

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of National Planning, Investment and Foreign Economic Relations



**Sustainable Development Goals
Indicators 2025**

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ACRONYMS

AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
API	Annual Parasitic Incidence
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BD	Budget Department
CBM	Central Bank of Myanmar
CERP	COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan
CD	Customs Department
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CWUE	Change in Water Use Efficiency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DANM	Department of Archaeology and National Museum
DAR	Department of Agricultural Research
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCA	Department of Civil Aviation
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DEPP	Department of Electric Power Planning
DER	Department of Ethnic Rights
DERPT	Department of Education Research, Planning and Training
DHE	Department of Higher Education
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DHT	Directorate of Hotels and Tourism

DICA	Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
DISI	Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection
DMA	Department of Marine Administration
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
DM&E	Department of Monitoring and Evaluation
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DMS	Department of Medical Services
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DoL	Department of Labor
DoP	Department of Population
DoR	Department of Rehabilitation
DoT	Department of Trade
DOTP	Department of Transport Planning
DP	Department of Planning
DPH	Department of Public Health
DRD	Department of Rural Development
DRI	Department of Research and Innovation
DRRD	Department of Rural Road development
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DUHD	Department of Urban and Housing Development
DZD	Dry Zone Greening Department
EAAM	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department

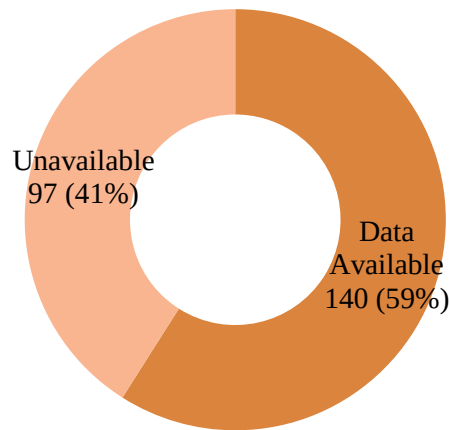
EPS	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FD	Forest Department
FGLLID	Factories and General Labour Laws Inspection Department
FERD	Foreign Economic Relations Department
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FLP	Fixed Level of Proficiency
GCE	Global Citizenship Education
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICS	Inter-censal Survey
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IWT	Inland Water Transport
JEE	Joint External Evaluation
LBVD	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
MCDC	Mandalay City Development Committee
MF	Material Footprint
MRSA	Methicillin-resistance Staphylococcus Aureus
MCCT	Maternal and Child Cash Transfer
MLCS	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey

MMFCS	Myanmar Micro-nutrient and Food Consumption Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Therapy
MNA	Myanmar National Airlines
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPF	Ministry of Planning and Finance
MPA	Myanma Port Authority
MPF	Myanmar Police Force
MPL	Minimum Proficiency Level
MR	Myanma Railways
MRH	Maternal and Reproductive Health
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MYSB	Myanmar Statistical Yearbook
NAP	National Adaption Plan
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NIMU	National Health Plan Implementation Monitoring Unit
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NTDs	Neglected Tropical Diseases
NPTDC	Naypyitaw Development Committee
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategic Plan

ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGPD	Oil and Gas Planning Department
OOF	Other Official Flows
PD	Planning Department
PriD	Prison Department
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPSoGs	Public Perception Survey of Government Services
PTD	Posts and Telecommunications Department
RT	Road Transport
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
SSB	Social Security Board
SSID	Small Scale Industries Department
TD	Treasury Department
TOE	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent
TNLA	Ta'ang National Liberation Army
UCSB	Union Civil Service Board
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UPO	Union Parliament Office
USCO	Union Supreme Court's Office
WHO	World Health Organization
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
YCDC	Yangon City Development Committee
YRTC	Yangon Region Public Transport Committee

Figure 1a: Data Availability for all goals (2025)

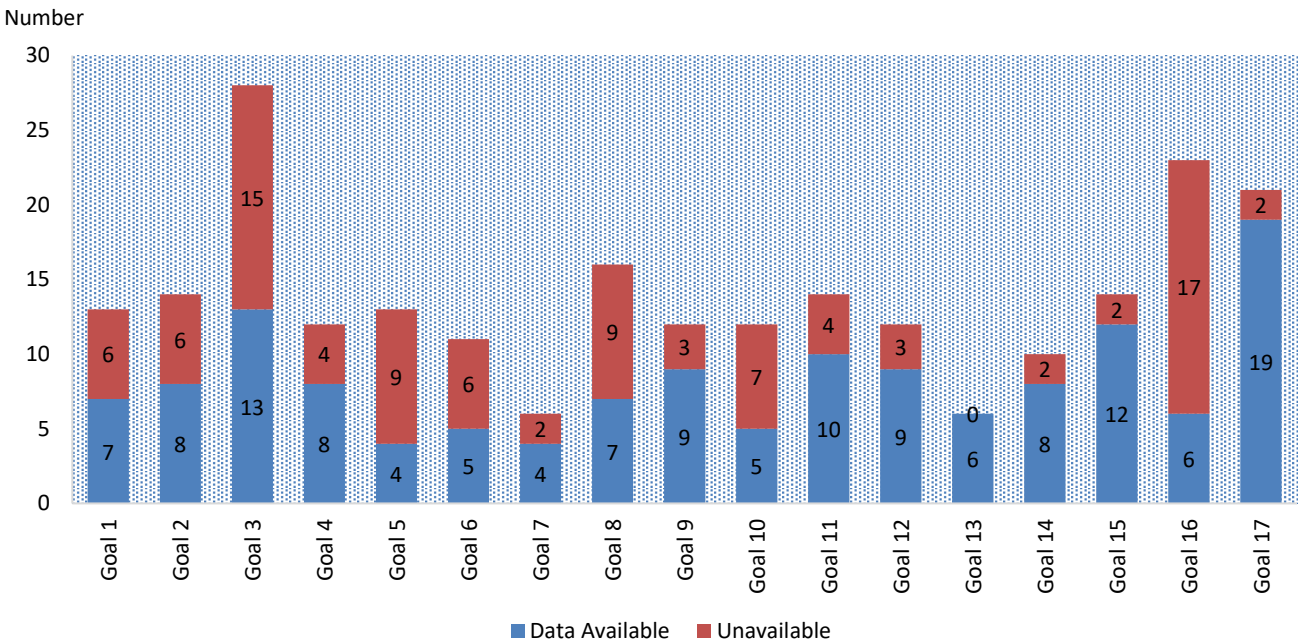


Descriptions	Total Indicators	Data Sources		Unavailable
		National	International	
Baseline (2017)	241	56	74	111
SDGs Progress Report 2022	247	161	14	72
SDGs Indicators 2023 (2022-23)	237	145	9	83
SDGs Indicators 2024 (2023-24)	237	144	7	86
SDGs Indicators 2025 (2024-25)	237	137	3	97

The highest portions of indicators are received by Goal 17 (19 indicators), followed by Goal 3 (13 indicators) and Goal 15 (12 indicators), Goal 11 (10 indicators), Goals 9 and 12 (9 indicators each), Goals 2, 4 and 14 (8 indicators each), Goals 1 and

8 (7 indicators each), Goals 13 and 16 (6 indicators each), Goals 6 and 10 (5 indicators each) and Goals 5 and 7 (4 indicators each) respectively.

Figure 1b: Indicator availability by goal



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS DASHBOARD

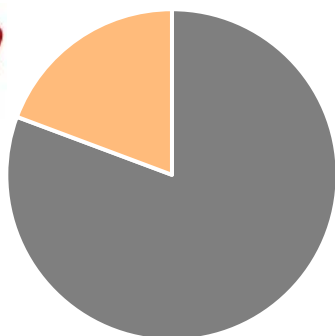
RESTRICTED

1 NO POVERTY



End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

19.3%



Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line in 2017



1,427 per 100,000 population

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2024-25



Older persons
(85 years and above)

1,091,801 persons

Persons with
disabilities

2,167 persons

Pregnant women
and newborns

141,534 persons

Work injury

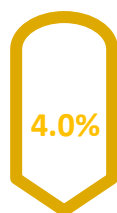
2,177 persons

Coverage of social protection floors/systems,
2024-25

2 ZERO HUNGER

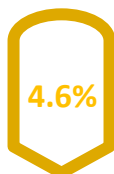


End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture



4.0%

2020



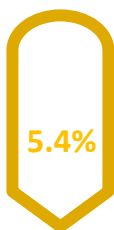
4.6%

2021



5.3%

2022

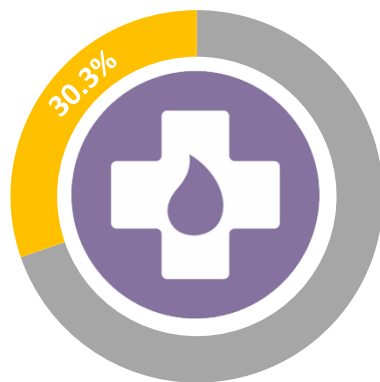


5.4%

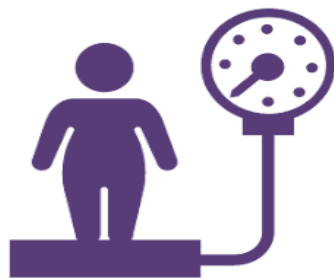
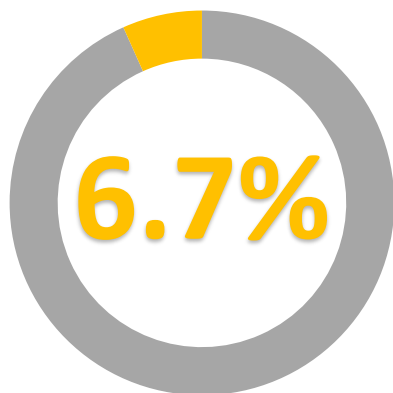
2023



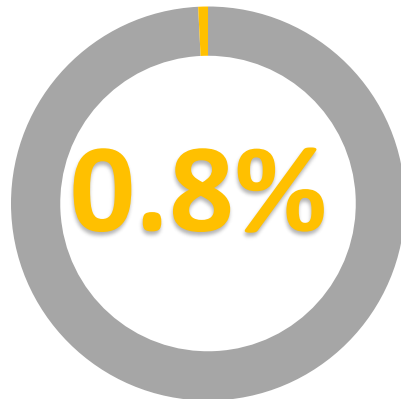
Prevalence of under nourishment



Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status, 2018



Prevalence of malnutrition
(under 5 years of age)



wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards), 2018

overweight (weight for height $>+2$ standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards), 2018



Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

2022-23

28,580

2023-24

29,393

2024-25

29,964

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All at All Ages



61.3% (p)

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2023

4.83 cases
per 1,000 population
in 2023 to 3.97 case in 2024



Malaria Incidence, 2024



11.6 (p)
per 1,000 women

Adolescent birth rate
(aged 15–19 years), 2023

Total net official
development
assistance to
medical research
and basic health
sectors , 2024-25

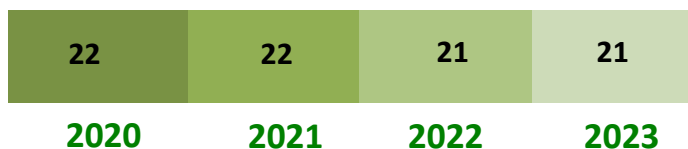


0.414
USD Million

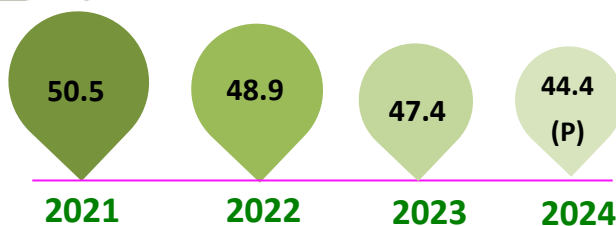
Mortality rate/ratio



Neonatal per 1,000 live births



Under 5 per 1,000 live births



Maternal per 100,000 live births





Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Completion rate (2024-25)

56.62%



Primary

60.72%



75.25%



Lower secondary

87.36%



56.94%



Upper secondary

66.98%



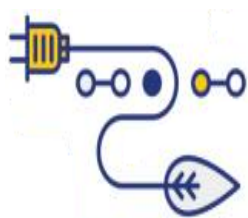
Participation rate in organized learning
(one year before the official primary
entry age), 2024-25

22.44%

Participation rate of youth and adults in
formal and non-formal education and training
in the previous 12 months, by sex 2017

Male
9.5%Female
9.1%

Education Facilities, 2024-25



Proportion of schools with
access to electricity (primary)

40.61%

Proportion of schools with
access to electricity (secondary)

52.41%



Proportion of schools with access
to computer for pedagogical
purposes(primary)

1.67%

Proportion of schools with access
to computer for pedagogical
purposes(secondary)

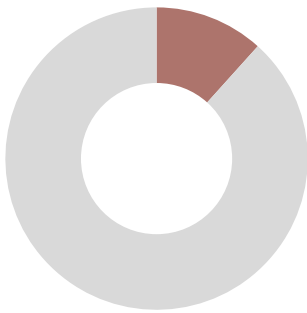
11.46%

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

Women's Participation in National Parliaments



11.69% in 2020

Women's Participation in local governments



0.74% in 2025

Women in Managerial Positions



35.4% in 2019 from 32.3% in 2018

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Number of drinking water services for villages



Safely managed drinking water services, 2024-25

166

Basic drinking water service, 2024-25

1,700



Proportion industrial wastewater flows safely treated

39.08%

By 2024-25

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

0.040 USD Million

By 2024-25



Number of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

614

By 2024-25

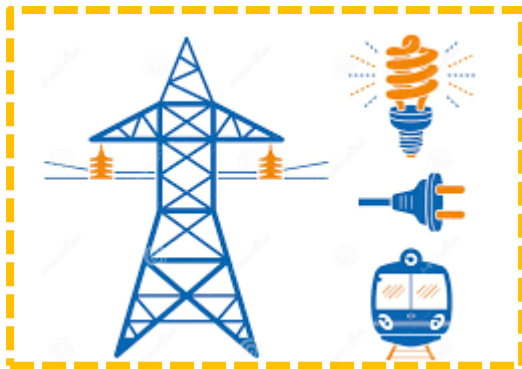


7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

Proportion of population with access to electricity, 2024-25



69 %

Installed renewable energy – generating capacity (in watts per capita), 2024-25

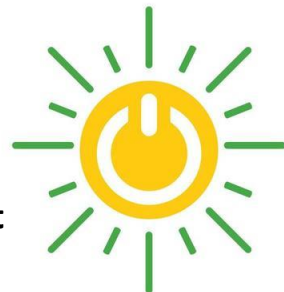
68.269
watts per capita



Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, 2024-25

0.12

million tonnes of oil equivalent/GDP current (MMK)





Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Material footprint per GDP, 2017

2.81829

kg per unit of GDP

Domestic material consumption per capita, 2017

3.51556

metric tons per capita

Unemployment rate, 2024



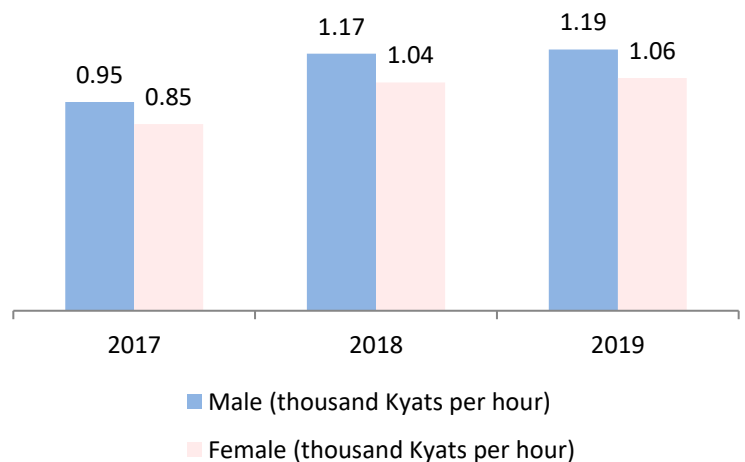
0.59%



0.91%



Average hourly earnings of employees by sex





Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Number of passengers , 2024-25

Thousands



4,009



24,188



7,061



6,869

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, 2024-25

25.1%

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment , 2023

11.04 %

CO₂ emission per unit of value added, 2022

CO₂

25.95

millions of tonnes

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 2024-25

GSM 96.73%

UMTS 84.24%

LTE 95.09%





Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against in the previous 12 months, 2019

17.8 %



Labour share of GDP

0.22 % in 2019

Resource flows for development, 2024-25





Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all culture and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural)

Natural (ASEAN Heritage Parks) 2024-25



728.197

Kyats(Million)



14.17

Per Capita (Kyats)



Cultural (Public) 2024-25



530.457

Kyats(Million)



10.32

Per Capita (kyats)

Cultural (Private) 2018-19



492.093

Kyats (Million)



9.136

Per Capita (kyats)

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

2024-25



100 %



Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns



Hazardous waste generated per capita (Gal/day)

115,000
2022-23

105,000
2023-24

204,840
2024-25

Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by biological treatment (Percentage)

70

2022-23

65

2023-24

39.08

2024-25

Degree of implementing sustainable public procurement policies, 2024-25



Score

5





Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts



Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

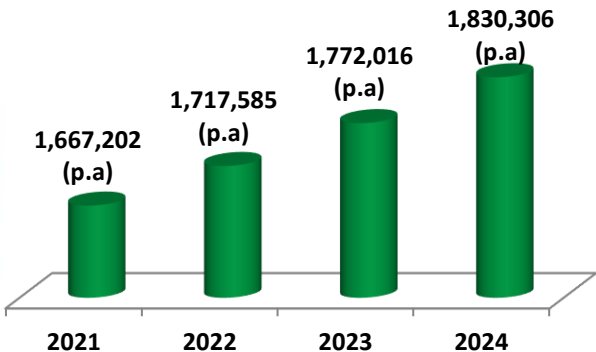
990
2021-22

770
2022-23

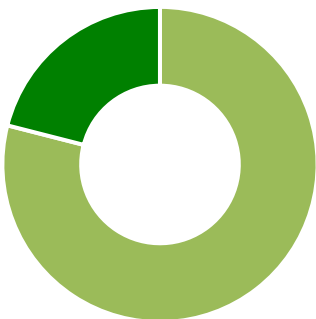
561
2023-24

1,427
2024-25

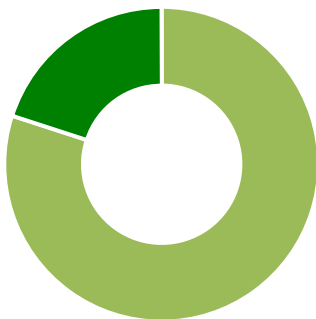
Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (Carbon dioxide equivalent Giga gram)



The Extent to which Global Citizenship Education and Education for Sustainable Development are Mainstreamed in Curricula, 2024-25



21% in Education Sustainable Development



20% in Global Citizenship Education



Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations, 2024-25

Taninthayi Region

Wa Maw
pH:(7.9±0.3)

Pyin Htut Aaw
pH:(8.0±0.2)

Ayeyawady Region

Chaung Thar
pH:(8.0±0.2)

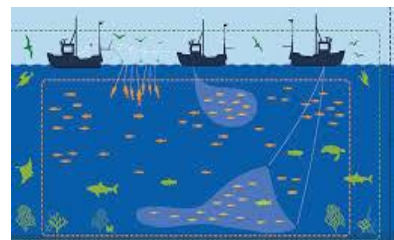
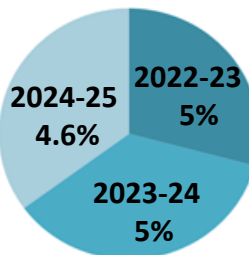
Rakhine State Region

Kyauk Pyu
pH:(8.0±0.6)



Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP

Sustainable fisheries as percentage of GDP



Proportion of marine technology research in the total research budget

9.679%
2021-22

0.656%
2022-23

7.327%
2023-24

2.650%
2024-25





Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss



Progress towards sustainable forest management

Annual Forest Change Rate(-0.96% (p))

Proportion forest area located within legally established protect area (17.46%)

Proportion forest area under a long-term forest management plan (93.02%)

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

2024-25 → 7.03 %



ENSURE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

2.573 USD Million (2024-25)

Number of illegal wildlife trade was 2 cases in 2024-25



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark, 2019

83.8%



Victims of human trafficking

0.20 per 100,000 population in 2024

Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services, 2019



85%





Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Total government revenue as a proportion
of GDP

18.56% (PA)
(2021-22)
Oct-Mar

23.72% (PA)
(2022-23)

22.13%(PA)
(2023-24)

25.14%(RE)
(2024-25)



Debt service as a proportion of exports of
goods and services

7.5%
(2024-25)

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed



15.718 USD
Million
2021-22

121.570 USD
Million
2022-23

235.234 USD
Million
2023-24

10.935 USD
Million
2024-25



GOAL 1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
- 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
- 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
- 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. Achieving goal 1 is based on performing 7 targets and 13 indicators. The targets focus on eradicate poverty; reduce poverty by at least 50 percent; implement social protection systems; equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources; build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters; mobilize resources to implement policies to end poverty and create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks. These targets create to end poverty in all its forms. The availability of data for Goal 1 indicates 54 percent as 46 percent of data are not available.

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line

Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS) 2017 reported that proportion of population living below the international poverty line was estimated 19.3 percent at USD 3.20 in 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) by the international comparisons.

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

Estimations from the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS) reveals that 24.8 percent of the population in Myanmar is poor. The national poverty line in 2017 was 1,590 kyat per adult equivalent per day. People living in a household with consumption per adult equivalent per day of 1,590 kyat or less are considered poor. It was 24.8 percent as reported in MLCS, which is essential improvement in living standard compared to 42.4 percent in 2010. Although there existed a decline in people living below the poverty line in the last decade, poverty line in next MLCS survey may be affected by the COVID-19 restriction. The COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis; affecting social, economic and environmental

activities which are core of the SDGs. It has been widely accepted that the pandemic has most likely increased poverty and inequalities at a certain level despite the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country.

1.2.2 Proportion of children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

There is a multidimensional poverty measure specifically designed for children of various age groups. A child is considered multi-dimensionally poor if he/she is simultaneously deprived in multiple dimensions classified under various age-groups of children.

The multidimensional poverty headcount (percent) for the overall 0-17 age group has been often used for reporting the individual measures of child multidimensional poverty. It was reported as 31.2 percent under MLCS (2017). It also reveals only nationally defined indicator.

1.3.1 # Number of population covered by social protection floors/systems

The National Social Protection Strategic Plan (NSPS), 2014 provides cash and non-cash transfer to population in need. Providing social assistance is an important device to reduce poverty in Myanmar. The measurement indicator for the target covers for 5 types: persons with disabilities, pregnant women and children under 2 years, victims of work-injuries, vulnerable person and older persons.

The number of population receiving social cash transfers for disabled people ranged from 20 thousand to person in 2018-19 to 2 thousand in 2024-25 and persons with disability benefit cash assistance of 30,000 kyats per person.

Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme (MCCT) transfers regular cash to pregnant women and their children with under two years of age to enhance their purchasing power to improve their dietary diversity and intake as well as access to healthcare. It now operates in 7 States and

Regions: Chin, Rakhine, Naga Self-administrated area, Kayin, Kayah, Ayeyawady and Shan. The MCCT programme benefitted over 141,534 in 2024-25.

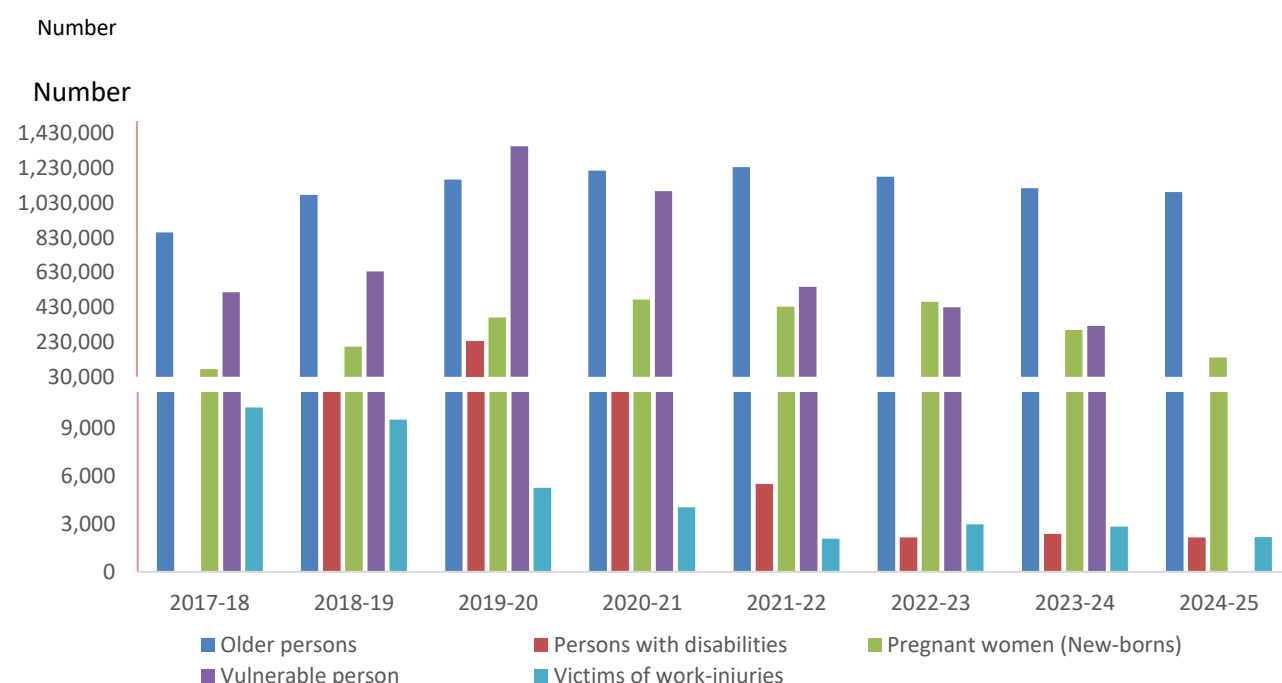
The number of vulnerable persons increased to a peak in 2019–20 and then declined steadily to 323,784 in 2023–24.

Similarly, the elderly with aged 85 and above have received the social pension with the benefit

amount of 10,000 kyats per month as quarterly payment by Government Budget. In 2024-25, over 1,091,801 senior citizens who are 85 years and older have received social pension.

Inversely, the victims of work-injuries (Temporary disable person, Permanent disable person, Deceased person) declined year by year. It has decreased by nearly 80 percent, from 10,323 in 2017-18 to 2,177 in 2024-25.

Figure 1.1: Number of population covered by social protection floors/systems



Source: Department of Social Welfare, Department of Rehabilitation, and Social Security Board

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (a) with legally recognized documentation

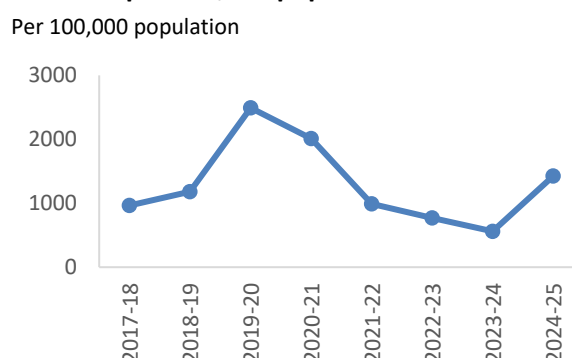
The proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation (land use certificate) was 10.1 percent in total, 16.1 percent in male and 5.0 percent in female in 2017.

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population for 2023-24 showed 561 and increased to 1,427 in 2024-25. According to the

figures, 2019-20 recorded the highest at 2,491 per 100,000 population, due to land slide occurred at the Hpakant township of Kachin State in 2019-20.

Figure 1.2: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Source: Department of Disaster Management

1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)

This indicator measures the ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP. Direct economic loss covers the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.

According to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, “Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030” will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. These perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) for 2017-18 showed 0.4750 and 0.0015 in 2024-2025.

1.5.3 Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. Myanmar is one of the countries that adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. At the national level, Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR) has developed in line with the Sendai Framework.

1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

It has been reported that all State and Region Governments adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty

Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country’s gross domestic product is used to calculate this indicator.

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding non- concessional flows and export credits), that all donors provide for the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Within ODA, basic social services and development food aid focus on poverty alleviation in developing countries.

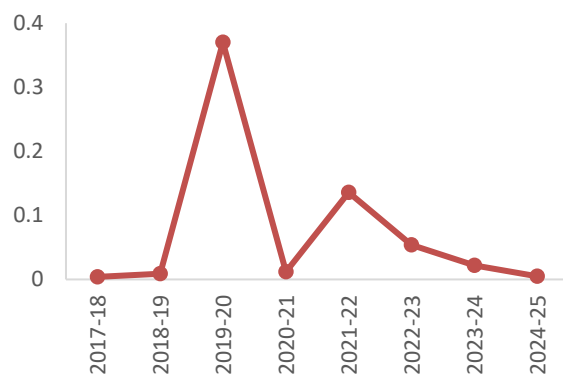
The OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as “flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are (i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and (ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent.

Basic social services and development food aid, which focus on poverty reduction, are defined using the following OECD Creditor Reporting System purpose codes, which identify the sector the activity is intended to target:

- Basic Education (CRS codes 112xx)
- Basic Health (CRS codes 122xx)
- Water Supply and Sanitation (CRS codes 140xx)
- Multi sector aid for basic social services (CRS code 16050)
- Development Food Aid (CRS code 52010)

Figure 1.3: Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty

Percentage



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.) includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.

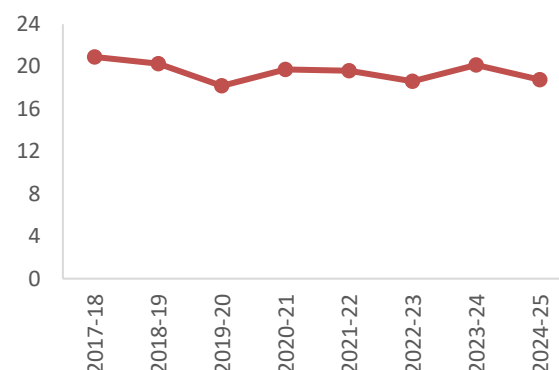
Government expenditure on education covers educational expenditure by all levels of government (local, regional, central) on the formal education system, from early childhood to tertiary education, in both public and private instructional and non-instructional institutions within the borders of a country.

Expenditure on education includes expenditure on core educational goods and services, such as teaching staff, school buildings, or school books and teaching materials, and peripheral educational goods and services such as ancillary services, general administration and other activities.

Proportion of total government spending on essential services declined from 20.91 percent in 2017-18 to 18.75 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 1.4: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Percentage



Source: Budget Department



GOAL 2 – END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
- 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
- 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
- 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
- 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
- 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
- 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
- 2.a.1 The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure
- 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
- 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

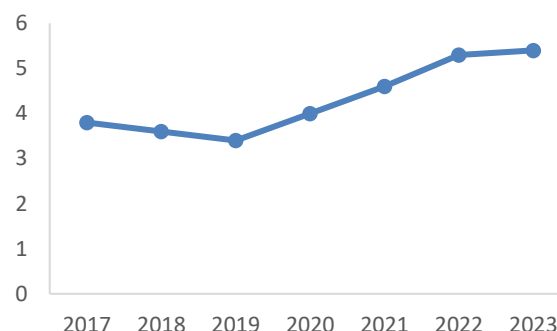
The aim for Goal 2 is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. Achieving goal 2 is based on performing 8 targets and 14 indicators. The targets focus on universal access to safe and nutritious food; end all forms of malnutrition; double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers; sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices; maintain the genetic diversity in food production; invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks; prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions and export subsidies and ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information. These targets encourage to eradicate world hunger. The availability of data for goal 2 indicates 50 percent as 50 percent of data are not available.

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage and the data represents the 3 years average and the estimates are based on projected values. The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), as reported by the FAO, the prevalence of undernourishment declined slightly from 3.8 percent in 2017 to 3.4 percent in 2019, before gradually increasing from 4.0 percent in 2020 to 5.4 percent in 2023.

Figure 2.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

Percentage



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation)

Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age showed 26.7 percent in 2018.

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height < -2 standard deviation)

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 were reported as Wasting: 6.7 and Overweight: around 1 percent during 2017 and 2024.

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia among women reproductive age

Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 year) by pregnancy status was available around 42-43 percent from 2017 to 2023.

2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of forestry enterprise size

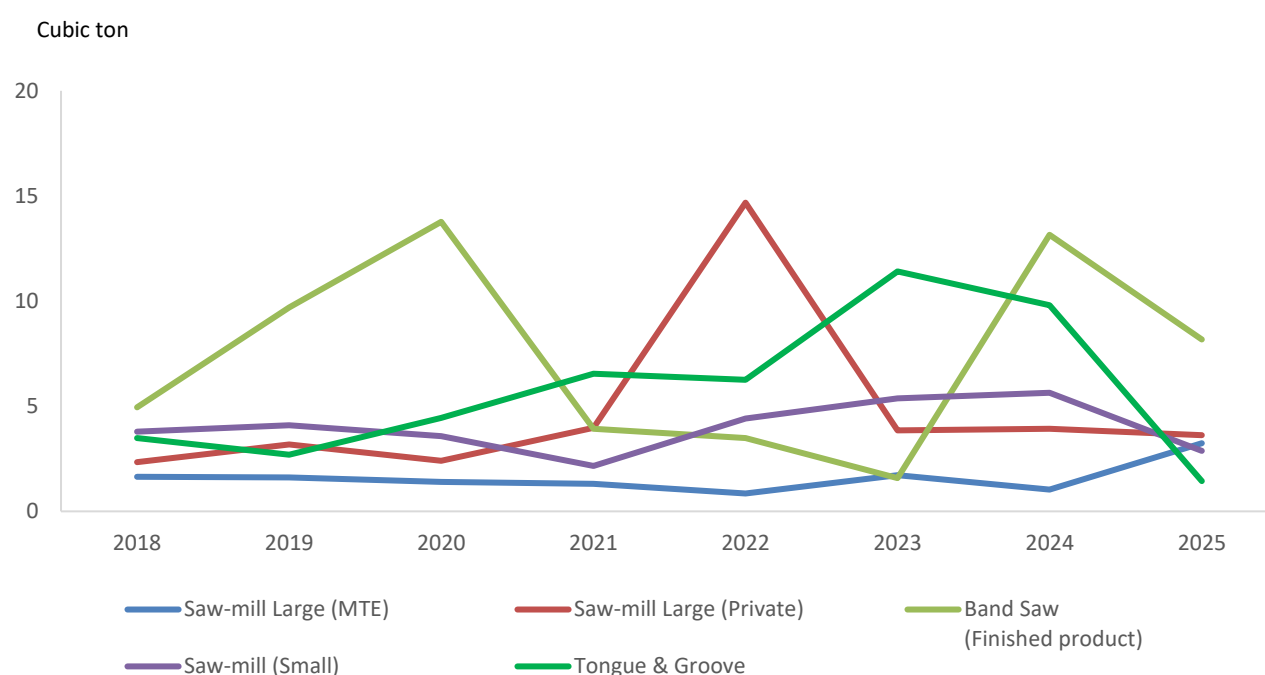
Volume of production per labour unit by classes of forestry enterprise are classified into four main categories: (i) Saw-mill (large) (Myanma Timber Enterprise-MTE and Private), (ii) Band Saw (Finished product, Veneer, Ply wood) (iii) Saw-mill (small) and (iv) Tongue & Groove.

Volume of production per labour unit of MTE were cubic ton 0.85 in 2022, 1.72 in 2023 and 1.03 in 2024 respectively. It peak at cubic ton 3.24 in 2025. In contrast, volume of production per labour unit of large saw mill (private) constituted cubic ton 14.68, 3.85, 3.92 and 3.63 in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 respectively. The volume of production per labour unit of Band saw (finished product) showed cubic ton 3.49, 1.58 in 2022 and 2023. It reached the peak at cubic ton 13.15 in

2024, but it declined to cubic ton 8.17 in 2025.

The volume of production per labour unit of saw-mill (small) was unstable indicating cubic ton 4.42, 5.37, 5.64 and 2.87 in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 respectively. Finally the volume of production per labour unit of Tongue and Groove were also fluctuating from year to year showing cubic ton 6.25, 11.41 and 9.81 in 2022, 2023 and 2024, but It declined to cubic ton 1.44 in 2025.

Figure 2.2 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of forestry enterprise size



Source: Forest Department

2.4.1 Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture requires to measure both the extent of land under productive and sustainable agriculture (the numerator), and the extent of agriculture land area (the denominator). These data were based on surveys mostly initiated by FAO.

The UN SDG metadata provides some alternatives that consider different features of sustainability, for example whether current practices are economically feasible, environmentally friendly and socially desirable. In light of this, number of

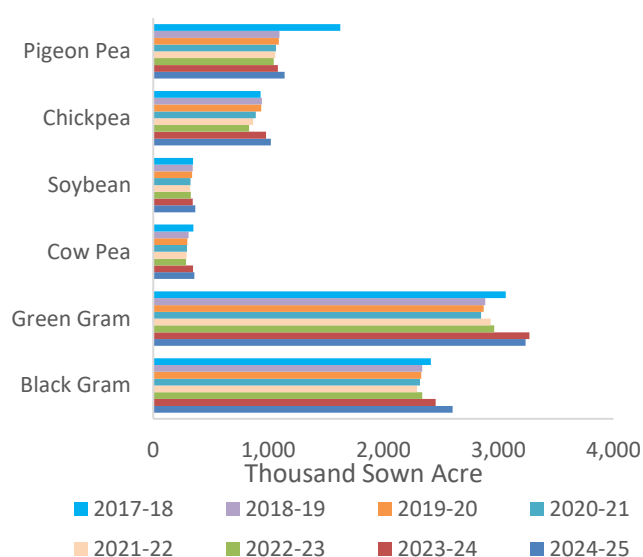
agricultural crops which satisfy the “productive and profitability” conditions are reported by Extension Division, Department of Agriculture.

Among pulses, sown acre of Green Gram indicated the largest ranging 3,065 thousand acre in 2017-18 and 3,238 thousand acre in 2024-25 followed by Black Gram ranging 2,414 thousand acre in 2017-18 and 2,604 thousand acre in 2024-25. Pigeon pea represented the third largest in sown acre followed by Chick pea, Soybean and Cow pea.

Among oil seed crops, Sesame sown acre constituted the largest reflecting 3,928 thousand acre in 2017-18 and 4,046 thousand acre in 2024-

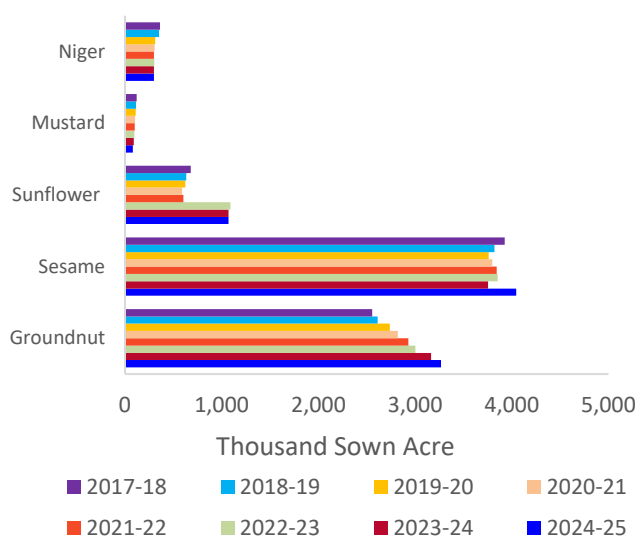
25. Groundnut sown acre showed the second largest which increased from 2,557 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 3,268 thousand acre in 2024-25. Sunflower sown acre increased from 680 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 1,071 thousand acre in 2024-25. Niger sown acre rose from 362 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 299 thousand acre in 2024-25. Mustard sown acre decreased slightly from 119 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 82 thousand acre in 2024-25.

Figure 2.3: Sown area of pulses under productive and sustainable agriculture



Source: Department of Agriculture

Figure 2.4: Sown area of oil seed crops under productive and sustainable agriculture

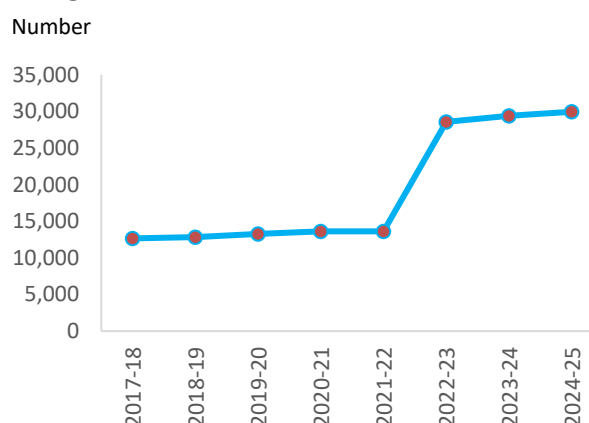


Source: Department of Agriculture

2.5.1 Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

Number of accession of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities rose from 12,670 in 2017-18 to 29,964 in 2024-25.

Figure 2.5: Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities



Source: Department of Agricultural Research

2.5.2 Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

According to the indicator, there are no fish/shrimp/prawn species under the **At-risk** and **Unknown levels of risk of extinction** in the reporting period from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

Department of Fisheries, Myanmar still maintain its local breeds both in the complete control of man-made pond and wild-based brood fish/ shrimp/ prawn species under Not-at-risk of extinction. For breeding purpose, 6- freshwater fish species still could maintain in the complete control of man-made pond, those are, namely, Rohu (*Labeo rohita*), Mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*), Catla (*Catla catla*), Catfish (*Clarias batrachus*), Climbing perch (*Anabas testudineus*), Scorpion catfish (*Heteropneustcs fossilis*) and 1-freshwater prawn namely Giant freshwater prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), 1- marine fish (Asian seabass) *Lates calcarifer* and 1-marine shrimp namely Tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) are still relying on the wild based breeder and the status of breeders availability is still could catch

from the Myanmar water bodies. So we put all of local brood fish/ shrimp/ prawn both freshwater and marine under the Not-at-risk of extinction for the above-mentioned period.

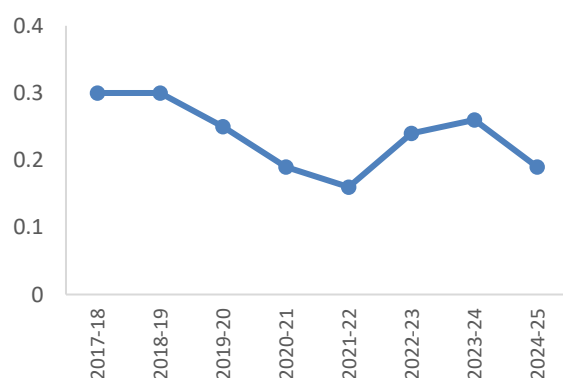
2.a.1 The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure

The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditure, divided by the Agriculture value added share of GDP. Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. The measure is a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. It needs to compile Government Expenditures according to the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), and Agriculture value added share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts (SNA).

$$AOI = \frac{\text{Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures}}{\text{Agriculture value added Share of GDP}}$$

AOI of Myanmar declined slightly to 0.19 in 2024-25 compared to 0.30 in 2017-18. AOI less than 1 may reflect under investment in agriculture or may reflect greater spending in other sectors.

Figure 2.6: The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure

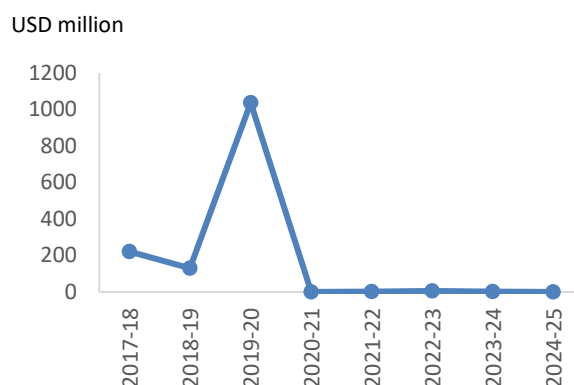


Source: Department of Planning

2.a.2 Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector

Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector increased from USD million 220.8 in 2017-18 to USD million 1,037.123 in 2019-20. But it declined from USD million 0.339 in 2020-21 to USD million 0.59 in 2024-25.

Figure 2.7: Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector

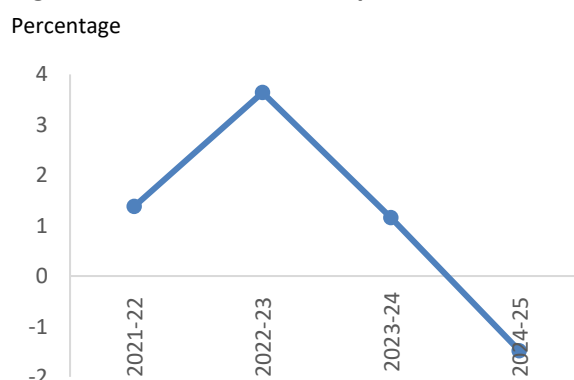


Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

The Indicator of Food Price Anomalies measures the occurrence of abnormal fluctuations in food commodity prices within a given period. The indicator was recorded at 1.38 percent in 2021-22, increased sharply to 3.64 percent in 2022-23, and then declined to 1.16 percent in 2023-24. A further decrease was observed in 2024-25, when the indicator reached -1.48 percent. The negative value indicates not only a substantial reduction in food price anomalies but also suggests that food prices fell below their normal trend level during the period.

Figure 2.8: Indicator of food price anomalies



Source: Department of Agriculture



GOAL 3 – ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

SDG Indicators

Code	Name
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

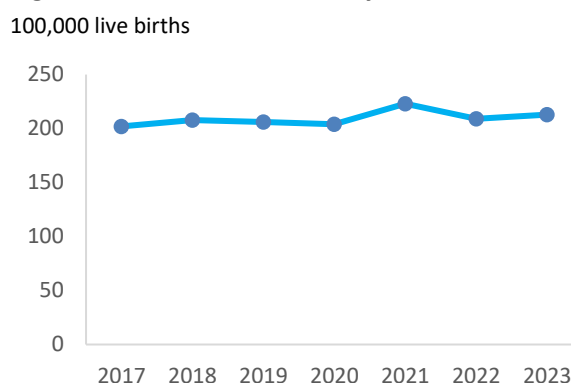
Goal 3 seeks to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life. The aim is to improve reproductive and maternal and child health; end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases; reduce non-communicable and environmental diseases; achieve universal health coverage; and ensure universal access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines. Achieving Goal 3 is based on performing 13 targets and 28 indicators. The targets focus on reduce maternal mortality; end all preventable deaths under 5 years of age; fight communicable diseases; reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health; prevent and treat substance abuse; reduce road injuries and deaths; universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education; achieve universal health coverage; reduce illnesses and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution; implement the who framework convention on tobacco control; support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines; increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries and improve early warning systems for global health risks. These targets allow to promote health and well-being for all. The availability of data for goal 3 shows 43 percent as 57 percent of data are not available.

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period. The MMR in 2023 was 213 per 100,000 live births; achieving a global MMR below 70 by the year 2030 will require an annual rate of reduction of 14.7 percent at the national level.

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) rose slightly from 202 per 100,000 live births in 2017 to 208 in 2018, then decreased to 204 by 2020, indicating modest improvement. However, it sharply increased to 223 in 2021, which was the highest level in the period, before declining to 209 in 2022 and rising again to 213 in 2023.

Figure 3.1: Maternal mortality ratio

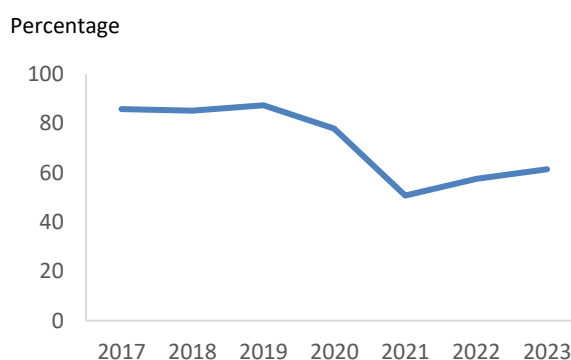


Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel remained relatively high between 2017 and 2019, ranging from 85.8 percent to 87.3 percent, before declining to 77.8 percent in 2020. This was followed by a sharp drop to 50.7 percent in 2021, likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare access and service delivery, after which the proportion gradually recovered to 57.5 percent in 2022 and 61.3 percent in 2023.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: Health Management Information System

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality (rate) is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate shows a consistent declining trend from 2017 to 2024. According to the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) results, it decreased steadily from 62.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 58.2 in 2020, followed by a more pronounced decline to 50.5 in 2021. The rate continued to fall to 48.9 in 2022, 47.4 in 2023, and further to 44.4 in 2024.

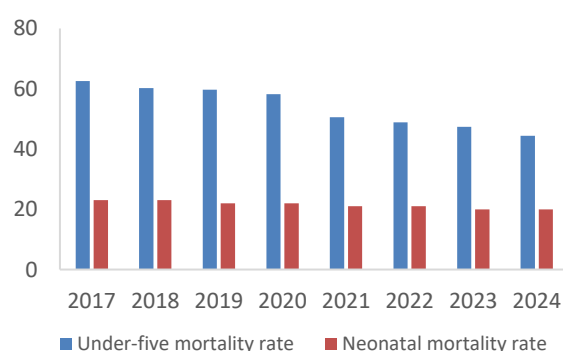
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. The rate shows a slow but steady decline from 23 per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 20 in 2024, with only small changes across the years.

The under-five mortality rate and neonatal mortality rates are key output indicators for child health and well-being. It is a closely watched public health indicator because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition.

Figure 3.3: Mortality rate

1,000 live births



Source: CRVS, UNIGME

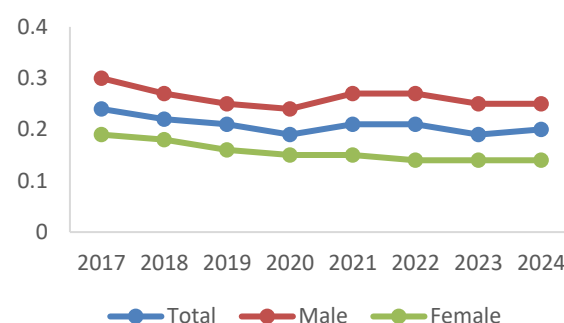
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population both sexes and ages

At the national level, incidence of HIV infection showed a steady decreasing trend at the national level, the incidence of HIV infection has shown a steady decline across the general population, including all age groups, 15–24 years, and 25 years and above. The rate of new HIV infections decreased from 0.24 per 1,000 uninfected people in 2017 to 0.20 in 2024, with a gradual reduction observed among both males and females over time.

Similarly, the 15–24 age group experienced a notable decline from 0.78 in 2017 to 0.64 in 2024. In the 25 years and above group, the rate also decreased from 0.16 in 2017 to 0.12 in 2024, reflecting consistent progress in reducing new HIV infections across all key population groups. Data came from the latest annual HIV modeling estimates conducted by Myanmar HIV estimate team led by the National AIDS Program (AEM-Spectrum Modeling, April 2024). The HIV estimate models used are AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) and Spectrum Models which are standardized HIV estimate models recommended by UNAIDS and used worldwide.

Figure 3.4: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex

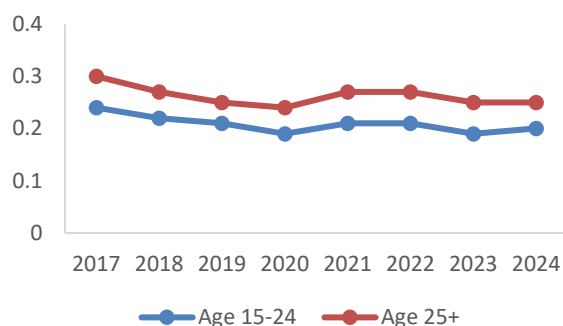
Per 1,000 uninfected population



Source: Department of Public Health

Figure 3.5: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by age group

Per 1,000 uninfected population



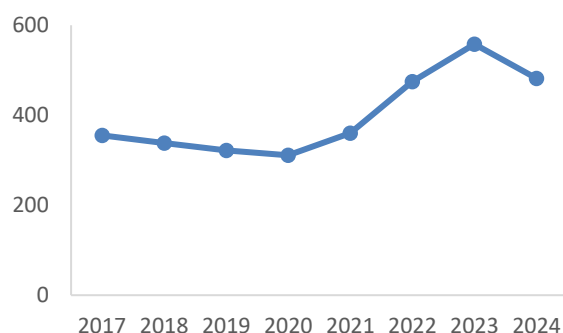
Source: Department of Public Health

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population declined from 355 in 2017 to 311 in 2020, representing a 12.39 percent decrease, before rising sharply to a peak of 558 in 2023 and then declining to 482 in 2024.

Figure 3.6: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Per 100,000 population



Source: National TB Programme, Department of Public Health

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

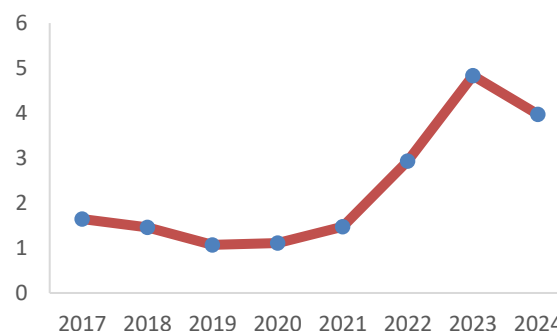
Malaria incidence declined from 1.64 per 1,000 population in 2017 to 1.07 in 2019, before gradually increasing to 1.47 in 2021. It then rose sharply, reaching a peak of 4.83 in 2023, and then dropped back to 3.97 in 2024.

From 2017 to 2022, malaria incidence rates were calculated using the total population as the denominator. Beginning in 2023, the methodology was revised to use the population at risk as the denominator, providing a more accurate reflection of malaria transmission

dynamics and disease burden among vulnerable populations.

Figure 3.7: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Per 1,000 population



Source: Department of Public Health

3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.

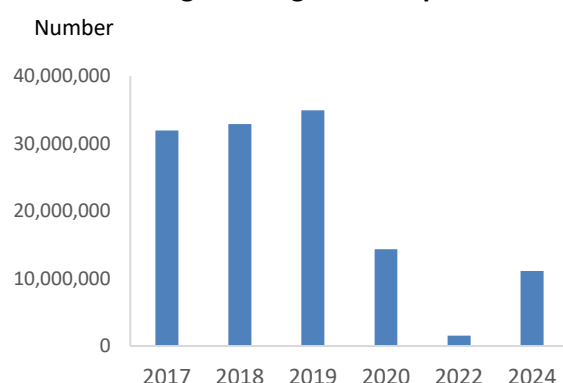
It includes both:

- (1) Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as preventive chemotherapy (PC) and
- (2) Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care for other NTDs.

Other key interventions against NTDs (e.g. vector management, veterinary public health, water, sanitation and hygiene) are to be addressed in the context of other targets and indicators, namely Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and universal access to water and sanitation.

In Myanmar, the number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases rose from 31,937,968 in 2017 to 34,941,129 in 2019, before dropping sharply to 14,365,522 in 2020. Data were not available for 2021 and 2023. The figure further declined to 1,556,629 in 2022, then increased again to 11,109,633 in 2024.

Figure 3.8: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases



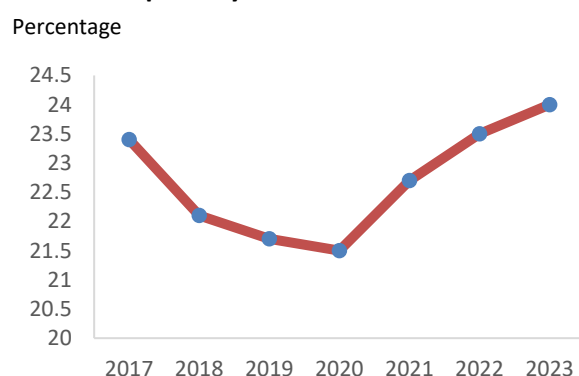
Source: Department of Public Health

Note: Data not available 2021 and 2023

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Probability (percent) of dying between age from 30 to 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that they would experience current mortality rates at every age and also would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods. Probability of dying is calculated as the likelihood that an individual would die between two ages given current mortality rates at each age, calculated using life table methods. The probability of death between two ages may be called a mortality rate. The CRVS System indicated that the mortality rate showed a gradual decline from 23.4 in 2017 to 21.5 in 2020, followed by a steady increase to 24.0 in 2023.

Figure 3.9: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease



Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System

3.4.2 Suicide Mortality Rate

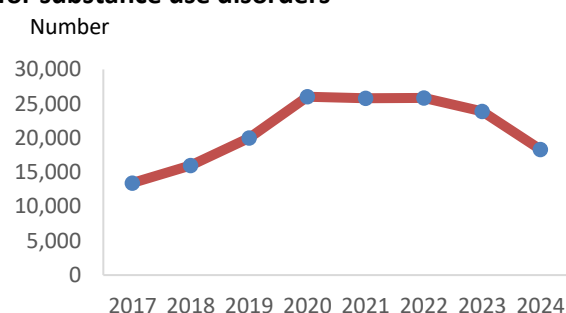
The indicator used ICD-10 codes (X60-X84, Y87.0) for suicide mortality and was derived from the CRVS System. Globally targeted to reduce one third premature mortality from Non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being by 2030. The suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population increased to a peak of 3.98 in 2020, dropped sharply in 2021, and then fluctuated slightly before declining to 2.02 in 2023.

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders

In Myanmar, methadone is the drug used for the treatment of opioid dependence. The methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) programme is under the responsibility of the Drug Dependency Treatment and Research Unit, Department of Medical Services, Ministry of Health.

The number of people receiving treatment interventions for substance use disorders rose steadily from 13,441 in 2017 to a peak of 26,016 in 2020, remained stable in 2021–2022, and then declined to 18,312 in 2024.

Figure 3.10: Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders



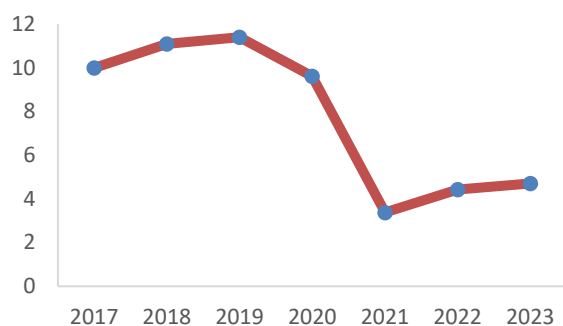
Source: Department of Medical Services

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Road traffic injuries remain an important public health concern in Myanmar. According to the Health Management Information System, the death rate due to road traffic injuries rose from 10.0 per 100,000 population in 2017 to 11.4 in 2019, then declined sharply to 3.38 in 2021 before gradually increasing to 4.71 in 2023.

Figure 3.11: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Per 100,000 population



Source: Department of Public Health

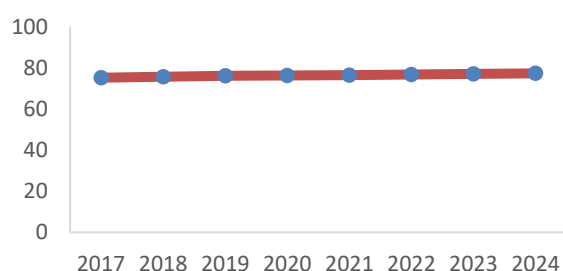
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (age 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

The indicator “proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods” refers to women of reproductive age (15–49 years) whose need for family planning is met using modern contraception. It is based on contraceptive prevalence (any and modern methods) and unmet need for family planning. Contraceptive prevalence measures women or their partners currently using any contraceptive method, while unmet need refers to fecund, sexually active women who wish to delay or stop childbearing but are not using any contraception.

The proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) whose family planning needs are satisfied with modern methods steadily increased from 75.2 percent in 2017 to 77.3 percent in 2024.

Figure 3.12: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Percentage



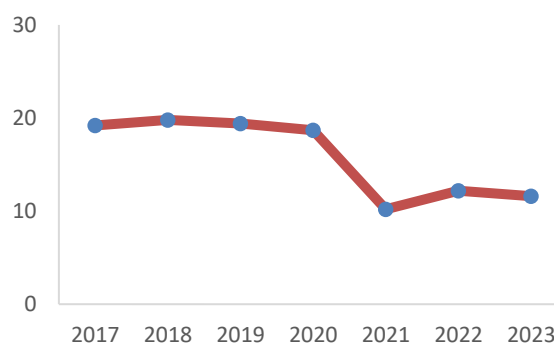
Source: Health Management Information System

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate aged 15–19 years per 1,000 women in that age group

The adolescent birth rate remained at around 20 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years during 2017–2020, declined sharply to its lowest level of 10.2 in 2021, and then slightly increased to 12.2 in 2022 before decreasing again to 11.6 in 2023.

Figure 3.13: Adolescent birth rate aged 15–19 years per 1,000 women in that age group

Per 1,000 women



Source: Health Management Information System

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Coverage of essential health services defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population.

The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. For the years 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023, coverage was 53, 54, 50 and 52, respectively.

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

Deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate WASH services, expressed per 100,000 population; The included diseases are diarrhoea (GHE code 110 which includes ICD-10 codes A00, A01, A03, A04, A06–A09), acute respiratory infections (GHE code 380 which includes ICD-10 codes H65–H66, J00–

J22, P23, and U04) intestinal nematode infections (GHE codes 340, 350 and 360 which include ICD-10 codes B76-B77, and B79) and protein-energy malnutrition (GHE code 550 which includes ICD-10 codes E40-E46). According to CRVS System, the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) increased from 6.04 per 100,000 in 2017 to a peak of 9.83 in 2021, before declining to 5.02 in 2022 and slightly rising again to 6.0 in 2023.

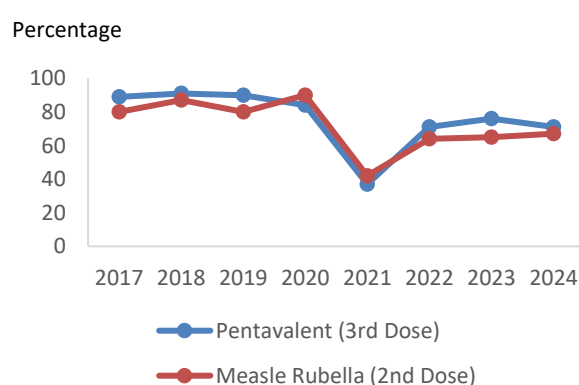
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Mortality rate in the country from unintentional poisonings per year. The ICD-10 codes corresponding to the indicator includes X40, X43, X46-X48, X49. This indicator targeted to reduce substantially the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemical and air, water and soil pollution and contamination in 2030. According to CSO calculations (CRVS System), the mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population fluctuated over time, peaking at 1.10 in 2018, dropping sharply in 2021, and remaining at a lower level of around 0.61 through 2023.

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population received Vaccine

Both Pentavalent (3rd Dose) and Measles-Rubella (2nd Dose) vaccine coverages remained high during 2017–2020, but dropped sharply at lower levels in 2021. They then showed a recovery in the following years, with Pentavalent stabilizing around 71 percent and Measles-Rubella gradually increasing to about 67 percent by 2024.

Figure 3.14: Proportion of the target population received Vaccine

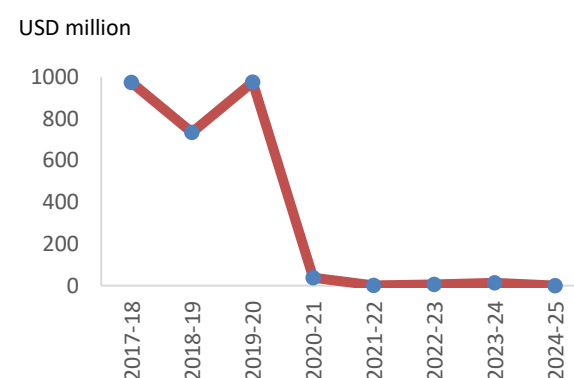


Source: Department of Public Health

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors reached at USD million 974.848 in 2019-20 compared to USD million 973.141 in 2017-18. It was declined from USD million 37.521 in 2020-21 to USD million 0.414 in 2024-25.

Figure 3.15: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors



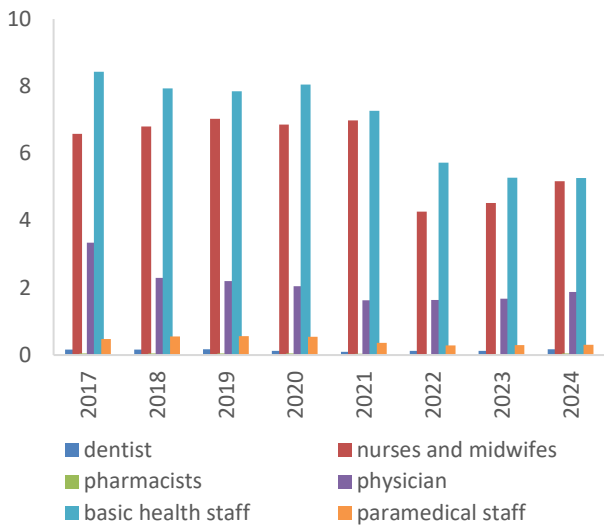
Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Health worker density exhibited varied trends between 2017 and 2024. The number of dentists remained low but relatively stable, ranging from 0.10–0.17 per 10,000 population, returning to 0.17 in 2024. Nurses and midwives increased slightly until 2019 (7.03) but declined sharply in 2022 and gradually recovered to 5.17 by 2024. Physicians decreased steadily from 3.34 in 2017 to 1.63 in 2021, before a slight rise to 1.88 in 2024. Basic health staff declined overall from 8.43 in 2017 to 5.27 in 2024, while paramedical staff remained very low throughout, fluctuating around 0.3–0.6 per 10,000 population with a gradual decline after 2019.

Figure 3.16: Health worker density and distribution

Per 10,000 population



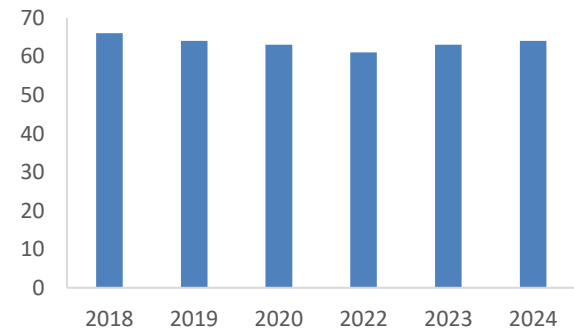
Source: Department of Medical Service, Department of Public Health

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) Capacity and health emergency preparedness

The Ministry of Health initiated the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) process in 2018, strengthening collaboration, coordination, and multi-sectoral involvement, which contributed to improved International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness. After 2018, the questionnaire was revised. The IHR capacity index slightly declined from 66 in 2018 to 63 in 2020, and then remained relatively stable at around 61–64 during 2022–2024.

Figure 3.17: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Percentage



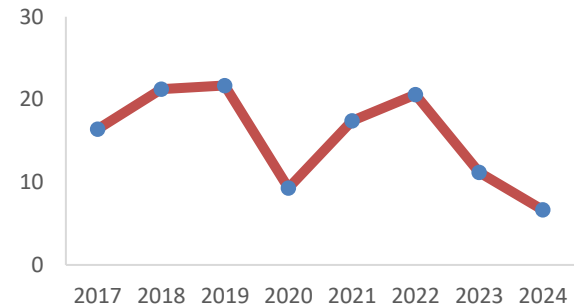
Source: Department of Public Health
Note: Data not available for 2021.

3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infection due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (MRSA, E.coli)

Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- *E. coli*) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested. According to laboratory data from seven AMR sentinel sites, the proportion of bloodstream infections caused by selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (MRSA, E.coli) rose to around 21% in 2018–2019, declined sharply in 2020, slightly increased in 2021–2022, and then fell to below 7 % by 2024.

Figure 3.18: Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (MRSA, E.coli)

Percentage



Source: Department of Medical Services



GOAL 4 – ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (*a*) in grades 2/3; (*b*) at the end of primary; and (*c*) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
- 4.1.2 Completion rate primary education, lower secondary education and upper secondary education
- 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
- 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
- 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
- 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
- 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
- 4.6.1 Youth/adult literacy rate
- 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (*a*) national education policies; (*b*) curricula; (*c*) teacher education; and (*d*) student assessment
- 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
- 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
- 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

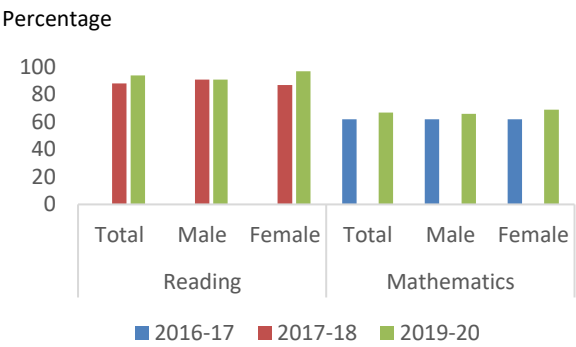
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities. Achieving goal 4 is based on performing activities associated with 10 targets and 12 indicators. The targets focus on free primary and secondary education; equal access to quality pre-primary education; equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education; increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success; eliminate all discrimination in education; universal literacy and numeracy; education for sustainable development and global citizenship; build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools; expand higher education scholarships for developing countries and increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries. These targets tend to ensure quality education. The availability of data for Goal 4 indicates 67 percent as 33 percent of data are not available.

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people in grade 3 and at the end of primary, achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in both reading and mathematics, by sex

Minimum proficiency level (MPL) is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (mathematics, reading, etc.) measured through learning assessments. Reading proficiency among Grade 3 students improved from 88% in 2017–2018 to 94% in 2019–2020. In mathematics, Grade 3 proficiency also showed a positive trend, increasing from 62% in 2016–2017 to 67% in 2019–2020. In both reading and mathematics, girls consistently outperformed boys. At the end of primary, both reading and mathematics proficiency increased substantially, rising from 27 percent and 34 percent in 2018–19 to 55 percent and 72 percent in 2024–25, respectively.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of children and young people in grade 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level by sex



Source: Department of Education Research, Planning and Training

4.1.2 Completion rate for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education

Progress has been made also in school attendance and completion rate for both primary education and lower secondary education. But there is room for improvement in school attendance and completion rate for upper secondary education through not only good teaching practices but also effective policy and system.

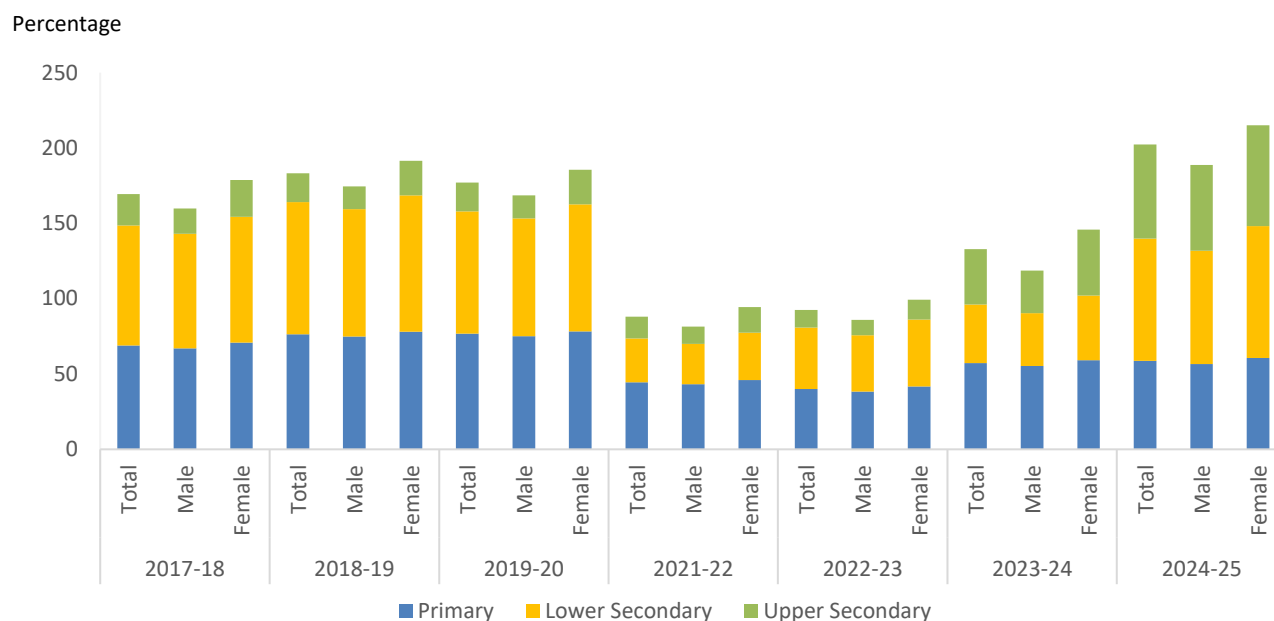
Primary and lower secondary education completion rates showed notable progress, increasing to 76.69 percent and 81.24 percent, respectively, during 2017–18 to 2019–20. However, both indicators declined sharply in 2021–22 due to the impacts of COVID-19. Despite this setback, recovery was observed in 2024, with the rates improving to 58.63 percent and 81.30 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, the upper secondary education completion rate remained relatively low until 2022-23, but demonstrated a remarkable improvement, reaching 62.49 percent in 2024.

When disaggregated by sex, completion rates at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary levels showed similar trends, increasing until 2019-20, and recovering in 2023–24. Across all levels, female completion rates were consistently higher than those of males. By 2024-25, primary completion reached about 57 percent for males

and 61 percent for females, lower secondary about 75 percent for males and 87 percent for females, and upper secondary rose markedly to

around 57 percent for males and 67 percent for females.

Figure 4.2: Completion rate for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education



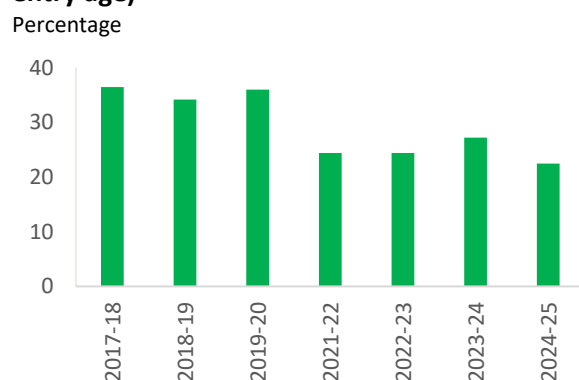
Source: Department of Basic Education

Note: Data not available for 2020-21.

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

The participation rate in organized learning fluctuated, with about one in three children (36 percent) participating from 2017-18 to 2019-20, declining to about 24 percent in 2021-22, slightly rising in 2023-24, and falling again to 22.4 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 4.3: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)



Source: Department of Social Welfare

Note: Data not available for 2020-21.

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

The participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training during the previous 12 months was 9.5% for males and 9.1% for females as of Myanmar Living Conditions Survey, 2017. Overall participation was low, with fewer than one in ten youth and adults engaged in education or training. The difference between male and female participation is minimal, indicating relative equality in access.

4.5.1 Parity indices for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

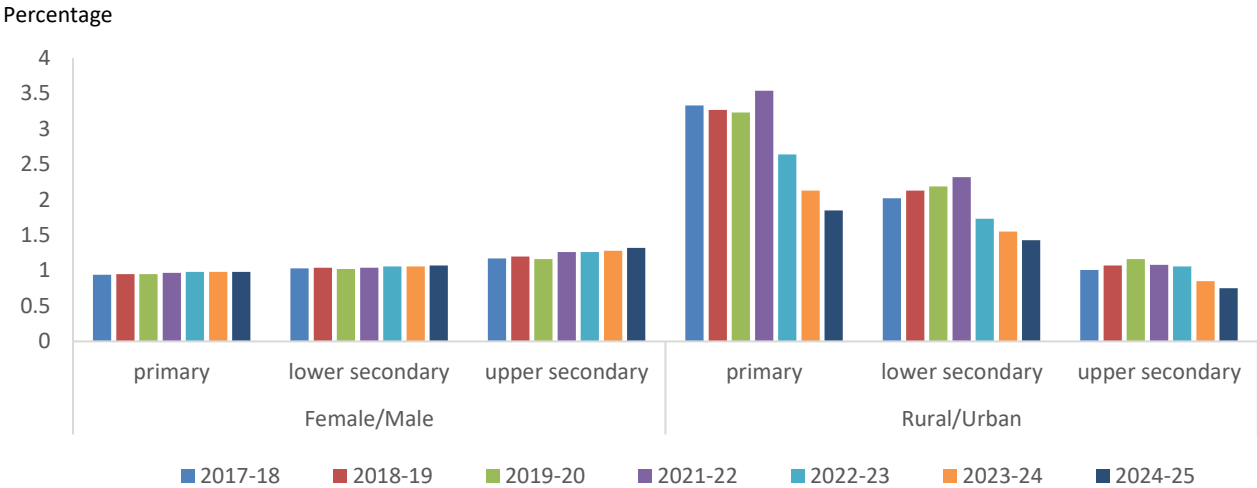
The gender parity index (GPI) for gross enrolment ratio (GER) indicates a consistent advantage for girls (GPI > 1), with higher female enrolment at lower and upper secondary levels from 2017-18 to 2024-25. However, at the primary level, female enrolment remains relatively lower compared to lower and upper secondary levels.

The rural/urban parity index showed a declining

trend at primary and lower secondary levels, indicating a gradual reduction in disparity over time, although it remained above parity throughout the period. At the upper secondary level, the index stayed close to parity until 2022-23 but fell below parity in 2023-24 and 2024-25,

indicating a shift in favour of urban areas.

Figure 4.4: Parity indices for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated



Source: Planning and Statistics Division, Ministry of Education

4.6.1 Adult Literacy and Numeracy Rate

The proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a Fixed Level of Proficiency (FLP) in functional by sex shows who have achieved or exceeded a FLP in literacy and numeracy. Literacy was identified by asking an individual if they could read and write a simple sentence in any language, and therefore captures literacy in any language in Myanmar. Numeracy was identified by determining whether the individual could perform simple addition and subtraction calculations, without using a calculator or phone. Both literacy and numeracy skills in the 2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS) were self-reported and not objectively assessed. Based on the survey data, the proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least FLP in literacy was 88.9 percent for the Union, 92.8 percent for males, and 85.6 percent for females. For numeracy, the proportions were 91.2 percent for the Union, 94.1 percent for males, and 88.7 percent for females, respectively. According to the 2019 Inter-censal Survey (ICS), at the national level, the literacy rate was 89.1 percent (92.4 percent for males and 86.3 percent

for females) while the numeracy rate was 89.5 percent (92.4 percent for males and 87.1 percent for females).

Data from the 2024 Myanmar Population and Housing Census indicated that the Union-level literacy rate was 92.1 percent, with 93.5 percent for males and 90.9 percent for females. Similarly, the Union-level numeracy rate was 92.3 percent, with 93.7 percent for males and 91.3 percent for females.

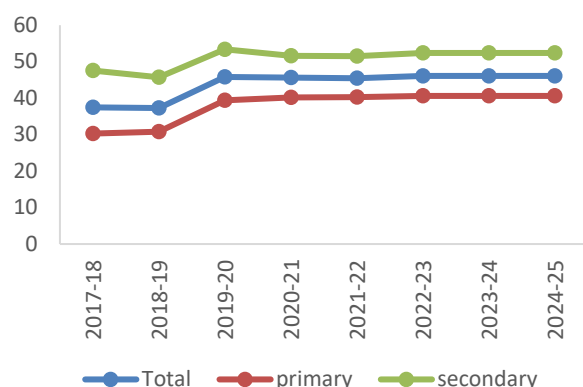
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to electricity by level

Progress has been found in proportion of schools with access to electricity at primary and secondary schools, but much effort is still needed to improve such proportions.

It pointed 30.29 percent to 40.61 percent in primary while the proportions are higher in secondary indicating 47.53 to 52.41 percent approximately between 2017-18 and 2024-25.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of schools with access to electricity by level

Percentage



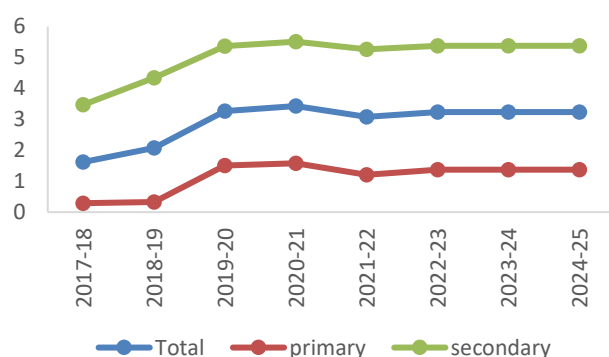
Source: Department of Basic Education

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes by level

Access to the internet for pedagogical purposes in schools showed a gradual improvement between 2017–18 and 2024–25. In primary schools, access increased from 0.29 percent to 1.37 percent, while in secondary schools it rose from 3.47 percent to 5.38 percent. Overall, the proportion of schools with internet access for pedagogical purposes doubled, increasing from 1.62 percent to 3.23 percent.

Figure 4.6: Proportion of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes by level

Percentage



Source: Department of Basic Education

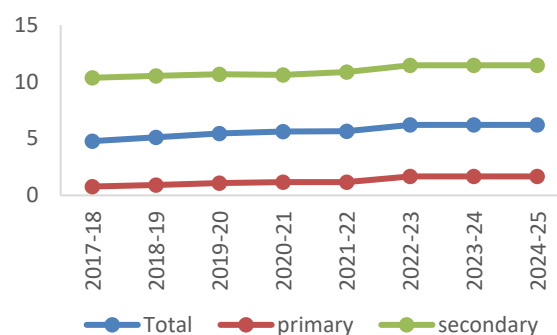
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes by level

Access to computers in schools showed a steady upward trend over time, increasing at the secondary level from 10.36 percent in 2017–18 to 11.46 percent in 2024–25, while at the primary

level it showed a gradual improvement from a very low base of 0.78 percent to 1.67 percent over the same period.

Figure 4.7: Proportion of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes by level

Percentage



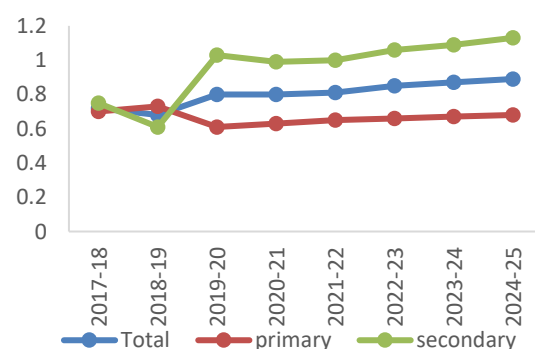
Source: Department of Basic Education

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities by level

Access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities remained very low but showed a gradual improvement over time. At the primary level, the proportion stayed below 1 percent with only slight changes, while secondary schools showed a steady increase from around 0.75 percent in 2017–18 to 1.13 percent in 2024–25. Overall, the share of schools (primary and secondary combined) increased gradually from 0.72 percent in 2017–18 to 0.89 percent in 2024–25.

Figure 4.8: Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities by level

Percentage

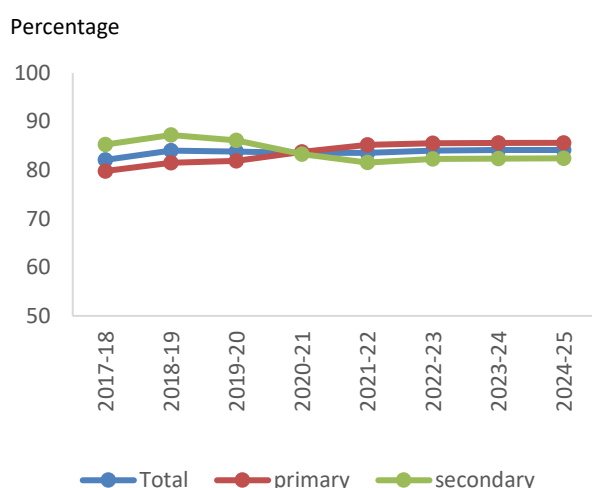


Source: Department of Basic Education

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water by level

Access to basic drinking water in schools remained relatively high over time, with primary schools gradually increasing from 79.82 percent in 2017-18 to 85.62 percent in 2024-25. Secondary schools showed a slight decline from 85.30 percent in 2017-18 to around 82.43 percent in 2024-25. Overall, access across all schools (primary and secondary combined) gradually increasing from 82.11 percent in 2017-18 to 84.14 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water by level

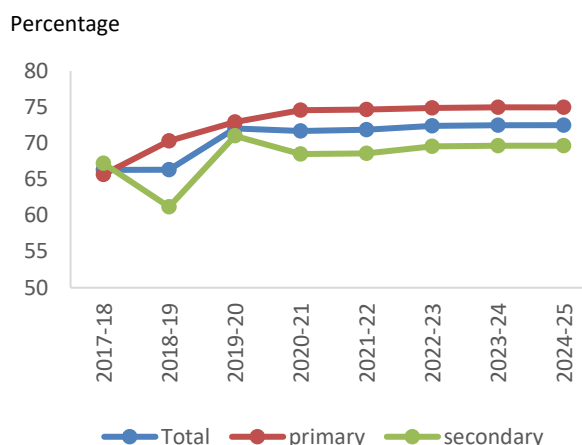


Source: Department of Basic Education

4.a.1 Proportion of school with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities by level

Access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities in schools improved over time, particularly at the primary level, increasing from 65.67 percent in 2017-18 to around 74.96 percent in 2024-25. Secondary schools showed some fluctuation but remained from 67.21 percent in 2017-18 to 69.66 percent in 2024-25. Across all schools (primary and secondary combined), access gradually increased from 66.31 percent in 2017-18 to 72.50 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 4.10: Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities by level

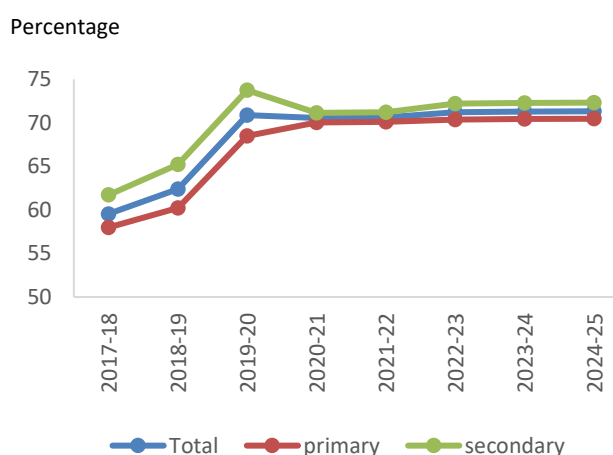


Source: Department of Basic Education

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to basic handwashing facilities by level

Access to basic handwashing facilities in schools showed a steady improvement over time. At the primary level, coverage increased from 57.99 percent in 2017-18 to around 70.47 percent in 2024-25, while secondary schools rose from 61.72 percent to 72.33 percent over the same period. Overall, access across all schools (primary and secondary combined) improved consistently from 59.55 percent in 2017-18 to about 71.33 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 4.11: Proportion of schools with access to basic handwashing facilities by level



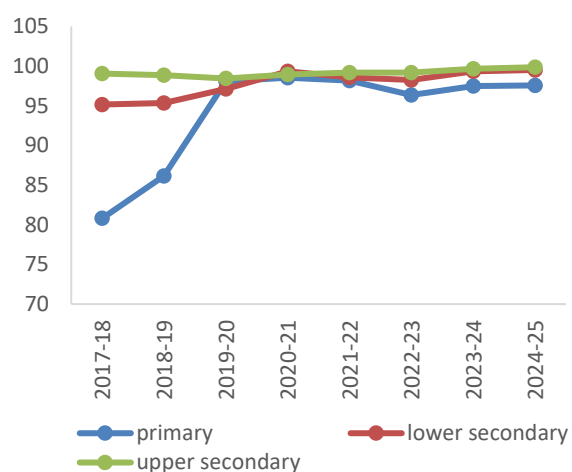
Source: Department of Basic Education

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by education level

Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level was rising at a high rate. The proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications in both lower and secondary school is increasing, reaching over 99 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 4.12: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Percentage



Source: Department of Basic Education



GOAL 5 – ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
- 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
- 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
- 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The aim for Goal 5 is to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and any harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private spheres. It also calls for the full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making. Achieving Goal 5 is based on performing 9 targets and 13 indicators. The targets focus on end discrimination against women and girls; end all violence against and exploitation of women and girls; eliminate forced marriages and genital mutilation; value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities; ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making; universal access to reproductive health and rights; equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services; promote empowerment of women through technology and adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality. These targets enhance the actions for gender equality. The availability of data for Goal 5 highlights 31 percent as 69 percent of data are not available.

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

This Indicator measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. There are four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family.

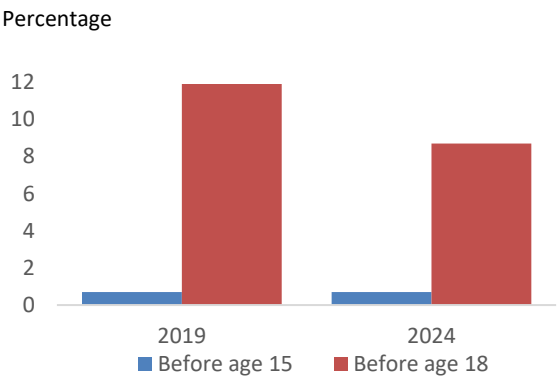
Overall, legal frameworks related to gender equality showed gradual improvement over time. The score for violence against women increased from 33 during 2015-20 to 56 in 2024-25. Employment and economic benefits remained stable at 80 before rising to 90 in 2024-25. Likewise, the marriage and family dimension

improved from 80-91 beginning in 2021-22 and remained unchanged thereafter. These trends reflect continued progress in strengthening gender equality across different areas of law.

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

According to the 2019 Inter-censal Survey and the 2024 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, early marriage among women aged 20–24 remained unchanged at 0.7 percent for those married before age 15, while it declined from 11.9 percent in 2019 to 8.7 percent in 2024 for those married before age 18.

Figure 5.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union, 2019 and 2024

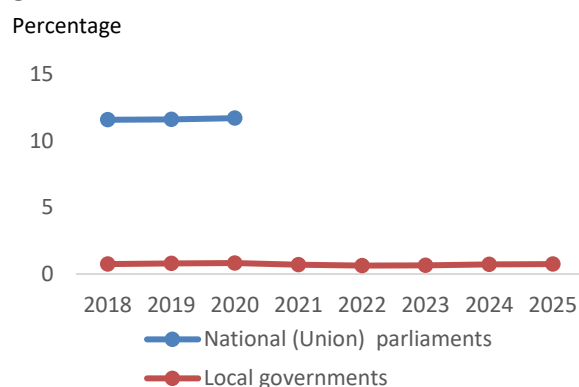


Source: 2019 Inter-Censal Survey and 2024 Population and Housing Census

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national (Union) parliaments and local governments

Women’s representation in the national (Union) parliament remained stable at around 12 percent between 2018 and 2020. However, data were not available from 2021 to 2025 due to the absence of parliamentary sessions. At the local government level, the proportion of seats held by women remained very low, fluctuating between 0.6 percent and 0.8 percent over the period from 2018 to 2025.

Figure 5.2: Proportion of seats held by women in national (Union) parliaments and local governments

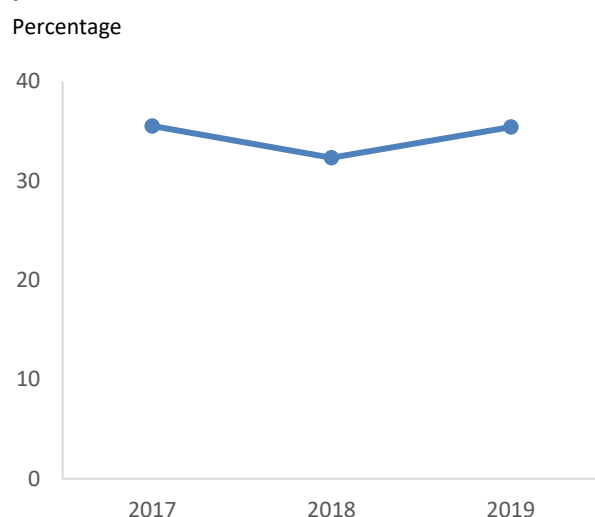


Source: Union Parliament Office, and Central Statistical Organization

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

According to Annual Labour Force Survey, the proportion of women in managerial positions dropped slightly from 35.5 percent in 2017 to 35.4 percent in 2019.

Figure 5.3: Proportion of women in managerial positions



Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

5.a.1 Proportion of total agriculture population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex

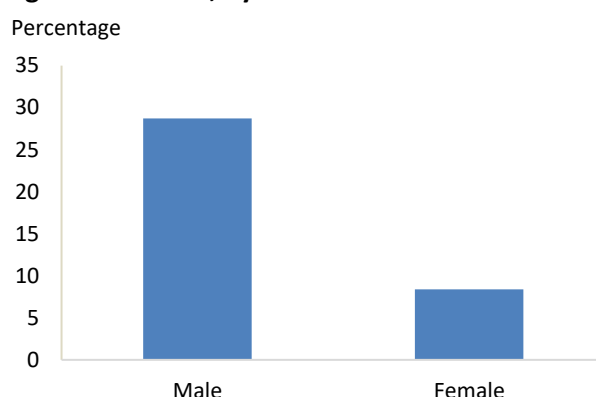
Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex was reported as 28.7 percent (Male) and 8.4 percent (Female) in 2017.

It reveals the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or secures

rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex.

$$\frac{\text{Total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total agricultural population}} * 100$$

Figure 5.4: Proportion of total agriculture population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex



Source: Myanmar Living Conditions Survey

Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land was recorded 26.7 percent in 2017.

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons are included.

Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device are excluded.

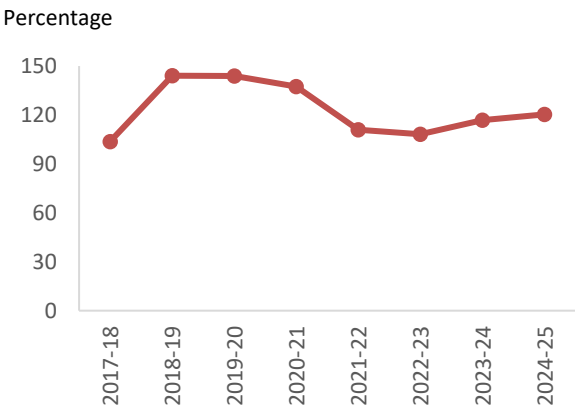
Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included.

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of active SIM cards by the total population.

The proportion of individuals owning a mobile telephone has fluctuated over the last few years. The rate started at 103.74 percent in 2017-2018 and rose sharply to a high of 144.06 percent in 2018-2019. It then declined steadily to 108.26 percent by 2022-2023, before climbing back up to 120.34 percent in 2024-2025. Throughout this period, the rates remained consistently above 100 percent, suggesting that while the indicator

measures individual ownership, the data likely reflects the use of more than one active SIM card or device per individual.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone



Source: Post and Telecommunication Department



GOAL 6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
- 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
- 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management
- 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
- 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
- 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

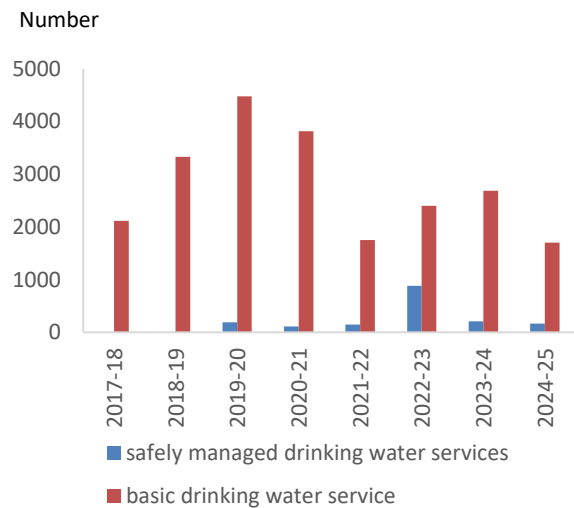
Goal 6 focuses on ensuring a clean and stable water supply and effective water sanitation for all people by the year 2030. Achieving goal 6 is based on performing 8 targets and 11 indicators. The targets focus on safe and affordable drinking water; end open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene; improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse; increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies; implement integrated water resources management; protect and restore water-related ecosystems; expand water and sanitation support to developing countries and support local engagement in water and sanitation management. These targets contribute to ensure clean water and sanitation for all. The availability of data for Goal 6 indicates 45 percent as 55 percent of data are not available.

6.1.1 Number of drinking water services for villages

Number of safely managed drinking water services for villages reached 209 in 2023-24 and implemented 166 in 2024-25.

Number of basic drinking water services for villages reached 2,686 in 2023-24 and implemented 1,700 in 2024-25.

Figure 6.1: Number of drinking water services for villages



Source: Department of Rural Development

6.2.1 Percentage of households using (a) (at least) basic sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

‘Improved’ sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

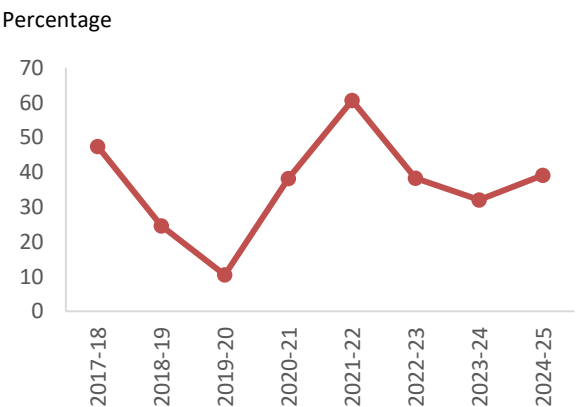
In 2024, out of all households in Myanmar, 86.6 percent were using (at least) basic sanitation services.

6.3.1 Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated measures the volumes of wastewater which are generated through different activities, and the volumes of wastewater which are safely treated before discharge into the environment.

The proportion of wastewater safely treated by industrial sites has been unstable, with significant year-to-year fluctuations. In 2017-18, the rate was 47.41 percent, decreasing to 24.61 percent in 2018-19 and further to 10.47 percent in 2019-20. The proportion increased to 38.22 percent in 2020-21 and 60.59 percent in 2021-22. Subsequently, it declined to 38.28 percent in 2022-23 and 32.05 percent in 2023-24. It is projected to rise to 39.08 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 6.2: Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated



Source: Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

This indicator provides an estimate of pressure by all sectors on the country's renewable freshwater resources. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal compared to the resources. It has little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users. A high level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors represents a substantial share of the total renewable freshwater resources. It also has potentially larger impacts on the sustainability of the resources and potential situations of conflicts and competition between users.

Data collection is done through FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture and AQUASTAT questionnaire on water and agriculture.

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available fresh water resources assessed water bodies in percentage. To classify whether a water body is of "good ambient water quality" or not, a threshold is applied where 80 percentage or more of monitoring values meet their target values. It is expressed as a percentage. It was the 5.8 percent during 2017 and 2022.

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

The indicator is defined as the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation within a state. Proportion of surface area of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement for water cooperation was reported as 19 percent in 2023.

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

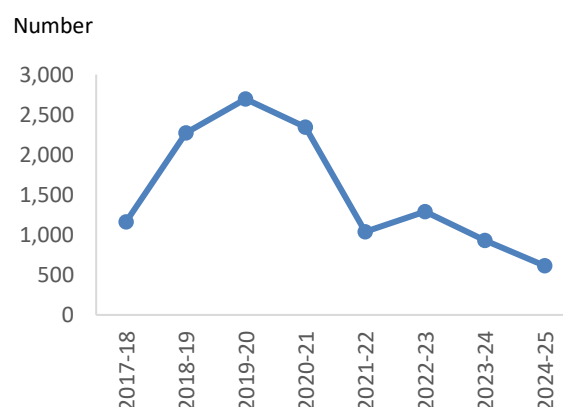
From the level of USD million 134.926 of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (ODA) in 2017-18, it increased to USD million 188.988 in 2018-19 but the data can't collect in 2019-20 and 2020-21, then it declined from USD million 0.5 in 2021-22 to 0.04 in 2024-25.

6.b.1 Number of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water

The continuous monitoring of all surface and ground waters is economically unfeasible and did not reflect sufficiently the status of ambient water quality in a country. Therefore, countries use river, lake and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on this indicator.

The number of local administrative units with established and operational policy and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management increased from 1,163 in 2017-18 to 2,695 in 2019-20 but then decreased from 2,343 in 2020-21 to 614 in 2024-25.

Figure 6.3: Number of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water



Source: Department of Rural Development



GOAL 7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
- 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
- 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

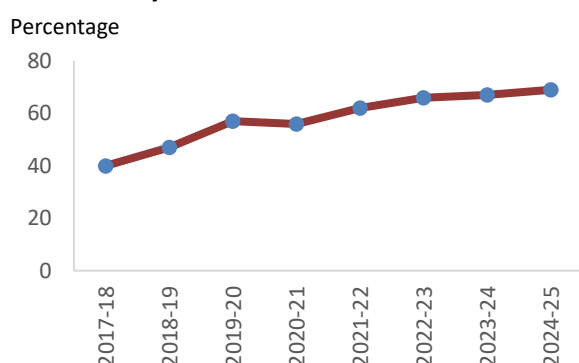
The main aim of Goal 7 focuses on a concerted global effort to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Achieving Goal 7 is based on performing 5 targets and 6 indicators. The targets focus on universal access to modern energy; increase global percentage of renewable energy; double the improvement in energy efficiency; promote access to research, technology and investments in clean energy and expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries. These targets tend to ensure universal access to sustainable energy. The availability of data for goal 7 indicates 67 percent as 33 percent of data are not available.

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Proportion of population with access to electricity is expressed in percentage figures. Electricity access in this scenario refers to the proportion of population in the country that has access to consistent sources of electricity.

The proportion of the population with access to electricity has been consistently increasing between 2017-18 and 2024-25. It was 40 percent in 2017-18, climbed to 47 percent in 2018-19, and reached 57 percent in 2019-20. After a slight decrease to 56 percent in 2020-21, it recovered and increased in the following years. It reached 62 percent in 2021-22, 66 percent in 2022-23, 67 percent in 2023-24, and 69 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 7.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity



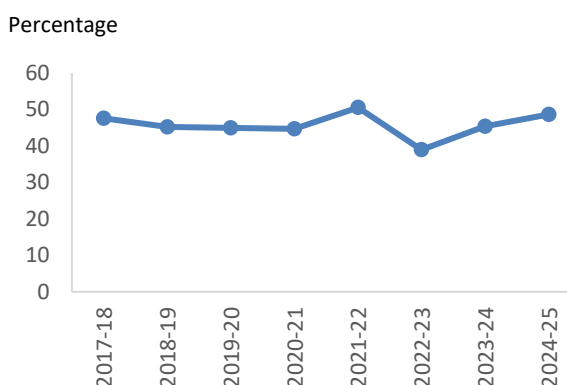
Source: Department of Electric Power Planning

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share in total final energy consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, wind, solar, solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and renewable waste.

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption was 47.54 percent in 2017-18, declined to about 45 percent over the next three years, and increased to 50.52 percent in 2021-22. It fell to 38.93 percent in 2022-23, recovered to 45.37 percent in 2023-24, and is projected to reach 48.65 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 7.2: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

The energy intensity level of primary energy is expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (toe). Energy intensity is defined as the total primary energy supply (TPES) divided by the GDP which can be measured by toe / GDP (at current price - MMK).

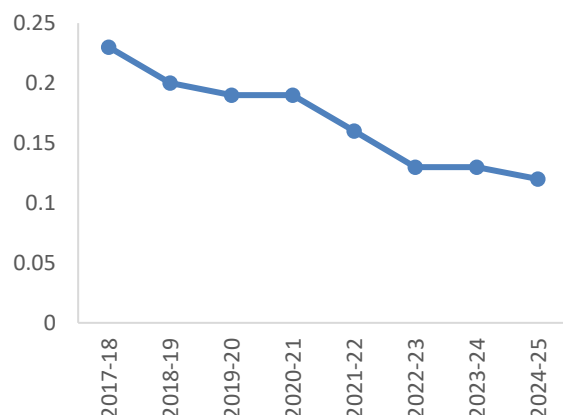
The primary energy intensity indicates how much energy is required to generate one unit of GDP.

It constituted 0.23, 0.20, 0.19, and 0.19 in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21, respectively.

It further declined to 0.16 in 2021-22, to 0.13 in both 2022-23 and 2023-24, and decreased to 0.12 in 2024-25.

Figure 7.3 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

toe/GDP current (MMK)



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department

7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita)

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita) is the proportion of Installed renewable and total population of the country. The total hydropower (off + on) Grid and solar (off + on) Grid installation capacity is calculated in proportion to the population in 2017-18 and 2018-19 with a population of 51.49 million, and in 2019-20 to 2023-24 with a population of 54.34 million, and in 2024-25 with a population of 51.32 million.

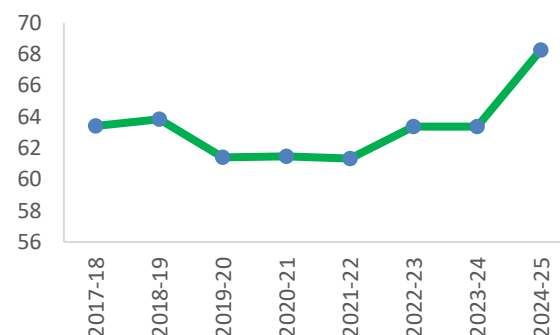
Annual installed renewable energy-generating capacity was 63.412 watts per capita in 2017-18. It then decreased to 61.409 watts per capita in 2019-20, followed by a slight increase to 61.470 watts per capita in 2020-21. The capacity then declined again to 61.334 watts per capita in 2021-22, before rising to 63.370 watts per capita in 2022-23, where it remained stable at the same level of 63.370 watts per capita in 2023-24. In 2024-25, it increased significantly to 68.269 watts per capita.

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in Watts per capita)

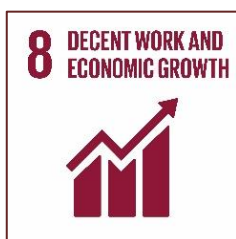
$$= \frac{\text{Installed renewable (in Watts)}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Figure 7.4: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita)

Watts per capita



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning



GOAL 8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

SDG Indicators

Code	Name
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
8.4.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank, other financial institutions or with a mobile money service providers
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

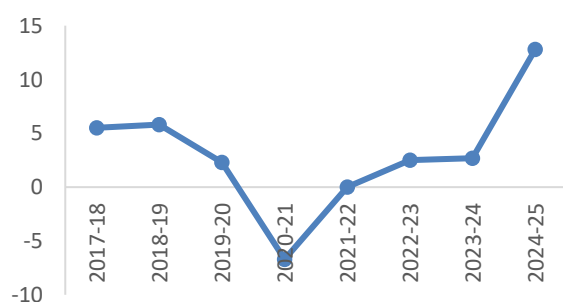
Goal 8 aims to promote economic growth and decent work for all. Economies grow when more workers have access to jobs and when workers are more productive. Achieving Goal 8 is based on performing 12 targets and 16 indicators. The targets focus on sustainable economic growth; diversify, innovate and upgrade for economic productivity; promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises; improve resource efficiency in consumption and production; full employment and decent work with equal pay; promote youth employment, education and training; end modern slavery, trafficking and child labour; protect labour rights and promote safe working environments; promote beneficial and sustainable tourism; universal access to banking, insurance and financial services; increase aid for trade support and develop a global youth employment strategy. These targets create to ensure decent work and sustainable economic growth. The availability of data for Goal 8 points to 44 percent as 56 percent of data are not available.

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita reached 5.8 percent in 2018-19. It declined to 2.3 percent in 2019-20, and further to -6.7 percent in 2020-21 due to the impact of COVID-19. It increased again 2.5, 2.7 and 12.8 in 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively.

Figure 8.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Percentage



Source: Planning Department

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

It highlights the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.

This indicator captures higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, particularly in high value-added and labour-intensive sectors.

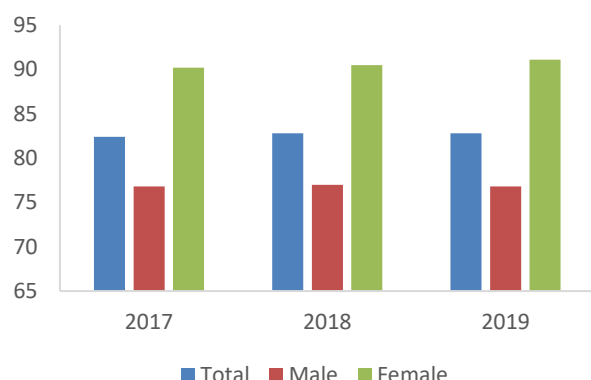
The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was recorded at 3.86 percent in 2018–19 and increased to 4.89 percent in 2019–20. However, the indicator declined sharply to -7.55 percent in 2020–21, reflecting the economic downturn during that period. Data were not available for 2017–18, 2021–22, and 2022–23. The indicator later recovered to 2.83 percent in 2023–24 and rose significantly to 104.55 percent in 2024–25, indicating a strong rebound in economic productivity.

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex

Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex was on the rise reaching 76.8 percent (Male) and 91.1 percent (Female) in 2019. The largest proportion (more than 90 percent) of informal employment in total employment by sector are also reported as manufacturing, construction, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, art, entertainment, and recreation, other services activities. Activities of household as employer showed completely (100 percent) informal employment in 2019.

Figure 8.2: Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex

Percentage



Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.4.1 Material footprint per GDP

Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.

Data on material footprint highlighted 2.81829 kg per unit of GDP in 2017.

8.4.2 Domestic material consumption per capita

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and MF have two aspects of the economy, production and consumption. A country can, for instance have a very high DMC because it has a large primary production sector for export or a very low DMC because it has outsourced most of the material intensive industrial process to other countries. The material footprint adjusts for both phenomena.

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.

Domestic material consumption per capita was 3.51556 metric tons in 2017.

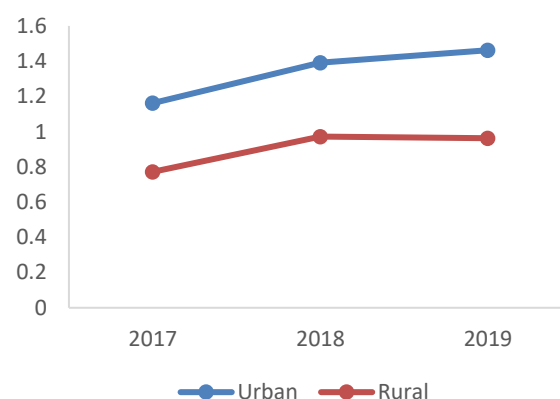
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by area

Average hourly earnings of employees, by urban and rural were also on the rise in association with the rise of cost of living. Average hourly earnings were higher in the urban area compared to rural area. Between 2017 and 2019, the average hourly salaries of urban and rural employees climbed by 25 percent.

On 2 January 2018, the National Committee for Setting the Minimum Wage issued the Notification to set the new minimum wage for all employees to Kyats 600/hour (Kyats 4,800/day with eight working hours).

Figure 8.3: Average hourly earnings of employees by area

Thousand kyats per hour



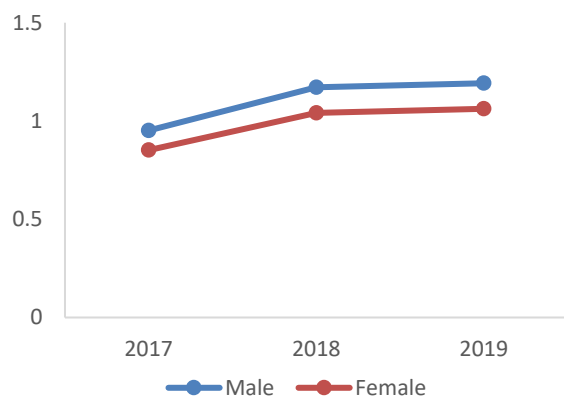
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by sex

The gender wage gap has narrowed significantly over time, the average hourly earnings for male workers is estimated at 1.19 thousand kyats per hour in 2019, which was 0.95 thousand kyats per hour in 2017. Also, the average hourly earnings for female workers increased from 0.85 thousand kyats per hour in 2017 to 1.06 thousand kyats per hour in 2019.

Figure 8.4: Average hourly earnings of employees by sex

Thousand kyats per hour



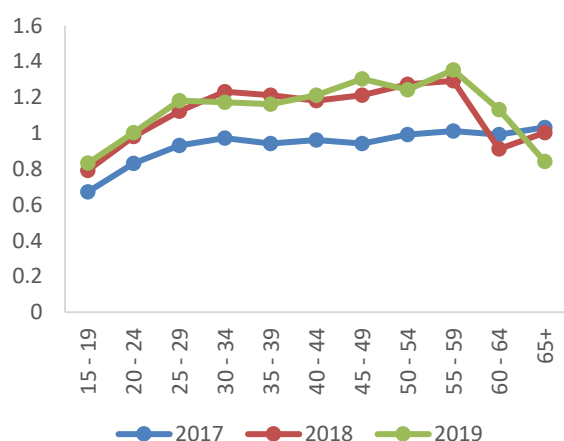
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by age group

Adult age group (55-59) earned the highest with 1.35 thousand kyats per hour, and young age group (15-19) earned the lowest with 0.83 thousand kyats per hour in 2019.

Figure 8.5: Average hourly earnings of employees by age group

Thousand kyats per hour



Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by occupation

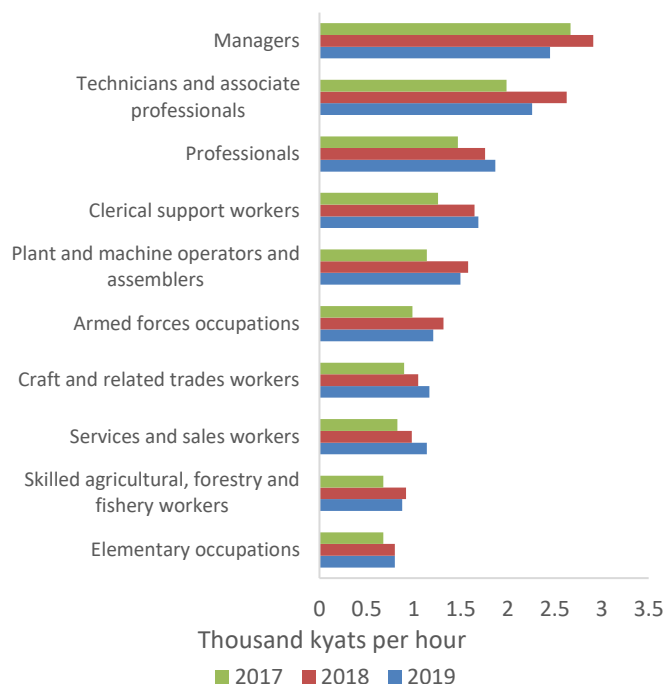
In terms of average hourly earnings of employees, by occupation, the higher rates were received by Managers (2.45 thousand kyats per hour), followed by Technician and associate Professionals, and Professionals.

Clerical support workers, Plant and Machine

operators and assemblers received a relatively lower rates (Kyat 1.5 to 1.69 thousand kyats per hour) compared to the first group.

Service and sales workers, Armed forces occupation, Craft and related trade workers have received 1.14 thousand kyats to 1.21 thousand kyats per hour. Average hourly earnings of Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, and Elementary occupation showed 0.88 to 0.80 thousand kyats per hours among selected occupations.

Figure 8.6: Average hourly earnings of employees by occupation



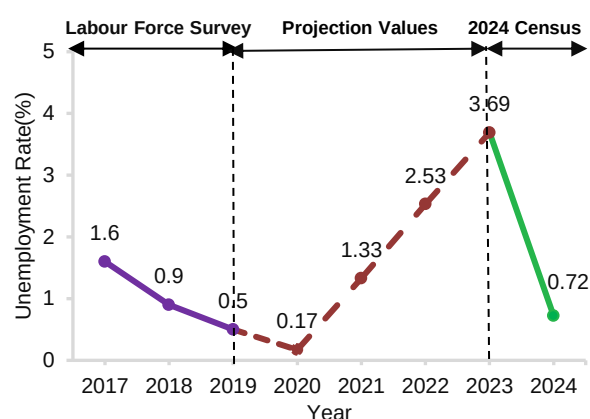
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.5.2 Unemployment rate

Labour Force Projection (2020–2023) shows a rising unemployment trend, increasing from 0.17 percent in 2020 to 3.69 percent in 2023. However, the 2024 Myanmar Population and Housing Census reported a lower unemployment rate of 0.72 percent.

Figure 8.7: Unemployment rate, 2017-2024

Percentage



Note: The unemployment rates for 2017-2019 are obtained from the Annual Labour Force Survey.

The rates for 2020-2023 are obtained from Labour Force Projection (2020-2023).

The rates for 2024 is obtained from the 2024 Myanmar Population and Housing Census.

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)

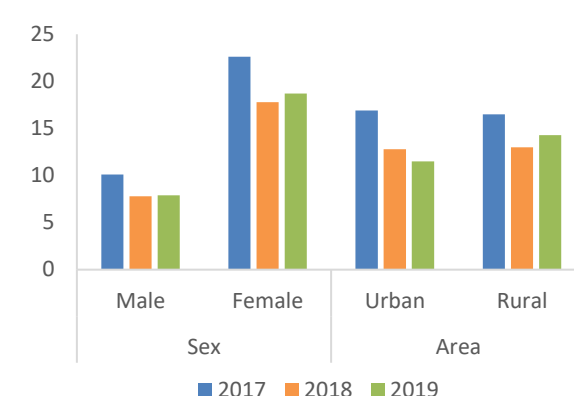
The proportion of youth (NEET) decreased by 22 percent between 2017 and 2018, 4 percent increased between 2018 and 2019. It was found that the main reason why not want or not available to work of youth (NEET) were due to the off season and housework/family responsibility according to the annual labour force survey in 2019.

Proportion of female youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training was relatively higher than those of male from 2017 to 2019.

With a fluctuating trend from 2017 to 2019, the proportion of urban (NEET) has dropped to around 12 percent in 2019, while the proportion of rural (NEET) has reached 14 percent.

Figure 8.8: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Percentage



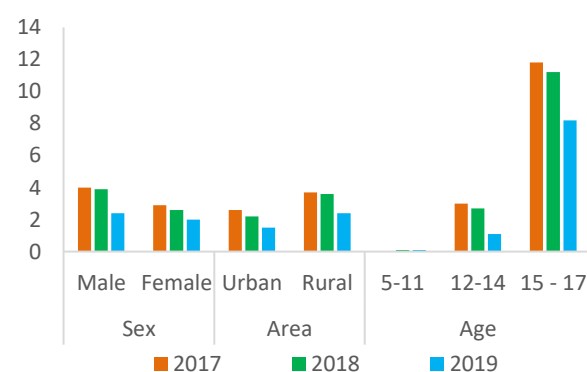
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

According to the Labour Force Survey 2019, 2.2 percent of children are still engaged in child labor, with boys accounting for 2.4 percent and girls accounting for 2 percent. Child labour affects 1.5 percent of children in urban areas and 2.4 percent of children in rural areas. Furthermore, among all age groups, youth aged 15 to 17 had the highest rate of child labour during the study period.

Figure 8.9: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age

Percentage



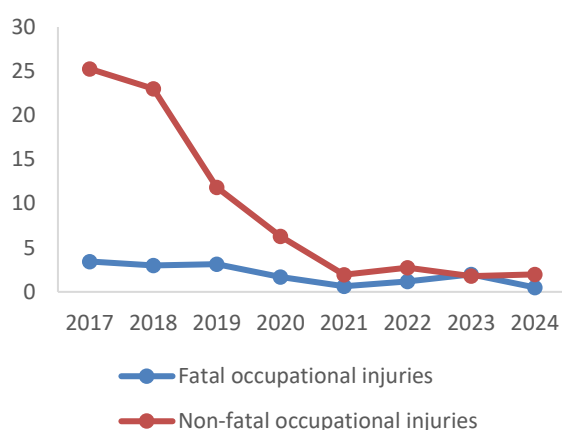
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers

Fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers showed a clear declining trend, decreasing from 3.44 in 2017 to 0.5 in 2024, with slight fluctuations in between. Similarly, non-fatal occupational injuries also generally declined over the period, falling from 25.26 in 2017 to around 2 per 100,000 workers in 2024, despite some year-to-year variations.

Figure 8.10: Fatal and Non-fatal occupational injuries

Per 100,000 employees



Source: Factories and General Labor Laws Inspection Department

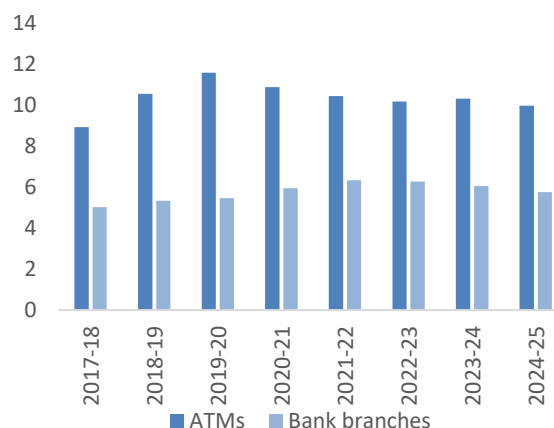
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults

This indicator represents the number of access points, including ATMs, bank branches, POS terminals, mobile money agents, and agents of payment service providers, per 100,000 adult population. The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults increased gradually from 5.02 in 2017–18 to a peak of 6.34 in 2021–22, before slightly declining to 5.76 in 2024–25.

The number of ATMs increased from 8.93 in 2017–18 to a peak of 11.59 in 2019–20, indicating improved access to financial services during the early years. However, the number gradually declined afterward, falling to 10.88 in 2020–21 and further to 9.97 in 2024–25. Despite the decline in recent years, the level remained higher than that recorded in 2017–18.

Figure 8.11: Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults

Per 100,000 adults



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

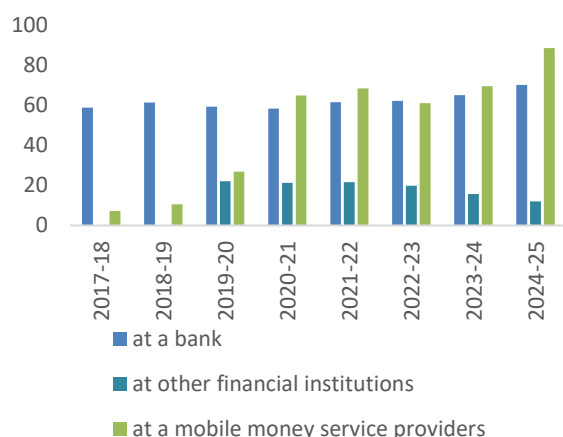
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank, other financial institutions or with a mobile money service providers

Access to formal financial services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit and remittances is important —regardless of income level, gender, age, education or where they live—to manage their lives, build their futures, and grow their businesses. Having access to an account is an important starting point for people to access a range of financial services.

The data show that the proportion of adults with an account at a bank increased gradually from 58.88 percent in 2017–18 to 70.33 percent in 2024–25, despite some fluctuations during the period. The proportion of adults with an account at other financial institutions was first recorded at 22.12 percent in 2019–20 and later declined to 12.11 percent in 2024–25. Meanwhile, access to mobile money service providers increased significantly from 7.29 percent in 2017–18 to 88.77 percent in 2024–25, indicating rapid growth in the use of digital financial services.

Figure 8.12: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank, other financial institutions or with a mobile money service providers

Percentage



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements is the gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade. Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for aid for trade.

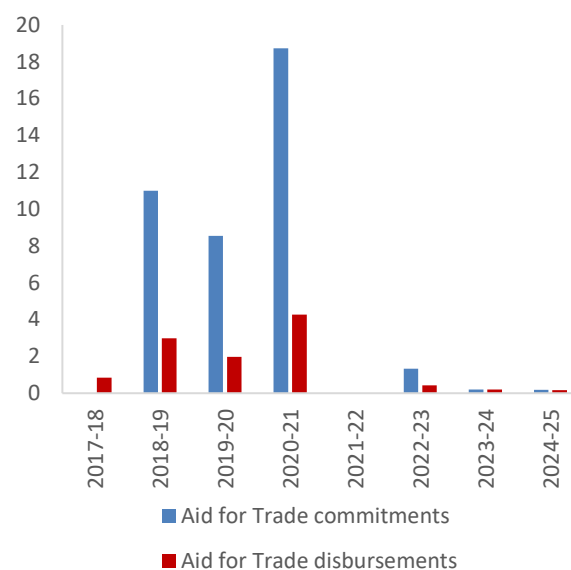
Aid for Trade commitments fluctuated between 2017-18 and 2024-25. In 2017-18, commitments were 0.018 million USD, rising sharply to 10.999 million USD in 2018-19. They declined to 8.544 million USD in 2019-20, peaked at 18.73 million USD in 2020-21, then dropped to zero in 2021-22, likely due to political changes and the suspension or review of international aid. Commitments recovered to 1.338 million USD in 2022-23, but fell again to 0.199 million USD in 2023-24 and 0.190 million USD in 2024-25.

Aid for Trade disbursements started at 0.846 million USD in 2017-18, rose to 2.984 million USD in 2018-19, and 1.980 million USD in 2019-20, and peaked at 4.270 million USD in 2020-21. However, similar to commitments, disbursements also dropped to zero in 2021-22, resumed at 0.424

million USD in 2022-23, and remained low at 0.199 million USD in 2023-24 and 0.171 million USD in 2024-25.

Figure 8.13: Aid for trade commitments and disbursements

USD million



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department



GOAL 9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
- 9.1.2 Passengers and freight volumes by mode of transport
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
- 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
- 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
- 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 seeks to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. This goal encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation. Achieving Goal 9 is based on performing the activities under 8 targets and 12 indicators. The targets focus on develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; increase access to financial services and markets; upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability; enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies; facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries; support domestic technology development and industrial diversification and universal access to information and communications technology. These targets create to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The availability of data for Goal 9 indicates 75 percent as 25 percent of data are not available.

9.1.2 Passengers and freight volumes, by mode of transport

It focuses on development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. It is best captured by passenger and freight volumes transactions.

Passenger volumes by mode of transport indicate number of passengers transported by railways, road, international and domestic (waterway and air routes).

Air passenger volume (in thousands) experienced significant changes between 2017-2018 and 2024-2025. After peaking at 10,689 thousand in 2018–2019, the number declined sharply to 1,082 thousand in 2020–2021 due to the pandemic.

Since then, the sector has shown a gradual recovery, with the figure reaching 4,009 thousand in 2024–2025.

Road passenger volume (in thousands) experienced significant changes between 2017-2018 and 2024-2025. The data started at a very high level of 371,337 thousand in 2017-2018, but dropped significantly to 111,053 thousand the following year. This downward trend continued, reaching a low of 13,169 thousand in 2020-2021. Since then, passenger volume has gradually recovered, reaching 24,188 thousand by 2024-2025. Although the current road passenger volume has nearly doubled from its lowest point, it remains well below the initial levels recorded in 2017-2018.

While all transport modes were hit hard by the pandemic, Air transport is recovering much faster than Road transport. Air passenger traffic has already regained about 40 percent of its pre-pandemic volume.

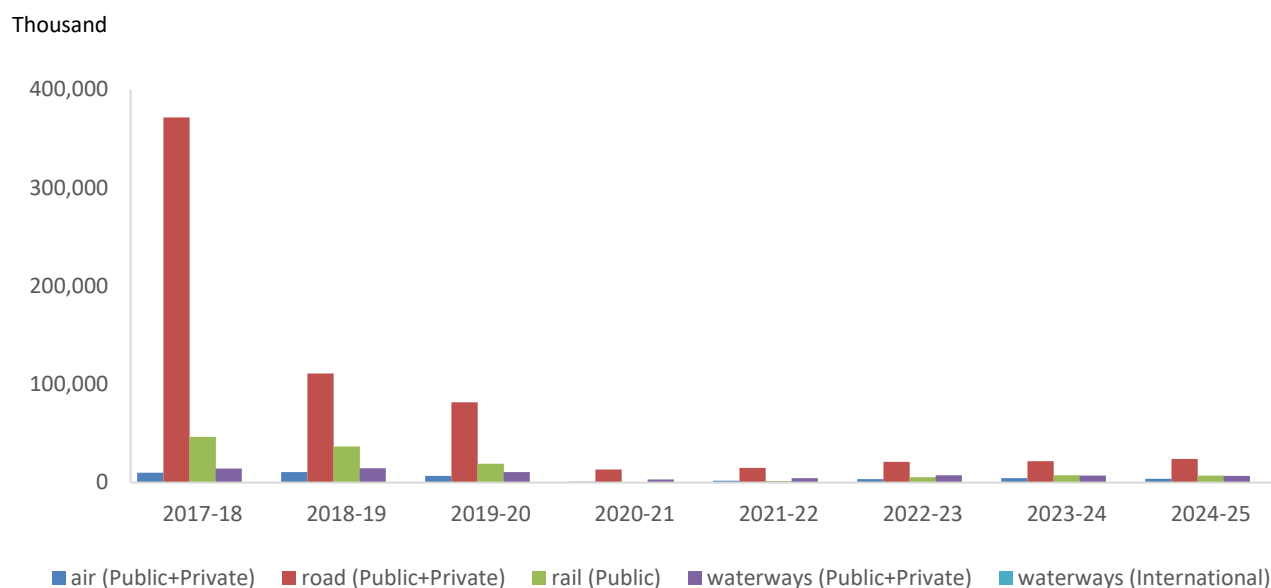
Freight by Road (Public + Private) transport is the primary mode for cargo movement, consistently handling the highest volumes. After peaking at 135.6 million tons in 2017–2018, it experienced a sharp decline, hitting a low of 14.2 million tons in 2020–2021. However, the sector has since rebounded strongly, reaching 135.4 million tons in 2024–2025 — nearly returning to its pre-decline peak.

Freight by Air (Public + Private) Reserved for high-value and time-sensitive goods, air freight volumes are comparatively small but growing. After dropping to 42,957 tons in 2019–2020, the sector recovered steadily. In 2024–2025, it reached a record high of 77,395 tons, signaling increasing demand for rapid logistics services. While road freight dominates in sheer volume — surpassing air freight by approximately 1,750 times in 2024–2025 — air freight is showing stronger recent growth. Road transport remains the backbone of bulk logistics, while air transport provides a critical, high-speed alternative for premium cargo.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused severe disruptions across all transport modes due to lockdowns and border closures, resulting in a

sharp decline in both passenger and freight volumes.

Figure 9.1: Passengers volumes by mode of transport



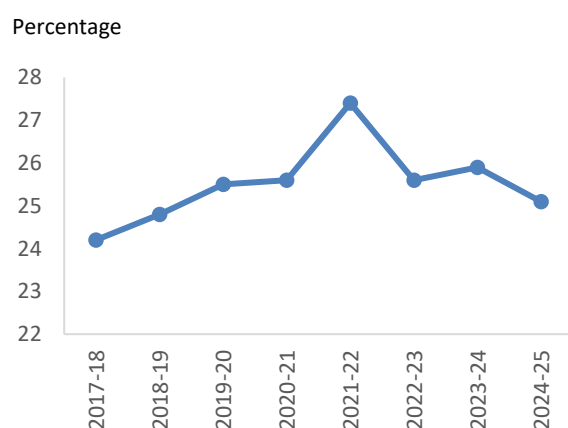
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in current prices.

The MVA/GDP ratios ranged from 24.2 percent to 25.1 percent during the period 2017-18 to 2024-25.

Figure 9.2: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

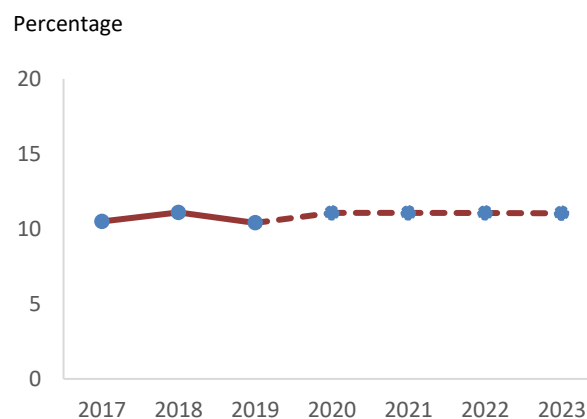


Source: Planning Department

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

According to Labour Force Projection (2020–2023), the share of manufacturing employment in total employment remained largely unchanged, slightly declining from 11.07 percent in 2020–2021 to 11.06 percent in 2022 and 11.04 percent in 2023.

Figure 9.3: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment



Source: (1) Annual Labour Force Survey (2017-2019)
(2) Labour Force Projection (2020-2023)

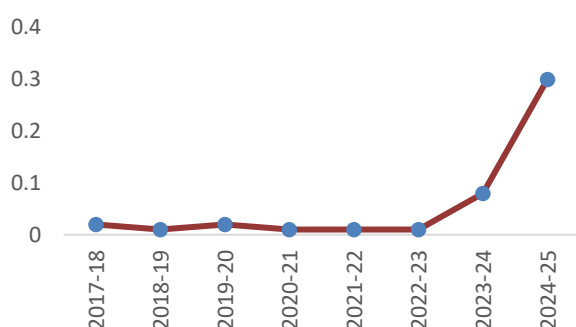
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Small-Scale industries mean cottage industries used from 0.25 HP to 5 HP which have not more than 9 workers; and cottage handicraft industries which have more than 3 workers and produce and process goods by members of a family or by hiring workers or collectively.

The proportion of small-scale industries constituted a small portion of total industry value-added. The share was 0.02 percent in 2017-18, decreased to 0.01 percent in 2018-19, and returned to 0.02 percent in 2019-20. Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, the figure remained constant at 0.01 percent. It then increased significantly to 0.08 percent in 2023-24, and reached 0.3 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 9.4: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Percentage



Source: Small-Scale Industries Department

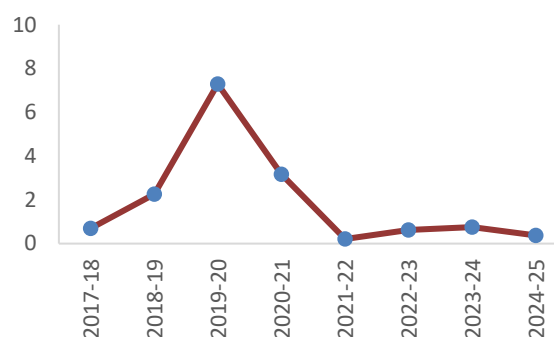
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

The proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or a line of credit increased from 0.69 percent in 2017-18 to 2.26 percent in 2018-19. Credit availability improved in 2018-19 due to private banks' loans, Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB) and Responsible Business Fund (RBF) programs, as well as JICA's two-step loan Phase 2. The provision of the COVID-19 Stimulus Package encouraged a sharp rise in the proportion of loans to 7.29 percent in 2019-20. However, it declined to 3.17 percent in 2020-21 due to a decrease in available credits.

It continued to fall to 0.21 percent in 2021-22, reaching its lowest point. It recovered slightly to 0.63 percent in 2022-23 and 0.76 percent in 2023-24, but then dropped again to 0.37 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 9.5: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Percentage



Source: Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

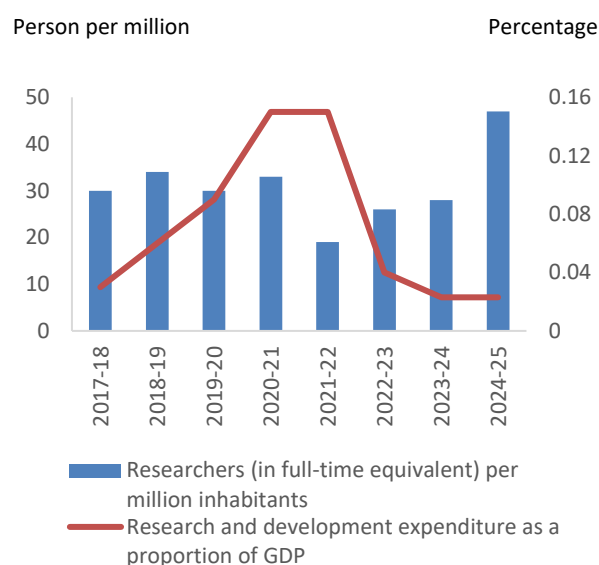
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP has occurred the highest in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 with 0.15 percent, while 0.03 percent in 2017-2018, 0.06 percent in 2018-2019, 0.09 percent in 2019-2020, 0.04 percent in 2022-2023, 0.023 percent in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

The number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants increased to 47 researchers in 2024-25 compare with the previous 7 years, though it was a significant decline to 19 researchers in 2021-2022.

Figure 9.6: Number of researchers, research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

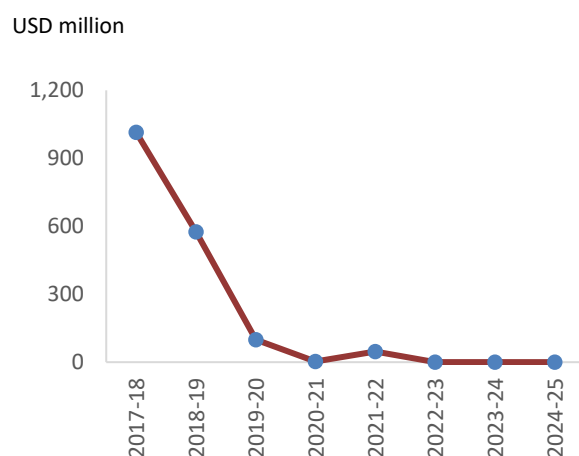


Source: Department of Research and Innovation

9.a.1 Total official international support to infrastructure

It is defined as gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure. It is important that total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries encourage the public effort. Total official international support to infrastructure showed USD million 1,014.831 in 2017-18 and USD million 574.957 in 2018-19. But it reached the lowest level to USD million 0.08 in 2024-25.

Figure 9.7: Total official international support to infrastructure



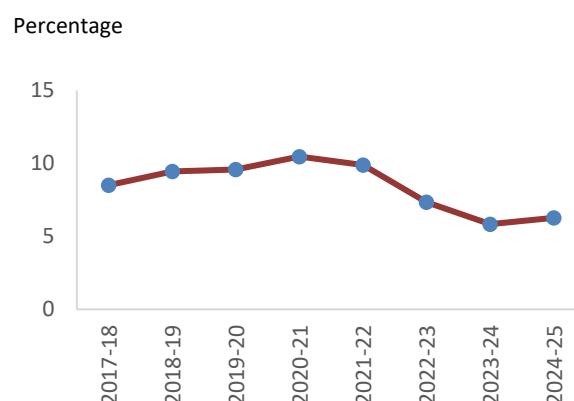
Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Medium and high-tech (MHT) covers the registered private industries including motor vehicles, motor cycles, agricultural machinery, boiler industry, fertilizer, cement, and paint factories. Proportion share of MHT industry value added in total value added.

The share of value added by the MHT industry in total value added rose from 8.50 percent in 2017-18 to 10.47 percent in 2020-21, a 23.18 percent increase. This share declined to 9.88 percent in 2021-22, then further to 7.34 percent in 2022-23, and to 5.84 percent in 2023-24. In 2024-25, the share marginally increased to 6.27 percent. It is based on Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI) records.

Figure 9.8: Proportion of medium and high-tech (MHT) industry value added in total value added



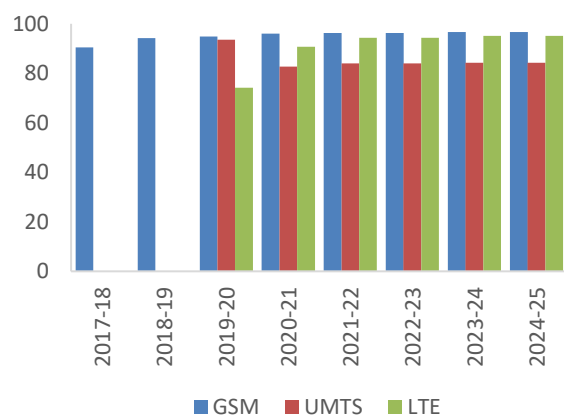
Source: Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

From 2017-2018 to 2024-2025, GSM coverage steadily increased from 90.45 percent to 96.73 percent in 2024-2025, maintaining its role as a stable foundational network. UMTS coverage, which peaked at 93.60 percent in 2019-2020, gradually declined to 84.24 percent by the 2024-2025 period. Meanwhile, LTE experienced strong growth, surging from 74.20 percent in 2019-2020 to 94.31 percent in 2022-2023, before stabilizing at 95.09 percent in 2024-2025.

Figure 9.9: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Percentage



Source: Posts and Telecommunications Department



GOAL 10 – REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 10.1.1 Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and total population
- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
- 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP
- 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy
- 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
- 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
- 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination
- 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
- 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
- 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
- 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Sustainable Development Goal 10 aims at reducing inequality within and among countries. This SDG calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. Achieving goal 10 is based on performing 10 targets and 12 indicators. The targets focus on reduce income inequalities; promote universal social, economic and political inclusion; ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination; adopt fiscal and social policies that promote equality; improved regulation of global financial markets and institutions; enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions; responsible and well-managed migration policies; special and differential treatment for developing countries; encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries and reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances. These targets encourage to reduce inequalities. The availability of data for Goal 10 indicates 42 percent as 58 percent of data are not available.

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in accessing public services in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

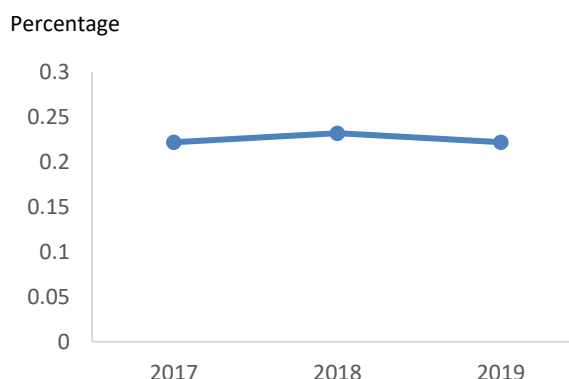
The proportion of population who felt discriminated against or harassed in accessing public services in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited (by sex, age, ethnicity, religious belief, education level, nationality, wealth, disability, political opinion) by the total number of survey respondents showed 17.8 percent in 2019.

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP.

Myanmar's labour share of GDP is 0.22 in 2017, 0.23 in 2018 and 0.22 in 2019 respectively. It does not include social insurance contributions payable by employers as part of the compensation of employees.

Figure 10.1: Labour share of GDP



Source: Annual Labour Force Survey, and Planning Department

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)

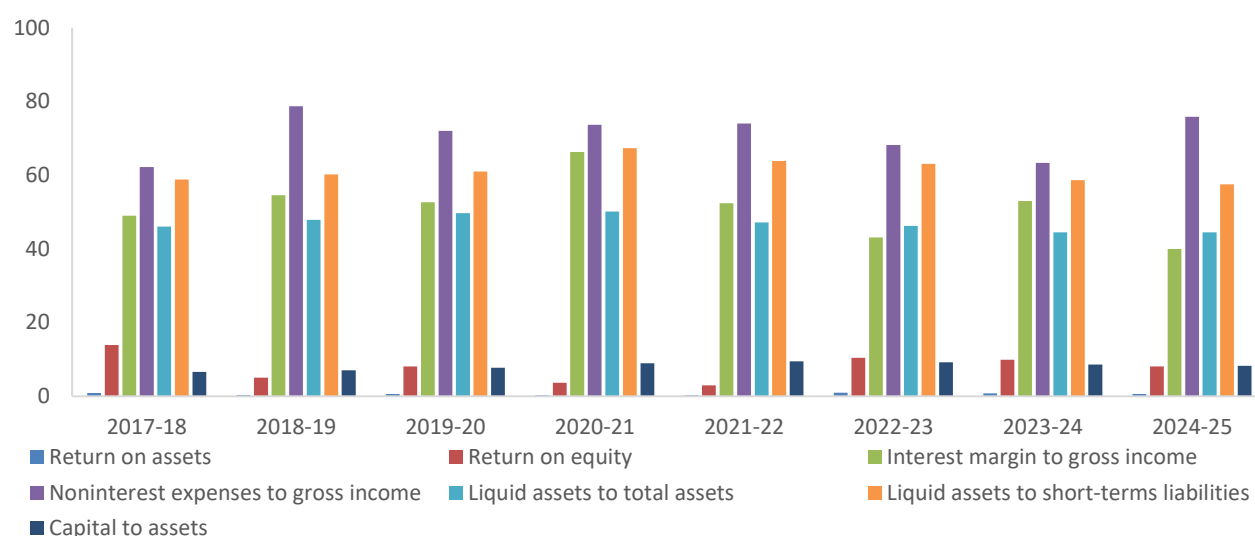
Seven FSIs are included as

- (1) Return to assets
- (2) Return on equity
- (3) Interest margin to gross income
- (4) Noninterest expenses to gross income
- (5) Liquid assets to total assets
- (6) Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
- (7) Capital to assets

Data on return on assets reached 0.67 percent while return on equity maintained 8.08 percent in 2024-25. Interest margin to gross income maintained at 39.95 percent, noninterest express to gross income also maintained 75.83 percent and liquid assets to total assets reflected 44.47 percent in 2024-25. These ratios have ranged the required threshold under financial soundness position.

Figure 10.2: Financial Soundness Indicators

Percentage



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

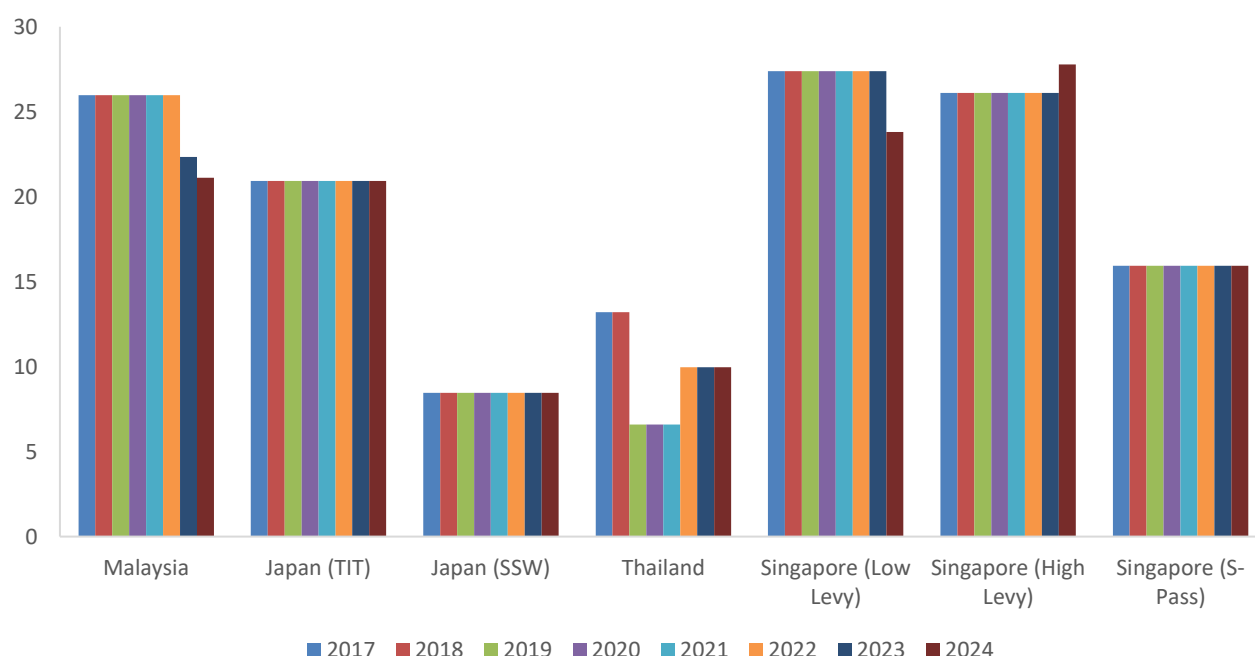
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

For overseas employment, costs were highest in Singapore (low levy and high levy: 23.81 percent and 27.78 percent, respectively), followed by Malaysia (21.11 percent), Japan Technical Intern Training (20.93 percent), Singapore S-Pass (15.94

percent), and Japan Specified Skilled Workers (8.46 percent) in 2024. In contrast, Thailand's recruitment cost was 6.6 percent during 2019–2021 and slightly increased to 9.97 percent starting from 2022.

Figure 10.3: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

Percentage

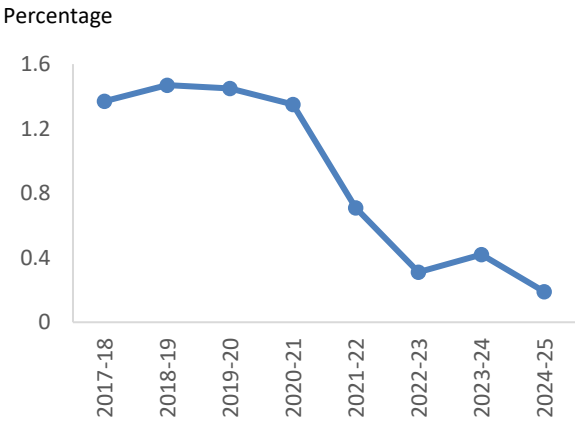


Source: Department of Labour

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

This indicator shows to which extent special and differential treatment has been accorded in terms of import tariffs. This indicator will report progress on the phasing out of tariff rates on goods coming from Developing and LDCs. In 2017-18, it stood at 1.37 percent; in 2018-19, 1.47 percent; in 2019-20, 1.45 percent; and in 2020-21, 1.35 percent. However, in 2021-22, it dropped by nearly half to 0.71 percent, and continued to decline to 0.31 percent in 2022-23. It slightly recovered to 0.42 percent in 2023-24, but then fell to 0.19 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 10.4: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

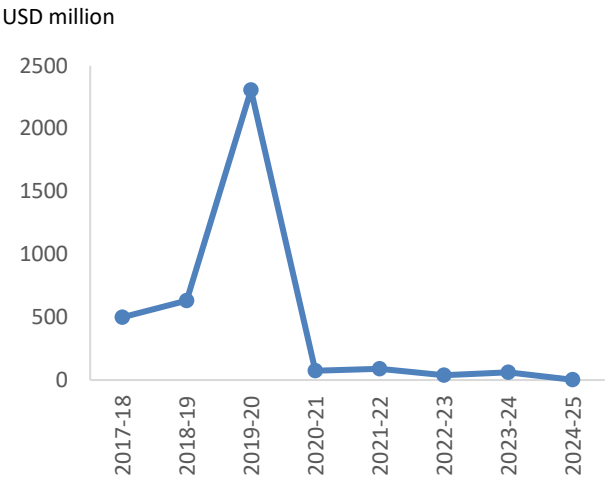


Source: Customs Department

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development

Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries increased from USD million 499.591 in 2017-18 to USD million 2,307.386 in 2019-20. It dropped USD million 74.273 in 2020-21 to 2.293 in 2024-25.

Figure 10.5: Total resource flows for development



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department



GOAL 11 - MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
- 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
- 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
- 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
- 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
- 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
- 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
- 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
- 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The mission of Goal 11 is to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Making cities safe and sustainable mean ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and upgrading slum settlements. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive. Achieving Goal 11 is based on performing 10 targets and 14 indicators. The targets focus on safe and affordable housing; affordable and sustainable transport systems; inclusive and sustainable urbanization; protect the world’s cultural and natural heritage; reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters; reduce the environmental impact of cities; provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces; strong national and regional development planning; implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction and support least developed countries in sustainable and resilient building. These targets create to make cities and communities sustainable. The availability of data for goal 11 indicates 71 percent as 29 percent of data are not available.

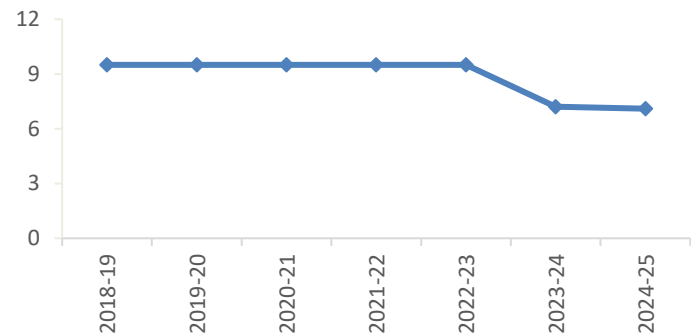
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing remained unchanged at 9.5 percent for five consecutive years, from 2018–2019 to 2022–2023. However, a positive shift was observed in recent years, with the proportion declining to 7.2

percent in 2023–2024 and further to 7.1 percent in 2024–2025. Although data for 2017–2018 is unavailable, the overall trend indicates an improvement in urban living conditions following a prolonged period of stability.

Figure 11.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing

Percentage



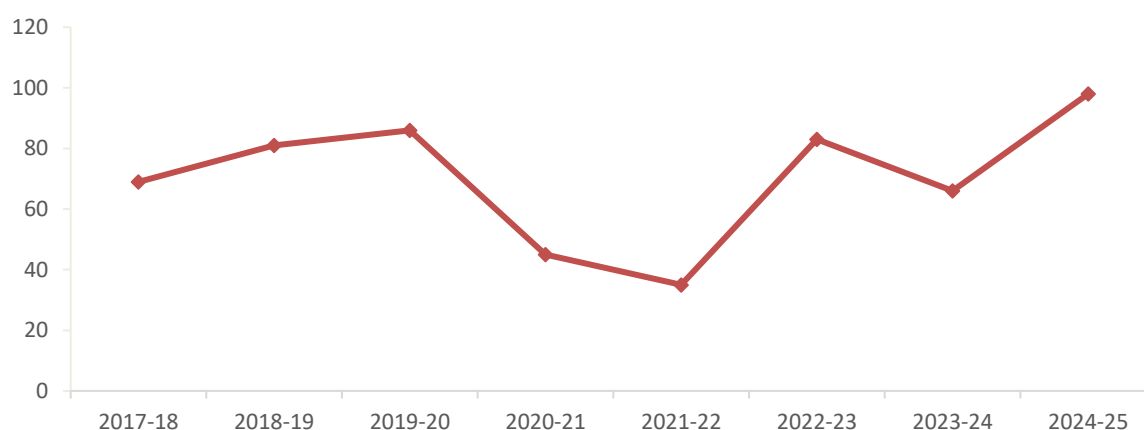
Source: Department of Urban and Housing Development

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport increased from 69 percent in 2017–2018 to 86 percent in 2019–2020. However, it declined sharply to 45 percent in 2020–2021 and reached a low of 35 percent in 2021–2022. Following this decline, the proportion recovered to 83 percent in 2022–2023, before decreasing slightly to 66 percent in 2023–2024, and then rising to a high of 98 percent in 2024–2025.

Figure 11.2: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport

Percentage



Source: Yangon Region Public Transport Committee

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (Kyaukse township)

In estimating the land consumption rate, the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed) is used as a measure of the land consumption rate. The fully developed area is also sometimes referred to as built up area.

Land Consumption Rate i. e

$$LCR = \frac{V_{\text{present}} - V_{\text{past}}}{V_{\text{past}}} * \frac{1}{(t)}$$

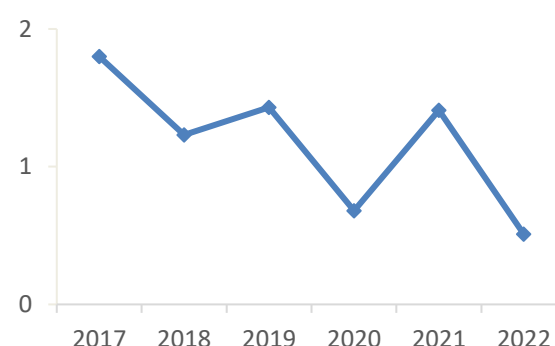
Where: V_{present} is total built up area in current year V_{past} is total built up area in past year

t is the number of years between V_{present} and V_{past} (or length in years of the period considered)

Land consumption rate to population growth rate in Kyaukse township decreased from 1.41 in 2021 to 0.51 in 2022.

Figure 11.3: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (Kyaukse township)

Ratio

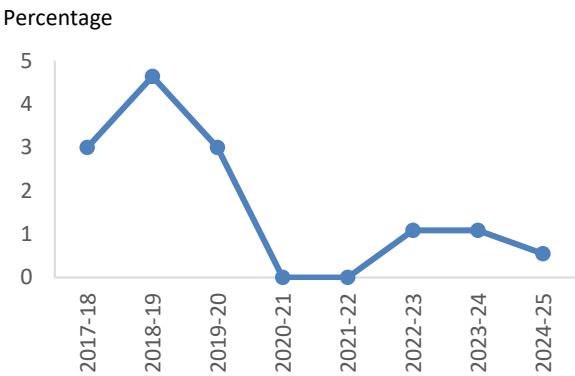


Source: Department Urban and Housing Development

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

The proportion of cities with direct participation structures for civil society remained low and fluctuated throughout the period. It peaked at 4.64 percent in 2018–2019 before declining to 3 percent in 2019–2020. Following a two-year data gap, the proportion fell to 1.09 percent in 2022–2023, where it remained stable through 2023–2024, before declining further to a low of 0.55 percent in 2024–2025.

Figure 11.4: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically



Source: Department of Urban and Housing Development
Note: Data not available for 2020-21 and 2021-22.

11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural)

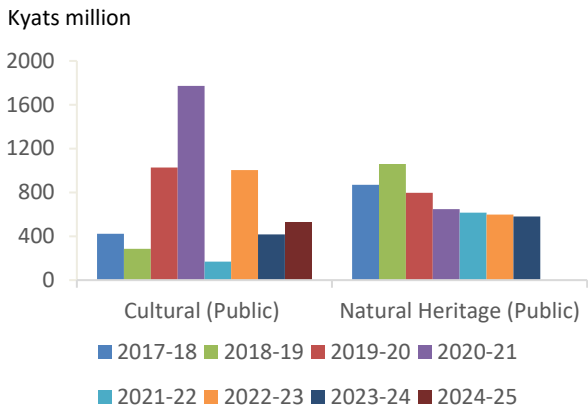
Cultural heritage (public): total per capita expenditure reached a peak of Kyats million 1,772.378 in 2020-21 before dropping to a minimum of Kyats million 169.435 in 2021-22. More recently, in 2023-24, it was Kyats million 417.491, followed by a slight increase to Kyats million 530.457 in 2024-25.

Cultural heritage (public) per capita: a maximum of Kyats 32.47 was recorded in 2020-21, followed by a minimum of Kyats 3.064 in 2021-22.

Cultural heritage (private): total expenditure indicated Kyats million 492.093 and per capita expenditure was Kyats 9.136 in 2018-19.

Natural heritage (public): increased from Kyats million 869.459 in 2017-18 to Kyats million 1,059.67 in 2018-19. Since 2019-20, it has shown a continuous decline, reaching Kyats million 579.916 in 2023-24 and increased to Kyats million 728.197 in 2024-25.

Figure 11.5: Total expenditures on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public), type of heritage (cultural, natural)



Sources: Department of Archaeology and National Museum, and Forest Department

11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

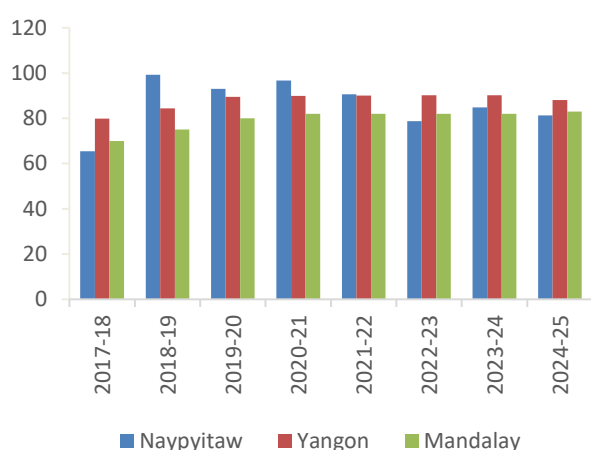
The proportion increased sharply from 65.4 percent in 2017-18 to 99.2 percent in 2018-19, before fluctuating and declining to 81.2 percent in 2024-25 by NPTDC.

The proportion rose steadily from 79.9 percent in 2017-18 and remained around 90 percent between 2020-21 and 2023-24, before slightly decreasing to 88 percent in 2024-25 by YCDC.

The proportion increased gradually from 70 percent in 2017-18 to 83 percent in 2024-25 by MCDC.

Figure 11.6: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Percentage



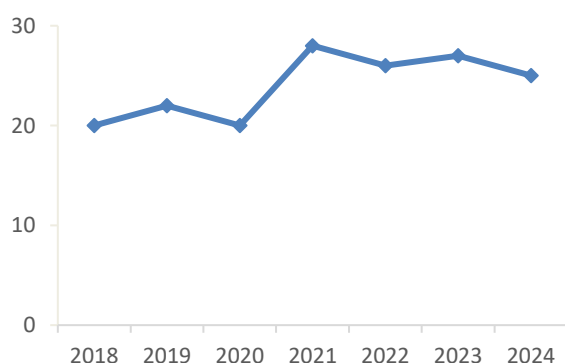
Sources: Naypyitaw Development Committee, Yangon City Development Committee and Mandalay City Development Committee

11.6.2 Annual mean level of fine particulate matter PM2.5 (Yangon)

Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has implemented automatic hourly PM2.5 monitoring at Yangon (Kaba-aye) starting from March 2018 to present. As the monitoring station is located in Yangon (Kaba-aye), the monitoring data of PM2.5 may not represent for the country level and population weighted. In Yangon, annual mean level of fine particulate matter PM2.5 was reported as 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2018, 22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2019, 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2020, 28 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2021, 26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2022, 27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2023 and 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2024 respectively.

Figure 11.7: Annual mean level of fine particulate matter PM 2.5 (Yangon)

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



Sources: Department of Meteorology and Hydrology

11.6.2 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all

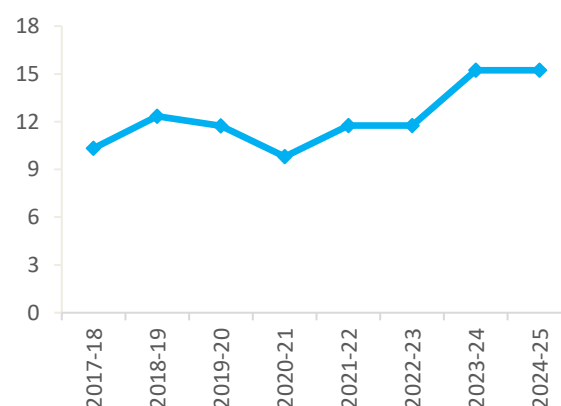
The public use area of Naypyitaw Council is 0.04 percent in 2021-2022 and 0.054 percent in 2024-2025.

The total area of Yangon is 95,162 hectares. Of the area in Yangon, 11.84 percent was open to public use by 2024-2025. There is a total of 7,455 hectares of green area and 3,810 hectares of road area within the Yangon Municipal Development Area.

The total area of Mandalay City was 77,925 Acres till 2020, and 79,420 Acres in 2025. Out of those total areas, 11.76 percent was open space for public use in 2021-22. It slightly increased to 15.23 percent in 2024-25. There are six townships under the Mandalay City Development Committee; Aung Myay Thar San, Chan Aye Tharsan, Mahar Aung Myay, Chan Mya Tharsi, Pyi Gyi Tagon and Amarapura. Waterbody includes Channel, ponds, lake and creek. Waterbody, Parks, Playgrounds, Sport field and Garden are open space which is accessible to the public without charge in Mandalay. Others include golf course, amusement park and zoo which are recreational areas for residents.

Figure 11.8: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all (Mandalay)

Percentage



Sources: Mandalay City Development Committee



GOAL 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
- 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
- 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
- 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
- 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
- 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
- 12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
- 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
- 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
- 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
- 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 aims at ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Achieving goal 12 is based on performing 11 targets and 12 indicators. The targets focus on implement the 10-year sustainable consumption and production framework; sustainable management and use of natural resources; halve global per capita food waste; responsible management of chemicals and waste; substantially reduce waste generation; encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting; promote sustainable public procurement practices; promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles; support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production; develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism and remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption. These targets foster the actions for responsible consumption and production. The availability of data for Goal 12 indicates 75 percent as 25 percent of data are not available.

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

On hazardous waste management, Myanmar ratified, accepted, approved, or accessed the following three conventions:

1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);
2. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);

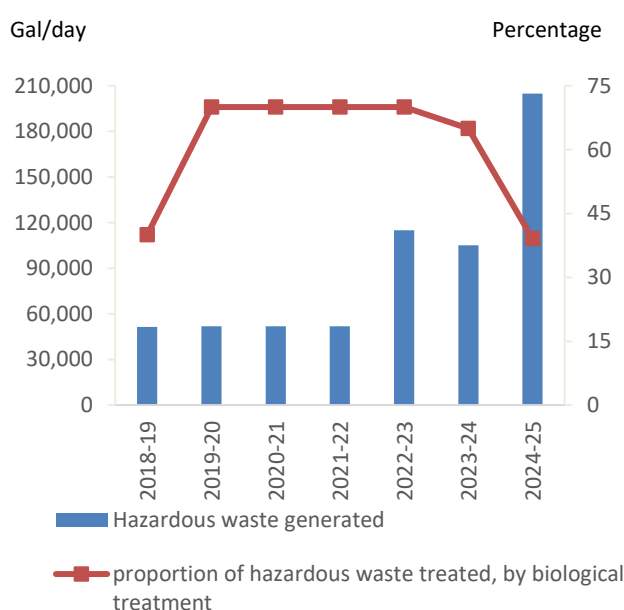
3. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

Myanmar submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.

12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

The effluent from 29 tannery factories and 10 Vermicelli factories were collected and sent to the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant for biological treatment in 2018-19. In the period before 2018-19, it was done according to the traditional method for each separate factory. The biological treatment process initially operates at 51,500 gallons per day. Later it can run up to 204,840 gallons per day. Proportions of hazardous waste treated are 40 percent in 2018-19 and 39.08 percent in 2024-2025.

Figure 12.1: (a) Hazardous waste generated; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment



Source: Directorate of Industrial Supervision Inspection

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

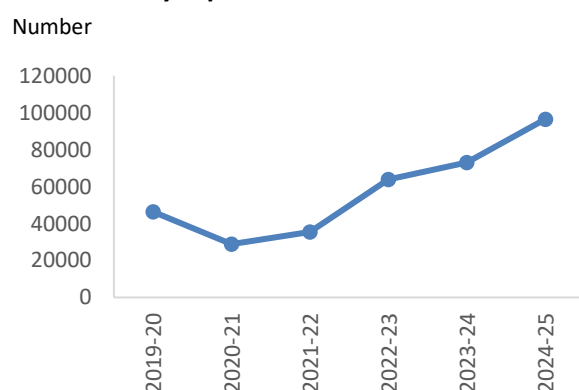
For the purposes of this indicator, the National Recycling Rate will be defined as the quantity of material recycled in the country plus quantities exported for recycling out of total waste generated in the country, minus material imported intended for recycling. Note that recycling includes codigestion/anaerobic digestion and composting/aerobic process, but not controlled combustion (incineration) or land application.

15,657.49 ton (2 percent) of materials in 2021-22 and 16,179.052 ton (2 percent) in 2024-25 were recycled as reported by YCDC. 140.389 ton of materials in 2021-22 and 228.706 ton in 2024-25 were recycled as reported by NPTDC.

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

The number of companies publishing sustainability reports was 46,381 in 2019-20, then decreased significantly to 28,853 in 2020-21. It rose slightly to 35,515 in 2021-22 and then increased substantially to 63,930 in 2022-23. The number continued to increase, reaching 73,044 in 2023-24 and 96,501 in 2024-25.

Figure 12.2: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation

The indicator measures the number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) policies and action plans, by assessing the degree of implementation through an index. To produce the index, countries self-assess the following main elements:

- Public procurement legal and regulatory framework
- Practical support delivered for the implementation of SPP
- SPP priority products and corresponding sustainable procurement criteria
- Existence of SPP monitoring system
- Measurement of actual SPP outcome.

It is in progress (level 5) between 2020-21 and 2024-25.



GOAL 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

SDG Indicators

Code	Name
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2.1	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13 urges to take action to combat climate change and its impacts. Achieving Goal 13 is based on performing 5 targets and 6 indicators. The targets focus on strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disasters; integrate climate change measures into policies and planning; build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change; implement the UN framework convention on climate change and promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management. These targets enable to combat climate change. The availability of data for goal 13 indicates 100 percent.

13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Number of countries that had submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): As of 9 September 2024, the UNFCCC synthesis report indicated that 168 latest available NDCs had been submitted by 195 Parties. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): As of 21 October 2024, 57 countries had submitted multi sectoral NAP documents to the UNFCCC secretariat. Long-term Strategies (LTS): The number of LTS submissions continues to increase, with many Parties to the Paris Agreement submitting long-term low-emission development strategies to outline pathways towards net-zero emissions. Official documents and registries, as reported by Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are published on <unfccc.int>.

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

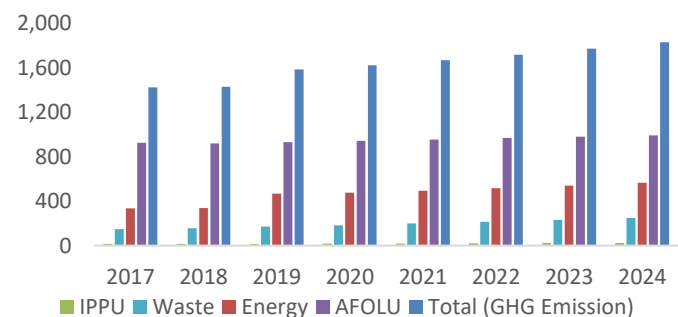
In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, countries that are Parties to the Convention submit national greenhouse gases (GHGs) inventories to the

Climate Change secretariat. These submissions are made in accordance with the reporting requirements adopted under the Convention.

The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 marks the latest step in the evolution of the UN climate change regime and builds on the work undertaken under the Convention. Its central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Agreement also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.

Figure 13.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Thousands (CO₂ eq Gg)



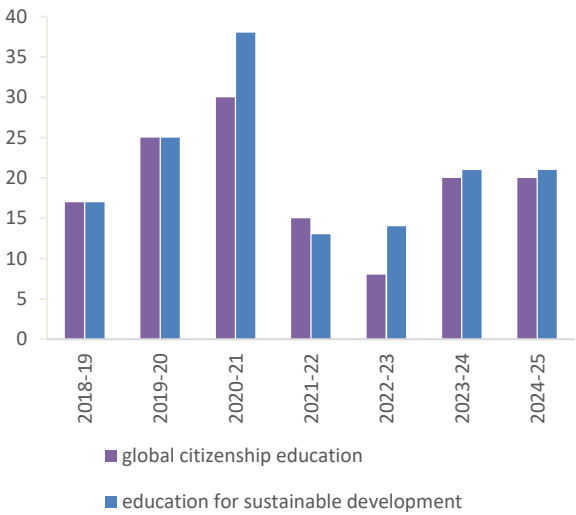
Source: Environmental Conservation Department

13.3.1 Global citizenship education and education for sustainable development

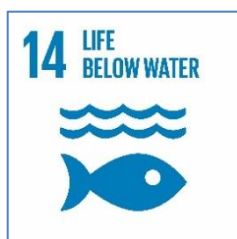
The curricula component with four themes (gender quality, human rights, climate change and environmental sustainability) are used to take into account. In Myanmar, however, global citizenship education comprises 20 percent and education for sustainable development stands for 21 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 13.2: Global citizenship education and education for sustainable development

Percentage



Source: Department of Education Research, Planning and Training



GOAL 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
- 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas
- 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
- 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
- 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
- 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
- 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 14 aims to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. Achieving Goal 14 is based on performing 10 targets and 10 indicators. The targets focus on reduce marine pollution; protect and restore ecosystems; reduce ocean acidification; sustainable fishing; conserve coastal and marine areas; end subsidies contributing to overfishing; increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources; increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health; support small scale fishers and implement and enforce international sea law. These targets create to conserve and sustainably use the oceans. The availability of data for Goal 14 indicates 80 percent as 20 percent of data are not available.

14.2.1 Using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Myanmar has already completed drafting the Road Map for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP); however, implementation is not starting yet.

DoF has set up the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management (EAAM) with the National based fisheries related agency (UN/FAO) and with Regional (ASEAN) based fisheries related organization (Southeast Asians Fisheries Development Center-SEAFDEC).

Ecosystem-based Approaches(EBA) event, DoF is setting up the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) with Regional (ASEAN) based fisheries related organization (Southeast Asians Fisheries Development Center-SEAFDEC).

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Department of Fisheries describes this indicator based on the pH measured by its Marine Fish and Shrimp Stations in different States and Regions. Targeted Marine Fish and Shrimp Stations are

located in three different regions, namely: 1) Taninthayi Region, 2) Ayeyawady Region and 3) Rakhine State.

pH values are measured by Test kit and pH meter from the surrounding water of the nearest each station and not from the actual open sea.

pH values are expressed as Wa Maw (7.9 ± 0.5) and Pyin Htut Aaw (8.1 ± 0.4) in Taninthayi Region, Chaung Thar (8.0 ± 0.3) in Ayeyawady Region and Kyauk Pyu (8.0 ± 0.6) and Soe Mae Kyi (7.8 ± 0.8) in Rakhine State, respectively. pH value findings in almost all stations in the reporting period from 2017-18 to 2024-25 were almost the same. However, the pH values aren't measured at Soe Mae Kyi (7.8 ± 0.8) in Rakhine State during 2023-24 and 2024-25.

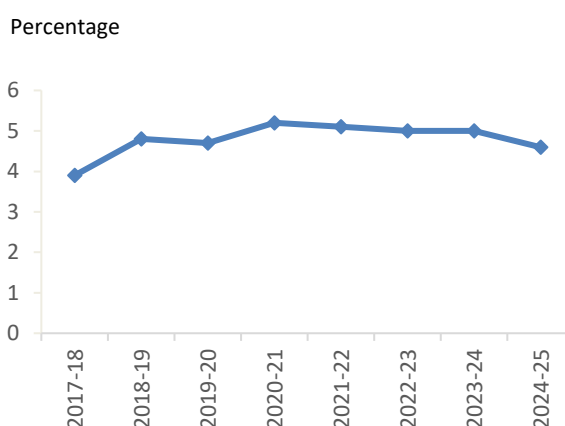
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas slightly increased from 2.81 percent in 2017-18 to 6.57 percent in 2024-25.

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP rose from 3.9 percent in 2017-18 to 5.2 percent in 2020-21, and fell to 5.1 percent in 2021-22 to 4.6 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 14.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP



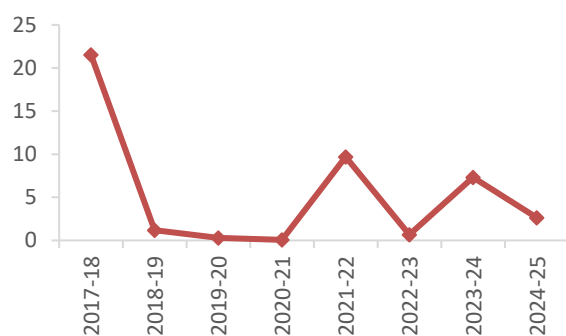
Source: Department of Fisheries

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

The proportion of the total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology was the highest in 2017-2018, with 21.533 percent and the lowest with 0.067 percent in 2020-2021 within the period from 2017-2018 to 2024-2025.

Figure 14.2: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

Percentage



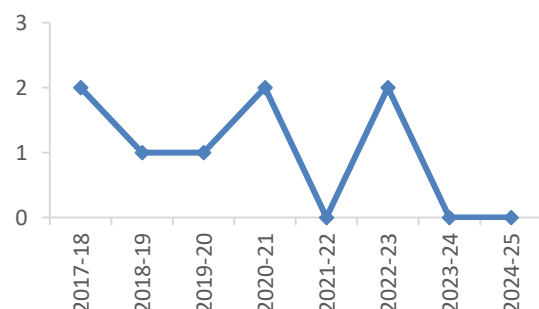
Source: Department of Higher Education

14.c.1 Number of conventions making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks

Number of new conventions making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks indicated as 2, 1, 1 and 2 from 2017-18 to 2020-21, and 2 in 2022-23.

Figure 14.3: Number of conventions making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks

Number



Source: Department of Marine Administration



GOAL 15 – PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
- 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
- 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
- 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
- 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
- 15.5.1 Red List Index
- 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
- 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
- 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
- 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
- 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
- 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 15 focuses on protecting terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests sustainability and maintaining the natural land environment in order to restore natural ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss. It aims at securing sustainable livelihoods that will be enjoyed for generations to come. Achieving goal 15 is based on performing 12 targets and 14 indicators. The targets focus on conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; end deforestation and restore degraded forests; end desertification and restore degraded land; ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems; protect biodiversity and natural habitats; promote access to genetic resources and fair sharing of the benefits; eliminate poaching and trafficking of protected species; prevent invasive alien species on land and in water ecosystems; integrate ecosystem and biodiversity in governmental planning; increase financial resources to conserve and sustainably use ecosystem and biodiversity; finance and incentivize sustainable forest management and combat global poaching and trafficking. These targets create to protect and restore life on land. The availability of data for goal 15 indicates 86 percent as 14 percent of data are not available.

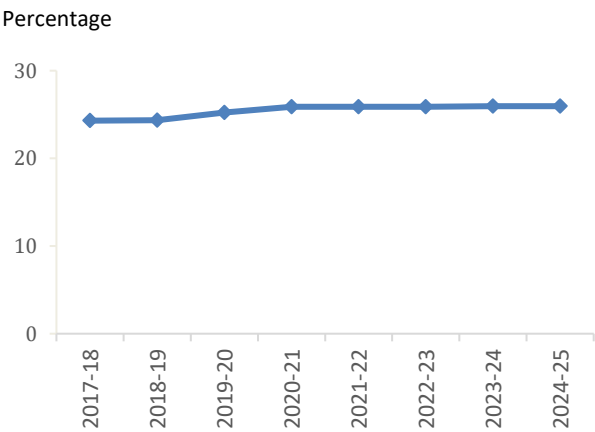
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forestry Department has been operating a forest monitoring system based on the satellite images and collection of data on forest resources on the ground. Using Landsat satellite images and seeking FAO’s verification, the data on the forest cover of the country is released every five years in the Global Forest Resources Assessments (GFRA). According to FRA 2020, the forest cover of Myanmar is estimated as 42.19 percent of the total country’s area in 2024-25.

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas reached at 25.88 percent in 2020-21 compared to 25.95 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 15.1: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type



Source: Forest Department

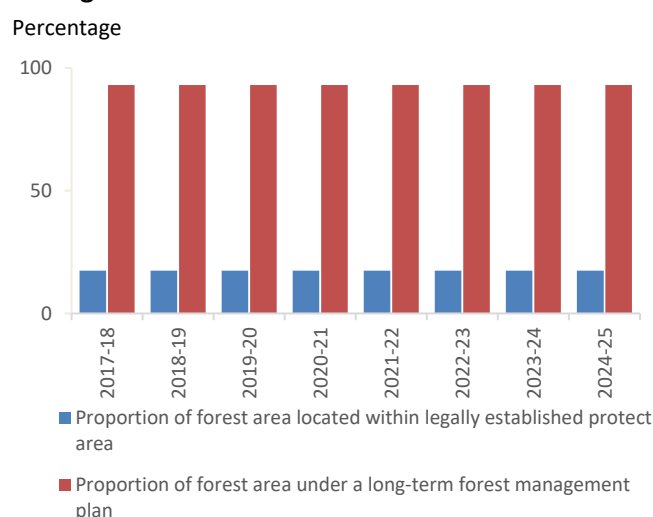
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Annual forest change rate is -0.96 percent from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect area is 17.46 percent from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan is 93.02 percent from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

Figure 15.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management

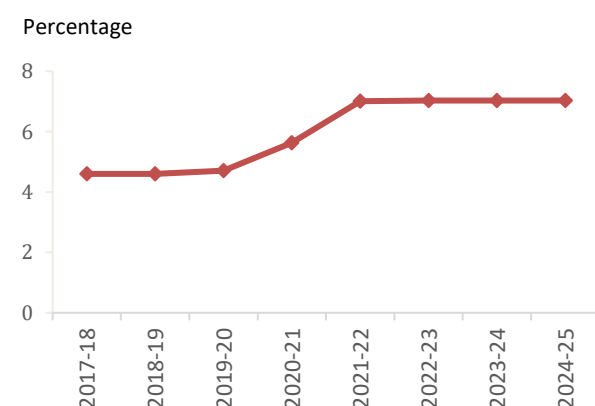


Source: Forest Department

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity increased from 4.60 percent in 2017-18 to 7.03 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 15.3: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity



Source: Forest Department

15.5.1 Red List Index

In regard to national red list index, ecosystem red list and species red list (mammals, birds, turtle) are reported. Ecosystem red list were classified into 7 categories and reported for each year as collapse (1.6 percent), critically endangered (12.5 percent), endangered (14.1 percent), vulnerable (18.8 percent), near threatened (4.7 percent), least concern (21.9 percent), and data deficient (26.6 percent).

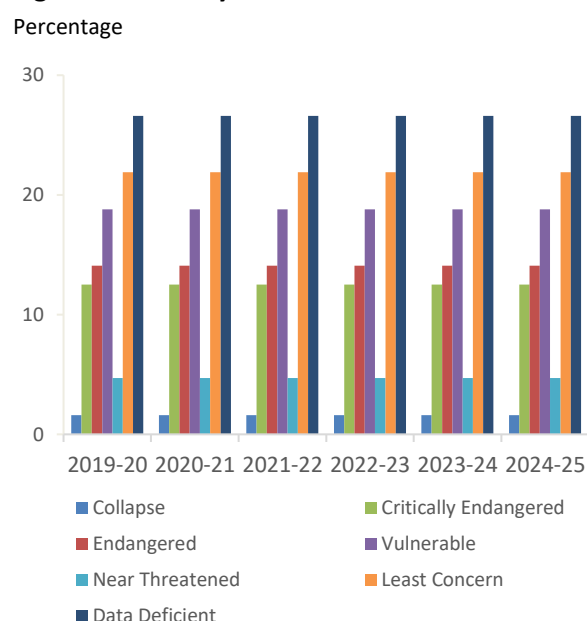
Mammal species red list were classified into 5

categories and reported for each year as Critically Endangered (4 percent), endangered (48 percent), vulnerable (37 percent), near threatened (7 percent), and least concern (4 percent).

Similarly, bird species red list were classified into 3 categories and reported for each year as critically endangered (76 percent), endangered (19 percent), and vulnerable (5 percent).

Turtle species red list were classified into 4 categories and reported for each year as critically endangered (67 percent), endangered (10 percent), vulnerable (6 percent) and least concern (17 percent).

Figure 15.4: Ecosystem Red list



Source: Forest Department

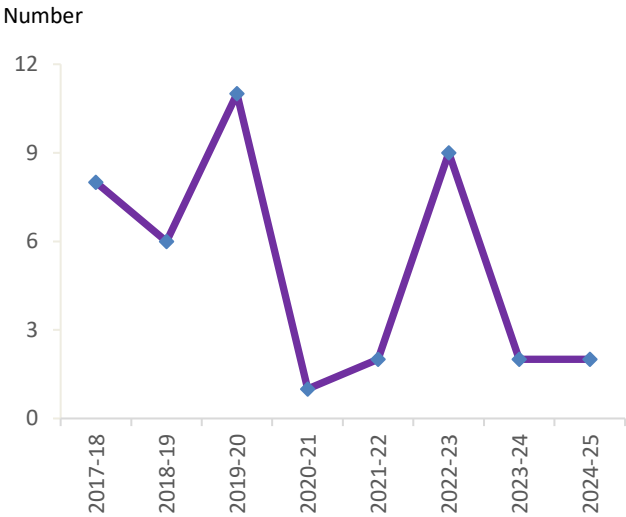
15.6.1 Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Myanmar has been a member to the Nagoya protocol since it came into force in 2014.

15.7.1 Number of illegal wildlife trade

It declined from 8 cases in 2017-18 to 2 case in 2024-25.

Figure 15.5: Number of illegal wildlife trade

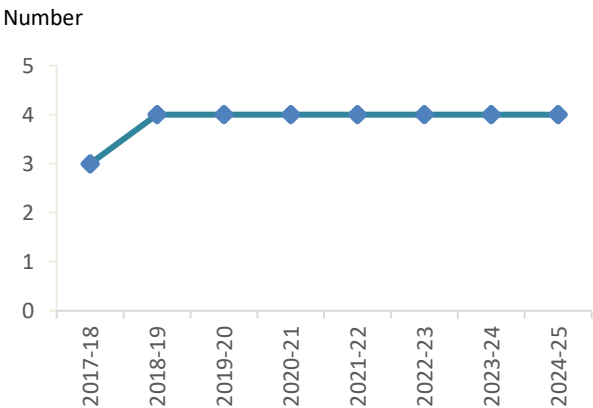


Source: Forest Department

15.8.1 Number of Law concerned with adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

The Pesticide Law, Procedures relating to the Pesticide Law, Plant Pest Quarantine law and Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018) were enacted in Myanmar.

Figure 15.6: Number of Law concerned with adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species



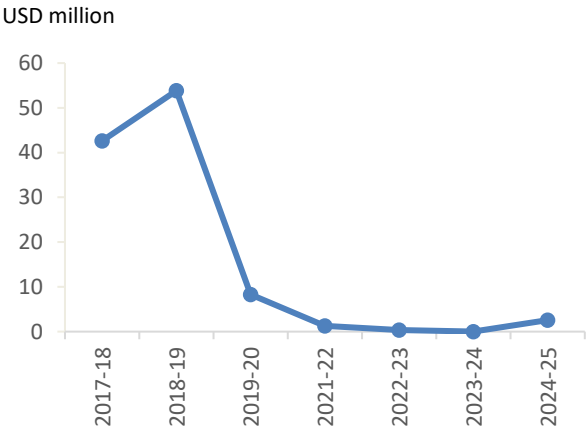
Sources: Department of Agriculture, and Forest Department

15.a.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity increased from USD million 42.624 in 2017-18 to USD million 53.838 in 2018-19. It steadily decreased from USD million 8.299 in 2019-20 to USD million 1.268

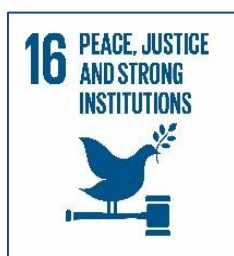
in 2021-22, then to USD million 0.372 in 2022-23 and USD million 0.02 in 2023-24. It slightly rose to USD million 2.573 in 2024-25.

Figure15.7: Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

Note: Data not available for 2020-21.



Goal 16 - PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
- 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
- 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark
- 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
- 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
- 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
- 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

- 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
- 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
- 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
- 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
- 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

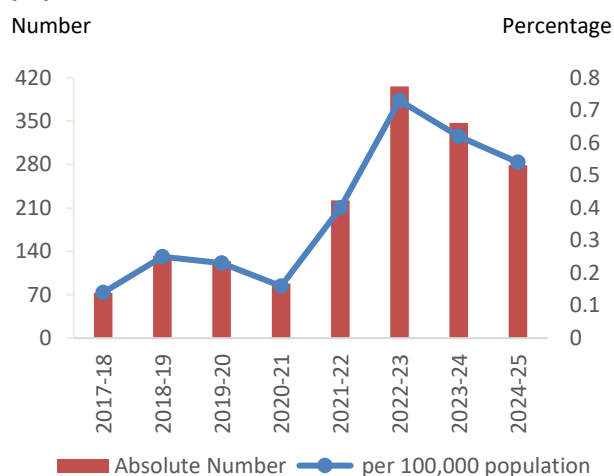
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Achieving Goal 16 is based on performing 12 targets and 23 indicators. The targets focus on reduce violence everywhere; protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence; promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice; combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows; substantially reduce corruption and bribery; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making; strengthen the participation in global governance; provide universal legal identity; ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms; strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime and promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies. These targets enhance to promote peace, justice and strong Institutions. The availability of data for goal 16 indicates 26 percent as 74 percent of data are not available.

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population

The number of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population has recorded 0.73 as the highest amount in 2022-2023 fiscal year due to the current instability in Shan State, Kayah State, Bago Region, Mandalay Region, Magway Region and Sagaing Region.

Figure 16.1: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population



Source: Department of Disaster Management

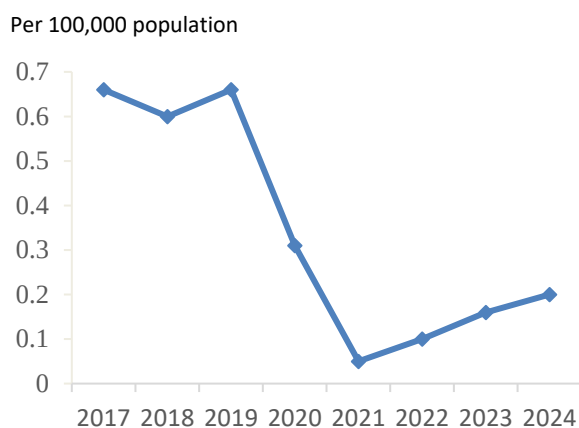
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

According to the Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS) 2019, a total of 83.8% of the population reported feeling safe walking alone around the area they live at night. Respondents were asked to indicate how safe they felt in their neighbourhood, experience of crimes or disputes, and how successfully they had been dealt with. The largest difference was between urban and rural, with those in urban areas expressing feeling substantially less safe at night than those in rural areas. More than four out of five people expressed a sense of safety, which is a strong positive outcome.

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population

The number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population generally declined over time, falling from 0.66 in 2017 to 0.20 in 2024. A notable sharp decrease was observed in 2021, followed by a gradual upward trend in the subsequent years.

Figure 16.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population



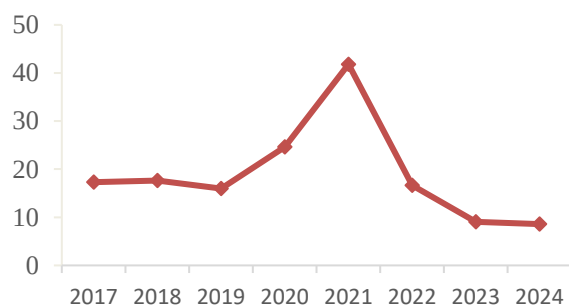
Source: Myanmar Police Force

16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

The proportion of unsentenced detainees within the overall prison population showed notable fluctuations over time, increasing from around 17 percent in 2017 to a peak of 41.81 percent in 2021, before declining steadily to 8.59 percent in 2024.

Figure 16.3: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Percentage



Source: Prison Department

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

In the Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS) 2019, 6.2% of persons who had at least one contact with a public official paid a bribe or were asked for a bribe during the previous 12 months. This indicator measures corruption experiences in interactions with public

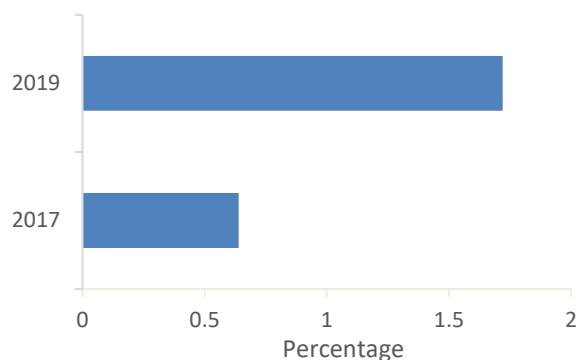
officials. The figure applies only to those who had contact with public officials, meaning individuals who frequently engage with public services.

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Proportion of firms asked for paying a gift or informal payment to public officials as part of doing business data were reported in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Survey (2017 & 2019) conducted by CSO at 35 townships in all states and regions.

The proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official that paid such a bribe was reported as 0.64 percent in 2017 and 1.72 percent in 2019.

Figure 16.4: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months



Source: Myanmar Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Surveys (2017 & 2019), CSO

16.6.1 Primary government Receipt and Expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget

Total Receipts declined from 107.3 percent in 2017-18, 108.2 percent in 2018-19 but it declined 99.8 percent in 2019-20, 64.0 percent in 2020-21 and then raise 100.2 percent in 2021-22, 114.0 percent in 2022-23 and 109.80 percent in 2023-24.

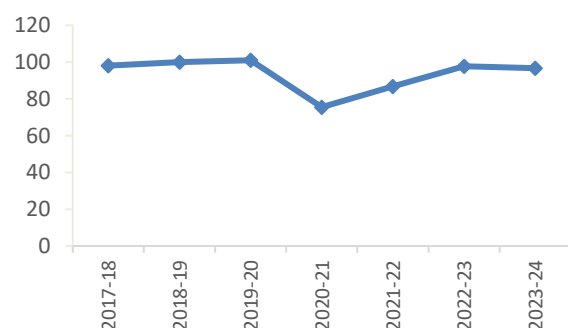
The evidence suggested that the gaps between primary government expenditures and original approved budget showed a minimum indicating the budget efficiency.

However, in financial expenditure, the gap between primary government expenditures and original approved budget was relatively higher compared to current and capital accounts.

Total expenditures increased from 98.0 percent in 2017-18 to 100.0 percent in 2018-19 and 101.0 percent in 2019-20. It declined still 75.5 percent in 2020-21, then it slightly increased to 86.7 and 97.8 percent in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. But it decreased to 96.70 percent in 2023-24.

Figure16.5: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget

Percentage



Source: Treasury Department

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

As of the Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS) 2019, overall, respondents showed high level of satisfaction with their experience of services, with 85.0% are satisfied or very satisfied. This indicator provides valuable insight into the quality, accessibility, and responsiveness of government institutions. An approval level of 85% suggests that most citizens had positive experiences when interacting with public services such as healthcare, education, administrative offices, or local governance.

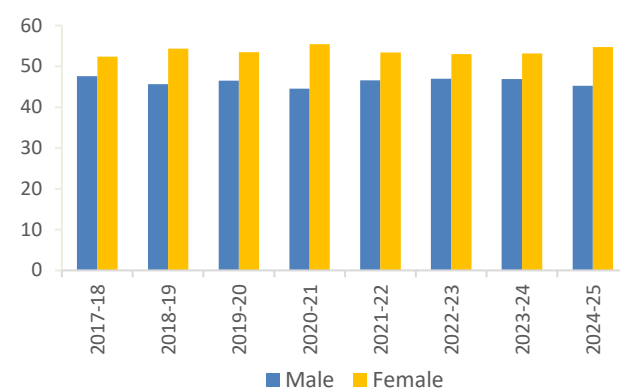
16.7.1 Proportions of judiciary positions in national and local institutions, by sex

The proportion of judiciary male positions in national and local institutions declined from 47.61 in 2017-2018 to 45.27 percent in 2024-2025 while

female positions increased from 52.39 percent in 2017-2018 to 54.73 percent in 2024-2025.

Figure16.6: Proportions of judiciary positions in national and local institutions, by sex

Percentage



Source: Supreme Court of the Union

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

According to the 2019 Inter-censal Survey and the 2024 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, birth registration coverage improved slightly among children under 5 years of age, increasing from 93.6 percent to 95.5 percent. A more marked improvement was observed among children aged 5–10 years, rising from 88.2 percent to 96.4 percent over the same period.

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in accessing public services in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

The proportion of population who felt discriminated against or harassed in accessing public services in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited (by sex, age, ethnicity, religious belief, education level, nationality, wealth, disability, political opinion) by the total number of survey respondents showed 17.8 percent in 2019.



GOAL 17 – STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
- 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
- 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income
- 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
- 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
- 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
- 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
- 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
- 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
- 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
- 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
- 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
- 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
- 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure
- 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring
- 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
- 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

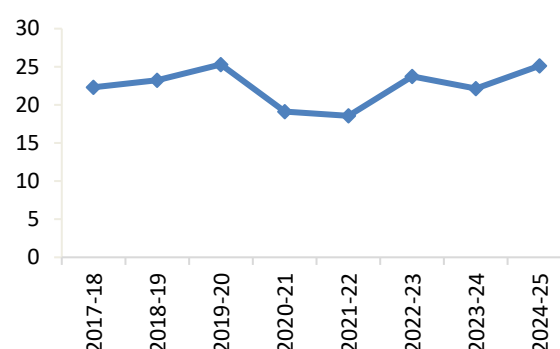
Goal 17 highlights the importance of global macroeconomic stability and the need to mobilize financial resources for developing countries from international sources, as well as through strengthened domestic capacities for revenue collection. Achieving Goal 17 is based on performing 19 targets and 21 indicators. The targets focus on mobilize resources to improve domestic revenue collection; implement all development assistance commitments; mobilize financial resources for developing countries; assist developing countries in attaining debt sustainability; invest in least developed countries; knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation; promote sustainable technologies to developing countries; strengthen the science, technology and innovation capacity for least developed countries; enhance SDG capacity in developing countries; promote a universal trading system under the WTO; increase the exports of developing countries; remove trade barriers for least developed countries; enhance global macroeconomic stability; enhance policy coherence for sustainable development; respect national leadership to implement policies for the sustainable development goals; enhance the global partnership for sustainable development; encourage effective partnerships; enhance availability of reliable data and further develop measurements of progress. These targets foster the actions for partnerships for the goals. The availability of data for goal 17 indicates 90 percent as 10 percent of data are not available.

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP increased to 25.14 percent in 2024-25 compared with baseline of 22.31 percent in 2017-18.

Figure 17.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Percentage



Source: Budget Department

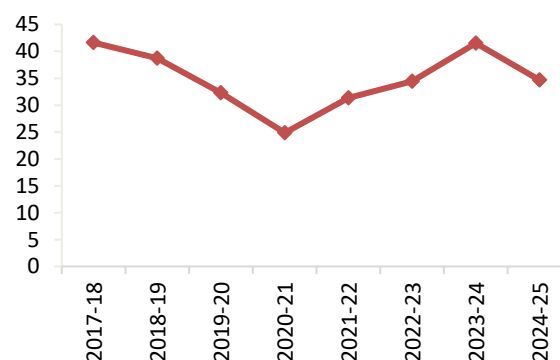
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

The downturn of businesses and employments due to the impact of COVID-19 has led to the decline in the proportion of domestic Budget funded by domestic taxes.

The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes was 41.62 percent in 2017-18 and 24.85 percent in 2020-21 respectively and it raised to 34.67 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 17.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Percentage



Source: Budget Department

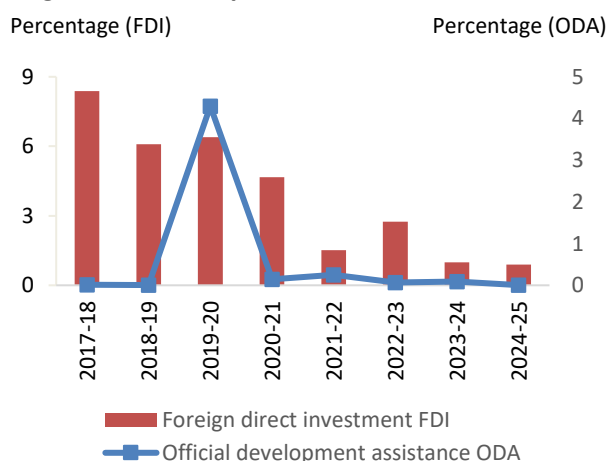
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Net official development assistance as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) to Myanmar was reported as 0.001 percent in 2017-18 and 4.297 percent in 2019-20. It declined 0.005 percent in 2024-25.

17.3.1 Foreign direct investment and official development assistance as a proportion of gross domestic product

Foreign direct investment as a proportion of gross domestic product constituted 0.010 percent in 2017-18 and it stands the same level at 0.009 percent in 2018-19. In spite of, it increased at 4.297 percent in 2019-20, decreased to 0.005 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 17.3: Foreign direct investment and official development assistance as a proportion of gross domestic product



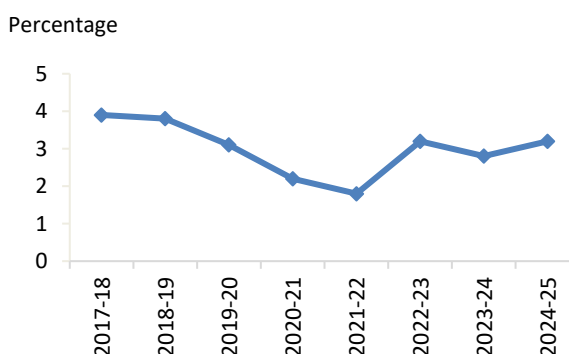
Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

The volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP fluctuated from 2017-18 to 2024-25. It stood at 3.9 percent in 2017-18, then declined steadily over the years to 1.8 percent in 2021-22. However, it recovered sharply to 3.2 percent in 2022-23, then slightly

decreased to 2.8 percent in 2023-24, and rose again to 3.2 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 17.4: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

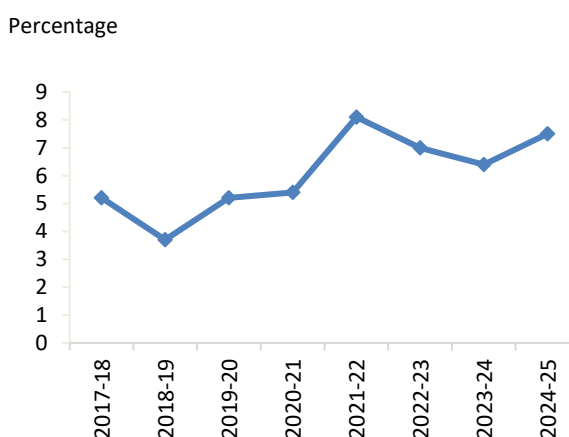


Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Debt service slightly increased from 5.2 percent in 2017-18 to 5.4 percent in 2020-21, 8.1 percent in 2021-22, 7.0 percent in 2022-23, 6.4 percent in 2023-24, 7.5 percent in 2024-25 in the presence of public financial management.

Figure 17.5: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services



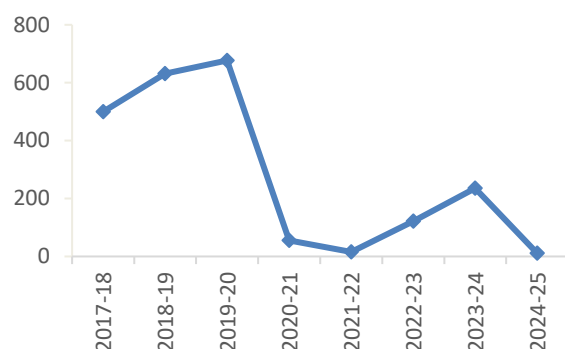
Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed

A significant decrease has been made in dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed; from USD million 499.59 in 2017-18 to USD million 10.935 in 2024-25.

Figure 17.6: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed

USD million



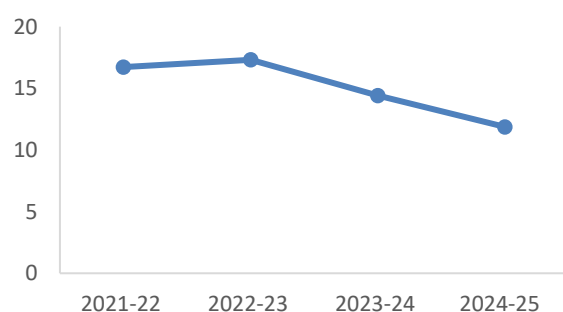
Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

The worldwide weighted tariff-average measures the average weighted tariff rate applied to the imports of goods. It was 16.73 percent in 2021-22, increased marginally to 17.31 percent in 2022-23, then decreased to 14.41 percent in 2023-24 and further to 11.87 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 17.7: Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Percentage



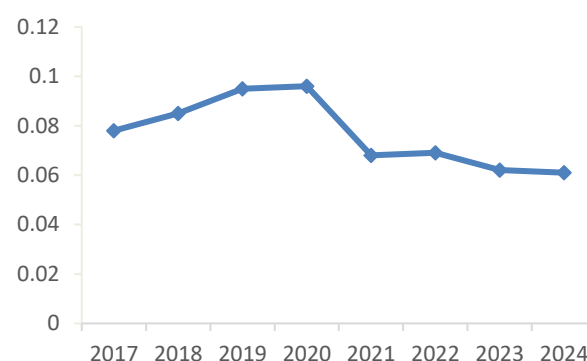
Source: Customs Department

17.11.1 Share of global exports

The indicator allows tracking the increase of exports from Myanmar prescribed by target 17.11. Myanmar's share of global exports provides information on the relative size of the Myanmar export in comparison to global exports. From 2017 to 2020, Myanmar's share of global exports gradually increased. It rose from 0.078 percent in 2017 to 0.096 percent in 2020. However, the share declined significantly to 0.068 percent in 2021 and rose marginally to 0.069 percent in 2022, declined to 0.062 percent in 2023, and 0.061 percent in 2024.

Figure 17.8: Share of global exports

Percentage

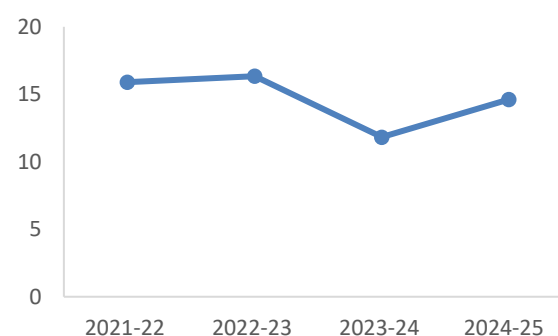
Sources: Central Statistical Organization,
<https://unctadstat.unctad.org>**17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states**

The information of indicator is applied non-tariff extract from tariff line in the trading list of reference period and the data of least developing countries, and small island developing states use the UNSD Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (M49).

It stood at 15.91 percent in 2021-22, then slightly increased to 16.34 percent in 2022-23. It declined substantially to 11.83 percent in 2023-24, and subsequently rose to 14.62 percent in 2024-25.

Figure 17.9: Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states

Percentage

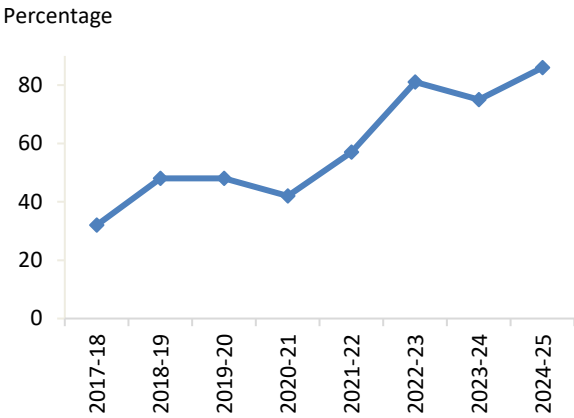


Source: Customs Department

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

The extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation was relatively higher during the period 2018-19 to 2024-25.

Figure17.10: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

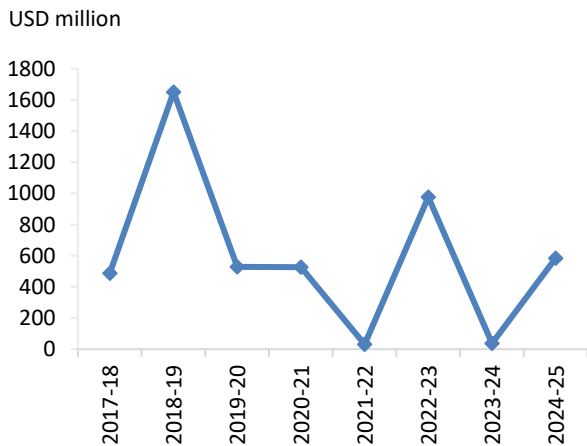


Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Amount committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure increased from USD million 486.893 in 2017-18 to USD million 1,650.193 in 2018-19. It then declined to USD million 584.2 in 2024-25.

Figure 17.11: Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure



Source: Public Private Partnership

ANNEX 1: Statistical Tables

STANDARD SYMBOLS USED

N.A	Not Available
N.A.P	Not Applicable
-	Nil or negligible
P	Provisional
PA	Provisional Actual
RE	Revised Estimate
MMK	Myanmar Kyat

Yearly periods shown in the table refer to the Fiscal Year (October to September).

*shown in the table refers to Academic Year (June to March).

**denotes high relative standard error too few observations ($50 < \text{cases}$)

refers to rephrased indicator as direct indicator is not available.

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere											
1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	Percentage	19.3 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Percentage	24.8 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
1.2.2	Proportion of children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Percentage	31.2 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
1.3.1	*Number of populations covered by social protection floors/systems; <i>Older persons</i>	Number	860,418	1,074,773	1,163,718	1,215,102	1,235,341	1,180,417	1,113,433	1,091,801	DSW
	-Kachin	Number	17,657	21,205	23,313	24,249	24,714	23,922	21,042	21,720	
	-Kayah	Number	4,462	5,630	6,156	6,371	6,509	5,559	12,236	5,259	DoR
	-Kayin	Number	12,353	16,462	18,078	19,182	19,311	18,621	13,227	15,996	
	-Chin	Number	8,240	10,267	11,740	12,069	12,201	9,683	9,369	8,270	
	-Sagaing	Number	53,730	75,977	83,879	88,507	88,756	68,789	28,355	59,618	
	-Taninthayi	Number	9,955	14,849	16,256	17,255	17,358	14,627	49,694	12,237	
	-Bago	Number	80,087	102,639	110,420	115,299	93,774	91,866	90,692	108,985	
	-Magway	Number	50,796	70,524	77,452	81,411	86,197	82,434	62,487	66,286	
	-Mandalay	Number	107,461	113,958	123,966	130,508	126,021	110,685	99,040	113,423	
	-Mon	Number	26,009	36,085	39,400	40,764	62,166	59,272	79,232	36,413	
	-Rakhine	Number	26,872	37,113	41,209	43,880	42,280	40,889	26,521	31,446	
	-Yangon	Number	215,929	245,773	263,521	269,500	258,626	274,593	134,305	266,124	
	-Shan	Number	40,676	51,068	56,352	60,300	77,192	71,815	193,359	55,413	
	-Ayeyawady	Number	63,840	87,367	96,094	100,650	82,464	81,433	57,909	97,925	
	-Nay Pyi Taw	Number	884	27,526	29,947	34,021	61,818	57,514	67,930	31,984	
	-State Economic Organizations	Number	141,467	158,330	165,935	171,136	175,954	168,715	168,035	160,702	
	<i>Persons with disabilities</i>	Number	-	20,023	234,226	34,070	5,518	2,159	2,385	2,167	
	-Kachin	Number	-	2	142	215	-	25	-	-	
	-Kayah	Number	-	-	54	56	-	2	2	-	
	-Kayin	Number	-	102	56	8	-	471	419	40	
	-Chin	Number	-	1,031	41	-	-	-	2	-	
	-Sagaing	Number	-	-	227	13,166	-	-	-	-	
	-Taninthayi	Number	-	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	
	-Bago	Number	-	303	64	474	1	40	-	-	
	-Magway	Number	-	-	11,667	519	2	6	-	-	
	-Mandalay	Number	-	20	1,201	10,830	-	40	479	201	
	-Mon	Number	-	-	69	230	-	-	-	-	
	-Rakhine	Number	-	1	120	5	1	29	31	-	
	-Yangon	Number	-	-	3,925	347	2	952	985	622	
	-Shan	Number	-	4	116	7,098	-	149	1	-	
	-Ayeyawady	Number	-	18,548	142	220	5,510	1	-	-	
	-Nay Pyi Taw	Number	-	12	1,595	902	-	444	466	1,304	
	CERP (COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan)	Number	-	-	214,720	-	-	-	-	-	DSW
	<i>Pregnant women, newborns</i>	Number	74,093	203,198	371,101	473,684	432,626	461,364	299,019	141,534	
	-Chin	Number	15,163	33,128	30,395	32,882	-	1,250	377	-	
	-Naga Self-administrative region	Number	2,370	6,683	6,355	7,480	4,599	4,489	1,664	381	
	-Rakhine	Number	56,560	123,276	132,116	142,302	129,143	120,049	68,244	-	
	-Kayin	Number	-	31,815	61,684	70,262	45,511	36,327	16,881	3,038	
	-Kayah	Number	-	8,296	13,756	15,710	-	1,556	523	78	
	-Ayeyawady	Number	-	-	76,682	117,335	153,830	182,986	138,444	105,176	
	-Shan	Number	-	-	50,113	87,713	99,543	114,707	72,886	32,861	

[illegible]

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department Source
GOAL 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Percentage	3.8 ¹⁷	3.6 ¹⁸	3.4 ¹⁹	4.0 ²⁰	4.6 ²¹	5.3 ²²	5.4 ²³	-	DPH/FAO
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Percentage	N.A	N.A	22.2 ¹⁹	25.5 ²⁰	29.3 ²¹	32.0 ²²	32.7 ²³	-	UNSDG
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Percentage	N.A	26.7 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH/ MMFCS
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition - wasting (weight for height <2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Percentage	N.A	7.4 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	WHO Global Health Observatory
				6.7 ¹⁸							DPH/MMFCS
	Prevalence of malnutrition - overweight (weight for height >2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Percentage	1.1 ¹⁷	1.0 ¹⁸	0.9 ¹⁹	0.8 ²⁰	0.8 ²¹	0.7 ²²	0.7 ²³	0.6 ²⁴	WHO Global Health Observatory
				0.8 ¹⁸							DPH/MMFCS
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	Percentage	42.4 ¹⁷	42.4 ¹⁸	42.5 ¹⁹	42.6 ²⁰	42.7 ²¹	43.1 ²²	43.4 ²³	-	WHO Global Health Observatory
				30.3 ¹⁸							DPH/MMFCS
2.3.1	#Volume of production per labour unit by classes of forestry enterprise size; - Saw-mill (Large) (MTE)	Cubic Ton	1.64 ¹⁸	1.62 ¹⁹	1.40 ²⁰	1.31 ²¹	0.85 ²²	1.72 ²³	1.03 ²⁴	3.24 ²⁵	FD
	-Saw-mill (Large) (Private)	Cubic Ton	2.34 ¹⁸	3.18 ¹⁹	2.40 ²⁰	3.98 ²¹	14.68 ²²	3.85 ²³	3.92 ²⁴	3.63 ²⁵	
	-Band Saw (Finished product)	Cubic Ton	4.95 ¹⁸	9.70 ¹⁹	13.77 ²⁰	3.92 ²¹	3.49 ²²	1.58 ²³	13.15 ²⁴	8.17 ²⁵	
	-Saw-mill (Small)	Cubic Ton	3.79 ¹⁸	4.09 ¹⁹	3.58 ²⁰	2.16 ²¹	4.42 ²²	5.37 ²³	5.64 ²⁴	2.87 ²⁵	
	-Tongue & Groove	Cubic Ton	3.49 ¹⁸	2.70 ¹⁹	4.44 ²⁰	6.54 ²¹	6.25 ²²	11.41 ²³	9.81 ²⁴	1.44 ²⁵	
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoA
2.4.1	#Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture										DoA
	Pulses	Total Sown Area									
	Black Gram	Acre	2,413,691	2,338,844	2,329,165	2,318,211	2,293,495	2,337,745	2,454,777	2,603,755	
	Green Gram		3,065,251	2,887,728	2,871,763	2,849,967	2,932,917	2,965,046	3,269,094	3,237,806	
	Cow Pea		348,892	307,569	295,716	294,150	289,539	285,769	347,389	356,570	
	Soybean		345,448	343,845	339,727	325,205	321,438	326,789	344,281	366,762	
	Chickpea		932,472	945,601	938,171	892,519	870,381	833,524	979,186	1,023,792	
	Pigeon Pea		1,626,480	1,098,736	1,091,705	1,067,209	1,061,998	1,047,608	1,084,517	1,141,599	
	Oil Seed Crops										
	Groundnut	Acre	2,556,760	2,613,514	2,740,895	2,820,230	2,931,238	3,003,537	3,164,984	3,267,537	
	Sesame		3,928,079	3,822,812	3,761,596	3,798,717	3,843,825	3,855,004	3,756,851	4,046,157	
	Sunflower		679,811	635,416	622,111	592,206	604,913	1,089,881	1,072,954	1,070,615	
	Mustard		119,123	113,045	110,840	103,738	100,244	99,089	92,747	82,549	
Niger	361,713		352,998	313,904	305,468	299,145	304,201	298,839	299,056		

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
2.5.1	(a) Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Number	12,670	12,838	13,268	13,640	13,645	28,580(r)	29,393(r)	29,964	DAR
	(b) #Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities;										LBVD
	-Local cow (Pyar Sein, Shwe Ni)	Number	515	664	641	724	799	535	475	437	
	-Myanmar native chicken (Sittagaung, Inbinwa, Bare neck, Black chicken, Popa)	Number	1,285	1,629	2,481	2,295	3,145	3,005	1,536	1,120	
	-Mythum (Bos Frontalis)	Number	-	19	28	26	39	39	39	39	
	-Local buffalo	Number	74	74	74	74	74	82	69	69	
	-Goat(Htein San, Jade Ni, Wai Thar Li)	Number	355	648	894	1299	1319	502	630	578	
2.5.2	#Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction;										DoF
	•At-risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	•Not-at-risk;	Number of	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	-Fresh water (Fish)	species									
	-Fresh water (Prawn)	Number of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		species									
2.5.2	-Marine (Fish)	Number of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DoF
		species									
	-Marine (Shrimp)	Number of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		species									
	•Unknown Level	Number of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		species									
2.a.1	The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure		0.30	0.30	0.25	0.19	0.16 (Oct-Mar)	0.24	0.26(r)	0.19(p)	DP
2.a.2	#Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector	USD Million	220.800	129.955	1037.123	0.339(r)	1.725	5.355	1.642	0.590	FERD
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoT
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1.38	3.64	1.16	-1.48	DoA

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages											
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Per 100,000 live births	202 ¹⁷	208 ¹⁸	206 ¹⁹	204 ²⁰	223 ²¹	209 ²²	213 ²³	-	CSO
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage	85.8 ¹⁷	85.1 ¹⁸	87.3 ¹⁹	77.8 ²⁰ (p)	50.7 ²¹ (p)	57.5 ²² (p)	61.3 ²³ (p)	-	DPH/HMIS
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Per 1,000 live births	62.6 ¹⁷	60.2 ¹⁸	59.7 ¹⁹	58.2 ²⁰	50.5 ²¹	48.9 ²²	47.4 ²³	44.4 ²⁴ (p)	CSO
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Per 1,000 live births	23 ¹⁷	23 ¹⁸	22 ¹⁹	22 ²⁰	21 ²¹	21 ²²	20 ²³	20 ²⁴	UNIGME Report
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, All ages -Total	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.24 ¹⁷	0.22 ¹⁸	0.21 ¹⁹	0.19 ²⁰	0.21 ²¹	0.21 ²²	0.19 ²³	0.20 ²⁴	DPH/ National AIDS Program
	-Male	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.30 ¹⁷	0.27 ¹⁸	0.25 ¹⁹	0.24 ²⁰	0.27 ²¹	0.27 ²²	0.25 ²³	0.25 ²⁴	
	-Female	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.19 ¹⁷	0.18 ¹⁸	0.16 ¹⁹	0.15 ²⁰	0.15 ²¹	0.14 ²²	0.14 ²³	0.14 ²⁴	
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Both Sexes, ages 15-24	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.78 ¹⁷	0.72 ¹⁸	0.66 ¹⁹	0.62 ²⁰	0.64 ²¹	0.65 ²²	0.62 ²³	0.64 ²⁴	
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Both Sexes, Ages 25+ (Number per 1,000 uninfected population)	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.16 ¹⁷	0.15 ¹⁸	0.13 ¹⁹	0.13 ²⁰	0.13 ²¹	0.13 ²²	0.12 ²³	0.12 ²⁴	
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	355 ¹⁷	338 ¹⁸	322 ¹⁹	311 ²⁰	360 ²¹	475 ²²	558 ²³	482 ²⁴	DPH/ National TB Program me
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Per 1000 population	1.64 ¹⁷	1.46 ¹⁸	1.07 ¹⁹	1.11 ²⁰	1.47 ²¹	2.93 ²²	4.83 ²³	3.97 ²⁴	DPH/ National Malaria Control Program
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH/ National Hepatitis Control Program
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Number	31,937,968 ¹⁷	32,909,135 ¹⁸	34,941,129 ¹⁹	14,365,522 ²⁰	N.A	1,556,629 ²²	N.A	11,109,633 ²⁴	DPH

Notes: Indicator 3.3.1: Data came from the latest annual HIV modeling estimates conducted by Myanmar HIV estimate team led by the National AIDS Program (AEM-Spectrum modeling, April 2024). The HIV estimate models used are AIDS Epidemic model (AEM) and Spectrum models which are standardized HIV estimate models recommended by UNAIDS and used worldwide.

Indicator 3.3.3: From 2017–18 to 2022–23, rates were calculated using the total population as the denominator. In 2023–24 and 2024, the denominator was based on the risk population.

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Percentage	23.4 ¹⁷	22.1 ¹⁸	21.7 ¹⁹	21.5 ²⁰	22.7 ²¹	23.5 ²²	24.0 ²³	-	CSO
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Per 100,000 population	2.29 ¹⁷	3.01 ¹⁸	3.11 ¹⁹	3.98 ²⁰	1.83 ²¹	2.35 ²²	2.02 ²³	-	CSO
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Number	13,441 ¹⁷	15,994 ¹⁸	19,990 ¹⁹	26,016 ²⁰	25,816 ²¹	25,866 ²²	23,875 ²³	18,312 ²⁴	DMS
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	litres per person	-	2.2 ¹⁸	2.2 ¹⁹	2.1 ²⁰	1.9 ²¹	1.9 ²²	-	-	WHO
			4.50 ¹⁵	4.80 ¹⁶	5.12 ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	-	DPH
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Per 100,000 population	10.0 ¹⁷	11.1 ¹⁸	11.4 ¹⁹	9.62 ²⁰ (p)	3.38 ²¹ (p)	4.43 ²² (p)	4.71 ²³ (p)	-	DPH/ HMIS
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Percentage	75.2 ¹⁷	75.6 ¹⁸	76.1 ¹⁹	76.3 ²⁰	76.5 ²¹	76.7 ²²	77.1 ²³	77.3 ²⁴	DPH/MRH
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group	Per 1,000 women in that age group	19.2 ¹⁷	19.8 ¹⁸	19.4 ¹⁹	18.7 ²⁰ (p)	10.2 ²¹ (p)	12.2 ²² (p)	11.6 ²³ (p)	-	DPH/ HMIS
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services		53 ¹⁷	53 ¹⁸	54 ¹⁹	53 ²⁰	50 ²¹	52 ²²	52 ²³	-	WHO- Global Health Observatory
3.8.2	Proportion of population with household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income; -Greater than 10% -Greater than 25%										CSO/ WHO- Global Health Observatory
		Percentage	12.71 ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage	3.47 ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Per 100000 population	188 ¹⁷	183 ¹⁸	178 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	WHO-Global Health Observatory
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Per 100000 population	6.04 ¹⁷	6.96 ¹⁸	8.30 ¹⁹	7.79 ²⁰	9.83 ²¹	5.02 ²²	6.00 ²³	-	CSO

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Per 100,000 population	0.85 ¹⁷	1.10 ¹⁸	0.94 ¹⁹	0.92 ²⁰	0.38 ²¹	0.63 ²²	0.61 ²³	-	CSO
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Percentage	50.2 ¹⁵	N.A	N.A	45.9 ²⁰	45.1 ²¹	44.4 ²²	-	-	WHO
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme										DPH/ EPI
	(a) Proportion of the target population received Pentavalent Vaccine (3 rd Dose)	Percentage	89 ¹⁷	91 ¹⁸	90 ¹⁹	84 ²⁰	37 ²¹	71 ²²	76 ²³	71 ²⁴	
	(b) Proportion of the target population received Measle Rubella Vaccine (2 nd Dose)	Percentage	80 ¹⁷	87 ¹⁸	80 ¹⁹	90 ²⁰	42 ²¹	64 ²²	65 ²³	67 ²⁴	
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	USD Million	973.141	734.218	974.848(r)	37.521(r)	0.977	6.343	12.826	0.414	FERD
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Percentage	100 ¹⁷	100 ¹⁸	100 ¹⁹	100 ²⁰	-	-	-	-	DPH
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution-dentists	per 10,000 population	0.16 ¹⁷	0.16 ¹⁸	0.17 ¹⁹	0.12 ²⁰	0.10 ²¹	0.12 ²²	0.12 ²³	0.17 ²⁴	MSYB/CSO
	Health worker density and distribution-nurses and midwives	per 10,000 population	6.58 ¹⁷	6.80 ¹⁸	7.03 ¹⁹	6.86 ²⁰	6.98 ²¹	4.27 ²²	4.53 ²³	5.17 ²⁴	MSYB/CSO
	Health worker density and distribution-pharmacists	per 10,000 population	0.05 ¹⁷	0.05 ¹⁸	0.05 ¹⁹	0.05 ²⁰	0.04 ²¹	0.02 ²²	0.03 ²³	0.05 ²⁴	DMS
	Health worker density and distribution-physician	per 10,000 population	3.34 ¹⁷	2.30 ¹⁸	2.2 ¹⁹	2.05 ²⁰	1.63 ²¹	1.64 ²²	1.68 ²³	1.88 ²⁴	MSYB/CSO
	Health worker density and distribution-basic health staff	per 10,000 population	8.43 ¹⁷	7.94 ¹⁸	7.85 ¹⁹	8.05 ²⁰	7.27 ²¹	5.73 ²²	5.28 ²³	5.27 ²⁴	DPH
	Health worker density and distribution-paramedical staff	per 10,000 population	0.48 ¹⁷	0.55 ¹⁸	0.56 ¹⁹	0.54 ²⁰	0.36 ²¹	0.29 ²²	0.30 ²³	0.31 ²⁴	DMS
	Health worker density and distribution-paramedical staff	per 10,000 population	0.48 ¹⁷	0.55 ¹⁸	0.56 ¹⁹	0.54 ²⁰	0.36 ²¹	0.29 ²²	0.30 ²³	0.31 ²⁴	DMS
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency Preparedness	Percentage	-	66 ¹⁸	64 ¹⁹	63 ²⁰	N.A	61 ²²	63 ²³	64 ²⁴	DPH
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested (%)	Percentage					5.5 ²¹	12.14 ²²	3.0 ²³	2.85 ²⁴	DMS
	Percentage of bloodstream infection due to Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- E. coli) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested (%)	Percentage					11.93 ²¹	8.47 ²²	8.2 ²³	3.8 ²⁴	
	Percentage of bloodstream infection due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Escherichia coli (E.coli)).	Percentage	16.43 ¹⁷	21.26 ¹⁸	21.69 ¹⁹	9.28 ²⁰	17.43 ²¹	20.61 ²²	11.2 ²³	6.65 ²⁴	

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, by level;										DBE
	-Total	Percentage	37.50*	37.29*	45.77*	45.59*	45.47*	46.09*	46.09*	46.09*	
	-Primary	Percentage	30.29*	30.76*	39.38*	40.23*	40.26*	40.61*	40.61*	40.61*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	47.53*	45.72*	53.39*	51.60*	51.54*	52.41*	52.41*	52.41*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (b) internet for pedagogical purposes, by level;										
	-Total	Percentage	1.62*	2.08*	3.27*	3.43*	3.08*	3.23*	3.23*	3.23*	
	-Primary	Percentage	0.29*	0.33*	1.51*	1.58*	1.21*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	3.47*	4.34*	5.37*	5.51*	5.26*	5.38*	5.38*	5.38*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (c) computer for pedagogical purposes, by level;										
	-Total	Percentage	4.78*	5.11*	5.46*	5.62*	5.65*	6.21*	6.21*	6.21*	
	-Primary	Percentage	0.78*	0.91*	1.09*	1.16*	1.17*	1.67*	1.67*	1.67*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	10.36*	10.53*	10.68*	10.62*	10.87*	11.46*	11.46*	11.46*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, by level;										
	-Total	Percentage	0.72*	0.68*	0.80*	0.80*	0.81*	0.85*	0.87*	0.89*	
	-Primary	Percentage	0.70*	0.73*	0.61*	0.63*	0.65*	0.66*	0.67*	0.68*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	0.75*	0.61*	1.03*	0.99*	1.00*	1.06*	1.09*	1.13*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water, by level;										
	-Total	Percentage	82.11*	84.00*	83.82*	83.53*	83.53*	84.04*	84.12*	84.14*	
	-Primary	Percentage	79.82*	81.52*	81.90*	83.75*	85.23*	85.53*	85.61*	85.62*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	85.30*	87.22*	86.11*	83.29*	81.55*	82.32*	82.40*	82.43*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities, by level;										
	-Total	Percentage	66.31*	66.35*	72.06*	71.70*	71.85*	72.41*	72.48*	72.50*	
	-Primary	Percentage	65.67*	70.33*	72.94*	74.56*	74.65*	74.88*	74.95*	74.96*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	67.21*	61.19*	71.01*	68.49*	68.59*	69.56*	69.64*	69.66*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), by level;										
	-Total	Percentage	59.55*	62.41*	70.90*	70.55*	70.63*	71.23*	71.30*	71.33*	
	-Primary	Percentage	57.99*	60.22*	68.51*	70.03*	70.12*	70.38*	70.45*	70.47*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	61.72*	65.24*	73.75*	71.13*	71.22*	72.21*	72.29*	72.33*	
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	FERD
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level;										DBE
	-Primary	Percentage	80.81*	86.16*	98.08*	98.54*	98.17*	96.37*	97.49*	97.57*	
	-Lower secondary	Percentage	95.16*	95.33*	97.13*	99.35*	98.58*	98.26*	99.35*	99.52*	
	-Upper secondary	Percentage	99.06*	98.87*	98.44*	98.93*	99.19*	99.18*	99.65*	99.86*	

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all											
6.1.1	Number of drinking water services for villages										DRD
	(a)safely managed drinking water services	Number	-	-	190	110	146 (Oct-Mar)	884	209	166	
	(b)basic drinking water service	Number	2,114	3,332	4,479	3,815	1,753 (Oct-Mar)	2,398	2,686	1,700	
6.2.1	Percentage of households using										DPH/ Occupational and Environmental Health
	(a) (at least) basic sanitation services and	Percentage	-	-	79.6 ¹⁹	74.0 ²⁰	73.3 ²¹	76.2 ²²	80.0 ²³	86.6 ²⁴	
	(b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Percentage	-	-	72.3 ¹⁹	-	-	-	-	-	
6.3.1	Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Percentage	47.41	24.61	10.47	38.22	60.59	38.28	32.05	39.08	DISI
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Percentage	5.8 ¹⁷	5.8 ¹⁸	5.8 ¹⁹	5.8 ²⁰	5.8 ²¹	5.8 ²²	-	-	UNSDG
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	Score	27 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	33 ²⁰	N.A	N.A	38 ²³	-	DMH/UNEP
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	20 ²⁰	N.A	N.A	19 ²³	-	ECD
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	USD Million	134.926	188.988	N.A	N.A	0.500	1.002	0.240	0.040	FERD
6.b.1	Number of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Number	1,163	2,274	2,695	2,343	1,037	1,288	930	614	DRD

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all											
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Percentage	40	47	57	56	62	66	67	69	DEPP
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Percentage	29.6 ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CSO/MLCS
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Percentage	47.54	45.24	44.90	44.64	50.52	38.93	45.37	48.65	OGPD
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	toe/GDP current (million MMK)	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	OGPD
7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity	Watts per capita	63.412	63.849	61.409	61.470	61.334	63.370	63.370	68.269	DEPP

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all											
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Percentage	5.5	5.8	2.3	-6.7	N.A	2.5	2.7	12.8	PD
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Percentage	N.A	3.86	4.89	-7.55	N.A	N.A	2.83	104.55	CSO,PD,DOL
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex;										DoL
	-Total	Percentage	82.4 ¹⁷	82.8 ¹⁸	82.8 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Male	Percentage	76.8 ¹⁷	77.0 ¹⁸	76.8 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Female	Percentage	90.2 ¹⁷	90.5 ¹⁸	91.1 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	By Sector										
	-Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Percentage	80.8 ¹⁷	79.9 ¹⁸	80.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Mining and quarrying	Percentage	97.0 ¹⁷	90.8 ¹⁸	83.9 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Manufacturing	Percentage	90.3 ¹⁷	93.7 ¹⁸	92.6 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Electricity, gas, steam, etc.	Percentage	79.1 ¹⁷	75.6 ¹⁸	84.3 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Water supply and other	Percentage	70.4 ¹⁷	84.1 ¹⁸	83.5 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Construction	Percentage	97.5 ¹⁷	98.2 ¹⁸	98.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Wholesale and retail trade	Percentage	81.7 ¹⁷	81.0 ¹⁸	81.6 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Transportation and storage	Percentage	65.2 ¹⁷	65.7 ¹⁸	70.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Accommodation and food services	Percentage	83.7 ¹⁷	82.6 ¹⁸	84.0 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Information and communication	Percentage	68.8 ¹⁷	75.5 ¹⁸	79.7 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Financial and insurance activities	Percentage	85.9 ¹⁷	93.3 ¹⁸	90.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Real estate activities	Percentage	79.1 ¹⁷	82.4 ¹⁸	93.9 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Professional, technical activities	Percentage	70.1 ¹⁷	76.1 ¹⁸	54.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Administrative	Percentage	78.5 ¹⁷	66.7 ¹⁸	79.5 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Public administration and defense	Percentage	68.6 ¹⁷	78.2 ¹⁸	73.9 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Education	Percentage	77.0 ¹⁷	83.5 ¹⁸	82.6 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Human health and social work activities	Percentage	64.1 ¹⁷	77.3 ¹⁸	79.0 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Art, entertainment and recreation	Percentage	86.7 ¹⁷	90.6 ¹⁸	92.3 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Other services activities	Percentage	94.6 ¹⁷	94.9 ¹⁸	93.7 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Activities of household as employer	Percentage	96.5 ¹⁷	93.5 ¹⁸	100 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Activities of extraterritorial	Percentage	98.9 ¹⁷	100 ¹⁸	63.8 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	

Note: Indicator 8.2.1: Data for Indicator 8.2.1 were obtained from multiple sources. Data for 2017–2019 were collected from the Annual labor Force Survey Report, while data for 2020–2023 were derived from the Labour Force Projection Report. The 2024–2025 is derived from the 2024 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, Union Report published by Department of Population.

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
8.4.1	Material footprint per GDP	Kg per unit of GDP	2.81829 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	ECD/UNSDG
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	Metric tons per capita	3.51556 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	ECD/UNSDG
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age and occupation; -Total	Thousand kyats	0.91 ¹⁷	1.12 ¹⁸	1.14 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoL
	-Male	Thousand kyats	0.95 ¹⁷	1.17 ¹⁸	1.19 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Female	Thousand kyats	0.85 ¹⁷	1.04 ¹⁸	1.06 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Area										
	-Urban	Thousand kyats	1.16 ¹⁷	1.39 ¹⁸	1.46 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Rural	Thousand kyats	0.77 ¹⁷	0.97 ¹⁸	0.96 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Age										
	15 - 19	Thousand kyats	0.67 ¹⁷	0.79 ¹⁸	0.83 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	20 - 24	Thousand kyats	0.83 ¹⁷	0.98 ¹⁸	1.00 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	25 - 29	Thousand kyats	0.93 ¹⁷	1.12 ¹⁸	1.18 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	30 - 34	Thousand kyats	0.97 ¹⁷	1.23 ¹⁸	1.17 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	35 - 39	Thousand kyats	0.94 ¹⁷	1.21 ¹⁸	1.16 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	40 - 44	Thousand kyats	0.96 ¹⁷	1.18 ¹⁸	1.21 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	45 - 49	Thousand kyats	0.94 ¹⁷	1.21 ¹⁸	1.30 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	50 - 54	Thousand kyats	0.99 ¹⁷	1.27 ¹⁸	1.24 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	55 - 59	Thousand kyats	1.01 ¹⁷	1.29 ¹⁸	1.35 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
60 - 64	Thousand kyats	0.99 ¹⁷	0.91 ¹⁸	1.13 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		
65+	Thousand kyats	1.03 ¹⁷	1.00 ¹⁸	0.84 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
	ISCO										
	-Managers	Thousand kyats	2.67 ¹⁷	2.91 ¹⁸	2.45 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Professionals	Thousand kyats	1.47 ¹⁷	1.76 ¹⁸	1.87 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Technicians and associate professionals	Thousand kyats	1.99 ¹⁷	2.63 ¹⁸	2.26 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Clerical support workers	Thousand kyats	1.26 ¹⁷	1.65 ¹⁸	1.69 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Services and sales workers	Thousand kyats	0.83 ¹⁷	0.98 ¹⁸	1.14 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Thousand kyats	0.68 ¹⁷	0.92 ¹⁸	0.88 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Craft and related trades workers	Thousand kyats	0.9 ¹⁷	1.05 ¹⁸	1.17 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Thousand kyats	1.14 ¹⁷	1.58 ¹⁸	1.50 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Elementary occupations	Thousand kyats	0.68 ¹⁷	0.80 ¹⁸	0.80 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Armed forces occupations	Thousand kyats	0.99 ¹⁷	1.32 ¹⁸	1.21 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age;										DoL
	-Total	Percentage	1.6 ¹⁷	0.9 ¹⁸	0.5 ¹⁹	0.17 ²⁰	1.33 ²¹	2.53 ²²	3.69 ²³	0.72 ²⁴	
	-Male	Percentage	1.2 ¹⁷	0.7 ¹⁸	0.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.59 ²⁴	
	-Female	Percentage	2.0 ¹⁷	1.0 ¹⁸	0.6 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.94 ²⁴	
	Area										
	-Urban	Percentage	2.1 ¹⁷	1.5 ¹⁸	0.8 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.82 ²⁴	
	-Rural	Percentage	1.3 ¹⁷	0.6 ¹⁸	0.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.65 ²⁴	
	Age										
	15 - 19	Percentage	5.1 ¹⁷	2.6 ¹⁸	1.9 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1.39 ²⁴	
	20 - 24	Percentage	3.4 ¹⁷	1.7 ¹⁸	1.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1.20 ²⁴	
	25 - 29	Percentage	1.9 ¹⁷	1.3 ¹⁸	0.6 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.90 ²⁴	
	30 - 34	Percentage	1.2 ¹⁷	1.0 ¹⁸	0.3 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.70 ²⁴	
	35 - 39	Percentage	0.9 ¹⁷	0.6 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.61 ²⁴	
	40 - 44	Percentage	0.6 ¹⁷	0.3 ¹⁸	0.1 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.56 ²⁴	
	45 - 49	Percentage	0.6 ¹⁷	0.4 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.52 ²⁴	
	50 - 54	Percentage	0.6 ¹⁷	0.2 ¹⁸	0.1 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.47 ²⁴	
	55 - 59	Percentage	0.7 ¹⁷	0.2 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.47 ²⁴	
	60 - 64	Percentage	0.5 ¹⁷	0.0 ¹⁸	0.1 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.51 ²⁴	
	65+	Percentage	0.4 ¹⁷	0.1 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.67 ²⁴	
	Youth(15-24)	Percentage	4.0 ¹⁷	2.0 ¹⁸	1.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1.27 ²⁴	
	Working Age Population (15+)	Million	36.39 ¹⁷	36.98 ¹⁸	37.50 ¹⁹	37.77 ²⁰	38.27 ²¹	38.75 ²²	39.21 ²³	24.61 ²⁴	

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training(NEET);										DoL
	-Total	Percentage	16.6 ¹⁷	13.0 ¹⁸	13.5 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Male	Percentage	10.1 ¹⁷	7.8 ¹⁸	7.9 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Female	Percentage	22.6 ¹⁷	17.8 ¹⁸	18.7 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Area										
	-Urban	Percentage	16.9 ¹⁷	12.8 ¹⁸	11.5 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Rural	Percentage	16.5 ¹⁷	13.0 ¹⁸	14.3 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age;										DoL
	-Total	Percentage	3.4 ¹⁷	3.2 ¹⁸	2.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Male	Percentage	4.0 ¹⁷	3.9 ¹⁸	2.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Female	Percentage	2.9 ¹⁷	2.6 ¹⁸	2.0 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Area										
	-Urban	Percentage	2.6 ¹⁷	2.2 ¹⁸	1.5 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	-Rural	Percentage	3.7 ¹⁷	3.6 ¹⁸	2.4 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Age										
	5-11	Percentage	0.0 ¹⁷	0.1 ¹⁸	0.1** ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	12-14	Percentage	3.0 ¹⁷	2.7 ¹⁸	1.1 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	15-17	Percentage	11.8 ¹⁷	11.2 ¹⁸	8.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
8.8.1	Fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex;	Per 100,000 employees									FGLLID
	-Total		3.44 ¹⁷	3 ¹⁸	3.15 ¹⁹	1.7 ²⁰	0.62 ²¹	1.18 ²²	1.97 ²³	0.5 ²⁴	
	-Male		8.31 ¹⁷	6 ¹⁸	8.55 ¹⁹	4.9 ²⁰	1.4 ²¹	3.33 ²²	5.6 ²³	0.85 ²⁴	
	-Female		-	0.4 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	0.16 ²¹	N.A	N.A	0.3 ²⁴	
	Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex;	Per 100,000 employees									
	-Total		25.26 ¹⁷	23 ¹⁸	11.83 ¹⁹	6.3 ²⁰	1.95 ²¹	2.75 ²²	1.78 ²³	1.98 ²⁴	
	-Male		49.83 ¹⁷	43 ¹⁸	24.77 ¹⁹	14.9 ²⁰	4.16 ²¹	6.95 ²²	3.36 ²³	5.13 ²⁴	
	-Female		7.85 ¹⁷	10 ¹⁸	4.29 ¹⁹	1.5 ²⁰	0.65 ²¹	0.46 ²²	0.92 ²³	0.3 ²⁴	

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation											
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DRRD
9.1.2	Number of passengers by air (Public+Private)	Thousands	10,098	10,689	6,956	1,082	1,792	3,543	4,394	4,009	1.DCA 2.MNA
	Number of passengers by road (Public+Private)	Thousands	371,337	111,053	81,544	13,169	14,898	21,054	21,676	24,188	1.DOTP 2.RT
	Number of passengers by rail (Public)	Thousands	46,533	36,868	19,303	764	1,595	5,425	7,575	7,061	MR
	Number of passengers by inland waterways (Public+Private)	Thousands	14,265	14,474	10,841	3,348	4,466	7,361	7,213	6,869	1.DMA 2.IWT
	Number of passengers by waterways (International)	Thousands	11.227	11.934	13.534	0.538	76.409	91.114	16.000	62.731	MPA
	Freight volumes by air (Public+Private)	Thousands	61.024	61.281	42.957	49.886	58.470	51.219	56.752	77.395	1.DCA 2.MNA
9.1.2	Freight volumes by road (Public+Private)	Thousands	135,636	30,471	26,560	14,212	14,420	28,433	124,559	135,358	1.DOTP 2.RT
	Freight volumes by rail (Public)	Thousands	1,799	1,935	2,209	956	556	1,342	1,596	1,509	MR
	Freight volumes by inland waterways (Public+Private)	Thousands	7,123	7,537	6,307	3,783	3,461	3,583	3,431	6,324	1.DMA 2.IWT
	Freight volumes by waterways (International)	Thousands	32,080	32,529	38,333	26,772	29,371	29,829	32,279	31,632	MPA
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	24.2	24.8	25.5	25.6	27.4 (Oct-Mar)	25.6	25.9	25.1	PD
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Percentage	10.5 ¹⁷	11.1 ¹⁸	10.4 ¹⁹	11.07 ²⁰	11.07 ²¹	11.06 ²²	11.04 ²³	N.A	DoL

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Percentage	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01 (Oct-Mar)	0.01	0.08	0.3	SSID
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Percentage	0.69	2.26	7.29	3.17	0.21 (Oct-Mar)	0.63	0.76	0.37	DISI
9.4.1	CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	Millions of tonnes	30.41 ¹⁷	30.31 ¹⁸	31.05 ¹⁹	30.58 ²⁰	27.70 ²¹	25.95 ²²	-	-	UNSDG
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.023	0.023	DRI/DM&E
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Person per million	30	34	30	33	19	26	28	47	DRI/DM&E
9.a.1	Total official international support to infrastructure	USD Million	1,014.831	574.957	99.347(r)	2.38(r)	46.258	0.746	0.800	0.080	FERD
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Percentage	8.50	9.45	9.58	10.47	9.88 (Oct-Mar)	7.34	5.84	6.27	DISI
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology;										PTD
	-GSM	Percentage	90.45	94.18	94.90	96.06	96.34	96.32	96.73	96.73	
	-UMTS	Percentage	N.A	N.A	93.60	82.66	84.01	84.01	84.24	84.24	
	-LTE	Percentage	N.A	N.A	74.20	90.69	94.32	94.31	95.09	95.09	

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination; -Local employment -Overseas employment - Total -Malaysia -Japan (Technical Intern Training) -Japan (Specify Skilled workers) -Thailand -Singapore (Low Levy) -Singapore (High Levy) -Singapore (S-Pass)	Percentage	17.52 ¹⁷	17.52 ¹⁸	17.25 ¹⁹	17.25 ²⁰	17.25 ²¹	17.41 ²²	17.29 ²³	17.02 ²⁴	DoL
			Free of charge for domestic job seekers								
10.7.2	Migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DoL
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Percentage	1.37	1.47	1.45	1.35	0.71	0.31	0.42	0.19	CD
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries	USD Million	499.591	631.240	2,307.386	74.273	90.443	38.469	60.954	2.293	FERD
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No Focal
GOAL 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable											
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	-	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	7.2	7.1	DUHD
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	Percentage	69	81	86	45	35	83	66	98	YRTC
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate; (Kyaukse Township)		1.80 ¹⁷	1.23 ¹⁸	1.43 ¹⁹	0.68 ²⁰	1.41 ²¹	0.51 ²²	N.A	N.A	DUHD
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Percentage	3	4.64	3	N.A	N.A	1.09	1.09	0.55	DUHD

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
11.a.1	#National urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DUHD
11.b.1	#Adoption and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DDM
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	DDM
GOAL 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns											
12.2.1	Material footprint per GDP	Kg per unit of GDP	2.81829 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	ECD/ UNSDG
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	Metric tons per capita	3.51556 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	ECD/ UNSDG
12.3.1	#(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index										DoA
	#(a) Food loss index										
	Vegetables										
	Cauliflower	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	9.73	N.A	N.A	
	Radish		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	15.34	N.A	N.A	
	Chili		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	21.92	15.00	N.A	
	Mustard		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	3.46	N.A	N.A	
	Lettuce		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	14.84	N.A	N.A	
	Cabbage		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	11.43	N.A	N.A	
	Water-ress		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	5.73	N.A	N.A	
	Tomato		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	32.07	N.A	N.A	
	Cucumber		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1.33	N.A	N.A	
	Okra		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1.57	N.A	N.A	
	Eggplant		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	4.07	N.A	N.A	
	Broccoli		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	7	N.A	N.A	
	Chinese Cabbage		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	12.75	20.00	N.A	
	Pak Choi		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	14.55	N.A	N.A	
	Pumpkin		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	4	N.A	N.A	
	Wax-gourd		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	6.4	N.A	N.A	
	Kale		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.47	N.A	N.A	
	Yard-Long Bean		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	2	N.A	N.A	
	Corn		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	4.28	N.A	N.A	

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development											
14.1.1	(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
14.2.1	^a Using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DoF
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations; -Taninthayi Region										DoF
	•Wa Maw	pH value	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	8.0 ±0.2	7.9 ± 0.3	
	•Pyin Htut Aaw	pH value	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.2	8.0 ± 0.2	
	-Ayeeyawady Region										
	•Chaung Thar	pH value	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.1±0.2	8.0 ± 0.2	
	-Rakhine State										
	•Kyauk Pyu	pH value	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	
	•Soe Mae Kyi	pH value	7.8±0.8	7.8±0.8	7.8±0.8	7.8±0.8	7.8±0.8	7.8±0.8	-	-	
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Number of species	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	DoF
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	2.81	2.81	5.30	5.30	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.57	DoF
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Score (level of implementation 1 lowest to 5 highest)	0	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	DoF
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	3.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	DoF
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Percentage	21.533	1.171	0.282	0.067	9.679	0.656	7.327	2.650	DHE
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoF
14.c.1	^a Number of conventions making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks	Number	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	DMA

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GOAL 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss											
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Percentage	42.92	42.92	42.19	42.19	42.19(p)	42.19(p)	42.19(p)	42.19(p)	FD
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Percentage	24.30	24.34	25.24	25.88	25.88	25.88	25.95	25.95	FD
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management;										FD
	-Annual Forest Change Rate	Percentage	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96(p)	-0.96(p)	-0.96(p)	-0.96(p)	
	-Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect area	Percentage	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46(r)	17.46(r)	17.46	17.46	
	-Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	Percentage	93.02	93.02	93.02	93.02	93.02(r)	93.02(r)	93.02	93.02	
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Percentage	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	DZD/UNCCD
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	4.60	4.60	4.71	5.63	7.01	7.03	7.03	7.03	FD
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
15.5.1	Red List Index										FD
	Ecosystem Red List										
	-Collapse	Percentage	N.A	N.A	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
	-Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	N.A	N.A	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	
	-Near Threatened	Percentage	N.A	N.A	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	
	-Least Concern	Percentage	N.A	N.A	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	
	-Data Deficient	Percentage	N.A	N.A	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	
	Species Red List										
	Mammals										
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	-Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	48	48	48	48	48	48	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	N.A	N.A	37	37	37	37	37	37	
	-Near Threatened	Percentage	N.A	N.A	7	7	7	7	7	7	
	-Least Concern	Percentage	N.A	N.A	4	4	4	4	4	4	

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	Birds										
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	76	76	76	76	76	76	
	-Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	19	19	19	19	19	19	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	N.A	N.A	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Turtle species										
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	67	67	67	67	67	67	
	-Endangered	Percentage	N.A	N.A	10	10	10	10	10	10	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	N.A	N.A	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	-Least Concern	Percentage	N.A	N.A	17	17	17	17	17	17	
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ECD
15.7.1	#Number of illegal wildlife trade	Number	8	6	11	1	2	9	2	2	FD
15.8.1	#Number of law concerned with adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Number	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1. DoA 2. FD
15.9.1	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets	Yes / No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	FD
15.a.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	USD Million	42.624	53.838	8.299	N.A	1.268	0.372	0.02	2.573	FERD
15.b.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	USD Million	42.624	53.838	8.299	N.A	1.268	0.372	0.02	2.573	FERD
15.c.1	#Number of illegal wildlife trade	Number	8	6	11	1	2	9	2	2	FD

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SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Percentage	N.A	N.A	6.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/PPSoGS
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Percentage	0.6417	N.A	1.72 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/ MSME Survey database
16.6.1	Primary government Receipt and Expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector; -Total Receipt	Percentage	107.3	108.2	99.8	64.0	100.2 (Oct-Mar)	114.0	109.80	-	TD
	-Current	Percentage	115.9	116.1	104.8	69.7	111.6 (Oct-Mar)	122.2	120.90	-	
	-Capital	Percentage	47.1	51.7	53.8	46.6	33.9 (Oct-Mar)	52.5	42.10	-	
	-Financial	Percentage	49.8	60.1	69.6	37.1	40.8 (Oct-Mar)	60.4	31.60	-	
	-Total Expenditure	Percentage	98.0	100.0	101.0	75.5	86.7 (Oct-Mar)	97.8	96.70	-	
	-Current	Percentage	99.3	105.9	104.1	78.6	90.6 (Oct-Mar)	101.4	101.50	-	
	-Capital	Percentage	90.5	82.9	83.2	61.4	64.5 (Oct-Mar)	82.1	87.30	-	
	-Financial	Percentage	120.4	106.2	142.9	97.4	133.7 (Oct-Mar)	103.6	65.00	-	

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Percentage	N.A	N.A	85.0 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/PPSoGS
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures;		2020 The ratio of Female MP	2020 The ratio of Young MP							UPO
	Kachin	Percentage	20	27	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Kayah	Percentage	0	37	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Kayin	Percentage	19	40	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Chin	Percentage	0	33	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Sagaing	Percentage	25	45	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Taninthayi	Percentage	10	39	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Bago	Percentage	21	103	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Magway	Percentage	21	48	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Mandalay	Percentage	9	37	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Mon	Percentage	32	55	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Rakhine	Percentage	0	24	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Yangon	Percentage	29	49	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Shan	Percentage	11	53	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	Ayeyawady	Percentage	24	64	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	(b) the public service;										UCSB
	-Male	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	40.41 ²⁰	42.90 ²¹	41.59 ²²	36.19 ²³	35.60 ²⁴	
	-Female	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	59.59 ²⁰	57.10 ²¹	58.41 ²²	63.80 ²³	64.40 ²⁴	
	By Age;	Percentage									
	18-30	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	31.07 ²⁰	29.38 ²¹	29.13 ²²	26 ²³	25.91 ²⁴	
	31-40	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	30.05 ²⁰	29.72 ²¹	30.70 ²²	31.79 ²³	32.27 ²⁴	
	41-50	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	22.35 ²⁰	23.23 ²¹	22.62 ²²	22.86 ²³	22.26 ²⁴	
	51-60	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	16.53 ²⁰	17.67 ²¹	17.27 ²²	18.25 ²³	17.66 ²⁴	
	61 Above		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.28 ²²	1.1 ²³	1.9 ²⁴	
	Person with disabilities by sex;										
	-Male	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.41 ²⁰	0.50 ²¹	0.07 ²²	0.09 ²³	0.27 ²⁴	
	-Female	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.15 ²⁰	0.13 ²¹	0.01 ²²	0.01 ²³	0.12 ²⁴	
	(c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex;										USCO
	-Male	Percentage	47.61	45.62	46.52	44.53	46.58	46.98	46.86	45.27	
	-Female	Percentage	52.39	54.38	53.48	55.47	53.42	53.02	53.14	54.73	

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No Focal
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	N.A	N.A	93.6 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	95.5 ²⁴	DoP
	Proportion of children between 5-10 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	N.A	N.A	88.2 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	96.4 ²⁴	
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Percentage	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	MPF
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in accessing public services in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Percentage	N.A	N.A	17.8 ¹⁹	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/ PPSoGS

SDG code	Indicator name	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr-Mar)	2024-25 (Apr-Mar)	Focal Department / Source
GOAL 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development											
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	22.31(PA)	23.23(PA)	25.30 (PA)	19.11 (PA)	18.56 (PA) (Oct-Mar)	23.72 (PA)	22.13 (PA)	25.14 (RE)	BD
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Percentage	41.62(PA)	38.73(PA)	32.29 (PA)	24.85 (PA)	31.35 (PA) (Oct-Mar)	34.46 (PA)	41.53 (PA)	34.67 (RE)	BD
17.2.1	Net official development assistance as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Percentage	0.001	0.001	4.297	0.144	0.253	0.064	0.091	0.005	FERD
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment and official development assistance as a proportion of gross domestic product;	Percentage	0.010	0.009	4.297	0.144	0.253	0.064	0.091	0.005	FERD
	- ODA										
	- FDI	Percentage	8.39	6.09	6.4	4.66	1.52	2.75	0.99	0.90	DICA
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Percentage	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.2	1.8	3.2	2.8	3.2	CBM
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Percentage	5.2	3.7	5.2	5.4	8.1	7.0	6.4	7.5	CBM
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	PTD
17.7.1	Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	USD Million	42.624	53.838	663.055	N.A	1.268	0.372	0.020	2.573	FERD
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Percentage	85	90.85	147.97	124.46	98.35	99.76	103.89	106.83	PTD
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed	USD Million	499.591	631.240	676.812	55.535	15.718	121.570	235.234	10.935	FERD

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