



ISP On Point 2026

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# 100-Day Plan

## Expectations vs. Realities

The Min Aung Hlaing administration's "100-Day Plan" is rather lackluster. Emerging at a time of limited administrative capacity, these policies are overly generalized and lack substance. Most importantly, they do not include crucial measures for economic recovery.



## 100-Day Plan

### Expectations vs. Realities

#### Events

The Min Aung Hlaing administration announced its “100-Day Plan” on April 20, 2026, setting the end of July as the deadline for the plan. The plan comprises two main parts. The first part consists of ministry-specific projects, and the second part pertains to the peace process [see [ISP Data Matters \(ISP-DM2026-038\)](#)].

#### Preliminary Analysis

The Min Aung Hlaing administration’s “100-Day Plan” can be analyzed from three perspectives.

First, the plan lacks concrete economic policies. There is no solid program designed to rapidly recover the country’s economy, which has been devastated by the coup in 2021 and subsequent policies and events. It lacks economic projects or plans that could remedy and improve the socioeconomic livelihoods of the public. For instance, it does not mention how to stabilize fundamental issues such as rising commodity prices and inflation. It also does not include

measures to create a favorable business environment or regulatory relaxations. Instead, it is dominated by the familiar rhetoric such as ‘a focus on agriculture,’ ‘import substitution,’ and ‘public must practice individual frugality and thriftiness.’

Second, the plan has limited coverage. Although the government was formed with 31 ministries, the “100-Day Plan” covers only about five. Furthermore, almost all the processes in the plan are centralized around areas firmly controlled by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Yangon, Mandalay, Naypyitaw) and certain mainland regions. This implies that the plan will be implemented only in areas where elections were held. Regions afflicted by armed conflict and territories under the control of resistance forces are entirely excluded.

Third, the plan attempts to showcase cooperation with China. It prominently features collaboration with China for prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Plans to expand trade and infrastructure (such as port warehouses and railway sections) also point to this strategic signaling. On the other hand, there are clear indications of plans to increase repression through the legal system. There is no mention of press freedom or freedom of expression. As of today, one-third of

# The 100-Day Plan and Its Targets

The Min Aung Hlaing administration was formed with **31 ministries**. However, the targets in their 100-day plan pertain only to **five ministries**. Furthermore, there are limitations regarding the coverage of its implementation.

## • Ministry of Finance and Revenue

### Agricultural Machinery Loan

First Phase - 300 million Kyats  
Second Phase - Over 300 million Kyats

### Loan for paddy, wheat, and long-staple cotton

300,000 Kyats

### Loan for 18 types of crops

250,000 Kyats

### Loan for plantation of canola (rapeseed), mustard oil, and jute

150,000 Kyats

## • Ministry of Education

### University Education

To establish Naypyitaw State Academy, Yangon University, and Mandalay University as research and project pilot universities.

### New Curricula (2026-2027)

To introduce industrial, agricultural, and livestock subjects in middle schools. Incorporating civics and moral education in basic education schools.

### Student Development

To launch 100-day pilot projects for "Smart School" and "Football for School" in Yangon, Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Shan State.

### Preschool Education

To upgrade preschools.

## • Ministry of Health

### Human Resources

To appoint health assistant officers in 50 districts/townships.

### Cardiovascular Disease Treatment

To provide cardiovascular disease prevention and treatment to 100,000 people in Naypyitaw, Yangon, and Mandalay in cooperation with China.

### Nursing Education

To upgrade nursing training schools to nursing institutes.

## • Ministry of Cooperatives

### Water Supply

Will implement rural water supply projects.

Will implement drinking water and agricultural water supply operations using solar water pumping systems.

## • Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Digital Development and Communications

### Aviation

To finalize the upgrade of Anisakan Airport.

### Maritime

To prioritize the construction of port warehouses.

### Railways

To immediately upgrade the Yangon-Mandalay, Yangon-Mawlamyine, and Yangon-Pyay railway sections. To repair and maintain bridges and railways on the Myitkyina-Mogaung-Mohrynin section. To upgrade locomotives, carriages, and factories.

### Communications

To expand 27 new mobile stations and upgrade nine stations to 4G LTE.

## • Peace Process

### NCA-Signatory EAOs

Invites groups those refuse to engage with the junta in the past five years (e.g., KNU, CNF, ABSDF) to resume meetings. Will submit the agreements achieved in the Union Accord to the parliament and implement them step-by-step.

### Non-NCA Signatory EAOs

Officially invites them to attend dialogues regarding a peace agreement.

### PDF Groups

Invites them to surrender and cooperate. Currently, hundreds have surrendered, and those who wish to do so in the future are welcome.



▶ printing and publishing businesses have been closed down. Offenses under the News Media Law and the Printing and Publishing Enterprise Law remain included in the list of crimes to be tried by military tribunals (in martial law areas). Moreover, political charges that have been weaponized to detain the public since the coup have not yet been repealed. The Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Myanmar Passport Law, both enacted before the convening of parliament, serve as prime examples of tightened restrictions on public security.

### Scenario Forecast

The Min Aung Hlaing administration is attempting to project the image of governing in accordance with the 2008 Constitution and of being a legitimately elected government. Consequently, policies like the “100-Day Plan” carry symbolic importance. Examining the sector-specific promises within the plan individually, some are feasible. In fact, some projects are merely ongoing implementations carried over from the State Administration Council (SAC) period. In reality, however, immense challenges persist. Economic pillars are crumbling, and armed conflicts are still ongoing. The administration has also made little headway in reintegrating into the international community. Ultimately, the Min Aung Hlaing administration’s “100-Day Plan” is mediocre. Formulated during a period of severely limited administrative

capacity, these policies are vague and lack concrete foundations. Crucially, they omit any strategies for economic recovery. It will be highly improbable for the administration to successfully implement these centrally focused, limited-sector promises comprehensively across the entire country within a three-month timeframe. ■