

Post-Coup Collapse of Women's Political Representation in Myanmar

Gender Equality · Good practice · Myanmar

Quality score: 37/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Women held roughly 15–17% of seats in Myanmar's November 2020 parliament. After the February 2021 coup, the military's 16-member ruling council has included only one woman — about 6% — showing how fast political gains reverse when power bypasses elections.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	1/3
Impact on gender equality	0/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	0/1
Achievement / evidence	0/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[State Administration Council \(Myanmar military government\)](#); documented by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, [The Irrawaddy](#) and [International IDEA](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[Foreign Policy](#) — [Myanmar's Coup Is a Huge Setback for Women's Rights](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[The Conversation](#) — [The exclusion of women in Myanmar politics helped fuel the military coup](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[The Irrawaddy](#) — [Nine Women Loyalists of Myanmar's Military Regime](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

[International IDEA](#) — [Myanmar's first post-coup People's Assembly decides on 30% women's quota](#) — accessed 2026-07-11

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