BUILDING CHINLAND

Exercising Self-Determination: Two and a half Years of Alternative Governance by the Chinland Council

A POLICY BRIEF

AUGUST 2026



Prepared by the Chinland Council

With support from the Chin Center for Peace and Reconciliation

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Abbreviations

Term	Definition
CDF	Chinland Defense Force
CDM	Civil Disobedience Movement
CNA	Chin National Army
CNF	Chin National Front
DCT	Defense Coordination Team
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
LAB	Local Administrative Body
mhGAP	Mental Health Gap Action Programme
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
WHO	World Health Organization

Message from the Secretary



August, 2026

It is my privilege to present this briefing paper on the work of the Chinland Government, Parliament, and Judiciary during a period of profound challenge and transformation for the people of Chinland.

The Chinland Council was established under the Chinland Constitution (2023), holding both de jure and de facto mandates from the MPs elected in the 2020 election, the Chin National Front, and township/regional representatives. The Chinland Council itself sets strategic direction and policy for the Chinland Government, Chinland Judiciary and Chinland Parliament, which are constituted as independent branches.

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Each local area has authority to govern through its own constitution and builds toward the Chinland Council through a bottom-up approach. Critically, the Council is not built around the former administrative boundaries of Chin State. It is built around 19 townships and regions based on the actual communities and lived reality of the Chin people, reflecting long-standing tribal boundaries and relationships rather than administrative lines drawn under colonial or military government.

Since the military coup in February 2021, the Chin people have organized to defend their territories and take governance into their own hands. Chin people from all tribes across the territory, and from different backgrounds, share the common goals of ending military rule, exercising self-determination and building a peaceful democratic nation. Yet centuries of oppression and deliberate divide-and-rule policy have left a legacy of mistrust within the community itself. This is not a problem to be denied. Repairing and preventing divisions and internal conflict is one of the defining challenges of building a Chin nation, and the Council takes it seriously as a central responsibility. Every challenge that arises must be confronted and overcome.

The establishment of the Chinland Council brought together a diverse range of political, administrative, and community actors around a shared vision for Chinland's

future. Since then, the Council has served as an important platform for dialogue, cooperation, and consensus-building among its constituent members. While differences of perspective and experience remain natural within such a broad coalition, the Council has demonstrated that progress is possible when institutions work together in pursuit of common goals. The reduction of CNF seats from 27 to 15, for example, represents an important achievement in institution building and reducing mistrust. We will endeavour persistently to widen our coalition to all Chinland stakeholders and and realise our dream of a unified Chinland nation.

From 2021–2023, administration was limited to local area bodies. After the Chinland Council was formed, through its own coordinated leadership, we have been able to build essential the political, cultural, and social institutions at the Chinland level and set them to work on the nation's most pressing challenges. We have sustained and developed these institutions through a period of ongoing conflict and struggle.

The military regime's system of governance has no life among the people of Chinland. It cannot govern, and it cannot even administer the towns it still occupies, as the minimal coverage of its 2025 sham election made clear. Therefore, during this period, the administration built by the Chin people themselves, through their own strength, is the genuine representative administration. Protecting the people of Chinland, upholding rule of law, and delivering services are carried out by the Chinland Council as the primary actor.

This has been made possible through the sacrifice of the men and women who gave their lives, through the Civil Disobedience Movement, and through the sacrifice of Chin people fighting for the country both from abroad and from within.

Because this is a revolutionary period, and because we are a self-formed government, we face considerable difficulties across the board.

Given extremely limited financial and human resources, we have not been able to carry out our policies and plans exactly as envisioned. There are many ways our public service delivery has not matched what is demanded and needed. In addition, because the military regime increasingly employs indiscriminate violence against civilians uninvolved in the fighting, the need to protect and assist the people has grown.

Separately, because much of our administrative and public-welfare work continues to rely on volunteers rather than fully resourced institutionalized systems, there are real limits to how quickly these institutions can be strengthened and sustained. This constraint is visible across much of government, from the lack of funding for local police training through to volunteer-run education offices.

We are releasing this Briefing Paper to demonstrate how, after the military regime failed to govern, Chin people within Chinland have carried out administration, law-making

and justice-provision themselves. We want to make our positions and the situation of our administrative work clearly known, for the public, for the resistance forces protecting people on the frontline and for the international community. We hope this report helps illuminate a reality that is often difficult to perceive from a distance: the daily work of governing, serving the people, and building institutions under conditions of ongoing conflict.

The Chinland Council will continue to prioritize Chin unity as a principle aspiration, moving forward hand in hand with resistance forces on the front lines and with the strength of the people, toward a fully self-determined Chinland within a federal democratic union that gives Chin people the protection and service they deserve.

“After the Chinland Council was formed, through its own coordinated leadership, we have been able to build essential the political, cultural, and social institutions at the Chinland level and set them to work on the nation’s most pressing challenges.”

Overview

The Chinland Council was established on 6 December 2023 as a representative political body to advance the Chin National Revolution, to establish and organise institutions of government and lead an ambitious programme of nation building. In accordance with the Chinland Constitution (2023), the Chinland Parliament, the Chinland Government, and the Chinland Judiciary were constituted within 60 days of the Council's formation. These developments marked the formal establishment of a constitutional system for the revolutionary period, through which the Chin people exercise sovereignty, practice public administration, and lay the institutional foundations for a political transition.



From Left to Right: Salai Men Nyo (Vice Chairman 1), Pu Zing Cung (Chairman), Salai Bawi Kung (Vice Chairman 2)

As stated in the Chinland Constitution, the goals of the Chin national revolution are to, "abolish the Unitary system and Dictatorship, and to build a Federal Democratic Union that guarantees Democracy, Ethnic Equality, and Self-determination to fully exercise our right to Self-determination". This involves a dual focus on reasserting the sovereignty of the Chin people, while investing wholeheartedly in the union-wide effort to end dictatorship and build a federal democratic system for all.

The Chinland Council's governance system covers a population of over 250k people, a landmass of nearly 30,000 square kilometers and approximately 400 kilometers of the international border with India.

The basic principles of the constitution affirm a democratic system, a free market economic system, and a secular state, alongside guarantees of equal rights across political, economic, social, and



Salai Myo Htaik (Chief Minister)

cultural spheres. All defence and security forces in Chinland operate under civilian supervision. The Chin National Army (CNA) is the sole national army and works alongside local defence forces, all under the authority of the Chinland Government through the Ministry of Defense. These forces are required to follow established codes of conduct and the law, are subject to both military and civilian judicial processes, and are constitutionally bound to an ongoing process of integration into a single unified national army.

The Chinland Council serves as the central coordinating body within this system (See Figure 1). It is composed of three constituent groups: 13 Members of Parliament elected in 2020 who participate in the revolution, 15 representatives of the Chin National Front, and 87 representatives from townships and regions. The council is mandated to provide strategic direction and policy for nation-building and to guide the functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial institutions. Decision-making is carried out on the basis of sufficient consensus, reflecting its representative and collective character. The council does not have unilateral authority over the legislative or judiciary branches and does not hold power to interfere in judicial decisions of the courts.

The Chinland Parliament is responsible for legislative functions, including the drafting, amendment, and enactment of laws required during the revolutionary period. The Chinland Government, headed by the Chief Minister and ministers, is responsible for the administration of governance, implementation of policy, and coordination of state functions across sectors and levels. The Judiciary, headed by the Chinland Supreme Court and supported by township and local courts, exercises judicial authority in accordance with the Constitution and applicable laws.

Figure 1: Chinland Council Structure and Components Constituent Bodies

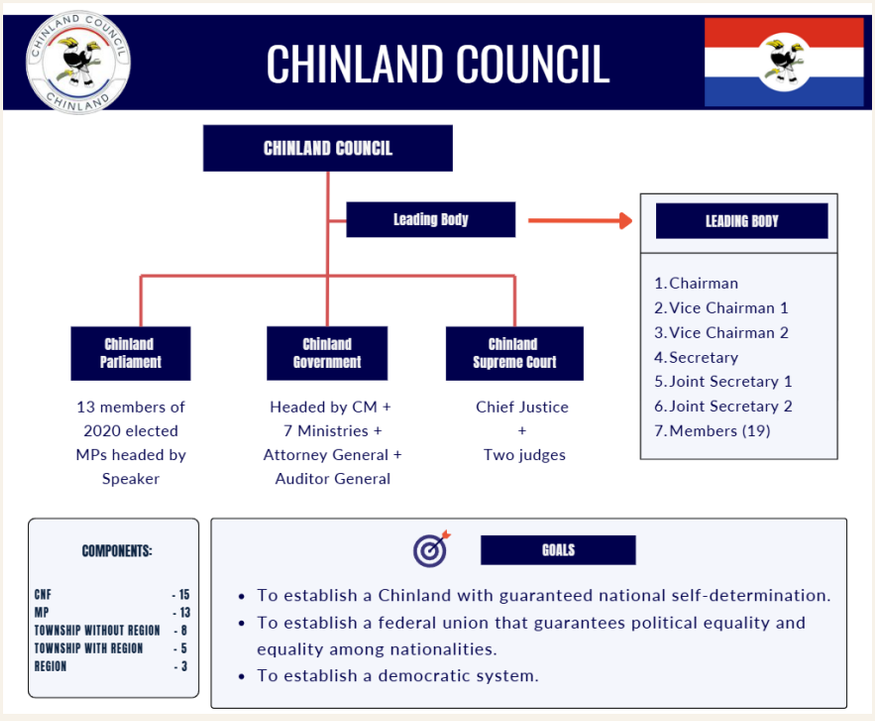

Figure 2: Local Governments in the Chinland Council



Local Governments are formed in 19 townships and regions delineated according to tribal and other locally relevant boundaries, often reflecting customary practices that have existed for hundreds of years but were ignored under previous regimes (see Figure 2). The Local Governments have their own constitutions and lead in the implementation of all government programs. They are also guaranteed a majority of all government revenue, as per the 2025 Taxation Law. This system is an example of bottom-up statebuilding and governance in action and is at the core of many of the Chinland Council's achievements so far, as well as some important challenges.

Beyond the establishment of formal institutions, a central challenge facing Chinland is the gradual development of shared habits of governance, cooperation, and public responsibility. For generations, authority was concentrated in distant institutions that many communities neither trusted nor participated in. The military-dominated state had limited interests in Chin State and relied on threats and coercion to gain a semblance of compliance with its policies. Building a democratic system requires something different: communities, leaders, and institutions working together within commonly agreed laws and processes, even where interests or perspectives differ. This is an ongoing effort to strengthen trust, cooperation, and mutual accountability across Chinland's diverse regions, communities, and political actors.

This policy brief is intended to provide a clear and timely update to both the public and the international community on the evolution, current activities, and future direction of the Chinland governance system. It outlines the work undertaken to date by the Government, Legislature, and Judiciary under the Chinland Council, and identifies the main areas of activity and responsibility across each branch within the revolutionary period. It also sets out the Chinland Council's strategic outlook for the coming years,

including priorities for strengthening institutions, extending governance across Chinland, and advancing the objectives of Chin Nation Building with consideration of the unpredictable political and security context.

Finally, the brief identifies areas where engagement with international partners can support the needs of affected populations, contribute to improved governance, and explore avenues for security cooperation, in ways that will improve regional stability and contribute to peace and democracy in Myanmar.

The report is structured as follows. Following this Overview, the Chinland Government section presents the roles, achievements, and challenges of each ministry, including Defense, Education, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Health, Planning and Finance, and Social Development. Separate sections then cover the roles, achievements and challenges of the Chinland Judiciary and the Chinland Parliament. The Strategic Outlook section assesses the broader political and security environment before making the case for building political and governance institutions and setting out the government's strategic priorities. The report concludes with Opportunities for International Cooperation, which highlights how practical, locally led partnerships can help meet urgent humanitarian and development needs while strengthening the institutions, systems, and capacities that will underpin Chinland's long-term resilience and democratic future.

The Chinland Parliament

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The Chinland Parliament serves as the legislative branch of the Chinland governance system. Its principal responsibility is to enact laws in accordance with the Chinland Constitution and the policy directions established by the Chinland Council. Since its establishment, the parliament has focused on developing the legal foundations necessary to support governance during a period of ongoing conflict and to advance the processes of Chinland statebuilding and nation-building.

Although operating under difficult conditions, the Parliament has succeeded in passing a growing body of legislation that underpins the wider governance framework (see figure 3). Together, these laws establish the basic legal architecture for local government, judicial administration, public finance, policing, civil society regulation, and public order. Amendments to several of these laws have subsequently been adopted, where they needed to be refined and adapted to experiences on the ground. Collectively, these measures represent important steps towards creating a system of governance based on law, established institutions, and defined responsibilities rather than ad hoc administration.

The Parliament has also established its own internal governing framework through the Chinland Parliamentary Law and has formed a Bill Committee responsible for reviewing and developing proposed legislation. Laws have been drafted by the speaker and other MPs or by specific, but through a consultative process. Draft legislation is discussed with representatives from townships and regions, who are expected to share proposals with local communities, gather feedback, and return recommendations for parliamentary consideration before final deliberation. This process provides an important mechanism for incorporating



Chinland Parliament Meeting

local perspectives into the legislative process despite the practical constraints of the current environment.

Some of the laws enacted to date have been developed through extensive consultation and drafting processes. The Local Administration Law, for example, was developed through a series of workshops involving representatives from different parts of Chinland. Other legislation has drawn upon existing legal frameworks while adapting them to Chinland's specific circumstances and governance structure. These efforts have allowed the Parliament to progressively establish a body of laws covering core areas of public administration despite limited institutional resources and technical capacity.

At the same time, the enactment of laws is only the first stage of institution building. The effectiveness of legislation ultimately depends on implementation by ministries, local governments, and other institutions. In several areas, important principal laws have been enacted but the detailed regulations, procedures, and guidelines required to operationalize them have been slow to emerge. Ministries and local governments need to invest more in establishing guiding documents and need more resources for implementation. Essential work is ongoing, as well, to establish greater rule of law in all parts of Chinland, which requires greater focus and acceptance by local defence forces.

Looking ahead, the Parliament has identified the development of a Chinland Defense Law as one of its most important priorities. Such a law would help provide a common legal framework for the organisation, oversight, and integration of armed forces operating across Chinland. Given the diversity of armed actors and local arrangements that emerged during the revolutionary period, the development and implementation of a shared framework is both an institutional and political challenge. Progress will depend upon continued cooperation between the Chin National Army, local defence forces, and civilian governance institutions.

The Parliament also recognises the importance of continued public consultation, legal awareness, and constitutional education. Ensuring that laws are understood by local administrations and the wider public is essential to their effective implementation. In this regard, development of the parliamentary system is not solely a legislative task, but forms part of the broader effort to build a culture of constitutional governance, accountability, and respect for the rule of law throughout Chinland.

Figure 3: Laws Enacted by the Chinland Parliament	
Ratified	
1.	Chinland Hluttaw Law (Prior to the Establishment of the Legislative Drafting Committee)
2.	Chinland Judiciary Law
3.	Chinland Taxation Law, 2024
4.	Chinland Registration of Associations Law
5.	Chinland Finance Management Law
6.	Chinland Local Administration Law
7.	Chinland People's Police Force Law
8.	Chinland Law on the Prevention of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
9.	Chinland Export and Import Law
Amendments	
1.	Amendment of Chinland Taxation Law, 2025
2.	Amendment of Chinland Judiciary Law
3.	Amendment of Chinland Registration of Associations Law
4.	Amendment of Local Administration Law
5.	Amendment of Chinland Taxation Law, 2026

The Chinland Government

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This section presents the structure and key achievements of each ministry of the Chinland government. It covers each ministry's official role, its activities, achievements and challenges faced.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs



The role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to represent Chinland's interests externally and to coordinate with neighboring countries on humanitarian access, border management, drug trafficking, and advocacy.

The Council currently operates two offices — one in Chiang Mai, Thailand, and one in Aizawl, Mizoram, India. These offices serve as the main points of contact for regional engagement and diaspora coordination.

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On the international front, the Ministry works alongside the CNF in engaging with ASEAN networks, the UN and its agencies, and friendly countries in the west and across Asia. It also participates in coordination with allied organizations working toward shared political goals.



Chinland - India Boarder

Ministry of Defense



The Ministry of Defense is responsible for overseeing the Chin National Army (CNA) and 19 local Chinland Defense Forces (CDFs) operating across Chinland. Defense policy is set by the Chinland Council's Leading Body, and the ministry is responsible for implementation.

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When the Chinland Government was formally constituted in February 2024, the ministry began coordinating joint operations between the CNA and CDFs. As operational demands grew, a Defense Coordination Team (DCT) was established in October 2025 under the defense minister. The DCT brought together senior commanders from the CNA and CDFs to improve coordination and cooperation across all defense forces.

The formation of a Chinland Government Force is underway to unify the CNA and the 19 CDFs under a single command structure. This is a significant institutional effort to consolidate previously separate armed groups into a single, coherent force under civilian government authority.

The Ministry has organized training programs for forces under its command, covering first aid, communication, and intelligence. Beyond military training, forces receive instruction in nationalism and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the latter conducted in collaboration with external expert organizations.



Chinland Defense Force (CDF) Cadets Graduation Ceremony

Ministry of Home Affairs



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The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) oversees the Chinland Police Force, the Department of Immigration and Population and the Department of Prisons. Additionally, the MOHA office has a key role in coordinating between the Chinland Government and Local Governments.

The ministry led the drafting of the Local Administration Law, which mandated local governments to establish and oversee administrative bodies at city, ward, area, block and village levels. These administrative bodies are accountable to the Local Governments, which enjoy independent powers from the Chinland Government, but report to it on administrative affairs.

MOHA has been overseeing a population data collection process since 2025, which is still ongoing.

The Chinland Police Force is established at two levels: Chinland and township/ region, with a total strength of 237 officers, including 49 Civil Disobedience Movement personnel who joined the resistance. The police force needs more sustained support and capacity building to effectively prevent crime, protect the public from harm and ensure high human rights standards. Capacity also needs to be improved at the policy making level, to lay out an agenda for upgrading policing standards. The ministry is also seeking support to provide standard uniforms for all personnel. Most police officers fall under the direct authority of the Local Governments but participate in Chinland-wide monthly coordination meetings overseen by MOHA.



Members of the Chinland Government visited the Zophei Council and collaborated on governance affairs



Police Investigation Training in Senthang Region

Prisons are currently managed by Local Governments, with MOHA ensuring basic safety and treatment standards for all prisoners. More work is needed in terms of policy and oversight to improve the effectiveness of the corrections system, including through rehabilitation efforts.

MOHA is also endeavoring to augment its immigration policy and practices and establish a more advanced data management system to replace its current mostly paper-based system.

Ministry of Education



Since 2024, the Ministry of Education has worked to keep schools running across Chinland under conflict conditions. The results are significant given the circumstances: 373 schools are currently operating, serving 35,897 students with 3,095 teachers across 661 villages.

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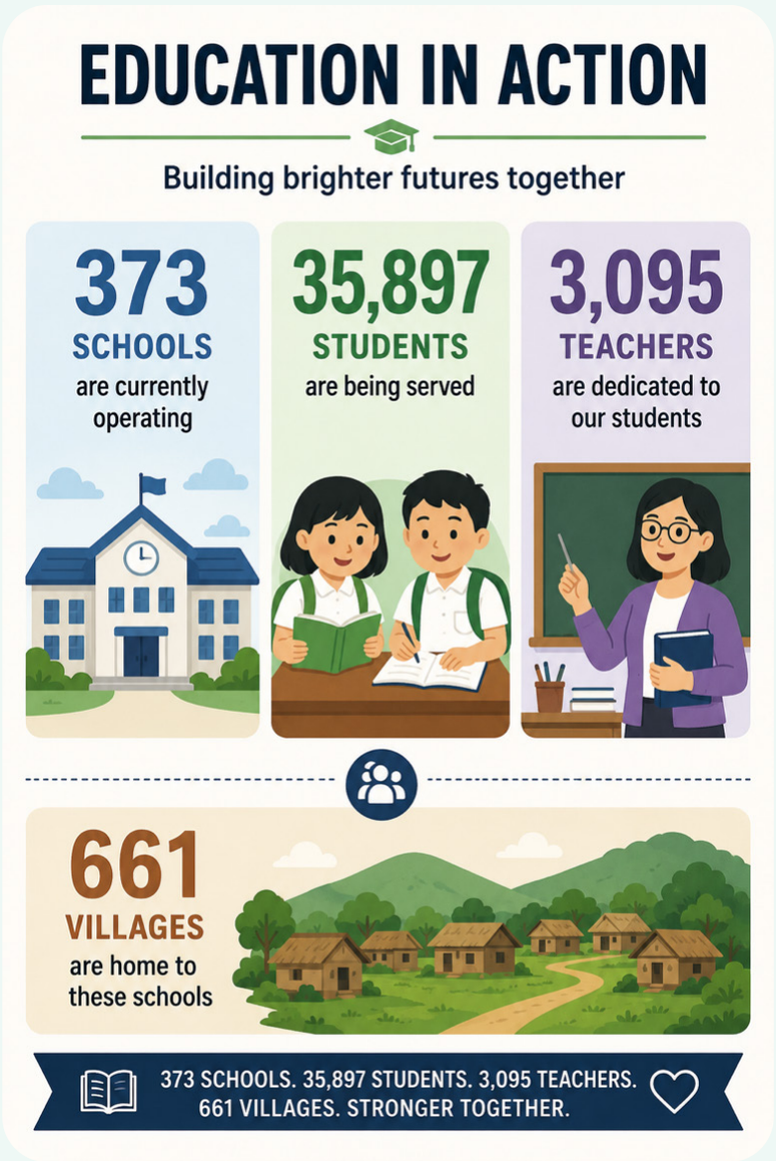

The ministry has adopted the Chinland Federal Democratic Education Policy as its guiding framework, followed by the Education Strategic Plan (2025–2030). Curricula for basic education have been developed. Regulations for both government and private schools are in place, along with internal financial management procedures. The Ministry further also facilitates and arranges for students in order to study in universities in neighbouring countries.

The Chinland schooling system is made possible by huge commitment and contributions from each community to their local schools. Such contributions are publicized but localized: provided by the whole community, not just by parents (as in a private system). As noted below, local



High School Students

community contributions are essential for teacher salaries and school infrastructure. The ministry recognizes the incredible investments of local communities, while endeavoring to centrally secure and distribute a higher proportion of school funds in coming years.

More than 26 rounds of teacher training have been conducted over two years, including cascading sessions reaching teachers in remote areas. However, the Ministry has not been able to pay teacher salaries centrally. Teachers are compensated through their own townships, regions, or villages. This is unsustainable and is the Ministry's most pressing human resource challenge.

Pre-university programs have been opened in five townships and regions. The Chin National University has been established with three faculties: Education, Law, and Technical and Vocational Studies. There are over 400 students currently enrolled. A University Charter provides its legal foundation.

Fifty-five school buildings have been destroyed by military action since 2021. In such cases, classes continue in alternative locations, community spaces, private homes, or open areas. The Ministry has no budget for reconstruction and relies entirely on community resources for physical infrastructure.



Primary School Students

Township and regional education offices, which are essential for coordinating the system, remain unfunded and are operating at very low capacity. This limits the Ministry's ability to monitor schools, track students, and respond to problems in the field.



Primary School Classroom Learning Activity

The Ministry has identified the following as its key priorities: securing funding for education offices at all levels; developing and implementing a higher education policy; building links with international academic institutions; continuing teacher professional development; improving school administration; and expanding student scholarships.

As the Minister noted: “We respectfully call on international organizations, donors, and all Chin nationals, inside and outside the country, to support Chinland’s education in every way possible.”



Chin National University Graduation Ceremony

Ministry of Health



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The Ministry of Health oversees health, sports, and the affairs of women, children and youth. The Ministry is tasked with rebuilding the health system in Chinland amid conflict, political instability, and humanitarian challenges. Its vision is centered on rebuilding this system from the ground up through a people-centered, locally driven, and sustainable approach. Guided by the World Health Organization's (WHO's) health system framework, the ministry focuses its planning around leadership and governance, human resources for health, service delivery, medicines and medical supplies, health information systems, financing, and coordination.

Between 2024 and 2025, the ministry achieved substantial progress, considering the constraints of operating in a conflict-affected setting. One of the earliest achievements was the completion of Chinland-wide health resource mapping, which covered 18 out of 19 Local Governments, 829 villages, an estimated population of nearly 300,000 people, more than 300 health facilities, and approximately 250 health workers including doctors and nurses. This resource mapping became the foundation for strategic planning and health system development.



Nursing Students in Practical Training

The ministry also conducted the first and second Chinland Health Workshops, bringing together Local Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), Civil Disobedience Movement participants, and health partners to identify major gaps and priorities within the health system. Key issues identified



Teacher and Students of Nursing School

included the absence of a formal health policy, weak governance structures, shortages of human resources, inadequate essential medicines, and poor health data systems. Important activities have been completed in all of these areas, including through the formal adoption of a Chinland Health Policy and a range of training programs and data collection improvements, but there remains much more to do to address each of these weaknesses. In 2026, the ministry also developed a Women's Rights Policy and will focus on promoting awareness of the policy and strengthening its adoption and implementation in the coming years.

Significant progress was also made in strengthening human resources for health. The Ministry established a Nursing and Midwifery School and a Medical School. It also expanded the health workforce and provided scholarship programs for students pursuing medical and health-related education. Technical training programs were conducted for X-ray technicians, laboratory assistants, and community-level health workers. The ministry also began developing career pathways and quality assurance mechanisms for community health workers and auxiliary midwives.

In service delivery, the ministry greatly expanded access to primary and secondary healthcare services through community health centers and hospitals across Chinland. This has included establishing over 30 community health centres to ensure as many villages as possible have an established primary health care facility, which can be manned by community health nurses or midwives in village-level primary care.

The ministry has worked with local governments to select locations for over 50 community health centers in total, if resources are available. Secondary services of varying levels of advancement are provided at 11 hospitals, including the most advanced services at the ministry's referral hospital.

School health activities were implemented in 54 schools, outbreak response activities were conducted in collaboration with partners, and prosthesis rehabilitation services were expanded significantly. The prosthesis program alone supported 111 patients in 2025, compared to 38 patients in 2024.

The ministry also prioritized strengthening health information systems and data management. Vital statistics data collection systems were introduced in several LABs,

including birth registration, death reporting, maternal mortality, and under-five mortality data. Service mapping and population data collection were also initiated to improve evidence-based planning and coordination. Efforts are currently underway to establish a formal Health Management Information System (HMIS) with standardized indicators, reporting tools, and data collection mechanisms.

Another major area of achievement has been collaboration and partnership building. The Ministry successfully engaged with local organizations, international NGOs, diaspora groups, and global partners, including WHO, Chin Human Rights Organization, Chin Health Organization, Burma Relief Centre, Chin Baptist Churches USA, Thantlang Placement Affairs Committee, and others. These partnerships contributed to medicine procurement, infrastructure development, nursing education support, prosthetic services, strategic planning workshops, and technical assistance. The ministry also participated in international engagement activities, including health system visits and policy discussions in Canada.

For 2026–2027, the Ministry has outlined strategic directions aligned with seven key pillars: strengthening health governance and leadership, developing strategic health policy frameworks, enhancing human resources for health, improving access to medicines, standardizing health services, promoting coordination and resource sharing, and empowering local governance for long-term sustainability. The final pillar involves empowerment and awareness activities to develop the confidence and commitment of health personnel and local governments to invest in developing a public health system from the bottom-up. The goal is for the Chinland Government to lead on policy development and coordination, and give increasing responsibility to local departments to lead implementation effectively.

The ministry's ongoing and future plans include strengthening the HMIS, expanding vital statistics and HMIS reporting, continuing nursing and medical education programs, expanding community health centers, strengthening standard service packages, improving coordination with NGOs and LABs, and enhancing local governance through institutional support. Additional plans include continuation of a Medical School, continuing scholarship programs, strengthening mental health partnerships, and developing food and drug administration guidelines.



Nursing students are participating in a hands-on practical session

The ministry has expanded coordination with other ethnic health organizations to help

formulate a federal health policy framework at the state level, laying groundwork for federal health practices going forward. It is also strengthening mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through community-based MHPSS working groups and mhGAP-trained providers at health centers, with the aim of building community resilience. In addition, the ministry continues to advocate with the Ministry of Health, Mizoram, for health access, and to strengthen border health services along the Indo-Burma border, where many conflict-affected civilians have sheltered since 2021.

The ministry is also committed to strengthening governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms to support the emergence of an effective, locally led public health system. This requires improved coordination and oversight of Local Governments to ensure effective implementation, as well as more systematic coordination of NGOs, CSOs, and other non-state actors providing health services. This requires building and sustaining more recognition of the MOH's essential public health leadership role.

The ministry continues to face major challenges. Persistent funding shortages and the lack of regular government income severely limit service expansion and sustainability. Political instability and ongoing security threats, including airstrikes and conflict-related disruptions, continue to affect health facilities, training institutions, and healthcare delivery. Seasonal natural disasters and transportation difficulties further complicate healthcare access in remote areas.

Overall, the Ministry of Health has demonstrated resilience and commitment in rebuilding Chinland's health system through a bottom-up federal approach that emphasizes local ownership, context-based planning, and collaboration. With continued support from partners, strengthened governance, and sustained investment in health systems development, the ministry aims to build a more coordinated, accessible, and sustainable healthcare system for the people of Chinland.



Grand Opening Ceremony & First Batch Inauguration of Chinland Jordon School of Medicine

Ministry of Social Development



The Ministry of Social Development was formed in 2026 by consolidating four previously separate departments: Humanitarian Affairs, Construction, Electricity and Energy, and Agriculture and Livestock. These sectors now fall within the ministry's central office, representing a broad mandate under significant resource constraints.

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Humanitarian Response



Refugee Camp

Since the military coup of February 2021, approximately 180,000 people have been displaced across Chinland. The Ministry directly tracks over 40,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). IDP settlements are jointly managed by the Ministry and local administrative bodies.

During the first government term, the Ministry responded to six categories of crisis: airstrike emergencies, IDP support, wind damage, flooding, earthquakes, and fire. A total of 3,000 sacks of rice donated by international partners were distributed to displaced families. IDPs who experience temporary displacement from their villages during conflict before returning have so far received the majority of this support. But the ministry also tracks IDPs living in IDP camps that are under-supported, as well as refugees who have crossed into Mizoram, India.

The Ministry is aware of significant gaps in services to displaced persons. More resources are needed to make up ground in a number of essential areas, including the initiation of systematic social protection programs and the development of specific policies for women, children, and elderly IDPs. A landmine action policy is urgently

needed, as landmines represent one of the most persistent causes of civilian death and injury in Chinland. Baseline socioeconomic data needs to be collected and coordination with international humanitarian organizations needs to be systematised. Dozens of destroyed religious buildings and schools need to be surveyed, assessed, repaired and rebuilt.

These gaps reflect the reality of a revolutionary government operating under active conflict with severely limited resources. The ministry intends to develop better humanitarian guidelines and facilitate improved collaboration with international and local NGOs to ensure more aid comes to IDPs and refugees in and from Chinland.

Looking ahead, the humanitarian department's immediate priorities are focused on laying the institutional foundations required for effective delivery. Key areas of work include the development of a Humanitarian Guideline to establish a more structured and coordinated approach to humanitarian response, the enactment of a Landmine Action Policy, the collection of baseline socioeconomic data, and the expansion of data collection and management capacity across Chinland. In parallel, efforts are underway to establish a Civilian Protection Framework to systematically document, monitor, and respond to the ongoing impact of military violence on civilian communities. Together, these initiatives will support evidence-based decision-making, strengthen civilian protection, and improve the Government's ability to address the needs of affected populations.



Refugee Camp in Chinland-India Border

Roads and Transportation

The Ministry has prioritized roads and transportation as a direct public welfare function. Poor road access in Chinland's mountainous terrain makes it harder for people to reach healthcare, for children to attend school, and for displaced communities to receive assistance. The Ministry's strategic approach sets three tiers of priority: primary trade routes, to improve economic welfare and boost revenue collection; heavily used transportation and routes; and emergency access routes third.

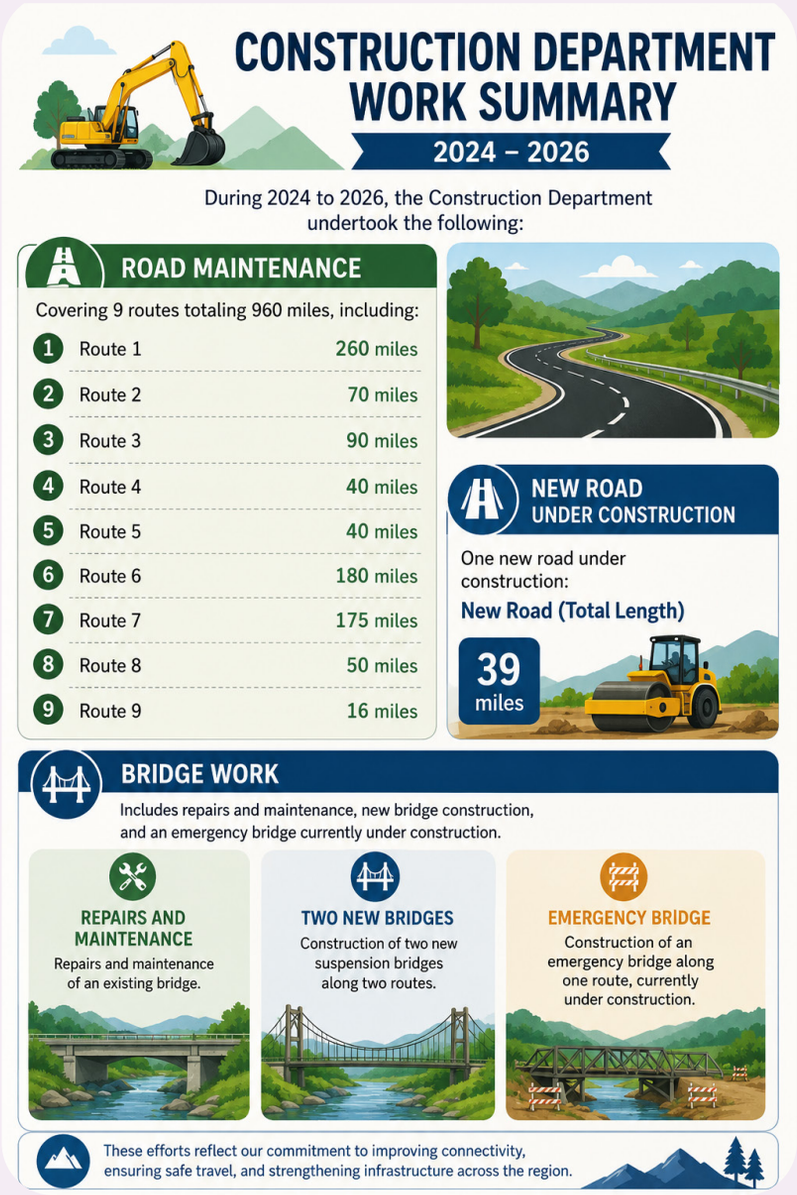
During 2024 to 2026, the Construction Department undertook the following:

Road maintenance covering (9) routes totaling (960) miles, including:

- Route 1 - 260 miles
- Route 2 - 70 miles
- Route 3 - 90 miles
- Route 4 - 40 miles
- Route 5 - 40 miles
- Route 6 - 180 miles
- Route 7 - 175 miles
- Route 8 - 50 miles
- Route 9 - 16 miles

One new road under construction: 39 miles

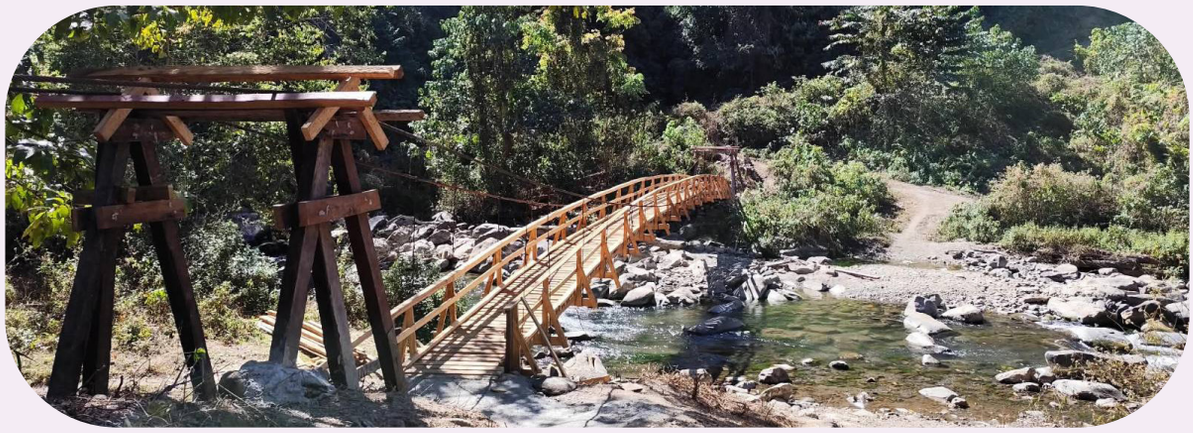
(Exact routes are confidential for security reasons)





Road maintainance in Chinland

Bridge work includes repairs and maintenance of an existing bridge, construction of two new suspension bridges along two routes, and construction of an emergency bridge along one route, currently under construction.



Bridge Connecting Zotung and Matupi Constructed by the Ministry of Social Development

Electricity and Energy

The Electricity and Energy Department has a designated focal point and technical staff in place, but has not yet commenced operations due to a lack of funding. The capacity exists; the resources do not.

Agriculture

The Agriculture and Livestock Department is not yet operational. No policy or work plan has been developed. Timber planting has been identified as a starting point for future work.



The Ministry distributed timber trees for a planting initiative

Ministry of Planning and Finance



Pu Maung Oo
Minister
Ministry of Planning and Finance

The Ministry of Planning and Finance operates through three departments: Planning, Finance, and Taxation. Revenue collected via both taxes and fees from the local population and donations from the Chin diaspora is managed through a Finance Commission, which presents a budget estimate at each Chinland Council Meeting. All expenditure is administered in accordance with the approved budget and the Public Finance Management Law enacted by Parliament.

The Chinland Taxation Law (2026) establishes a framework for taxation, public financial management, revenue sharing, and fiscal oversight across both Chinland-level and local governments. While implementation remains at an early stage and significant challenges remain, the law provides an important foundation for building a transparent, rules-based system of public finance capable of supporting governance institutions over the long term.

Under the Chinland Taxation Law, revenue collection is divided between Chinland-level and local governments. The Chinland Government is responsible for collecting import duties and export duties at 6 tax gates, as well as income taxes. The local governments collect a range of local taxes and fees including property taxes, business taxes, fuel taxes, production taxes, vehicle-related taxes, and other local revenues. Revenues collected locally are shared between local governments and the Chinland Government, while a large proportion of centrally collected revenues are redistributed back to local governments. This approach is intended to strengthen local administrations while maintaining the resources necessary for Chinland-wide governance, service delivery, and coordination.

The tax system itself is designed to draw revenue from a broad range of sources rather than relying on a single stream of funding. It incorporates property taxation, business and licensing taxes, customs duties on imports and exports, production taxes on selected economic activities, vehicle and machinery taxes, and a progressive income tax. The law also provides exemptions for internally displaced persons, families affected by the revolution, persons with disabilities, religious institutions, humanitarian organisations, and certain humanitarian and defence-related activities. Together, these

provisions seek to balance revenue generation with social protection and support for vulnerable populations.

A further challenge is the development of a stronger culture of public taxation and civic contribution. Even before the 2021 coup, Chin State was Myanmar's poorest state and remained heavily dependent on external assistance. As a result, taxation has historically played a limited role in public life and government financing. Over time, the Chinland Government seeks to encourage a stronger "culture of taxation" among those who can afford to pay. This means building a broader understanding that sustainable public services and effective governance require collective contributions from those who are able to pay. Meanwhile, there is a commitment to continuing to protect vulnerable groups through targeted exemptions and social safeguards. Building this culture of shared responsibility will be an important component of long-term state-building and financial sustainability.

From November 2024 to May 2026, almost a third of government expenditure went to supporting local governments and maintaining basic governance functionings. This expenditure is funded primarily through tax and fee revenue, since diaspora donations are allocated separately, with priority given to the Ministries of Defense, Health and Education. Another 10% of expenditure went to salaries and administrative costs. A particularly large share of expenditure (over half) was devoted to coordination and administrative activities, reflecting high travel and coordination costs in Chinland's mountainous terrain, where maintaining links between ministries, local governments, service providers, and communities often requires extensive movement between regions. By contrast, only limited resources were available for humanitarian activities despite growing needs across Chinland, as described in the section on the Ministry of Social Development. This reflects significant resource constraints that need to be addressed.



Chinland Revenue Checkpoint

Funds received from the overseas Chin diaspora are allocated separately, with priority given to the Ministry of Defense, followed by the Ministry of Health, and then the Ministry of Education.

The Auditor General's Office, which reports directly to the Chinland Government, conducts regular audits of public expenditure in accordance with the law. Audit reports are presented at each Chinland Council Meeting, providing an important mechanism for financial oversight and accountability. The taxation law also establishes regular reporting requirements on revenue collection and expenditure for both the Government and local authorities. The full implementation of these procedures remains a work in progress, but their establishment represents an important step towards building accountable and transparent public financial institutions.

Since May 2026, the Chinland Council has established the Public Accounts Team to add a further layer of financial oversight. The team reviews the Auditor General's Office's six-monthly audit reports on expenditure by the Chinland Council and its three branches, checks spending against the approved budget and Chinland's public financial management law, and documents its findings. The team then submits these findings and any recommendations to the Chinland Council for consideration.

The Ministry is also planning to develop formal cross-border trade stations when conditions allow, which are projected to become the primary source of government revenue. Given the importance of customs duties within the current revenue framework, the expansion of regulated cross-border trade could significantly increase government revenues, support local economic development, and improve the long-term sustainability of public institutions. Achieving this objective will require both infrastructure investment and continued strengthening of administrative capacity.

The Chinland Judiciary

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The Chinland Judiciary was established under the Chinland Constitution and the Chinland Judiciary Law (2024) as an independent branch responsible for administering justice and upholding the rule of law during the revolutionary period. The Chinland Supreme Court serves as the highest court, while each township and region has the authority to establish its own local courts at the township/region level and at the community, town or city level, based on local needs. Resultingly, some townships and regions have community-level courts while others do not. The CNF Central Court operates within this framework, serving as the primary court only for civilians, especially in the Chinlung municipal areas.

The Supreme Court is currently composed of a Chief Justice and two Judges, and has an allowance of five judges in total. The Supreme Court is responsible for interpreting the constitutional and legal framework of Chinland, handling appeals from lower courts and guides litigants on the appeals process. The Supreme Court receives appeals for cases from all the local courts, including the CNF Central Court, but only the civlian related cases.

Across Chinland, 25 local courts and court offices have been established, of which 23 are currently functional. These include a mix of township, region and lower-level community-level courts, as well as the CNF Central Court. Three are not yet operational due to staffing shortages and local security conditions. A total of 32 judges and court personnel currently serve across the system. Four judges are women and the rest are men. Some have graduated from Myanmar law schools, while others are law students who had to stop their studies because of the coup and resulting war. There are also judges who do not have a legal background but are serving based on personal qualities and other experience, and due to human resource shortages.

The Chinland judiciary applies both written law and customary practices. Customary processes are used more frequently in civil cases. In criminal cases, customary practices are recognized under Section 36 of the Chinland Judiciary Law and may be considered during judicial proceedings but cannot override the written law.

The judiciary has continued to expand its caseload and services despite operating in a challenging environment. Since its formation, the supreme court has heard 18 cases, comprising both civil and criminal matters. Eleven cases have been resolved and seven remain ongoing. Civil appeals have primarily concerned land, boundary, and church

disputes, while criminal matters have included assault and border-crossing cases. Overall, civil matters account for approximately 61 percent of the Supreme Court's caseload, with criminal matters accounting for 39 percent.

Township and regional courts handled a total of 644 cases in 2024 and 2025 (2026 data is not yet available). These included:

- Civil cases: 366
- Criminal cases: 278

The Chinland Supreme Court directly handled 18 cases during the reporting period, of which 11 were resolved and 7 remained ongoing. Civil appeals constituted the majority of the Court's caseload, accounting for 11 cases (61.1%), including land disputes, boundary disputes, and church disputes. Seven of these cases were resolved, while four remained under consideration. The Court also heard three original criminal cases relating to border-crossing violations, all of which were resolved. A further two criminal appeal cases relating to assault remained ongoing, while two special criminal appeals—one involving homicide and one involving a border-crossing offence—resulted in one resolved case and one ongoing case. Overall, criminal matters accounted for 38.9% of the Supreme Court's caseload during the period.



These figures demonstrate growing public reliance on judicial institutions for the resolution of disputes and criminal matters across Chinland.

Since 2024, the judiciary has made some headway establishing the legal and institutional foundations required for a functioning court system in Chinland. A key milestone was the enactment of the Judiciary Law, which provided the framework for the operation of courts at all levels. During the same period, constitutional provisions were clarified and legal procedures reviewed to support greater consistency in the administration of justice.

Institutional coordination was further strengthened through the convening of the first Judicial Conference

in 2025, which brought together representatives of the Supreme Court, township courts, and regional courts. The conference enabled judicial actors from across Chinland to discuss legal procedures, coordinate their work, and build consensus on common judicial standards. This represented a significant step towards creating a more coherent and integrated judiciary operating under a shared constitutional and legal framework.

As a newly established institution operating in the context of ongoing conflict, the judiciary continues to face important capacity and operational challenges. Strengthening coordination between the Supreme Court and lower courts remains a priority, as does improving the professional capacity of judges and court personnel. Further work is also required to strengthen procedural consistency, as some judges have limited awareness of appropriate court procedures. Additionally, prisons currently exist under regional governments, but a unified prison system at the Chinland level has not been established. Meanwhile, detention of suspects currently relies on informal local facilities. Urgent work is needed to establish standards of practice and oversight of all prisons and detention sites.

More work is also needed to clarify the military tribunal process. While the constitution awards authority for military violations under separate military courts, it does not explain the appeal process, identify the final court for military tribunal cases, or state how military offenses should be handled at the Chinland level.

Overall, the Chinland Supreme Court has identified two immediate priorities: strengthening coordination across all levels of the court system and building the capacity of judges and court staff through training and institutional development.

Strategic Outlook

The Chinland Council's long-term vision is a peaceful, secure and prosperous Chinland within a Federal Democratic Union that guarantees democracy, equality, and self-determination. Achieving that vision requires balancing three interconnected objectives. First, to protect the people of Chinland and support their security, well-being, and resilience during a period of ongoing conflict. Second, to work alongside other revolutionary forces across Myanmar, to end military rule and advance the transition to a Federal Democratic Union. Third, to build the political, administrative, and legal foundations of a new system of governance in Chinland, developing institutions that can serve communities today and evolve into more permanent democratic structures in the future.

The Chinland Council must pursue these objectives in the face of overlapping challenges. The military regime retains significant resources and continues to demonstrate its willingness to employ extreme brutality against civilian populations through airstrikes, drones, artillery, and attacks on communities. Since 2025, the military regime has achieved limited gains in some areas and has sought to rebuild momentum through intensified operations. The strategic balance has not shifted significantly but it has placed the Chinland resistance in a more defensive guerilla posture for now, with an emphasis on defending territory and consolidating support for civilians.

At the same time, internal political challenges have emerged within Chinland itself, including differences among revolutionary groups and the emergence of parallel governance processes. Navigating these differences, while maintaining progress towards the broader goals of self-determination, democratic governance, and national unity will remain a defining task in the years ahead. It should stated clearly, maintaining peace among Chinland revolutionaries is not just a practical necessity due to oppression from the enemy or to demonstrate cohesion to the international community. This is an essential goal because we are Chin and because we have the potential to build a peaceful and prosperous nation rooted in our common values and customs.

Building Resilient Institutions

Concerted investment in Chinland's emerging governance architecture is essential to achieving all of the objectives outlined above. Most immediately, it is necessary to address the considerable needs of the public by improving access to healthcare, education, justice, security, and humanitarian assistance. Beyond increased service delivery, governance is required to coordinate resources, identify needs, ensure accountability, and create the conditions under which services can be delivered safely

and consistently. This must include a comprehensive civilian protection program to meet humanitarian needs. Following the collapse of state institutions across much of Chinland, the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the military regime's increasing focus on coercion and control rather than public administration, these responsibilities now fall primarily to Chinland's own institutions and communities.

It is also crucial to accelerate the development of institutions rooted in public service and closely connected to the communities they serve. The task is not simply to recreate previous administrative structures, but to establish governance systems that reflect long-standing tribal boundaries and relationships, that encourage genuine consultation and participation, and that promote localised decision-making and leadership. The institutions being developed today provide an opportunity to build governance based on these values and redefine the relationship between communities and public authorities. Over time, these institutions can form the foundation of a more permanent democratic system of government in Chinland.

Strengthening Chinland's governance institutions will be pivotal across the full range of possible future scenarios. If the conflict remains prolonged, as expected, capable institutions will be essential for protecting civilians, sustaining public services and supporting displaced communities through continued instability. It is also essential to enhance resilience to future shocks such as potential impacts of fuel shortages, climate-related disasters, and other unforeseen crises. Even if opportunities eventually emerge for ceasefires or political dialogue, these same institutions will remain indispensable as interim governance structures for as long as it takes to begin a genuine political transition. Should the military regime be defeated or meaningful political progress eventually occur, strong local institutions and administrative capacity will become even more important, both through the transition, and as the foundation upon which longer-term settlements and democratic governance arrangements can be built.

These institutions will have to be strengthened while navigating significant challenges. Military pressure is likely to continue, requiring ongoing defense operations and heightened efforts to protect civilian populations from airstrikes, displacement, and other forms of violence. While recent battlefield developments have increased pressure in some areas, the junta is far from re-establishing its former strategic depth and remains vulnerable to over-extension. The conflict is therefore likely to remain protracted, with periods of advance and retreat for all sides. In this environment, resilience, adaptability, and the ability to sustain institutions over time will remain as important as developments on the battlefield itself. Humanitarian delivery and the maintenance of mobile and community-based service delivery will remain top priorities.

Chinland continues to face political challenges arising from the existence of parallel governance and political processes. These divisions create difficulties for

coordination, resource mobilisation, and external engagement. However, all Chin revolutionary factions continue to share the same fundamental goals, including self-determination, democratic governance, and participation in a future Federal Democratic Union. The existing Mizoram agreement and continued mediation efforts provide a basis for future alignment, reflecting a broad understanding that permanent parallel systems are neither desirable nor sustainable. Continued institution-building should therefore be understood not as an alternative to political alignment, but as a contribution towards creating the conditions under which such alignment can eventually be achieved. Strengthening local governance and service delivery across the whole of Chinland is necessary to reach the entire public, and should be approached in ways that support future alignment of political systems.

In sum, Chinland requires capable institutions that can govern effectively, protect communities, and sustain public services under a wide range of possible future conditions. The continued consolidation of administrative, judicial, legislative, and local governance bodies will remain essential regardless of how the wider political trajectory unfolds. Investment in these institutions is, therefore, both an immediate necessity and a long-term strategic priority, helping to meet present needs while laying the foundations for the future federal democratic settlement.



Strategic Priorities

1. **Consolidate the Governance and Public Administration System**
    - Strengthen coordination between Chinland-level institutions and local governments through regular conferences, coordination meetings, joint planning mechanisms, and improved communication systems.
    - Build the capacity of government institutions through training, professional development, mentoring, and the establishment of common administrative procedures and standards.
    - Strengthen local governance structures and expand their ability to manage public administration, service delivery, and community engagement.
    - Further institutionalise meaningful participation of women and under-represented groups in governance institutions, public administration, consultations, and decision-making processes at all levels.
    - Improve accountability, reporting, and monitoring systems across all levels of government.
2. **Protect Civilians and Strengthen Community Resilience**
    - Establish a Civilian Protection Framework to assess, monitor, prevent and respond to the full range of harms that armed conflict causes to civilian communities.
    - Conduct a detailed humanitarian assessment, develop a humanitarian guideline and raise increased funds for delivery of humanitarian assistance in close cooperation with CBOs and NGOs.
    - Develop policies addressing the needs of women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities affected by conflict.
    - Adopt and implement a Landmine Action Policy, including risk awareness, victim support, and data collection on contamination and incidents.
    - Strengthen emergency preparedness and disaster response systems at local and Chinland levels.
3. **Expanding Access to Education**
    - Establish sustainable financing for teacher salaries, reducing reliance on uneven community contributions and strengthening teacher retention across Chinland.
    - Strengthen township and regional education offices to improve school monitoring, student tracking, administrative support, and coordination across the education system.
    - Expand pathways to higher education and professional development through implementation of a Higher Education Policy, support to Chin National University, scholarship programmes, and international academic partnerships.

CHINLAND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Resilient Governance. Strong Communities. Sustainable Future.

1 CONSOLIDATE THE GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

- Strengthen coordination between Chinland-level institutions and local governments through regular conferences, coordination meetings, joint planning mechanisms, and improved communication systems.
- Build the capacity of government institutions through training, professional development, mentoring, and the establishment of common administrative procedures and standards.
- Strengthen local governance structures and expand their ability to manage public administration, service delivery, and community engagement.
- Further institutionalise meaningful participation of women and under-represented groups in governance institutions, public administration, consultations, and decision-making processes at all levels.
- Improve accountability, reporting, and monitoring systems across all levels of government.

2 PROTECT CIVILIANS AND STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

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4 REBUILDING AND STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH SYSTEM

- Strengthen and expand the health workforce through continued investment in nursing and medical education, scholarships, professional training, quality assurance systems, and career pathways for health workers at all levels.
- Improve the quality, accessibility, and coordination of healthcare services by strengthening community health centres, standardising service packages, improving access to medicines and medical supplies, and deepening cooperation between health providers, local authorities, and partner organisations.
- Expand access to maternal, newborn, and women's healthcare services, particularly in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach communities, recognising the disproportionate impact that armed conflict places on civilian women and children.
- Build the institutional foundations of a sustainable health system through the implementation of the Chinland Health Policy, expansion of Health Information Management Systems and vital statistics reporting, stronger health governance and leadership, and improved data-driven planning and coordination.

5 PUBLIC FINANCE AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

- Review and strengthen taxation, budgeting, financial oversight, and audit systems to improve the sustainability, accountability, and transparency of public finances.
- Expand the capacity of all levels of government to manage revenue, plan expenditure, and deliver public services effectively and equitably.
- Develop the infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and economic opportunities required to support trade that increases food security and livelihoods while contributing to sustainable government revenue generation.
- Strengthen public understanding of the link between taxation, public services, and accountable governance in order to support long-term fiscal sustainability.

6 ADVANCING POLITICAL ALIGNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

- Support dialogue, confidence-building, and practical cooperation among Chin political and governance actors.
- Develop institutions, laws, and administrative systems in ways that facilitate future alignment, integration, and cooperation across Chinland.
- Promote common standards and shared approaches in governance, service delivery, justice, and public administration.
- Identify ways to establish essential communication channels between governance systems for emergency situations where coordination is of mutual necessity.

A united Chinland that is well-governed, resilient, and prosperous for all.

4. **Rebuilding and Strengthening the Health System**
    - Strengthen and expand the health workforce through continued investment in nursing and medical education, scholarships, professional training, quality assurance systems, and career pathways for health workers at all levels.
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    - Expand the capacity of all levels of government to manage revenue, plan expenditure, and deliver public services effectively and equitably.
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    - Strengthen public understanding of the link between taxation, public services, and accountable governance in order to support long-term fiscal sustainability.
6. **Advancing Political Alignment and Institutional Integration**
    - Support dialogue, confidence-building, and practical cooperation among Chin political and governance actors.
    - Develop institutions, laws, and administrative systems in ways that facilitate future alignment, integration, and cooperation across Chinland.
    - Promote common standards and shared approaches in governance, service delivery, justice, and public administration.
    - Identify ways to establish essential communication channels between governance systems for emergency situations where coordination is of mutual necessity

Opportunities for International Cooperation

The Chinland Council expresses its sincere gratitude to the many humanitarian organisations, development partners, civil society organisations, faith-based groups, diaspora networks, and governments that have supported the people of Chinland throughout this period of conflict and transition. Their contributions have saved lives, sustained communities, strengthened local capacities, and enabled the continued operation of essential services under extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

At the same time, the scale of need across Chinland remains immense. Hundreds of thousands of people continue to be affected by conflict, displacement, economic disruption, and limited access to public services. While important progress has been made in establishing governance systems and expanding services, existing resources remain far below what is required to meet current needs and build lasting resilience. Increased international engagement is therefore both necessary and timely.

The assistance required is not limited to humanitarian relief alone. Communities need functioning schools, healthcare systems, local administrations, justice mechanisms, and civilian protection systems alongside emergency support. Experience from Chinland and other parts of Myanmar demonstrates that investments in local institutions can simultaneously improve service delivery, strengthen humanitarian outcomes, and increase community resilience. Such support can address immediate needs while also helping communities develop the long-term capacity to manage future challenges independently. Aid to local institutions and personnel is fundamentally more sustainable and more likely to bring lasting outcomes.

Humanitarian organisations, NGOs, community-based organisations, and faith-based actors play an essential role in meeting urgent needs across Chinland and will continue to do so. At the same time, lasting improvements in education, healthcare, civilian protection, and public administration require investments in the institutions responsible for coordinating, planning, regulating, and sustaining these services over time. International partners can therefore make a particularly valuable contribution by strengthening Chinland's official institutions and its capacity to coordinate aid and service providers effectively. Such approaches from the international community will help to avoid duplication or gaps in aid while building effective, accountable, and locally owned public institutions.

Many of the institutions described in this report are already operating, serving communities, and demonstrating their value in practice. Support to these systems therefore offers a high degree of practical impact. Investments in teachers, health workers, local administrations, public finance systems, civilian protection mechanisms, and community institutions generate benefits that remain essential across a wide range of future political and security scenarios.

The Chinland Council welcomes engagement with all partners who share a commitment to improving the well-being of communities and supporting locally led solutions.

The Chinland Council also recognises that international partners may cooperate with a range of actors and institutions across Chinland, including governance structures currently running in parallel. The needs of Chin people are the same in form and scale across all political territories, and we encourage aid to go wherever it can be effective. Practical support to governance, education, healthcare, civilian protection, and humanitarian response should be guided by needs, capacity, and opportunities to improve people's lives. We encourage all assistance to be designed with conflict sensitivity in mind and to be delivered in ways that strengthen local governance systems that can eventually become more aligned and more united as political conditions improve.

The people of Chinland have demonstrated extraordinary resilience, commitment, and determination throughout the past five years. With continued partnership and support from the international community, there is hope not only to address urgent humanitarian needs, but also to strengthen the institutions, practices and capacities that will underpin a more peaceful, democratic, and self-governing future.

BUILDING CHINLAND

Exercising Self-Determination:
Two and a half Years of Alternative Governance by the Chinland Council

A POLICY BRIEF



AUGUST 2026