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Ministry of Planning and Finance



Sustainable Development Goals

Progress Report 2022

Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022

Central Statistical Organization

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Foreword

The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all UN Member States in 2015. It is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of the people in all societies. Myanmar has committed profoundly its effort to achieve sustainable development by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its national development agenda with political solutions, technical cooperation and financial contributions.

As Myanmar has been exerting its best efforts in implementing action plans to achieve the SDGs, reliable statistics is crucially needed to support the monitoring and evaluation of progress and achievements nationally. Being the lead agency responsible for the SDG indicators monitoring, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) produced the SDG Indicators Baseline Report titled “Measuring Myanmar’s Starting Point for the Sustainable Development Goals” in 2017. Since official data and statistics for all SDG indicators were not available at the time of producing the Baseline Report, many of the indicators were brought from international sources.

To keep track of the progress made after five years, and collect accurate data and statistics that reflect the current situations in terms of achieving SDGs, the CSO has coordinated with all relevant government departments and agencies through various consultations. It results in the publication of this *Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022*. In comparison with *the Baseline Report 2017*, more data and indicators have been developed based on the SDG metadata framework and some indicators are updated with available national sources data in this Progress Report. The report provides an overview of current SDG implementation efforts in Myanmar.

I would like to express my appreciation to all government departments and agencies for their active cooperation in developing and updating of the SDG indicators, and the National Expert for his kind assistance throughout the process of consultations and preparation of the Report. Finally, the Mekong-Korea Cooperation Fund (MKCF) is also greatly appreciated for its financial support on the Capacity Building Project of Development of Statistics.



His Excellency U Win Shein

Union Minister

Ministry of Planning and Finance

Acknowledgement

This Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022 would not have been made possible without the financial support of the Mekong-Korea Cooperation Fund (MKCF); the tireless effort of National Expert Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt; and the enthusiasm to cooperate and willingness to provide respective indicators by various government ministries, departments and agencies.

Indicators for each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were compiled through twelve CSO Task Teams; namely, Account; Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment; Foreign Trade; Industry, Mining and Energy; Monetary and Investment; Disaster; Research and Development; Social and Labor; Survey; System and Application; Construction, Transport and Communication; and Vital and Health.

Two rounds of consultation workshops, led by the National Expert, were conducted for the development and updating of SDG indicators with focal government departments and the CSO task teams. The role of National Expert in these processes was instrumental in terms of coordinating among all statistical agencies, enhancing knowledge on statistical methodologies and metadata development for all participants.

Last but not least, we acknowledged with appreciations the CSO team's hard work in collections, compilations, reviews, analysis, verification and validation of data and indicators throughout the processes that eventually made this Report happen.



Htun Zaw

Director General

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ACRONYMS

AD	Account Department
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
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
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
EAAM	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FD	Forest Department

FGLID	Factories and General Labour Laws Inspection Department
FERD	Foreign Economic Relations Department
FISD	Financial Institution Supervision 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
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
MPAFIRD	Monetary Policy Affairs and Financial Institutions Regulation Department
MPF	Myanmar Police Force
MPL	Minimum Proficiency Level
MR	Myanma Railways
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
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
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
TNLA	Ta'ang National Liberation Army
UCSB	Union Civil Service Board
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
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

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022* delineates the progress towards SDG implementation through national, regional and international commitments made by the Government of the Union of Myanmar since 2017-18. These SDG indicators also inform profoundly the realization of SDG activities undertaken through the Government's commitments in financial, technical and human resources in Myanmar supported by the United Nations, the World Bank, ASEAN, other International Organizations and the Development Partners.

The progresses of implementation of SDG activities have been measured primarily based on the UN SDG metadata framework. It highlights the extent to which the SDG progress activities are in line with the work plan of departments of respective Ministries and Civil Society Organizations in Myanmar.

The report discusses thoroughly the opportunity, challenges and achievements though prioritized activities in the presence of COVID-19 pandemic that hinders the progress of achieving SDGs in the country.

The present report shows that 175 SDG indicators (71%) are available while 72 indicators (29%) are not available among total indicators of 247.

Most SDG activities prior the COVID-19 are on track for delivering SDG's outputs and outcomes including the cross-cutting themes contributing to the SDG targets.

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. These targets aim to create ending poverty in all its forms. The availability of data for Goal 1 indicates 85 percent as 15 percent of data are not available.

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. These targets encourage to eradicate world hunger. The availability of data for Goal 2 indicates 79 percent and 21 percent of data are unavailable.

Goal 3 seeks to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life. Achieving Goal 3 depends primarily on performing 13 targets and 28 indicators. These targets allow to promote health and well-being for all. The availability of data for Goal 3 shows 82 percent as 18 percent of data are not available.

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. These targets tend to ensure quality education. The availability of data for Goal 4 indicates 75 percent as 25 percent of data are not available.

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. Achieving Goal 5 is monitored through 9 targets and 14 indicators. These targets enhance the actions for gender equality. To assess Goal 5, 50 percent of data are available as 50 percent of data are unavailable.

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. These targets contribute to ensure clean water and sanitation for all. The availability of data for Goal 6 indicates 64 percent as 36 percent of data are not available.

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 subject to the effective implementation of 5 targets and 6 indicators. These targets tend to ensure universal access to sustainable energy. The availability of data for

Goal 7 indicates 67 percent while 33 percent of data are not available.

Goal 8 aims to promote economic growth and decent work for all. To attain Goal 8, it requires performing 12 targets and 16 indicators. These targets create to ensure decent work and sustainable economic growth. The availability of data for Goal 8 points 81 percent for monitoring the progress.

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. These targets enable to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The availability of data for Goal 9 indicates 92 percent as 8 percent of data are not available.

Sustainable Development Goal 10 aims at reducing inequality within and among countries. To achieve Goal 10, it needs to undertake 10 targets and 14 indicators. These targets encourage to reduce inequalities. The availability of data for Goal 10 indicates only 50 percent due to the nature of survey data.

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. Achieving Goal 11 is based on performing 9 targets and 14 indicators. These targets create to make cities and communities sustainable. The availability of data for goal 11 indicates 79 percent as 21 percent of data are not available.

Goal 12 aims at ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. Achieving goal 12 is based on performing 11 targets and 13 indicators. These targets foster the actions for responsible consumption and production. The availability of

data for Goal 12 indicates only 62 percent due to the research-related data.

Sustainable Development Goal 13 urges to take action to combat climate change and its impacts. Achieving Goal 13 is based on performing 5 targets and 8 indicators. These targets enable to combat climate change. The availability of data for Goal 13 indicates 75 percent and accordingly 25 percent of data are not available.

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. These targets create to conserve and sustainably use the oceans. The availability of data for Goal 14 indicates 70 percent while 30 percent of data are not available.

Goal 15 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. These targets create to protect and restore life on land. The availability of data for Goal 15 indicates 86 percent which is enough to monitor the progress of SDG.

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 24 indicators. These targets enhance to promote peace, justice and strong Institutions. The availability of data for goal 16 indicates 50 percent as 50 percent of data are not available.

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. The achievement of Goal 17 depends on performing 19 targets and 24 indicators. These targets foster the action for partnerships for the goals. The availability of data for Goal 17 indicates 67 percent as 33 percent of data are not available.

II. INTRODUCTION

The preamble "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was launched by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015. The SDGs consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The action plans link People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership and provide a framework for all countries, developed and developing alike, to transform the world pursuing better paths to development.

SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017

The SDGs identifies the required statistical indicators and responsible data producing agencies to support monitoring of the SDGs. The CSO, under the MOPF has been entrusted with the development of SDG indicators. With assistance from UNDP, the World Bank and other development partners, the CSO released "Readiness of Myanmar's Official Statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals" in May 2016, "Measuring Myanmar's Starting Point for the Sustainable Development Goals: SDG Indicator Baseline Report" in August 2017.

The SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017 attempted to use 2015-16 as a baseline on which the progress towards SDGs can be monitored. However, there was a dearth of data for baseline 2015-16 due to the existence of specific nature as well as particular scope and methods of SDG indicators. Therefore, the Baseline Report 2017 used several years as the baselines for monitoring the progress of 17 SDGs. For example, Goal 1 contained four indicators based on two baselines such as 2006/2015 average, and calendar year 2015 or fiscal year 2015-16. Similarly, Goal 2 contained seven indicators based on six baselines such as 2014/2016 average, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2007/2015 average, 2014, and 2013. As such, total of thirteen base years as the baselines were found in the previous Baseline Report.

Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022

Based on the experience of preparing the Baseline Report 2017, and with financial support from Mekong-Korea Cooperation Fund, CSO produces this Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022 in consultations and cooperation with various government ministries, agencies and departments to ensure data consistency, relevance and validity. The Report outlines the progress of 17 goals of SDG implementation, and some indicators for each goal are highlighted in the SDG Dashboard. Statistical tables for SDG indicators associated with the 17 goals are provided in Annex 1.

To obtain the required SDG data in consistent manner, the Progress Report 2022 has set the calendar year 2017 or fiscal year 2017-18 as a reference point on that SDG progresses are monitored effectively. It also preserves to produce timely and reliable national statistical information in accordance with internationally accepted SDG methodological metadata guidelines and National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) of Myanmar.

In comparing data from this SDG Progress Report 2022 with the ones from the SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017, the main features of the SDG Progress Report are that it uses an expanding set of SDG indicators, performs the refinements on several indicators and applies the UN-SDG methodologies which were updated in 2020s for the purpose of effective monitoring the SDGs. In addition, more data are becoming available during the period under study.

The data gaps between SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017 and SDGs Progress Report 2022 are shown in Annex 2.

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

The 2030 Agenda for SDGs encourages member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven" (paragraph 79 of resolution). The voluntary

national review (VNR) aims to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The SDGs Progress Report 2022 will benefit to the conduct of VNR for the achievement of SDGs in Myanmar.

Development Planning and Budgeting

This Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report 2022 serves as a valuable source for policy makers, planners, administrators, researchers and other stakeholders as it provides the necessary information on progress toward the achievement of SDGs in Myanmar.

SDG indicators will also help the government prepare efficiently the resource mobilization and allocation through the development budget system. In a similar fashion, SDG indicators can be integrated into other sectors and sub-sectors plans and programs through cooperation and partnership with all development stakeholders.

III. OVERVIEW

The *SDGs Progress Report 2022* focuses on the key area of change pursued by each goal and associated targets. This report analyses the

progress towards the SDGs implementation by updating data and information. In updating SDG data process, CSO has restructured its task teams into 12 Task Teams based on the thematic areas covered by the SDGs as follows:

Task Teams and Thematic areas covered by the SDGs

No.	Task Teams
1	Account
2	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment
3	Foreign Trade
4	Industry, Mining and Energy
5	Monetary and Investment
6	Disaster
7	Research and Development
8	Social and Labor
9	Survey
10	System and Application
11	Construction, Transport and Communications
12	Vital and Health

Data Availability for the SDGs Progress Report

Data availability is a measure of how often the SDG data are available to be used for monitoring and evaluation. It also reflects a part of data management system that can work around those SDGs issues.

In preparing the report four main types of activities are undertake as follows:

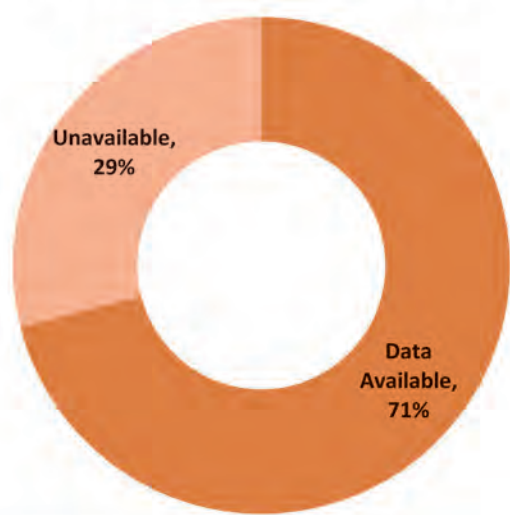
- (i) Consultation with individual task teams at CSO for the existing and updating activities based on the SDG metadata development framework with the National Expert Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt;
- (ii) Conducting the round table discussions for 20 days for updating SDG indicators in the context of national and SDG metadata development with focal government departments and the task teams of CSO led by the National Expert;

- (iii) Reviewing the competed data templates retuned by the relevant governments to CSO for data processing; and
- (iv) Verification, analysis and writing the SDGs Progress report 2022.

It resulted in improving the capacity in dealing with SDG indicators and calculation methods in line with internationally adopted technical terms and methods as well as UN SDG metadata methodology.

In light of this, total numbers of SDG indicators have increased from 241 in baseline report to 247 in this *SDGs Progress Report 2022*. In addition, indicator from national source also increased to 161 in the Progress Report compared to 56 in the *SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017*, while indicators from international sources were reduced from 74 in 2017 to 14 in 2022.

Figure 1a: Data Availability for all goals

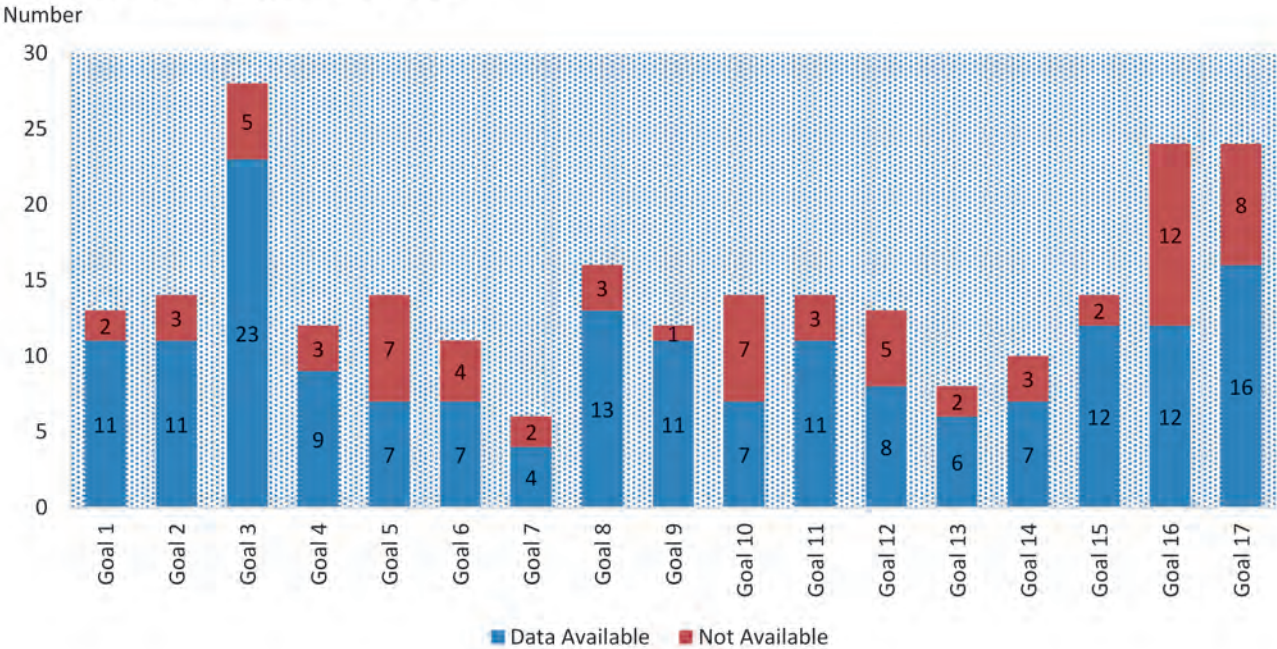


Report	Total Indicators	Data Sources		Unavailable
		National	International	
Baseline (2017)	241	56	74	111
SDGs Progress Report 2022	247	161	14	72

The highest portions of indicators are received by Goal 3 (23 indicators), followed by Goals 17 (16 indicators), Goals 8 (13 indicators), Goals 15 and 16 (12 indicators each), Goals 1, 2, 9 and 11 (11 indicators each), Goal 4 (9 indicators), Goal 12 (8

indicators), Goals 5,6,10 and 14 (7 indicators each), Goal 13 (6 indicators), and Goal 7 (4 indicators) respectively.

Figure 1b: Indicator availability by goal



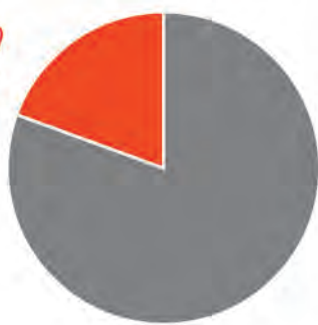
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS DASHBOARD

1 NO POVERTY



End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

19.3%



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



2,010 per 100,000 population

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2020-21



Older persons
(85 years and above)

248,322 persons

Persons with
disabilities

38,238 persons

Pregnant women
and newborns

473,150 persons

Work injury

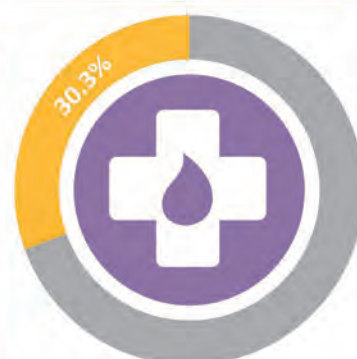
4,052 persons

Coverage of social protection floors/systems,
2020-21

2 ZERO HUNGER



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



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

2018-19 12,838

2019-20 13,286

2020-21 13,640

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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



84%(p)

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2020



19.7 (p)
per 1,000 women

Adolescent birth rate
(aged 15-19 years), 2020

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors, 2019-20



1.46 cases
per 1,000 population
in 2018 to 1.00 case in 2021



Malaria Incidence, 2021

Mortality rate/ratio

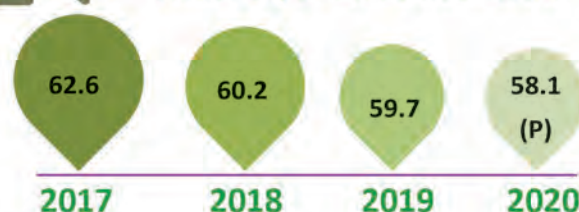


Neonatal per 1,000 live births

24	23	23	22
2017	2018	2019	2020



Under 5 per 1,000 live births



Maternal per 100,000 live births

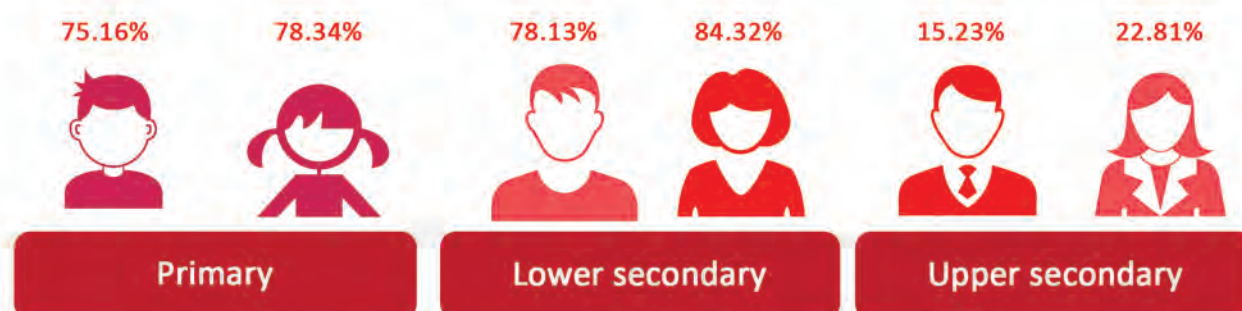
202	208	206	204
2017	2018	2019	2020

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



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

Completion rate (2019-20)



Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), 2019-20

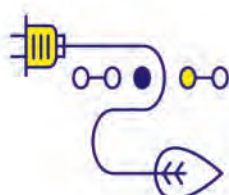
35.9%

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, 2020-21



Proportion of schools with access to electricity (primary)

40.23%

Proportion of schools with access to electricity (secondary)

51.6%



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

1.16%

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

10.62%

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

Women's Participation in National Parliaments



11.67% in 2020

Women's Participation in local governments



0.63% in 2021

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, 2020-21

3,340

Basic drinking water service, 2020-21

3,815



Proportion industrial wastewater flows safely treated

38.22%

By 2020-21

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

209.483 USD Million

By 2020-21



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

2,343

By 2020-21

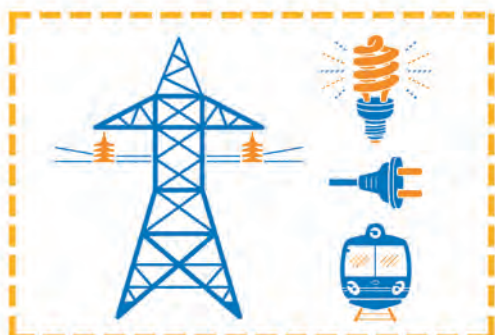


7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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

Proportion of population with access to electricity,
2020-21



56 %

Installed renewable energy-
generating capacity (in watts per
capita), 2020-21

61.47
watts per capita



Energy intensity measured in terms
of primary energy and GDP, 2020-21

0.19
million tonnes of oil
equivalent/GDP current
(MMK)



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



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

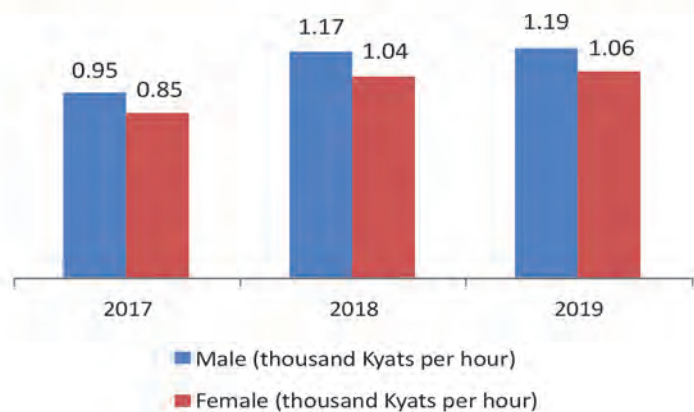
3.51556

metric tons per capita

Unemployment rate, 2019



Average hourly earnings of employees by sex



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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

Number of passengers, 2020-21

Thousands



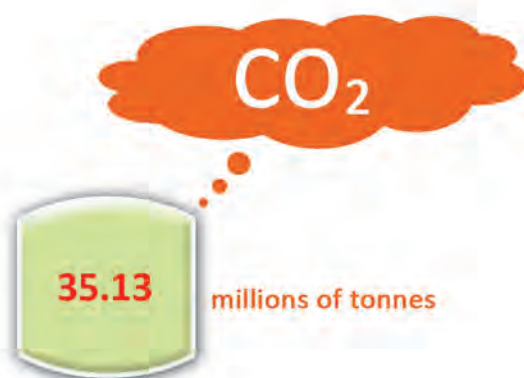
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, 2020-21

25.6 %

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2019

10.4 %

CO₂ emission per unit of value added, 2019



Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 2020-21

GSM 96.06%

UMTS 82.66%

LTE 90.69%



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



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, 2019



0.23% in 2019
from 0.22%
in 2019



Resource flows for development, 2019-20



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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) 2020-21



Cultural (Public) 2020-21



Cultural (Private) 2018-19



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

2020-21



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns



Hazardous waste generated per capita (Gal/day)

51,500
2018-19

51,800
2019-20

51,800
2020-21

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

40

2018-19

70

2019-20

70

2020-21

Degree of implementing sustainable public procurement policies, 2020-21



Score

5



13 CLIMATE ACTION



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

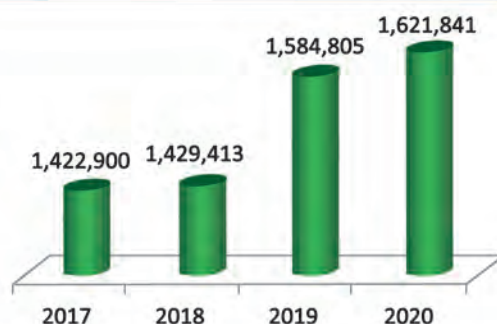
967
2017-18

1,179
2018-19

2,491
2019-20

2,010
2020-21

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, 2019-20



38% in Education
Sustainable
Development



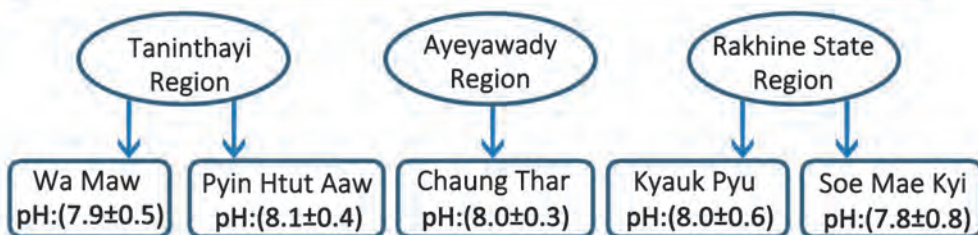
30% in Global
Citizenship
Education

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



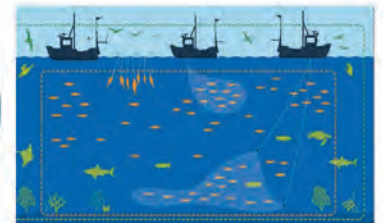
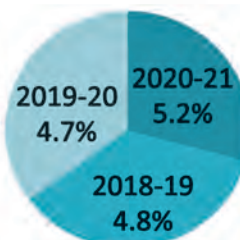
Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations, 2020-21



Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP

Sustainable fisheries as percentage of GDP



Proportion of marine technology research in the total research budget



21.533%
2017-18

1.171%
2018-19

0.254%
2019-20

0.042%
2020-21



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 %)
- 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

2020-21 → 3,687.53 Sq.mi



Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

663.055 USD Million (2019-20)

Number of illegal wildlife trade was 11 cases in 2019-20



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, 2019

83.8%



Victims of human trafficking



0.05 per 100,000 population in 2021
from
0.6 per 100,000 population in 2018

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



85%



17

PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

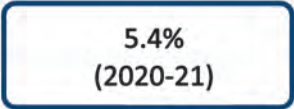


Strengthen the Means of Implementation
and Revitalize the Global Partnership for
Sustainable Development

Total government revenue as a proportion
of GDP



Debt service as a proportion of exports of
goods and services



Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed





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 the 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 85 percent as 15 percent of data are not available.

1.1.1 Proportion of 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 in poverty

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

Another target of goal 1 aims to build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable persons and to reduce their exposure to climate-related disasters. It would implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures including floors. 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 4 types: pregnant women and children under 2 years, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries, and older persons.

The number of population receiving social cash transfers for disabled people ranged from 20 thousand to person in 2018-19 to 38 thousand in 2020-21 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

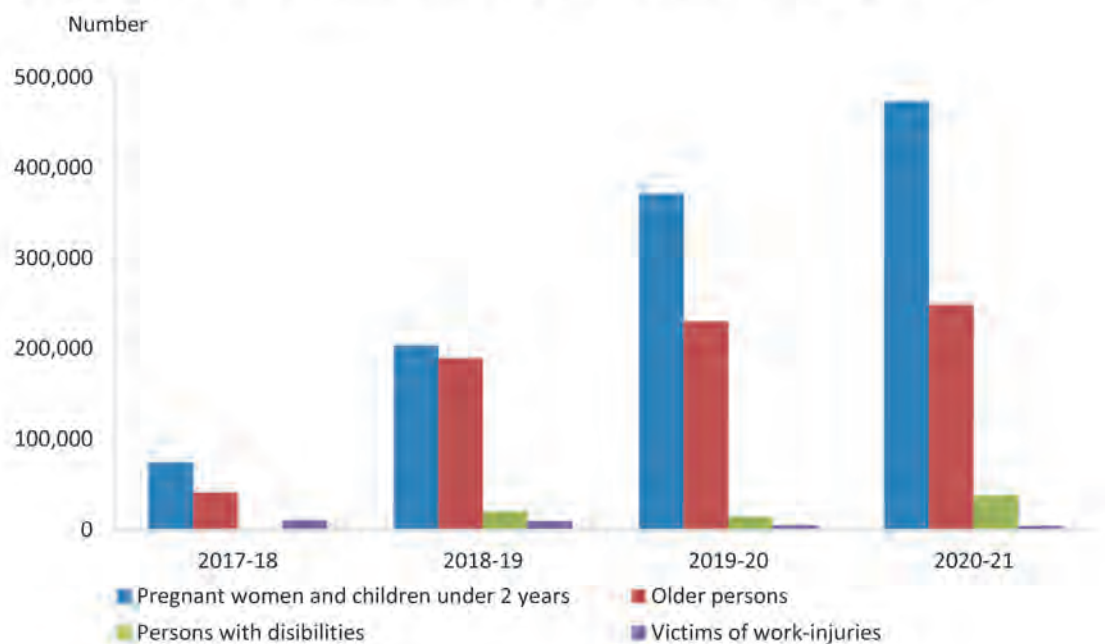
and their children with under two years of age to enhance their purchasing power to improve their dietary diversity and intake as well as access to healthcare. It now operates in 7 States and Regions: Chin, Rakhine, Naga Self-administrated area, Kayin, Kayah, Ayeyawady and Shan. The MCCT programme benefitted over 473,150 in 2020-21.

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 2020-21, over 248,322 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 more than half, from 10,323 persons in 2017-18 to 4,052 persons in 2020-21.

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

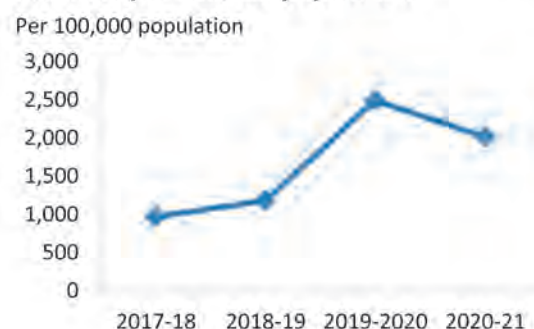
The proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation (land use certificate) was 10.1 percent in total, 16.1 percent in male and 5.0 percent in female in 2017.

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

The numbers were the highest reaching 2,491 per 100,000 population in 2019-20. The large number include the death persons due to land slide

occurred at Wai Khar Village in 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. Data provider at national level is the appointed Sendai Framework Focal Point. The Sendai Framework Focal Points in each country are responsible of data reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.

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

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. 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.

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 20.45 percent in 2017-18 to 17.77 percent in 2019-20 and 14.34 percent in 2020-21.

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

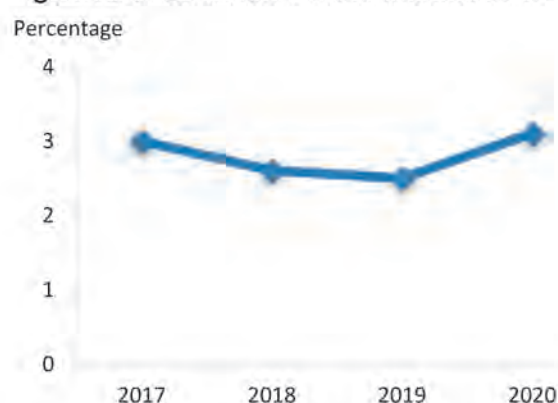
The aim for Goal 2 is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. Achieving goal 2 is based on performing 8 targets and 14 indicators. The targets focus on universal access to safe and nutritious food; end all forms of malnutrition; double the productivity 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 79 percent as 21 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.

PoU declined from 3 percent in 2017 to 2.5 percent in 2019. In 2020, PoU slightly increase 3.1 percent based on FAO's source.

Figure 2.1: Prevalence of undernourishment



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: 0.8 in 2018.

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 30.3 percent in 2018.

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.

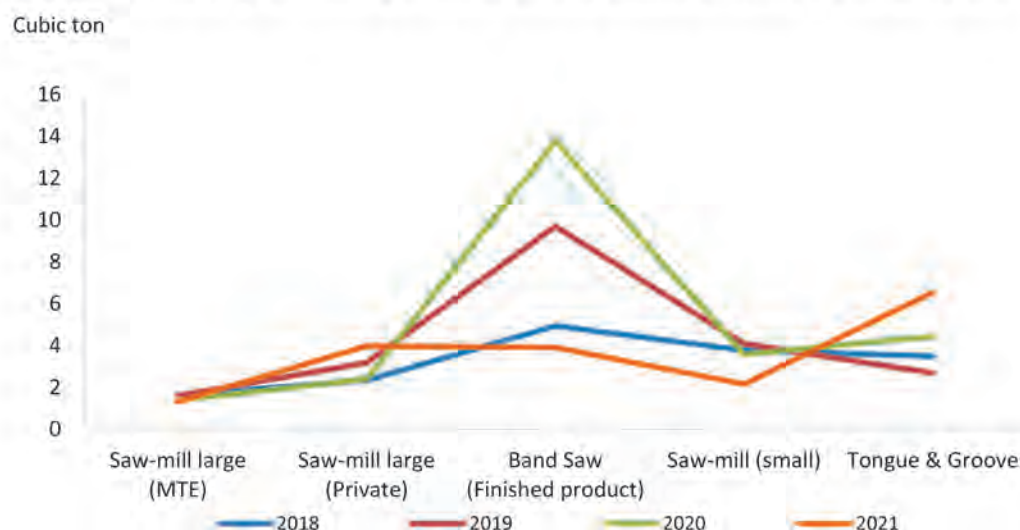
Volume of production per labour unit of MTE were cubic ton 1.64 in 2018, 1.62 in 2019 and 1.4 in 2020 respectively. It fell to cubic ton 1.31 in 2021. In contrast, volume of production per labour unit of large saw mill (private) constituted cubic ton 2.34, 3.18, 2.4 and 3.98 in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. The volume of production per labour unit of Band saw (finished product) showed cubic ton 4.95, 9.70 in 2018 and 2019. It reached the peak at cubic ton 13.77 in 2020, but it declined to cubic ton 3.92 in 2021.

The volume of production per labour unit of saw-

mill (small) was unstable indicating cubic ton 3.79, 4.09, 3.58 and 2.16 in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. Finally the volume of production per labour unit of Tongue and Groove were also

fluctuating from year to year showing cubic ton 3.49, 2.7, 4.44 and 6.54 in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

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.

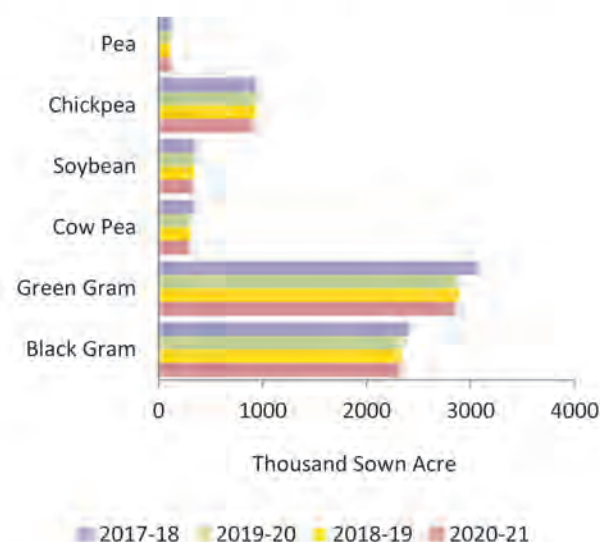
The UN SDG metadata provides some alternatives that consider different features of sustainability, for example whether current practices are economically feasible, environmentally friendly and socially desirable. In light of this, number of agricultural crops which satisfy the “productive and profitability” 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 2,848 thousand acre in 2020-21 followed by Black Gram ranging 2,414 thousand acre in 2017-18 and 2,318 thousand acre in 2020-21. Chickpea represented the third largest in sown

acre followed by Cow peas, Soybean, and Pea.

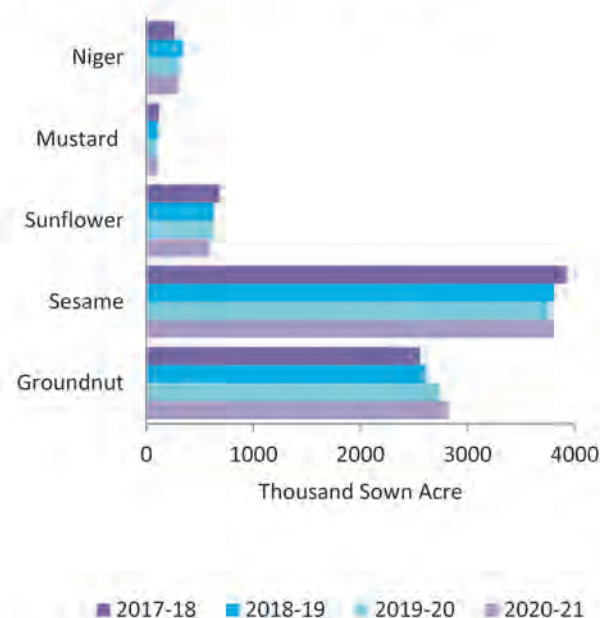
Among oil seed crops, Sesame sown acre constituted the largest reflecting 3,928 thousand acre in 2017-18 and 3,799 thousand acre in 2020-21. Groundnut sown acre showed the second largest which increased from 2,557 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 2,820 thousand acre in 2020-21. Sunflower sown acre declined slightly from 680 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 592 in 2020-21. Niger sown acre rose from 262 thousand acre in 2017-18 to 305 thousand acre in 2020-21.

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 13,640 in 2020-21.

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 2020-21.

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, 14- freshwater fish species still could maintain in the complete control of man-made pond, those are, namely, (Rohu) *Labeorohita*, (Mrigal) *Cirrhinamrigala*, (Catla) *Catlacatla*, (Grass carp) *Ctenopharyngodonidella*, (Silver carp) *Hypophthalmichthysmolitrix*, (Big head) *Hypophthalmichthysnobilis*, (Common carp) *Cyprinuscaurio*, (Silver barb) *Barbonymusgonionotus*, (Striped catfish) *Pangasiushypophthalmus*, (red-bellied pacu) *Piaractusbrachypomus*, (Streaked Prochilod) *Prochiloduslineatus*, (Catfish) *Clariasbatrachus*, (Climbing perch) *Anabas testudineus* and (Scorpion catfish) *Heteropneustcsfossilis*.

1-freshwater prawn (Giant freshwater prawn) *Macrobrachiumrosenbergii*, 1-marine fish (Asian seabass) *Latescalcarifer* and 1-marine shrimp (Tiger shrimp) *Penaeusmonodon* are only available in the wild-based breeding and could be

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

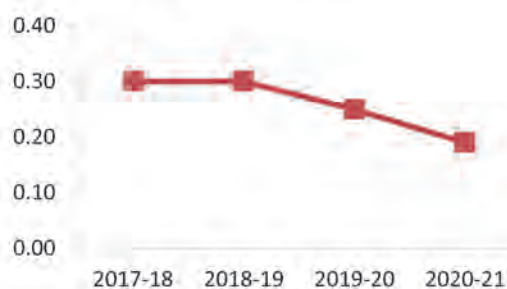
2.a.1 The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure

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 2020-21 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



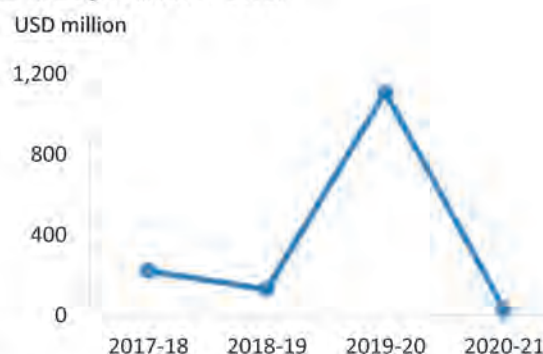
Source: Department of Planning

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 1,108.69 in 2019-

20. But it declined to USD million 29.743 in 2020-21.

Figure 2.7: Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department



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-5 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 82 percent as 18 percent of data are not available.

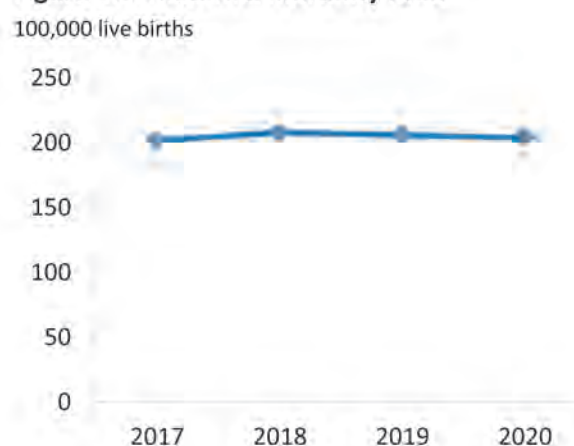
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It shows the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.

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 estimated 2017 global MMR is 211 (uncertainty interval UI 199 to 243).

Figure 3.1: Maternal mortality ratio

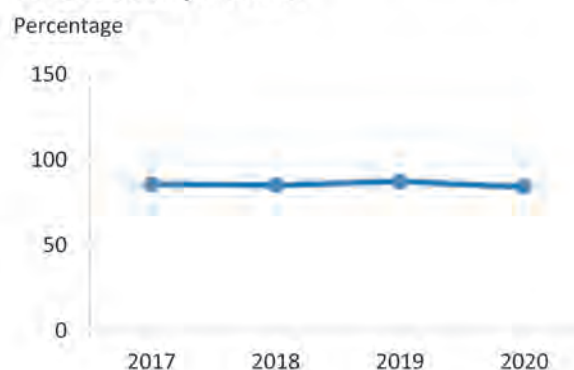


Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled birth professionals

Proportion of births attended by skilled birth professionals constituted about 85.8 percent in 2017 and 87.3 percent of deliveries in 2019 and then declined to 84 percent (p) in 2020.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: Health Management Information System

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

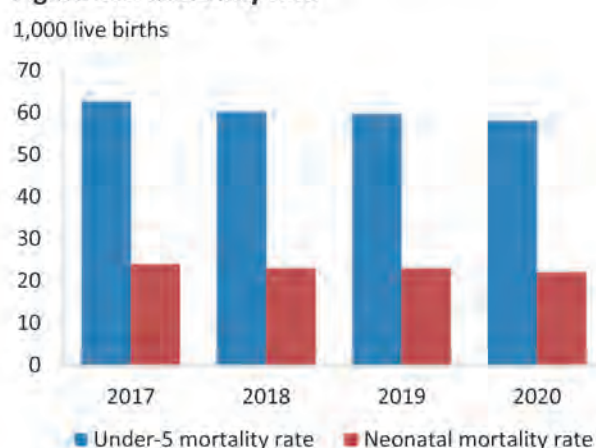
Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

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 mortality rate and neonatal mortality rates are key output indicator 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



Source: CRVS, UNIGME Report 2019

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

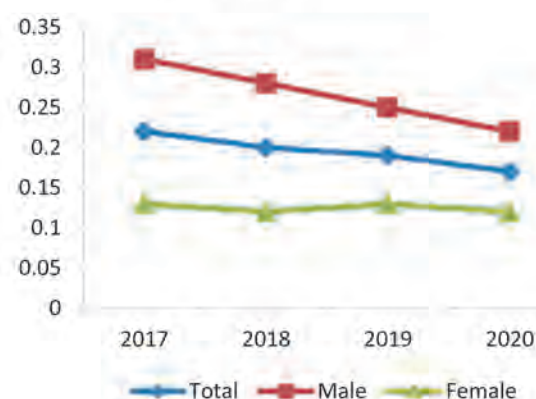
The increasing coverage of HIV prevention and testing services coupled with the tremendous increased in life long Anti-Retro Viral treatment coverage have contributed to the decreasing new HIV infections in Myanmar.

At the national level, incidence of HIV infection showed a steady decreasing trend among general population (all ages, 15-24 year, and 25 plus age groups). The number of new HIV infections has dropped from 0.22 per 1,000 uninfected people in 2017 to 0.17 in 2020, with the proportion of both men and women declining significantly over time.

Moreover, the rate in 15-24 age group has significantly declined from 0.65 in 2017 to 0.51 in 2020. Also, in 25 years and over dropped from 0.15 in 2017 to 0.11 in 2020.

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

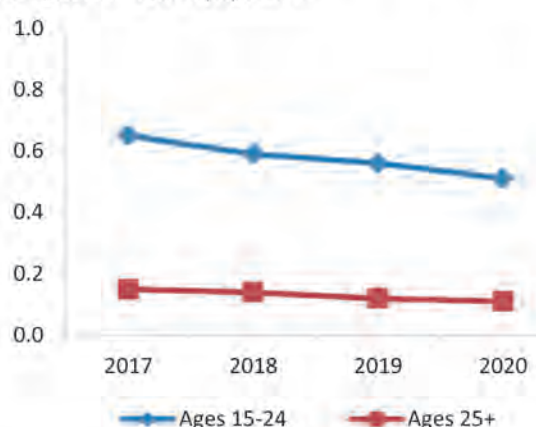
Per 1,000 uninfected population



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

This indicator highlights the extent of TB in a population and the size of the task needed under the TB Programme.

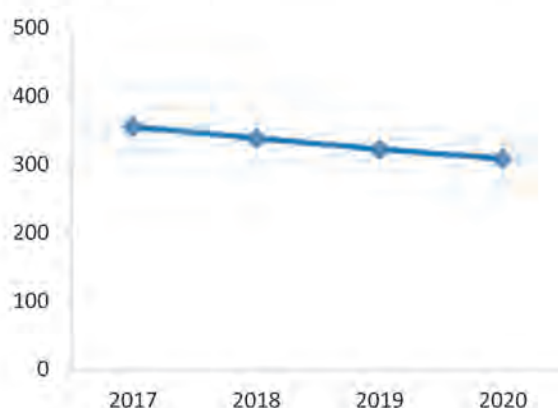
Incidence rate are used to track changes in the rate at which people affect with Mycobacterium related TB diseases.

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population have been reported as a decline, 355 in 2017 to 308 in 2020; declining 13.23 percent.

It can be used for the National TB Program to strengthen further NTP management and control activities. It constitutes the improvement in the quality of TB surveillance data.

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

The goal of the National Strategic Plan for Malaria Elimination 2021-2025 is to eliminate the indigenous transmission of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria by 2025 and put Myanmar on the path to eliminate all human malaria by 2030.

The target value of 0.5/1000 pop at risk in 2021, 0.07 in 2025 and 0 by 2030 were proposed in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Malaria Elimination 2021-2025.

Falling Annual Parasitic Incidence (API) value suggests that malaria control/elimination efforts are effective.

API targets are consistently overachieved in all years up to 2019.

But National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) missed the target in 2020 to reduce the cases. The increase in API value in 2020 is due to the unusual seasonal occurrence of malaria in Kachin State and Taninthayi Region as a result of population migration.

Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk) in Myanmar has dropped down to 1 per 1,000 population in 2021(p) from 1.46 in 2018.

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.

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



Source: Department of Public Health

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

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease showed about 1 percent decline during the period of study.

Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease defined as the percent of 30 years old people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease assuming that he/she would experience current mortality rates at every age and he/she 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.

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

Per 1,000 population



Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System

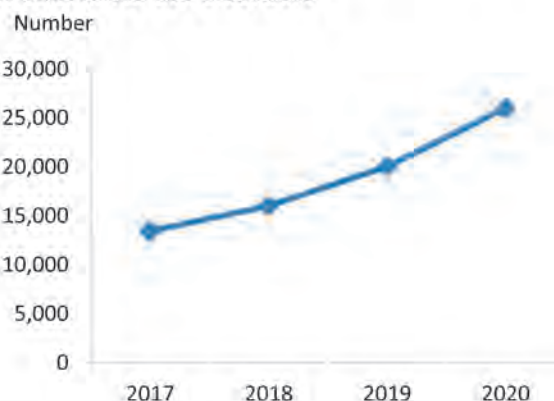
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders

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.

Between 2017 and 2020, there was an almost 2-fold increase in the number of MMT patients from 13,441 patients enrolled in 2017 to 26,016 in 2020.

Figure 3.10: Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders



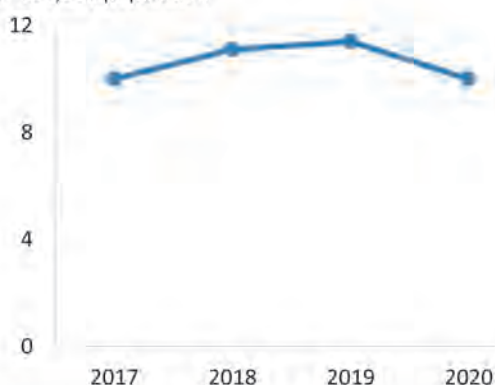
Source: Department of Medical Services

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Road traffic injuries remain an important public health problem for Myanmar. As per Health Management Information System, the death rate due to road traffic per 100,000 people, which was reduced from 11.1 in 2018 to 10 (p) in 2020.

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 proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family

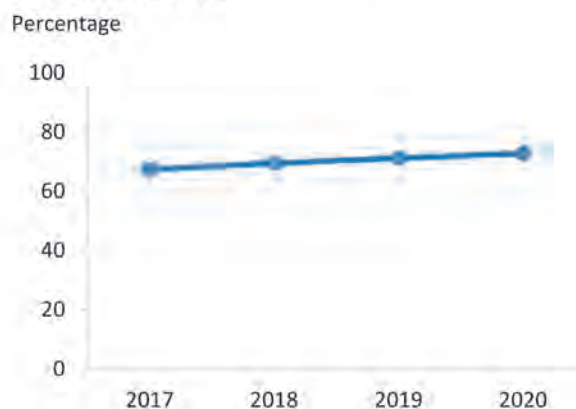
planning satisfied with modern methods is also referred to as the proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods.

The components of the indicator are contraceptive prevalence (any method and modern methods) and unmet need for family planning.

Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women who are currently using, or whose partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.

The standard definition of unmet need for family planning includes women who are fecund and sexually active in the numerator, and who report not wanting any (more) children, or who report wanting to delay the birth of their next child for at least two years or are undecided about the timing of the next birth, but who are not using any method of contraception.

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



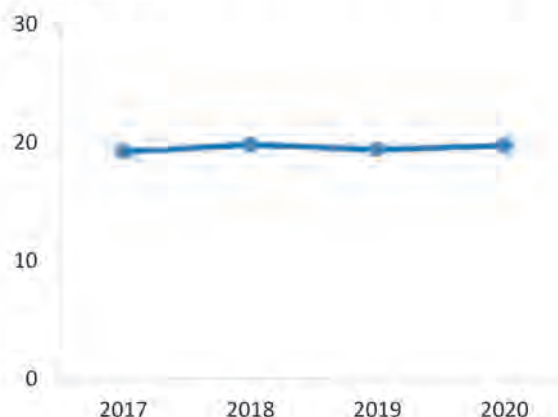
Source: Health Management Information System

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

Adolescent birth rate remained at around 20 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years during 2017–2020. The adolescent birth rate represents the level of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15–19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19.

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

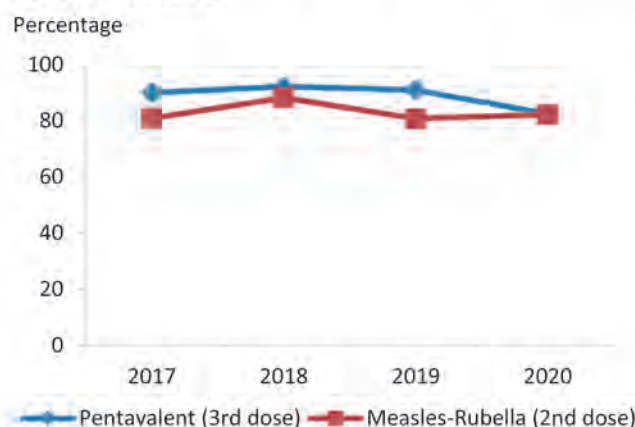
Coverage of essential health services defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged 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. The coverage was 56 in 2017 and 61 in 2019.

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

Trends of immunization coverage revealed fluctuations for Measle- Rubella Vaccine 2nd dose over the recent five years; more than 80 percent (81 to 88 percent) of target population received 2nd dose of MR vaccine and 82 percent (82.4 to 92 percent) of target population received 3rd dose of Pentavalent vaccine (DTP, Hep-B, Hib) during 2017–2020.

Figure 3.14: Proportion of the target population received Vaccine

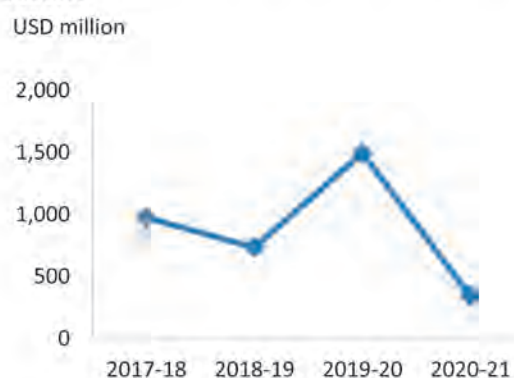


Source: Department of Public Health

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 1,495.332 in 2019-20 compared to USD million 973.141 in 2017-18. It was reported as USD million 342.267 in 2020-21.

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



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Health facilities means defined public health facilities providing primary health care services. It includes Rural Health Center, Sub Rural Health Centre, Urban Health Center, Sub Urban Health Center and Maternal and Child Health Centre only and does not include hospitals (public and private) and pharmacies.

As per Department of Health, the proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis was 100 percent during the study period (fully meets the target).

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Total number of health worker per 10,000 population: basic health staff indicate the highest scores. But it declined relatively 8.43 in 2017 to 8.05 per 10,000 population in 2020.

Number of Physician per 10,000 population stood at 1.77 in 2017 and reached to 2.22, the highest, in 2018. Then it declined in 1.97 in 2020.

Number of Dentist, Pharmacists and Paramedical staff per 10,000 population remained unchanged at 0.09, 0.05 and 0.19 respectively in the period under review.

Number of Nurses per 10,000 population increased 3.52 in 2017 to 4.24 in 2020.

Figure 3.16: Health worker density and distribution

Per 10,000 population



Source: Department of Medical Service, Department of Public Health

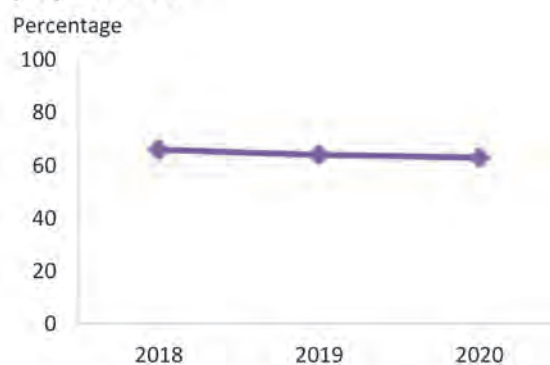
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) Capacity and health emergency preparedness

Ministry of Health initiated the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) process and its collaboration, coordination, and involvement with other sectors in 2018. Therefore, IHR capacity was strengthened in the country.

However, the scores dropped after 2018 because the questionnaire was revised in that year and used for reporting in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Food safety, law, and financing are the primary difficulties in 2018, while points of entry, radiation emergencies, and the national health emergency framework are the main challenges in 2019 and 2020.

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

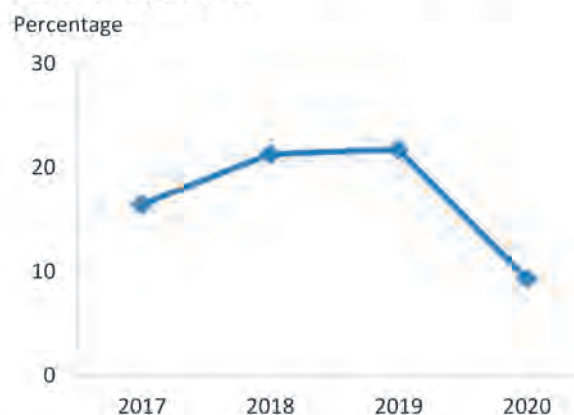


Source: Department of Public Health

3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infection due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested.

Figure 3.18: Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms



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 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
- 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 75 percent as 25 percent of data are not available.

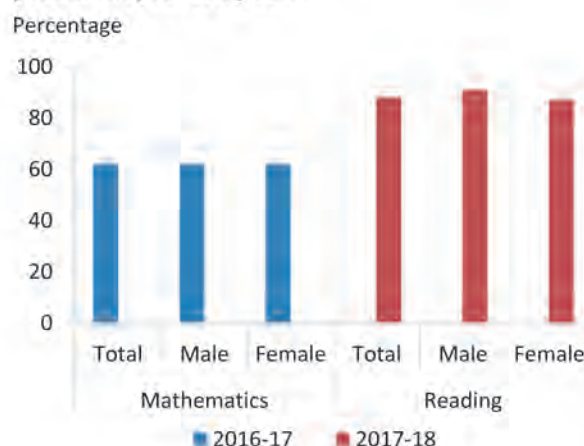
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people in grade 3 and at the end of primary, achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in both reading and mathematics, by sex

Minimum proficiency level (MPL) is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (mathematics, reading, etc.) measured through learning assessments.

In 2017-18, Reading in Grade 3 only, male's proficiency (91 percent) was relatively higher than that of female's proficiency (87 percent). In 2016-17 mathematics, both male and female proficiency was the same level (62 percent). But, the total proficiency level in reading and mathematics indicated 88 percent and 62 percent respectively.

However, the reading and mathematics proficiency levels at the end of primary reached at 11 percent and 12 percent respectively in 2018-19.

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

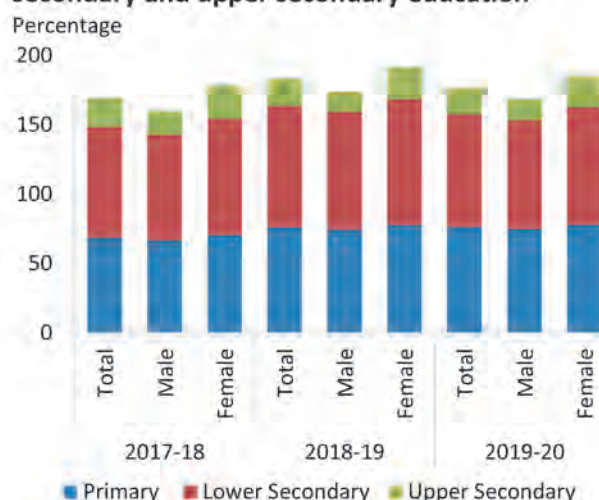
4.1.2 Completion rate for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education

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.

From 2017-18 to 2019-20, there was a steady improvement in the primary school completion rate, with 69 percent in 2017-18 and 77 percent in 2019-20. In lower secondary school, a similar pattern has been observed. However, the upper secondary school completion rate dropped significantly during study periods.

In terms of gender, male and female primary school completion rates increased from 67 percent and 71 percent in 2017-18 to 75 percent and 78 percent in 2019-20. Similarly, the male and female of lower secondary school completion rate increased from 76 percent to 78 percent and 83.55 percent to 84.32 percent in 2019-20.

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

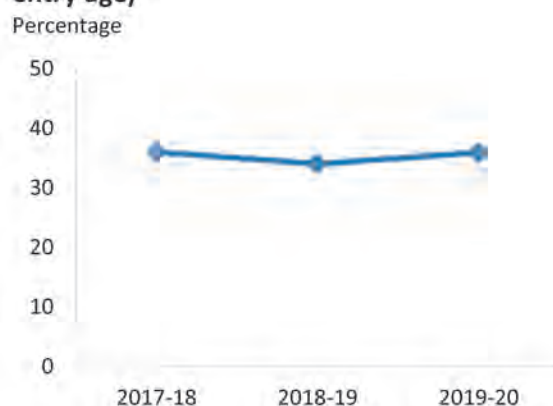


Source: Department of Basic Education

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

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) remained constant for the period under study. The result showed that among the children age 3-5 years, one in three children (36 percent) participate in one or more organized learning programme the year before entering primary education.

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



Source: Department of Social Welfare

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

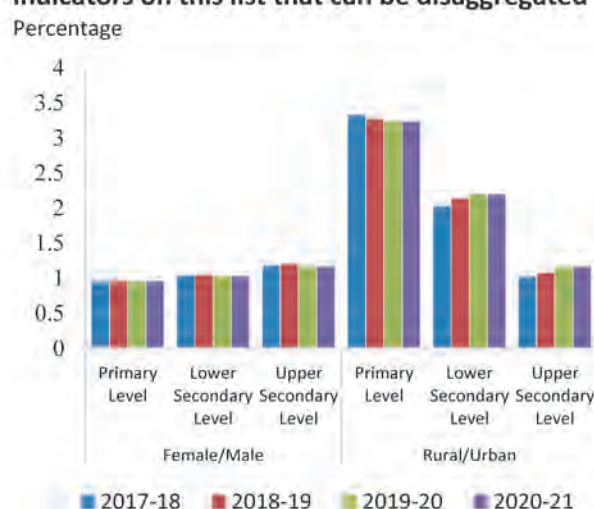
Parity indices use data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group (e.g. rural) to that of the other (e.g. urban). A value of exactly 1 indicates parity (i.e., two groups are equal in pay or status) and the further from 1 indicates, the greater the

disparity (in pay or status) between the two groups of interest.

Data show that female/male parity indices were around 0.95, indicating that boys were more likely than girls to enroll primary school. At the secondary level, the value is greater than one. As a result, boys fall behind girls in secondary school.

For enrolment in primary level between urban and rural was 3 in favour of the rural enrolment. Likewise, there were 2 and 1 in favour of rural enrolment at lower and upper secondary level respectively.

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 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency (FLP) in functional literacy and numeracy skills

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.

The literacy and numeracy skills were self-reported and not objectively assessed in MLCS 2017. The literacy identified that individual can read and write a simple sentence in any language and thus they capture literacy in any language. Numeracy also identified that individual can make simple additions and subtraction calculations, without using a calculator or phone.

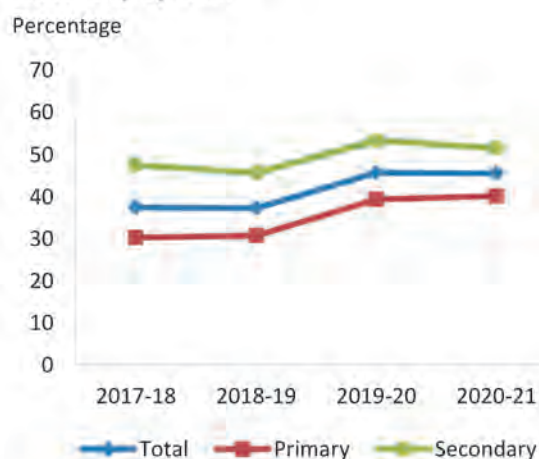
Based on MLCS (2017) survey data, the proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least FLP in functional level of proficiency in literacy were 92.8 percent (Male) and 85.6 percent (Female); and that of numeracy were 94.1 percent (Male) and 88.7 percent (Female) respectively.

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 percent to 40 percent in primary while the proportions are higher in secondary indicating 48 to 52 percent approximately between 2017-18 and 2020-21.

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



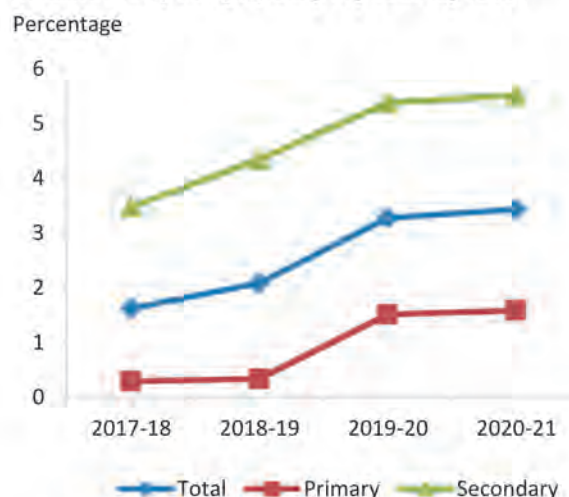
Source: Department of Basic Education

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

Proportion of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes is analyzed at primary school and secondary school levels.

A substantial improvement in internet access has been made at secondary school reaching from 3.47 percent in 2017-18 to 5.51 percent in 2020-21. The proportion at primary school level pointed to 0.29 percent in 2017-18 to 1.58 percent in 2020-21.

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

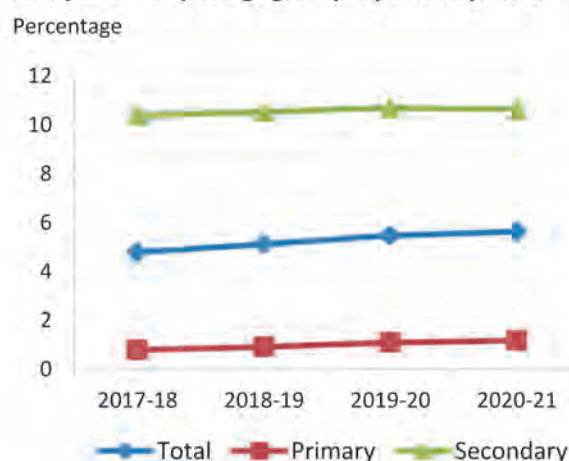


Source: Department of Basic Education

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

Proportion of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes pointed out in the range of 10 percent to 11 percent in secondary school, while that of access to computer at primary schools ranged from 0.78 percent to 1.16 percent between 2017-18 and 2020-21.

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



Source: Department of Basic Education

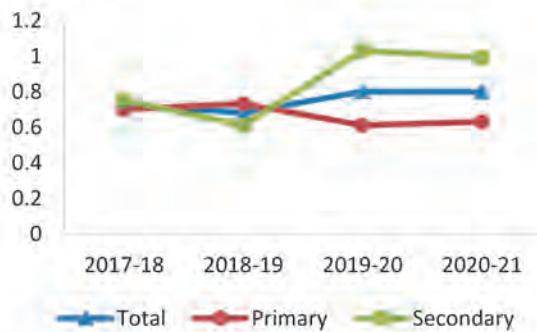
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities by level

In regard to proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, about 1 percent of secondary schools and 0.6 percent of primary schools have

had access to adapted infrastructure in 2020-21. There is a large room for further improvement.

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

Percentage



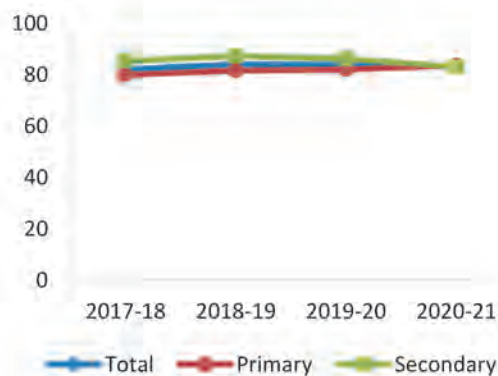
Source: Department of Basic Education

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

Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water at secondary school reflected about 87.2 percent, the highest in 2018-19, while that of access to basic drinking water at primary school were 83.7 percent, the highest in 2020-21.

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

Percentage



Source: Department of Basic Education

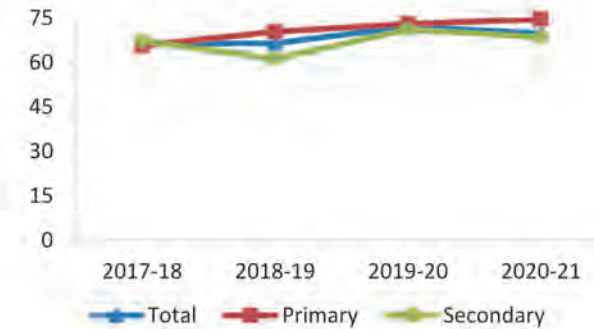
4.a.1 Proportion of school with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities by level

The proportion of primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities has increased significantly from around 66 percent in 2017-18 to around 75 percent in 2020-21. The proportion of secondary schools has the highest point at 71

percent in 2019-20 and it has dropped to 69 percent in 2020-21.

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

Percentage



Source: Department of Basic Education

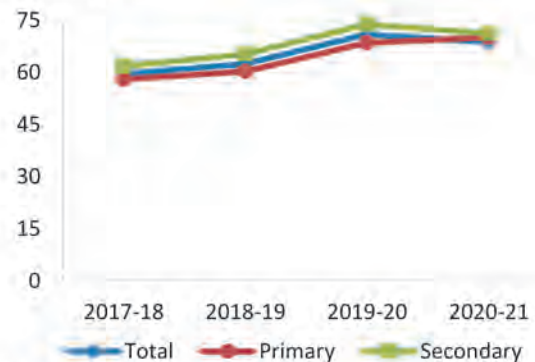
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to basic handwashing facilities by level

Progress has been made, with access to basic handwashing facilities in primary schools increasing from 58 percent in 2017-18 to around 70 percent in 2020-21.

In secondary schools, it rose from 62 percent in 2017-18 to around 74 percent in 2019-20, but then fell to around 71 percent in 2020-21.

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

Percentage



Source: Department of Basic Education

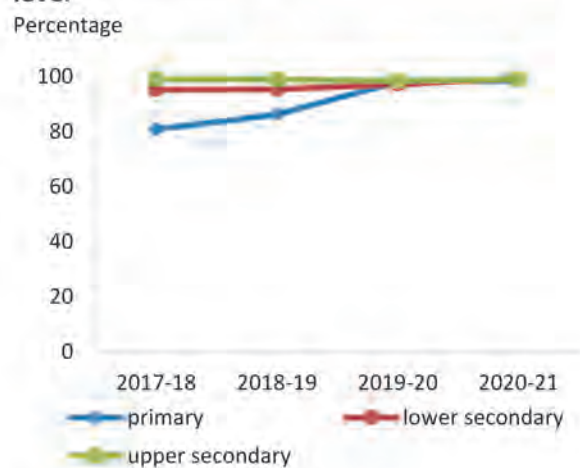
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by education level

Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level was rising at a high rate.

In both primary and secondary education, the

proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications is 99 percent in 2020-21.

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



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
- 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
- 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 14 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 50 percent as 50 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.

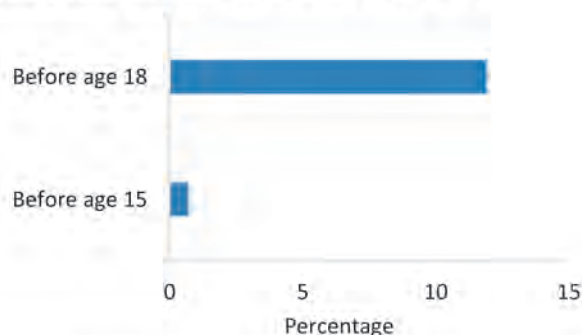
The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. There are four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family.

Four assessments were undertaken during 2015-2020 and the results indicated 58 percent for overarching legal frameworks and public life, 33 percent for violence against women, 80 percent for employment and economic benefits, and 80 percent for marriage and family respectively.

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

According to the Inter-censal Survey conducted by Department of Population in 2019, proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union was 0.7 percent for those before age of 15 and 11.9 percent for those before age of 18.

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

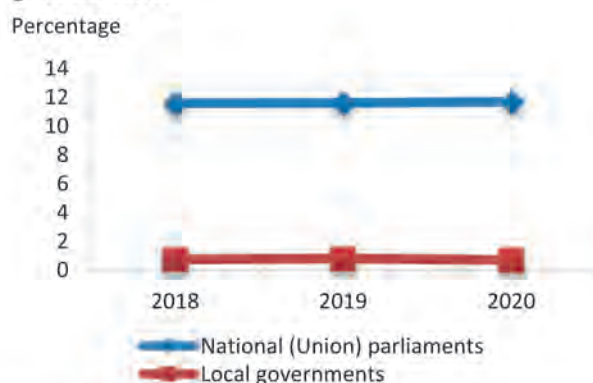


Source: 2019 Inter-Censal Survey

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

Proportion of seats held by women in union parliament represented, on average, 12 percent of total seats in union parliament in each year for the period: 2018 to 2020. But, the proportion of seats held by women in local government was lowered than the ones in national parliament. It was about 0.7 percent to 0.8 percent.

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

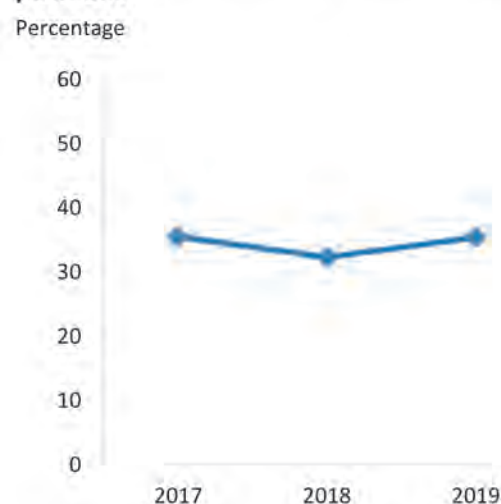


Source: Union Parliament Office, and Central Statistical Organization

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

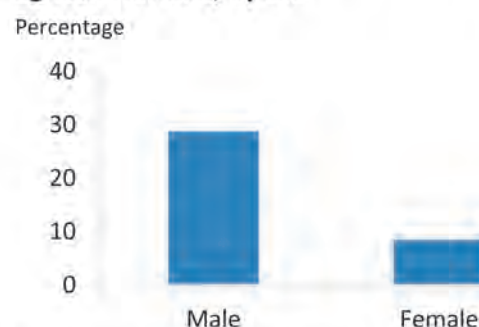
5.a.1 Proportion of total agriculture population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex

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

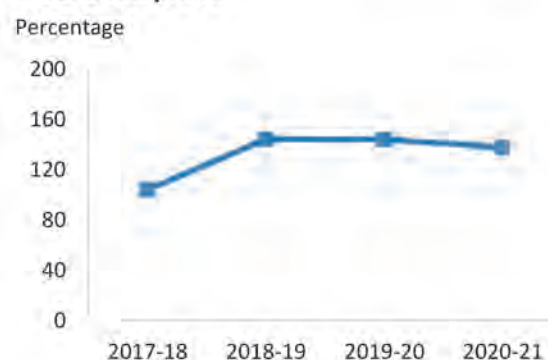
An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons are included.

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 jumped from 103.74 percent in 2017-18 to 144 percent in 2018-19. It dropped to 137.52 percent in 2020-21.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone



Source: Posts and Telecommunications 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

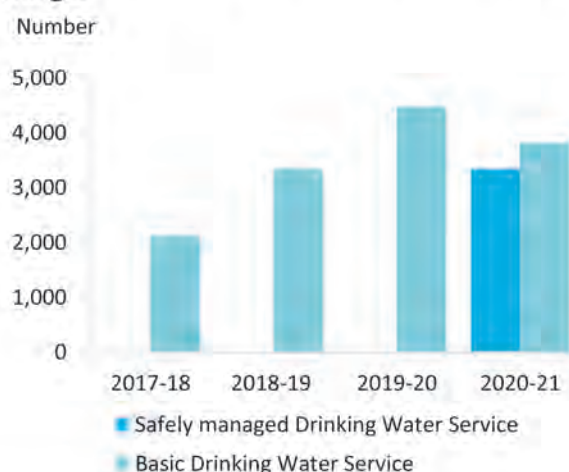
Goal 6 focuses on ensuring a clean and stable water supply and effective water sanitation for all people by the year 2030. Achieving goal 6 is based on performing 8 targets and 11 indicators. The targets focus on safe and affordable drinking water; end open defecation and provide access to sanitation 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 64 percent as 36 percent of data are not available.

6.1.1 Number of drinking water services for villages

The accumulated amount of safely managed drinking water services for villages is 3,340 in 2020-21.

Number of basic drinking water services for villages reached 4,479 in 2019-20 and implemented 3,815 in 2020-21.

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

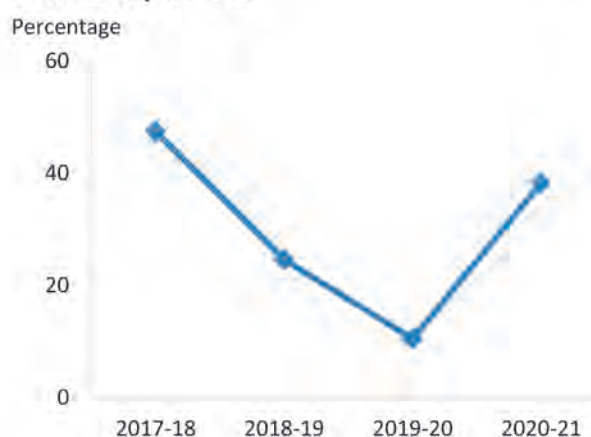
'Improved' sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

In 2019, out of all households in Myanmar, 79.6 percent were using (at least) basic sanitation services and 72.3 percent were using hand-washing facility with soap and water.

6.3.1 Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Proportion of wastewater safely treated by industrial sites declined from 47.41 percent in 2017-18 to 10.47 percent in 2019-20. However, the situation has improved and the proportion stood at 38.22 percent in 2020-21.

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 in both 2017 and 2018.

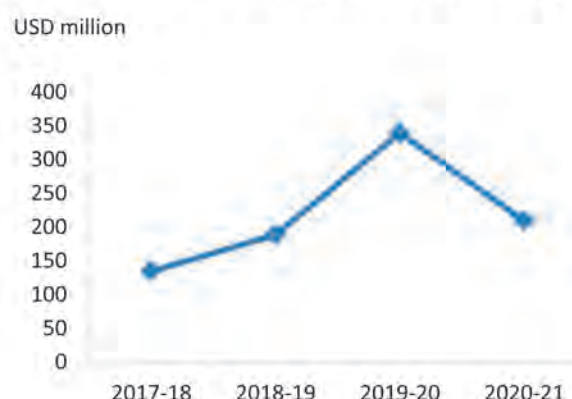
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

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 20 percent in 2020.

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 2.5 times in 2019-20 and maintained at USD million 209.483 in 2020-21.

Figure 6.3: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

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 2,274 in 2018-19 but then decreased from 2,695 in 2019-20 to 2,343 in 2020-21.

Figure 6.4: 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

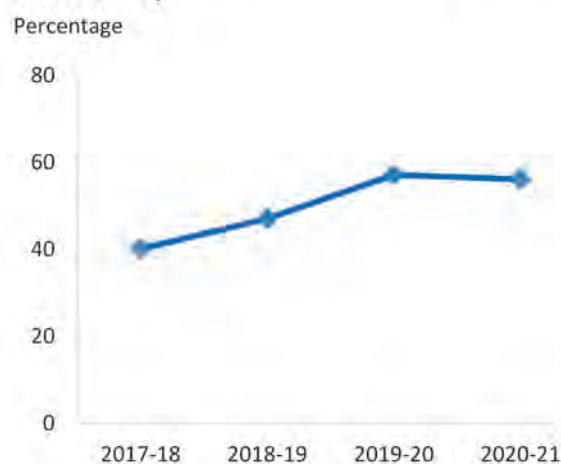
The main aim of Goal 7 focuses on a concerted global effort to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Achieving Goal 7 is based on performing 5 targets and 6 indicators. The targets focus on universal access to modern energy; increase global percentage of renewable 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 access to electricity had reached about 56 percent of population in 2020-21 compared to 40 percent in 2017-18.

Figure 7.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning

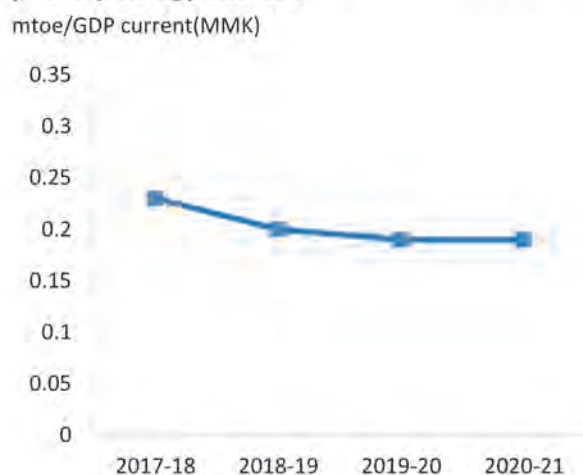
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

The energy intensity level of primary energy is expressed in million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe). Energy intensity is defined as the total primary energy supply (TPES) divided by the GDP which can be measured by mtoe / 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.

Figure 7.2: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP



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 and in 2020-21 with a population of 54.34 million.

Annual Installed renewable energy-generating capacity decreased from 63.412 watts per capita in 2017-18 to 61.470 watts per capita in 2020-21,

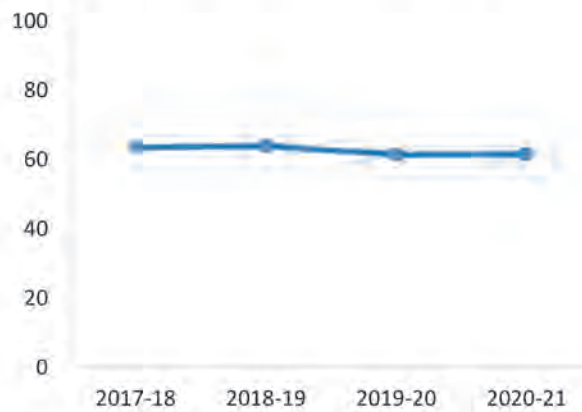
due to total population increment larger than the installed renewable increment from year 2017-18 to 2020-21.

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

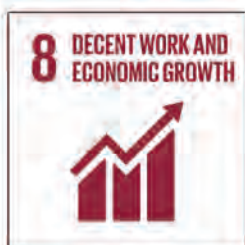
$$= \frac{\text{Installed renewable (in Watts)}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Figure 7.3: 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 81 percent as 19 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.

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 tends to capture higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

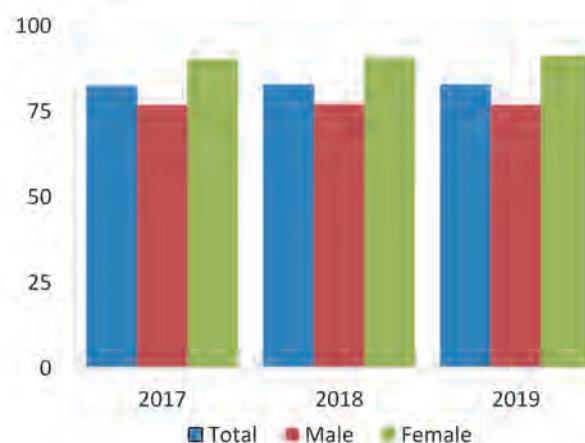
The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person recorded at high as 10.37 percent in 2018-19 and 8.92 percent in 2019-20.

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, 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.

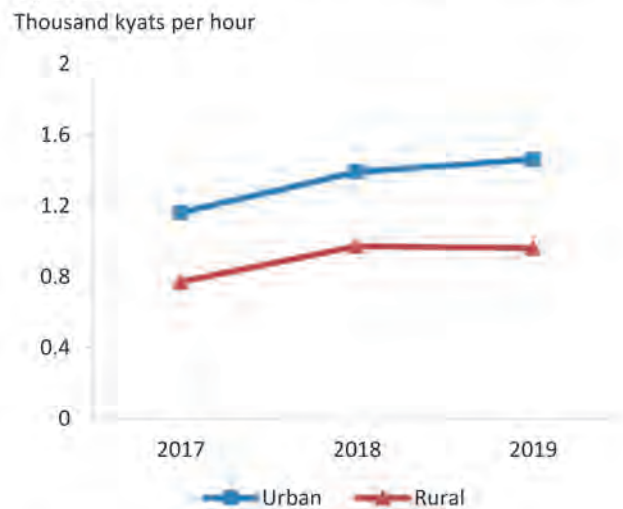
Domestic material consumption per capita was 3.51556 metric tons in 2017.

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

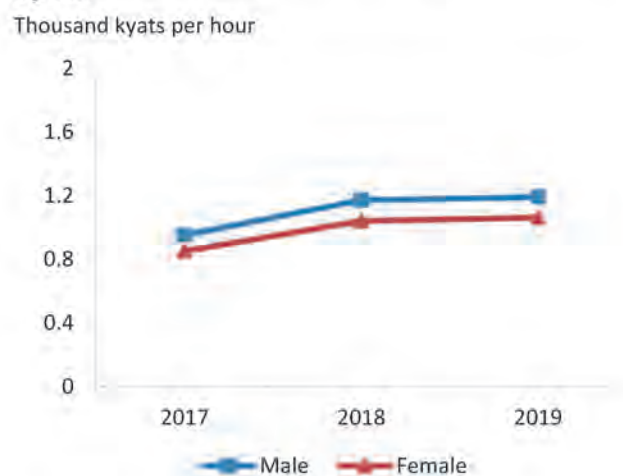


Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

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



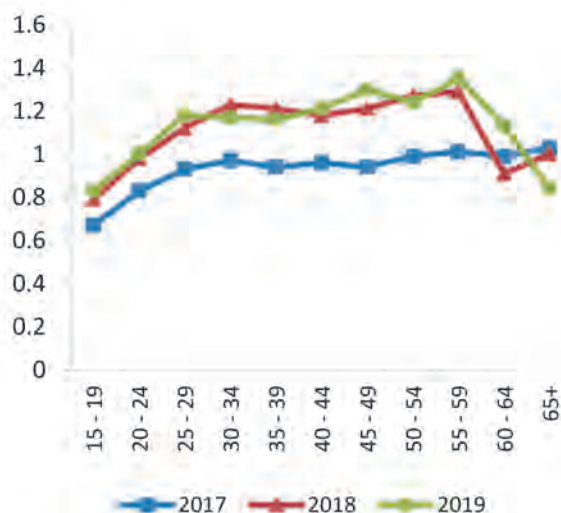
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

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

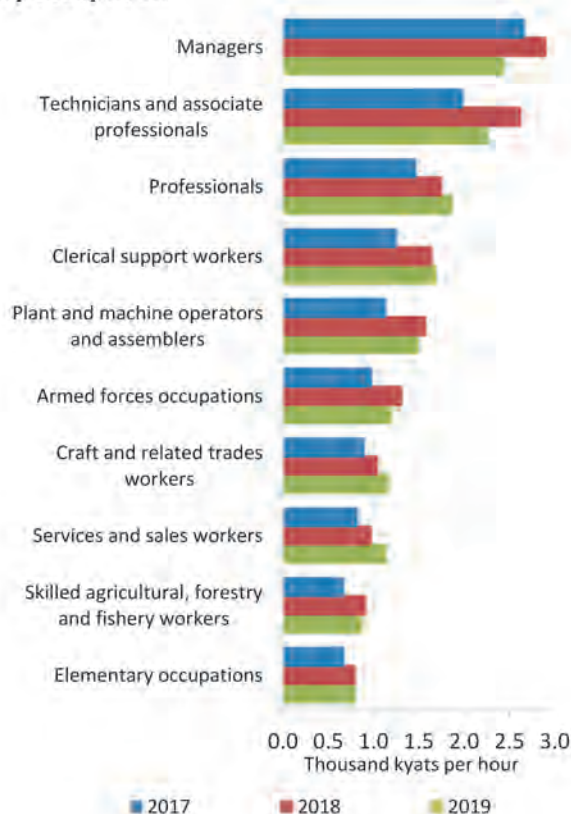
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by occupation

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



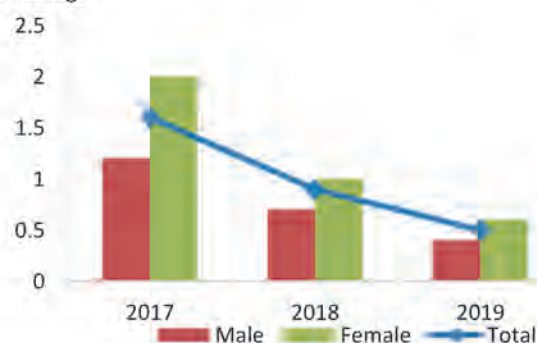
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex

Unemployment rate varied by sex, and area (rural and urban). Unemployment rates of Female were higher than those of male. Female unemployment rate was 2 percent and Male unemployment rate was 1.2 percent in 2017. Total unemployment rate declined from 1.6 percent in 2017 to 0.5 percent in 2019. In 2019, the unemployment rate in Myanmar amounted to approximately 0.4 percent (Male) and 0.6 percent (Female).

Figure 8.7: Unemployment rate by sex

Percentage



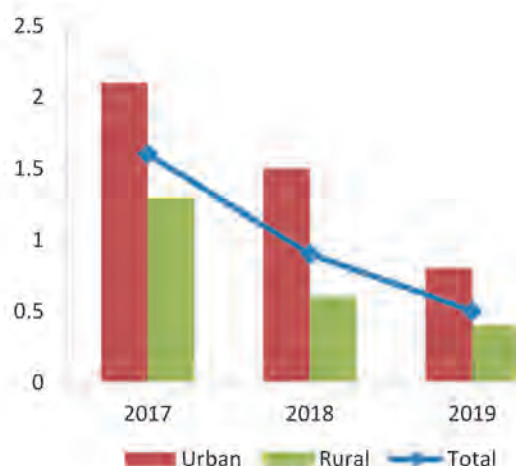
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by area

Although unemployment rates were in downward trend, the unemployment of urban was as much twice as rural unemployment.

Figure 8.8: Unemployment rate by area

Percentage



Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

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

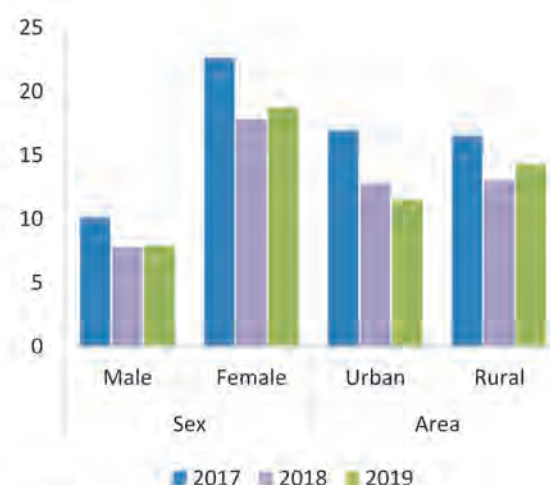
The proportion of youth (NEET) decreased by 22 percent between 2017 and 2018, 4 percent increased between 2018 and 2019. It was found that the main reason why not want or not available to work of youth (NEET) were due to the off season and housework/family responsibility according to the annual labour 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 8.9: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Percentage



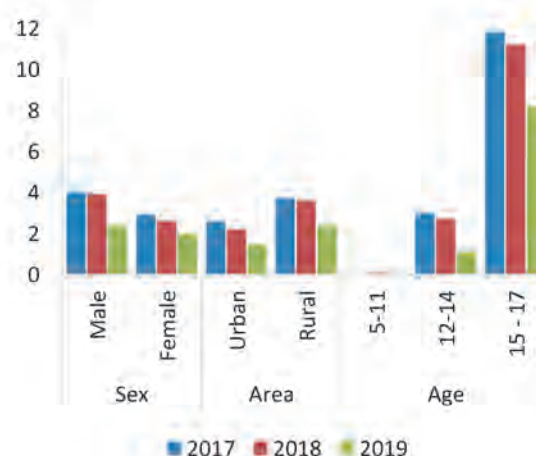
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

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

Percentage



Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

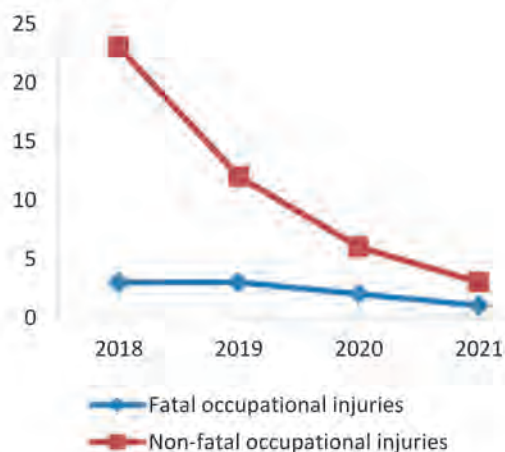
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers

A substantial progress has been made in reducing fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries at workplace through good health and safety management. Fatal Injury refers to an injury resulting in death within certain period of the collision while non-fatal occupational injury is an occupational accident not leading to death.

Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries data were recorded in accident reports based on Factory Law 1951. There exist 89 nationwide offices of (FGLLID). The evidence suggested that the frequency rates of non-fatal occupational injuries declined by about 50 percent annually during 2018-2021 and it stood at 3 persons per 100,000 employees in 2021. Fatal occupational injuries also declined slightly from 3 to 1 person(s) per 100,000 employees in same period. Non-fatal occupational rates were higher than fatal occupational rate.

Figure 8.11: Fatal and Non-fatal occupational injuries

Per 100,000 employees



Source: Factories and General Labor Laws Inspection Department

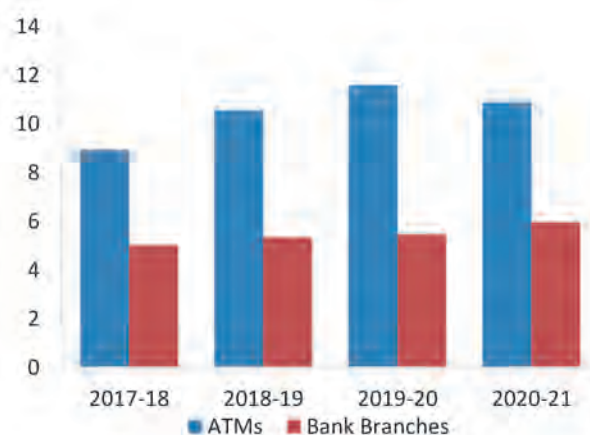
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults

It represents the number of access points (ATMs, Bank branches, POS terminals, mobile money agents, agents of payment of service providers) per 100,000 adult population.

Bank branches per 100,000 adult also rose slightly from 5.02 to 5.95 between 2017-18 and 2020-21. ATM per 100,000 adult increased from 8.93 in 2017-18 to 10.88 in 2020-21.

Figure 8.12: Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults

Per 100,000 adults



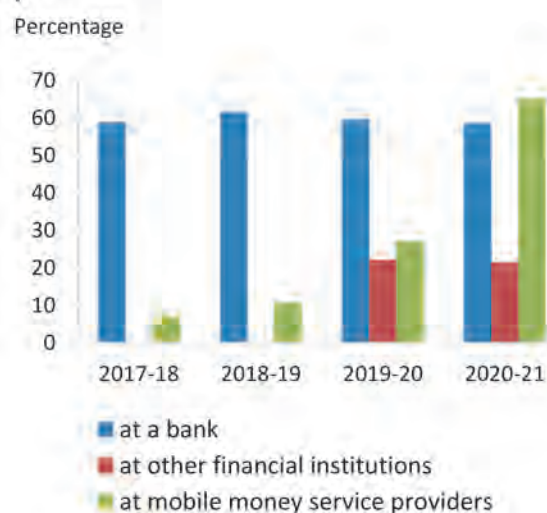
Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

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.

Data showed that the access to bank and mobile money service providers increased steadily from 2017-18 to 2020-21. The access to bank, other financial institution and mobile money service providers reached 58.51 percent, 21.39 percent and 65.04 percent respectively in 2020-21.

Figure 8.13: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank, other financial institutions or with a mobile money service providers



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

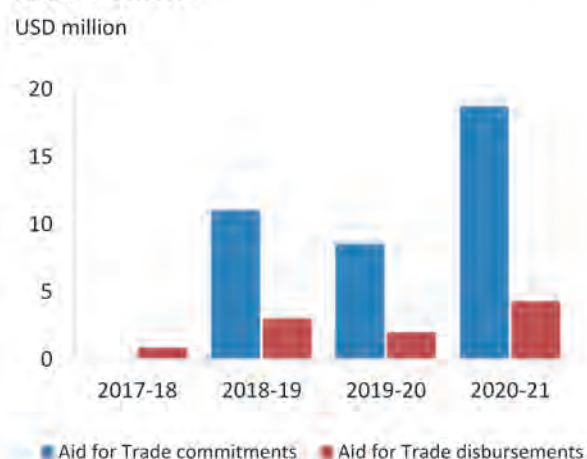
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

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 increased from USD million 0.018 and jumped to USD million 10.999 in 2018-19. It reached at USD million 18.73 in 2020-21.

Disbursement indicated USD million 0.846 in 2017-18 to USD million 4.27 in 2020-21.

Figure 8.14: Aid for trade commitments and disbursements



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 92 percent as 8 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.

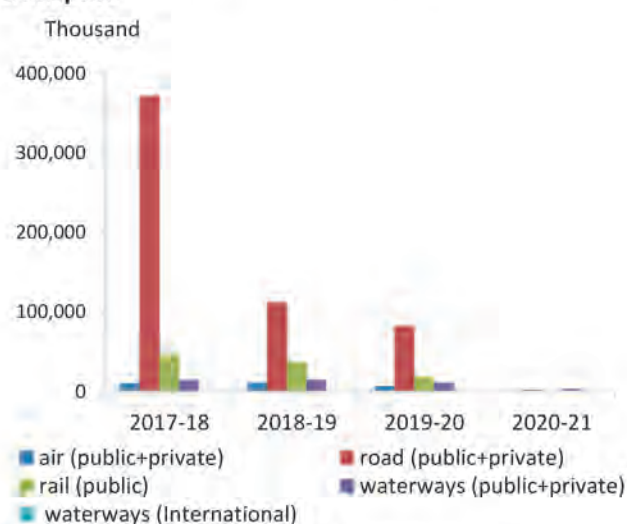
Passenger volumes by mode of transport indicate number of passengers transported by railways, road, international and domestic (waterway and air routes).

The number of passenger transported by air increased from 10,098 thousand in 2017-18 to 10,689 thousand in 2018-19. It declined to 6,956

thousand in 2019-20 and 1,082 thousand in 2020-21.

Number of passenger travel by road was more than 36.8 times of air passengers in 2017-18. It has been hit seriously by COVID-19 travel restrictions and passenger travel by road showed 13,168 thousand in 2020-21. Freight volumes by domestic and international waterways were also seriously affected by the COVID-19 interruption.

Figure 9.1: Passengers volumes by mode of transport



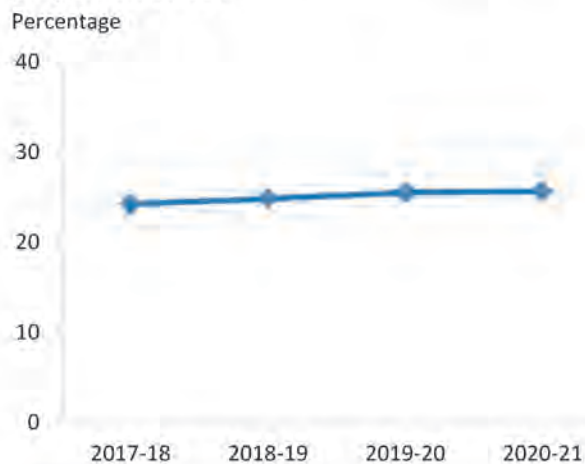
Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications

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 25.6 percent during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Figure 9.2: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP



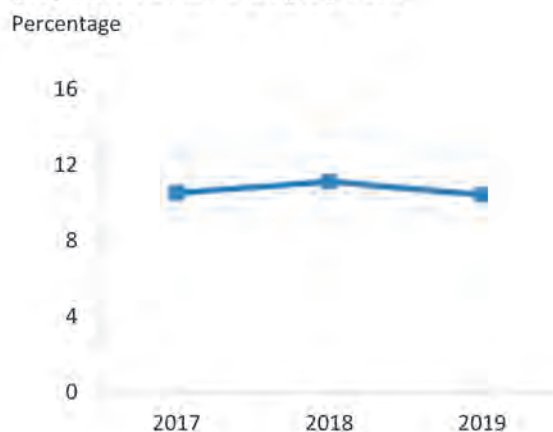
Source: Planning Department

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

It refers to the type of economic activity carried out by an establishment, business or organization where a person holds a job, including sole proprietorship. The type of economic activity is determined in accordance with other units or the main goods produced, and services provided for people. The latest amendment of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev-4), which is known as a standard on international industrial classification was used in the annual labour force survey.

Data revealed that manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment slightly decreased from 10.5 percent in 2017 to 10.4 percent in 2019.

Figure 9.3: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment



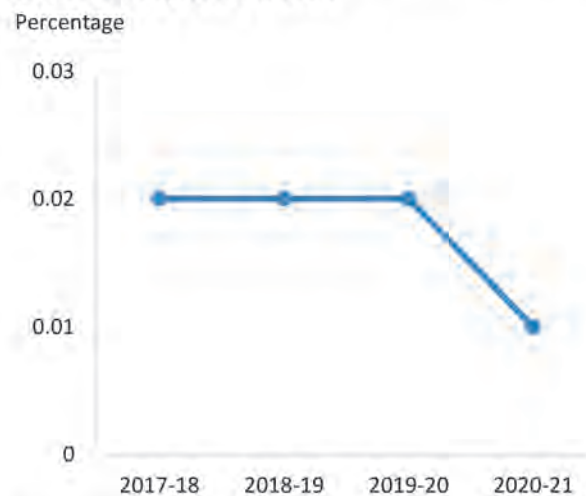
Source: Annual Labour Force Survey

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. In fact, it remained constant at 0.02 percent for three years: 2017-18 to 2019-20. In 2020-21, it declined to 0.01 percent.

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



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. The provision of COVID-19 Stimulus Package encouraged the rise of the proportion of loans to 7.29 percent in 2019-20.

Credit availability improved in 2017-18 due to private banks' loans, Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB) and Responsible Business Fund (RBF) programs and two-steps loan Phase 2 of JICA. It declined to 3.17 percent in 2020-21 due to a decrease in available credits.

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



Source: Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

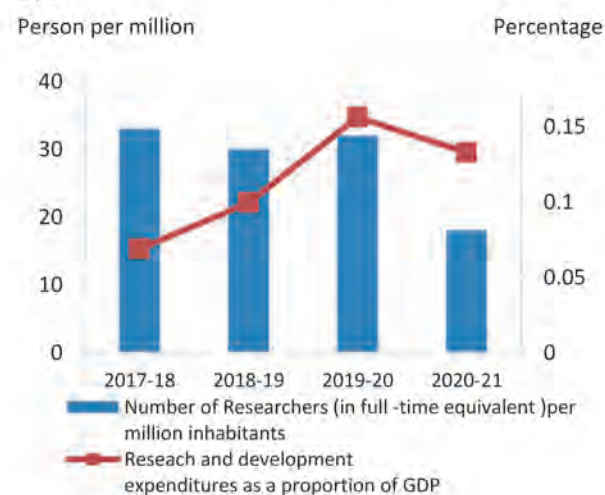
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development expenditures as a proportion of GDP also increased from 0.0688 percent in 2017-18 to 0.1328 percent in 2020-21.

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

Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants declined from 33 in 2017-18 to 18 in 2020-21.

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 1,192.989 in 2019-20. But it reached the lowest level to USD million 356.35 in 2020-21.

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 proportion share of MHT industry value added in total value added has been reported as 8.50 percent in 2017-18 and 10.47 percent in 2020-21, rising by 23.18 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



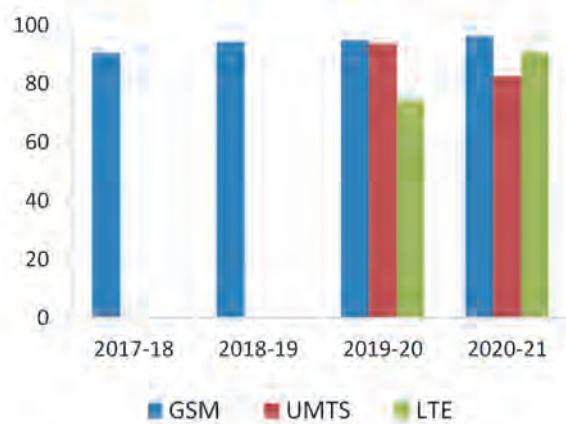
Source: Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

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

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by type of technology: GSM had risen gradually from 90.45 percent in 2017-18 to 96.06 percent in 2020-21. LTE had risen significantly from 74.20 percent in 2019-20 to 90.69 percent in 2020-21. In contrast, UMTS steadily declined from 93.6 percent in 2019-20 to 82.66 percent in 2020-21.

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
10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
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 14 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 50 percent as 50 percent of data are not available.

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

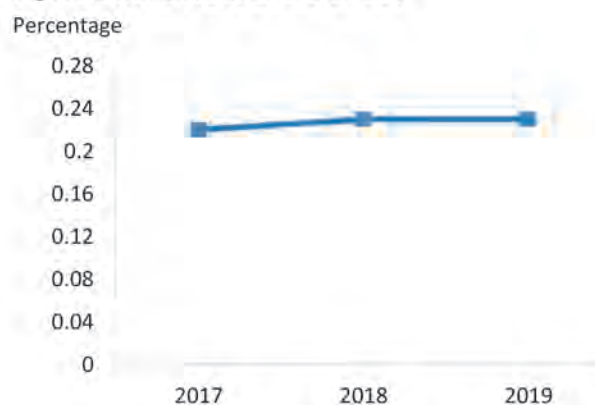
The proportion of population who felt discriminated against or harassed in accessing public services in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited (by sex, age, ethnicity, religious belief, education level, nationality, wealth, disability, political opinion) by the total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

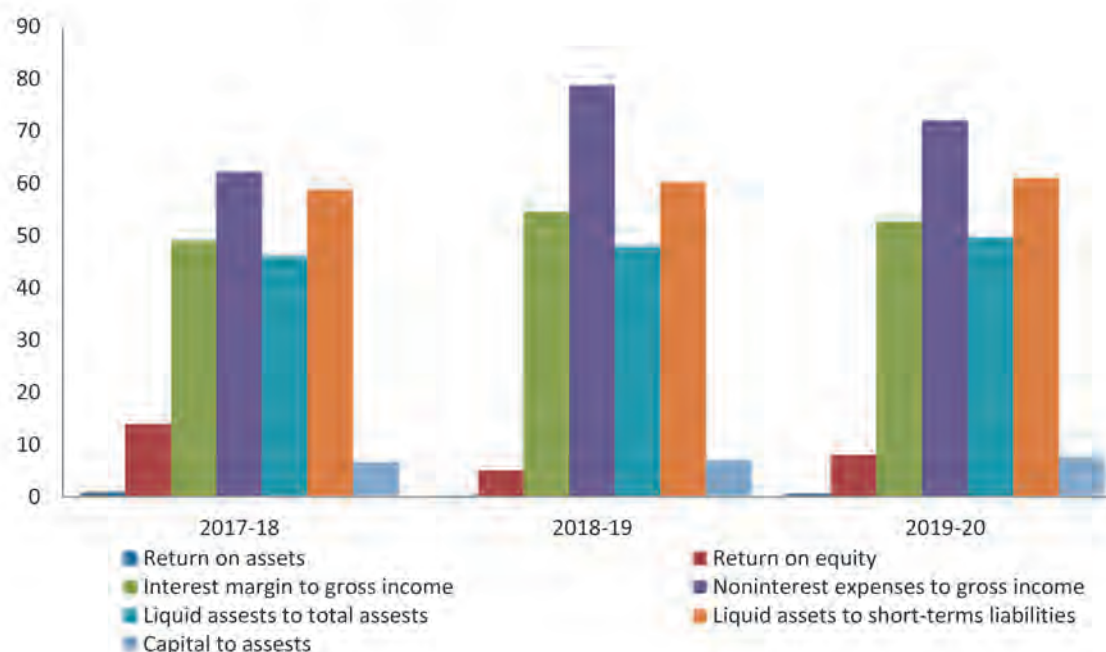
Seven FSIs are included as

- (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 0.63 percent while return on equity maintained 8.07 percent in 2019-20. Interest margin to gross income maintained at 52.65 percent, noninterest express to gross income also maintained 72.04 percent and liquid assets to total assets reflected 49.72 percent in 2019-20. 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

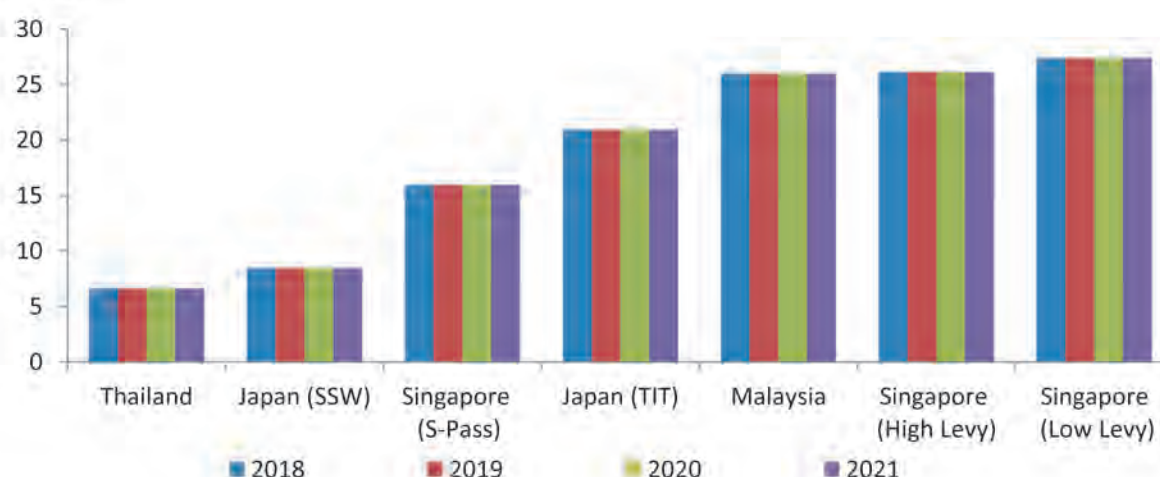
For local employment, job placement service provided by Labour Exchange Offices under Department of Labour and private licensed local employment agencies permitted by Ministry of Labour is offered free of charge to all job seeker.

For overseas employment such costs were highest

in Singapore-(low levy and high levy (27.38 percent and 26.11 percent) followed by Malaysia (25.97 percent), Japan technical intern training and specified skilled workers (20.92 percent and 8.45 percent) and Thailand (6.6 percent) during 2018-21. This cost patterns were same during the period under study.

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

Percentage

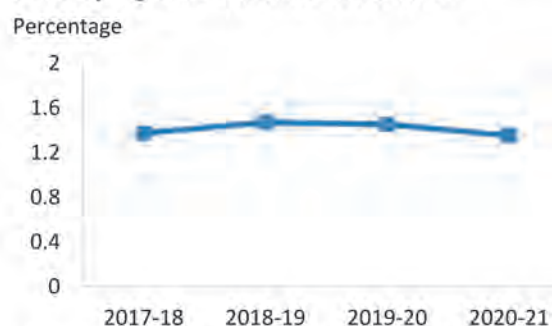


Source: Department of Labour

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. Data ranged from 1.37 percent to 1.35 percent from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

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

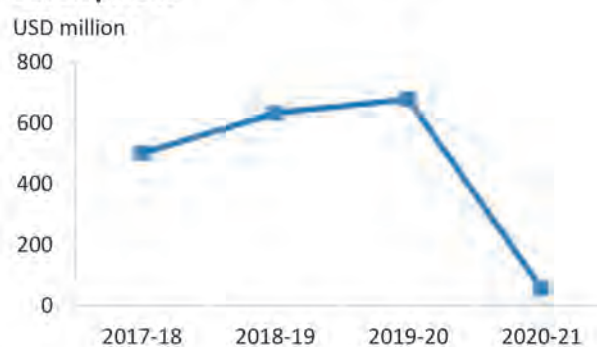


Source: Customs Department

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 676.812 in 2019-20. It reached the lowest level of all time in 2020-21.

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

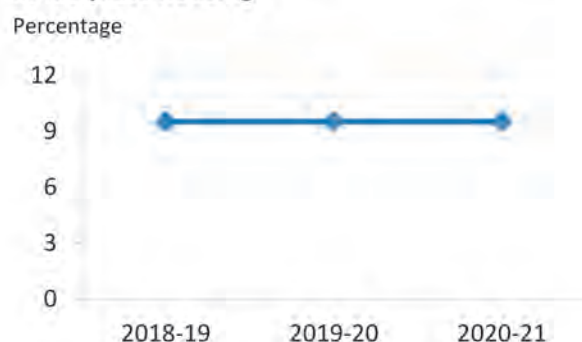
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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 79 percent as 21 percent of data are not available.

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

The indicator was reported as 9.5 percent in the observed period.

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

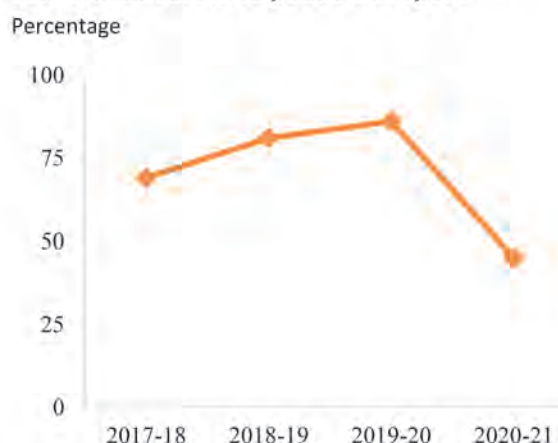


Source: Department of Urban and Housing Development

11.2.1 Proportion of the urban population that has convenient access to public transport

The progress has been made in proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, not available by sex, age and persons with disabilities. From the level of 69 percent in 2017-18, proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport had increased to 86 percent in 2019-20. The proportion had declined to 45 percent in 2020-21 due to the impact of COVID-19.

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



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

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

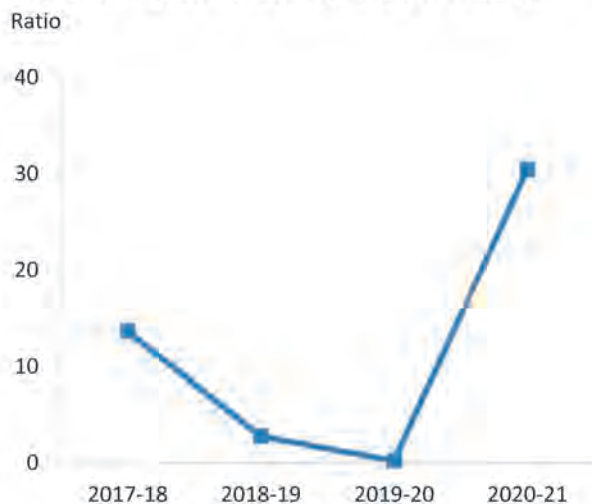
Where: V_{present} is total built up area in current year

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 increased from 13.67 in 2017-18 to 30.41 in 2020-21.

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

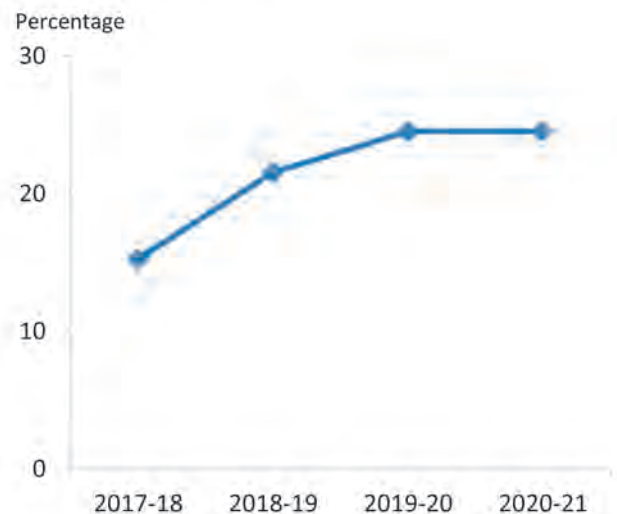


Source: Department Urban and Housing Development

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

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically has increased dramatically from 15.26 percent in 2017-18 to 24.52 percent in 2020-21.

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

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)

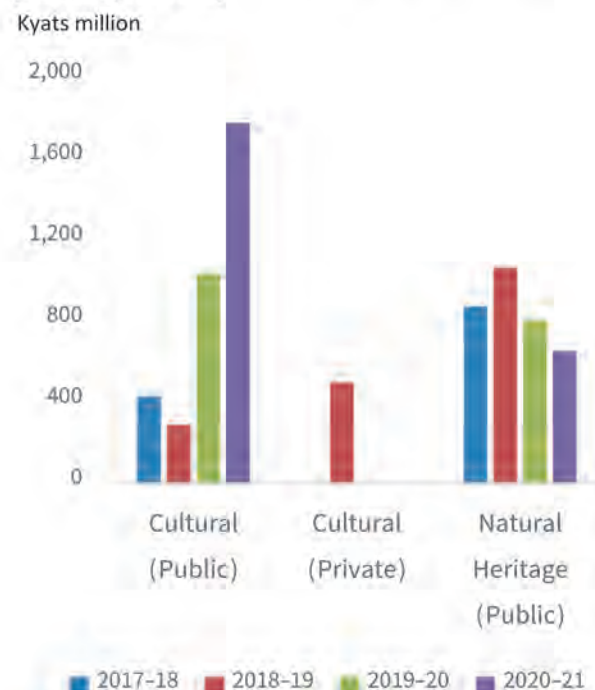
Cultural heritage (public): increased 4 times from Kyats million 424.22 in 2017-18 to Kyats million 1,772.378 in 2020-21.

Cultural heritage (public) per capita: increased 4 times from Kyats 7.94 in 2017-18 to Kyats 32.47 in 2020-21.

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. It declined to Kyats million 796.57 in 2019-20 and Kyats million 647.703 in 2020-21.

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

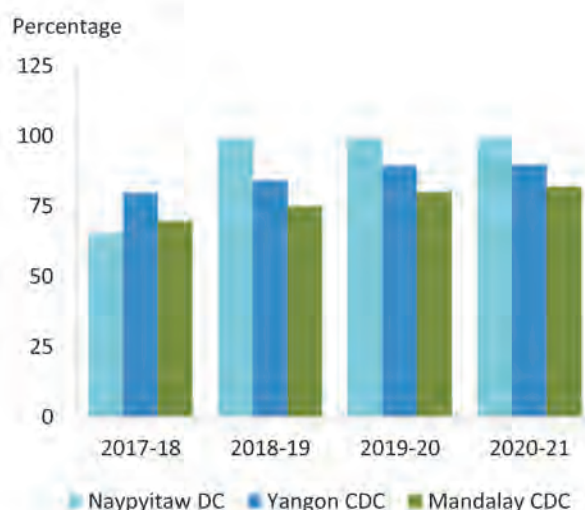


Sources: Department of Archaeology and National Museum, and Forest Department

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

Proportion of municipal solid waste regularly collected and adequate final discharge out of total municipal solid waste generated are reported as 79.9 percent in 2017-18 and 89.9 percent in 2020-21 by YCDC; 65.4 percent in 2017-18 and 99.5 percent in 2020-21 by NPTDC; and 70 percent in 2017-18 and 82 percent in 2020-21 by MCDC, each respectively.

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

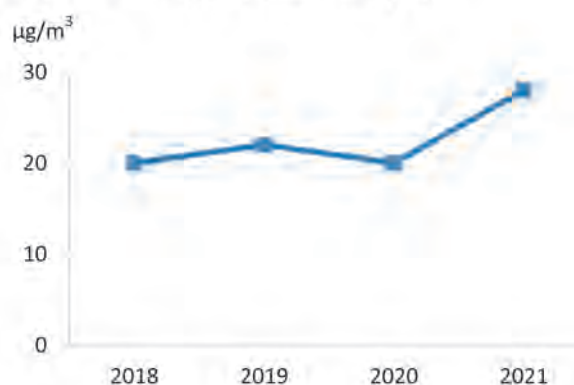


Sources: Naypyitaw Development Committee, Yangon City Development Committee and Mandalay City Development Committee

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 and 28 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2021 respectively.

Figure 11.7: Annual mean level of fine particulate matter PM2.5 (Yangon)



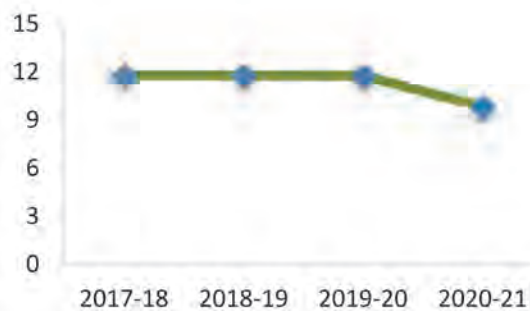
Source: Department of Meteorology and Hydrology

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

The total area of Mandalay City was 77,925 Acres till 2020, and 79,420 Acres in 2021. Out of those total areas, 11.76 percent was open space for public use in 2017-18. It slightly decreased to 9.80 percent in 2020-21. 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



Source: Mandalay City Development Committee



GOAL 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

SDG Indicators

Code Name

- 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
- 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 13 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 62 percent as 38 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);

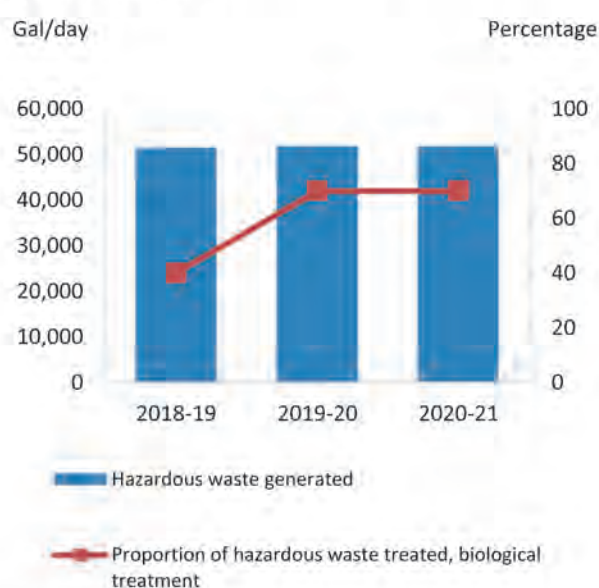
3. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

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 51,800 gallons per day. Proportions of hazardous waste treated are 40 percent in 2018-19 and 70 percent in 2020-21.

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.

24,655 ton (3.7 percent) of materials in 2017-18 and 13,997 ton (1.8 percent) in 2020-21 were recycled as reported by YCDC. 20.116 ton of materials in 2019-20 and 80.195 ton in 2020-21 were recycled as reported by NPTDC.

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 1 in 2017-18, 3 in 2018-19 and each 5 in 2019-20 and 2020-21.



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
- 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025
- 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing states 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

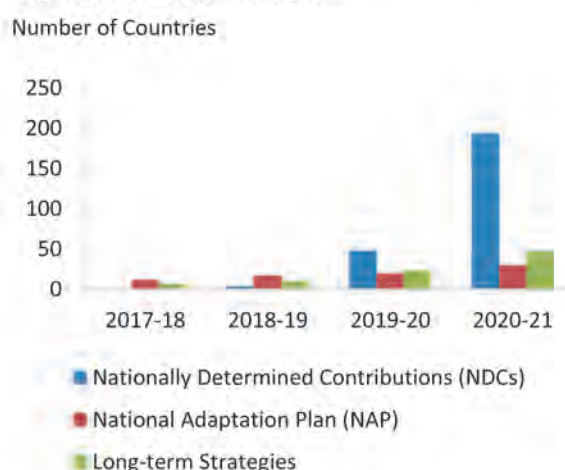
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13 urges to take action to combat climate change and its impacts. Achieving Goal 13 is based on performing 5 targets and 8 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 75 percent as 25 percent of data are not available.

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 to Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plan and Long-term Strategies were 194, 30 and 47 respectively, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2020-2021. Official documents and registries, as reported by Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are published on <unfccc.int>.

Figure 13.1: Number of countries as reported to the secretariat of UNFCCC



Source: Environmental Conservation Department

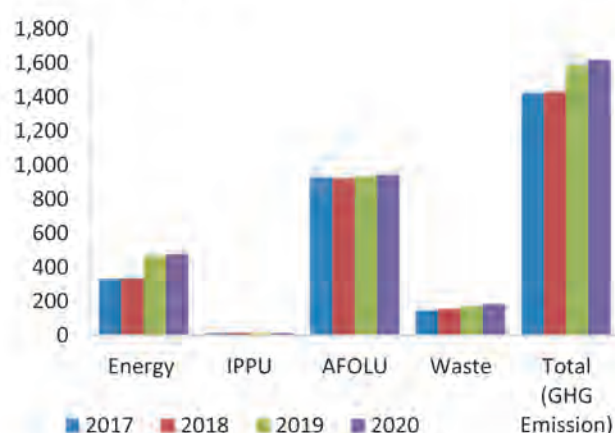
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the Climate Change Convention and the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, countries that are Parties to the Convention submit national GHG 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 13.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Thousands (CO₂ eq Gg)



Source: Environmental Conservation Department

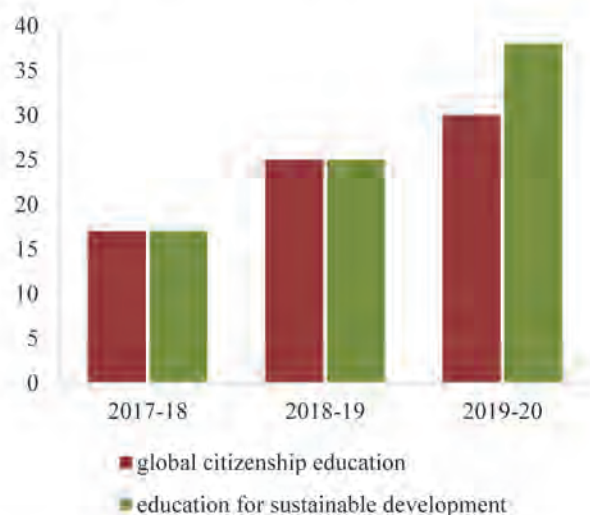
13.3.1 Global citizenship education and education for sustainable development

The indicator measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCE) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of 4 different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment.

The curricula component with four themes (gender quality, human rights, climate change and environmental sustainability) are used to take into account. In Myanmar, the indicator showed an upward trend and indicated successful implementation of the new curriculum by incorporating the themes and subtheme based on student's age and their development stage.

Figure 13.3: 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 70 percent as 30 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.

Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) is the country focal point for drafting the National Integrated Coastal Management Program, in which Fisheries area is part of the program.

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).

To implement this, SEAFDEC conducted country-based trainings (both basic and training of trainers-ToT) on EAFM for fisheries related stakeholders including DoF staffs, and also initiated the pilot work for EAFM planning and implementation with SEAFDEC and DoF staffs in the year 2017-18.

In the year 2018-19, three handbooks; namely 1) EAFM handbook, 2) EAAM handbook and 3) EAFM Toolkits under the FAO/Fish Adapt project were translated into Myanmar language.

In the year 2019-20, ToT and other EAFM/EAAM trainings were conducted in the project areas (Yangon, Ayeyawady and Rakhine) under the FAO/Fish Adapt project.

In the year 2020-21, regional (ASEAN) based EAFM related trainings were conducted in relation with the fish processing and market under SEAFDEC arrangement.

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 all stations in the reporting period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 were almost the same.

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

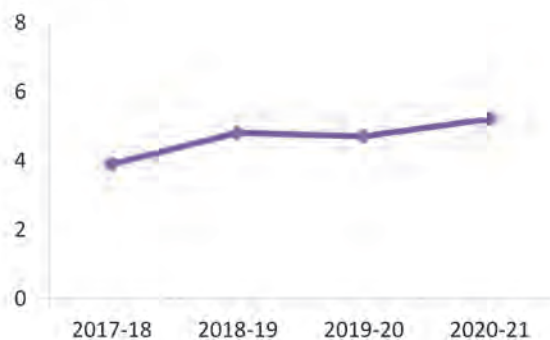
Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas was 2,990,559 acre of co-management area in 2019-20.

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 4.8 percent in 2018-19, and fell to 4.7 percent in 2019-20. Then, it rose again to 5.2 percent in 2020-21.

Figure 14.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP

Percentage



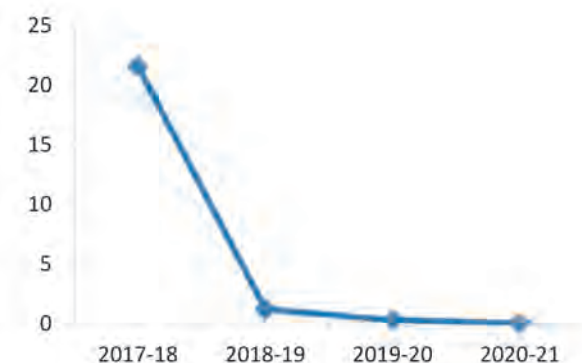
Source: Department of Fisheries

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

In comparing the proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology significantly declined from 21.533 percent in 2017-18 to 1.171 percent in 2018-19. The year 2017-18 budget covered both for the buildings and required lab equipment.

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.

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.

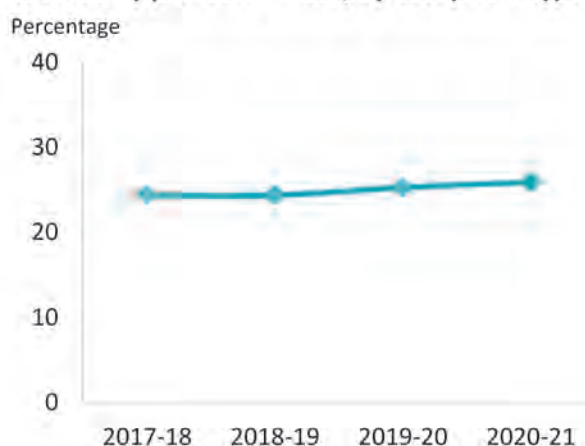
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

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 (FRA). According to FRA 2020, the forest cover of Myanmar is estimated as 42.19 percent of the total country's area in 2020-21.

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 25.24 percent in 2019-20 compared to 24.30 percent in 2017-18. It was reported as 25.88 percent in 2020-21.

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



Source: Forest Department

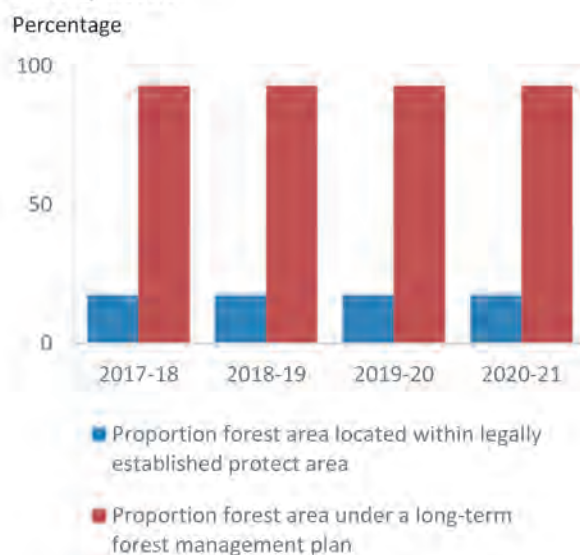
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Annual forest change rate is -0.96 percent from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect area is 17.46 percent from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan is 93.02 percent from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Figure 15.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management

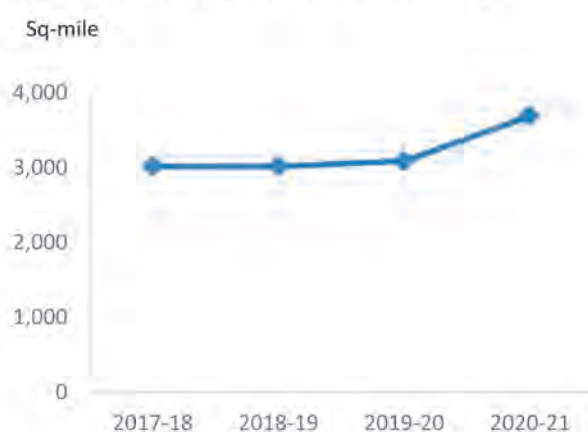


Source: Forest Department

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 3,016.11 sq-mile in 2017-18 to 3,687.53 sq-mile in 2020-21.

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 6 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),

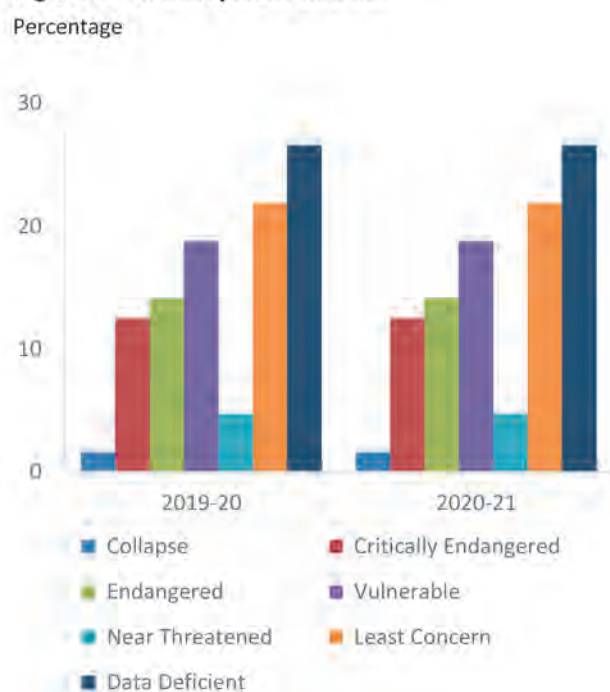
least concern (21.9 percent), and data deficient (26.6 percent).

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 October 2014.

15.7.1 Number of illegal wildlife trade

It declined from 8 cases in 2017-18 to 1 case in 2020-21.

Figure 15.5: Number of illegal wildlife trade

Number



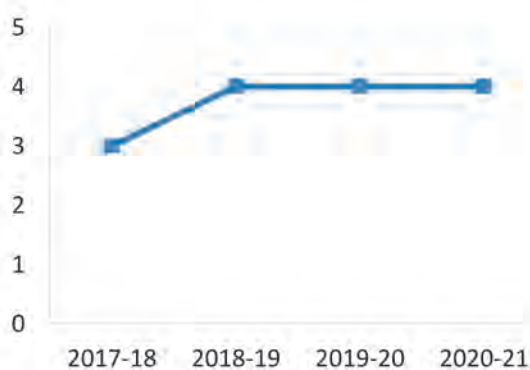
Source: Forest Department

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

Number



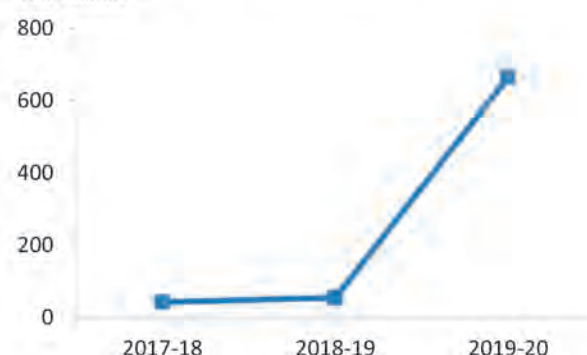
Sources: Department of Agriculture, and Forest Department

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

Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity reached USD million 663.055 in 2020-21.

Figure 15.7: Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

USD million



Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department



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
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

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

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

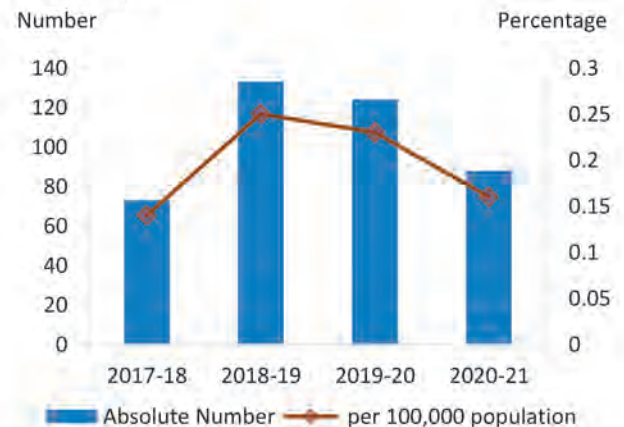
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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 24 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 50 percent as 50 percent of data are not available.

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population

Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population were reported for 4 years: 2017-18 to 2020-21. It reached the highest proportion of 0.25 per 100,000 population in 2018-19. The rise in 2018-19 was due to increases in conflicts among armed groups in Shan State as well as conflicts between Myanmar Tatmadaw and Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA).

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

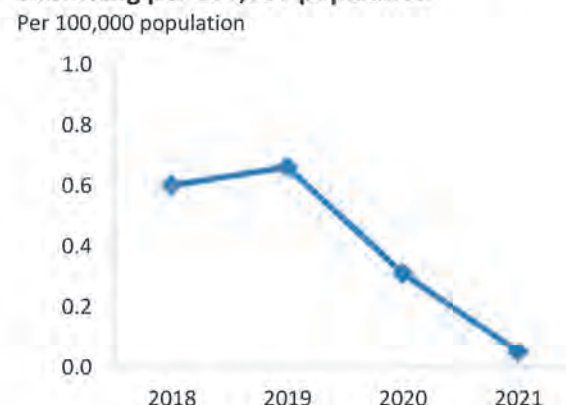


Source: Department of Disaster Management

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

Human trafficking per 100,000 people has dropped by half, from 0.6 percent in 2018 to 0.31 percent in 2020. In 2021, it reached 0.05 percent.

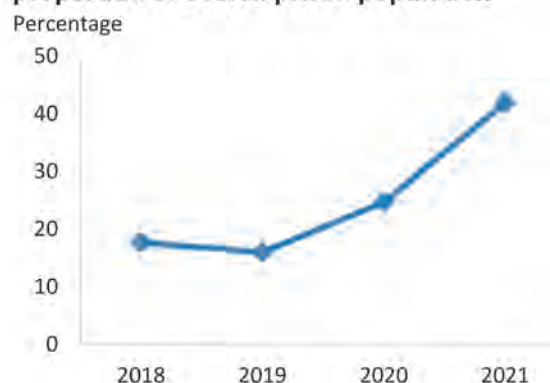
Figure 16.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population



Source: Myanmar Police Force

16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population show the activity of judicial system in finalizing cases; in 2018 the data was 18 percent. By 2021, the data rose more than 2.3 times to almost 42 percent.

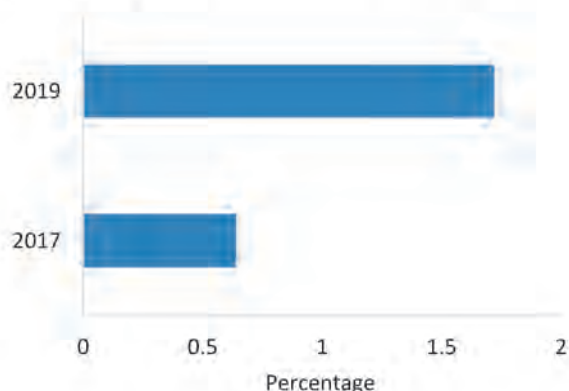
Figure 16.3: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Source: Prison Department

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

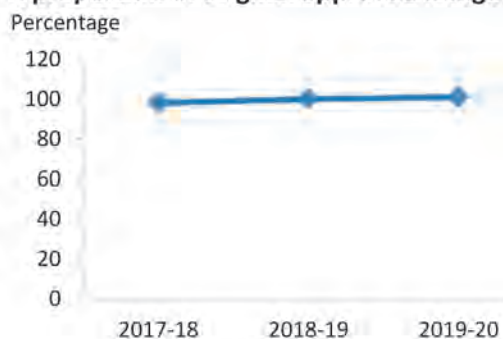
16.6.1 Primary government Receipt and Expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget

Total Receipts declined from 107.3 percent in 2017-18 to 99.8 percent in 2019-20.

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.

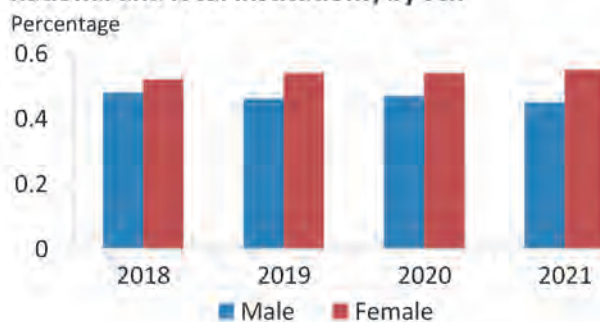
Total expenditures increased from 98.0 percent in 2017-18 to 101.0 percent in 2019-20.

Figure 16.5: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget

Source: Treasury Department

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 0.48 in 2018 to 0.45 percent in 2021 while female positions increased from 0.52 percent in 2018 to 0.55 percent in 2021.

Figure 16.6: Proportions of judiciary positions in national and local institutions, by sex

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

Data reflects children under 5 years of age who have birth certificate and have been registered with a civil authority accounted for 94 percent in 2019 Inter-Censal Survey.



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
- 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries
- 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
- 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
- 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
- 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
- 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

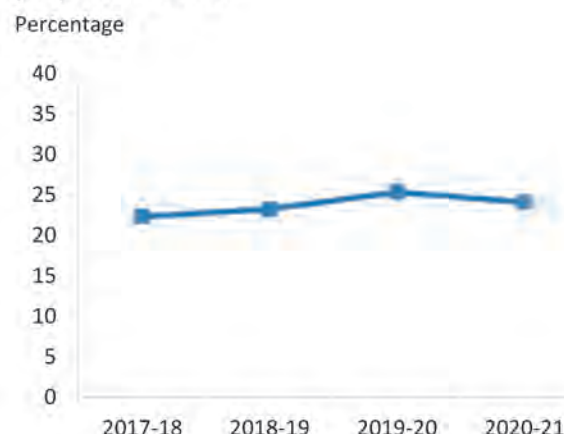
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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 24 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 67 percent as 33 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 24.07 percent in 2020-21 compared with baseline of 22.31 percent in 2017-18.

Figure 17.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP



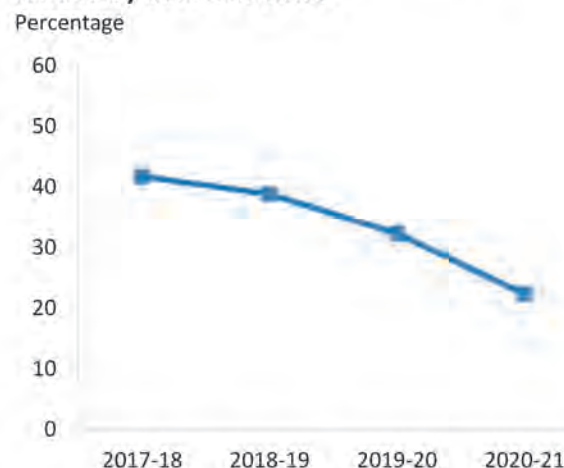
Source: Budget Department

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 22.24 percent in 2020-21 respectively.

Figure 17.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes



Source: Budget Department

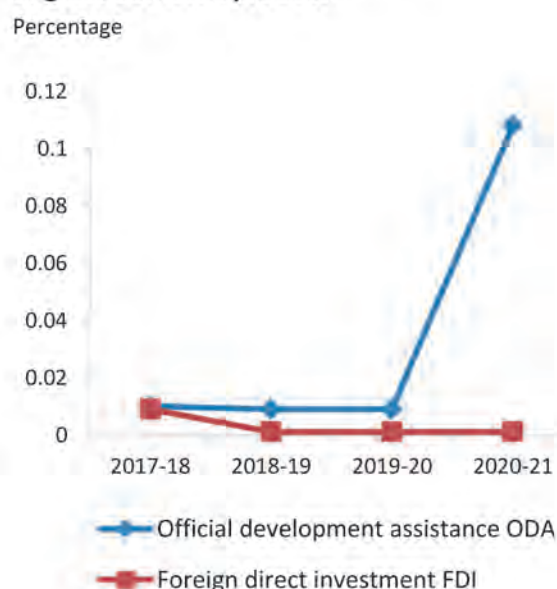
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

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 0.0009 percent in 2017-18 and 0.0013 percent in 2019-20. It declined 0.0001 percent in 2020-21.

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 0.009 percent in 2017-18 and it stands the same level at 0.001 percent from 2018-19 to 2020-21.

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

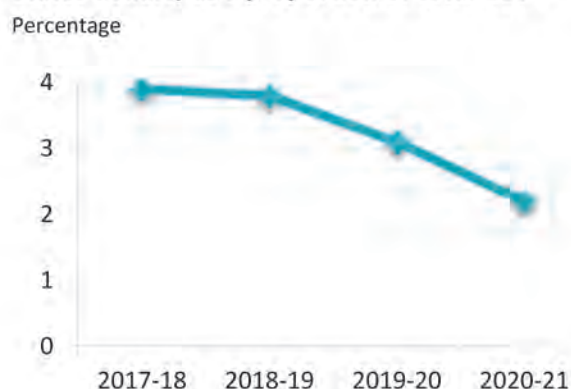


Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

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

Volume of remittance (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP declined from 3.9 percent in 2017-18 to 3.1 percent in 2019-20 in the event of COVID-19.

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

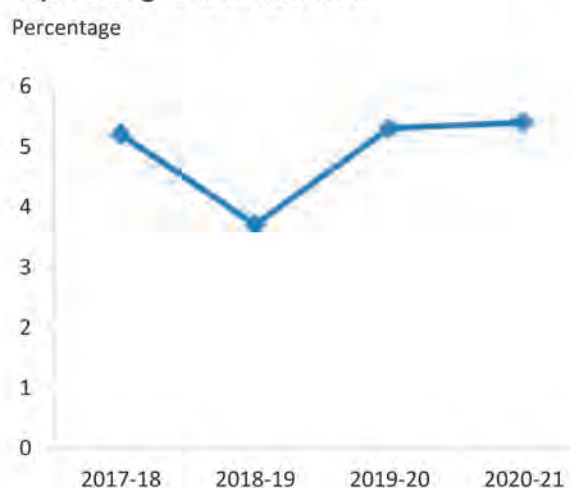


Source: Monetary Policy Affairs and Financial Institutions Regulation Department /Central Bank of Myanmar

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 in the presence of public financial management.

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



Source: Monetary Policy Affairs and Financial Institutions Regulation Department /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 55.54 in 2020-21.

Figure 17.6: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed



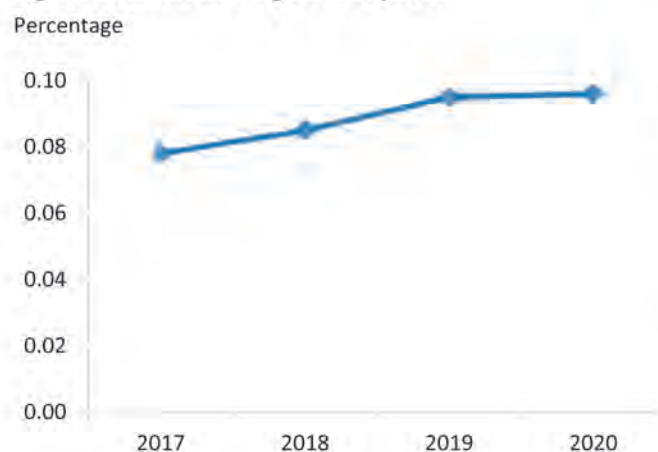
Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

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.

Myanmar's share of global exports has been steadily increasing from 0.078 percent in 2017 to 0.096 percent in 2020.

Figure 17.7: Share of global exports

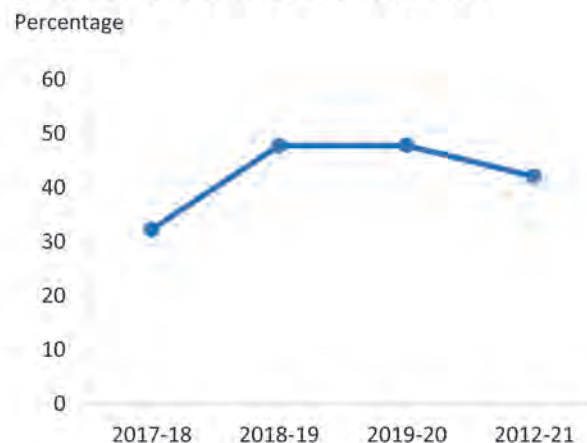


Sources: Central Statistical Organization,
<https://unctadstat.unctad.org>

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 2019-20.

Figure 17.8: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

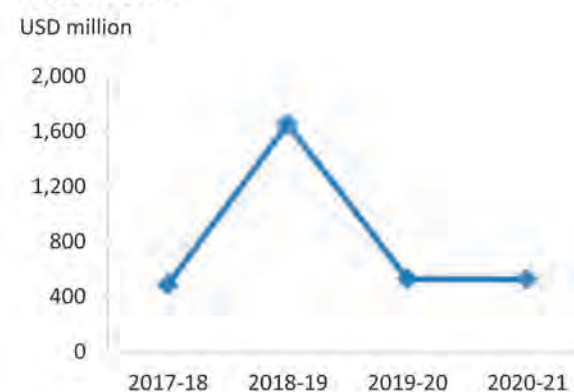


Source: Foreign Economic Relations Department

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 525.22 in 2020-21.

Figure 17.9: 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
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.

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	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	CSO/MLCS
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Percentage	24.8 ¹⁷	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	CSO/MLCS
1.3.1	#Number of population covered by social protection floors/systems; Older persons	Number	40,909	188,740	229,979	248,322	DSW
	-Kachin	Number	934	3,478	4,584	4,954	
	-Kayah	Number	116	577	800	840	
	-Kayin	Number	981	4,488	5,371	6,017	
	-Chin	Number	260	1,673	2,745	2,934	
	-Sagaing	Number	5,143	23,266	28,224	31,185	
	-Taninthayi	Number	1,450	5,392	6,228	6,785	
	-Bago	Number	4,966	23,721	26,990	29,389	
	-Magway	Number	3,967	19,749	23,860	25,831	
	-Mandalay	Number	5,479	25,459	30,412	33,340	
	-Mon	Number	2,402	9,028	10,860	11,511	
	-Rakhine	Number	1,717	9,616	11,844	13,394	
	-Yangon	Number	5,451	24,031	30,693	30,508	
	-Shan	Number	1,742	8,540	11,077	13,221	
	-Ayeyawady	Number	5,417	25,521	31,206	33,080	
	-Nay Pyi Taw	Number	884	4,201	5,085	5,333	
	Persons with disabilities	Number	-	20,011	14,118	38,238	DoR
	-Kachin	Number	-	2	-	215	
	-Kayah	Number	-	-	2	56	
	-Kayin	Number	-	102	-	6	
	-Chin	Number	-	1,031	1	-	
	-Sagaing	Number	-	-	95	16,310	
	-Taninthayi	Number	-	-	-	-	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	-Bago	Number	-	303	1	472	
	-Magway	Number	-	-	11,829	472	
	-Mandalay	Number	-	20	201	10,826	
	-Mon	Number	-	-	-	230	
	-Rakhine	Number	-	1	27	-	
	-Yangon	Number	-	-	383	1,440	
	-Shan	Number	-	4	-	7,098	
	-Ayeyawady	Number	-	18,548	21	211	
	-Nay Pyi Taw	Number	-	-	1,558	902	
	Pregnant women, newborns	Number	74,093	203,198	371,135	473,150	DSW
	-Chin	Number	15,163	33,128	30,395	32,882	
	-Naga Self-administrative region	Number	2,370	6,683	6,355	6,946	
	-Rakhine	Number	56,560	123,276	132,116	142,302	
	-Kayin	Number	-	31,815	61,684	70,262	
	-Kayah	Number	-	8,296	13,790	15,710	
	-Ayeyawady	Number	-	-	76,682	87,713	
	-Shan	Number	-	-	50,113	117,335	
	Work-injury	Number	10,323	9,558	5,270	4,052	SSB
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO
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	Percentage	(a) 10.1 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	967	1,179	2,491	2,010	DDM
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Percentage	0.4750	N.A	N.A	N.A	DDM

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
1.5.3	#Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DDM
1.5.4	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	DDM
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 domestic product	Percentage	0.004	0.009	0.004	0.089	FERD
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Percentage	20.45	19.11	17.77	14.34	BD
1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DSW
GOAL 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Percentage	3 ¹⁷	2.6 ¹⁸	2.5 ¹⁹	3.1 ²⁰	FAO
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Percentage	–	–	22.2 ¹⁹	–	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	Percentage	N.A	26.7 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	DPH/ MMFCS

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	children under 5 years of age						
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	6.7 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	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	N.A	0.8 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	Percentage	N.A	30.3 ¹⁸	N.A	N.A	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	1.4 ²⁰	1.31 ²¹	FD
	-Saw-mill (Large) (Private)	Cubic Ton	2.34 ¹⁸	3.18 ¹⁹	2.4 ²⁰	3.98 ²¹	
	-Band Saw (Finished product)	Cubic Ton	4.95 ¹⁸	9.70 ¹⁹	13.77 ²⁰	3.92 ²¹	
	-Saw-mill (Small)	Cubic Ton	3.79 ¹⁸	4.09 ¹⁹	3.58 ²⁰	2.16 ²¹	
	-Tongue & Groove	Cubic Ton	3.49 ¹⁸	2.7 ¹⁹	4.44 ²⁰	6.54 ²¹	
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoA
2.4.1	#Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Total Sown Area					DoA

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	Pulses						
	Black Gram	Acre	2,413,691	2,338,844	2,329,165	2,318,277	
	Green Gram		3,065,251	2,887,728	2,871,763	2,848,270	
	Cow Pea		348,892	307,569	295,716	294,150	
	Soybean		345,448	343,845	339,727	326,154	
	Chickpea		932,472	945,601	938,171	892,447	
	Pea		120,910	114,237	112,321	111,831	
	Oil Seed Crops						
	Groundnut	Acre	2,556,760	2,613,514	2,740,895	2,820,230	
	Sesame		3,928,252	3,822,812	3,761,596	3,798,717	
	Sunflower		679,811	635,416	622,111	592,206	
	Mustard		119,123	113,045	110,840	103,738	
	Niger		261,713	352,998	313,904	305,468	
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	13,286	13,640	DAR
	(b) #Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities; -Local cow (Pyan Sein, Shwe Ni)	Number	515	664	641	724	LBVD
	-Myanmar native chicken (Sittagaung, Inbinwa, Bare neck, black chicken, Popa)	Number	1,285	1,629	2,481	2,295	
	-Mithun (Bos Frontalis)	Number	-	19	28	26	
	-Local buffalo	Number	74	74	74	74	
	-Goat(Htauin San, Jade Ni, Wai Thar Li)	Number	355	648	894	1,299	
2.5.2	#Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction; •At-risk						DoF

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	•Not-at-risk; -Fresh water(Fish)	Number of species	14	14	14	14	
	-Fresh water(Prawn)	Number of species	1	1	1	1	
	-Marine (Fish)	Number of species	1	1	1	1	
	-Marine (Shrimp)	Number of species	1	1	1	1	
	•Unknown Level	Number of species	-	-	-	-	
2.a.1	The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure		0.30	0.30	0.25	0.19	DP
2.a.2	#Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector	USD Million	220.800	129.955	1,108.694	29.743	FERD
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies		-	-	-	-	DoT
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoA
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	CSO
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage	85.8 ¹⁷	85.1 ¹⁸	87.3 ¹⁹	84 ²⁰ (p)	DPH/HMIS
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	Per 1,000 live births	62.6 ¹⁷	60.2 ¹⁸	59.7 ¹⁹	58.1 ²⁰ (p)	CSO
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Per 1,000 live births	24 ¹⁷	23 ¹⁸	23 ¹⁹	22 ²⁰	DPH/ UNIGME Report 2019
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, All ages	Per 1,000 uninfected population					DPH/ National AIDS Program
	-Total		0.22 ¹⁷	0.20 ¹⁸	0.19 ¹⁹	0.17 ²⁰	
	-Male		0.31 ¹⁷	0.28 ¹⁸	0.25 ¹⁹	0.22 ²⁰	
	-Female		0.13 ¹⁷	0.12 ¹⁸	0.13 ¹⁹	0.12 ²⁰	
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Both Sexes, ages 15-24	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.65 ¹⁷	0.59 ¹⁸	0.56 ¹⁹	0.51 ²⁰	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Both Sexes, Ages 25+	Per 1,000 uninfected population	0.15 ¹⁷	0.14 ¹⁸	0.12 ¹⁹	0.11 ²⁰	
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	355 ¹⁷	338 ¹⁸	322 ¹⁹	308 ²⁰	DPH/ National TB Programme
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Per 1000 population	1.46 ¹⁸	1.07 ¹⁹	1.11 ²⁰	1.00 ²¹ (p)	DPH/ National Malaria Control Programme
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		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	DPH
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Per 1,000 population	23.4 ¹⁷	22.1 ¹⁸	21.7 ¹⁹	21.5 ²⁰	CSO
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH
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	20,028 ¹⁹	26,016 ²⁰	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	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	10.0 ²⁰ (p)	DPH/ HMIS

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
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	67.2 ¹⁷	69.3 ¹⁸	71.1 ¹⁹	72.6 ²⁰ (p)	DPH/HMIS
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group	Per 1,000 women	19.2 ¹⁷	19.8 ¹⁸	19.4 ¹⁹	19.7 ²⁰ (p)	DPH/ HMIS
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services		56 ¹⁷	N.A	61 ¹⁹	N.A	NIMU/ 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%	Percentage	13.82 ¹⁵	12.71 ¹⁷	-	-	NIMU/ WHO-Global Health Observatory
	-Greater than 25%	Percentage	3.58 ¹⁵	3.47 ¹⁷	-	-	
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH
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 100,000 population	12.6 ¹⁶	N.A	N.A	N.A	WHO Global Health Estimated Cause specific mortality
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme						DPH/ HMIS
	(a) Proportion of the target population received Pentavalent Vaccine (3 rd Dose)	Percentage	90.0 ¹⁷	92.1 ¹⁸	90.9 ¹⁹	82.4 ²⁰ (p)	
	(b) Proportion of the target population received Measle Rubella Vaccine (2 nd Dose)	Percentage	80.9 ¹⁷	88.2 ¹⁸	80.7 ¹⁹	82.2 ²⁰ (p)	
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	USD Million	973.141	734.218	1,495.332	342.267	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	0.09 ¹⁷	0.09 ¹⁸	0.09 ¹⁹	0.09 ²⁰	DMS
	Health worker density and distribution-nurses	per 10,000 population	3.52 ¹⁷	3.71 ¹⁸	4.14 ¹⁹	4.24 ²⁰	DMS
	Health worker density and distribution-pharmacists	per 10,000 population	0.05 ¹⁷	0.05 ¹⁸	0.05 ¹⁹	0.05 ²⁰	DMS
	Health worker density and distribution-physician	per 10,000 population	1.77 ¹⁷	2.22 ¹⁸	2 ¹⁹	1.97 ²⁰	DMS
	Health worker density and distribution-basic health staff	per 10,000 population	8.43 ¹⁷	7.94 ¹⁸	7.85 ¹⁹	8.05 ²⁰	DPH
	Health worker density and distribution-paramedical staff	per 10,000 population	0.19 ¹⁷	0.19 ¹⁸	0.19 ¹⁹	0.19 ²⁰	DMS

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency Preparedness	Percentage	-	66 ¹⁸	64 ¹⁹	63 ²⁰	DPH
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	Percentage	16.43 ¹⁷	21.26 ¹⁸	21.69 ¹⁹	9.28 ²⁰	DMS

GOAL 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 3; achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex						DERPT
	Reading	Percentage	88	-	-	-	
	Male	Percentage	91	-	-	-	
	Female	Percentage	87	-	-	-	
	Mathematics	Percentage	62 ¹⁶⁻¹⁷	-	-	-	
	Male	Percentage	62 ¹⁶⁻¹⁷	-	-	-	
	Female	Percentage	62 ¹⁶⁻¹⁷	-	-	-	
	Proportion of children and young people (b) at the end of primary; and achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics						
	Reading	Percentage	-	11	-	-	
	Mathematics	Percentage	-	12	-	-	
	Proportion of children and young people (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/Source
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education);						DBE
	-Total	Percentage	68.82*	76.42*	76.69*	-	
	-Male	Percentage	66.93*	74.87*	75.16*	-	
	-Female	Percentage	70.87*	78.08*	78.34*	-	
	Completion rate (lower secondary education);						
	-Total	Percentage	79.83*	87.59*	81.24*	-	
	-Male	Percentage	76.08*	84.59*	78.13*	-	
	-Female	Percentage	83.55*	90.51*	84.32*	-	
	Completion rate (upper secondary education);						
	-Total	Percentage	20.72*	19.24*	19.22*	-	
	-Male	Percentage	16.78*	15.12*	15.23*	-	
	-Female	Percentage	24.24*	22.93*	22.81*	-	
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	Percentage	36.00*	34.00*	35.90*	-	DSW
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Percentage	Male-9.5 ¹⁷ Female-9.1 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated						MOE/Planning and Statistics Division

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	Female/Male						
	Primary Level	Percentage	0.94*	0.95*	0.95*	0.95*	
	Lower Secondary Level	Percentage	1.03*	1.04*	1.02*	1.02*	
	Upper Secondary Level	Percentage	1.17*	1.20*	1.16*	1.16*	
	Rural/Urban						
	Primary Level	Percentage	3.33*	3.27*	3.23*	3.23*	
	Lower Secondary Level	Percentage	2.02*	2.13*	2.19*	2.19*	
	Upper Secondary Level	Percentage	1.01*	1.07*	1.16*	1.16*	
4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Percentage	(a) Male- 92.8 ¹⁷ Female- 85.6 ¹⁷ (b) Male- 94.1 ¹⁷ Female- 88.7 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
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						DERPT
	(a) national education policies;		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	(b) curricula;	Percentage	34*	50*	68*	-	
	-(i) global citizenship education	Percentage	17*	25*	30*	-	
	-(ii) education for sustainable development	Percentage	17*	25*	38*	-	
	(c) teacher education;		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	(d) student assessment		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, by level; -Total	Percentage	37.50*	37.29*	45.77*	45.59*	DBE

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	-Primary	Percentage	30.29*	30.76*	39.38*	40.23*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	47.53*	45.72*	53.39*	51.60*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (b) internet for pedagogical purposes, by level;						
	-Total	Percentage	1.62*	2.08*	3.27*	3.43*	
	-Primary	Percentage	0.29*	0.33*	1.51*	1.58*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	3.47*	4.34*	5.37*	5.51*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (c) computer for pedagogical purposes, by level;						
	-Total	Percentage	4.78*	5.11*	5.46*	5.62*	
	-Primary	Percentage	0.78*	0.91*	1.09*	1.16*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	10.36*	10.53*	10.68*	10.62*	
	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*	
	-Primary	Percentage	0.70*	0.73*	0.61*	0.63*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	0.75*	0.61*	1.03*	0.99*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water, by level;						
	-Total	Percentage	82.11*	84.00*	83.82*	83.37*	
	-Primary	Percentage	79.82*	81.52*	81.90*	83.71*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	85.30*	87.22*	86.11*	82.98*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities, by level;						
	-Total	Percentage	66.31*	66.35*	72.06*	69.76*	
	-Primary	Percentage	65.67*	70.33*	72.94*	74.56*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	67.21*	61.19*	71.01*	68.49*	
	Proportion of schools with access to (g) basic handwashing						

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), by level;						
	-Total	Percentage	59.55*	62.41*	70.90*	68.61*	
	-Primary	Percentage	57.99*	60.22*	68.51*	70.03*	
	-Secondary	Percentage	61.72*	65.24*	73.75*	71.13*	
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	FERD
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level;						
	-Primary	Percentage	80.81*	86.16*	98.08*	98.54*	DBE
	-Lower secondary	Percentage	95.16*	95.33*	97.13*	99.35*	
	-Upper secondary	Percentage	99.06*	98.87*	98.44*	98.93*	
GOAL 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
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; overarching legal frameworks and public life	Percentage	58 ^{2015-20 Avg}				DSW
	violence against women	Percentage	33 ^{2015-20 Avg}				
	employment and economic benefits	Percentage	80 ^{2015-20 Avg}				
	marriage and family	Percentage	80 ^{2015-20 Avg}				
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,		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/DSW

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	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		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/ DSW
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	Percentage	N.A	N.A	0.7 ¹⁹	N.A	DoP
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	Percentage	N.A	N.A	11.9 ¹⁹	N.A	
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoL
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in						
	(a) national parliaments and	Percentage	11.57 ¹⁸	11.60 ¹⁹	11.67 ²⁰	–	UPO
	(b) local governments	Percentage	0.74 ¹⁸	0.79 ¹⁹	0.69 ²⁰	0.63 ²¹	CSO
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Percentage	35.5 ¹⁷	32.3 ¹⁸	35.4 ¹⁹	–	DoL
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DPH

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	and reproductive health care						
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
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	Percentage	(a) Male-28.7 ¹⁷ Female-8.4 ¹⁷ (b) 26.7 ¹⁷	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO/MLCS
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	SCORE (1=No evidence of guarantees; 6=Highest level of guarantees)	-	-	-	1 ²⁰	UNSDG
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	Percentage	103.74	144.06	143.95	137.52	PTD
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
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	-	-	-	3,340	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/Source
	(b) basic drinking water service	Number	2,114	3,332	4,479	3,815	
6.2.1	#Percentage of households using (a) (at least) basic sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Percentage	-	-	(a) 79.6 ¹⁹ (b) 72.3 ¹⁹	-	DPH/ Occupational and Environmental Health
6.3.1	#Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Percentage	47.41	24.61	10.47	38.22	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	No Focal
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time		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	-	-	UNSDG
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Percentage	-	-	-	20 ²⁰	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	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	339.447	209.483	FERD

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/Source
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	DRD
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	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		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	OGPD
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	mtoe/GDP current (MMK)	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.19	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	No Focal
7.b.1	#Installed renewable energy-generating capacity	Watts per capita	63.412	63.849	61.409	61.470	DEPP
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	PD
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Percentage	-	10.37	8.92	-	CSO,PD,DoL

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source	
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	-		
	-Male	Percentage	76.8 ¹⁷	77.0 ¹⁸	76.8 ¹⁹	-		
	-Female	Percentage	90.2 ¹⁷	90.5 ¹⁸	91.1 ¹⁹	-		
	By Sector							
	-Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Percentage	80.8 ¹⁷	79.9 ¹⁸	80.2 ¹⁹	-		
	-Mining and quarrying	Percentage	97.0 ¹⁷	90.8 ¹⁸	83.9 ¹⁹	-		
	-Manufacturing	Percentage	90.3 ¹⁷	93.7 ¹⁸	92.6 ¹⁹	-		
	-Electricity, gas, steam, etc.	Percentage	79.1 ¹⁷	75.6 ¹⁸	84.3 ¹⁹	-		
	-Water supply and other	Percentage	70.4 ¹⁷	84.1 ¹⁸	83.5 ¹⁹	-		
	-Construction	Percentage	97.5 ¹⁷	98.2 ¹⁸	98.4 ¹⁹	-		
	-Wholesale and retail trade	Percentage	81.7 ¹⁷	81.0 ¹⁸	81.6 ¹⁹	-		
	-Transportation and storage	Percentage	65.2 ¹⁷	65.7 ¹⁸	70.4 ¹⁹	-		
	-Accommodation and food services	Percentage	83.7 ¹⁷	82.6 ¹⁸	84 ¹⁹	-		
	-Information and communication	Percentage	68.8 ¹⁷	75.5 ¹⁸	79.7 ¹⁹	-		
	-Financial and insurance activities	Percentage	85.9 ¹⁷	93.3 ¹⁸	90.4 ¹⁹	-		
	-Real estate activities	Percentage	79.1 ¹⁷	68.5 ¹⁸	80.6 ¹⁹	-		
	-Professional, technical activities	Percentage	70.1 ¹⁷	76.1 ¹⁸	54.4 ¹⁹	-		
	-Administrative	Percentage	0	0	0	-		
	-Public administration and defense	Percentage	68.6 ¹⁷	78.2 ¹⁸	73.9 ¹⁹	-		
	-Education	Percentage	77.0 ¹⁷	83.5 ¹⁸	82.6 ¹⁹	-		
	-Human health and social work activities	Percentage	64.1 ¹⁷	77.3 ¹⁸	79 ¹⁹	-		
	-Art, entertainment and recreation	Percentage	86.7 ¹⁷	90.6 ¹⁸	92.3 ¹⁹	-		
	-Other services activities	Percentage	94.6 ¹⁷	94.9 ¹⁸	93.7 ¹⁹	-		
-Activities of household as employer	Percentage	96.5 ¹⁷	93.5 ¹⁸	100 ¹⁹	-			

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	-Activities of extraterritorial	Percentage	98.9 ¹⁷	100 ¹⁸	63.8 ¹⁹	-	
8.4.1	Material footprint per GDP	Kg per unit of GDP	2.81829 ¹⁷	-	-	-	ECD/UNSDG
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	Metric tons per capita	3.51556 ¹⁷	-	-	-	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	-	DoL
	-Male	Thousand kyats	0.95 ¹⁷	1.17 ¹⁸	1.19 ¹⁹	-	
	-Female	Thousand kyats	0.85 ¹⁷	1.04 ¹⁸	1.06 ¹⁹	-	
	Area						
	-Urban	Thousand kyats	1.16 ¹⁷	1.39 ¹⁸	1.46 ¹⁹	-	
	-Rural	Thousand kyats	0.77 ¹⁷	0.97 ¹⁸	0.96 ¹⁹	-	
	Age						
	15 - 19	Thousand kyats	0.67 ¹⁷	0.79 ¹⁸	0.83 ¹⁹	-	
	20 - 24	Thousand kyats	0.83 ¹⁷	0.98 ¹⁸	1 ¹⁹	-	
	25 - 29	Thousand kyats	0.93 ¹⁷	1.12 ¹⁸	1.18 ¹⁹	-	
	30 - 34	Thousand kyats	0.97 ¹⁷	1.23 ¹⁸	1.17 ¹⁹	-	
	35 - 39	Thousand kyats	0.94 ¹⁷	1.21 ¹⁸	1.16 ¹⁹	-	
	40 - 44	Thousand kyats	0.96 ¹⁷	1.18 ¹⁸	1.21 ¹⁹	-	
	45 - 49	Thousand kyats	0.94 ¹⁷	1.21 ¹⁸	1.3 ¹⁹	-	
	50 - 54	Thousand kyats	0.99 ¹⁷	1.27 ¹⁸	1.24 ¹⁹	-	
	55 - 59	Thousand kyats	1.01 ¹⁷	1.29 ¹⁸	1.35 ¹⁹	-	
	60 - 64	Thousand kyats	0.99 ¹⁷	0.91 ¹⁸	1.13 ¹⁹	-	
	65+	Thousand kyats	1.03 ¹⁷	1 ¹⁸	0.84 ¹⁹	-	
	ISCO						
	-Managers	Thousand kyats	2.67 ¹⁷	2.91 ¹⁸	2.45 ¹⁹	-	
	-Professionals	Thousand kyats	1.47 ¹⁷	1.76 ¹⁸	1.87 ¹⁹	-	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	-Technicians and associate professionals	Thousand kyats	1.99 ¹⁷	2.63 ¹⁸	2.26 ¹⁹	-	
	-Clerical support workers	Thousand kyats	1.26 ¹⁷	1.65 ¹⁸	1.69 ¹⁹	-	
	-Services and sales workers	Thousand kyats	0.83 ¹⁷	0.98 ¹⁸	1.14 ¹⁹	-	
	-Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Thousand kyats	0.68 ¹⁷	0.92 ¹⁸	0.88 ¹⁹	-	
	-Craft and related trades workers	Thousand kyats	0.9 ¹⁷	1.05 ¹⁸	1.17 ¹⁹	-	
	-Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Thousand kyats	1.14 ¹⁷	1.58 ¹⁸	1.5 ¹⁹	-	
	-Elementary occupations	Thousand kyats	0.68 ¹⁷	0.8 ¹⁸	0.8 ¹⁹	-	
	-Armed forces occupations	Thousand kyats	0.99 ¹⁷	1.32 ¹⁸	1.21 ¹⁹	-	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age;						DoL
	-Total	Percentage	1.6 ¹⁷	0.9 ¹⁸	0.5 ¹⁹	-	
	-Male	Percentage	1.2 ¹⁷	0.7 ¹⁸	0.4 ¹⁹	-	
	-Female	Percentage	2 ¹⁷	1 ¹⁸	0.6 ¹⁹	-	
	Area						
	-Urban	Percentage	2.1 ¹⁷	1.5 ¹⁸	0.8 ¹⁹	-	
	-Rural	Percentage	1.3 ¹⁷	0.6 ¹⁸	0.4 ¹⁹	-	
	Age						
	15 - 19	Percentage	5.1 ¹⁷	2.6 ¹⁸	1.9 ¹⁹	-	
	20 - 24	Percentage	3.4 ¹⁷	1.7 ¹⁸	1.2 ¹⁹	-	
	25 - 29	Percentage	1.9 ¹⁷	1.3 ¹⁸	0.6 ¹⁹	-	
	30 - 34	Percentage	1.2 ¹⁷	1 ¹⁸	0.3 ¹⁹	-	
	35 – 39	Percentage	0.9 ¹⁷	0.6 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	-	
	40 - 44	Percentage	0.6 ¹⁷	0.3 ¹⁸	0.1 ¹⁹	-	
	45 - 49	Percentage	0.6 ¹⁷	0.4 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	-	
	50 - 54	Percentage	0.6 ¹⁷	0.2 ¹⁸	0.1 ¹⁹	-	
	55 - 59	Percentage	0.7 ¹⁷	0.2 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	-	
	60 - 64	Percentage	0.5 ¹⁷	0	0.1 ¹⁹	-	
	65*	Percentage	0.4 ¹⁷	0.1 ¹⁸	0.2 ¹⁹	-	
Youth(15-24)	Percentage	4 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁸	1.4 ¹⁹	-		

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	Working Age Population (15')	Million	36.39 ¹⁷	36.98 ¹⁸	37.5 ¹⁹	-	
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training(NEET);						DoL
	-Total	Percentage	16.6 ¹⁷	13 ¹⁸	13.5 ¹⁹	-	
	-Male	Percentage	10.1 ¹⁷	7.8 ¹⁸	7.9 ¹⁹	-	
	-Female	Percentage	22.6 ¹⁷	17.8 ¹⁸	18.7 ¹⁹	-	
	Area						
	-Urban	Percentage	16.9 ¹⁷	12.8 ¹⁸	11.5 ¹⁹	-	
	-Rural	Percentage	16.5 ¹⁷	13 ¹⁸	14.3 ¹⁹	-	
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	-	
	-Male	Percentage	4 ¹⁷	3.9 ¹⁸	2.4 ¹⁹	-	
	-Female	Percentage	2.9 ¹⁷	2.6 ¹⁸	2 ¹⁹	-	
	Area						
	-Urban	Percentage	2.6 ¹⁷	2.2 ¹⁸	1.5 ¹⁹	-	
	-Rural	Percentage	3.7 ¹⁷	3.6 ¹⁸	2.4 ¹⁹	-	
	Age						
	5-11	Percentage	0	0.1 ¹⁸	0.1** ¹⁹	-	
	12-14	Percentage	3 ¹⁷	2.7 ¹⁸	1.1 ¹⁹	-	
	15 - 17	Percentage	11.8 ¹⁷	11.2 ¹⁸	8.2 ¹⁹	-	
8.8.1	Fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex ;	Per 100,000 employees					FGLID
	- Total		3 ¹⁸	3 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	1 ²¹	
	-Male		6 ¹⁸	9 ¹⁹	5 ²⁰	1 ²¹	
	-Female	0.4 ¹⁸	-	-	0.2 ²¹		
	Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex;	Per 100,000 employees					
	-Total		23 ¹⁸	12 ¹⁹	6 ²⁰	3 ²¹	
	-Male		43 ¹⁸	25 ¹⁹	15 ²⁰	5 ²¹	
	-Female		10 ¹⁸	4 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	1 ²¹	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
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		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoL
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DHT
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	Number	(a)5.02, (b)8.93	(a)5.34, (b)10.55	(a)5.46, (b)11.59	(a)5.95, (b)10.88	AD/CBM
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank	Percentage	58.88	61.47	59.47	58.51	AD/CBM
	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at other financial institutions	Percentage	-	-	22.12	21.39	
	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a mobile money service providers	Percentage	7.29	10.52	26.92	65.04	
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments	USD Million	0.018	10.999	8.544	18.73	FERD
	Aid for Trade disbursements	USD Million	0.846	2.984	1.98	4.27	
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoL

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	national employment strategy						
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	DRRD
9.1.2	Number of passengers by air (Public+Private)	Thousands	10,098	10,689	6,956	1,082	1.DCA 2.MNA
	Number of passengers by road (Public+Private)	Thousands	371,337	111,053	81,543	13,168	1.DOTP 2.RT
	Number of passengers by rail (Public)	Thousands	46,533	36,868	19,303	764	MR
	Number of passengers by inland waterways (Public+Private)	Thousands	14,265	14,474	10,841	3,348	1. DMA 2. IWT
	Number of passengers by waterways (International)	Thousands	11.227	11.934	13.534	0.538	MPA
	Freight volumes by air (Public+Private)	Thousands	61.024	61.281	42.957	49.886	1.DCA 2.MNA
	Freight volumes by road (Public+Private)	Thousands	135,636	30,471	26,560	14,212	1.DOTP 2.RT
	Freight volumes by rail	Thousands	1,799	1,935	2,209	956	MR
	Freight volumes by inland waterways (Public+Private)	Thousands	7,123	7,537	6,307	3,783	1.DMA 2.IWT
	Freight volumes by waterways (International)	Thousands	32,080	32,529	38,333	26,772	MPA
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	24.2	24.8	25.5	25.6	PD
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Percentage	10.5 ¹⁷	11.1 ¹⁸	10.4 ¹⁹	-	DoL

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Percentage	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	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	DISI
9.4.1	CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	Millions of tonnes	30.41 ¹⁷	31.35 ¹⁸	35.13 ¹⁹	-	UNSDG
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	0.0688	0.0996	0.1561	0.1328	DRI
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Person per million	33	30	32	18	DRI
9.a.1	Total official international support to infrastructure	USD Million	1,014.831	574.957	1,192.989	356.35	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	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	
	-UMTS	Percentage	-	-	93.60	82.66	
	-LTE	Percentage	-	-	74.20	90.69	
GOAL 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries							
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CSO
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 right law	Percentage	N.A	N.A	17.8 ¹⁹	N.A	CSO/PPSoGS
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	Percentage	0.22 ¹⁷	0.23 ¹⁸	0.22 ¹⁹	-	DoL
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators;						FISD/CBM
	-Return on assets	Percentage	0.93	0.36	0.63	-	
	-Return on equity	Percentage	13.94	5.07	8.07	-	
	-Interest margin to gross income	Percentage	49.00	54.58	52.65	-	
	-Noninterest expenses to gross income	Percentage	62.19	78.74	72.04	-	
	-Liquid assets to total assets	Percentage	46.06	47.84	49.72	-	
	-Liquid assets to short-terms liabilities	Percentage	58.79	60.19	60.97	-	
	-Capital to assets	Percentage	6.65	7.08	7.75	-	
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No Focal

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/Source
10.7.1	#Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination; -Local employment	Free of charge for domestic job seekers					DoL
	-Overseas employment - Total	Percentage	17.52 ¹⁸	17.52 ¹⁹	17.52 ²⁰	17.52 ²¹	
	-Malaysia	Percentage	25.97 ¹⁸	25.97 ¹⁹	25.97 ²⁰	25.97 ²¹	
	-Japan (Technical Intern Training)	Percentage	20.92 ¹⁸	20.92 ¹⁹	20.92 ²⁰	20.92 ²¹	
	-Japan (Specify Skilled workers)	Percentage	8.45 ¹⁸	8.45 ¹⁹	8.45 ²⁰	8.45 ²¹	
	-Thailand	Percentage	6.6 ¹⁸	6.6 ¹⁹	6.6 ²⁰	6.6 ²¹	
	-Singapore (Low Levy)	Percentage	27.38 ¹⁸	27.38 ¹⁹	27.38 ²⁰	27.38 ²¹	
	-Singapore (High Levy)	Percentage	26.11 ¹⁸	26.11 ¹⁹	26.11 ²⁰	26.11 ²¹	
	-Singapore (S-Pass)	Percentage	15.94 ¹⁸	15.94 ¹⁹	15.94 ²⁰	15.94 ²¹	
10.7.2	#Migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DoL
10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
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	CD
10.b.1	#Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries	USD Million	499.591	631.240	676.812	55.535	FERD

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted		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	DUHD
11.2.1	[#] Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	Percentage	69	81	86	45	YRTC
11.3.1	[#] Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate; (Kyaukse Township)		13.67	2.76	0.23	30.41	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	15.26	21.53	24.52	24.52	DUHD
11.4.1	[#] Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding;						
	-Cultural (public)	Kyats Million	424.22	284.66	1028.71	1772.378	DANM
	-Per Capita	Kyats	7.94	5.28	18.93	32.47	DANM
	-Cultural (private)	Kyats Million	-	492.093	-	-	FD
	-Per Capita	Kyats	-	9.136	-	-	FD
	-Natural (ASEAN Heritage Parks)	Kyats Million	869.459	1059.671	796.57	647.703	DANM
	-Per Capita	Kyats	16.28	19.67	14.66	11.87	DANM

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	967	1,179	2,491	2,010	DDM
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		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DDM
11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities;						
	-Naypyitaw	Percentage	65.4	99.2	99.2	99.5	NPTDC
	-Yangon	Percentage	79.9	84.4	89.5	89.9	YCDC
	-Mandalay	Percentage	70	75	80	82	MCDC
11.6.2	# Annual mean level of fine particulate matter PM2.5 (Yangon)	µg/m ³	20 ¹⁸	22 ¹⁹	20 ²⁰	28 ²¹	DMH
11.7.1	# Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all (Mandalay)	Percentage	11.7628	11.7708	11.7398	9.8015	MCDC
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		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
11.a.1	# National urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced		-	-	-	-	DUHD

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space						
11.b.1	#Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		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	DDM
GOAL 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
12.1.1	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
12.2.1	Material footprint per GDP	Kg per unit of GDP	2.81829 ¹⁷	-	-	-	ECD/UNSDG
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	Metric tons per capita	3.51556 ¹⁷	-	-	-	ECD/UNSDG
12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoA
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste,						ECD

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement						
	-Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	-Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	-Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by biological treatment	Gal/day Percentage	(a) - (b) -	(a) 51,500 (b) 40	(a) 51,800 (b) 70	(a) 51,800 (b) 70	DISI
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled;						
	-Naypyitaw	Ton	-	-	20.116	80.195	NPTDC
	-Yangon	Ton	24,655	24,681	16,924	13,997	YCDC
		Percentage	3.7	3.5	2.2	1.8	
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DICA
12.7.1	Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	Score 0-5 (0 = insufficient, >4 = high)	1	3	5	5	TD
12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii)		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DERPT

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies						
	(b) curricula;	Percentage	34*	50*	68*	-	
	-(i) global citizenship education	Percentage	17*	25*	30*	-	
	-(ii) education for sustainable development	Percentage	17*	25*	38*	-	
	(c) teacher education		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	(d) student assessment		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
12.a.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity	Watts per capita	63.412	63.849	61.409	61.470	DEPP
12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DHT
12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	OGPD
GOAL 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts							
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	967	1,179	2,491	2,010	DDM

Indicator	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
13.1.2 # Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DDM
13.1.3 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	DDM
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	Number of Countries	<u>NDCs</u> 1 <u>NAP</u> 12 <u>Long-term Strategies</u> 7	<u>NDCs</u> 4 <u>NAP</u> 17 <u>Long-term Strategies</u> 10	<u>NDCs</u> 48 <u>NAP</u> 20 <u>Long-term Strategies</u> 24	<u>NDCs</u> 194 <u>NAP</u> 30 <u>Long-term Strategies</u> 47	ECD
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year; (p.a)	CO ₂ eq Gg	1,422,900 ¹⁷	1,429,413 ¹⁸	1,584,805 ¹⁹	1,621,841 ²⁰	ECD
-Energy (p.a)	CO ₂ eq Gg	333,844.1 ¹⁷	336,728 ¹⁸	466,271.6 ¹⁹	477,081.8 ²⁰	
-IPPU (p.a)	CO ₂ eq Gg	15,054.17 ¹⁷	15,054.17 ¹⁸	15,054.17 ¹⁹	15,054.17 ²⁰	
-AFOLU (p.a)	CO ₂ eq Gg	926,540.5 ¹⁷	920,394.9 ¹⁸	932,251.2 ¹⁹	943,398.8 ²⁰	
-Waste (p.a)	CO ₂ eq Gg	147,461.6 ¹⁷	157,235.8 ¹⁸	169,954 ¹⁹	183,658.7 ²⁰	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
13.3.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in; (a) national education policies		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DERPT
	(b) curricula;	Percentage	34*	50*	68*	-	
	-(i) global citizenship education	Percentage	17*	25*	30*	-	
	-(ii) education for sustainable development	Percentage	17*	25*	38*	-	
	(c) teacher education		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
	(d) student assessment		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
13.a.1	Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States 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		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No Focal

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	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	No Focal
14.2.1	#Using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DoF
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations; -Taninthayi Region						
	•Wa Maw	pH value	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	7.9±0.5	DoF
	•Pyin Htut Aaw	pH value	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	8.1±0.4	
	-Ayeyawady Region	pH value	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	
	•Chaung Thar	pH value	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.3	
	-Rakhine State	pH value	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	8.0±0.6	
	•Kyauk Pyu	pH value	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	
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	DoF
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Acre	-	-	2,990,559	-	DoF
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	% achievement of implementation of 122 recommendation on NPOA-IUU in line with IPOA-IUU	0	18.85	41.85	41.85	DoF
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	3.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	DoF

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Percentage	21.533	1.171	0.254	0.042	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	DoF
14.c.1	#Number of conventions making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks	Number	2	1	1	2	DMA
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	41.30	41.30	42.19	42.19	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	FD
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management; -Annual Forest Change Rate	Percentage	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	FD
	-Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect area	Percentage	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	-Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	Percentage	93.02	93.02	93.02	93.02	
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Sq.mile	3,016.11	3,016.11	3,084.13	3,687.53	FD
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index		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	-	-	1.6	1.6	
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	-	-	12.5	12.5	
	-Endangered	Percentage	-	-	14.1	14.1	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	-	-	18.8	18.8	
	-Near Threatened	Percentage	-	-	4.7	4.7	
	-Least Concern	Percentage	-	-	21.9	21.9	
	-Data Deficient	Percentage	-	-	26.6	26.6	
	Species Red List						
	Mammals						
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	-	-	4	4	
	-Endangered	Percentage	-	-	48	48	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	-	-	37	37	
	-Near Threatened	Percentage	-	-	7	7	
	-Least Concern	Percentage	-	-	4	4	
	Birds						
	-Critically Endangered	Percentage	-	-	76	76	
	-Endangered	Percentage	-	-	19	19	
	-Vulnerable	Percentage	-	-	5	5	
Turtle species							
-Critically Endangered	Percentage	-	-	67	67		
-Endangered	Percentage	-	-	10	10		
-Vulnerable	Percentage	-	-	6	6		
-Least Concern	Percentage	-	-	17	17		

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
15.6.1	#Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ECD
15.7.1	#Number of illegal wildlife trade	Number	8	6	11	1	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	1, DoA 2, FD
15.9.1	#National targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the progress reported towards these targets	Number	4	4	4	-	FD
15.a.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	USD Million	42.624	53.838	663.055	-	FERD
15.b.1	(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	USD Million	42.624	53.838	663.055	-	FERD
15.c.1	#Number of illegal wildlife trade	Number	8	6	11	1	FD
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							
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	2.71 ¹⁸	2.82 ¹⁹	2.88 ²⁰	27.91 ²¹	MPF

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/Source
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	0.14	0.25	0.23	0.16	DDM
	Absolute Number	Person	73	133	124	88	
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Percentage	N.A	N.A	83.8 ¹⁹	N.A	CSO/PPSoGS
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		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population	0.6 ¹⁸	0.66 ¹⁹	0.31 ²⁰	0.05 ²¹	MPF
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
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		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Percentage	17.65 ¹⁸	15.96 ¹⁹	24.65 ²⁰	41.81 ²¹	PriD
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		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
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	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	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	CSO/PPSoGS

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
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	0.64 ¹⁷	N.A	1.72 ¹⁹	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	-	TD
	-Current	Percentage	115.9	116.1	104.8	-	
	-Capital	Percentage	47.1	51.7	53.8	-	
	-Financial	Percentage	49.8	60.1	69.6	-	
	-Total Expenditure	Percentage	98.0	100.0	101.0	-	
	-Current	Percentage	99.3	105.9	104.1	-	
	-Capital	Percentage	90.5	82.9	83.2	-	
	-Financial	Percentage	120.4	106.2	142.9	-	
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Percentage	N.A	N.A	85.0 ¹⁹	N.A	CSO/PPSoGS
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures;		2020		2020		PHO
			The ratio of Female MP		The ratio of Young MP		
	Kachin	Percentage	20		27		
	Kayah	Percentage	0		37		
	Kayin	Percentage	19		40		
	Chin	Percentage	0		33		
	Sagaing	Percentage	25		45		
	Taninthayi	Percentage	10		39		

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	Bago	Percentage	21		103		
	Magway	Percentage	21		48		
	Mandalay	Percentage	9		37		
	Mon	Percentage	32		55		
	Rakhine	Percentage	0		24		
	Yangon	Percentage	29		49		
	Shan	Percentage	11		53		
	Ayeyawady	Percentage	24		64		
	(b) the public service;						UCSB
	-Male	Percentage	N.A	N.A	0.85 ²⁰	0.9 ²¹	
	-Female	Percentage	N.A	N.A	1.13 ²⁰	1.09 ²¹	
	By Age;						
	18-30	Percentage	N.A	N.A	0.84 ²⁰	0.79 ²¹	
	31-40	Percentage	N.A	N.A	1.21 ²⁰	1.20 ²¹	
	41-50	Percentage	N.A	N.A	1.05 ²⁰	1.09 ²¹	
	51-60	Percentage	N.A	N.A	0.98 ²⁰	1.04 ²¹	
	Person with disabilities by sex;						
	-Male	Percentage	N.A	N.A	1.69 ²⁰	1.83 ²¹	
	-Female	Percentage	N.A	N.A	0.48 ²⁰	0.37 ²¹	
	(c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex;						USCO
	-Male	Percentage	0.4761 ¹⁸	0.4562 ¹⁹	0.4652 ²⁰	0.4453 ²¹	
	-Female	Percentage	0.5239 ¹⁸	0.5438 ¹⁹	0.5348 ²⁰	0.5547 ²¹	
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	CSO
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No Focal

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
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	94 ¹⁹	–	DoP
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		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	MPF
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
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	No Focal
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	Percentage	N.A	N.A	17.8 ¹⁹	N.A	CSO/ PPSoGS

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	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	23.23	25.3	24.07	BD
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Percentage	41.62	38.73	32.29	22.24	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	0.0009	0.0012	0.0013	0.0001	FERD
17.3.1	#Foreign direct investment and official development assistance as a proportion of gross domestic product;						
	- ODA	Percentage	0.01	0.009	0.009	0.108	FERD
	- FDI	Percentage	0.009	0.001	0.001	0.001	
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	MPAFIRD/ CBM
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Percentage	5.2	3.7	5.3	5.4	MPAFIRD/ CBM
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
	for developing countries, including the least developed countries						
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed		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	-	FERD
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Percentage	85	90.85	147.97	124.46	PTD
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed	USD Million	499.591	631.240	676.812	55.535	FERD
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CD
17.11.1	[#] Share of global exports	Percentage	0.078 ¹⁷	0.085 ¹⁸	0.095 ¹⁹	0.096 ²⁰	CSO, https://unctadstat.unctad.org
17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	CD
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CSO

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Percentage	32.28	47.79	47.83	42.05	FERD
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No Focal
17.17.1	Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	USD Million	486.893	1,650.193	529.208	525.222	PPP
17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring		N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	N.A.P	No Focal
17.18.2	*National statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CSO
17.18.3	*National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		No	No	No	No	CSO

Indicator		Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Focal Department/ Source
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity	USD Million	4.305	4.656	0.699	-	FERD
17.19.2	“(a)Conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	Yes or No	Yes ¹⁴	Yes ¹⁴	Yes ¹⁴	Yes ¹⁴	DoP

ANNEX 2: Data Gaps between SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017 and SDGs Progress Report 2022

(1) Indicators with data from the same source for both Reports

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2014-15	144	DDM	
		2015-16	943		
		2016-17	1,711		
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	-	-	DDM	Available for 2017-18 only
1.5.3	#Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2015-16	Yes	DDM	
		2016-17	Yes		
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	2016-17	14.04%	BD	
2.1.1	Prevalence of Undernourishment	2014	5.1%	FAO	
		2015	4.2%		
		2016	3.5%		
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2015	-	UNSDG	UNSDG Website does not provide data for 2015 and 2016
		2016	-		
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	2015	236	CSO	
		2016	203		
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate (Per 1,000 live births)	2015	65.3	CSO	
		2016	64.0		
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease per 1,000 population	2016	23.9	CSO	
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (litres per person)	2015	4.5	DPH	WHO time series data
		2016	4.8		
		2018	5.12		
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	2015	8.4	DPH/HMIS	
		2016	9.2		
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	2015	-	DMS	2015 data is not available because National AMR Data Collection from AMR sentinel sites was started in 2016.
		2016	10.57		
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water, by level;			DBE	Data not available for previous years because it started collecting in 2016-17.
	Total	2016-17	73.22%		
	Primary	2016-17	70.46%		
	Secondary	2016-17	77.36%		
	Proportion of schools with access to (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities, by level;			DBE	Data not available for previous years because it started collecting in 2016-17.
	Total	2016-17	73.57%		
	Primary	2016-17	66.99%		
	Secondary	2016-17	83.40%		
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	2015	4.75%	UPO	
		2016	10.36%		
		2017	10.93%		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2015-16	-	UNSDG	UNSDG not available for 2015 and 2016
		2016-17	-		
6.2.1	#Percentage of households using (a) (at least) basic sanitation services and (b) a handwashing facility with soap and water	2015	-	DPH/ Occupational and Environmental Health	Data was not available for the years 2015 and 2016 since DPH uses data from 2019 Inter-Censal Survey.
		2016	-		
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	2015	5.8%	UNSDG	
		2016	5.8%		
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2016-17	4.8%	PD	
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex Total Male Female By Sector Agriculture, forestry and fishery Mining and quarrying Manufacturing Electricity, gas Water supply and other Construction Whole sale and retail trade Transportation and storage Accommodation and food services Information and communication Financial and insurance activities Real estate activities Professional, technical Administrative Public administration and defense Education Human health and social work activities Art, entertainment and recreation Other services activities Activities of household as employer Activities of extraterritorial	2015	84.9% 84.1% 86.1% 85.6% 88.5% 92.9% 46.0% 77.7% 95.8% 87.4% 76.0% 90.8% 75.9% 74.5% 88.3% 43.4% 74.0% 26.6% 27.8% 56.0% 71.8% 94.6% 98.1% 100%	DoL	
8.4.1	Material footprint per GDP (kg per unit of GDP)	2015	3.02271	ECD/ UNSDG	
		2016	2.93281		
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita (metric tons per capita)	2015	3.39424	ECD/ UNSDG	
		2016	3.45558		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age and occupation (thousand kyats) Total Male Female Area Urban Rural Age 15 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49 50 - 54 55 - 59 60 - 64 65+ ISCO Managers Professionals Technicians and associate professionals Clerical support workers Services and sales workers Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers Craft and related trades workers Plants and machine operators and assemblers Elementary occupations Armed forces occupations	2015	0.59 0.65 0.51 0.73 0.52 0.44 0.55 0.61 0.62 0.61 0.66 0.62 0.68 0.67 0.50 0.92 1.57 0.97 1.07 0.75 0.53 0.48 0.62 0.74 0.48 0.78	DoL	Average daily earnings in Baseline Report
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age Total <i>By sex</i> - Male Female <i>By area</i> - Urban Rural <i>By age group</i> - 15 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49 50 - 54 55 - 59 60 - 64 65+ Youth (15 - 24) Working Age Population (15+) (Million)	2015	0.8% 0.7% 0.9% 1.4% 0.5% 1.6% 1.6% 1.2% 0.8% 0.4% 0.2% 0.3% 0.2% 0.4% 0.6% 0.2% 1.6% 33.93	DoL	Only total value was available in Baseline Report
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training (NEET) Total <i>By sex</i> - Male Female	2015	15.8% 8.8% 22.0%	DoL	Only total value was available in Baseline Report

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	By area - Urban Rural		17.5% 15.0%		
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age Total By sex - Male Female By area - Urban Rural Age- 5-11 12-14 15-17	2015	9.3% 10.0% 8.5% 7.1% 10.0% 0.3% 9.5% 32.0%	DoL	Only total number was available in Baseline Report
9.1.2	Number of passengers (1) by air (thousands)	2016-17	9,555	1.DCA 2.MNA	
	Number of passengers (2) by road (Public+Private) (thousands)	2016-17	328,945	1.DOTP 2.RT	
	Number of passengers (3) by rail (thousands)	2016-17	44,264	MR	
	Number of passengers (4) by inland waterways (Public+Private) (thousands)	2016-17	14,856	1. DMA 2. IWT	
	Number of passengers (4) by waterways (International) (thousands)	2016-17	10,775	MPA	
	Freight volumes (1) by air (thousands)	2016-17	48.57	1.DCA 2.MNA	
	Freight volumes (2) by road (Public+Private) (thousands)	2016-17	60,848	1.DOTP 2.RT	
	Freight volumes (3) by rail (thousands)	2016-17	1,743	MR	
	Freight volumes (4) by inland waterways (Public+Private) (thousands)	2016-17	6,482	1.DMA 2.IWT	
	Freight volumes (5) by waterways (International) (thousands)	2016-17	24,554	MPA	
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	2016-17	23.00%	PD	
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2015	10.9%	DoL	
9.4.1	CO ₂ emission per unit of value added (millions of tonnes)	2015	18.66	UNSDG	
		2016	20.9		
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2016-17	87.56% (GSM)	PTD	
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2014-15	144	DDM	
		2015-16	943		
		2016-17	1,711		
11.b.1	#Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2015-16	Yes	DDM	
		2016-17	Yes		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
12.2.1	Material footprint per GDP (kg per unit of GDP)	2015	3.02271	ECD/	
		2016	2.93281	UNSDG	
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita (metric tons per capita)	2015	3.39424	ECD/	
		2016	3.45558	UNSDG	
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2014-15	144	DDM	
		2015-16	943		
		2016-17	1,711		
13.1.2	#Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2015-16	Yes	DDM	
		2016-17	Yes		
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2015-16	44.33%	FD	
		2016-17	42.11%		
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	2015	2.48	MPF	Revised Population data in denominator
		2016	2.53		
		2017	2.61		
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	2015	0.53	MPF	
		2016	0.48		
		2017	0.66		
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	2015	13.61	PriD	
		2016	15.09		
		2017	17.31		
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	2016-17	23.90%	BD	
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	2016-17	42.64%	BD	
17.19.2	#(a)Conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	2015	Yes ¹⁴	DoP	2014 Population Census
		2016	Yes ¹⁴		

(2) Indicators not available in the Baseline Report but shown in the progress report

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	2017	19.3	CSO/MLCS	Most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	2017	24.8	CSO/MLCS	Most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
1.2.2	Proportion of children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2017	31.2	CSO/MLCS	Most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
1.3.1	#Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems;				Social Pension and Maternal and Child Cash Transfer

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Older Person, Pregnant women and newborns	2015-16	-	DSW	Programme (MCCT) were started in 2017-18.
		2016-17	-		
	Persons with disabilities	2015-16	-	DoR	Data not available for the previous years because Department of Rehabilitation was established in 2018.
		2016-17	-		
	Work Injury (Number)	2014-15	11,060	SSB	
		2015-16	9,583		
		2016-17	10,221		
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	2017	(a) 10.1	CSO/MLCS	Most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2014-15	93%	DDM	
		2015-16	93%		
		2016-17	100%		
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 domestic product	2015-16	0.024	FERD	
		2016-17	0.01		
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status	-	-	DPH/MMFCS	This indicator was available only for the year 2018 from Micro-nutrient and Food Consumption Survey (2018).
2.3.1	#Volume of production per labour unit by classes of forestry enterprise size;	2016	3.82 Cubic Ton (Saw mill Large MTE), 2.34 Cubic Ton (Saw mill Large Private), 4.95 Cubic Ton (Band Saw Finished product), 3.79 Cubic Ton (Saw mill Small), 3.49 Cubic Ton (Tongue & Groove)	FD	

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
		2017	1.64 Cubic Ton (Saw mill Large MTE), 2.34 Cubic Ton (Saw mill Large Private), 4.95 Cubic Ton (Band Saw Finished product), 3.79 Cubic Ton (Saw mill Small), 3.49 Cubic Ton (Tongue & Groove)		
2.4.1	#Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2015-16	2,800,342 Acre (Black Gram), 2,990,122 Acre (Green Gram), 361,649 Acre (Cow Pea), 367,198 Acre (Soybean), 920,482 Acre (Chickpea), 135,322 Acre (Pea), 2,358,959 Acre (Groundnut), 4,051,984 Acre (Sesame), 1,152,312 Acre (Sunflower), 146,154 Acre (Mustard), 389,093 Acre (Niger)	DoA	
		2016-17	2,913,335 Acre (Black Gram), 3,017,052 Acre (Green Gram), 344,911 Acre (Cow Pea), 353,805 Acre (Soybean), 899,194 Acre (Chickpea), 126,592 Acre (Pea), 2,445,039 Acre (Groundnut), 4,042,277 Acre (Sesame), 1,008,610 Acre (Sunflower), 140,110 Acre (Mustard), 382,749 Acre (Niger)		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
2.5.1(a)	(a)Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	2015-16	11,973	DAR	
		2016-17	12,612		
2.5.1(b)	# Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities;	2015-16	13[Local cow (Pyan Sein, ShweNi)],665 [Myanmar native chicken (Sittagaung, Inbinwa, , Bare neck, black chicken, Popa)],24(Local buffalo),164[G oat(Htauin San, Jade Ni, Wai Thar Li)]	LBVD	
		2016-17	11[Local cow (Pyan Sein, ShweNi)],768 [Myanmar native chicken (Sittagaung, Inbinwa, , Bare neck, black chicken, Popa)], 31(Local buffalo),237[G oat(Htauin San, Jade Ni, Wai Thar Li)]		
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	2015	3.59	DPH	
		2016	2.15		
		2017	1.64		
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	2016	12,474	DMS	
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	-	-	NIMU/WHO Global Health Observatory	This indicator was available only for the year 2017.
3.8.2	Population with household expenditures on health greater than 10% of total household expenditure or income	-	-	NIMU/WHO Global Health Observatory	The name of this indicator was changed in year 2021 Global Indicator Framework.
	Population with household expenditures on health greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income\	-	-		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				Different Indicator name in Baseline Report
	(a) Proportion of the target population received Pentavalent Vaccine (3 rd Dose)	2015	87.5%	DPH/ HMIS	
		2016	87.0%		
	(b) Proportion of the target population received Measle Rubella Vaccine (2 nd Dose)	2015	76.8%		
		2016	84.0%		
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	2015	100%	DPH	
		2016	100%		
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution-dentists (per 10,000 population)	2015	0.07	DMS	This indicator was available as disaggregation for Progress Report.
		2016	0.07		
	Health worker density and distribution-nurses (per 10,000 population)	2015	3.17		
		2016	3.39		
	Health worker density and distribution-pharmacists (per 10,000 population)	2015	0.04		
		2016	0.05		
	Health worker density and distribution-physician (per 10,000 population)	2015	1.86		
		2016	1.46		
	Health worker density and distribution-basic health staff (per 10,000 population)	2015	6.08	DPH	
		2016	7.05		
	Health worker density and distribution-paramedical staff (per 10,000 population)	2015	0.17	DMS	
		2016	0.17		
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex				
	Reading	2016-17	-	DERPT	Early Grade Reading Assessment Survey was conducted only in 2017-18.
	Male	2016-17	-		
	Female	2016-17	-		
	Mathematics	2015-16	-		Early Grade Reading Assessment Survey was conducted only in 2016-17.
	Male	2015-16	-		
	Female	2015-16	-		
	Proportion of children and young people (b) at the end of primary; and achieving at least a minimum proficiency level (i) reading and (ii) mathematics				Early Grade Reading Assessment Survey was conducted only in 2018-19.
	Reading	2016-17	-		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Mathematics	2016-17	-		Early Grade Mathematics Assessment Survey was conducted only in 2018-19.
4.1.2	Completion rate			DBE	Not included in Baseline Report
	Primary Education - Total	2014-15	63.90%		
		2015-16	66.81%		
		2016-17	67.12%		
	Primary Education - Male	2014-15	61.13%		
		2015-16	64.16%		
		2016-17	65.58%		
	Primary Education - Female	2014-15	66.83%		
		2015-16	69.59%		
		2016-17	68.73%		
	Lower Secondary Education - Total	2014-15	66.13%		
		2015-16	70.76%		
		2016-17	77.35%		
	Lower Secondary Education - Male	2014-15	60.64%		
		2015-16	64.65%		
		2016-17	73.48%		
	Lower Secondary Education - Female	2014-15	71.66%		
		2015-16	76.82%		
		2016-17	81.17%		
	Upper Secondary Education - Total	2014-15	29.30%		
		2015-16	21.75%		
		2016-17	22.39%		
	Upper Secondary Education - Male	2014-15	24.67%		
		2015-16	18.09%		
		2016-17	18.66%		
	Upper Secondary Education - Female	2014-15	33.31%		
		2015-16	25.06%		
		2016-17	25.89%		
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 (b) curricula; -(i) global citizenship education -(ii) education for sustainable development			DERPT	Data not available for the previous years because it stated collecting in 2016-17.
		2016-17	20%		
		2016-17	10%		
		2016-17	10%		
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (b) internet for pedagogical purposes, by level; Total Primary Secondary			DBE	Data not available for the previous years because it stated collecting in 2016-17.
		2016-17	1.30%		
		2016-17	0.23%		
		2016-17	2.89%		
	Proportion of schools with access to (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, by level;				Data not available for the previous years because it stated collecting in

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Total	2016-17	0.84%	DBE	2016-17.
	Primary	2016-17	0.84%		
	Secondary	2016-17	0.83%		
	Proportion of schools with access to (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), by level; Total	2016-17	55.41%	DBE	Data not available for the previous years because it stated collecting in 2016-17.
	Primary	2016-17	53.07%		
	Secondary	2016-17	58.90%		
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; overarching legal frameworks and public life	-	-	DSW	Available for the year 2015 to 2020 (average) only
	violence against women	-	-		
	employment and economic benefits	-	-		
	marriage and family	-	-		
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (%)	-	-	DoP	This indicator was available only for the year 2019
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	-	-		
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	2015	28.4%	DoL	Not included in Baseline Report
6.3.1	#Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated	2015-16	-	DISI	Data collection started in April, 2017
		2016-17	-		
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	2015-16	-	ECD	Myanmar started implementing in 2020.
		2016-17	-		
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	2015-16	8,728	DRD	
		2016-17	2,234		
7.b.1	#Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita)	2015-16	62.44	DEPP	
		2016-17	63.22		
8.8.1	Fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex				
	Total	2015	5	FGLLID	
		2016	5		
		2017	3		
	Male	2015	10		
		2016	11		
		2017	8		
	Female	2015	0.37		
		2016	1		
	2017	-			

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	2015-16	0.02%	SSID	
		2016-17	0.02%		
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	2015-16	-	DRI	The department could not provide the requested data for those years.
		2016-17	-		
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	2015-16	-		
		2016-17	-		
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 right law	2019	17.8	CSO/ PPSoGS	PPSoGS survey was conducted for the first time in 2019.
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators;- Return on assets	2015-16	-	FISD/ CBM	
	Return on equity		-		
	Interest margin to gross income		57.60%		
	Noninterest expenses to gross income		62.20%		
	Liquid assets to total assets		48.50%		
	Liquid assets to short-terms liabilities		65%		
	Capital to assets		7.30%		
	Financial Soundness Indicators;- Return on assets	2016-17	0.85%	FISD/ CBM	
	Return on equity		11.09%		
	Interest margin to gross income		(-)-1.32%		
	Noninterest expenses to gross income		11.10%		
	Liquid assets to total assets		35.80%		
	Liquid assets to short-terms liabilities		39.60%		
	Capital to assets		7.70%		
	10.7.1	#Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination			
Oversea Employment-Total		2015	17.52%		
		2016	17.52%		
		2017	17.52%		
Malaysia		2015	25.97%		
		2016	25.97%		
		2017	25.97%		
Japan(Technical Intern Training)		2015	20.92%		
		2016	20.92%		
		2017	20.92%		
Japan (Specify Skilled workers)		2015	8.45%		
		2016	8.45%		
		2017	8.45%		
Thailand		2015	13.20%		
		2016	13.20%		
		2017	13.20%		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Singapore (Low Levy)	2015	27.38%		
		2016	27.38%		
		2017	27.38%		
	Singapore (High Levy)	2015	26.11%		
		2016	26.11%		
		2017	26.11%		
	Singapore (S-Pass)	2015	15.94%		
		2016	15.94%		
		2017	15.94%		
10.7.2	#Migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	2016	Yes	DoL	Labour migration policy is available.
		2017	Yes		
11.2.1	#Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	2015-16	108%	YRTC	
		2016-17	110%		
11.3.1	#Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate; (Kyaukse township)	2015-16	-	DUHD	Changes of land consumption rate for 2015, 2016, 2017 were not collected at those times due to technological constraints. Although DUHD has evaluated those lands use changes based on historical data of Google Earth Pro and it is found that there was almost no land use change during those years.
		2016-17	-		
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	2015-16	6.54%	DUHD	
		2016-17	11.17%		
11.4.1	#Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding; Cultural (Public)	2015-16	523.8	DANM	
		2016-17	1,155.384		
	Per Capita	2015-16	9.98	DANM	
		2016-17	21.83		
	(ii) Natural (ASEAN Heritage Parks)	2015-16	567.337	FD	
		2016-17	623.147		
	Per Capita	2015-16	10.82		
		2016-17	11.78		
11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by	2015-16	-	NPTDC	Data not available in 2015-16 and 2016-17 because municipal solid
		2016-17	-		
		2015-16	77.6%	YCDC	
		2016-17	78.9%		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	cities	2015-16	70%	MCDC	waste collected and managed in controlled facilities in NPTDC has been started in August 2016.
		2016-17	70%		
11.7.1	"Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all (Mandalay)	2015-16	9.96%	MCDC	
		2016-17	11.77%		
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	2015-16	-	DUHD	DUHD is planning to adopt national urban policy.
		2016-17	-		
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2014-15	93%	DDM	
		2015-16	93%		
		2016-17	100%		
12.4.2	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by biological treatment	2015-16	-	DISI	The operation of hazardous waste generated by biological treatment has been started in 2018. Data not available for this indicator before 2018.
		2016-17	-		
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	2015-16	24,237 (Ton) 3.1%	YCDC	
		2016-17	24,396 (Ton) 3.2%		
		2015-16 2016-17	- -	NPTDC	Data was available only for the period from 2019-20 to 2020-21.
12.7.1	Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	2015-16	1	TD	
		2016-17	1		
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; (b)curricula; - (i) global citizenship education - (ii) education for sustainable development	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17	20% 10% 10%	DERPT	Data not available for the previous years because it stated collecting in 2016-17.
12.a.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita)	2015-16	62.44	DEPP	
		2016-17	63.22		
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2014-15	93%	DDM	
		2015-16	93%		
		2016-17	100%		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
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	2015-16	-	ECD	National adaptation plan of Myanmar and Adaptation Communication have not been submitted to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as Myanmar still needs to develop it.
		2016-17	-		
13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (CO ₂ eq Gg)	2015		ECD	
	Total		1,316,863		
	Energy		261,558.9		
	IPPU		15,054.17		
	AFOLU		912,037.7		
	Waste		128,212.5		
	Total (p.a)	2016	1,334,949		
	Energy (p.a)		256,315.7		
	IPPU (p.a)		15,054.17		
	AFOLU (p.a)		924,673		
	Waste (p.a)		138,905.7		
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;			DERPT	Different Indicator name in Baseline Report
	(b)curricula;	2016-17	20%		
	-(i)global citizenship education	2016-17	10%		
	-(ii)education for sustainable development	2016-17	10%		
14.2.1	#Using ecosystem based approaches to managing marine areas	2015-16	-	DoF	In 2021-22, Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) revised Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Programme to complete final version.
		2016-17	-		
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	2015-16	7.9±0.5 (pH value)	DoF	
	-Wa Maw		8.1±0.4 (pH value)		
	-Pyin Htut Aaw				
	Ayeyawady Region	2015-16	8.0±0.3 (pH value)		
	-Chaung Thar				
	Rakhine State	2015-16	8.0±0.6 (pH value)		
	-Kyauk Pyu		7.8±0.8 (pH value)		
	-Soe Mae Kyi				

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Taninthayi Region -Wa Maw -Pyin Htut Aaw	2016-17	7.9±0.5 (pH value) 8.1±0.4 (pH value)		
	Ayeyawady Region -Chaung Thar	2016-17	8.0±0.3 (pH value)		
	Rakhine State -Kyauk Pyu -Soe Mae Kyi	2016-17	8.0±0.6 (pH value) 7.8±0.8 (pH value)		
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	2015-16	-	DoF	NPOA was developed in 2016 and DoF identified 122 measures for implementation of NPOA. 0% achievement in 2017-18
		2016-17	-		
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP	2015-16	-	DoF	In 2015-16 and 2016-17, data were no separated between the Fisheries sector and Livestock sector.
		2016-17	-		
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	2015-16	5.57%	DHE	
		2016-17	1.66%		
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management;			FD	
	- Annual Forest Change Rate	2015-16	-0.96%		
		2016-17	-0.96%		
	-Proportion forest area located within legally established protect area	2015-16	17.46%		
		2016-17	17.46%		
	-Proportion forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015-16	93.02%		
		2016-17	93.02%		
15.6.1	#Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	2015-16	Yes	ECD	
		2016-17	Yes		
15.7.1	#Number of illegal wildlife trade	2015-16	33	FD	
		2016-17	34		
15.8.1	#Number of law concerned with adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	2015-16	3	FD/ DoA	
		2016-17	3		
15.9.1	#National targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the progress reported towards these targets	2015-16	4	FD	
		2016-17	4		
15.c.1	#Number of illegal wildlife trade	2015-16	33	FD	
		2016-17	34		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	2019	83.3	CSO/ PPSoGS	PPSoGS survey is conducted for the first time in 2019.
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	2019	6.2	CSO/ PPSoGS	PPSoGS survey is conducted for the first time in 2019.
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	2019	17.8	CSO/ PPSoGS	PPSoGS survey is conducted for the first time in 2019.
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)	2015-16	-	FERD	OECD's gross national income (GNI) was shown starting from 2018 in the OECD website.
		2016-17	-		
17.3.1	#Countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross domestic product; ODA	2015-16	0.003%	FERD	
	FDI	2015-16	0.0007%		
	Foreign direct investment and official development assistance as a proportion of gross domestic product; ODA	2016-17	0.002%		
	FDI	2016-17	0.0009%		
17.7.1	Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (USD Million)	2015-16	21.373	FERD	
		2016-17	24.469		
17.17.1	Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure (USD Million)	2015-16	1,368.189	PPP	
		2016-17	450.006		
17.18.2	#National statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2016	Yes	CSO	
		2017	Yes		

(3) Indicators with different data sources in Progress Report and Baseline Report

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
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	-	-	DPH/ MMFCS	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and Micro-nutrient and Food Consumption Survey for Progress Report.
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	-	-	DPH/ MMFCS	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and Micro-nutrient and Food Consumption Survey for Progress Report.
	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	-	-		
2.5.2	#Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	2015-16	1)At Risk - NIL 2) Not at Risk - Freshwater 14-fish and 1-prawn species - Marine 1-fish and 1- shrimp species 3) Unknown levels -NIL	DoF	
		2016-17	1)At Risk - NIL 2) Not at Risk - Freshwater 14-fish and 1-prawn species - Marine 1-fish and 1- shrimp species 3) Unknown levels -NIL		
2.a.1	The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure	2015-16	0.24	DP	
		2016-17	0.20		
2.a.2	#Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector (USD Million)	2015-16	195.70	FERD	
		2016-17	387.12		
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2016	78.4	DPH/ HMIS	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and HMIS for Progress Report.
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	2015	25.24	DPH/ UNIGME Report 2019	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and UNIGME for Progress Report.
		2016	24.61		
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations All ages-Total	2016	0.24	DPH	

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Male		0.33		
	Female		0.15		
	Ages 15-24		0.71		
	Ages 25+		0.16		
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	2015	391	DPH/ National TB Programme	The source was WHO Global TB Report for Baseline Report; and National TB programme for Progress Report.
		2016	369		
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	2015	32,172,225	DPH	The source was WHO Global Observatory for Baseline Report; and DPH for Progress Report.
		2016	31,903,891		
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2016	63.1	DPH/ HMIS	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and HMIS for Progress Report.
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	2016	17.9	DPH/ HMIS	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and HMIS for Progress Report.
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (USD Million)	2015-16	59.54	FERD	
		2016-17	172.75		
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency Preparedness	2015 2016 2017	-	DPH	No recorded report
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2015-16	40.00%	DSW	In Baseline Report, data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD) and it cover only pre-primary school in urban areas under Ministry of Education.
		2016-17	44.00%		
4.3.1	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	CSO/MLCS	Normally, most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated			MOE/ Planning and Statistics Division	
	Female/ Male				
	Primary Level	2014-15	0.96%		
		2015-16	0.95%		
		2016-17	0.95%		
	Lower Secondary Level	2014-15	1.04%		
		2015-16	1.05%		
		2016-17	1.05%		
	Upper Secondary Level	2014-15	1.24%		
		2015-16	1.25%		
		2016-17	1.23%		
	Rural/ Urban				

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	Primary Level	2014-15	3.64%		
		2015-16	3.58%		
		2016-17	3.42%		
	Lower Secondary Level	2014-15	1.88%		
		2015-16	1.86%		
		2016-17	1.93%		
	Upper Secondary Level	2014-15	0.84%		
		2015-16	0.83%		
		2016-17	0.97%		
4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	2017	(a) 88.9 (b) 91.2	CSO/ MLCS	Normally, most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, by level;			DBE	Data not available for previous years because it started collecting in 2016-17.
	Total	2016-17	34.75%		
	Primary	2016-17	28.17%		
	Secondary	2016-17	44.59%		
	Proportion of schools with access to (c) computer for pedagogical purposes, by level;				Data not available for previous years because it started collecting in 2016-17.
	Total	2016-17	3.35%		
	Primary	2016-17	1.15%		
	Secondary	2016-17	6.63%		
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level;			DBE	There is not available data for the previous years because it stated collect in 2015-16.
	Primary	2015-16	87.66%		
		2016-17	81.35%		
	Lower Secondary	2015-16	95.37%		
		2016-17	94.53%		
	Upper Secondary	2015-16	98.65%		
		2016-17	99.09%		
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	2017	(a) Male -28.7 Female - 8.4 (b) 26.7	CSO/ MLCS	Classification of data changes compared with Baseline Report. Most household surveys are conducted every 5 years in Myanmar.
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	2016-17	100.67%	PTD	
6.1.1	*Number of drinking water services for villages			DRD	
	(a)safely managed drinking water services	2015-16	290		
		2016-17	560		
	(b)basic drinking water service	2015-16	10,396		
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (USD Million)	2015-16	52.49	FERD	
		2016-17	90.66		
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	2015-16	33%	DEPP	
		2016-17	38%		
7.1.2	Proportion of population with	2015	-	CSO/	Data is only available

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2016	-	MLCS	from survey.
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (mtoe/GDP current MMK)	2015-16	0.27	OGPD	
		2016-17	0.24		
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	2014	-	PD / CSO/ DoL	Data is available from survey for employed person and survey data are only available in 2017,2018 and 2019 through Department of Labour.
		2015	-		
		2016	-		
8.8.1	Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex			FGLLID	
		Total			
		2015	21		
	Male	2016	32		
		2017	25		
		2015	40		
	Female	2016	54		
		2017	50		
		2015	5		
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	2016-17	(a) 4.6 (b) 7.27	AD/CBM	
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank (%)	2016-17	36.22%	AD/CBM	
	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at other financial institutions	2015-16 2016-17	-		
	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a mobile money service providers	2016-17	2.35%		
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments (USD Million)	2014-15	17.084	FERD	
		2015-16	1.471		
		2016-17	0.142		
	Aid for Trade disbursements (USD Million)	2014-15	6.897		
		2015-16	0.043		
		2016-17	4.254		
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)	2015-16	0.68%	DISI	
		2016-17	0.34%		
9.a.1	Total official international support to infrastructure (USD Million)	2015-16	1,248.58	FERD	
		2016-17	675.37		
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	2015-16	-	DISI	In 2015-16 and 2016-17, private industries could not be divided into medium and high-tech industries.
		2016-17	-		

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	2015	0.18%	DoL	Baseline indicator for the labour share of GDP includes wages and social security transfers.
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	2015-16	2.644%	CD	
		2016-17	3.365%		
10.b.1	*Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries (USD Million)	2015-16	1,984.61	FERD	
		2016-17	2,637.32		
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	2015-16 2016-17	- -	DUHD	This indicator was available starting from 2018-19 to 2020-21.
11.6.2	*Annual mean level of fine particulate matter PM2.5 in Yangon	2015	-	DMH	Measurement of PM2.5 in Yangon (Kaba-aye) station started on 26-3-2018.
		2016	-		
		2017	-		
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			ECD	
	1. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	2015-16	Yes		
		2016-17	Yes		
	2. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2015-16	Yes		
		2016-17	Yes		
	3. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	2015-16	Yes		
		2016-17	Yes		
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2015-16	-	DoF	This data were available in 2019-20 only.
		2016-17	-		
14.c.1	*Number of conventions making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks	2015	-	DMA	Data not available for years before 2017 because Myanmar ratified international conventions after 2016.
		2016	-		
		2017	1		
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	2015-16	24.22%	FD	
		2016-17	24.22%		
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (Sq.mile)	2015-16	2900.04	FD	
		2016-17	2900.04		
15.5.1	Red List Index	2015-16	-	FD	Red List Index for Myanmar Ecosystem

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
		2016-17	-		was published in 2020, and there was no data for 2015-16 and 2016-17.
15.a.1	Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (USD Million)	2015-16	21.37	FERD	
		2016-17	24.47		
15.b.1	Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (USD Million)	2015-16	21.37	FERD	
		2016-17	24.47		
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	2015-16	-	DDM	DDM could not provide conflict-related deaths data for 2015-16 and 2016-17.
		2016-17	0.04 (person)		
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	2015	-	CSO/ MSME Survey Database	Data is only available from survey.
		2016	-		
16.6.1	#Primary government Receipt and Expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector;			TD	
	-Total Receipt	2015-16	97.70%	TD	
	-Current	2015-16	101.20%		
	-Capital	2015-16	85.60%		
	-Financial	2015-16	63.00%		
	-Total Expenditure	2015-16	95.30%		
	-Current	2015-16	95.60%		
	-Capital	2015-16	93.00%		
	-Financial	2015-16	105.80%		
	#Primary government Receipt and Expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector;				
	-Total Receipt	2016-17	99.90%		
	-Current	2016-17	104.60%		
	-Capital	2016-17	116.50%		
	-Financial	2016-17	49.40%		
	-Total Expenditure	2016-17	93.5%		
	-Current	2016-17	94.3%		
	-Capital	2016-17	89.3%		
	-Financial	2016-17	104.8%		
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2019	85.0	CSO/ PPSoGS	Data received from Asian Barometer Survey 2015 in Baseline Report; and PPSoGS survey in Progress Report.
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions,	(c)2015	-	(a) PHO (b) UCSB (c) USCO	(a) Hluttaw provided the starting year of tenure (2016) and

Indicator Name		Year	Value	Source	Remark
	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	Male	0.4654%		the ending year of tenure (2020) data. Hluttaw has undertaken its functions according to the parliamentary tenure while Ministries have performed their duties and responsibilities based on the financial year. (b) UCSB could not provide the requested year data because it collected the relevant data starting from 2020.
		Female	0.5346%		
		(c)2016			
		Male	0.4807%		
		Female	0.5193%		
		(c)2017			
		Male	0.5051%		
		Female	0.4949%		
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	-	-	DoP	The source was DHS for Baseline Report; and 2019 Inter-Censal Survey for Progress Report.
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2015-16	1.0%	MPAFIRD/ CBM	
		2016-17	1.5%		
17.11.1	*Share of global exports	2015	0.069%	CSO	Data are used by Calendar year
		2016	0.074%		
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)	2015-16	5.1%	MPAFIRD/ CBM	
		2016-17	4.5%		
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	2016-17	79.28%	PTD	This indicator was available only for the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21.
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed	2015-16	1984.605 (USD)	FERD	
		2016-17	2637.318 (USD)		
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	2015-16	99%	FERD	
		2016-17	99%		
17.18.3	*National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	2016	No	CSO	
		2017	No		
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity (USD Million)	2015-16	4.006	FERD	
		2016-17	4.970		

(4) Indicators available in Baseline Report but not available in the Progress Report

Indicator Name		Remark
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Previous data for indicators could not be compiled at present.
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Indicators were 3, 3, 3, 2.89 and 12.59 for years from 2015 to 2019 (WHO Global Health Observatory). Ministry of Public Health cannot provide specific information for Progress Report.
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	This indicator was 116.1 for year 2016 (WHO Global Health Observatory). Ministry of Public Health cannot provide specific information for Progress Report due to having many limitations.
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)	This indicator was 12.62 for year 2016 (WHO Global Health Observatory). Ministry of Public Health cannot provide specific information for Progress Report due to having many limitations.
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Indicators were 1.74, 1.72, 1.54, 1.54 and 1.35 for years from 2015 to 2019 (WHO Global Health Observatory). Ministry of Public Health cannot provide specific information for Progress Report due to having many limitations.
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Only data for countries offering scholarships directly to Ministries are available.
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	In the Baseline Report, this data was provided by the 2015-2016 Demographic and Health Survey. That survey is not conducted until now.
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	No Focal Agency
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	OGPD supported data for this indicator in the Progress Report; however, the data was under coverage because it includes only solar energy.
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	Indicator based on six ILO textual sources and is not reported for non-ratifying countries, nor for countries for which ILO supervisory body textual sources do not provide sufficient amount of information in a specific year. In Baseline Report, data correspond to the Overall Trade Union Rights indicator.
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	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs has developed Youth Policy and National Strategic Plan for Youth Policy (2020-2024); however, it has not implemented yet.
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	The data is not available because the SDG indicator's name varied in both Baseline Report and Progress Report.
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Baseline Report 2017 showed only the names of some international organizations and sources of publication.
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Data no longer available from the source (WDI) shown in Baseline Report 2017

Indicator Name		Remark
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	Different Indicator Name
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	The submitted reports of the companies to DICA do not met the minimum requirement of SDG concepts.
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States Dollars)	No Focal Agency
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Baseline Report 2017 showed only the names of some international organizations and sources of publication.
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Data is not available for subscription per 100 inhabitants and by type of speed
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Methodology is not clear for this indicator.
17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries , LDCs and SIDs	Methodology is not clear for this indicator.

(5) Indicators not available in both reports

Indicator Name	
1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies
3.3.4	Hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing, by sex
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
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
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4.1	Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
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
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time

Indicator Name	
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
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
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy
10.7.3	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
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
12.1.1	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
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
13.a.1	Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States 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
14.1.1	(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
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
16.2.3	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
16.3.3	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
16.4.2	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

Indicator Name	
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
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
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

