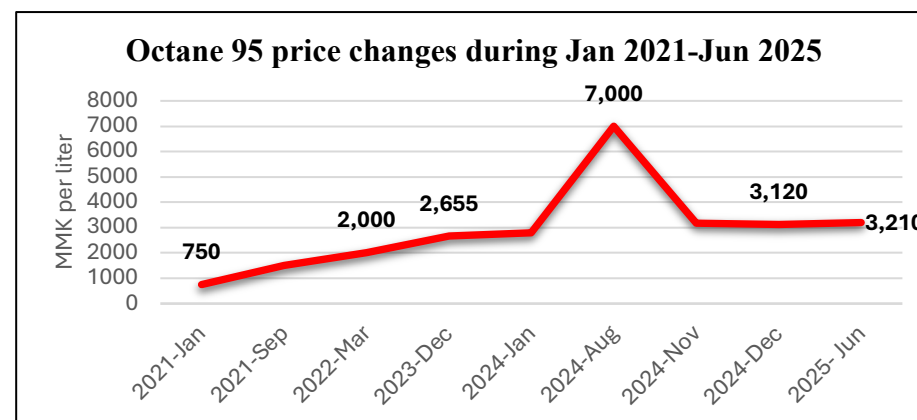


Figure 10: Octane 95 price changes during Jan 2021-Jun 2025

⁵⁷ Industrial (22 Jan 2025) Myanmar’s forced labour situation is worsening

⁵⁸ IFPRI (27 Dec 2024) Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey (Dry Season 2024): Farm Commercialization and Farm Services.

Development Priorities

1. Land Rights and Ownership

- i. Ensure inclusive, gender-sensitive land ownership policies, restoring confiscated lands and recognizing customary rights, particularly for marginalized women, ethnic minorities, and PWDs.
- ii. All citizens must have land ownership rights, particularly in regard to land ownership for women who have been historically marginalized. (There must be no gender-based discrimination.)
- iii. Ancestral lands that have been confiscated over generations by the junta and designated as junta-owned must be returned to their rightful owners.
- iv. Laws that violate land ownership rights must be systematically reviewed, amended, and rewritten as a priority.
- v. Aim to develop gender-sensitive policies that consider vulnerabilities related to land ownership, especially for women who have been marginalized.

2. Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Promote sustainable farming practices, enhance accountability, and provide resources, technologies, and crop varieties tailored to local conditions.

3. Community Farming Support

- i. Protect community farms and farmlands, where they exist, from exploitation, providing resources, market access, and training, with a focus on women and marginalized groups.
- ii. Public awareness campaigns must first be conducted to educate local communities about the fundamental land-related laws and policies. Clear and strong laws and policies must be enacted to protect the land rights of farmers and to effectively prevent exploitation and unjust profits taken from them. Agricultural

awareness programs should be implemented, and a strong market economy must be built. Basic infrastructure that enables technology dissemination, research, and community participation must be developed for rural populations. Efforts should be directed toward transitioning from traditional farming systems to more efficient, technology-based agriculture.

4. Policy

- i. Develop robust, inclusive regional policies, easily amendable, recognizing state and customary land laws, and upgrading produce to finished products.

5. Quality of Produce

- i. Improve local product quality through training, certified seeds, and inspections, ensuring market access and consumer safety.
- ii. Conduct field assessments and implement accountability measures related to quality assurance.
- iii. The Union Government must actively support access to international markets.
- iv. Provide quality enhancement training programs and necessary technical support not only at the local level but also from state and union levels.
- v. Support training that enables the transition from raw materials to finished goods, including relevant technologies.
- vi. Ensure thorough quality inspection for both exports and domestically consumed products.
- vii. Promote the use of certified high-quality seeds.
- viii. Ensure that price reductions do not undermine quality enhancement efforts.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Conflict Impact Mitigation

- i. Address the impact of conflict on farming communities through targeted support programs.
- ii. Conduct mine clearance operations in post-conflict areas, prioritizing high-risk farmlands.
- iii. Establish a Mine Clearance Taskforce to oversee demining, educate farmers on mine risks, and ensure inclusivity for PWDs with sign language and audio materials.
- iv. Develop a comprehensive plan for rehabilitating conflict-affected agricultural lands, tailored to regional needs.
- v. Provide financial reparations for farmers affected by conflict, shared by federal and local governments.
- vi. Implement safety measures to protect farmers from landmines, including innovative methods like Vietnam's rat-based detection.
- vii. Conduct inclusive mine risk awareness campaigns, accommodating all disability types.
- viii. Utilize foreign technologies and modern machinery to rehabilitate agricultural lands.
- ix. Send scholars abroad to cultivate domestic expertise in sustainable farming.
- x. Analyze and survey conflict impacts to provide strategic financial support, avoiding waste.
- xi. Involve former junta troops in mine clearance for accountability, providing protective gear and healthcare.
- xii. Disassemble landmines and other unexploded ordnances (UXOs) impacting agriculture.

- xiii. Develop restoration programs for farmers affected by natural disasters, ensuring PWD inclusion.
- xiv. Implement resettlement and rehabilitation programs for displaced farmers, prioritizing local and generational farmers.

2. Market Price Regulation for Equity

- i. Regulate prices of primary inputs (land, labour, capital) and intermediate inputs (fertilizers, seeds, irrigation tools) to prevent excessive costs.
- ii. Provide agricultural loans for capital shortages in primary inputs.
- iii. Conduct cost assessments for intermediate inputs to enable accurate price adjustments.
- iv. Implement price control measures to ensure equity and farmer protection.
- v. Set price ceilings on imported farm inputs to reduce costs.
- vi. Monitor market trends and adjust pricing to maintain fairness.
- vii. Establish a Market Monitoring Body to oversee trends, prevent fraud, and regulate middlemen.
- viii. Take effective action against fraud with penalties for exploitative practices.
- ix. Establish rules to prevent market monopolization by brokers.
- x. Implement loss-compensating procurement and storage for unsellable crops, with value-added production projects.
- xi. Prioritize domestic markets to ensure the affordability of staples like peanut oil.
- xii. Set price ceilings on peanut oil, engaging CSOs, town halls, local governments, think tanks, and consumer boards.

- xiii. Encourage startups prioritizing local food security and sovereignty.
- xiv. Consider natural disaster impacts in market price regulation.
- xv. Empower farmers' unions for collective bargaining to enhance food security and equitable market participation.

3. Tailored Agricultural Education

- i. Establish state-specific agricultural education programs tailored to diverse landscapes.
- ii. Promote soil health awareness through workshops, emphasizing biodiversity and sustainability.
- iii. Launch Agricultural Knowledge Exchange Fellowships for farmers to share sustainable practices.
- iv. Conduct research on best practices, partnering with international universities.
- v. Fund agricultural education institutions and integrate agricultural knowledge into school curricula.
- vi. Develop substitute crops in high-opium areas, providing technical support and stable markets.
- vii. Collaborate with state agricultural departments for up-to-date techniques.
- viii. Send personnel to study advanced farming systems in developed countries.
- ix. Tailor education to vegetation, terrains, and weather patterns.
- x. Prioritize accessibility in remote areas for educational programs.
- xi. Provide PWD-friendly learning materials, collaborating with disability organizations.

- xii. Conduct awareness programs on transforming raw materials into value-added products.

4. Enhance Government Support

- i. Increase subsidies for inputs to boost farmers' yields.
- ii. Support marketing of agricultural products through CSO-led campaigns.
- iii. Monitor and adjust produce prices through government market controls.
- iv. Incorporate monitoring mechanisms and institutions into market policies.
- v. Create incentives to boost agricultural productivity and sustainability.
- vi. Establish legal frameworks to guarantee women's land ownership and inheritance rights.
- vii. Develop gender-sensitive credit schemes for women farmers, including PWDs and diverse gender identities.
- viii. Ensure women farmers have access to agricultural extension services, including climate-smart practices.
- ix. Promote competition among input suppliers to reduce monopolistic practices.
- x. Promote international cooperation with farmers' associations, co-ops, and trade unions.
- xi. Enact a minimum living wage for farm workers, including Rohingya and marginalized groups, with legal status restoration for Union access.

5. Knowledge Sharing and Collective Action

- i. Facilitate regular farmer meetings for knowledge exchange, ensuring PWD accessibility.

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- ii. Conduct policymaker field assessments to understand farming challenges.
- iii. Establish farmer-policymaker interfaces for ongoing dialogue.
- iv. Ensure policymakers are informed about farming challenges.
- v. Create an advisory mechanism for policy accountability and resolution.
- vi. Encourage farmers' collective advocacy through unions.
- vii. Assign sufficient agricultural experts and officers.
- viii. Support farmers' education on soil health and sustainable land use.

6. Empowerment of Farmers with Information and Technology

- i. Acknowledge farmers as knowledge holders, integrating indigenous knowledge with modern technology.
- ii. Enact policies to protect traditional knowledge from corporate intellectual property claims.
- iii. Encourage learning from farmers' self-taught expertise.
- iv. Develop platforms for farmers to share expertise with others.
- v. Provide information and technology for improved agricultural practices.
- vi. Establish a digital platform for farmers to access market information.
- vii. Collaborate with tech companies for farmer-friendly apps.
- viii. Promote natural fertilizers with government subsidies.
- ix. Recognize farmers through awards for sustainable practices.

7. Government-Led Purchase of Agricultural Products

- i. Intervene by purchasing agricultural products to stabilize prices.

- ii. Prioritize domestic markets to ensure affordable prices for staples like oil.
- iii. Set ceiling prices for essential goods to enhance accessibility.
- iv. Engage CSOs, town halls, local governments, think tanks, and consumer boards in pricing decisions.
- v. Establish state-level price monitoring committees within 100 days.
- vi. Ensure separation of powers between federal and state levels in price control.
- vii. Restore crop distribution systems to meet domestic needs.
- viii. Act as the primary buyer to ensure fair pricing.
- ix. Seek major buyers in international markets to enhance market access.
- x. Provide storage solutions to address spoilage challenges.
- xi. Establish a government-operated storage network with advanced preservation technologies.
- xii. Implement a transparent pricing mechanism incorporating the 10 Principles of Fair Trade.

8. Diversification from Opium Cultivation

- i. Educate farmers to promote alternative crops like tea, fruits, vegetables, and diverse rice types.
- ii. Foster collective action and peer support for crop diversification.
- iii. Conduct awareness programs on the risks of opium cultivation, analyzing economic incentives.
- iv. Enact laws to prohibit opium cultivation, ensuring compliance.
- v. Collaborate with agricultural experts for crop diversification strategies.

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- vi. Develop stable markets for substitute crops with improved infrastructure.
- vii. Phase out opium cultivation with alternative livelihood strategies.

9. Transportation Systems Improvement

- i. Collaborate with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure to improve rural roads.
- ii. Ensure electricity and internet access for rural farmers.
- iii. Focus on improving transportation to remote areas.
- iv. Develop transportation infrastructure plans for hillsides and mountains.
- v. Implement a technology-driven transportation tracking system.
- vi. Establish a technology-prioritized agricultural system.
- vii. Include goods insurance coverage in transportation systems.

10. Measures to Safeguard Farm Workers, Farmers, and Consumers

- i. Establish agricultural research units to study crop damage emergencies.
- ii. Implement government-backed insurance schemes for seasonal producers, supporting value-added processing.
- iii. Develop storage and processing facilities to prevent spoilage.
- iv. Conduct climate impact surveys to inform disaster protocols.
- v. Ensure access to certified, high-quality seeds.
- vi. Align with UN Disability Inclusive Disaster Management Guidelines for PWD-friendly measures.
- vii. Implement PWD-friendly early warning systems for disasters.
- viii. Develop PWD-responsive evacuation plans.

- ix. Ensure inclusive disaster shelters in ERO and EAO areas for PWDs per Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines.
- x. Advocate a balanced GMO stance, recognizing benefits for climate resilience.
- xi. Collaborate with private sector logistics companies for efficient transport.

11. Promoting National Food Sovereignty

- i. Promote traditional farming knowledge to counter GMO dominance.
- ii. Encourage research into GMO technologies that preserve unique crops.
- iii. Enact regulations banning natural seed exports to safeguard food security.
- iv. Develop crop production and export policies prioritizing food safety and sustainability.
- v. Ensure accessible agricultural loans tailored to diverse urban and rural needs.

12. Knowledge on Rotation-Based Agricultural System

- i. Provide knowledge for multi-crop rotational systems.
- ii. Distribute fortified seeds based on crop rotation needs.
- iii. Conduct workshops on best practices for rotation-based agriculture.
- iv. Collaborate with agricultural experts for seasonal training programs.
- v. Establish a knowledge-sharing platform for rotational farming.

13. Comprehensive Land Reform and Management Initiative

- i. Review and revise land ownership laws to resolve conflicts.

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- ii. Recognize ethnic nationalities' customary land rights in legal frameworks.
- iii. Redistribute and compensate for lands appropriated by military and crony businesses.
- iv. Develop guidelines for managing seized lands with public infrastructure or untraceable owners.
- v. Oversee land reforms by an independent body to ensure impartiality.
- vi. Implement an accessible land registration system for smallholder farmers and female-headed households.
- vii. Promote local land ownership, including collective ownership for communities.
- viii. Prevent profiteering collusion by land bureaus, realtors, and businesses.
- ix. Limit exploitative practices by reviewing farmland classifications.
- x. Prevent excessive land accumulation by capitalists through stricter FDI regulations.
- xi. Conduct cost-benefit analyses for FDI land schemes to prioritize local interests.
- xii. Prevent negative consequences from FDIs and foreign agreements, requiring local consent.
- xiii. Decentralize land ownership management to local authorities.
- xiv. Establish a land compensation committee to address Special Economic Zones (SEZs)-related dispossession.

- xv. Restore and conserve coastlines, mangroves, forests, and water sources.
- xvi. Regulate ethical animal farming and aquaculture to address deforestation and trafficking of illicit substances like yaba/methamphetamines.

14. Affordable Agricultural Inputs and Financial Support

- i. Collaborate with the private sector for innovative, affordable inputs.
- ii. Provide low-interest loans, farm credits, and subsidies for financial stability.
- iii. Establish farmers' credit unions to enhance access to banking, strengthen negotiating power with the government, and provide farm protection insurance against natural disasters.
- iv. Establish a microfinance program for small-scale farmers. Prioritize inclusive financial policies that cater to the diverse needs of informal workers and businesses, reducing barriers to access due to legal status or societal stigmas.
- v. Provide low-interest, accessible loans to the informal sector, ensuring they are gender-responsive and non-discriminatory.
- vi. Develop a credit system with minimal deposits for machinery.
- vii. Advocate for policy changes to ensure fair profit distribution between farmers and the government.
- viii. Create, support, strengthen farmer's union to be able to advocate for fair prices in the domestic market and setting a price ceiling

AGRICULTURE ACTION PLAN

Agriculture	
First 100 Days	• Begin the disarmament and demobilization of landmines and all other explosives that impact agricultural practices and the environment. • Begin Government-led assessments of agricultural input and early purchase of agricultural Products. • Hold consultations to set up interim or permanent authorities or monitoring and review mechanisms involving multi-stakeholder committees, associations, CSOs, and consumer groups. • Return reserved lands to the landowners it was taken from. • Amend or draft new laws to ensure the protection of the rights of landowners.
Year 1	• Continue the disarmament and demobilization of landmines and all other explosives that impact agricultural practices and the environment. • Host knowledge sharing. • Conduct collective Action Policy exchange initiatives. • Provide training to farmers on soil biodiversity, health consciousness and sustainable land usage. • Improve transportation systems. • Establish region-specific, robust agricultural market policies to ensure fair pricing, equitable market access, and sustainable trade for farmers, particularly marginalized groups like Rohingya and PWDs.
Year 2	• Continue the disarmament and demobilization of landmines and all other explosives that impact agricultural practices and the environment. • Enact minimum living wage for farm workers. • Enact inclusion policy for Rohingya and other marginalized groups for fair wages, restoration of status/documentation for employment, and access to farmers unions or associations. • Ensure access to farmland ownership. • Convert landless areas into farmlands.

IFEP Agriculture Policy

	• Provide employment for landless workers. • Adopt measures to safeguard farm workers, and farmers, and develop consumer protection policy recommendations. • Develop affordable agricultural inputs. • Implement financial support policy recommendations.
Year 3	• Continue the disarmament and demobilization of landmines and all other explosives that impact Continue the disarmament and demobilization of landmines and all other explosives that impact agricultural practices and the environment. • Complete comprehensive land reform and management initiative, building on prior consultations and land redistribution efforts to ensure equitable access for all farmers. • Empower farmers with information and technology. • Establish inclusive land reform mechanisms to prioritize marginalized groups, ensuring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for ethnic minorities, Rohingya, and female-headed households in land redistribution and management processes. • Develop and implement sustainable agricultural market systems, including digital platforms and cooperatives, to enhance market access and fair trade for smallholder farmers, with targeted support for PWDs. • Promote climate-resilient farming practices through training and subsidies for climate-smart technologies, prioritizing indigenous knowledge and gender-responsive approaches to enhance agricultural sustainability.

Natural Resources Policy

The Natural Resources Policy Area is aimed at transforming resource management into a driver of environmental sustainability, equitable development, and social justice. It aligns with SDGs 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land), and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).⁵⁹

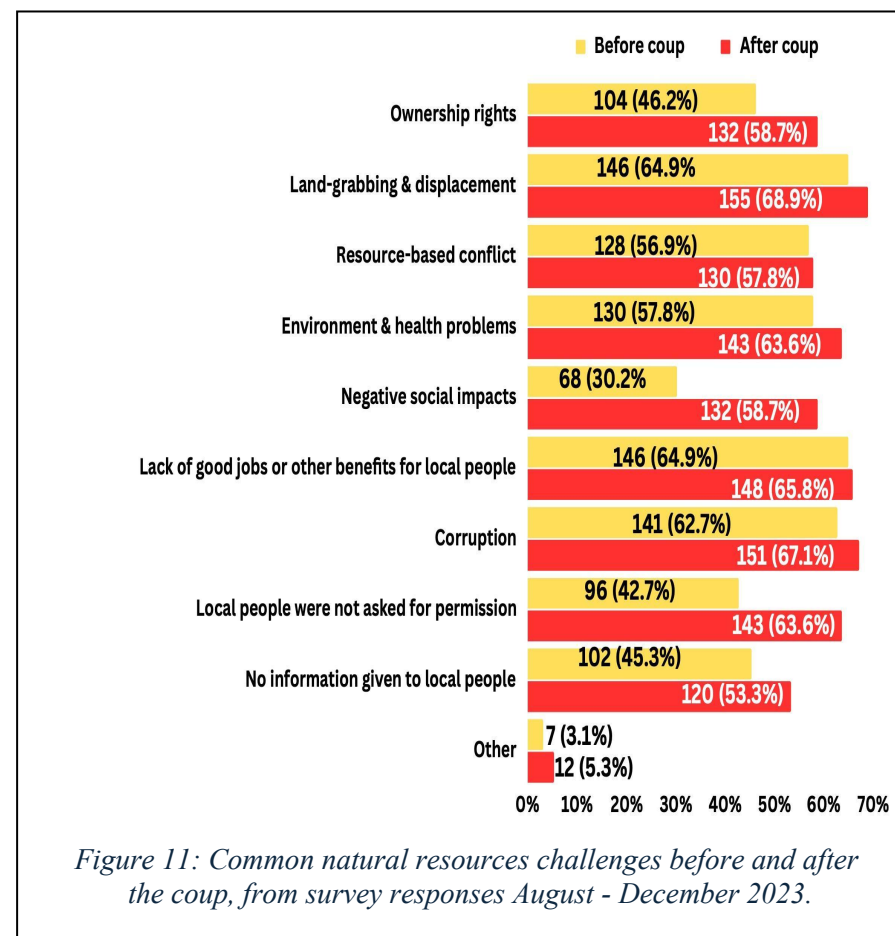
Common Problems in Natural Resources before and after the Coup

Surveyed participants highlighted three major issues in natural resources after the coup: these were the negative social impacts, locals not being consulted on projects, and land grabbing and displacement that occurred as a result of natural resource projects.

30% of participants said that natural resource mismanagement caused negative social impacts before 2021. This rose to over 59% of participants post-coup. Exacerbated by forced displacement, increase in lawless mining projects, and the breakup of families; natural resource related activities have increased lawlessness, drug-use, health, and gender-based violence.⁶⁰

In the case of natural resource management, locals are often not consulted about planned projects in their communities. 43% of participants said this was a major issue before 2021, while 64% said it was post-coup. Companies and successive governments have failed to seek local consultation or approval for projects, largely mining, and particularly in rural and ethnic minority areas.⁶¹ After 2021, projects linked to the regime or armed groups were increasingly pushed through, regardless of local protest.⁶² There is no legal requirement for the government to seek Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from communities before beginning private sector projects.⁶³

Land grabbing and Displacement is another major issue in the natural resource sector. Over two-thirds of participants said this was a major issue



⁵⁹ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁶⁰ ISP Myanmar (10 Jun 2025) Unearthing the Cost: Rare Earth Mining in Myanmar's War-Torn Regions

⁶¹ KHRG (29 Aug 2018) 'Development without us': Village Agency and Land Confiscations in Southeast Myanmar

⁶² Eurasian Times (5 Jun 2025) China's Mining Plan In Myanmar Faces Massive Protest; Locals Block Roads, Threaten To Seize Chinese Equipment

⁶³ Myanmar Centre for responsible Business (Feb 2016) Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Business in Myanmar

before and after 2021, highlighting the severity of this issue, and its degression. The current junta ended the previous National Land Law, leading a relapse in land grabbing, forcing families off their land with impunity.⁶⁴ Increased mining and deregulation resulted in people getting forcibly removed from their land, with no consequences.

Development Priorities

1. Environmental Protection

- i. Emphasize sustainable management of natural resources through public awareness, robust monitoring, and accountability to reduce environmental risks.
- ii. Ensure people across the country understand what natural resources are. These include elements like air, sunlight, water, land, underground and underwater resources such as oil, minerals, and precious stones—commonly referred to as natural assets. There are both non-renewable natural resources, which are difficult or impossible to replenish, and renewable ones that can be restored over time.
- iii. Establish monitoring and accountability mechanisms should be established, along with appropriate disciplinary measures to address misconduct or negligence.

2. Indigenous Community Benefits from Local Resources

- i. Ensure ethnic indigenous communities benefit primarily from local resources, with equitable revenue allocation to states for regional development.

3. Community Forest Rights

- i. Strengthen community rights to manage and preserve forests, promoting local control and sustainable use.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Natural Resources Management

- i. Implement stringent evaluation and approval processes for resource extraction projects to ensure sustainability.
- ii. Establish multi-level monitoring systems with local communities and independent, impartial groups, enacting anti-corruption laws with penalties for civil staff misconduct.
- iii. Create participatory spaces for local people, including women, PWDs, and ethnic minorities, to engage in resource decisions.
- iv. Facilitate mutual discussions between policymakers and civilians on resource management.
- v. Educate community members on environmental issues and advocate for policy upgrades.
- vi. Grant local populations ownership and administrative rights over resources, prioritizing marginalized groups.
- vii. Allocate resource revenues for regional development, including roads, bridges, hospitals, and schools.
- viii. Ensure federal units define specific percentages of resource distribution in state constitutions for equitable allocation.

2. Fair Taxation for Businesses

- i. Conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Socio-Economic Impact Assessments (SIAs), including gender, human rights, and conflict analyses, before, during, and after resource projects.
- ii. Secure FPIC from local communities for resource extraction projects.

⁶⁴ ISEAS (2 Mar 2022) Agriculture in a State of Woe Following Myanmar's 2021 Military Coup.

IFEP Natural Resources Policy

- iii. Involve relevant experts in assessment processes to ensure credibility.
- iv. Organize state and regional workshops on natural resource preservation.
- v. Integrate natural resource preservation into education curricula.
- vi. Fund research development on sustainable environmental protection practices.
- vii. Raise awareness through media on preserving natural resources, ensuring accessibility for PWDs.
- viii. Create employment opportunities in conservation to encourage local community participation.

3. Natural Resource Restoration

- i. Develop long-term restoration plans to remediate damages from over-exploitation.
- ii. Suspend mining and logging rights for 10–15 years in critical areas to support restoration.
- iii. Re-examine oil and gas extraction permit with rigorous EIAs to ensure sustainability.
- iv. Conduct professional-led Environmental Impact Surveys (EIS) focusing on biological diversity.
- v. Establish buffer zones and protective forests, including maritime and deep-sea areas, to safeguard ecosystems.
- vi. Implement community-led reforestation in disaster-prone areas, prioritizing local species.
- vii. Promote waste material reuse through sustainable approaches, such as recycling programs.
- viii. Develop guidelines for progressive tree replanting to maintain forest sustainability.

- ix. Prioritize reforestation in areas prone to environmental disasters for enhanced resilience.
- x. Select and cultivate tree species for long-term environmental and economic benefits.
- xi. Utilize modern technologies for long-term rehabilitation and sustainable reuse of forests and resources.

4. Environmental Law and Conservation

- i. Enact strict prohibitions on illegal logging, forest products trade, orchid trafficking, and wildlife exploitation, including protection for endangered species like Irrawaddy Dolphins.
- ii. Designate Protected Areas to prevent over-exploitation, ensuring local access for sustainable use.
- iii. Monitor and report environmental damages, analyzing the impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
- iv. Establish strong punitive measures for policy violations and environmental degradation.
- v. Rehabilitate forestry plantations with Carbon dioxide (CO₂) budgeting for sustainable development.
- vi. Put limitations on extraction for sustainable resource management.
- vii. Require clear justifications for granting permission to extract forest-based fuel resources, with strictly defined usage rights.
- viii. Buffer non-renewable resource extraction with investments in other viable sectors.
- ix. Reinvest proceeds from non-renewable resource extraction to maintain benefits.
- x. Ensure EAOs and EROs consensus in natural resource management decisions.

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- xi. Restrict external parties' undue influence in local resource governance.
- xii. Prevent corruption in resource extraction through strict oversight and accountability.
- xiii. Create job opportunities in forestry, mining, and oil and gas sectors for expert youth and technicians.
- xiv. Reclaim military-seized resource areas for fair redistribution to local communities.
- xv. Impose fines and green taxes to promote sustainable development, utilizing penalties appropriately.
- xvi. Issue legal permits and authoritative oversight for extractive projects to ensure compliance.
- xvii. Encourage FDI and international support aligned with national interests and sustainable practices.
- xviii. Ensure long-term sustainable benefits for local communities from resource extraction.
- xix. Implement robust forestry laws to hold stakeholders accountable.
- xx. Enforce fair compensation for confiscated land and address environmental damage post-project.
- xxi. Abolish federal land confiscation laws and compensate individuals who have lost their lands.
- xxii. Foster collaboration between upstream and downstream states for cross-border waste management.
- xxiii. Regulate resource extraction on individual properties, ensuring fair allocation to owners and government.
- xxiv. Monitor and conserve rivers, streams, national maritime zones, and deep-sea areas within resource protection zones.
- xxv. Include wildlife protection, including endangered species, in natural resource management policies.

NATURAL RESOURCES ACTION PLAN

Natural Resources	
First 100 Days	• Impose a moratorium on existing mega-extractive projects to reassess their impacts. • Any enterprise, business, or entity causing environmental harm should be suspended. • Large-scale excavation projects in disputed territories should be halted. • Conflict-related deforestation should be addressed and restored with urgency.
Year 1	Environmental Law and Conservation Policy Recommendations Fair and Equitable Redistribution of Benefits • Ensure the fair and equitable redistribution of benefits from resource extraction to all levels of government. • Prioritizing the interests and well-being of local communities. • Redistribution of Military-Seized Resources. • Reclaim natural resource areas seized by the military and ensure their fair redistribution to benefit local communities and support equitable development. • Sustainable Rehabilitation. • Develop and implement a comprehensive plan and policy to guide sustainable rehabilitation efforts, including clear guidelines on when to pause operations and measures to address over-extraction through conservation planning. • Restoration of deforested lands should continue with timelines tailored to specific regions. • Prohibition and Rehabilitation Planning, such as protective zoning; for example. identify and map ecological zones (watersheds, community forests, bamboo groves, wildlife habitats). ▪ Classify areas into strict protection zones (no cutting, only natural regeneration allowed). ▪ Buffer zones (limited, controlled use for local livelihood needs). ▪ Sustainable use zones (regulated cutting with mandatory replanting). • Establish a policy that sets specific targets for replanting trees and limits the number of trees that can be cut, ensuring that deforestation is balanced with reforestation efforts to maintain ecological stability.
Year 2	Comprehensive Impact Assessments and Informed Consent recommendations

	• Ensure that all extractive projects undergo thorough environmental impact assessments and obtain FPIC from affected communities before proceeding, and constantly monitor and review during, and after the projects. • Strengthen Legal Frameworks. • Implement legal reforms to enhance the regulation of natural resource extraction, ensuring compliance with environmental, social, and human rights standards. • Promote Transparency: Increase transparency in the issuance of extractive tenders, licenses, permits, and the management of revenues by making all related information publicly accessible. • Ensure Compensation and Reparation: Establish mechanisms for fair compensation and reparation for communities and individuals impacted by resource extraction, particularly in cases of environmental damage. • Conduct EIAs: Mandate comprehensive EIAs, SIAs, conflict impact assessments, for all extractive projects, with a focus on preventing and mitigating environmental harm. • Foster Sustainable Extraction and Investment: Promote sustainable extraction practices and responsible investment in the natural resource sectors, prioritizing long-term environmental and economic stability.
Year 3	• In cognizance of the direct linkages between Rohingya genocide and resource extraction and land grabbing for SEZs, integrate transitional economic justice into the natural resources policy to safeguard against resource-driven human rights violations and atrocities • Implement Zoning and Protective Measures: Establish zoning and protective measures to prevent over-extraction in vulnerable areas, ensuring sustainable resource management across all regions. • Continuous Monitoring and Policy Review: Regularly review and monitor the impact of policies related to natural resource extraction, adjusting strategies as needed to ensure long-term sustainability and effectiveness. • Inclusive Restoration Plans: Involve local people and communities in restoration plans to address corruption and ensure equitable and meaningful participation. • Balance of Power and Accountability: Ensure a balanced distribution of power between the government and EAOs and EROs with robust checks and balances to prevent abuse of authority. • Truth and Reconciliation Process: Establish a Truth and Reconciliation process to identify and rectify instances of theft and injustice, ensuring accountability for those who benefited from stolen resources. • Suspend Licenses for Non-Compliance: Enforce the suspension of licenses and permits for extractive projects that continue to operate under harmful or unsustainable practices, ensuring adherence to updated regulations and standards.

Industry and Services Policy

The Industry and Services Policy Area is aimed at transforming Burma/Myanmar's industrial and service sectors into sustainable, inclusive engines for economic and social justice. It aligns with SDGs 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities)⁶⁵

Common Problems in Industry and Services before and after the Coup

Surveyed participants highlighted two major issues in industry and services that have increased after the coup.

A major issue was that business advantage was given to crony companies, rather than regular civilians. 69% of participants said this was a major issue before 2021, which increased to 80% post-coup. Privatization programmes initiated by the government had only benefitted certain strategic individuals, creating “domestic conglomerates” with strong military ties.⁶⁶ Since 2021, the monopoly and business advantages for junta-businesses has become increasingly clear. Due to nepotism and corruption, the junta has favored military-linked businesses, benefitting only a select few individuals.⁶⁷

Half of participants highlighted corruption as a major issue prior to 2021, which increased to 70% post-coup. Corruption has long persisted in Burma. However, limited but “promising” anti-corruption initiatives-initiated pre-coup were quickly dropped in 2021.⁶⁸ Exacerbated by weakened institutions, the junta has used pervasive corruption as a tool to hold power, causing Burma to drop to one of the most corrupt countries in the world.⁶⁹

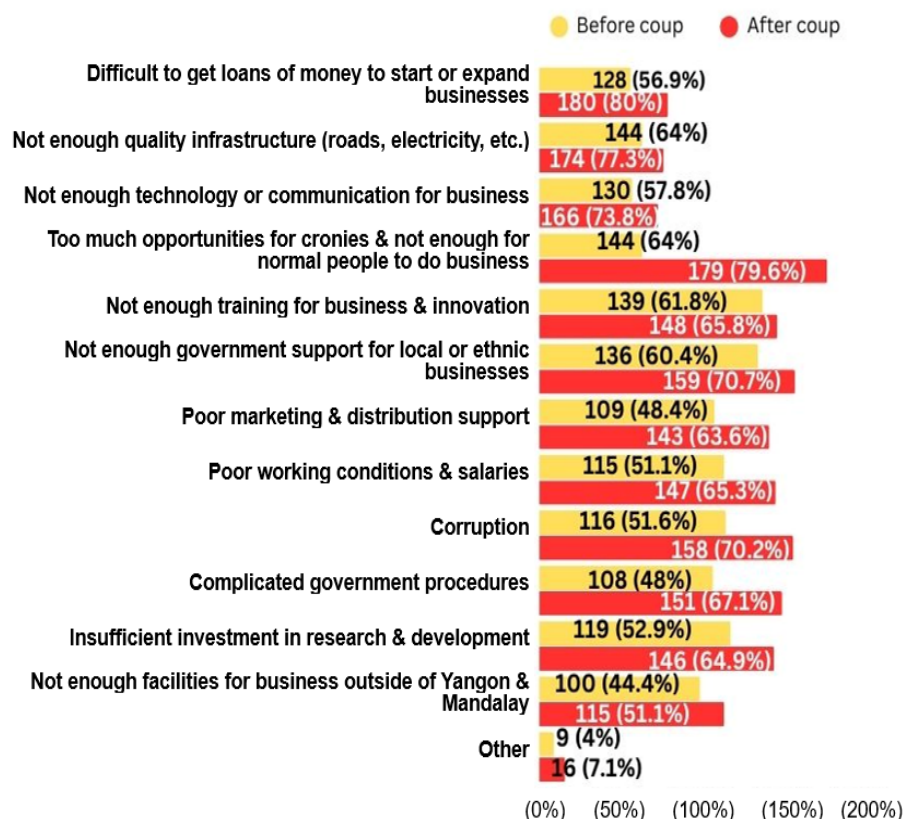


Figure 12: Common industry and services challenges before and after the coup from survey August - December 2023.

⁶⁵ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁶⁶ U4 Anti-Corruption (22 Nov 2019) Myanmar: Overview of corruption and anti-corruption

⁶⁷ SAC-M (11 Feb 2025) The Military, Money, and Myanmar: Breaking the Nexus

⁶⁸ U4 Anti-Corruption (22 Nov 2019) Myanmar: Overview of corruption and anti-corruption

⁶⁹ Fulcrum (17 Jan 2025) Myanmar's Silent Disease: How Everyday Bribery Fuels Autocratic Control

Development Priorities

1. Enhancing Citizens' Capacity

- i. Establish initiatives to enhance skills through education and training, ensure the rule of law to attract investment, and provide reliable electricity and transportation infrastructure to support industry and improve working conditions.

2. Promotion of SMEs and Local Businesses

- i. Encourage small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), particularly in agro-industry, and support local business development to drive inclusive economic growth.

3. Inclusive and Equitable Workspaces

- i. Create accessible infrastructure for all genders and PWDs, with designated spaces for breastfeeding mothers, to foster equitable workplaces.

4. Job Creation with Labour Rights

- i. Generate equitable job opportunities with guaranteed labour rights, minimum wages, and non-discriminatory healthcare, setting clear timeframes for implementation.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Establishment of Factories

- i. Open factories in different states that meet international standards to drive industrial growth. Assess the potential impacts on local communities in the surrounding area. Consider whether the type of factory to be built will create suitable employment opportunities for residents.
- ii. Implement FPIC processes to obtain local community views before factory construction.

- iii. Include proper waste disposal measures in factory planning to prevent environmental harm.
- iv. Align factory standards with international benchmarks while prioritizing state-specific environmental conditions.
- v. Establish factories that prioritize domestic supply and needs while enabling access to global markets.
- vi. Invest in advanced technology to enhance production capabilities.
- vii. Develop programs to train skilled professionals in advanced technologies to improve labour quality.
- viii. Promote local employment opportunities through factory initiatives to minimize community tensions.
- ix. Ensure local traditional handicraft industries are not adversely affected by factory operations.
- x. Assess environmental degradation and health impacts on local communities from factory operations.
- xi. Apply a progressive tax system to factory operations to support equitable development.
- xii. Enact clear laws to protect local communities and prevent environmental degradation during factory construction.

2. Promoting Knowledge, Skills, and Technology

- i. Emphasize knowledge, skills, and technology for successful factory operations to boost competitiveness.
- ii. Train skilled professionals through knowledge transfer programs to enhance workforce capacity.
- iii. Support initiatives for information and technology work, ensuring internal political freedom for innovation.
- iv. Integrate technology-focused lessons into school curricula to nurture innovation.

- v. Facilitate continuous education and skills training for industry professionals to sustain growth.
- vi. Establish technology hubs and innovation centres to foster creativity and collaboration.

3. Entrepreneurship and Innovation

- i. Encourage entrepreneurs in sectors like agro-processing, health, and e-commerce to diversify the economy.
- ii. Promote collective production models for rural communities to reduce risks compared to individual microfinance ventures.
- iii. Support and promote local and existing handicrafts and traditional cultural industries to preserve heritage and boost income.
- iv. Ensure equal opportunities for PWDs and promote innovative sectors like training, health, sports, and e-commerce.
- v. Establish R&D programs, funding, and low taxes to support start-ups.
- vi. Advocate for strong copyright laws to protect intellectual property and ensure fair competition.

4. Handicraft Mastery and Skill Development

- i. Support individuals in mastering handicrafts to create employment opportunities.
- ii. Ensure inclusion of PWDs in handicraft employment initiatives.
- iii. Prioritize education and skills innovation for product design and quality aligned with market trends.
- iv. Ensure domestic handicraft products meet high quality standards and are competitive in markets.
- v. Develop vocational and agricultural training programs in collaboration with industries.

- vi. Implement official recognition and certification of handicraft skills to enhance market credibility.
- vii. Enact laws for social security and workers' rights in handicraft industries.

5. International Engagement and Investment

- i. Seek political support and resources for industrial expansion to enhance capacity.
- ii. Promote clean technologies and environmentally friendly practices in industries.
- iii. Collaborate with international organizations to support industry development.
- iv. Fund international education scholarships and study visits to advanced industrial nations.
- v. Support locally-driven, non-centralized enterprises through mutually beneficial international partnerships.

6. Infrastructure Development

- i. Prioritize transportation and connectivity infrastructure to support industrial growth.
- ii. Incorporate inclusive building designs accessible to PWDs in infrastructure projects.
- iii. Implement machinery-focused solutions, such as automated assembly lines, for industrial efficiency.
- iv. Develop climate-resilient infrastructure adhering to international standards.
- v. Obtain community consent via FPIC for infrastructure projects to ensure local support.
- vi. Construct basic infrastructure in accordance with international standards.

- vii. Establish monitoring and inspection departments for infrastructure construction accountability.
- viii. Ensure clear accountability and responsibility in infrastructure development.
- ix. Create mechanisms for public reporting and monitoring of infrastructure issues.

7. Diversification of Industries

- i. Support service-oriented initiatives, such as IT and hospitality, to fill industry gaps.
- ii. Implement measures to prevent environmental, social, and labour exploitation in industries.
- iii. Support gender-inclusive feeder businesses around larger industries to enhance equity.

8. Tourism and Economic Development

- i. Promote community-based tourism and eco-tourism to support local economies.
- ii. Implement fair wages and non-discriminatory policies in tourism industries.
- iii. Develop a business code of conduct to ensure ethical practices in tourism.
- iv. Provide finance and capacity building for tourism organizations to strengthen the sector.
- v. Incorporate secure and reliable technologies, such as online booking systems, in tourism.

9. Legal Reforms and Implementation

- i. Enact laws for responsible business, integrating UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessments.

- ii. Fine companies for bad practices during the junta's reign, ensuring fairness through transparent audits.
- iii. Promote e-governance to streamline market entry for new businesses while safeguarding public and worker rights.
- iv. Establish a moratorium on junta-era laws and draft new policies for industry growth.
- v. Develop specific policies to prioritize key industries, such as agro-processing and IT.
- vi. Enforce strict environmental conservation policies for industrial land allocation.

10. Market Expansion and Competition

- i. Rebuild national stadiums and encourage regional sports competition, particularly in football.
- ii. Promote sports-related industries in suitable regions, such as football in Mandalay.
- iii. Implement effective marketing strategies for the football industry to boost visibility.
- iv. Support artistic talents through cultural programs to enhance market reach.
- v. Expand markets for traditional textiles to support cultural industries.
- vi. Expand markets for handicraft products to drive economic growth.
- vii. Advocate for price controls and subsidies to protect farmers and promote fair competition.
- Encourage start-up businesses in the food and agriculture sectors to diversify markets.

11. Human Resources Development

- i. Prioritize education and skills training for industry through accessible training centres.
- ii. Develop online learning platforms for skill acquisition accessible to all.
- iii. Encourage social entrepreneurship for local communities to foster innovation.
- iv. Provide technical support to start-ups and social enterprises to enhance growth.
- v. Provide practical implementation and assistance for youth in advanced technological and vocational sectors.
- vi. Fund scholarship programs to support youth skill development.
- vii. As part of early-stage human resource development, especially for children, structured and strategic planning must be implemented.
- viii. Ensure human resource development strategies are inclusive and accountable, regardless of ethnicity, religion, gender, ability or displacement status.

12. Government Coordination and Support

- i. Coordinate among government departments to promote industries transparently.
- ii. Facilitate local markets to support SMEs and marginalized communities.
- iii. Promote effective public-government coordination, incorporating public voices.
- iv. Align domestic and international markets through strategic partnerships.
- v. Prioritize public benefit in investment strategies with anti-corruption measures.
- vi. Provide installment-based loans to farmers to support the agriculture-based economy.
- vii. Implement transparent and effective governance coordination policies to prevent corruption.

INDUSTRY AND SERVICES ACTION PLAN

Industry and Services	
First 100 Days	• Build factories to produce prosthetic parts and other support materials for PWDs • Develop Industrial and Services Policy Recommendations for implementation in following years • Carry out legal reforms and implementation of industrial policy recommendations • Service industries such as the garment industry, home-based businesses, small enterprises, small transport associations, and delivery service providers should also be taken into consideration in planning and policy
Year 1	Government Coordination and Support Policy Recommendations • Establish a central coordination body to streamline inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration, ensuring cohesive industrial and services policy implementation and avoiding duplication of efforts. • Strengthen partnerships between government, private sector, and civil society to foster inclusive development and address diverse stakeholder needs. • Provide financial incentives, grants, and subsidies to support priority sectors, particularly in underdeveloped regions. Infrastructure Development Policy Recommendations • Prioritize investments in critical infrastructure, such as transportation, energy, water, and communication networks, to support economic growth and social development. • Implement public-private partnership (PPP) models to mobilize resources and expertise for large-scale infrastructure projects. • Develop infrastructure resilience standards to ensure sustainability and adaptability to climate change and natural disasters. • Expand access to basic infrastructure services, particularly in rural and marginalized areas, to promote equitable development.
Year 2	Promoting Knowledge, Skills, and Technology Policy Recommendations • Invest in education and training programs that focus on emerging technologies and skill development to meet global market demands.

	• Support research and development (R&D) through funding and incentives to drive innovation and technological advancements. • Facilitate knowledge-sharing platforms and collaborations between academia, industry, and government to enhance technological adoption and skill enhancement. Diversification of Industries Policy Recommendations • Encourage the growth of non-traditional industries by providing tax incentives and grants to foster innovation and diversification. • Support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in adopting new technologies and entering new markets to reduce dependency on single sectors. • Develop policies that promote sustainable industries, including green technologies, renewable energy, and eco-friendly manufacturing. Tourism and Economic Development Policy Recommendations • Invest in sustainable tourism infrastructure to attract international visitors while preserving cultural heritage and natural resources. • Develop marketing campaigns and international partnerships to position the country as a competitive and unique tourism destination. • Provide support to local communities and businesses involved in tourism to ensure equitable economic benefits and job creation. • Original artworks and cultural sites damaged during the conflict, such as those affected by airstrikes on civilians during the Spring revolution, should be preserved in their existing condition as a testament to resilience, which may hold interest for international visitors
Year 3	Entrepreneurship and Innovation Policy Recommendations • Foster a culture of entrepreneurship by providing funding, mentorship, and incubation programs for aspiring entrepreneurs in diverse sectors. • Establish innovation hubs and research centres to drive technological advancements and encourage public-private partnerships in innovation. Handicraft Mastery and Skill Development Policy Recommendations

	● Support traditional handicraft sectors by providing training programs to enhance artisanal skills and ensure the preservation of cultural heritage. ● Create access to affordable materials, equipment, and tools for artisans to improve the quality and sustainability of handicraft production. ● Collaborate with educational institutions to integrate handicraft mastery into vocational and technical education programs. Market Expansion and Competition Policy Recommendations ● Facilitate trade agreements and partnerships to open new markets for local businesses and encourage exports. ● Strengthen e-commerce infrastructure to enable small businesses and entrepreneurs to reach wider audiences. ● Introduce fair competition policies to prevent monopolistic practices and promote a level playing field for all businesses. ● Support branding and marketing initiatives for local products to increase their visibility and competitiveness in international markets. ● Offer subsidies or incentives for businesses that demonstrate innovation and sustainability in expanding their market presence. Human Resources Development Policy Recommendations ● Invest in education and training programs that align with current and future market demands, emphasizing STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) and soft skills. ● Establish partnerships between industry and educational institutions to design curricula that meet the skills required in the workforce, particularly in technical and vocational education. ● Promote gender-inclusive policies to ensure equitable participation of women and underrepresented groups in skill development and employment opportunities.
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Health Policy

The Health Policy Area, grounded in Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), prioritizes universal access, social protection, transparent governance, and explicit measures to improve life expectancy and quality of life. It aligns with SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 5 (Gender Equality), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).⁷⁰ Like all proposed policy areas, it employs civilian-led, anti-militarization safeguards to address, mend and transcend the current junta-induced health challenges in Burma/Myanmar.

Common Problems in Health before and after the Coup

Before the 2021 attempted coup, Burma/Myanmar's healthcare system was already ranked among the world's weakest due to long-standing poverty, conflict, underfunding, systemic inequality, and weak governance.⁷¹ Ethnic minorities and IDPs often relied on under-resourced services run by ethnic armed organizations (EAOs)⁷², while women, youth, and LGBTIQ individuals faced stigma and legal barriers to care.⁷³ The system relied heavily on out-of-pocket payments, leaving the poorest most vulnerable.⁷⁴ Since the failed coup, the junta worsened the situation dramatically with over 1,200 attacks on healthcare facilities and personnel.⁷⁵

In early 2025, the junta also blacklisted and denied licenses to over 800 CDM doctors.⁷⁶ Funding cuts by the Trump administration also forced humanitarian organizations to suspend or terminate all programs, including healthcare, at nine Thai-Burma refugee camps housing at least 100,000 refugees.⁷⁷ These actions have driven Burma/Myanmar's healthcare system to the brink of total collapse.⁷⁸

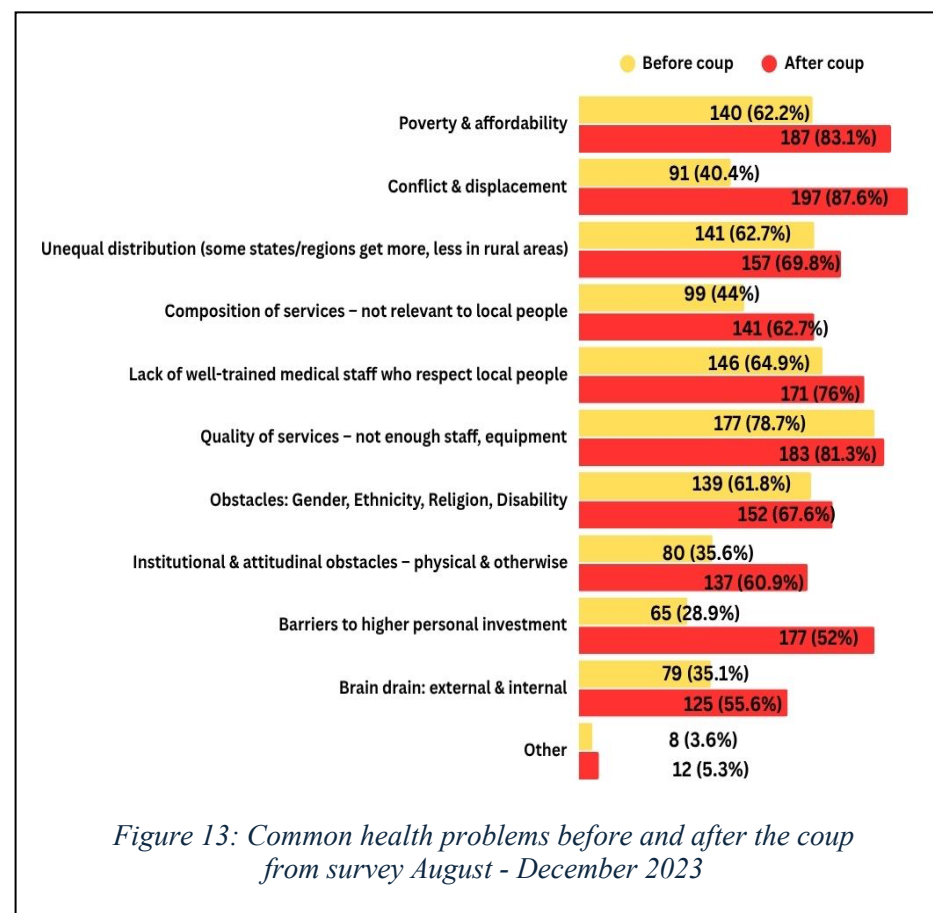
⁷⁰ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁷¹ Alice Debarre (2019) The Provision of Healthcare in Myanmar

⁷² Alice Debarre (2019) The Provision of Healthcare in Myanmar

⁷³ UNFPA (May 2021) Mental Health & Psychosocial Needs Assessment of Myanmar's LGBTIQ Community

⁷⁴ Chaw-Yin Myint, Milena Pavlova, Wim Groot (1 Dec 2019) Patterns of health care use and out-of-pocket payments among general population and social security beneficiaries in Myanmar



⁷⁵ Insecurity Insight (18 Jul 2025) Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 25 June - 08 July 2025

⁷⁶ ALTSEAN-Burma (13 Apr 2025) BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2025: Junta inks nuclear deal with Russia while things fall apart at home

⁷⁷ Amnesty International (13 Feb 2025) Myanmar: Recklessly abrupt US aid stoppage poses existential threat to human rights

⁷⁸ Think Global Health (8 Apr 2025) Earthquake Pushes Myanmar's Health System to Verge of Collapse

Health Development Priorities

1. Healthcare Accessibility and Coverage

- i. Ensure universal health coverage by prioritizing care workers' wellbeing and equal access for PWDs, women, children, elderly, and LGBTIQ communities.
- ii. Ensure dignified and secure working conditions for healthcare workers by providing fair wages, comprehensive support, and workplace safety measures (e.g., protective gear, hazard reduction).
- iii. Enhance rural and urban hospital services and laboratory capabilities by investing in advanced and relevant electronic equipment (e.g., Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines, diagnostic labs).

2. Social Protection in Health

- i. Address systemic inequalities by implement robust social protection measures for vulnerable groups, including marginalized women, children, PWDs, elderly, and LGBTIQ individuals.
- ii. Ensure equitable access to essential services by developing targeted policies to improve life expectancy through preventive care, chronic disease management, and nutritional support.

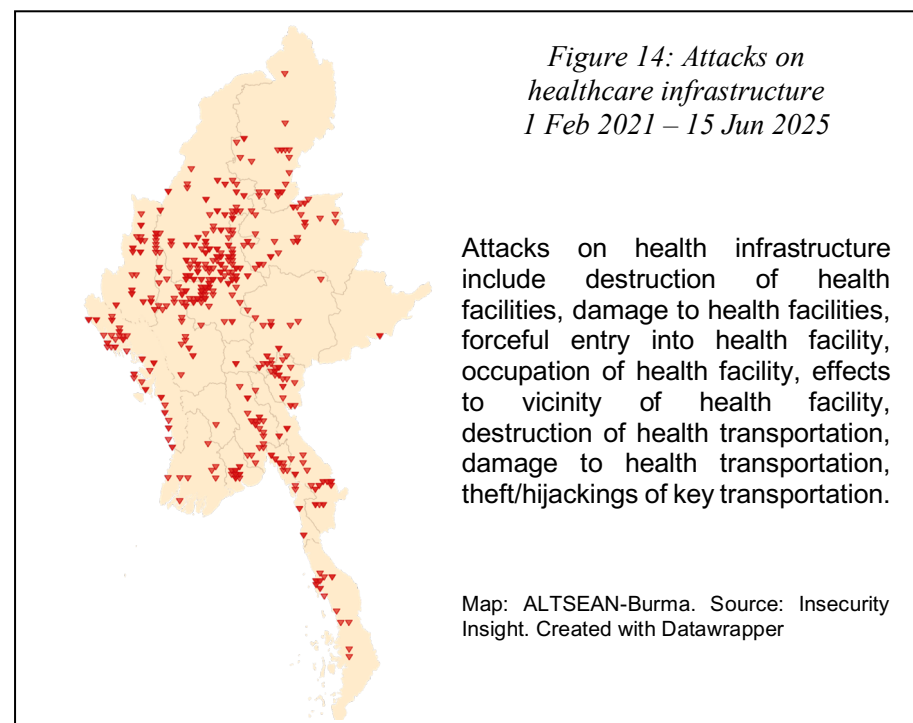
3. Advocacy and Oversight in Health Policy

- i. Ensure accountability and transparency in health policies by advocating for CSOs, community leaders, and PWD-led organizations, etc. to monitor implementation.
- ii. Regulate healthcare costs through price caps on essential medicines and consultations to promote affordability and health-seeking behavior among Burma/Myanmar citizens.
- iii. Regulate healthcare costs to counter corruption and exclusionary practices.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Mental Health Awareness and Support

- i. Promote mental health as a priority by addressing conflict-related trauma
- ii. Reduce stigma by launching nationwide awareness campaigns, integrating trauma awareness programs across all health departments to promote help-seeking behavior and suicide prevention.



- iii. Establish community-based support groups, led by CSOs, promoting leadership from women, youth, LGBTIQ, and PWDs.
- iv. Ensure services are accessible to PWDs such as offering sign language counselling and accommodations for visual and sensory impairments
- v. Integrate mental health education into high school curricula, taught by trained professionals, and increase MHPSS workers, prioritizing ethnic minority and women-led training programs.
- vi. Increase the number of mental health and MHPSS workers and lay counsellors in Burma/Myanmar.

2. Remedial Support and Flexible Work Options

- i. Support conflict-affected individuals through flexible workplace options, enabling employment while addressing health needs.
- ii. Collaborate with NGOs to provide comprehensive health support, allocating specific funding to women's rights organizations, PWD-led groups, LGBTIQ representatives, and ethnic minorities.
- iii. Offer vocational rehabilitation programs to reintegrate out-of-job health workers and CDMers to restore self-esteem and economic stability, particularly in ERO/EAO-controlled areas.

3. Traditional Medicines and Quality Assurance

- i. Enhance healthcare access by integrating traditional and Western medicines, particularly in rural areas.
- ii. Protect health and safety by implementing strict quality assurance to regulate health products.
- iii. Encourage research on integrated medicine, partnering with universities and CSOs, and laboratories.

- iv. Facilitate collaborations between traditional healers and modern providers.
- v. Deploy mobile clinics (e.g., medical vans) to deliver integrated treatments to remote communities, prioritizing women, children, and PWDs.

4. Accessible Health Services and Infrastructure

- i. Ensure equitable healthcare access by strategically locating hospitals in rural areas with diverse emergency services, consistent medicine and equipment (e.g., emergency vehicles) availability, and diverse qualified healthcare professionals.
- ii. Deploy clinics, healthcare workers, and essential supplies to remote areas, prioritizing maternal and child healthcare, including essential medicines, services, and financial support for pregnant women and newborns.
- iii. Implement online booking systems in public and private hospitals, with sections for PWDs to indicate required services, ensuring priority assistance.
- iv. Launch gender-responsive health systems promoting SRHR information, services, and education. This advocacy should be for the general public as well as schools.
- v. Build factories for PWD mobility aids and assistive devices, supporting PWD-led organizations.
- vi. Conduct corruption-free health awareness campaigns to promote preventive care, ensuring equitable service distribution based on contextual needs.
- vii. Address gender specific health issues such as cervical cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, and STIs.

5. Health Workforce Development

- i. Address brain drains in the health sector through competitive salaries and incentives for rural service.

- ii. Establish training programs for nurses and doctors tailored to local needs, focusing on conflict-related care.
- iii. Implement performance-based contracts, regular competency reviews, and strict medical ethical frameworks to ensure quality.
- iv. Promote workplace safety with protective gear and hazard reduction measures.
- v. Develop vocational education programs to reintegrate out-of-job health workers
- vi. Seek collaboration with the Ministry of Industry to reduce the negative health impacts of extractive industries.
- vii. Be context-specific when implementing health programs and policy.

6. Enhanced Health and Governance

- i. Advocate for increased health budget allocations to address post-conflict needs, enforcing non-discrimination policies for PWDs, HIV patients, and stigmatized groups.
- ii. Increase taxes on drugs, tobacco, and caffeine-containing soft drinks, redirecting revenue to affordable healthcare.
- iii. Train healthcare staff for regional needs, allocate emergency budgets for public health crises, and collaborate with interim government initiatives.
- iv. Develop drug policies to minimize negative consequences, learning from past failures.
- v. Introduce age-appropriate family life and sex education with the Ministry of Education, ensuring non-discrimination in schools for minorities and PWDs.
- vi. Promote health-seeking behavior, counter victim-blaming, and establish safe systems for reporting medical negligence. Clear

accountability and responsibility must be ensured in cases arising from negligence in medical treatment.

- vii. Develop policies to improve life expectancy through chronic disease screenings and regulate healthcare costs to enhance affordability.
- viii. Emergency budgets should be allocated to prepare for public health crises (e.g., COVID-19) and natural disasters.
- ix. Implement non-discrimination policies and practices in schools for religious, ethnic, and gender minorities, PWDs, ensuring inclusivity in bathroom and classroom practices.
- x. Educate educators, school personnel and students on safeguarding procedures and the prevention of sexual harassment and exploitation.

7. Public Health and Safety Measures

- i. Strengthen the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to verify food and consumer goods safety
- ii. Provide free nutritional supplements and vaccinations nationwide.
- iii. Implement community engagement programs for public health awareness.
- iv. Establish laws to regulate pharmaceutical companies to prevent unethical practices, such as rent-seeking behavior, unethical marketing practices, aggressive market penetration and patient prescription of experimental drugs not approved by the FDA
- v. Establish a social welfare department to support workers during crises, educating them on social security benefits and access.

8. Community Engagement and Social Support

- i. Promote cross-sector collaboration through CSO-led awareness campaigns

- ii. Establish Social Safety Nets (SSN) for vulnerable populations.
- iii. Encourage community involvement in health initiatives, creating public spaces like parks and playgrounds to promote physical activity.
- iv. Deploy health professionals to rural health centers at village, township, and district levels
- v. Ensure equitable services based on contextual needs.
- vi. Develop policies for medical and industrial waste management.
- vii. Review past national health policies to avoid one-size-fits-all approaches.
- viii. Promote rural health centers and services in each region and state to prevent having to travel to Yangon General Hospital from remote areas.

9. Preventative Care and Education

- i. Advocate for health education programs through various channels, promoting psycho-physical treatment environments.
- ii. Distribute subsidies and information to single parents and young children, improving transportation systems for safe medical access.
- iii. Promote first aid and medical awareness for post-conflict issues (e.g., landmine injuries, snake bites, rabies prevention), ensuring rehabilitation services for conflict-related injuries.

10. Comprehensive Health Treatments

- i. Continue to expand the medical workforce and acquire modern equipment, including advanced diagnostic labs.
- ii. Establish a free healthcare system with financial aid appeals
- iii. Ensure access to high-quality, affordable medicines through pharmaceutical partnerships.

- iv. Advocate for health conferences and research plans
- v. Establish body parts and blood donation systems.

11. Specialized Health Initiatives and Collaboration

- i. Implement reproductive and sexual education programs.
- ii. Collaborate with ministries and organizations for policy implementation.
- iii. Allocate funding for specialized emergency healthcare.
- iv. Strengthen NGOs and CSOs in their ability to provide first aid and other emergencies.
- v. Decentralize services, coordinating with humanitarian organizations.

12. Parliamentary and Government Action

- i. Address budgetary constraints to improve healthcare in remote areas.
- ii. Increase funding to attract skilled medical professionals to rural locations.
- iii. Consider incentives such as higher salaries, to encourage work in rural areas.
- iv. Establish policies to ensure mandatory and rotational duty assignments.
- v. Address challenges related to snake bites and poisonings in rural areas.
- vi. Encourage local pharmaceutical companies to ensure medicine availability.
- vii. Place emphasis on equal access to health services for vulnerable populations.

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- viii. Address concerns about electronic equipment, laboratory capabilities, and the need for advanced healthcare infrastructure.
- ix. Adopt safety measures for natural disaster prevention and health pandemics by forming relevant and expert committees that could advise safety measures, rescue missions, and emergency response services.
- x. Implement actions for urgent health needs
- xi. Develop a M&E plan to keep track of the progress of health actions which should be divided into immediate action, short-, mid-, and long-term action.
- xii. Work in collaboration with global health organizations and foreign aid agencies with good oversight, while securing indigenous priorities.
- xiii. Actively seek out diverse views and propositions of pertinent multi-stakeholders.
- xiv. Invest in balanced clinical and public health care systems and services by creating expert medical boards with a proven track record in public health policy.
- xv. Regulate health care costs so as to promote health-seeking behaviour.

HEALTH ACTION PLAN

Health	
First 100 Days	Initiate Drug Abuse Prevention: - Conduct independent investigations into potential Burma/Myanmar military and armed groups' involvement in drug trafficking, ensuring transparency, accountability and stoppage. Promote Sex Education & Family Planning: - Promote gender equality through education and policy, actively addressing and preventing gender discrimination in all sectors. Enhance Policy Development: - Promote bottom-up approaches to policy development, ensuring the active participation of all stakeholders, including marginalized communities. - Establish mechanisms to ensure that the voices of marginalized groups, including minorities, people with disabilities, and women, are heard and considered in policy-making processes. Launch Public Health Awareness: - For highly contagious and severe pandemics that pose serious threats to humanity—such as COVID-19, H1N1, and similar diseases conduct accessible and widespread public awareness campaigns on prevention. Plan Disaster Preparedness: - Strengthen early warning systems and gender-responsive disaster preparedness plans for natural disasters and epidemics that are PWD-accessible and inclusive of all marginalized segments of our population.
Year 1	Expand Drug Abuse Prevention: - Establish comprehensive drug education programs in schools, rural areas and villages, focusing on the risks of overuse, especially for young people (definition of young people). - Implement strict regulations on the sale and distribution of legal drugs, including those available to the military, to prevent abuse and diversion. Implement Sex Education: - Mandate age-appropriate sex education in all public schools, covering topics such as reproductive health, consent, and gender identity.

	- Establish mechanisms to identify and mitigate gender-based discrimination in policies and programs. Introduce First-Aid Training: - Make first-aid training mandatory for all students in public schools. - Increase accessibility to affordable first-aid training programs for the general public. Strengthen Social Welfare Access: - Improve access to information about social welfare benefits for all eligible workers. - Strengthen worker education and advocacy programs to ensure awareness of and access to labour rights. Enhance Workplace Safety: - Enhance workplace safety regulations and enforcement to protect workers from hazards including safe handling of industrial chemical wastes and accidents. - Raise awareness of environmental hazards in the workplace and provide training on how to mitigate risks.
Year 2	Scale Drug Rehabilitation: - Establish youth-focused drug treatment and rehabilitation centers, along with youth centers, to support recovery and well-being. Address Physical Abuse and Violence: - Fund and implement comprehensive programs to address victim-blaming and promote healthy relationships. - Make self-defense training accessible to all members of the community, especially women and vulnerable populations. - Increase support for survivors of physical abuse and violence, including access to shelters, counselling, and legal assistance from a survivor centered approach. Develop Community Infrastructure: - Invest in the development and maintenance of public recreational parks and community spaces, especially in densely populated areas. - Promote community engagement and participation in decision-making processes related to community development projects. Support Worker Health: - Implement comprehensive programs to support the long-term physical and mental health of workers affected by workplace injuries. Advance Disaster Response:

	Establish and maintain well-equipped and trained emergency response teams to better respond to PWDs' needs and vulnerable populations.
Year 3	Strengthen Healthcare Systems: - Improve access to quality healthcare for all citizens, including those living in rural areas. - Develop a national health plan that addresses the specific needs of different communities and regions. - Develop a comprehensive health service plan for ethnic regions and remote areas, including hospitals, clinics, health education, and access to medicine. Special attention should be given to rebuilding infrastructure and transportation systems in areas affected by conflict. - Ensure equitable distribution of medical resources and supplies based on actual needs. - Implement proper waste management systems for medical equipment and pharmaceuticals to protect public health and the environment. Expand Education and Lifelong Learning: - Expand access to quality education for all children and youth, including those facing barriers to traditional schooling. - Develop and support non-formal education programs for adults, including vocational training and skills development. Finalize Disaster Preparedness: - Allocate adequate resources for disaster relief and recovery efforts.

Education Policy

The Education Policy Area presented below prioritizes universal access, institutional strength, and equal opportunities to forge a democratic, inclusive education system. It aligns with SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities)⁷⁹

Common Problems in Education before and after the Coup

Before the 2021 attempted coup, decades of armed conflict, poverty, and systemic inequality weakened Burma's education system, especially in ethnic and rural areas.⁸⁰ Many children attended under-resourced community or ethnic schools⁸¹, and teachers often faced threats from junta forces or armed groups.⁸² Cultural and social barriers limited education for girls and marginalized groups⁸³, and many skills educators left the country due to poor pay and working conditions.⁸⁴ Since the failed coup, increased attacks on schools and teachers, rising poverty, displacement, and political repression disrupted education for over 6 million children.⁸⁵

34% of participants identified barriers to personal investment as a major challenge in accessing education before the attempted coup; this number rose to 55% after the coup, representing a 21% increase.

Social and cultural barriers rooted in gender roles, stigma, and the lack of inclusive policies already limited education access for girls and LGBTIQ students.⁸⁶ Since the failed coup, these barriers worsened. The junta increased gender-based violence, political repression, and systematic discrimination against women and LGBTIQ individuals. Political progress on gender equality reversed, preventing many from safely accessing education. The collapse of the judiciary and the breakdown of the rule of

law allowed perpetrators to act with impunity. Junta forces have committed widespread gender-based violence in conflict zones, IDP camps, and detention facilities, repeating long-standing patterns of abuse.⁸⁷

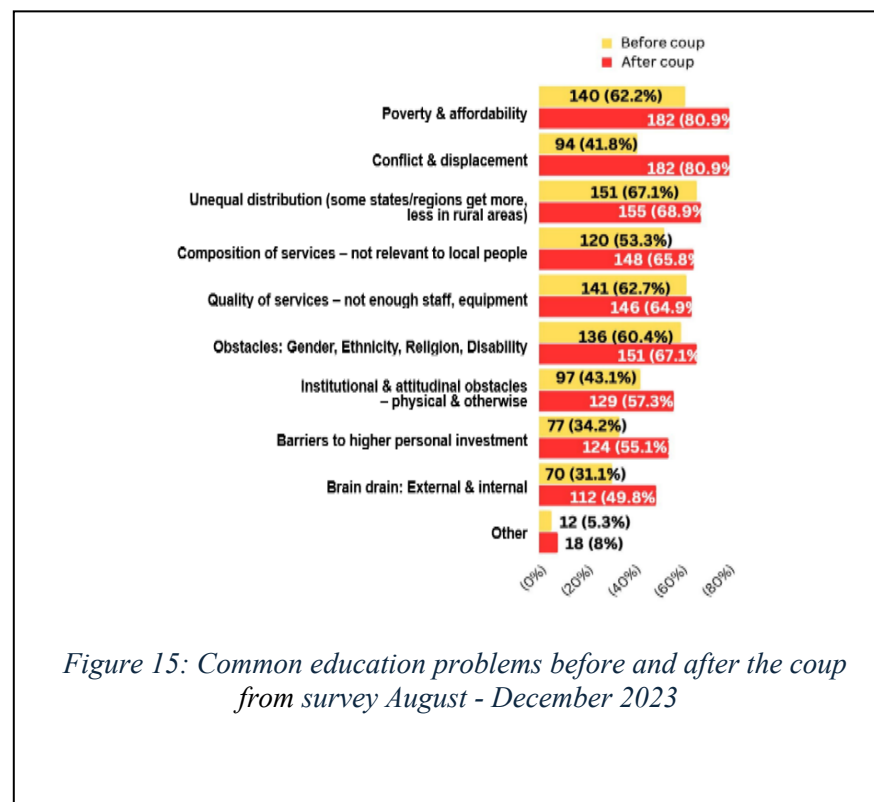


Figure 15: Common education problems before and after the coup from survey August - December 2023

⁷⁹ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁸⁰ MPRA (10 Apr 2020) Impacts of long-lasting civil conflicts on education: Evidence from the 2014 Census of Myanmar

⁸¹ Children of the Mekong: Transforming Lives Through Education: Myanmar's Journey to Empower Street Children

⁸² Ashley South and Marie Lall (Feb 2016) Schooling and Conflict: Ethnic Education and Mother Tongue-based Teaching in Myanmar

⁸³ Higgins, S.; Maber, E.; Lopes Cardozo, M.T.A.; Shah, R. (2016) Education and Peacebuilding in Myanmar

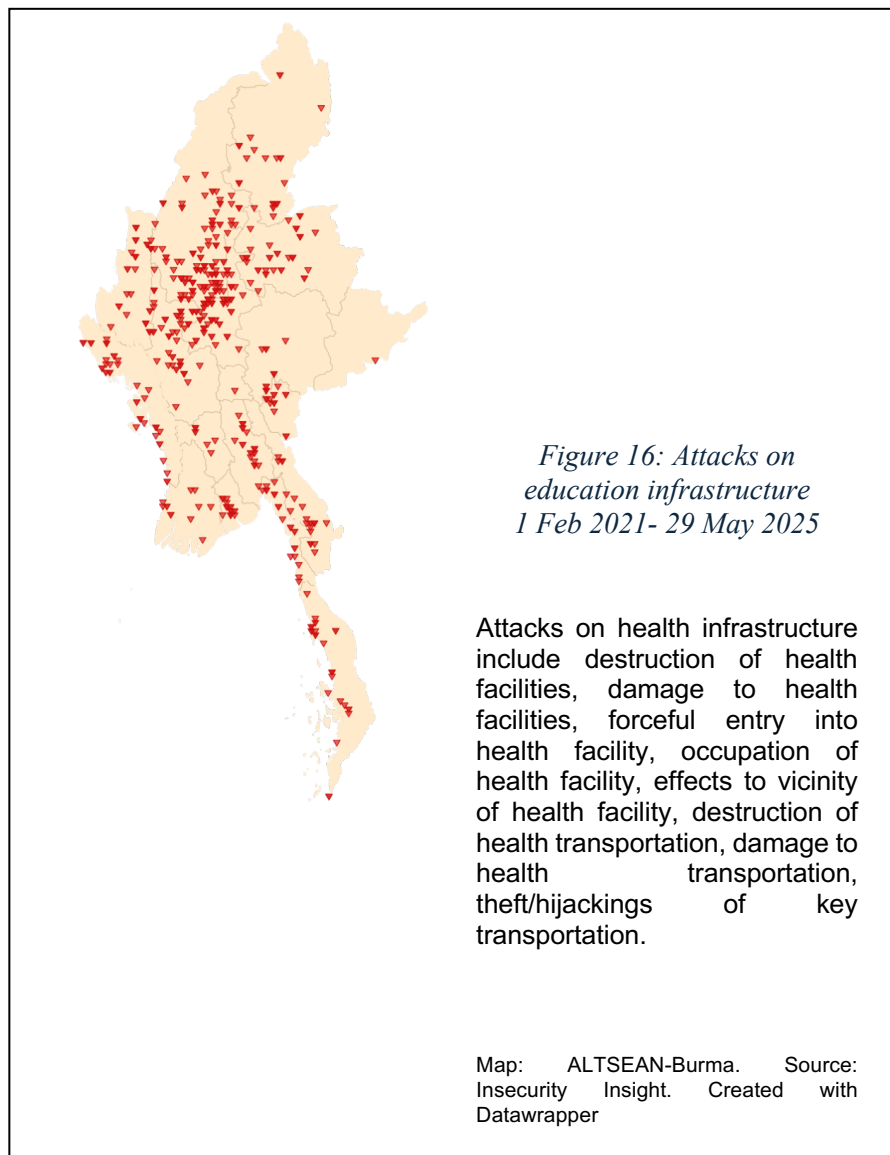
⁸⁴ Myat Mon (2019) A Study Of Employment Opportunities For Myanmar

Graduates Of Assumption University With Special Reference To Myanmar's Labor Market

⁸⁵ UNICEF (Jun 2025) 2024: A harrowing year for Myanmar's children as conflict and crisis deepen

⁸⁶ Higgins, S.; Maber, E.; Lopes Cardozo, M.T.A.; Shah, R. (2016) Education and Peacebuilding in Myanmar

⁸⁷ OHCHR (1 Jul 2024) Courage amid crisis: gendered impacts of the coup and the pursuit of gender equality in Myanmar



Education Development Priorities

1. Free and Inclusive Education

- i. Provide free education until grade 12, emphasizing inclusivity and language diversity.
- ii. Develop curricula respecting each state's unique characteristics, ensuring transparent teacher appointments and literature taught in ethnic languages where applicable.
- iii. Grant states authority and responsibility over education provision up to high school level to ensure local relevance.

2. Strengthening Educational Institutions

- i. Monitor and evaluate educational institutions for quality and inclusiveness.
- ii. Invite expatriate citizens and international experts to collaborate in drafting a comprehensive national education strategy.
- iii. Adopt assessment systems developed prior to the military takeover, such as the Teachers' Competency Standard Framework, to ensure accountability.

3. Equal Educational Opportunities

- i. Address barriers in educational access for women, ethnic minorities, PWDs, and LGBTIQ individuals.
- ii. Promote Mother Tongue Based Teaching system up to certain grade levels.
- iii. Appoint education staff based on proficiency in local languages.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Access to Education

- i. Build schools in every township and village, tailored to population size and accessibility, ensuring adequate education for all. In areas with low population, schools may be established between two villages or within a reasonable distance—such as within a specific mile radius—depending on transportation conditions (e.g., in Chin state).
- ii. Establish libraries in each educational institution to promote literacy and learning.
- iii. Utilize the national budget for infrastructure development to enhance school access.
- iv. Encourage lifelong learning opportunities for all ages through community-based programs.

2. **Preschool Access and Local Governance**

- i. Provide free preschools for all children aged 3 and above to foster early development.
- ii. Support over-age children to reintegrate into the education system through catch-up programs.
- iii. Involve local community elders in school boards and management to ensure cultural relevance.
- iv. Promote learning opportunities for individuals beyond typical school age.
- v. Provide complementary vocational training to support livelihoods of those returning to education.
- vi. Develop programs for mother support groups catering to children under age three.
- vii. Provide financial support to preschools to promote health-conscious nutrition and living practices.

- viii. Guide preschool-aged children to practice healthy eating and living habits, fostering mutual understanding among diverse cultural and religious backgrounds.

3. **Curriculum Revision for Inclusivity**

- i. Implement mandatory schooling from Kindergarten through Grade 12 to ensure universal education.
- ii. Upgrade outdated textbooks in all areas
- iii. Promote fair and equal representation of historical figures from all ethnic groups in curricula.
- iv. Mainstream the appointment of teachers with disabilities from local ethnic communities, providing instruction in local ethnic languages where applicable.

4. **Academic Excellence and Scholarships**

- i. Provide academic excellence scholarships for gifted students, ensuring access is not need-blind.
- ii. Support talented students with additional academic resources to prevent plateauing.
- iii. Ensure scholarships promote academic challenges.
- iv. Integrate technology-related curricula from preschool level to foster innovation.
- v. Support talented individuals to meet global standards.

5. **Teacher Recruitment and Salaries**

- i. Prioritize recruitment of Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) teachers for elementary, secondary, and high school positions.
- ii. Attract qualified ethnic national teachers with competitive salaries to promote Mother Tongue Based Teaching.

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- iii. Double the budget for the education Ministry's human resources to increase teachers' salaries.
- iv. Appoint qualified persons with disabilities as teachers, prioritizing local hires.
- v. Provide additional regional allowances for personnel serving in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

6. Nutrition in Education

- i. Provide adequate and nutritious lunches for elementary school children to support cognitive development.
- ii. Appoint a Nutrition Specialist within the education department or coordinate with the Ministry of Health for oversight.
- iii. Focus on complete nutrition to enhance cognitive development.
- iv. Target priority populations for free lunch programs based on budget constraints.

7. Private School Permission and Collaboration

- i. Allow individuals to open private schools under clear terms and guidelines.
- ii. Ensure synchronization of curricula between private and public schools.
- iii. Establish directives for private schools to contribute to the public school system through taxes.
- iv. Incorporate physical intelligence into educational instruction.
- v. Designate school uniforms, traditional attire, and sportswear for appropriate occasions.
- vi. Implement effective teaching systems to enhance instructional quality.

- vii. Organize state-level education festivals regularly to promote inclusivity.
- viii. Include gender awareness concepts in school curricula.
- ix. Ensure private schools operate under the national education strategic framework and implement government-approved curricula.

8. Skills Training and Vocational Education

- i. Implement skill training programs for various interests, including football, cooking, soft skills, and electrical skills.
- ii. Prioritize vocational training opportunities for diverse learning styles.
- iii. Recognize the importance of experiential and tacit learning in the education system.
- iv. Support alternative skills suitable for those inclined towards vocational training.

9. University Access and Regional Distribution

- i. Establish public universities in every city in accessible locations and encourage private universities provided they meet strict criteria.
- ii. Develop a standardized and transparent university admission policy based on Grade 12 performance or other criteria.
- iii. Address regional disparities in university accessibility.
- iv. Provide accommodation and support for students from cities without universities.

10. Inclusion of Entertainment and Music

- i. Integrate entertainment and music into school curricula to foster creativity.

- ii. Recognize the importance of diverse talents and support non-academic paths.
- iii. Ensure music and entertainment schools operate within the Ministry of Education's purview.
- iv. Appoint qualified and experienced professionals in music and performing arts schools.
- v. Ensure arts students are protected from exploitation and poor standards.

11. Non-discrimination Policies and Lifelong Learning

- i. Enforce non-discrimination policies based on social status, religion, cultural, and gender identity.
- ii. Accommodate religious minorities in scheduling exams, adapting school timetables to diverse religious, cultural, weather, or transportation needs.
- iii. Encourage open communication and adaptability to diverse weekly schedules in public schools.

12. Global Education Standards and International Collaboration

- i. Align curricula with international standards to enhance quality.
- ii. Collaborate with international experts for teacher training and curriculum development.
- iii. Facilitate open communication with students from minority faiths regarding exam schedules.
- iv. Prioritize political commitment and leadership to define strategic policy goals for education reform.
- v. Ensure teachers fully enjoy their rights to establish a high-quality education system.
- vi. Expand school infrastructure to support educational access.

EDUCATION ACTION PLAN

Education	
First 100 Days	Evidence-Based Planning • Conduct mapping, surveys, and research to inform education sector recommendations, planning, and resource allocation. • Seek to understand and respond to how the junta’s forced conscription has affected the education of young adult males. • Seek to understand and respond to how conflict related sexual violence has affected the education of girls. Inter-Ministerial Collaboration • Develop a comprehensive collaboration plan across relevant ministries to ensure cohesive implementation. Education Sector Initiatives • Organize targeted initiatives to strengthen and modernize the education sector. Support for Marginalized Populations • Prioritize traditionally marginalized populations through affirmative actions and targeted measures to ensure equitable access to education. • Collaborate with ethnic regions and their existing educational traditions to ensure legitimacy and inclusiveness. • Begin bottom-up consultation and advocacy with community and traditional stakeholders on how to eradicate barriers to education for girls. • Enforce zero tolerance on discriminatory practices based on gender, ability, ethnicity, or social economic status.
Year 1	Access to Education for All • Ensure Inclusive Education for Marginalized Populations • Develop and implement policies that prioritize the access to education for traditionally marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities, displaced persons, and economically disadvantaged communities. • Develop integrated initiatives that recognize partial education received abroad • Implement concrete measures to respond to how forced conscription has affected the education of young adult males • Implement concrete measures to respond to how conflict related sexual violence has affected the education of girls

	- Implement concrete measures to respond to eradicate barriers to education for girls Strengthen Educator Screening Processes - Require comprehensive criminal background checks for all educators and staff working with children and vulnerable populations to ensure a safe and secure learning environment. - Ensure standardized credentials for all educators, ensuring that ethnic schoolteachers are provided with support to upskill where needed. Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities - Support policies that encourage access to education at all stages of life, emphasizing adult education, continuing education, and skills training programs for diverse demographics. Elevate the Role of Vocational Education - Recognize vocational education as equally valuable to academic coursework by creating parity in funding, institutional support, and public perception to prepare students for diverse career paths. Develop Alternative Education Pathways for Reintegration - Design and implement alternative education programs aimed at reintegrating out-of-school populations into formal education systems, with a specific focus on communities affected by war and armed conflict. - These programs should address the unique needs of individuals whose schooling was disrupted. - Mandate the inclusion of genocide prevention and human rights education as part of formal school curricula to promote awareness, empathy, and civic responsibility among students.
Year 2	Establish Infrastructure for Inclusive Education: - Construct PWD-accessible school infrastructure in at least 50% of townships to support inclusive education delivery. - Develop digital learning platforms to ensure access for conflict-affected and remote ethnic regions. Promote Non-Discrimination in Education: - Continue to train educators on inclusive teaching methods and cultural sensitivity to support diverse student identities, including Rohingya and LGBTIQ. - Enforce policies ensuring individuals' culture and identity are accepted in educational institutions without discrimination, involving CSOs and ethnic education boards.

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Year 3	Finalize Inclusive Curriculum Reform: • Complete curriculum revision to incorporate inclusivity policy recommendations, ensuring equitable representation of marginalized groups and genocide prevention education. Strengthen Education Outcomes and Access: • Review and strengthen monitoring mechanisms to evaluate inclusive education outcomes, prioritizing marginalized communities like IDPs and PWDs. • Expand vocational and lifelong learning programs to support career pathways for out-of-school youth and adults, targeting PWDs and female-headed households.
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Finance Policy

The Financial Development Policy Area presented below prioritizes transparency, inclusivity, and accountability to rebuild Burma/Myanmar's financial system as a cornerstone of economic and social justice. It aligns with SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)⁸⁸

Common Problems in Finance before and after the Coup

Before the attempted coup, Burma's financial system was one of the least developed in the world. It relied heavily on cash, and public trust remained low due to decades of conflict, persistent inflation, bank runs, and insider lending.⁸⁹ During the transition period, from 2011 to 2020, policymakers introduced gradual reforms to strengthen the financial sector and promote market development. However, despite these improvements, the junta's 2021 attempted coup led the country to widespread political instability, further spiraling and deteriorating Burma's already weak financial system.⁹⁰ Following the failed coup, the junta responded with shortsighted, greedy, and inept policies that aimed to halt the collapse it had set in motion. Instead, these interventions deepened the crisis, accelerating economic decline and compounding the suffering of millions.⁹¹

Financial Development Priorities

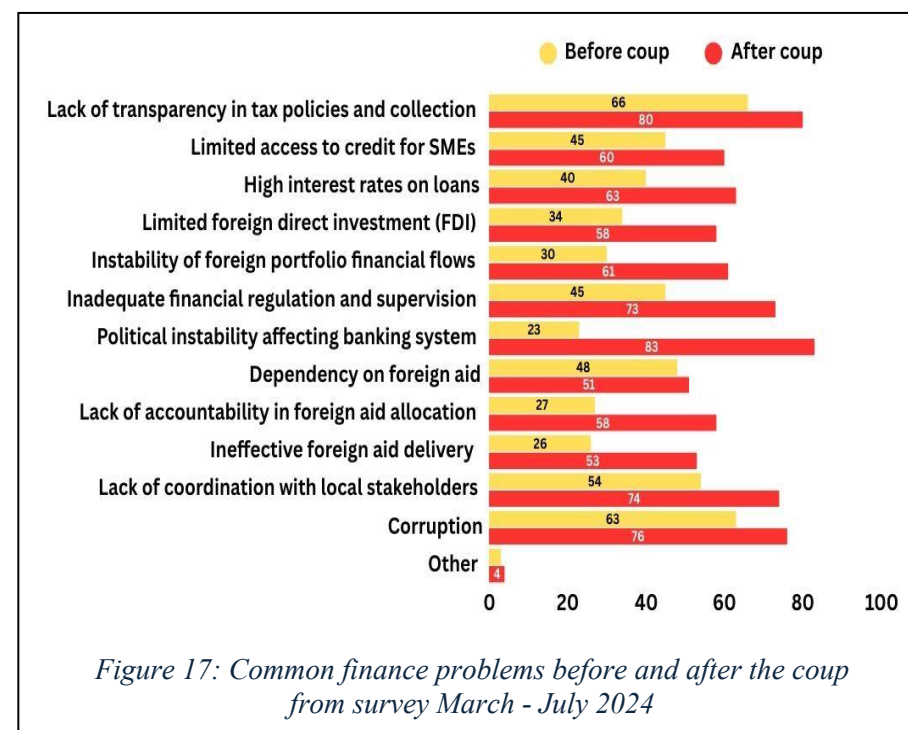
1. Anti-Corruption and Transparency

- i. Implement anti-corruption policies, establish independent oversight mechanisms, and ensure transparency in financial management to rebuild trust across ethnic groups, addressing Burma/Myanmar's 176/180 ranking in the Corruption Perceptions Index.

⁸⁸ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁸⁹ Charltons (n.d.) Myanmar website: Banking And Financial Services In Myanmar

⁹⁰ World Bank (8 Jul 2022) Myanmar Financial Sector Reforms



2. Inclusive Tax Systems

- ii. Develop human rights-based, transparent tax systems with equitable collection and disability-inclusive budgeting, ensuring clear communication to ethnic communities to support a federal financial framework.

⁹¹ ALTSEAN-Burma (9 Feb 2024) Economic collapse: Results of the junta's violence, greed & incompetence

3. Robust Financial Systems

- iii. Strengthen banking systems for resilience, enhance accessibility through mobile money and microfinance, and address illicit financial flows to promote tax justice and financial inclusion.

4. Support for SMEs and Informal Workers

- iv. Provide accessible loans and technical support to SMEs and informal workers, removing discriminatory barriers for marginalized groups like sex workers, with safeguards for human rights compliance.

5. International Aid and Investment

- v. Mobilize international aid and foreign direct investment (FDI) with a focus on human rights, gender equality, and transparency, ensuring equitable public-private partnerships (PPPs) and trade policies.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Anti-Corruption and Transparency

- i. Implement anti-corruption policies and enforce accountability in financial management.
- ii. Ensure transparency in tax policies, tax collection, and financial transactions to inform all ethnic groups.
- iii. Establish clear, precise, and practical policies to prevent corruption, with appropriate punitive measures for violations.
- iv. Establish an independent and impartial anti-corruption body with clearly defined rules and responsibilities.
- v. Engage in public consultation on financial regulations and anti-corruption measures.

- vi. Strengthen supervision of fiscal policies to prevent misuse of public funds.
- vii. Address corruption in foreign aid delivery through oversight and transparency.
- viii. Transparently report to the public on how tax revenues are utilized.
- ix. Establish monitoring policies for post-policy implementation review.

2. Tax System and Revenue Collection

- i. Ensure government budgets at all levels are human rights-based, non-discriminatory, and inclusive, adopting gender-responsive approaches and protections for vulnerable groups.
- ii. Ensure budgets are transparent, accessible, and developed with public participation, action plans, benchmarks, and accountability processes to prioritize equality and dignity.
- iii. Reform tax systems to be human rights-based, transparent, and inclusive, with specific policies for PWDs and vulnerable communities.
- iv. Collect taxes equitably and communicate tax benefits and revenue allocation clearly to the public.
- v. Enforce strict tax collection, reduce tax evasion, and provide tax relief for sectors serving public goods and communities.
- vi. Coordinate with local stakeholders for effective tax policy implementation.
- vii. Use clear and culturally sensitive language to ensure understanding by local ethnic communities, encouraging ethnic representatives to provide clarification.
- viii. Develop a systematic and transparent taxation framework to ensure accountability.

- ix. Balance tax policies between urban and rural areas, ensuring transparency in tax expenditure.
- x. Adopt disability-inclusive budgeting practices to address inequalities faced by PWDs and remove barriers to inclusion.
- xi. Establish accessible institutions to facilitate efficient and convenient tax payment for the public.
- xii. Allocate specific funding for targeted housing and services for LGBTIQ, youth and seniors, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity.

3. Financial System and Banking

- i. Reestablish and strengthen government and private banking systems to ensure resilience against political instability.
- ii. Improve financial regulations and supervision to create a robust and transparent financial sector.
- iii. Enhance accessibility to banking services, including mobile money and microfinance institutions.
- iv. Stabilize currency and control inflation to ensure financial stability.
- v. Promote fair interest rates and transparent financial decision-making.
- vi. Develop cross-banking payment systems, digital currency systems, and integrate informal money transfer systems for broader financial inclusion.
- vii. Address illicit financial flows as violations of human rights and women's rights.
- viii. Ensure multinational corporations pay their share of taxes.
- ix. Support the establishment of a United Nations intergovernmental tax body.

- x. Promote transparency and gender-sensitive data gathering in financial systems.
- xi. Promote tax justice through progressive fiscal policies at the federal level.
- xii. Ensure participation of women's rights organizations, PWDs organizations, social movements, and progressive civil society in financial policy development.
- xiii. Stop impunity for criminal activities associated with illicit financial flows and ensure accountability.

4. Support for SMEs and Local Businesses

- i. Provide accessible loans, financial assistance, and technical support to SMEs to boost local economies.
- ii. Extend loans, financial assistance, social safety nets, and economic recovery programs to informal workers, including garbage collectors, street vendors, and caregivers, regardless of sector or legal status.
- iii. Remove discriminatory barriers preventing marginalized groups, including sex workers, from accessing financial support, ensuring protective laws for their rights and safety.
- iv. Ensure SMEs have access to infrastructure and a supportive regulatory environment, with measures to prevent tax evasion.
- v. Encourage public consultation and stakeholder coordination to support SME management.
- vi. Promote joint ventures with foreign businesses, prioritizing the development of SMEs.
- vii. Offer financial products to facilitate remittances from the Burma/Myanmar diaspora.

- viii. Support microfinance institutions to provide credit to small businesses and entrepreneurs, with safeguards for women, PWDs, vulnerable populations, and minority groups.
- ix. Ensure transparency in the stock market through inclusive policies.
- x. Encourage registration of informal sectors so they can access low-interest, loans, ensuring they are gender-responsive and non-discriminatory.
- xi. Require government registration for informal workers, including sex workers, to access loans and ensure state protection, oversight, and equal rights as taxpayers.
- xii. Incorporate gender and human rights impact assessments in financial policies to promote equity and ethnic representation.
- xiii. Prioritize inclusive financial policies catering to the diverse needs of informal workers and businesses, reducing barriers due to legal status or societal stigmas.
- xiv. Develop long-term policy support and pension schemes for the elderly to ensure sustainable financial solutions.
- xv. Create and enforce laws, policies, and frameworks to prevent, investigate, and remedy human rights violations by businesses, in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

5. International Aid and Foreign Investment

- i. Seek assistance from international organizations and multilateral institutions for immediate relief and development projects.
- ii. Ensure technical and vocational support is fully accessible, including for mine clearance efforts in reconstruction.
- iii. Prioritize human rights, gender equality, and inclusivity in development aid policies, addressing needs of women, PWDs, indigenous populations, and LGBTIQ individuals.
- iv. Promote transparency and accountability in managing resource revenues to avoid corruption and misuse.
- v. Foster public-private partnerships scrutinized for social and economic equity, adopting feminist frameworks to prioritize public goods and ensure meaningful representation of women, PWDs, and marginalized communities.
- vi. Develop policies to attract and manage foreign direct investment (FDI) effectively, regulating FDI through a gender lens to safeguard labour rights, environmental standards, and social protections.
- vii. Draft laws to prevent and address sexual exploitation in FDI projects.
- viii. Balance international investment with stabilization of international exchange rates and controlled foreign aid dependency.
- ix. Implement fair and transparent trade policies to share trade gains and promote export-oriented growth.

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

Financing for Development	
First 100 Days	Anti-Corruption and Transparency • Address corruption in the delivery of foreign aid to ensure adequate oversight and transparency in the use of foreign aid. • Impose appropriate penalties against corruption, including issuing warnings and fines for violations • Engage in public consultations for financial regulations and anti-corruption measures within the foreign aid sector. • Hold multi-stakeholder consultations checks & balances system for the government and financial institutions, implement routine audits • Develop and implement accountability and whistle blowing mechanisms. • Integrate gender budgeting measures through guidelines within the foreign aid sectors • Develop and implement policies to assist citizens who have been adversely affected by the conflict to rebuild their homes and livelihoods • Foreign aid funds should be utilized sustainably, with increased investment in livelihoods, education, and healthcare.
Year 1	Collaborative Budget Planning • Engage ministries of Health and Education in participatory budgeting processes to ensure adequate funding for public health, education, and community well-being. Emergency Relief Fund • Establish a dedicated fund to address natural disasters, pandemics, loss of family income, and support for socioeconomically disadvantaged populations, ensuring timely and effective response to crises. Economic Reforms for Equity and Stability • Establish a Minimum Living Wage and Progressive Tax System • Ensure there are clear rules and regulations governing imports, exports, and sales to promote fairness and economic justice.

	Central Bank Reform - Strengthen the central banking system to stabilize the economy through transparent monetary policies, clear delineation of roles and responsibilities, and robust accountability mechanisms for financial institutions. Enhance Workers' Social Protections - Mandate shared contributions by employers and workers, including migrant workers, for comprehensive insurance, social security, and retirement plans to ensure long-term economic security for the workforce.
Year 2	Support for SMEs and Local Businesses - Promote joint ventures with foreign businesses - Prioritize the development of small and medium enterprises. Labor Protection and Economic Empowerment - Ensure comprehensive labour rights and benefits - Protect Burma/Myanmar workers through enforceable labour rights and benefits, including establishing non-discrimination clauses to safeguard ethnic minorities, LGBTIQ individuals, migrant workers, and PWDs. Promote Local Economic Growth - Support and incentivize the establishment and growth of genuine public companies⁹² - Reduce reliance on private and foreign investments by promoting local businesses and strengthening the Burma/Myanmar economy.
Year 3	International Aid and Foreign Investment - Resource Revenue Management: Promote transparency and accountability in the management of foreign aid resource and revenues from foreign investment to prevent corruption and misuse. - Joint Venture Registration: Mandate the inclusion of both foreign investors and local businesses in joint venture registrations to eliminate fraudulent activity and enhance transparency in the licensure process. - Donor-Recipient Coordination: Foster efficient communication and streamline paperwork to improve coordination between donors and recipients.

⁹² Unlike the opaque, economically exploitative, monopolistic Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) and Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited (MEHL)

	- Accountability in Aid Delivery: Establish robust accountability mechanisms for humanitarian aid delivery to IDP camps, ensuring accessibility through well-maintained infrastructure and methods. Integration of IDPs through Inclusive Financial Systems and development plan - Develop a financial framework tailored to the reintegration of IDPs, prioritizing access to livelihoods, housing, education, and healthcare. - Establish targeted grants, microfinance programs, and investment schemes that enable IDPs to rebuild their lives and contribute to the local economy. - Acknowledge and respond to intersectionality issues such as IDPs who ethnic minorities are, or heads of female headed households, or survivors of CRSV, or caregivers, etc, or any number of combinations of these issues Reparation for Affected Communities - Implement a reparations program for affected communities, households, and villages to restore cultural identity, dignity, and social cohesion. - Identify sustainable financing mechanisms, including national budget allocations, international development aid, and public-private partnerships. Resettlement of Protracted Refugees and Migrant Communities - Facilitate the voluntary and dignified resettlement of refugees and migrant communities through structured consultations with affected populations to ensure alignment with their aspirations and cultural contexts. - Address the complexities of intergenerational displacement by incorporating psychosocial support, community rebuilding, and legal frameworks. Distinction Between Refugees and IDPs - Clearly define and address the differing rights, responsibilities, and needs of refugees and IDPs under international and national frameworks. - Create dedicated financial instruments to support the reintegration of these distinct groups into Burma/Myanmar's socio-economic fabric. Participatory Action Research - Conduct participatory action research studies to gather insights into the needs, aspirations, and hopes of refugees and IDPs.
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	• Use evidence-based findings to design policies and programs that are community-centric and culturally, age, and religion appropriate. Reparations and Accountability for Forced Displacement • Establish a reparations mechanism for displaced populations, ensuring compensation for economic, cultural, and human rights violations. • Create accountability systems to address crimes committed against displaced populations, including mechanisms for justice and redress. These should be carried out using a survivor centred approach Truth and Reconciliation Commission • Form a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to address: - Economic crimes against displaced populations. - Violations of cultural and human rights. - Historical grievances to promote reconciliation and national healing. - Conflict related sexual violence - Land confiscation - Business confiscation Economic Stabilization and Equitable Revenue Distribution • Strengthen the national economy to generate revenue necessary for addressing the needs of underserved and displaced populations. • Ensure equitable redistribution of resources, prioritizing communities that have suffered historical injustices and displacement. Regulation of Foreign Loans • Develop stringent policies to regulate the acquisition and utilization of foreign loans, ensuring financial sustainability and prioritization of displaced populations' reintegration and development.
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Infrastructure

The Infrastructure Policy Area is aimed at transforming Burma/Myanmar's infrastructure into a foundation for equitable economic recovery and social justice. It aligns with SDGs 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).⁹³

Common Problems in Infrastructure before and after the Coup

Before the 2021 attempted coup, Burma already faced major infrastructure challenges in all sectors. The 2013 World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report ranked Burma 146th out of 148 countries for its overall quality of infrastructure.⁹⁴ In 2015, 84% of rural households had little or no reliable electricity.⁹⁵ In 2019, over 60% of the country's roads remained unpaved.⁹⁶ Despite some development efforts, Burma's infrastructure sharply deteriorated following the 2021 failed coup. Since the failed coup, the junta carried out thousands of airstrikes on civilian infrastructure, damaging roads, schools, health facilities, and religious sites.⁹⁷ While ongoing clashes disrupted electricity distribution⁹⁸, the junta deliberately ordered internet shutdowns and blocked essential services in many parts of the country.⁹⁹ In 2024 alone, the junta ordered 76 out of 85 internet blackouts nationwide. 31 shutdowns were linked to documented human rights abuses, and at least 17 associated with airstrikes on civilians.¹⁰⁰ Following the March 2025 earthquake—which damaged critical infrastructures throughout the country—the junta delayed disaster responses, escalated airstrikes on civilians, and blocked aid and reconstruction efforts, further weakening Burma's already fragile infrastructure.¹⁰¹

⁹³ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

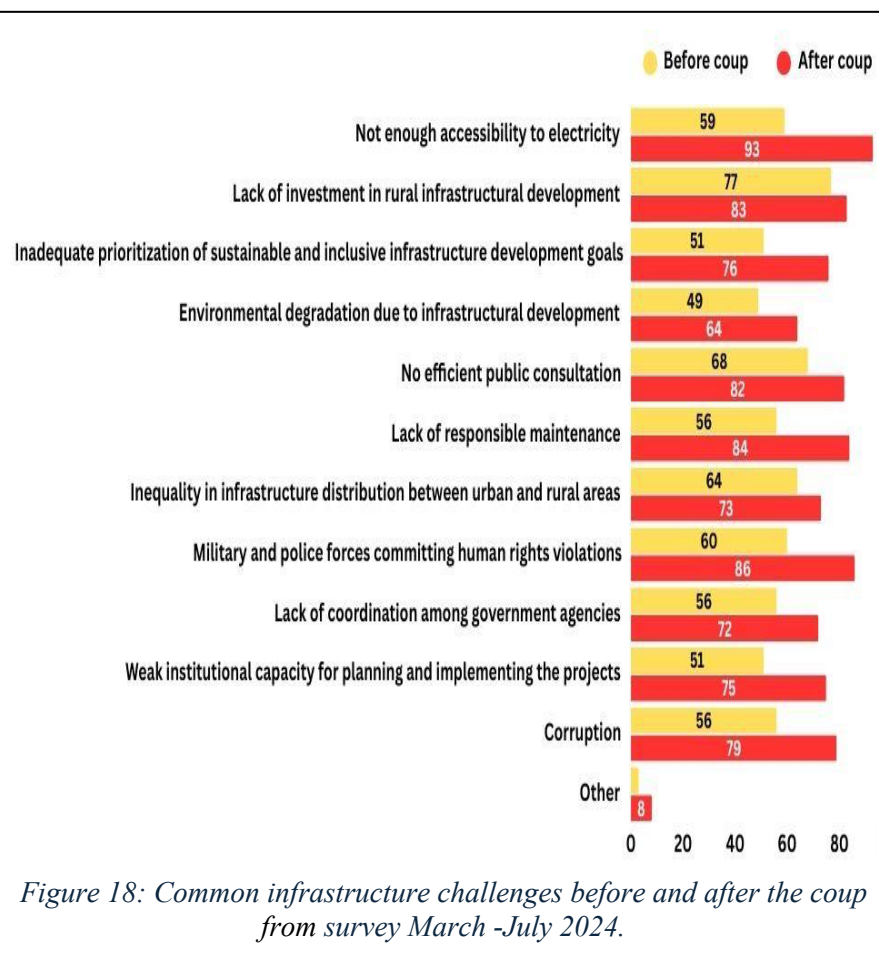
⁹⁴ The Borgen Project (23 Jan 2018) Closing The Gap: Improving Infrastructure In Myanmar

⁹⁵ World Bank (16 Sep 2015) Electricity to Transform Rural Myanmar

⁹⁶ World Bank (16 Sep 2015) Electricity to Transform Rural Myanmar

⁹⁷ Irrawaddy (17 May 2025) 58 Myanmar Junta Airstrikes Target Civilians in Two Weeks

⁹⁸ Mizzima (29 Mar 2025) Severe electricity shortages plague residents in Yangon amid unpredictable power cuts



⁹⁹ Surachanee Sriyal (24 Jan 2025) Myanmar's Internet Shutdowns: Silencing Resistance in the Battle for Connectivity

¹⁰⁰ In Focus (27 Feb 2025) Myanmar: Why is junta shutting down internet?

¹⁰¹ ALTSEAN-Burma (13 Apr 2025) Burma Coup Watch For The Month Of March 2025: Junta inks nuclear deal with Russia while things fall apart at home

Infrastructural Development Priorities

1. Government Accountability and Transparency

- i. Strengthen governance through anti-corruption laws, transparent budgetary processes, and people-centred administration reforms at all levels to rebuild public trust.

2. Human Rights and Law Enforcement

- i. Restructure the military and its subordinate armed groups to address human rights violations, promote UDHR education, and enforce anti-corruption in law enforcement.

3. Education and Human Resource Development

- i. Prioritize inclusive school construction, vocational training, and innovation in IT, ensuring access for PWDs and migrant worker children.

4. Economic and Financial Management

- i. Implement economic policy reforms for financial stability, improve the business environment, and ensure transparent budgetary processes to support infrastructure.

5. Public Health and Social Services

- i. Build accessible health and social service facilities, including universal health care, rehabilitation centres, and community spaces, to support vulnerable populations.

6. Sustainable and Inclusive Infrastructure

Systematize policies with public consultation, ensure equitable electricity access, rebuild war-damaged assets with PWD-accessible designs, and prioritize sustainable development to reduce urban-rural disparities.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Government Accountability and Transparency Institutions

- i. Ensure interim and elected governments at all levels implement full accountability and rule of law.
- ii. Enact anti-corruption laws and foster cooperation between ministries at all levels to enhance governance.
- iii. Recruit qualified staff using technology to support transparent budgetary processes.
- iv. Strengthen the banking sector to improve access to finance for SMEs and enforce financial regulation.
- v. Establish systematic law and order to support infrastructure governance.
- vi. Reform governance institutions from ward to federal levels for people-centred administration, improving staff attitudes and behaviours.
- vii. Ensure transparent fiscal management to rebuild public trust.

2. Human Rights and Law Enforcement Institutions

- i. Restructure the military and its subordinate armed groups to address human rights violations.
- ii. Incorporate all 30 UDHR articles into school curricula to promote freedom of expression and compliance.
- iii. Establish coordinated anti-narcotics operations with rehabilitation programs, ensuring strict legal enforcement.
- iv. Reorganize regulatory frameworks for law enforcement to enhance transparency.
- v. Enforce disciplinary measures and transparency in tax matters to combat corruption.

3. Education and Human Resource Development Institutions

- i. Prioritize school construction in underserved rural areas with PWD-accessible resources, including sanitation, libraries, and technology.
- ii. Promote national museums, arts, sports, mother tongue education, and cultural heritage museums.
- iii. Develop safe transportation networks to reduce barriers for girls' school attendance.
- iv. Implement inclusive vocational training programs for PWDs and migrant worker children.
- v. Support programs to produce scientists in IT and AI, fostering innovation.
- vi. Align education reforms with the Federal Democratic Union Education Policy.
- vii. Recruit qualified staff on a merit basis, including qualified PWDs.
- viii. Reform the education system to emphasize critical thinking and civic education.
- ix. Establish vocational training and skill development centers accessible to all.

4. Economic and Financial Management Institutions

- i. Implement economic policy reforms for macroeconomic and financial stability.
- ii. Improve the business environment and promote competition to support infrastructure.
- iii. Ensure transparent budgetary processes and strategic trade policies.
- iv. Develop governance systems for equal rights and equitable economic management.

5. Public Health and Social Services Institutions

- i. Establish public insurance systems.
- ii. Provide basic services to enable economic activities.
- iii. Implement health insurance and vocational education systems.
- iv. Develop a universal health care system for minimal-cost treatment at public hospitals.
- v. Establish inclusive livelihood and vocational education systems accessible to all.
- vi. Set up rehabilitation centres for coup-affected individuals (e.g., people who have lost limbs), PWDs, and those with drug addiction.
- vii. Construct elderly care homes, children's playgrounds, orphanages, animal shelters, public rest zones, public parks, and heritage protection centres.
- viii. Coordinate public health initiatives with communities to ensure effective implementation.
- ix. Establish mental health centres with access to professional specialists.
- x. Guarantee the right to form charitable organizations with government support.

6. Policy Reform

- i. Systematize infrastructure policies with public consultation (including rural stakeholders), incorporating advanced technology.
- ii. Implement urban development projects and new town planning initiatives, including dam and irrigation systems.
- iii. Conduct public consultations for law drafting, including qualified PWD legal professionals.

- iv. Use easily understandable terminology when drafting legislation.
- v. Revise, update, and implement infrastructure policies and laws with public participation.

7. Electricity and Energy Management

- i. Ensure sufficient electricity supply by listing domestic power plants and reducing energy exports.
- ii. Make electricity accessible to rural areas through affordable tariff systems.
- iii. Construct dams, solar, and biogas energy systems from animal waste.
- iv. Develop human resources for energy management without gender discrimination.
- v. Ensure equitable distribution in electricity and energy management systems.
- vi. Implement affordable tariff systems for electricity metering.
- vii. Maintain sufficient staffing for electricity and energy management.
- viii. Promote electricity production through public-private partnerships.

8. Corruption and Accountability

- i. Establish anti-corruption mechanisms with strict oversight and enforcement.
- ii. Develop laws and policies to address corruption in infrastructure projects.
- iii. Ensure clear accountability and responsibility mechanisms for infrastructure governance.

9. Public Consultation and Community Engagement

- i. Ensure inclusive public consultation in infrastructure planning with fair compensation.
- ii. Conduct sector-specific surveys for policy development in politics, economy, education, health, and infrastructure.

10. Sustainable and Inclusive Development

- i. Conduct field surveys to identify essential infrastructure needs, such as hospitals, schools, and water systems.
- ii. Prioritize sustainable infrastructure goals with awareness-raising on environmentally friendly practices.
- iii. Reduce urban-rural disparities through equitable infrastructure distribution.
- iv. Promote inclusive social business and federal economy models.
- v. Ensure environmental protection in infrastructure development.
- vi. Invest in sustainable buildings to promote climate-friendly infrastructure.
- vii. Work and invest in renewable energy sources.

11. Infrastructure Maintenance and Development

- i. Repair roads, bridges, and public buildings damaged by war with PWD-accessible designs.
- ii. Prioritize safe and accessible public transportation systems.
- iii. Rebuild homes affected by conflict and disasters through government-led, instalment-based programs.
- iv. Ensure safe, secure, and sustainable building construction with timely public safety information.

12. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

- i. Reorganize regulatory frameworks in government organizations for infrastructure governance.
- ii. Establish clear, accessible laws and regulations for infrastructure development.
- iii. Coordinate government departments for infrastructure planning and implementation.

13. New Institutions for Reform

i. *All Levels (Local, State, National)*

- Monitoring and Evaluation Institutions
- Environmental Advocates and Sustainability Committees

ii. *National Level*

- National Peace and Stability Council
- National and Regional Implementation Centres
- National Negotiating Group
- Independent Central Banking System
- Federal Democracy Oversight Committees

- National Security Councils
- Anti-Corruption Monitoring Committees
- Transitional Justice Organizations

iii. *State Level*

- Think Tanks and Soft Infrastructure Experts
- Anti-Corruption Monitoring Committee
- Compliance Monitoring Committee
- Environmental Advocates and Sustainability Committees
- Security Sector Reform Committee
- Transitional Justice Committees
- Archival Preservation Committees

iv. *Local Level*

- Reorganized Local Government Bodies
- Transitional Justice Institution
- Community-Based and People-Focused Organizations
- Organizations for Public Opinion and Accountability

INFRASTRUCTURE ACTION PLAN

Infrastructure	
First 100 Days	Soft Infrastructure: Establish Interim Governance and Transition to Civilian Authority - Establish interim governments at all administrative levels to restore stability and facilitate a seamless transition to a legitimately elected civilian government. - Prioritize inclusivity, accountability, and representation in interim governance structures. Strengthen Rule of Law and Accountability - Rebuild and reform the rule of law system to ensure fairness, justice, and equitable enforcement of laws. - Introduce mechanisms for accountability across all sectors of governance, ensuring officials and institutions are held responsible for their actions. Combat Corruption and Promote Ethical Governance - Enact and enforce comprehensive anti-corruption laws, ensuring zero tolerance for corrupt practices at all levels of governance. - Foster inter-ministerial cooperation to address and mitigate corruption effectively. Ensure Transparency in Financial Management - Establish transparent budgeting processes and practices to ensure public trust in government financial management. - Require the federal government to release annual budget reports to the public, ensuring clarity on expenditures and allocations. - Mandate biannual financial reporting for each ministry to promote accountability and enable public oversight. Management of Armed Groups and Disarmament - Develop plans to manage current armed groups, including the disposal of weapons. - Provide structural support to local PDFs' weaponry funded through their own asset sales, with a possible compensation plan. Address Human Rights Violations - Investigate and address human rights violations committed by Burma/Myanmar's SAC military, police, and other armed groups or militia organizations (e.g., Pyu Saw Htee).

IFEP Infrastructure Policy

	- Establish mechanisms for justice, accountability, and support for victims. Mine Clearance and Disarmament - Develop soft and hard infrastructure and initiatives to facilitate mine clearance and disarmament to ensure community safety. Right to Information Commission - Establish a commission to guarantee citizens' access to accurate and transparent information. Safe Water and WASH Systems - Implement systems to provide safe, potable water and improve WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure for all communities.
Year 1	Transition to Elected Governance - Establish an interim government at all levels to facilitate the re-establishment of a freely and fairly elected civilian government. Talent Recruitment and Technology Integration - Recruit qualified personnel, including young talent from diverse sectors, and promote the use of technology in governance. Strengthening Financial Systems - Enhance the banking sector, improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises, and enforce robust financial regulations. Transparent Budget Processes - Ensure transparent budget management, with annual public releases by the federal government and biannual releases by each ministry. Governance reform at all levels. - Protect freedom of expression. - Restructure the regulatory framework. - Eliminate corruption. - Ensure transparency in regulatory, legal, and tax matters.

	• Invest in education and human resources. • Create inclusive vocational education and training programs and • Establish vocational training and skills development centers. • Recruit and increase the knowledge of qualified personnel. Governance, Soft Infrastructure, and Social Equity Transparent Budgeting and Trade Policies • Implement transparent budget processes and develop strategic trade policies to drive economic stability and growth. • Promote Good Governance and Equal Opportunities • Ensure fair governance practices and equal opportunities across all sectors of society. Support for Victims of conflict • Establish effective rehabilitation centers to address the mental and physical needs of conflict victims. • Public Administration Reforms • Introduce competency-based management reforms for an efficient and accountable public administration system. Infrastructure Development • Develop and maintain hard infrastructures, including prisons, centers, banks, buildings, airports, ports, bridges, and safe houses. Strengthen Accountability Systems • Establish a robust checks and balances system to uphold the rule of law and governance. Promote Social Equity • Form Anti-Discrimination and Gender Equality Commissions to ensure inclusivity and justice for all. Policy Formulation and Implementation • Strengthen infrastructure policies to meet universal standards. • Ensure public participation and consultation in policy-making and law drafting. • Revise, update, and implement policies and laws with a feedback and complaint mechanism.
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	International Conventions and Human Rights Institutions • Ratify key international conventions, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), UDHR. • Establish an impartial and independent NHRI (National Human Rights Institution) and Ombudsman to protect local communities' rights and interests. Green and Climate-Sensitive Infrastructure • Promote green buildings and climate-sensitive construction practices in new infrastructure projects. Electricity and Energy Management • Ensure timely and adequate electricity distribution nationwide. • Maintain an inventory of domestic power plants, reduce energy exports, and extend electricity access to rural and remote areas. Anti-Corruption and Accountability • Establish and enforce anti-corruption mechanisms with clear laws and policies. Sustainable and Inclusive Development • Integrate social and federal economies while ensuring environmental protection. • Strengthen public transportation, making it accessible to people with disabilities. Infrastructure Development and Maintenance • Build roads in remote and inter-village areas. • Repair and construct roads, bridges, and public buildings damaged by war. • Develop shelters and housing for refugee and IDP camps with both short-term and long-term planning. • Ensure safe and sustainable construction with quality control measures. Legal and Regulatory Framework • Reorganize regulatory frameworks for government institutions. • Develop clear laws and coordinated plans for infrastructure development. • Address non-CDMs with a justice-based approach.
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	Communication Infrastructure • Expand internet, Wi-Fi, and phone tower networks, ensuring free internet access in key areas. • Strengthen digital security through updated cyber laws and policies.
Year 2	e-Governance Implementation • Systematically implement e-Governance to enhance transparency, efficiency, and public service delivery. Education System Reform • Reform the education system to include critical thinking, civic education, and skills for future challenges. • Economic Policy Reforms • Implement policies to ensure macroeconomic and financial stability while fostering economic growth and competitiveness. Public and Health Insurance Systems • Establish public insurance and health insurance systems to provide security and support for all citizens. Community-Based Centers • Create community-based centers in every township to promote local engagement and service access. Vocational Education Programs • Develop vocational education systems to enhance skills and employability. Sustainable and inclusive development • Prioritize sustainable and inclusive infrastructure. • Reduce the urban-rural gap and ensure equitable distribution.
Year 3	Sustainable Infrastructure Development: • Continue the construction of PWD-accessible roads and bridges in rural and inter-village areas to enhance connectivity for ethnic minorities and IDPs. • Finalize shelters and permanent housing for 1.2 million IDPs and refugees, incorporating climate-resilient materials and quality control measures.

	• Expand green building standards to new public infrastructure projects, aligning with climate-sensitive construction practices. Strengthen Digital and Communication Infrastructure: • Achieve nationwide internet coverage by expanding Wi-Fi and phone tower networks • Implement advanced digital security protocols through updated cyber laws, protecting e-governance systems from junta-led disruptions. • Establish digital literacy programs in community-based centers the most marginalized and vulnerable populations. Enhance Governance and Accountability Systems: • Institutionalize a permanent checks and balances system, integrating CSOs and ethnic region oversight to uphold rule of law and anti-corruption measures. • Publish annual performance audits of all ministries, ensuring public access to transparent governance data. • Strengthen the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) to address ongoing human rights violations, prioritizing justice for victims of junta actions. Promote Inclusive and Resilient Economic Infrastructure: • Establish regional economic hubs with accessible banking and trade facilities to support small and medium enterprises, targeting female-headed households and PWDs. • Upgrade public transportation systems to be PWD-accessible in urban and rural areas, reducing the urban-rural gap. • Integrate renewable energy sources into a significant percentage of domestic power plants, ensuring sustainable electricity access for remote communities.
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International Trade Policy

The International Trade Policy Area is aimed at transforming trade into a driver of equitable economic growth, food security, and social justice. It aligns with SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).¹⁰²

Common Problems in International Trade before and after the Coup

Participants highlighted the main issues in international trade as corruption, political instability, and others.

Corruption was highlighted as a major issue before (60%) and after 2021 (79%). Officials have struck business deals based on bribes, friendly relations and nepotism, including amongst regime and government officials and their business ties. It is leading to an opaque policies and deals designed to benefit a few strategic individuals. Political instability has become the major issue to international trade since the coup, with 87% of participants stating it was an issue post-coup. This was up from 34% pre-2021.

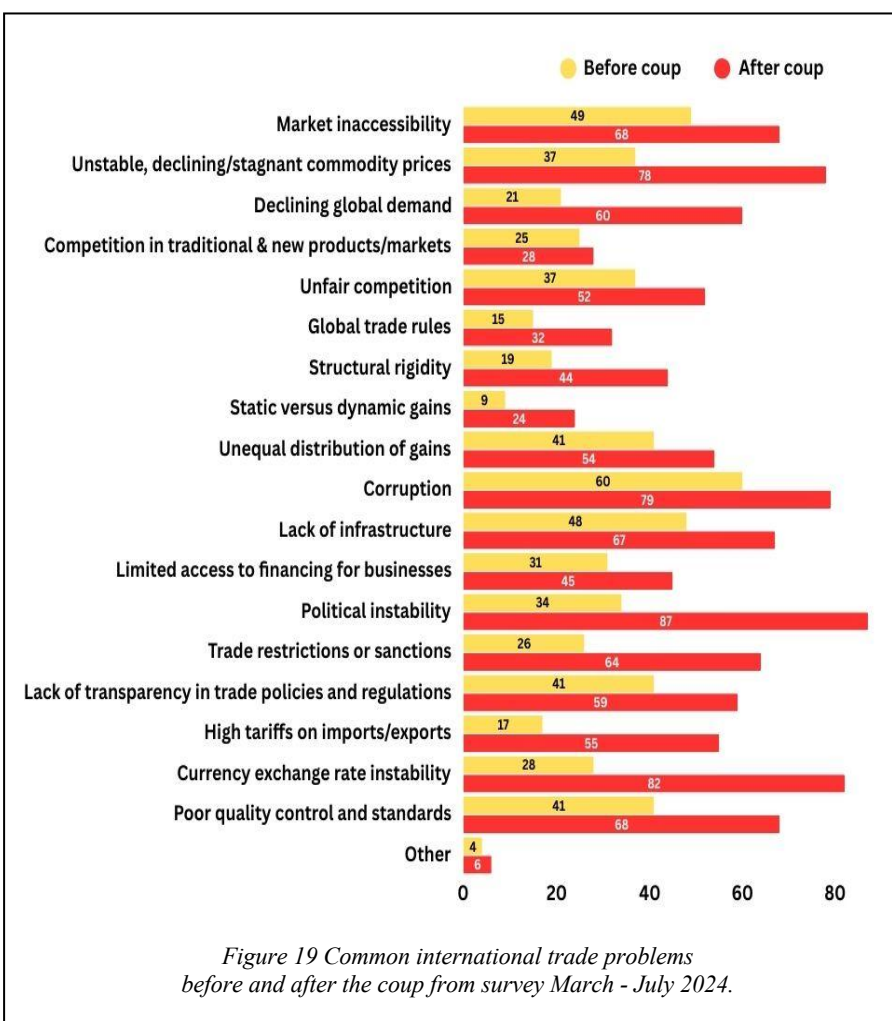
Development Priorities

1. Trade Policy and Reforms

- i. Develop a comprehensive trade policy to ensure fair practices, prioritize domestic food security, and promote import substitution and export-oriented strategies.

2. Corruption and Transparency

- i. Implement anti-corruption measures, including anti-smuggling taskforces, and ensure policy transparency to build trust with local and regional governments.



¹⁰² UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

3. Infrastructure Development

- i. Prioritize trade facilitation infrastructure, such as rural roads, bridges, and electrification, with PWD and LGBTIQ accessibility and community consent.

4. Quality Control and Standards

- i. Enforce robust product quality standards to enhance consumer trust and export competitiveness, protecting vulnerable communities from unsafe products.

5. Financial Stability and Currency Exchange

- i. Stabilize prices and exchange rates through equitable tax systems and support for local businesses to bolster macroeconomic stability.

6. Export-Oriented Strategies

- i. Promote value-added exports, commodity diversification, and trust in locally made products through quality improvements and fair labour practices.

7. Economic Reforms and Political Stability

- i. Implement economic reforms for equitable trade benefits, supported by electoral reforms and tax exemptions for PWDs and single mothers.

8. Market Access and Development

- i. Expand market access for local products through tourism, grants for marginalized communities, and regional consultation for trade decisions.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Trade Policy and Reforms

- i. Develop a comprehensive trade policy framework to ensure fair trade practices and equitable partnerships.
- ii. Establish multi-stakeholder regulatory bodies at national and local levels to monitor trade and regulate market prices.
- iii. Prioritize domestic food security by ensuring availability of high-quality local goods before exporting.
- iv. Create an independent regulatory body with regional and EAO representation to monitor and audit foreign investments, ensuring accountability and alignment with international business and human rights standards.
- v. Implement import substitution by improving domestic product quality, enhancing production techniques, upgrading machinery, and ensuring standard-compliant production.
- vi. Ensure fair distribution of imported products across the country, involving domestic regional and local governments.
- vii. Promote export-oriented strategies to enhance market expansion and commodity diversification.
- viii. Prioritize Burma/Myanmar's profit margins in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through competitive, multi-country partnerships.
- ix. Establish bilateral trade agreements that ensure fairness, safeguard workers' rights, and deliver benefits to local communities.
- x. Promote transparent and equitable trade partnerships to enhance workforce well-being and national economic benefits.

2. Corruption and Transparency

- i. Implement good governance and rule of law to attract foreign buyers and enable market expansion.
- ii. Ensure transparency in trade policies and regulations to enhance trust.
- iii. Diversify Burma/Myanmar's exports, services, and trade to strengthen bargaining power.
- iv. Establish an anti-smuggling taskforce with incentives for regional and local governments to promote fair pricing and discourage smuggling through bearable tariffs and taxes.
- v. Build trust with local and regional governments through transparent anti-corruption measures and fair trade practices.
- vi. Implement trade penalties for countries or entities engaging in smuggling or unfair trading practices to protect national interests.
- vii. Stabilize prices and exchange rates through a clear currency issuance policy.

3. Infrastructure Development

- i. Define the main economic sectors to guide infrastructure investments.
- ii. Ensure infrastructure development includes FPIC, transparency, and fair compensation mechanisms.
- iii. Prioritize rural roads and bridges to support trade facilitation.
- iv. Expand rural electrification to enhance trade infrastructure.
- v. Develop trade, industrial, and manufacturing infrastructure to boost economic capacity.

- vi. Take affirmative action to invest in less developed regions for internet, waste management, water systems, and banking infrastructure.
- vii. Create PWD and LGBTIQ-friendly trade infrastructure, ensuring accessibility.
- viii. Dismantle sanction regimes, excluding arms, to build trust and lift pre- and post-coup sanctions.
- ix. Reduce military expenditures, minimize arms trade, and implement disarmament measures, including weapon collection, with transparent budgeting.

4. Quality Control and Standards

- i. Establish robust quality control standards for domestic products to ensure consumer trust and safety.
- ii. Enhance export competitiveness through fair and equal market standards.
- iii. Provide financial support for intellectual property protection, including trademarks and copyrights, with strict legal enforcement.
- iv. Implement federal laws to discourage AI use in art, creative writing, and creative industries to safeguard human creativity.
- v. Produce high-quality finished products to compete globally.
- vi. Adapt products to regional tastes, needs, and safety norms for standardized output.
- vii. Enforce safety control measures for Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) products through rigorous FDA oversight, protecting PWDs, minorities, and rural populations.
- viii. Implement strict penalties for companies violating consumer protection laws related to MLM products.

- ix. Develop education and awareness programs led by the Department of Commerce to inform vulnerable communities about MLM product risks and safe practices.

5. Financial Stability and Currency Exchange

- i. Ensure macroeconomic stability through clear fiscal policies.
- ii. Manage currency exchange rates to support trade stability.
- iii. Establish fiscal policy rules for tax levies and reductions.
- iv. Enable state governments to collect trade sector taxes exclusively.
- v. Collect taxes by local governments for redistribution based on regional needs.
- vi. Implement measures to reduce inflation and support economic stability.
- vii. Provide financial support for local businesses through subsidies and low-interest loans.

6. Export-Oriented Strategies

- i. Achieve export/import parity to balance trade.
- ii. Export more finished products than raw materials to enhance value-added production.
- iii. Prioritize strategic national economic sectors by controlling extraction of natural resources (e.g., petroleum, gemstones, fisheries) and implementing value-added production techniques, including quality food production from agriculture and livestock.
- iv. Promote export expansion and access to global markets.
- v. Establish an import substitution policy to strengthen domestic production.

- vi. Develop product, skill, and technological capabilities among skilled migrant workers, refugees, and IDPs, offering competitive salaries.

- vii. Build trust in locally made products through quality improvements.

- viii. Establish a trade centre to repackage and distribute local products effectively.

- ix. Enforce “no sweatshop” regulations in collaboration with labour unions to ensure fair labour practices.

- x. Identify strengths and weaknesses in export goods, aligning with environmental and strategic priorities.

- xi. Foster dynamic gains through export-oriented policies and commodity diversification.

7. Economic Reforms and Political Stability

- i. Develop an economic policy framework to support equitable trade benefits.

- ii. Ensure distribution of trade gains across communities.

- iii. Implement anti-corruption measures to enhance trade governance.

- iv. Promote financial stability through economic reforms.

- v. Prioritize political stability through free and fair electoral reforms from national to local levels.

- vi. Establish a shared tax collection and revenue system.

- vii. Implement tax reduction or exemption systems for PWDs and single mothers.

- viii. Prioritize domestic SMEs over crony-linked businesses through supportive policies.

8. Market Access and Development

- i. Market local products globally by integrating with the tourism sector, ensuring safe and accessible facilities in destinations like Bagan and Inle.
- ii. Expand market access at regional, state, and sub-state levels.
- iii. Issue government grants, subsidies, and no-interest loans for PWDs, ethnic minorities, and rural communities to produce goods and access markets.
- iv. Prioritize loan disbursement to genuinely vulnerable individuals with minimal interest rates, addressing loan repayment issues to strengthen the financial system.
- v. Establish an import substitution policy to enhance market competitiveness.
- vi. Constitutionalize mandatory consultation and approval by regional and local governments for trade decisions. For instance, do not repeat the mistake of hydropower export to Thailand without consultation with the Karenni government.
- vii. Foster foreign investments by local businesses, ensuring protection of national and ethnic interests.
- viii. Address intellectual property barriers in WTO and bilateral trade agreements to ensure equitable access to medicines, technology, and agricultural resources.
- ix. Design and distribute domestically produced goods in accessible formats, including Braille labels for PWDs.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ACTION PLAN

International Trade	
First 100 Days	● Establish regulatory bodies to monitor trade and regulate market prices at national, state, and local levels. The regulatory bodies should be comprised of multi-stakeholders ● Prioritize good quality domestic food security before exporting goods/services internationally. ● Ensure that imported products are fairly distributed throughout the entire country – It must involve domestic regional/local gov/actors ● Put in place anti-corruption measures such as an anti-smuggling taskforce with incentives for regional and local governments to adhere to fair pricing. ● Build trust between anti-smuggling taskforces and local and regional governments. ● Impose trade penalties for violating countries who practice unfair trading practices such as smuggling ● Implement affirmative action for development in underserved regions by prioritizing investment in less developed regions to address disparities. The focus of initial efforts should be on critical infrastructure such as internet connectivity, waste management, water systems, and banking access in underserved areas. ● Promote political stability and enhance international credibility by transitioning taxation responsibilities from EAOs to local governments. Branches of EAOs who wish to transition to the taxation department should do so after disarmament and demobilization within their respective regional governments. ● Design a transparent taxation model that addresses regional disparities across the country and disparities among different demographics within a State on assessed needs. ● Eliminate exploitative labour practices by introducing a "No Sweatshops" regulation, ensuring fair wages, safe working conditions, and labour rights compliance in collaboration with labour unions. ● Develop action plans to enhance the competitiveness of export goods by identifying strengths and weaknesses while aligning with environmental and holistic development priorities. ● Prioritize free and fair elections at all levels, from national to local, to build trust and legitimacy in governance by immediately setting up a plan to establish an adequate legal framework, an independent neutral electoral administration, an inclusive voters registration system, a minimum state infrastructure allowing access to different areas of the country, and the ability of international observer missions to monitor the elections.

	● Tax collection/tax revenues should be shared ● Exclude private companies and investors who were collaborators with the junta, particularly any that have been responsible for land degradation or pollution, or displacement of indigenous peoples. Constitutionalizing mandatory consultation: ● Enshrine in the constitution a requirement for regional and local government consultation and approval for trade, goods, services, and resource decisions, such as hydropower exports. Power Sharing: ● Ensure regional and local governments to veto decisions made without their input, ensuring their rights and interests are protected. Final Authority: ● Grant the state the ultimate authority to resolve disputes and make final decisions, ensuring national coherence.
Year 1	● Create an autonomous entity to oversee foreign investments and ensure they align with international business and human rights standards, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). This body must be independent of federal government departments to avoid potential conflicts of interest and promote impartiality. ● Prioritize profit margins for national development ● Ensure that FDI policies and agreements are designed to maximize profit margins that contribute to national development goals and long-term economic sustainability. ● Direct a portion of profits towards infrastructure development, social programs, and workforce capacity ● Avoid over-reliance on a single country as a trade partner to mitigate economic and political vulnerabilities. ● Foster multiple strategic trade partnerships to encourage competition among investors, ensuring better terms and benefits for Burma/Myanmar. ● Develop criteria to evaluate and select trade partners based on alignment with national priorities and ethical standards. ● Embed robust worker rights protections in all FDI agreements, including fair wages, safe working conditions, and mechanisms for grievance redress. ● Require foreign investors to demonstrate tangible benefits to local communities, including job creation, skills development, and contributions to local economies.

	● Establish a strategic partnership to enable technology transfer and training the local workforces to understand the trade craft through possible joint ventures. ● Establish a quota system to regulate the number of foreign workers in each sector, ensuring a balanced approach that protects local employment opportunities while addressing skill gaps in the labour market through collaboration with the immigration department and labour ministry. ● Partner with worker unions to ensure that immigration policies address labour concerns, such as fair wages, job security, and workplace conditions. ● Regularly review and adjust quotas based on labour market needs and economic priorities. ● Diversify export, services and trade portfolios for enhanced bargaining power ● Develop and incentivize industries beyond traditional export sectors to reduce over-reliance on specific commodities or markets. ● Set up affirmative action to include and create facilities that are PWD/LGBTIQ friendly and accessible infrastructures. ● Enhance consumer safety by regulating predatory products, with a focus on protecting vulnerable groups such as PWDs, minorities, and rural populations. Regulatory Oversight: ● Empower the FDA to implement stringent safety controls and monitor predatory products. Legal Enforcement ● Enforce penalties and legal actions against violators to ensure compliance. ● Incorporate Regional and EAOs in oversight to ensure independence and representation reflecting local perspectives and conflict sensitivities.
Year 2	Sanctions and Trade Relations ● Promote trust-building measures to lift sanctions imposed before, during, or after the coup ● Advocate for the reinstatement of the EU's "Everything but Arms" trade preferences post-sanctions. Export Competitiveness ● Enhance export competitiveness by supporting industries and ensuring access to international markets. Intellectual Property Protection

	- Strengthen protections for intellectual property, including financial support for trademarking and copyright registration. - Enforce legal consequences for IP violations at all levels of government. - Regulate AI in Creative Industries - Pass federal legislation to restrict AI usage in art creation, creative writing, and other creative industries to ensure human-driven innovation and cultural preservation. Enhance Local Product Quality - Build trust in locally produced goods and services by improving quality and standards, initiating efforts immediately and achieving significant progress within 2-3 years. Expand Market Access - Facilitate access to regional, state, and sub-state markets to promote the distribution of local products. Support for Marginalized Communities - Provide government grants and subsidies to persons with disabilities (PWD), marginalized communities, and ethnic minorities, particularly in rural areas, to enhance their capacity to produce goods and services and access local and export markets. - Establish policy and implement initiatives to minority group, prioritizing intersectionality.
Year 3	- Utilize skilled PWDs, affording them all the rights of non-PWDs and additional considerations for their disabilities - Leverage the skills of migrant workers, refugees, and IDPs from Burma for product development and technological advancement. - Offer competitive salaries and improve work quality to attract and retain skilled individuals. Enhance Trust in Local Products - Build trust in locally produced goods and services by increasing their quality. - Initiate efforts immediately with the goal of significant progress within 2-3 years. Establish Trade Centers - Set up trade centers to repackage and distribute local products effectively. Foster Foreign Investments by Local Businesses - Encourage and facilitate local businesses of Burma to invest in foreign countries. - Implement policies to support outward foreign investments.

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	Ensure Beneficial Imports • Regulate imported products to ensure they are beneficial to the local population in terms of quality and pricing. • Align import policies with the priorities set in the National Economic Plan to support national interests.
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Economic Policy Development Process

The Economic Policy Area, grounded in HRBA (Human Rights-based Approach), aims to foster inclusive, sustainable economic growth through participatory governance and transparency. It aligns with SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).¹⁰³

Development Priorities

1. Bottom-Up Approach

- i. Engage local communities through representation, public consultation, and feedback mechanisms to shape economic priorities.

2. Community Engagement and Inclusion

- i. Promote local, community-based engagement with transparent information dissemination for inclusive economic policies.

3. Collaboration and Stakeholder Involvement

- i. Involve multi-stakeholder groups, including experts and academics, to ensure robust economic policy development.

4. Public Engagement and Transparency

- i. Conduct public consultations, media engagement, and awareness campaigns to communicate economic priorities clearly.

5. Policy Implementation and Accountability

- i. Establish regulatory bodies, monitoring frameworks, and public complaint mechanisms to ensure effective policy execution.

Key Policy Recommendations

1. Public Involvement and Consultation

- i. Conduct public consultations and gather feedback, ensuring access to information in a transparent, timely, and culturally appropriate manner.
- ii. Ensure awareness, participation, and consideration of public voices in policy decisions.
- iii. Implement accurate plans based on local input to reflect community needs.
- iv. Facilitate public complaints mechanisms and enforce policies effectively.
- v. Conduct research and surveys to understand foundational production sectors, recognizing that 70% of the population engaged in agriculture in 2005.
- vi. Formulate economic policies based on an agriculture-oriented economy.
- vii. Hold meetings and discussions to gather public input, incorporating implementation steps immediately afterward.

2. Infrastructure Development (Local Level)

- i. Develop and maintain roads, bridges, transportation, and water supply systems.
- ii. Design infrastructure to accommodate all types of disabilities for accessibility and inclusivity.
- iii. Improve access to electricity and the internet to support local economies.

¹⁰³ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- iv. Enhance physical infrastructure to bolster local economic activities.

3. Small Business and Agricultural Development (Local Level)

- i. Promote small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to drive local economic growth.
- ii. Develop local agriculture with advanced technologies, loans, and funds.
- iii. Support community-based tourism and agricultural diversification to enhance livelihoods.

4. Taxation and Financial Policies (Local Level)

- i. Implement local tax policies and credit disbursement systems to support communities.
- ii. Establish small business loan programs with reduced interest rates.
- iii. Develop tax collection and distribution systems for local economic stability.

5. Education and Capacity Building (Local Level)

- i. Implement policies for education, vocational training, and skill development.
- ii. Promote access to technology and production resources for local communities.
- iii. Improve farmers' production, marketing, and management skills to enhance agricultural output.

6. Local Government and Governance

- i. Enact local laws to foster business development.
- ii. Establish judicial systems to ensure effective enforcement of local laws.
- iii. Support local governance in managing resources and taxes.

- iv. Encourage local governments to participate in economic policymaking.

7. Market and Trade Policies (Local Level)

- i. Develop local market systems and promote value-added products designed for PWD accessibility.
- ii. Support local product exports and ensure fair pricing.
- iii. Establish market policies to improve transportation and trade efficiency.

8. Community and Cooperative Development (Local Level)

- i. Establish local cooperatives for farmers and businesses to enhance collaboration.
- ii. Promote community-based microfinance initiatives to support entrepreneurship.
- iii. Support local employment and business opportunities through cooperatives.

9. Infrastructure Development (State Level)

- i. Improve roads, bridges, transportation networks, and energy systems.
- ii. Ensure energy systems generate sufficient electricity for households and industries, with adequate drinking water supply.
- iii. Enhance telecommunications and internet access to support state economies.
- iv. Upgrade infrastructure to facilitate trade, attract investment, and improve regional connectivity.
- v. Develop irrigation systems to meet agricultural needs.
- vi. Build hospitals, colleges, and vocational training institutes to support state development.

10. Trade and Market Development (State Level)

- i. Facilitate imports and exports to strengthen state economies.
- ii. Promote local products and develop competitive markets.
- iii. Establish fair market rules and efficient trade routes.
- iv. Improve domestic market production, border trade, and interstate trade.
- v. Ensure transparent tax collection and provide tax exemptions to support businesses.

11. Financial Policies and Resource Allocation (State Level)

- i. Implement state fiscal and financial policies to guide economic growth.
- ii. Provide bank loans, subsidies, and grants for various sectors.
- iii. Allocate budgets equitably and ensure transparent resource mobilization.
- iv. Facilitate public and private financing for state projects.

12. Public Participation and Governance (State Level)

- i. Conduct public consultations and develop advocacy plans to involve communities.
- ii. Involve the public in tax usage for community development projects.
- iii. Monitor policy implementation and address public complaints effectively.
- iv. Ensure policy review, monitoring, and evaluation to maintain accountability.

13. Economic Development and Investment (State Level)

- i. Develop regional economic development plans tailored to state needs.

- ii. Promote investment and improve the business environment.
- iii. Implement foreign investment policies with incentives to attract capital.
- iv. Support SMEs and agricultural development to drive state economies.

14. Policy Formulation and Regulation (State Level)

- i. Formulate policies tailored to local needs, minimizing environmental impact.
- ii. Establish and implement business, labor market, and environmental regulations.
- iii. Ensure policies meet international standards and human rights benchmarks, prioritizing inclusivity.
- iv. Develop laws related to business activities, taxation, and territorial regulations.
- v. Ensure compliance with existing laws and policies.

15. Education and Capacity Building (State Level)

- i. Promote education and vocational training programs to build state capacity.
- ii. Support farmers' capacities in production, market expansion, and management.
- iii. Facilitate knowledge sharing and technical support for state agricultural sectors.

16. Collaboration and Coordination (State Level)

- i. Coordinate with national and local stakeholders to align policies.
- ii. Develop partnerships with private sectors, NGOs, and INGOs.

- iii. Implement policies in coordination with federal government guidelines.

17. Taxation and Financial Management (State Level)

- i. Implement justice-based tax policies emphasizing progressive, redistributive, and gender-just taxation.
- ii. Establish tax collection and distribution systems.
- iii. Develop transparent taxation policies and practices.

18. Environmental and Sustainable Practices (State Level)

- i. Promote environmentally friendly farming systems to ensure sustainability.
- ii. Ensure sustainable use of natural resources in state economic activities.
- iii. Support green tax and infrastructure initiatives to reduce environmental impact.

19. Community and Cooperative Development (State Level)

- i. Establish and support local cooperatives to strengthen state economies.
- ii. Provide technical assistance and training for cooperative members.
- iii. Facilitate access to credit and support for smallholder farmers.

20. Healthcare and Social Services (State Level)

- i. Develop healthcare policies and improve healthcare systems.
- ii. Support public welfare and civil affairs initiatives to enhance social services.

21. Policy Development and Advocacy (National Level)

- i. Draft laws and policies to guide national economic development.

- ii. Involve people in policy discussions and drafting, fulfilling human rights obligations under UDHR, ICCPR, and ICESCR.

- iii. Establish clear goals and commercial policies for national growth.

- iv. Ensure transparency and public awareness in policy development.

22. Financial Policies (National Level)

- i. Implement fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies to stabilize the economy.
- ii. Manage state-level financial policy and central bank activities.
- iii. Allocate and use tax revenues effectively for national priorities.
- iv. Reduce taxes and provide financial support to stimulate economic growth.

23. Trade Policies (National Level)

- i. Develop and implement strong foreign trade policies to enhance global competitiveness.
- ii. Regulate international import and export activities.
- iii. Revise investment contracts and manage revenue sharing equitably.
- iv. Establish strategic trade and export-oriented policies to boost national income.

24. Investment and Support (National Level)

- i. Invite and manage foreign investment to support national development.
- ii. Coordinate with state and local entities for national-scale projects.

- iii. Provide community-based systems of loans, grants, and technical support.
- iv. Ensure stakeholder engagement and input in investment decisions.

25. Infrastructure Development (National Level)

- i. Improve education, healthcare, transportation, and utilities.
- ii. Enhance irrigation and agricultural systems to support food security.
- iii. Promote environmentally sustainable practices in national infrastructure projects.
- iv. Develop national-level infrastructure to drive economic growth.

26. Coordination and Implementation (National Level)

- i. Ensure policy coherence across ministries for unified economic strategies.
- ii. Allocate resources and coordinate implementation of national policies.
- iii. Oversee budgeting and infrastructure projects to ensure efficiency.
- iv. Establish national development plans and sustainable strategies.

27. Monitoring and Evaluation (National Level)

- i. Continuously develop, monitor, and modify policies to adapt to economic changes.
- ii. Provide technical support for effective policy implementation.
- iii. Evaluate policies in response to global economic changes.

- iv. Conduct accessible economic studies to inform policy adjustments.

28. Public Engagement and Transparency

- i. Conduct public consultations to communicate economic priorities.
- ii. Engage media to disseminate economic policy information.
- iii. Disseminate information transparently to build public trust.
- iv. Launch public awareness campaigns to explain economic policies.
- v. Maintain open communication with the public on economic matters.
- vi. Involve stakeholders in policy communication and implementation.
- vii. Publish announcements and publications to educate the public.
- viii. Promote education and awareness of economic policies.
- ix. Encourage public participation in economic policy discussions.
- x. Ensure government accountability in economic policy implementation.
- xi. Build public trust through transparent and ethical governance.
- xii. Foster democratic engagement in economic policymaking.

29. Policy Implementation and Accountability

- i. Establish regulatory bodies and supervisory organizations to oversee policy implementation.
- ii. Develop a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track policy outcomes.

- iii. Implement public complaint mechanisms to address implementation issues.
- iv. Conduct periodic reviews and evaluations of policy implementation.
- v. Ensure transparency and accountability through progress reports and audits.
- vi. Develop risk mitigation plans to address potential implementation issues.
- vii. Form specialized committees and investigative bodies to resolve implementation problems.
- viii. Ensure coordination among government levels for effective policy execution.

30. Labor Protection

- i. Create national labour protection policies, including minimum wage, working hours, and safety standards.
- ii. Implement and adapt labour policies at state and local levels.
- iii. Conduct workplace inspections by local governments to address immediate issues.
- iv. Ensure compliance and address violations by state and national governments.
- v. Establish independent complaint mechanisms for labour protection.
- vi. Ensure fair wages, safe working conditions, and access to social security and health insurance.
- vii. Address exploitation and discrimination in workplaces.
- viii. Implement skilled labour rates appropriate to each sector.

- ix. Allow independent labour unions and engagement with international labour organizations.
- x. Conduct surveys to improve labour protection policies.
- xi. Educate workers on their rights and complaint procedures.

31. Social Protection (Pension, Disability Services)

- i. Set national policies, standards, and funding mechanisms for social protection.
- ii. Develop and oversee state-specific social protection regulations.
- iii. Implement and manage community-level social protection services.
- iv. Establish organizations for training and feedback on social protection.
- v. Monitor compliance and address violations in social protection programs.
- vi. Coordinate funding from state and local governments for social protection.
- vii. Provide national financial assistance and ensure equitable distribution.
- viii. Conduct consultations and surveys for public input on social protection.
- ix. Ensure transparency and accountability in social protection programs.
- x. Develop facilities for disabilities to enhance accessibility.
- xi. Improve infrastructure and online systems for social protection accessibility.
- xii. Ensure coordination between government levels and civil society organizations.

- xiii. Regularly review and improve social protection policies
- xiv. Implement anti-corruption measures in social protection programs.
- xv. Promote social protection rights and vocational training for PWDs.
- xvi. Fund nursing homes and rehabilitation centres for social services.
- xvii. Offer tax reductions and advance pension issuance for eligible groups.

32. Environmental Protection

- i. Engage environmental activists and experts to draft policies.
- ii. Coordinate national, state, and local governments for environmental protection.
- iii. Set national standards with local adaptations for environmental policies.
- iv. Implement tailored environmental regulations by local governments.
- v. Collaborate on setting and monitoring environmental rules by state and federal governments.
- vi. Enforce zoning laws, waste management, and pollution control measures.
- vii. Cooperate across government levels on environmental regulations.
- viii. Develop a joint Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system.
- ix. Establish effective intergovernmental relations for environmental governance.

- x. Manage natural resources, waste, pollution, and biodiversity sustainably.
- xi. Protect forests and natural resources through policies and education.
- xii. Involve public feedback and local voices in environmental policies.
- xiii. Educate the public on conservation and sustainability practices.
- xiv. Conduct public consultations and outreach for environmental awareness.
- xv. Enact and enforce environmental laws to ensure compliance.
- xvi. Ensure uniform national standards and guidelines for environmental protection.
- xvii. Reduce plastic use, prevent deforestation, and conserve forests and water bodies.
- xviii. Control mining activities and manage resource extraction sustainably.

33. Food and Food Production Safety Standards

- i. Formulate and coordinate food safety policies.
- ii. Adapt and enforce food safety regulations by state and local governments.
- iii. Conduct regular inspections of imported and domestic food products.
- iv. Ensure corruption-free enforcement of FDA approvals and business licenses.
- v. Provide technical assistance and resources to strengthen FDA quality control.

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- vi. Educate the public on food safety and consumer rights.
- vii. Incorporate public feedback and consultations into food safety policies.
- viii. Enforce strict guidelines for food quality and safety.
- ix. Ban unhealthy food products and promote cleanliness and quality improvement.
- x. Ensure food products align with health standards.
- xi. Coordinate efforts between national, state, and local governments for food safety.
- xii. Support local food production and upgrade traditional foods.
- xiii. Promote FDA compliance to prevent food toxicity and meet international standards.
- xiv. Establish consumer policy rules and worker education on food safety.
- xv. Conduct regular checks and form inspection teams for food safety.
- xvi. Strengthen FDA certifications and approval processes.
- xvii. Prevent corruption in food safety inspections and ensure transparency.
- xviii. Monitor food production and distribution to prevent illegal practices.
- xix. Establish frameworks for safe and secure food production.
- xx. Monitor and inspect illegal food production and distribution, taking immediate legal action.

34. Construction and Infrastructure Safety Standards

- i. Formulate inclusive building codes at the national level.

- ii. Enforce building codes rigorously by national, state, and local governments.
- iii. Adapt national standards to regional needs by state and local governments.
- iv. Develop comprehensive regulations and codes for construction safety.
- v. Conduct regular inspections to ensure compliance with building standards.
- vi. Implement strict laws against corruption in construction.
- vii. Ensure infrastructure withstands natural disasters and meets safety standards.
- viii. Provide education and training for construction safety.
- ix. Monitor construction quality and worker safety.
- x. Incorporate public feedback in construction policy-making and planning.
- xi. Hold consultations and promote transparency in construction processes.
- xii. Coordinate efforts between government levels to enforce construction standards.
- xiii. Empower local governments to manage construction safety programs.
- xiv. Promote sustainable infrastructure development.
- xv. Enhance infrastructure resilience through appropriate standards.
- xvi. Ensure fair wages, safe working conditions, and worker rights in construction.
- xvii. Implement policies to prevent exploitation and ensure worker safety.

- xviii. Integrate technology for efficient construction management.
- xix. Consider environmental impact and sustainability in construction projects.
- xx. Establish transparent financial systems for construction projects.
- xxi. Promote accountability in the use of public funds for construction.
- xxii. Design infrastructure to be accessible for PWDs.
- xxiii. Engage local communities to meet their needs in construction planning.

35. Manufactured Goods Safety Standards

- i. Formulate comprehensive safety regulations at national and state levels.
- ii. Ensure uniformity with national frameworks for manufactured goods safety.
- iii. Collaborate among national, state, and local governments on safety standards.
- iv. Involve companies and public stakeholders in policy development.
- v. Conduct public consultations and clarify safety policies.
- vi. Coordinate between government levels for manufactured goods safety.
- vii. Set broad policies and standards at the national level.
- viii. Adapt and enforce standards by state governments.
- ix. Implement and ensure compliance by local governments.
- x. Follow a step-by-step approach from local to national levels.

- xi. Establish regulatory agencies for inspections and compliance monitoring.
- xii. Set up systematic inspection teams and procedures.
- xiii. Monitor manufacturing operations for accountability.
- xiv. Conduct regular quality checks and enforce product recalls.
- xv. Strengthen inspection frameworks like the FDA for manufactured goods.
- xvi. Collaborate with industry associations and standards bodies.
- xvii. Involve technical specialists and scholars in policy and inspections.
- xviii. Utilize international best practices and foreign expertise.
- xix. Provide training and support for compliance with international standards.
- xx. Ensure products are environmentally friendly and promote recycling.
- xxi. Focus on food hygiene and manufacturing safety.
- xxii. Monitor and regulate the impact on public health.
- xxiii. Ensure products are safe, healthy, and free from harmful ingredients.
- xxiv. Engage the public and ensure participation in safety standards.
- xxv. Raise awareness about product safety and quality.
- xxvi. Encourage consumer protection through public engagement.
- xxvii. Ensure transparency and accountability in enforcement.

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- xxviii. Enforce strict penalties for non-compliance with safety standards.
- xxix. Ensure liability and accountability for damages from unsafe products.
- xxx. Monitor and address violations at all government levels.
- xxxi. Hold businesses responsible for product safety and quality.
- xxxii. Implement a product quality and safety monitoring system.
- xxxiii. Enforce food security and hygiene regulations for manufactured goods.
- xxxiv. Set up secure transportation for manufactured goods.
- xxxv. Develop a robust market economy law for manufacturing and trade.
- xxxvi. Establish product certification schemes and assessment procedures.
- xxxvii. Create national and state-level certification bodies like the FDA.
- xxxviii. Ensure compliance with international safety standards.
- xxxix. Implement stringent standards for product categories and processes.
- xl. Support high-quality goods for domestic and international markets.

- xli. Provide technology and financial support for quality standards.
- xlii. Develop fair trade policies and equitable benefit distribution.
- xliii. Encourage production of export-ready goods through quality assurance.

36. General Recommendations

- i. Conduct effective advocacy efforts for the public.
- ii. Enhance the capacity of politically interested youth.
- iii. Support the emergence of independent and non-state-controlled media.
- iv. Ensure elected governments have adequate authority.
- v. Formulate and implement national policies independently of international influence.
- vi. Ensure strict regulation in the immigration sector.
- vii. Support the promotion of literature and culture by the government.
- viii. Encourage and assist the development of ethnic cartoons, stories, and literature in the art.