Measuring Myanmar's starting point for the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Indicator Baseline Report (FINAL DRAFT)

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(Final draft)

February 2017

Executive summary

In 2015, UN Member States approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives of the Agenda 2030 are to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all. With this aim, 17 Sustainable Development Goals have been established, covering a total of 169 Targets.

In order to monitor the progress towards the SDG Goals and Targets, a global indicator framework for the SDGs has been developed. It currently consists of 241 statistical Indicators, accompanied by metadata files (which clarify definitions, recommended data sources, computation methods, etc.), and was prepared by an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators.

While some of these indicators will be taken from data series maintained by international agencies, the vast majority (about three quarters) of indicators will be monitored primarily at the national level. This puts a large responsibility on countries' National Statistical Systems. This report is a first attempt at compiling the baseline data that currently exists on Myanmar for the SDGs. It discusses and explains the available data and provides comparison to the regional and global level. Finally, a technical annex provides detailed information on data sources and methodological notes for each SDG Indicator, to provide a technical reference for consistently continuing the monitoring of these indicators over the coming years.

It must be noted that data quality assurance was not within the scope of this report. As such, the data presented in this report must not be considered vetted and approved by CSO or UNDP, but rather a documentation of what data currently exists – sometimes as work in progress that may require further quality improvements and capacity building.

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Introduction

In 2015, UN Member States approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, extensive consultations with civil society, parliaments, academia, business, etc.

The implementation of the Agenda 2030 officially started on 1st January 2016 in order to address urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. Broadly speaking, the 2030 Agenda aims to achieve the below five objectives aligned around people, prosperity, peace, planet and partnership. The SDGs then specify these objectives further through 17 goals and 169 targets.

End poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions

Ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives

PEOPLE

PROS-PERITY

PLANET

Protect the planet from degradation

Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are free from fear and violence

PEACE

PARTNER SHIP

Mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership [...] with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people

SDG indicators framework

Once the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had been defined, indicators were needed to measure both the starting point and progress achieved towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 Targets.

With this aim, the United Nations Statistical Commission created in March 2015 an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs),[1] composed of select UN Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs was tasked to develop a global indicator framework for the SDGs. A first proposal of 241 SDG indicators was presented to and adopted by the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016,[2] but it was agreed that the list would require continuous refinements and adjustments over time.[3] A revised list of indicators was presented to the 48th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017.

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[1] Further information on the IAEG-SDGs at http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs
[2] The report of the Statistical Commission, which included the global indicator framework, was then taken note of by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its 70th session in June 2016.
[3] The 2016 version of the SDG Indicators list is contained in the Annex IV of the "Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators" (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf).

In addition to devising the indicators, the task of the IAEG-SDGs also includes developing the metadata[4] for each of the proposed indicators. These metadata files are reference documents, containing detailed information on the definition of each SDG Indicators, the data sources recommended for compiling them, guidelines on data collection and computation methods, etc. Work on these metadata files is ongoing, and is not available for all SDG Indicators yet.[5]

All information related to the SDG Indicators – indicators list, metadata, reports and databases – is available on the SDG indicators website: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

The IAEG-SDGs emphasizes that SDG "monitoring should be based, to the greatest possible extent, on comparable and standardized national data". This highlights both the prerogative and the duty of National Statistical Systems to produce data on the SDG indicators, and as discussed in more detail below, the data for the vast majority of SDG indicators will indeed be sourced from national data producers, not international agencies.

Online SDG indicator databases and SDG reports

The UN Statistics Division has developed a Global SDG Indicators Database, which presents country level data and global and regional aggregates compiled through the UN System and other international organizations. The Global SDG Indicators Database can be accessed at http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.

In addition, UNESCAP also launched an online SDG database in December 2016 (http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/). Data is presented for the 58 regional ESCAP members as well as for relevant country groupings.

The UN published an inaugural report on the SDGs titled the "Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016",[6] which presents snapshots of the global status of the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda, supported by multiple charts and infographics. Moreover, the UN Secretary-General will issue annual reports on "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", which will be largely based on the global database outlined above. The first such report was published in June 2016.[7] In addition, individual UN member countries have started Voluntary National Reviews to report their alignment with and progress against the SGDs.[8]

It should be noted that both of the above online databases for now provide only indicator series compiled through the UN System and other international organizations, and as such they do not provide a full and up-to-date coverage of the statistical data available at the country level. Given that SDG indicator monitoring is first and foremost the responsibility of National Statistical Systems, national data compilation operations – such as this report – will be needed to complement and inform the global databases.

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[4] Available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

[5] At time of producing this report, metadata was missing for around 18% of SDG indicators. At its 3rd meeting (30 March - 1 April 2016), the IAEG-SDGs has also prepared "Provisional proposed tiers for global SDG Indicators"[5], which provides complementary and/or additional information on methodology, data availability and international databases for the SDG Indicators. It also allows identifying SDG Indicators with little available data and/or no agreed standards or methodology.

[6] Avaliable at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/

[7] Available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--EN.pdf and http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--Statistical-Annex.pdf

[8] For further information on Voluntary National Reviews, see https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/inputs/. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region that provided such reviews in 2016 were China, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Samoa. More countries are planning to do so in 2017.

SDG indicators availability in Myanmar and structure of this report

In order to support the Government of Myanmar in preparing for the monitoring of the SDG indicators, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and UNDP jointly examined in May 2016 the readiness and availability of Myanmar's data to measure the SDG indicators. The findings of the rapid data assessment are presented in the report "Readiness of Myanmar's Official Statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals"[9]. The approach of this assessment was to classify each SDG indicator as (a) already available/computed, (b) computable from existing data sources, or (c) additional data collection required.

Building on that earlier assessment, this baseline report now presents data points on the SDG indicators that are currently available for Myanmar. This publication presents statistics collected from a large variety of national and international sources. It completes and enriches what is available on Myanmar in the global and regional SDG online databases by presenting many additional SDG indicators that are compiled only at the national level. Given that one of the principles underlying the SDGs is their interconnectedness, this report frequently emphasizes cross-sectoral linkages as it progresses through its discussion of the data.

This publication is structured as follows. It first gives a summary of indicators' availability for Myanmar and is then organised along the SDG Goals.[10] These chapters compare the data available for Myanmar with the regional South-Eastern Asia and the World aggregates.[11] Finally, the Annex gives the full list of SDG Indicators with methodological notes for each indicator presenting the source of publication, the methodology used to retrieve or compute the indicator and its availability at State/Region level. The annex also includes methodological information for the indicators that are not available yet (possible data sources, draft methodologies, etc.). This detailed documentation on computation methodology will allow to follow the same methods to compute the indicators over time and thus to measure SDG Indicators in a consistent way between now and 2030.

This report serves a diverse audience, and since discussing the SDGs inevitably touches on a wide range of highly relevant development issues, some suggestions for using this report are in order. Readers should note that it is first and foremost a statistical report and is not intended to provide a comprehensive analysis or narrative about the development challenges that Myanmar faces, nor does it suggest solutions to the existing issues. Readers with a statistical background are encouraged to view this report as a stocktaking/compilation exercise and should refer primarily to the Annex as a resource in further improving both the coverage and the quality of the data that exists for measuring the SDGs in Myanmar. Readers with a background in planning, budgeting, policy-making or law-making, as well as readers from civil society organizations, the private sector or the public, are encouraged to refer to the chapters of the main body of the report relevant to their work, but should note the data quality limitations emphasized below, and also should remember that in this report the SDG indicators are discussed simply in the order in which they are systematized in the SDG monitoring framework - whereas all SDGs (goals, targets and indicators) are highly interlinked and interdependent, so applying the available data to practical problems should be done in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner.

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[9] Available at: http://www.mm.undp.org/content/myanmar/en/home/library/SDGs/official-statistics-for-sdgs-eng.html

[10] This publication is intended to be a snapshot of SDG Indicators available at the end of 2016 for Myanmar and it aims to provide a starting point for the measurement of the SDG Indicators in Myanmar. Therefore, it presents neither time series nor exhaustive levels of disaggregation.

[11] In this publication, South-East Asia region includes the following countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. Data available in the "Statistical Annex: Global and Regional data for Sustainable Development Goal Indicators" (E/2016/75) - originating from the Global SDG Indicators Database - were used. For aggregates not available in this Statistical Annex, the sources used for Myanmar data were accessed and the data available for South-East Asia and the World from these sources were used. The same year or, if not available, the closest year to the Myanmar data was used.

Looking forward, countries are expected to report regularly on the progress achieved against the SDGs from 2016 to 2030, so annual SDG indicator reporting will be encouraged – progressively building a time series to eventually cover the entire period 2015-2030. One option will be to produce annual updates of this report in the future. However, it can be noted that an SDG Indicator report – in essence a compilation of indicators from a broad range of government data producers – is a very similar exercise to producing a Statistical Yearbook. As such, CSO and its Development Partners may in the future wish to explore opportunities for integrating SDG indicator reporting with the Statistical Yearbook. In any case, integration of the SDG Indicator series into the existing national data platform (www.mmsis.gov.mm) will be important.

Choice of data sources

For most SDG indicators, the metadata developed by the IAEG provides clear guidelines on which data source should be used – this could be national surveys, censuses, administrative records, or data series produced by international agencies. For the vast majority of cases, national data sources are preferred over international data series. This publication strictly follows the IAEG guidelines, using the recommended data source wherever it was available. If a recommended national data source was not available, data available in international databases (where possible) was used to fill the gap.

For some indicators, multiple data sources exist - sometimes with differing estimates; in such cases the IAEG-recommended source was used in the main body of the report, but the Annex lists the other sources available.

Limitations

This publication comes with two substantial caveats or limitations. First and foremost, readers must note that this publication is the result of a compilation exercise that provides a snapshot of data available on SDG Indicators in Myanmar – mostly from data producers across government. While multiple workshops were held to familiarize the relevant data producers across government with the SDG Indicator definitions, quality assurance of the compiled data was not part of the scope of this report and such a task will require further comprehensive review from thematic experts on each compiled indicator. The data points presented in this report therefore must not be considered vetted and approved by CSO or UNDP, but rather a documentation of what data currently exists – sometimes as work in progress that may require further quality improvements and capacity building.

Second, the definition of the SDG Indicators at the international level also remains work in progress. While a first list of 241 indicators was proposed in 2016, this list will undergo continuous revisions. To illustrate the degree of flux, at least 33 of the indicators are likely to be edited or revised in 2017. This publication is based on the 2016 version of the SDG Indicator list.[12] Going forward, data users should check carefully whether any indicator definition was modified to allow comparability between future publications and what is presented in this report.

Summary of recommendations and next steps

This report is first and foremost a statistical publication (which is not intended to provide a comprehensive analysis or narrative about Myanmar's development challenges), and as such the

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[12] The 2016 version of the SDG Indicators list is contained in the Annex IV of the "Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators" (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf).

main findings and recommendations from compiling this report relate to the development of the National Statistical System of Myanmar:

- Statistical development in Myanmar has been strong and successful over the recent years, and this has delivered valuable data to monitor the SDGs. Overall, data for about 60% of SDG indicators could be found for Myanmar. This provides a good baseline to further develop the statistical underpinning for the Agenda 2030.
- Among the available data, limitations remain with regard to quality. All data-producing departments are encouraged to compare and triangulate existing and sometimes conflicting estimates, and to conduct quality reviews of their data production processes. Data producers are also encouraged to continue familiarizing themselves with the SDG metadata provided at the global level that provides a valuable resource for harmonization and standardization.
- Likewise, Development Partners are encouraged to actively contribute to these activities, in view of the Agenda 2030's emphasis on the need for cooperation in the development of data and statistics for development.
- The statistical community of Myanmar is invited to acknowle that the SDG monitoring framework puts substantially higher emphasis on data collected through administrative records and administrative data systems compared to the MDG era. Hence, a focus on conducting high-quality surveys and censuses is important but not sufficient to ensure Myanmar can fully deliver to monitoring the SDGs.
- Reporting against the SDGs is a continuous task. The National Statistical System – under the leadership of the CSO – should plan to produce annual updates on the SDG indicators, and build time series through this process. It may be noted that an SDG indicator report is a very similar exercise to producing a Statistical Yearbook, therefore CSO and its partners may wish to explore opportunities for integrating SDG indicator reporting with the Statistical Yearbook. Moreover, the SDG monitoring framework will undergo annual revisions at the global level, and Myanmar's statistical community should monitor this process in order to ensure alignment with the latest international recommendations.
- A key focus of the SDG monitoring framework is on disaggregated data, to ensure that no-one is left behind. Hence, all data-producing institutions should review their products and processes to consider whether data produced is sufficiently disaggregated to deliver to this principle.
- Myanmar works hand in hand with all UN member countries and the international agencies in monitoring progress towards the SDGs. In order to facilitate data sharing, CSO in cooperation with its partners may consider establishing automated transmission processes of SDG data to the international level.
- Once this report is published, disseminating and making the data for the SDG indicators widely available is key to maximize their usefulness. All data producers can reach out to policy-makers, encouraging them to use the SDG data for more evidence-bsaed policy-making. Also, the SDG data should be added to the existing online data portals such as MMSIS.
- All future actions and initiatives to improve the data for SDG monitoring in Myanmar should be carried out within the framework set by the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

Overview of SDG indicator availability

Overall, this report presents data for around 60% of the SDG indicators. Figure 1 below shows one stacked bar for each SDG goal. The bottom part of the bar shows the number of indicators for the respective goal that can be found in this baseline report. The upper parts of the bar represent indicators that are not presented in this report, either because no data is available or because the indicator has not yet been fully defined by the IAEG-SDG and it is therefore impossible to compute it. The overall height of each bar represents the total number of indicators in the respective goal.[13]

The availability of data varies substantially between goals, from 30% and 37.5% for Goal 14 "Life below water" and Goal 13 "Climate action" respectively, to 85% for Goal 8 "Decent work and economic growth".

Figure 1: Indicators availability per SDG Goal
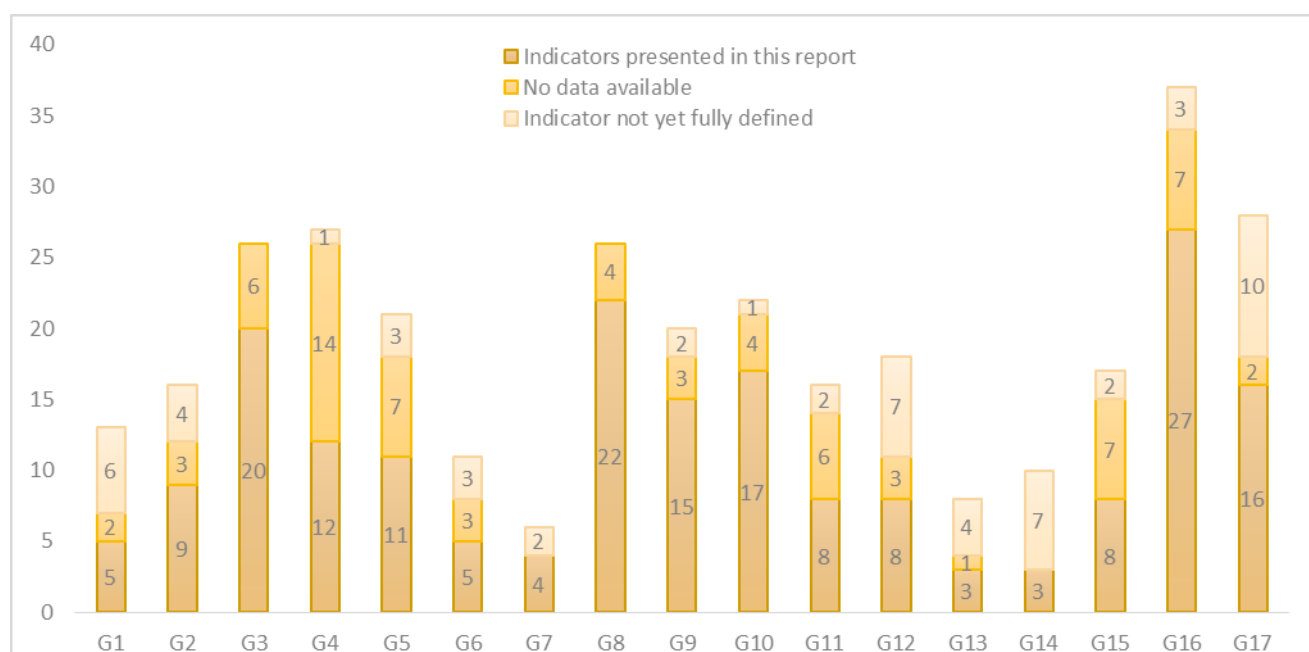
In the subsequent chapters, the following symbols will be used:

:   Data are not available or unreliable

–   Not applicable or not relevant

%   Percentage

*   Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator

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[13] The number shown in the graph below might differ from the "official" number of indicators. For a large number of SDG Indicators, the official definition *de-facto* contains multiple statistical indicators. For example, indicator 9.1.2 concerning "Passenger and freight volumes (by air, road, rail and waterways)" in fact contains eight different indicators: passenger by air, passenger by road, passenger by rail, passenger by waterways, plus freight by respectively air, road, rail and waterways.

GOAL 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

GOAL 1	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
1.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	27	:	:
1.5.1	Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	1,152	:	:
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Average 2006-2015	1.82%	:	:
1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster reduction strategies	2015	yes	:	:
1.a.2	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending	2015-16	14.53%	:	:

Sources: See Annex.

Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years.

Some of the more prominent targets and indicators under goal 1 relate to the percentage of the population living under the national and international poverty line. Unfortunately, no recent data for these indicators existed for Myanmar at time of publication (latest estimates available are from 2009/2010, which was considered too dated to serve as an SDG baseline). However, two surveys measuring poverty in Myanmar are currently at the analysis or data collection stage,[14] so relevant baseline data should become available soon. Other indicators under Goal 1 are yet to be fully defined by the IAEG-SDGs and could therefore not yet be computed.

Another target of Goal 1 is to build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable persons and to reduce their exposure to climate-related disasters. In order to measure the impacts of natural disasters, Indicators 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 cover the loss and damage related to natural disasters. On average, around 27 persons per 100,000 people were killed and missing due to natural disasters every year over the period 2006-2015. Over the same period, around 1,150 persons per 100,000 people were affected by disasters on average every year, consisting mainly in persons that were evacuated and temporarily displaced from their homes. Natural disasters also generated a direct economic loss of 1.82% of GDP every year, on average over the period 2006-2015.[15] Data on loss and damage related to natural disasters are unfortunately not available for comparison at Regional and World levels.

National disaster risk reduction strategies aim to prevent the creation of risk and to reduce the existing risks. Myanmar has the national "Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012" (currently under revision) and disaster management plans at State/Region level (Indicator 1.5.3). Department of Relief and Resettlement under Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is the national focal point for the Hyogo/Sendai framework.

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[14] Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015, and Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2016/17.

[15] As the occurrence and intensity of natural disasters vary among years, we have calculated the loss and damage due to natural disaster as the average of the last 10 years (same methodology as for the LDC indicators). This allows giving a global picture of the loss and damage related to natural disasters.

The above indicators on natural disasters – as shown in the later chapters - are also used to monitor part of Goal 11, seeking to build sustainable cities and communities, which are very vulnerable to natural disasters, and to also monitor part of Goal 13 on Climate action, in particular the strengthening of resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. In addition, actions taken under Goal 14 on sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as under Goal 15 to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods will also help to reduce the impacts of natural disasters.

Indicator 1.a.2 measures the resources mobilised for essential services, which also contribute to reduce poverty in all its dimensions. It shows that in the fiscal year 2015-16, 14.53% of government expenditures were allocated to social budget, which includes Education; Health; Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement; Social Security Board; Pensions and gratuities.
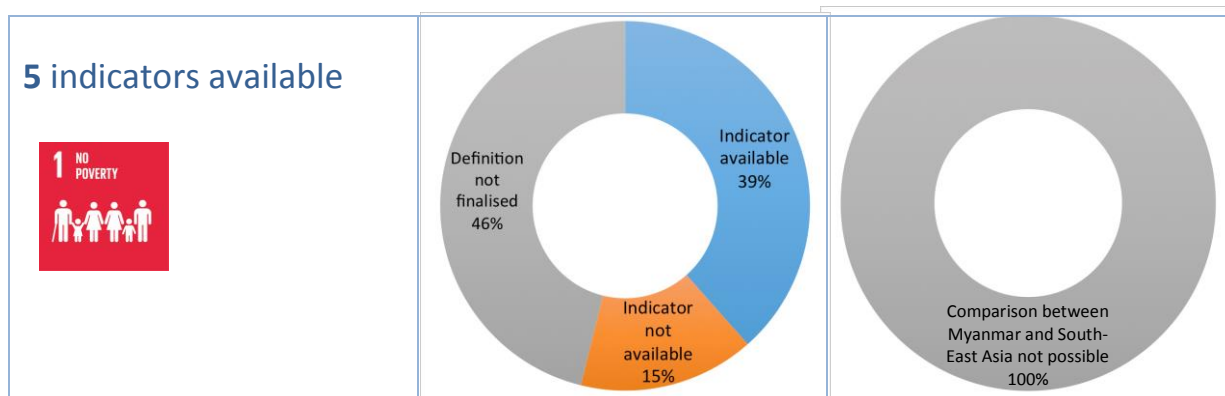
GOAL 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

GOAL 2	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
2.1.1	Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)	2014-16	14.2%	9.6%	10.8%
2.1.2	Prevalence of population with moderate food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2014/15	11.31%	14.72%	11.22%
2.1.2	Prevalence of population with severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2014/15	1.47%	5.10%	7.34%
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	2015-16	29.2%	27.3% (1)	23.8% (1)
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	2015-16	7.0%	9.2% (1)	7.5% (1)
2.2.2	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	2015-16	1.3%	7.4% (1)	6.1% (1)
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	2007-2016 (2)	Risk: 0% Not-at-risk: 0% Unknown: 100%	Risk: 2.6% Not-at-risk: 17.9% Unknown: 79.5%	Risk: 19.7% Not-at-risk: 15.6% Unknown: 64.7%
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector	2014	78.94 million constant 2014 USD	–	12.10 billion constant 2014 USD (3)
2.c.1	Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA)	2013	8.10	8.10 (4)	7.80 (4)

Sources: See Annex.
(1) 2014 data.
(2) Data for "at-risk" and "not-at-risk" status are less than ten years old. 'Unknown' status means that no updates have been received on the population sizes at least in the past 10 years.
(3) Total for all developing countries.
(4) Source: FAOStat database.

Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger in all its forms by 2030 and to achieve food security. The aim is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life.

Undernourishment and malnutrition during childhood, measured through indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, affect the future health of people. While the South-East Asia regional average is below the World level, the prevalence of undernourishment in Myanmar (14.2%) was above the

global average over the period 2014 to 2016. Very recent data from the Myanmar 2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) show that the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years is higher in Myanmar (29.2%) compared to the Regional and World averages, whereas the prevalence of wasting malnutrition is lower (only 7%). Overweight among children under 5 years is very low in Myanmar, only 1.3% in 2015-16.

Access to food is measured in the SDGs through a Food Insecurity Experience Scale that is calculated from surveys that ask respondents eight questions regarding their access to adequate food. On average over 2014 and 2015, 13.3% of the population experienced moderate food insecurity and 1.5% experienced severe food insecurity. These levels of food insecurity are lower in Myanmar than in the South-East Asia region as a whole, and the worldwide aggregate.

Indicator 2.a.2 measures the evolution of official development aid (ODA) invested with an aim to enhance agricultural productive capacity. It is compiled by OECD and includes ODA towards the agriculture and rural development sectors. It shows that international donors allocated almost 79 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD) for these sectors in Myanmar in 2014. At global level, the total of official development assistance (ODA) provided to all developing countries for agriculture and rural development amounted 12.10 billion of USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

The Indicator of food Price Anomalies (IPA) aims at measuring the volatility of prices for agricultural commodities. It captures the occurrence of episodes of abrupt price increases that could be indicative of malfunctioning food commodity markets, and as such can be used to monitor the "proper functioning" of food markets. Myanmar IPA (8.10 in 2013) is equal to the Regional average and slightly over the World average.

9 indicators available

2 ZERO HUNGER

Definition not finalised 25%

Indicator not available 19%

Indicator available 56%

Compari-son not possible 22%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 22%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 56%
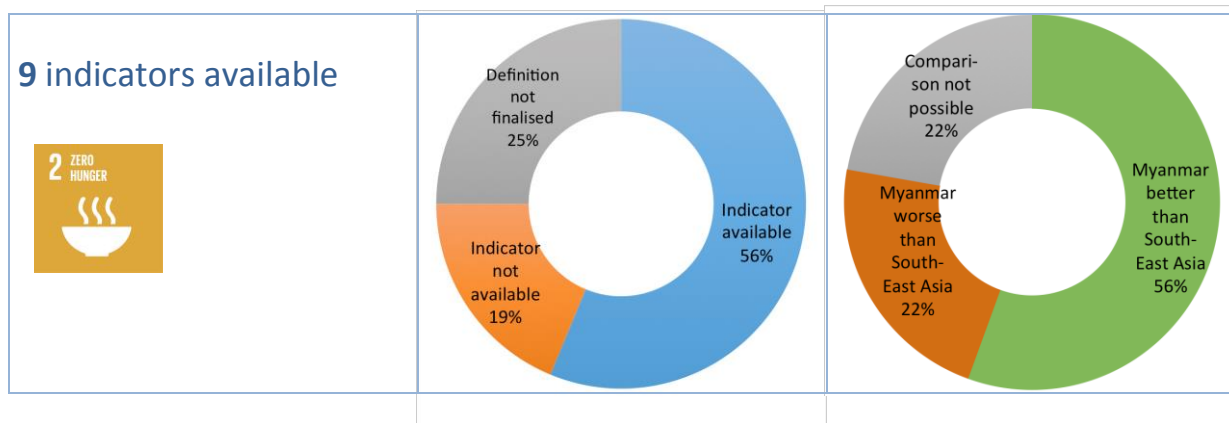
GOAL 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

GOAL 3	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2014	186	110 *(1)*	216 *(1)*
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendance	2015-16	60.2%	83.7% *(1)*	75.4% *(1)*
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2014	53.0	27.2 *(1)*	42.5 *(1)*
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)*	2014	13.1	13.4 *(1)*	19.2 *(1)*
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population – Total	2015	0.24	0.19	0.30
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population – Female	2015	0.15	0.13	0.28
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population – Male	2015	0.33	0.26	0.31
3.3.2	TB incidence per 1,000 population	2014	369	296	133
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	2014	40,777,860	231,666,452	1,728,493,416
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000)	2012	47.3	21.5	19.4
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate (per 100,000) – Total	2012	12.4	5.7	11.4
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate (per 100,000) – Female	2012	9.9	4.1	8.2
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate (per 100,000) – Male	2012	15.0	7.3	14.5
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol defined according to national context as alcohol per capita (15+ years old) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Average 2008-2010	0.7 litre	3.3 litre	6.2 litre
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	2015	8.4	19.0	17.4
3.7.1	Percentage of women married or in a union of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods*	2005-16	74.9%	75.1% *(1)*	76.7% *(1)*
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	2015-16	36	44.9 *(1)*	44.1 *(1)*
3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population*	2014-15	15.12	:	:
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	2013	45.0	81.9 *(2)*	92.0 *(2)*
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)	2012	10.4	4.0	12.4
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	2012	1.1	0.8	:

GOAL 3	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	2014	160.57 million constant 2014 USD	–	8.89 billion constant 2014 USD *(3)*
3.c.1	Health worker density (per 1,000 population)	2014-15	1.9	:	:
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	2015	85.8%	–	–

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) 2015 data.
(2) 2012 data.
(3) Total for all developing countries.

Goal 3 seeks to ensure health and well-being for all at every stage of life. This goal is closely interlinked with several other goals, and several targets from other Goals refer directly to health.

Reducing maternal mortality, deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age is the first target under Goal 3. In 2014, maternal mortality ratio (indicator 3.1.1) and under-five mortality rate (indicator 3.2.1) were higher in Myanmar compared to the Regional average. In 2015-16, just over 60% of births were attended by skilled birth attendance, which is lower than the Regional average.

Goal 3 also aims to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases. Indicator 3.3.1 shows that, in 2015, new HIV infections were lower in Myanmar compared to the World average, except for the male population. The rate of new infections was two times higher for men than for women. With 369 cases per 1,000 persons, tuberculosis incidence (Indicator 3.3.2) was higher in Myanmar compared to the Regional average in 2014. In 2014, more than three quarters of Myanmar's population required interventions against neglected tropical diseases according to the relevant national data source (NTD include 13 tropical diseases other than malaria, which receive less treatments), as measured by Indicator 3.3.5.

Strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse is also a target of Goal 3. Harmful use of alcohol (Indicator 3.5.2) is very low in Myanmar according to the relevant national data sources, especially compared to the World average for 2008-2010, with only 0.7 litre of pure alcohol drank every year per person over 15 years.

In Myanmar, three-quarters of married women had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2015 (among women of reproductive age between 15 and 49 years; Indicator 3.7.1), which is similar to the Regional average. The adolescent birth rate for women between 15 and 19 years (Indicator 3.7.2) was lower in Myanmar than in the Regional and World averages (36 births per 1,000 women in that age group in Myanmar in 2015-16).

Goal 3 also aims to achieve universal health coverage. Indicator 3.8.2 "Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population" for Myanmar corresponds only to employees registered with the social security board, which was 15.12 per 1,000 population in 2014-15.

Indicator 3.b.2 measures the ODA provided for the research and development of vaccines and medicines and the access to them for all. This Indicator, compiled by OECD, includes ODA towards the medical research and basic health sectors. In 2014, Myanmar received 1.8% of the official

development assistance (ODA) provided to developing countries for the medical research and basic health sectors, representing an amount of 160.57 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD). At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for basic health and medical research summed up to 8.89 billion of USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) maintains an International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity monitoring framework, measuring 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. These capacities cover national legislation, policy and financing; coordination; surveillance, preparedness; communication, etc. In 2015, Myanmar reached almost 86% of these capacities. These capacities enhance a country's ability of early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.
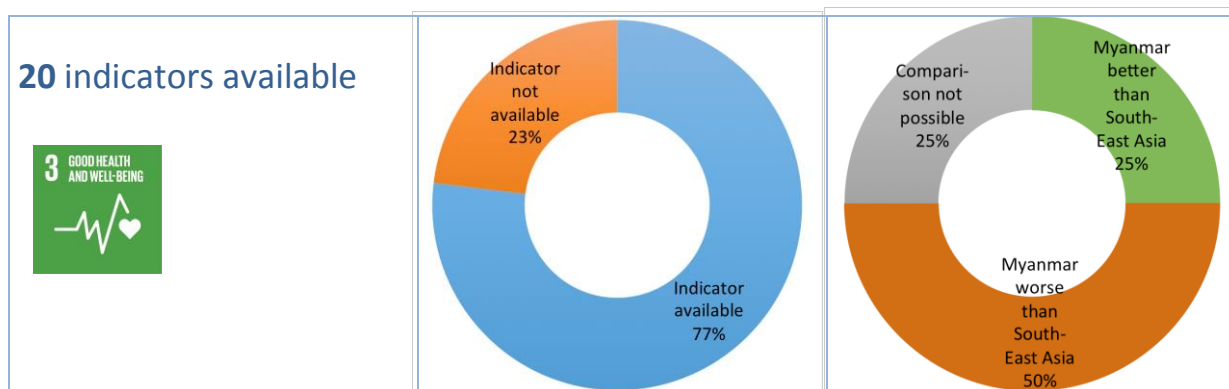
20 indicators available

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Indicator not available 23%

Indicator available 77%

Compari-son not possible 25%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 25%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 50%

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

GOAL 4	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2014	22.9% *(1)*	:	:
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth (15-24) in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	2015	22.4%	:	:
4.3.1	Participation rate of adults (25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	2015	0.5%	:	:
4.5.1	Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2014	1.04	:	:
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Total*	2014	89.5%	:	:
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Female*	2014	86.9%	:	:
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Male*	2014	92.6%	:	:
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to electricity, primary level	2012	6.5%	:	:
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes, primary level	2012	1%	:	:
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes, secondary combined level	2012	15%	:	:
4.b.1	Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	2014	12.31 million constant 2014 USD	–	1.32 billion constant 2014 USD *(2)*
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in pre-primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	48.4%	:	:
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	99.6%	:	:
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in lower secondary who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	93.2%	:	:
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	95.2%	:	:

Sources: See Annex.

* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.

(1) Data cover only pre-primary school in urban areas under the responsibility of Ministry of Education.

(2) Total for all developing countries.

Goal 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities.

Access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education is measured through Indicator 4.3.1. In 2015, almost a quarter (22.4%) of youth between 15 and 24 years old participated in formal, non-formal education and training in the last 12 months. When looking at adults, the participation falls to 0.5%.

Indicator 4.6.1 monitors the proportion of the population that is literate. Data collected within the Population and Housing Census indicate that almost 90% of the population was literate in 2014. The literacy rate was significantly higher for men (92.6%) than for women (86.9%).

Indicator 4.c.1 measures the supply of qualified teachers for different education levels. Apart from teachers in pre-primary education, the teachers for the other educational levels – primary, lower secondary and upper secondary - have almost all received the minimum pedagogical training required for teaching at the relevant level, according to the national source data.

These Indicators presented for Myanmar under Goal 4 are not available at Regional and World levels.

Indicator 4.b.1 measures the scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education in other countries and is compiled by OECD. In 2014, Myanmar received 0.1% of the ODA provided to developing countries for scholarships, which represented an amount of 12.31 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD). At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for scholarship amounted to 1.32 billion USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

12 indicators available

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Definition not finalised 4%

Indicator available 43%

Indicator not available 53%

Comparison between Myanmar and South-East Asia not possible 100%
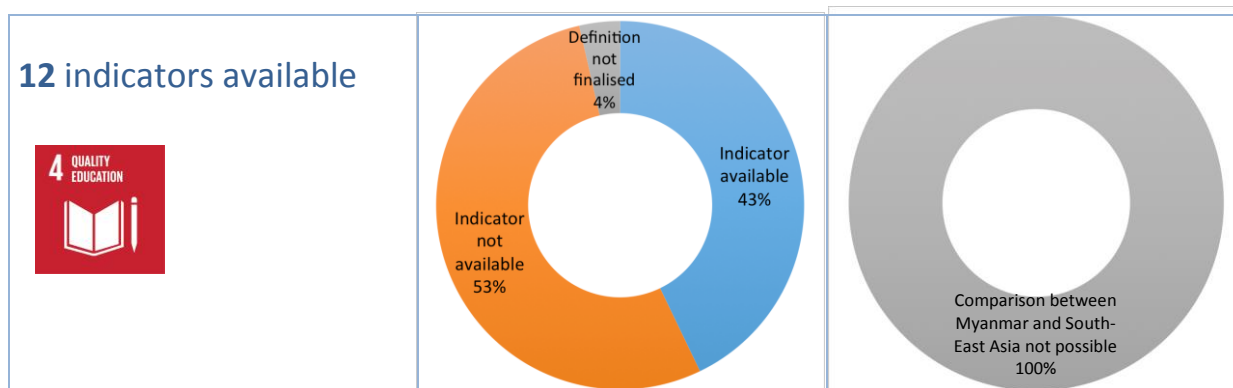
GOAL 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

GOAL 5	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-married women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by any husband, in the last 12 months*	2015-16	11.0%	:	:
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 15-19 years who are married*	2015-16	12.6%	16.2% (1)	25.9% (1)
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	2016	9.7%	18.3%	22.7%
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in local parliaments*	2016	9.5%	:	:
5.5.2	Number of ministerial positions that are held by women as a percentage of total	2016	12%	:	:
5.5.2	Number of seats in national parliaments held by women as a percentage of total	2016	9.7%	:	:
5.5.2	Number of women law officers as a percentage of total*	2014	51.0% (2)	:	:
5.5.2	Number of women police officers as a percentage of total	2014	7.5%	:	:
5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	2015	24.5%	:	:
5.a.1	Proportion of female agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	2015	14.2%	:	:
5.a.1	Proportion of male agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	2015	32.1%	:	:
5.a.1	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	2015	24.5%	:	:
5.b.1	Proportion of Individuals (total) who own a mobile phone*	2015	76.7%	:	98.6% (3)

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) Data correspond to the "Proportion of women aged 20- 24 years who were married by age 18". Data refers to the latest available data collected in 2013-2015.
(2) Law officers include judges working on judge position and on other administrative positions.
(3) Source: International Telecom Union (ITU) database.

Goal 5 aims to empower women and girls to reach their full potential, which requires that they have equal opportunities to those of men and boys. This means eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them.

One target under this goal is to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the private sphere. This is monitored through Indicator 5.2.1 and shows that in 2015-16, 11% of ever-married women and girls between 15-49 years had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by any husband (current or former).

A second target is to eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage. To monitor this target, Indicator 5.3.1 presents the proportion of young women, between 15 and 19 years old who are married. This proportion is relatively low in Myanmar; only 1 young woman out of 8 was married in 2015-16. Even if the data presented at Regional and World levels are not exactly measured in the same way (the proportion of women aged 20- 24 years who were married by age 18 is available), we can see that the proportion of young women married looks low in Myanmar when compared to South-East Asia and World aggregates.

Another target of Goal 5 is to ensure women's effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. In 2016, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (Indicator 5.5.1) was much lower in Myanmar compared to the Regional and World averages. With 9.7%, it is only half of the average proportion in South-East Asia. At local level, the proportion of women in State/Region parliaments was similar to the one for the national parliament, at 9.5%.

Indicator 5.5.2 "Proportion of women in managerial positions" is a good example of an indicator being composed of several indicators. As the label of this indicator is not self-explanatory, this can only be known by studying the definition provided in the metadata. The definition indicates that Indicator 5.5.2 is composed of:
- Share of women in national parliament
- Share of women in Ministerial positions
- Number of leadership positions held by women in local governments, as a percentage of total: methodologies and standards are currently being developed by UN Women and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).
- Share of women judges: share of women law officers was used for Myanmar.
- Share of women police officers
- Share of women managers in public and private sector enterprises: Should be obtained from Labour Force Survey.

Whereas more than half of the law officers (including both judges working in judge position and judges working in other administrative positions) are women (51% in 2014), only 7.5% of the police officers were women in 2014.

Goal 5 also includes monitoring women's access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, to ensure equal rights to ownership of land for women. When looking at the proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (Indicator 5.a.1), the ratio of men with such ownership was more than two times the ratio among women (32.1% versus 14.2%) in 2015. In addition, Indicator 5.a.1 shows also that women represented only a quarter of the owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land. These estimates include individuals who own or co-own agricultural land in 2015 (with their names on the land certificate) and who worked in agriculture in the past 12 months.

12 indicators available

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Definition not finalised 14%

Indicator not available 29%

Indicator available 57%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 17%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 8%

Compari-son not possible 75%
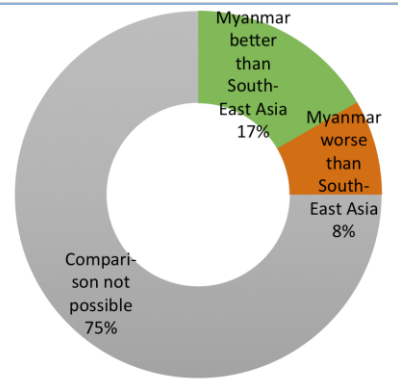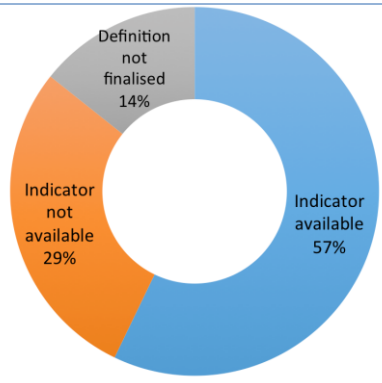
GOAL 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

GOAL 6	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
6.1.1	Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources*	2015	80.6%	90.3%	91.1%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities*	2015	79.5%	72.2%	67.7%
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	1998-2002	2.85%	7.7% *(1)*	8.8% *(1)*
6.5.1	Degree of IWRM Implementation (0-100)	2011	1.8	–	–
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	2014	14.58 million constant 2014 USD	–	10.0 billion constant 2014 USD *(2)*

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) Around 2012.
(2) Total for all developing countries.

Goal 6 focuses on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as on quality and sustainability of water resources.

Access to safe and affordable drinking water, as well as access to adequate and equitable sanitation is monitored through Indicators 6.1.1 and 6.2.1. The percentage of population using improved drinking water sources in Myanmar remained below the Regional and World averages in 2015, at 80.6%. However, the proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities was higher in Myanmar than at the regional and global level, reaching almost 80%.

Goal 6 also foresees to monitor water-use efficiency in order to ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to avoid water scarcity. The level of water stress (Indicator 6.4.2), which is the proportion of available freshwater resources that is withdrawn, was very low in Myanmar over the period 1998-2002, with only 2.85% of available freshwater being withdrawn according to the relevant data source.

Water resource management, including through trans-boundary cooperation, is another aspect included in Goal 6. Indicator 6.5.1 reflects the extent to which integrated water resources management (IWRM) is implemented on a scale from 0 to 100. It measures to which extent policies, institutions, management tools and financing integrate water resources management. With a score of 1.8 in the year 2011, implementation of IWRM was at an early stage of development in Myanmar in that year.

Indicator 6.a.1 measures the ODA provided towards water and sanitation related activities, including infrastructure development, policies and capacity development.[16] It shows that international donors

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[16] More precisely, this indicator compiled by OECD, includes the following "Water Supply and Sanitation" categories: Water sector policy and administrative management; 14015 Water resources conservation (including data collection); 14020 Water supply and sanitation - large systems; 14021 Water supply - large systems; 14022 Sanitation - large systems; 14030

allocated almost 15 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD) for this sector in Myanmar in 2014. At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for water supply and sanitation amounted to 10.0 billion USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

5 indicators available

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Definition not finalised 27%

Indicator available 46%

Indicator not available 27%

Compari-son not possible 40%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 40%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 20%
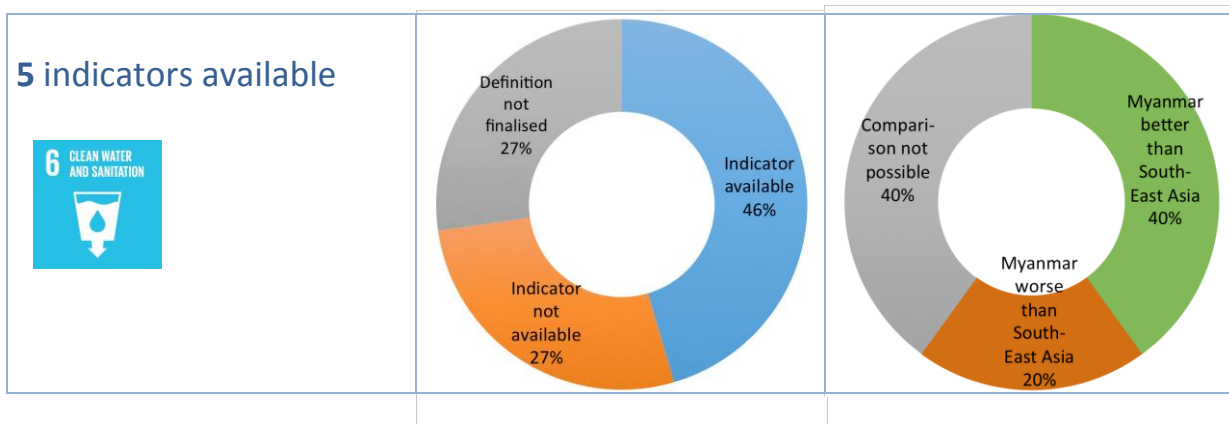
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation; 14031 Basic drinking water supply; 14032 Basic sanitation; 14040 River basins' development; 14050 Waste management / disposal; 14081 Education and training in water supply and sanitation.

GOAL 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

GOAL 7	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
7.1.1	Proportion of population with electricity access (%)	2015	33.3% *(1)*	90.0% *(2)*	84.7% *(2)*
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2014	9.1%	52.7%	57.8%
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	2014	70.5%	31.2% *(2)*	18.1% *(2)*
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2014	0.08 TOE / thousand 2010 USD	:	0.14 TOE / thousand 2010 USD *(3)*

Sources: See Annex.
(1) Correspond to population with access to electricity provided by public or border country grid.
(2) 2012 data.
(3) Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) - Energy Indicators.

Goal 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.

This leads to two important targets: ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services and increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy consumption.

Access to electricity in Myanmar remains below the regional and global level. In 2015, only 33.3% of the population had access to electricity provided by a public or border country grid.

Within the total energy consumption in 2014, renewable energy had a very important share (70.5%), almost 4 times more than the global average. Renewable energy includes hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste.

Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. It is a proxy of the efficiency with which an economy is able to use energy to produce economic output and thus monitors the improvement in energy efficiency. A lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output. Energy intensity in Myanmar (0.08 tons of oil equivalent per thousand of 2010 USD) is just above half of the global average.
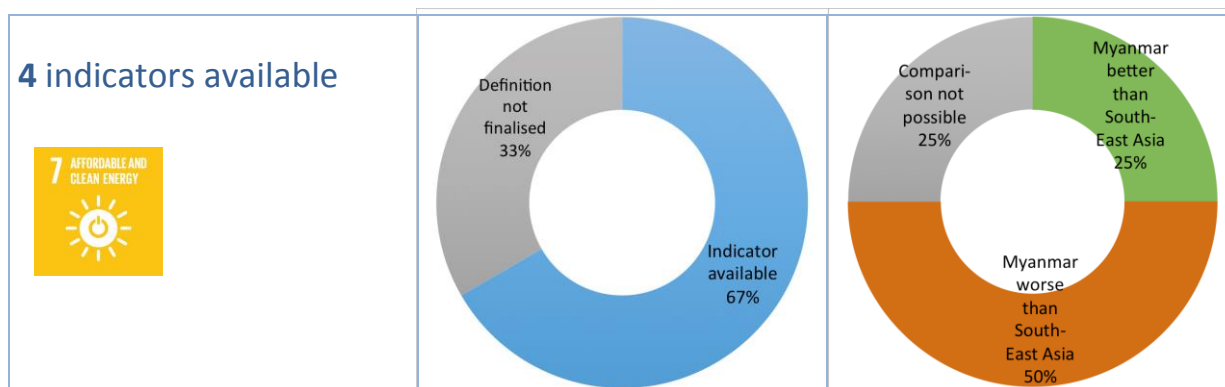
4 indicators available

GOAL 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

GOAL 8	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2015-16	6.4%	3.1% *(1)*	1.3% *(1)*
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2015	6.8%	3.6% *(2)*	2.1% *(2)*
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment*	2015	75.6%	:	:
8.4.1	Material footprint	2010	82,100, 000 tons	3,875,900, 000 tons	69,618, 800,000 tons
8.4.1	Material footprint per capita	2010	1.6 tons	6.5 tons	10.1 tons
8.4.1	Material footprint per unit of GDP	2010	4.1 kg	17.1 kg	21 kg
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption	2010	159,111,727 tons	4,114,400,0 00 tons	71,274, 500,000 tons
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	2010	3.1 tons	6.9 tons	10.1 tons
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP	2010	7.8 kg	3.4 kg	1.3 kg
8.5.1	Average daily earnings of employees (Kyats per day)*	2015	4,760 Kyats	:	:
8.5.1	Average daily earnings of female employees (Kyats per day)*	2015	3,990 Kyats	:	:
8.5.1	Average daily earnings of male employees (Kyats per day)*	2015	5,320 Kyats	:	:
8.5.2	Unemployment rate*	2015	5.9% *(3)*	4.5% *(4)*	6.1% *(4)*
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)*	2015	15.8%	:	:
8.7.1	Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	2015	9.3%	:	10.6% *(4)*
8.7.1	Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	2015	1,125,661	:	167,956,000 *(5)*
8.8.1	Frequency rate of non-fatal occupational injuries (Average number of injuries per person per year)	2015	0.04	:	:
8.8.2	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation	2012	4.05	–	–
8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	2015	3.27	:	:
8.10.1	Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	2015	1.90	:	:
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	2014	22.8%	41.1%	61.5%
8.a.1	Aid for Trade - Commitments	2014	949.70 million constant 2014 USD	–	54.80 billion constant 2014 USD *(6)*
8.a.1	Aid for Trade - Disbursements	2014	162.89	–	42.75 billion

GOAL 8	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
			million constant 2014 USD		constant 2014 USD *(6)*
8.b.1	Total public expenditure in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of the national budget*	2015-16	3.39%	:	:

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) 2014 data.
(2) 2010-2015 data.
(3) Labour underutilization (i.e. unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force) indicator is presented, as recommended in LFS report.
(4) 2015 data.
(5) 2012 data.
(6) Total for all developing countries.

Goal 8 focuses on sustained and inclusive economic growth, which is a prerequisite for sustainable development.

Goal 8 has the highest proportion of Indicators available for Myanmar. Among the 26 indicators under Goal 8, only four indicators are missing for Myanmar.

Economic growth, as well as economic productivity is monitored through Indicators 8.1.1 and 8.2.1. Annual growth rates of real GDP per capita (6.4%) and per employed person (6.8%) for Myanmar were above the Regional and World averages in 2015-16.

According to the 2015 Labour Force Survey (LFS), three-quarters of employment in Myanmar was informal (Indicator 8.3.1) and the average daily earnings of employees (Indicator 8.5.1) were 4,760 Kyats per day. On average, daily earnings of men were 1,300 Kyats higher than the daily earnings of women.

One of the targets of Goal 8 is to improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production and disconnect economic growth from environmental degradation. The indicator "material footprint" reports the amount of primary materials required to serve the final demand of a country. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports. In 2010, the material footprints per capita (1.6 tons) and per GDP (4.1 kg) were lower in Myanmar compared to the regional and global averages.

The indicator "domestic material consumption" reports the amount of materials that are used in a national economy. It is calculated as direct imports of material plus domestic extraction of materials minus direct exports of materials. In 2010, domestic material consumption per capita (3.1 tons) was lower in Myanmar, whereas domestic material consumption per GDP (7.8 kg) was higher in Myanmar than the regional and global averages.

Ending child labour in all its forms is an essential target of Goal 8. Myanmar's recent LFS had an important focus on child labour and presents complete information and an important number of indicators on this topic. In particular, the LFS shows that 9.3% of children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour in 2015, which represented 1,125,661 children.

Indicator 8.8.2 monitors labour rights. The Center for Global Workers' Rights computes the "Labour Rights Indicators (LRI)" in order to provide comprehensive numerical information (scale from 0 to 10) on country-level compliance with freedom of association and collective bargaining rights.[17] A small LRI means a better compliance. The Overall Trade Union Rights indicator for Myanmar was 4.05 for the year 2012, which puts Myanmar above the average. 22 violations of worker's rights were noticed in 2012, most of them concerned the right of workers to establish and join workers' organizations.

Indicators 8.10.2 looks at the access to banking services. In 2014, almost 23% of adults (15 years and older) had an account at a bank or another financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider. This is roughly half the regional average.

Indicator 8.a.1 "Aid for trade" measures the ODA provided to improve trade and production capacities. This indicator compiled by OECD shows that international donors committed 949.70 million USD in 2014 to improve this sector in Myanmar. Among this committed amount, 162.89 million USD was disbursed (based on 2014 constant USD). At global level, the total "Aid for trade" disbursed to all developing countries amounted 42.75 billion of USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

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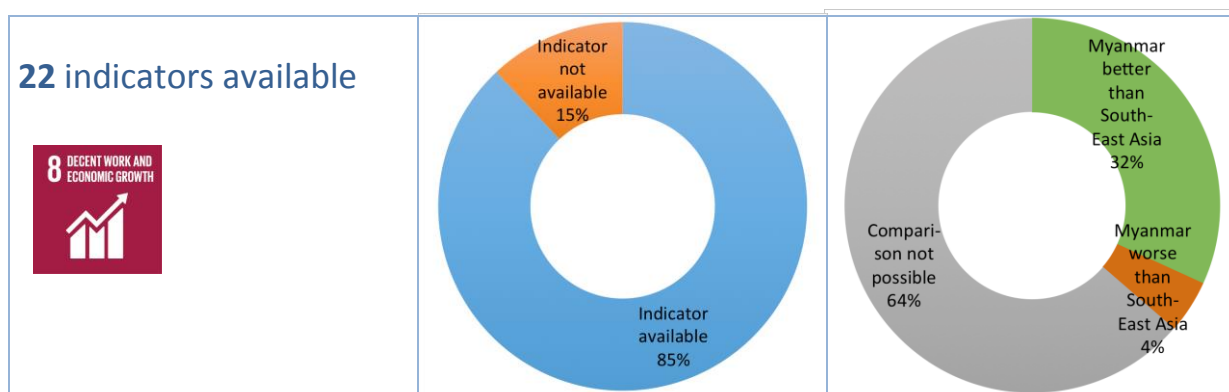
[17] Complete data sources used to compute the LRI for Myanmar and the method used is available on the Center for Global Workers' Rights website (http://labour-rights-indicators.la.psu.edu/).

GOAL 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

GOAL 9	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by air	2014-15	2,224,000 passengers	279,400,000 pass. *(1)*	3,271,100,000 pass. *(1)*
9.1.2	Freight volumes by air	2014-15	5,589 tons	3,584,100 tons *(1)*	48,327,300 tons *(1)*
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by road	2014-15	455,074, 000 passengers	:	:
9.1.2	Freight volumes by road	2014-15	2,039,000 tons	:	:
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by rail	2014-15	47,883,000 passengers	:	:
9.1.2	Freight volumes by rail	2014-15	2,280,000 tons	:	:
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by waterways	2014-15	12,287,000 passengers	:	:
9.1.2	Freight volumes by waterways	2014-15	1,787,000 tons	:	:
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP	2015	22.1%	23.7%	16.1%
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita	2015	243 constant 2010 USD	913 constant 2010 USD	1,630 constant 2010 USD
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment	2015	10.6%	12.5% *(2)*	11.1% *(2)*
9.3.2	% of SME with a loan or line of credit	2014	3.2%	:	:
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	2014	0.30 kg CO2/ 2010 USD	:	0.44 kg CO2/ 2010 USD *(3)*
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	2014	104.89 million constant 2014 USD	–	59.54 billion constant 2014 USD *(4)*
9.c.1	Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network	2015	79.3%	96.3% *(1)*	95.7% *(1)*

Sources: See Annex.
(1) 2014 data.
(2) 2013 data.
(3) Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) statistics.
(4) Total for all developing countries.

Goal 9 addresses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation.

Transport statistics for passenger and freight are available for all types of transport and allow us to monitor the development of reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure needed for transportation. In 2014-15, over 455 million passengers travelled by road, almost 48 million by rail, more than 12 million by waterways and over 2 million by air. Goods were mainly carried by rail (2.3 million tons), road (2 million tons) and waterways (1.8 million tons), freight transport by air being

marginal. For air transport, data include public and private airlines; road passenger transport includes Yangon city public transport, Yangon city private transport and Mandalay city private transport.

Indicators 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 describe the manufacturing sector in Myanmar in 2015 and are used to monitor the evolution of industry's share of employment and GDP. "Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP" (22.1%) and "Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment" (10.6%) had levels slightly smaller, but still similar to the regional average. The data shows however that the manufacturing sector is still less important in Myanmar compared to the South-East Asia average. Manufacturing value added per capita was much lower (243 constant 2010 USD) in Myanmar than in the region overall. CO_2 emission per unit of value added (Indicator 9.4.1) were also lower in Myanmar compared to the global average in 2014, at 0.30 kg of CO_2 per 2010 constant USD, showing a low impact of industrial production on the environment.

Goal 9 also aims to increase the access of small-scale enterprises to financial services. Indicator 9.3.2 shows that the percentage of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (SMEs) with a loan or credit line is still relatively low in Myanmar, at 3.2% in 2014. SMEs correspond here to firms with 1 to 19 employees.

Indicator 9.a.1 measures the ODA provided to the development of economic infrastructure, which includes transport and storage, communications and energy, as well as banking and business services. It is compiled by OECD and covers the economic infrastructure sector. It shows that international donors allocated almost 105 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD) for this sector in Myanmar in 2014. At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for infrastructure amounted to 59.54 billion USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

The last target under this Goal is to increase access to information and communications technology. The share of population covered by a mobile network (Indicator 9.c.1) is progressing, reaching 79.3% in 2015 and being only 15 percentage points below the global average.

15 indicators available

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Definition not finalised 10%

Indicator not available 15%

Indicator available 75%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 27%

Comparison not possible 73%
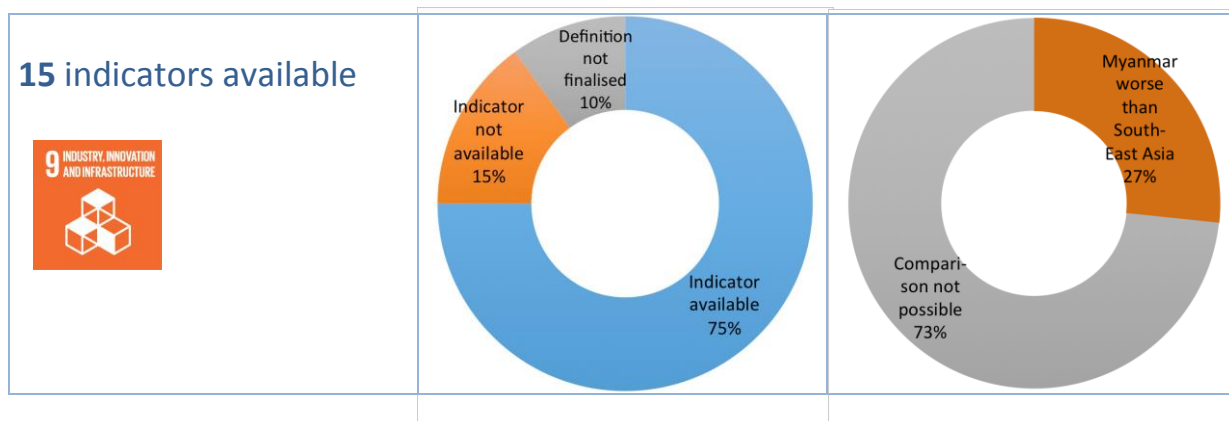
GOAL 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

GOAL 10	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50% of median expenditure*	2015	9.0%	:	:
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	2011	0.96%	:	54.9% *(1)*
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the Asian Development Bank	2015	Yes	–	69%
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	Yes	–	74%
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Finance Corporation	2015	Yes	–	74%
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Monetary Fund	2015	Yes	–	74%
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the UN General Assembly	2015	Yes	–	74%
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the World Trade Organisation	2015	Yes	–	71%
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the Asian Development Bank	2015	0.735%	–	58%
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	0.18%	–	38%
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in International Finance Corporation	2015	0.05%	–	32%
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Monetary Fund	2015	0.13%	–	35%
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the UN General Assembly	2015	0.52%	–	74%
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the World Trade Organisation	2015	0.62%	–	71%
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs/developing countries with zero-tariff	2014	69.8%	–	41.1% *(2)*
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development	2014	2,053.55 million current USD	–	588.47 billion current USD *(2)*
10.c.1	Remittance cost as a percentage of the amount remitted	2015	7.4%	8.6%	7.5%

Sources: See Annex.
(1) 2010 data.
(2) Total for all developing countries.

Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in income, as well as those based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity — both within and among countries.

Indicator 10.2.1 aims to measure the economic inclusion of the population. It indicates that 9% of the population lived below half of the median expenditure (815 Kyats per day) in 2015. It shows that 9% of the population is still far from the median standard of living and thus live in relative poverty.

Indicator 10.6.1 "Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations" measures the representation of developing countries in decision-making processes in global international economic and financial institutions. This indicator has been split by main international organisations and presents information for 2015. Myanmar is a member of all these 6 international organisations and its voting rights vary from 0.05% (International Finance Corporation) to 0.735% (Asian Development Bank).

Indicator 10.b.1 gives the "Annual total assistance for development" provided by donors. For Myanmar, it reached an amount of 2,053.55 million USD in 2014. At global level, the total of annual assistance for development provided to all developing countries amounted 588.47 billion USD for the same year.

Finally, gGoal 10 also seeks to reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances. In 2015, the average cost of remittance represented 7.4% of the amount remitted in Myanmar (Indicator 10.c.1) according to the relevant data source. It is comparable to the World average, but lower than the regional average.

17 indicators available

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Definition not finalised 5%

Indicator not available 18%

Indicator available 77%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 6%

Compari-son not possible 94%
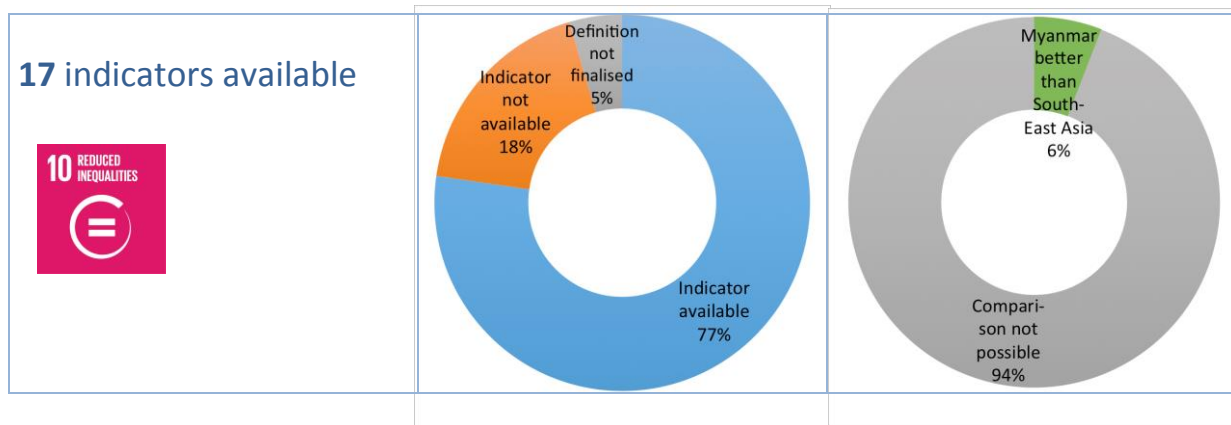
GOAL 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

GOAL 11	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums*	2014	41.0%	27.4%	29.7% *(1)*
11.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	27	:	:
11.5.1	Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	1,152	:	:
11.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	Average 2006-2015	1.82%	:	:
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population weighted)	2012-13	PM10: 92 µg/m3 PM2.5: 51 µg/m3	PM2.5: 26 µg/m3 *(2)*	PM2.5: 45 µg/m3 *(2)*
11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	2015	yes	:	:
11.b.2	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	2015	yes	:	:
11.c.1	Financial support (ODA flows) that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials*	2014	0.75 million constant 2014 USD	–	2,405.60 million constant 2014 USD *(3)*

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) Total for all developing countries.
(2) 2014 data.
(3) Total for all developing countries. Source: OECD statistics – Creditor Reporting System database.

As more than half the world's population live in cities, Goal 11 seeks to have inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

In 2014, the percentage of the urban population living in slums in Myanmar (41.0% according to the relevant data source) was higher than in the South-East Asia regional and the total developing countries averages (Indicator 11.1.1). This indicator is defined as the proportion of people living in households lacking at least one of the following five housing conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation facilities; sufficient-living area (not overcrowded); durable housing; and security of tenure.
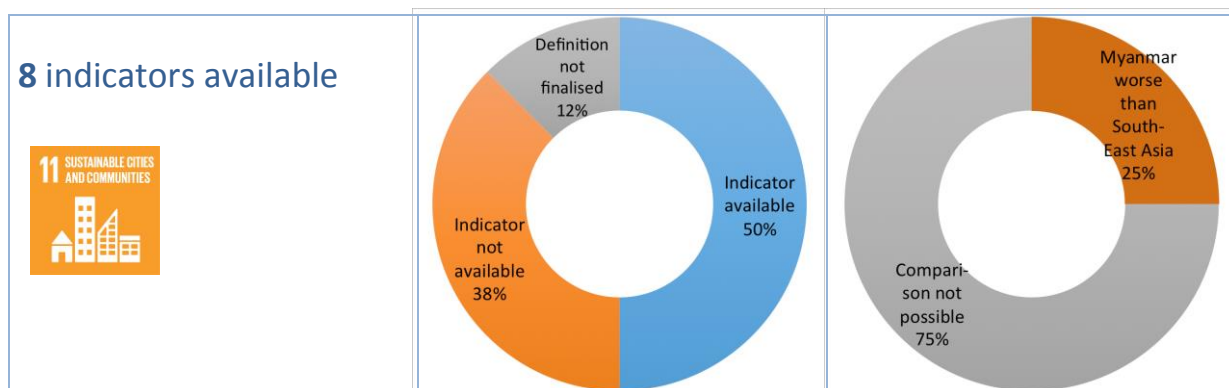
Indicators 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 cover the loss and damage related to natural disasters. On average, around 27 persons per 100,000 people were killed and missing due to natural disasters every year over the period 2006-2015. Over the same period, around 1,150 persons per 100,000 people were affected by disasters on average every year, consisting mainly in persons that were evacuated and

temporarily displaced from their homes. Natural disasters also generated a direct economic loss of 1.82% of GDP every year, on average over the period 2006-2015.[18] Data on loss and damage related to natural disasters are not available for comparison at Regional and World levels.

National disaster risk reduction strategies aim to prevent the creation of risk and to reduce the existing risks. Myanmar has the national "Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012" (currently under revision) and disaster management plans at State/Region level. Department of Relief and Resettlement under Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is the national focal point for the Hyogo/Sendai framework.

Goal 11 also aims to reduce the environmental impact of cities, with a special attention to air quality. The relevant data source for indicator 11.6.2 "Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities" currently covers 10 cities in Myanmar: Kathar, Kyauk Pa Taung, Mawlamyaing, Meikhtilar, Namkham, Namthu, Nyaung Oo, Pyay-Aunglan, Pyin Oo Lwin and Thaungoo. The average level of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) of these 10 cities was 51 μg/m3 (micrograms per cubic meter) in 2012-13.

Indicator 11.c.1 measures the international concessional financing in construction and urban development. This indicator, compiled by OECD, includes the construction and the urban development and management sectors. It shows that international donors allocated 0.75 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD) for these sectors in Myanmar in 2014. At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for construction and urban development amounted to 2,405.60 million of USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

8 indicators available

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Definition not finalised 12%

Indicator available 50%

Indicator not available 38%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 25%

Comparison not possible 75%

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[18] As the occurrence and intensity of natural disasters vary among years, we have calculated the loss and damage due to natural disaster as the average of the last 10 years (same methodology as for the LDC Indicators). This allows giving a global picture of the loss and damage related to natural disasters.

GOAL 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

GOAL 12	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
12.2.1	Material footprint	2010	82,100, 000 tons	3,875,900, 000 tons	69,618,800, 000 tons
12.2.1	Material footprint per capita	2010	1.6 tons	6.5 tons	10.1 tons
12.2.1	Material footprint per unit of GDP	2010	4.1 kg	17.1 kg	21 kg
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption	2010	159,111,727 tons	4,114,400, 000 tons	71,274,500, 000 tons
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	2010	3.1 tons	6.9 tons	10.1 tons
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP	2010	7.8 kg	3.4 kg	1.3 kg
12.4.1	Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	2016	yes	–	183 *(1)*
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	2016	0	–	–

Sources: See Annex.
(1) Parties to the Basel convention.

Goal 12 encourages more sustainable consumption and production patterns.

One of the targets of Goal 12 is to achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. The indicator "material footprint" reports the amount of primary materials required to serve final demand of a country. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports. In 2010, material footprints per capita (1.6 tons) and per GDP (4.1 kg) were lower in Myanmar compared to the Regional and Word averages.

The indicator "domestic material consumption" reports the amount of materials that are used in a national economy. It is calculated as direct imports of material plus domestic extraction of materials minus direct exports of materials. In 2010, domestic material consumption per capita (3.1 tons) was lower in Myanmar, whereas domestic material consumption per GDP (7.8 kg) was higher in Myanmar than the regional and global averages.

Goal 12 also aims to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all types of waste, and thus to significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their impacts on human health and the environment. In this area, international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals have been designed by international organisations. Myanmar's accession to the "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal" took place at the beginning of 2015.

Finally, Goal 12 encourages companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. Currently, no companies are publishing sustainability reports in Myanmar.

8 indicators available

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Definition not finalised 39%

Indicator available 44%

Indicator not available 17%

Comparison not possible 50%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 38%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 12%
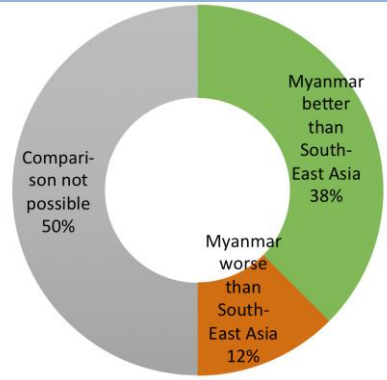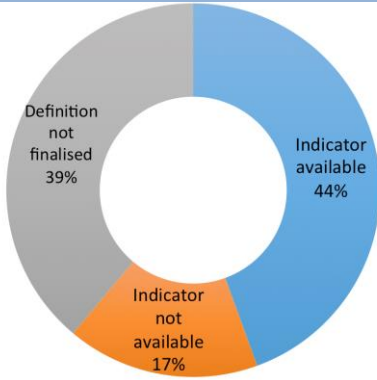
GOAL 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

GOAL 13	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
13.1.1	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	2015	yes	:	:
13.1.2	Number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	27	:	:
13.1.2	Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	1,152	:	:

Sources: See Annex.

Goal 13 calls for urgent action not only to combat climate change and its impacts, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Goal 13 has the lowest availability of data for Myanmar, with only two indicators available. This is mainly due to the fact that definitions and methodology have not been finalised yet for a large part of indicators under this Goal (50% are missing). It also has to be noted that the development of climate statistics is a relatively recent development, thus systematic data collection processes are not in place yet.

Goal 13 aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, which is monitored through Indicators 13.1.1 and 13.1.2.

National disaster risk reduction strategies aim to prevent the creation of risk and to reduce the existing risks. Myanmar has the national "Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012" (currently under revision) and disaster management plans at State/Region level. Department of Relief and Resettlement under Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is the national focal point for the Hyogo/Sendai framework.

Indicator 13.1.2 covers the loss - deaths, missing persons and persons affected - related to natural disasters. On average, around 27 persons per 100,000 people were killed and missing due to natural disasters every year over the period 2006-2015. Over the same period, around 1,150 persons per 100,000 people were affected by disasters on average every year, consisting mainly in persons that were evacuated and temporarily displaced from their homes.[19] Data on loss related to natural disasters are not available for comparison at regional and global levels.

Finally, while some information is available for Indicators 13.2.1, 13.3.1 and 13.3.2, these are only reported on in the annex because the indicator definition is not formally finalized yet.

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[19] As the occurrence and intensity of natural disasters vary among years, we have calculated the loss due to natural disaster as the average of the last 10 years (same methodology as for the LDC Indicators). This allows giving a global picture of the loss related to natural disasters.

3 indicators available
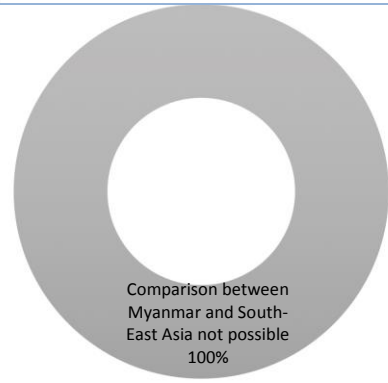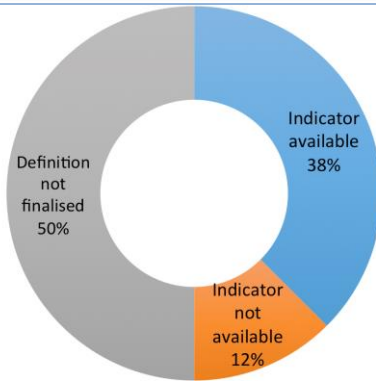
Indicator available 38%

Indicator not available 12%

Definition not finalised 50%

Comparison between Myanmar and South-East Asia not possible 100%

GOAL 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

GOAL 14	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level	2013	–	–	68.6%
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2014	0.05%	2.3%	8.4%
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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	2017	Maritime Labour Convention *(1)*	:	:

Sources: See Annex.
(1) The Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) will enter into force for Myanmar on 25 May 2017.

Goal 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and other marine resources, which are essential to human well-being and social and economic development worldwide.

Goal 14 has the second-lowest availability of data, with only three indicators available. This is mainly due to the fact that definitions and methodology have not been finalised yet for a large part of the indicators under this Goal (70% are missing). It should also be noted that the development of marine statistics is a relatively recent development, thus systematic data collection processes are not yet in place.

Goal 14 aims to effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as well as destructive fishing practices, and to implement science-based management plans in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible. To monitor if this target is achieved, the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level is estimated (Indicator 14.4.1). As fish migrates across areas beyond national jurisdictions, Indicator 14.4.1 is not conducted by country, but is calculated at global level only. According to FAO, around 68% of fish stocks were within biologically sustainable level in 2013.

Conservation of coastal and marine areas is also an important target of Goal 13. In 2014, Myanmar had 269 km^2 of Protected Marine Area over a Total Marine Area of 514,147 km^2, which represent a share of 0.05%. A legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources is needed to support the achievement of this target. Myanmar has signed the Maritime Labour Convention, which will enter into force on 25 May 2017.
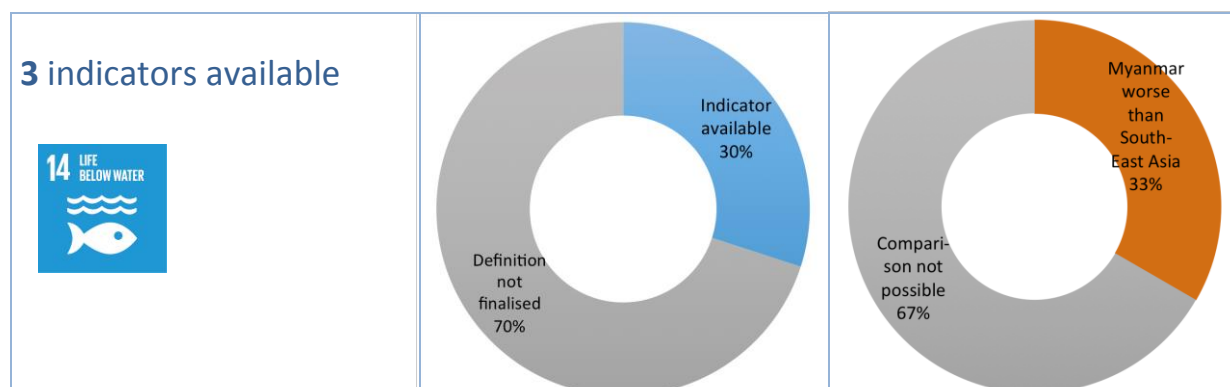
3 indicators available

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

GOAL 15	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2014-15	45.0%	49.6% *(1)*	30.7% *(1)*
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	2016	17.2%	12.7%	19.3%
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	2016	21.9%	13.9%	16.6%
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	2016	39.4%	15.1%	20.1%
15.5.1	Red List Index	2016	0.81	0.72	0.74
15.a.1	Total amount of ODA spent for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem	2014	40.94 million constant 2014 USD	–	6.96 billion constant 2014 USD *(2)*
15.b.1	Total amount of ODA spent for forestry	2014	4.172 million constant 2014 USD	–	774.07 million constant 2014 USD *(2)*
15.b.1	Total amount of public expenditures spent for forestry as a percentage of the national budget*	2015-16	0.19%	:	:

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) 2015 data.
(2) Total for all developing countries. Source: OECD statistics – Creditor Reporting System database.

Goal 15 focuses specifically on managing forest sustainably, halting and reversing land and natural habitat degradation, successfully combating desertification and stopping biodiversity loss.

Goal 15 aims to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, as well as to ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems. This is measured with Indicators 15.1.1, 15.1.2 and 15.4.1. The proportion of forest area in Myanmar (just over 45.0%) is slightly lower than the Regional average, but well above the World average (2014-2015 data).

In 2016, the proportion of protected areas that are important sites for freshwater biodiversity and mountain biodiversity (both around 20%) was much higher in Myanmar compared to the regional and global averages. The proportion of protected areas that are important sites for terrestrial biodiversity was almost 40% in Myanmar, also higher than the Regional and World averages.

Goal 15 also aims to protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, which is monitored by Indicator 15.5.1. The Red List Index (RLI) is an indicator of trends in species' extinction risk, as measured using the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List Categories and Criteria, and is compiled from data on changes over time in the Red List Category for each species. An

RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species being categorised as "Least Concern", and hence that none are expected to go extinct in the near future. An RLI value of zero indicates that all species have gone "Extinct".

In 2016, Myanmar had a RLI of 0.81 and was thus closer to 1 than the regional and global averages, showing a relatively low risk of species' extinction in the near future.

Indicator 15.a.1 measures the ODA provided for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This indicator, compiled by OECD, shows that international donors allocated 40.94 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD) for this sector in Myanmar in 2014. At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for this sector amounted to 6.96 billion of USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

Indicator 15.b.1 measures the ODA provided to the forestry sector. In 2014, international donors committed 4.172 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD) for the forestry sector in Myanmar. At global level, the total ODA provided to all developing countries for this sector amounted to 774.07 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD).
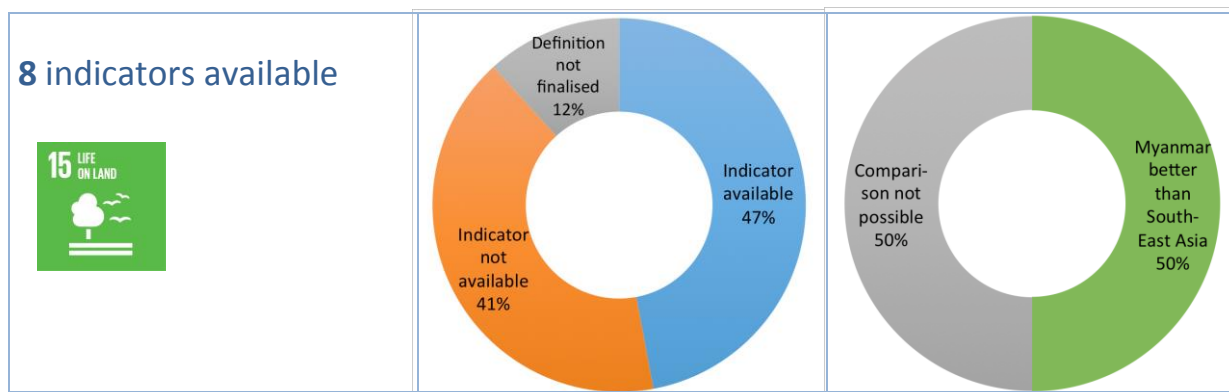
8 indicators available

15 LIFE ON LAND

Definition not finalised 12%

Indicator available 47%

Indicator not available 41%

Comparison not possible 50%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 50%

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

GOAL 16	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	2016	2.62	2.9 *(1)*	5.3 *(1)*
16.1.2	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	2014	0.16	:	:
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	2014	0.24	:	:
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as proportion of overall prison population	2014	14.5%	32% *(2)*	30% *(2)*
16.4.1	Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US dollars)	Average 2004-2013	635 million USD	–	130,109 million USD *(3)*
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	2014	37.1%	35.4% *(4)*	18.7% *(4)*
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2012	PI-1 score: C PI-2 score: D+	–	–
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to identity document	2015	64%	:	:
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to public school	2015	84%	:	:
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to medical treatment	2015	75%	:	:
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to police	2015	25%	:	:
16.7.1	Proportions of female employed in public institutions (State organizations and Government Ministries)*	2014-2015	52.3%	:	:
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the Asian Development Bank	2015	Yes	–	69%
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	Yes	–	74%
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Finance Corporation	2015	Yes	–	74%
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Monetary Fund	2015	Yes	–	74%
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the UN General Assembly	2015	Yes	–	74%
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the World Trade Organisation	2015	Yes	–	71%

GOAL 16	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the Asian Development Bank	2015	0.735%	–	58%
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	0.18%	–	38%
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in International Finance Corporation	2015	0.05%	–	32%
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Monetary Fund	2015	0.13%	–	35%
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the UN General Assembly	2015	0.52%	–	74%
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the World Trade Organisation	2015	0.62%	–	71%
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	2015-16	81.3%	:	:
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*	2015	0	:	:
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Jan-16	B - Not fully compliant with the Paris Principles	36.4% *(5)*	35.5% *(5)*

Sources: See Annex.
* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.
(1) 2014.
(2) 2012-2014 average.
(3) Total for all developing countries.
(4) Latest available year between 2007-2015.
(5) Proportion of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Goal 16 emphasizes the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

Goal 16 seeks to significantly reduce all forms of violence and violence-related death rates. The cases of homicide (Indicator 16.1.1) were lower in Myanmar compared to the World average in 2016 (2.62 homicides per 100,000 population) according to the national data source.

One of the Goal 16 targets is to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. To monitor this target, Indicator 16.3.2 looks at the proportion of unsentenced detainees in the overall prison population. In 2014, 14.5% of the detainees held in Myanmar prisons had not been sentenced yet.

Goal 16 also aims to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions. This includes public financial management, which is monitored through Indicator 16.6.1. The PEFA tool is used for assessing the status of public financial management (PFM). The performance of each indicator and dimension is measured against a scale from A (highest score) to D (lowest score). Two indicators

were measured for Myanmar:
- PI-1. Aggregate expenditure outturn: The extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. In 2012, Myanmar had a score of C.
- PI-2. Expenditure composition outturn: The extent to which reallocations between the main budget categories during execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition, and use of contingency reserves. In 2012, Myanmar had a score of D+.

Goal 16 also monitors the level of satisfaction of the population with their public services. The Asian Barometer Survey Report, "Myanmar's Political Aspirations & Perceptions 2015" provides information for Indicator 16.6.2 on the proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public service. It covers access to identity documents, access to public schools, access to medical treatment and access to the police. Except for access to the police (25%), an average of 75% of person were satisfied with their public services in 2015.

Goal 16 also seeks to ensure inclusive and representative decision-making at all levels. In particular, it is important to ensure diversity in representation at all levels of State institutions. Women represented more than half (52.3%) of the persons employed in public institutions - State organizations and Government Ministries - in the 2014-15 fiscal year (Indicator 16.7.1).

Indicator 16.8.1 presents the "Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations" by main international organisations in 2015. This measures the representation of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions. Myanmar is a member of all the 6 listed international organisations and its voting rights vary from 0.05% (International Finance Corporation) to 0.735% (Asian Development Bank).

Finally, Goal 16 aims to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. According to Myanmar Demographic and Health survey conducted in 2015-16, the birth of 81.3% of children under 5 years had been registered with a civil authority in 2015-16 (Indicator 16.9.1).
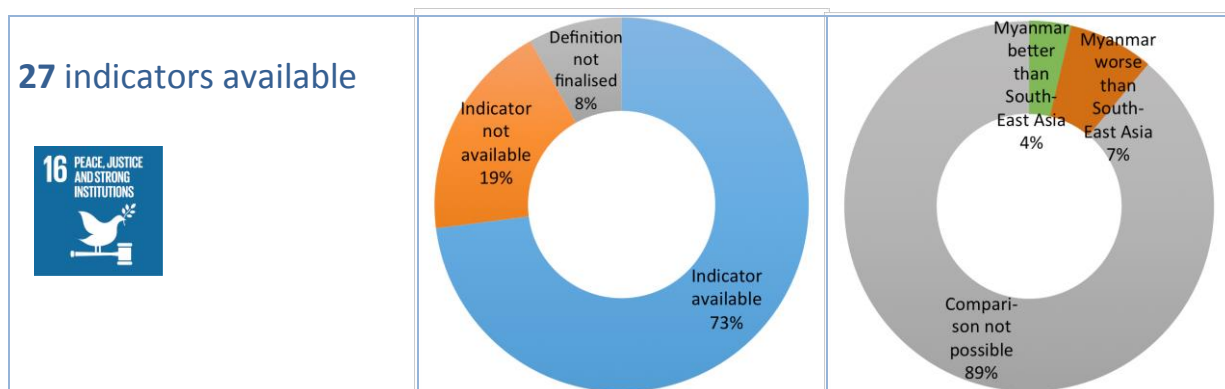
27 indicators available

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Definition not finalised 8%
Indicator not available 19%
Indicator available 73%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 4%
Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 7%
Comparison not possible 89%

GOAL 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

GOAL 17	Indicator	Year	Myanmar	South-East Asia	World
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	2015-16	27.77% *(1)*	:	:
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	2015-16	31.79%	:	:
17.2.1	Total Net ODA, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)	2014	–	–	0.30%
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2015	4.99%	2.4% *(2)*	0.76% *(3)*
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	2013	0.58%	2.3% *(2)*	–
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2015	0.35	6.8 *(4)*	11.2 *(5)*
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	2015	21.8%	29.2% *(4)*	43.8% *(5)*
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) disbursed to developing countries*	2014	113.17 million constant 2014 USD	–	34.70 billion constant 2014 USD *(6)*
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	2010	2.43%	3.8%	6.0%
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global merchandise exports	2014	0.058%	–	44.63%
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global services exports	2014	0.082%	–	29.94%
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs and SIDs	2014	7.88%	–	5.7% *(7)*
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	2015	–	–	55% *(8)*
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Dec-16	Implemen-tation plan	5	54
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	2013	34.68 million USD	58.84 million USD	324.6 million USD
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	2014	yes	100%	90%

Sources: See Annex.

* Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator.

(1) 2015-16 GDP is estimated. Data correspond to revenue data by type.

(2) 2012 data.

(3) Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

(4) 2014 data.

(5) Source: International Telecom Union (ITU) database.
(6) Total for all developing countries.
(7) Under the most- favoured- nation status.
(8) Includes the 81 low and middle-income countries and territories that participated in the Global Partnership's second monitoring round in 2015.

Achieving the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda requires an enhanced global partnership and mobilizing all available resources. Such a global partnership requires that developed countries honour fully their ODA commitments. It also requires the enhancement of international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals. Goal 17 includes an aim to provide support for statistical capacity-building in developing countries, including the production of high-quality, timely and reliable data. Indicators 17.2.1, 17.9.1, 17.18.3, 17.19.1 and 17.19.2 presented in the next paragraphs contribute to monitoring these targets.

In 2014, the total net ODA provided to all developing countries represented 0.30% of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (Indicator 17.2.1).

According to Indicator 17.9.1, 0.33% of the total value of financial and technical assistance provided to developing countries had been allocated to Myanmar in 2014, representing an amount of 113.17 million USD (based on 2014 constant USD).

Regarding the strengthening of statistical capacity in Myanmar, the resources made available amounted to 34.68 million USD in 2014 (Indicator 17.19.1). Myanmar is continuing the development of its National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), for which an implementation plan is under preparation (Indicator 17.18.3). All South-East Asia countries, including Myanmar, have conducted a population and housing census in the last 10 years (period 2006-2015), as shown by Indicator 17.19.2.

Goal 17 also aims to enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology. Indicator 17.8.1 shows that almost 22% of Myanmar's population was using the internet in 2015, which is only 7 percentage points below the South-East Asia regional average.

Goal 17 also seeks to significantly increase the exports of developing countries. In 2014, Myanmar's merchandise exports (Indicator 17.11.1) represented 0.058% of the total world's merchandise exports and Myanmar's services exports represented 0.082% of the total world's services exports.

16 indicators available

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Definition not finalised 36%

Indicator available 57%

Indicator not available 7%

Myanmar better than South-East Asia 19%

Myanmar worse than South-East Asia 19%

Comparison not possible 62%
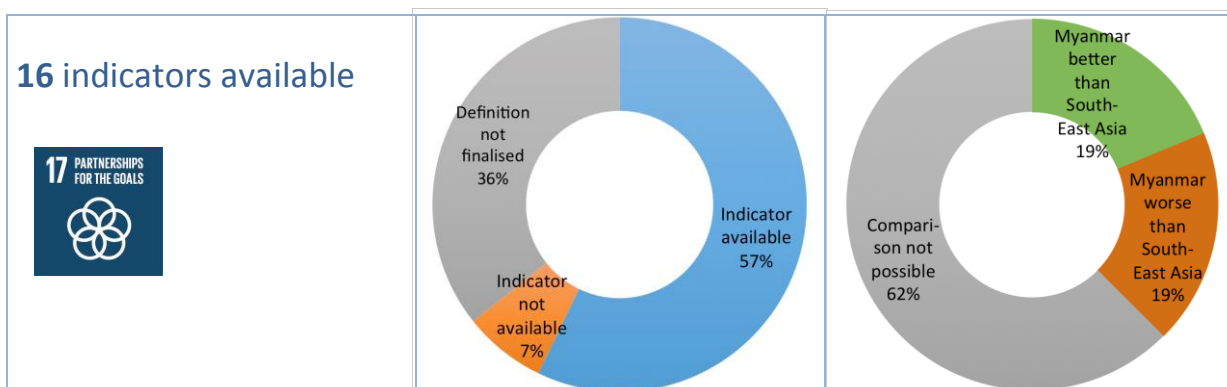
Annex: Full list of SDG Indicators and methodological notes

*	Indicator rephrased compared to the SDG Indicator
:	Not available
–	Not applicable or not relevant
	Data retrieved from UNSD global SDG database (http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)

All data presented in this Annex were retrieved between 31 October and 11 November 2016.

All data in this table present the values for Myanmar, except Indicators 14.4.1, 17.2.1 and 17.16.1, which by definition are measured only at global level.

	Indicator	Year	Value	Source of publication	Methodology	State / Region
GOAL 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.1.1	Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (U/R)		:			
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below national poverty line		:		2015 Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey (to be published soon) and 2016-17 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey will provide data for this indicator.	
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
1.3.1	Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, with break down by children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		:		Currently, there is no established methodology for this indicator and the list of basic services has not been defined.	
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure		:		The methodology is under development for this indicator. Two methods of computation are being considered and will be tested during the phase of methodology development.	
1.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	27.34	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Rate per 100,000 people is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN-DESA population data (World Population Prospects, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
1.5.1	Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	1,152	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Note: Data correspond to the number of persons evacuated and temporarily displaced. Rate per 100,000 people is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN-DESA population data (World Population Prospects, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Average 2006-2015	1.73%	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Rate per GDP (current Kyats) is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/introduction.asp); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster reduction strategies	2015	yes	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Dept. of Relief and Resettlement	Myanmar has the national "Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012" (currently under revision) and disaster management plans at State/Region level. Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (Dept. of Relief and Resettlement) can provide data related to the Hyogo/Sendai framework.	No
1.a.1	Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	

1.a.2	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending	2015-16	14.53%	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department	Note: Share of social budget expenditures (Education; Health; Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; Social Security Board; Pensions and gratuities) in total government expenditures.	No
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups		:	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department	Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
GOAL 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.1.1	Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)	2014/16	14.2%	FAO - FAOStat website	"Food Security Indicators" on FAO Statistics website: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data Indicator: "Prevalence of undernourishment". Average 2014-2016.	No
2.1.2	Prevalence of population with moderate food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2014/15	11.31%	FAO	Note: Average 2014-2015. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
2.1.2	Prevalence of population with severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2014/15	1.47%	FAO	Note: Average 2014-2015. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.	No
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	2015-16	29.2%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Includes children who are below 3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 11.1.	Yes
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	2015-16	7.0%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Includes children who are below 3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 11.1.	Yes
2.2.2	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	2015-16	1.3%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 11.1.	Yes
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit, by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size		:		FAO Statistics, in collaboration with IFAD and the World Bank, are working towards the establishment of a harmonized program of Agricultural and Rural Integrated Surveys (AGRIS) that could form the	

				basis for the collection of data on this indicator.	
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers by sex and indigenous status		:		New survey is needed. Specific questions need to be added in the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017. Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
2.4.1	Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices		:		Concept is defined but not operationalized yet.	
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities		:		Methodology suggested by IAEG-SDG has not been tested yet and work is on-going to develop an international standard.	
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	2016	Risk: 0% Not-at-risk: 0% Unknown: 1%	FAO http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm278e.pdf	FAO Commission on genetic resources for food and agriculture. See annex 2, Table 2.2. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
2.a.1	Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures		:	FAO	Annual data collected and compiled by FAO can be found on FAOSTAT http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data No data are currently available for Myanmar.	
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector	2014	78.94 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
2.b.1	Producer Support Estimate		:	OECD – PSE database	Data is collected by the OECD secretariat and displayed on its Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation webpage (http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/monitoring-and-evaluation.htm). No data are currently available for Myanmar.	
2.b.2	Agricultural Export Subsidies		:	WTO - Agriculture Information Management System http://agims.wto.org/	Legal disciplines with regard to the provision of agricultural export subsidies are included in the WTO agreement and as per the Decision of the WTO Committee on Agriculture there is a common notification format for Members to report their use annually.	
2.c.1	Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA)	2013	8.10	FAO - FAOStat	This indicator is computed by FAO and available in FAOStat database (http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data), Food security, Suite of Food Security Indicators, Domestic food price volatility (index).	No
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)	2014	186	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / CSO Vital statistics	Note: Ratio is based on registered birth and death events. Data are retrieved from Table 3.01.	No
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2014	282	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing and Census	Data retrieved from Census thematic report, Maternal Mortality, volume 4-C (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 3.1. Note: Data adjusted for a possible under-enumeration.	Yes
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendance	2015-16	60.2%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Data correspond to the percentage of all live births delivered by a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or Lady Health Volunteer) in the 5 years before the survey. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 9.6.	Yes
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2014	53.0	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / CSO Vital statistics	Note: Rate is based on registered birth and death events. Data are retrieved from Table 3.01.	No
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015-16	50	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Under-5 mortality rate for 5-year periods preceding the survey. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 8.1.	Yes
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)*	2014	13.1	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / CSO Vital statistics	Note: Rate is based on registered birth and death events. Indicator is expressed as the "Late Foetal Death Ratio". Data are retrieved from Table 3.01.	No
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)*	2015-16	25	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Neonatal mortality rate for 5-year periods preceding the survey. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 8.1.	Yes
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population – Total	2015	0.24	UNAIDS	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population – Female	2015	0.15	UNAIDS	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population – Male	2015	0.33	UNAIDS	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.3.2	TB incidence per 1,000 population	2014	369	WHO - Global TB Report	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.3.3	Malaria incident cases per 1,000 population		:		Ministry of Health conducts Malaria Indicator Survey. Results are planed for the end of 2016.	

3.3.4	Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year		:		A new survey is needed to estimate the number of new hepatitis B infections.	
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	2014	40,777,860	WHO Global Health Observatory - PCT databank	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000)	2012	47.3	WHO - Global Health Estimates, Cause-specific mortality	Note: Data cover persons between 30-70 years. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate (per 100,000) – Total	2012	12.4	WHO - Global Health Estimates, Cause-specific mortality	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate (per 100,000) – Female	2012	9.9	WHO - Global Health Estimates, Cause-specific mortality	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality rate (per 100,000) – Male	2012	15.0	WHO - Global Health Estimates, Cause-specific mortality	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders		:		Ministry of Health needs to collect data from several Ministries to compute this indicator. Ministry of Home Affairs has started to conduct a National Drug Use Survey in 2016.	
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol defined according to national context as alcohol per capita (15+ years old) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Average 2008-2010	0.7 litre	WHO - Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014	http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112736/1/9789240692763_eng.pdf	No
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	2015	8.4	Public Health Department - HMIS	Health Management Information System, HMIS. Data provided by Public Health Department for this publication.	Yes
3.7.1	Percentage of women married or in a union of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods*	2005-16	74.9%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 7.12.1.	Yes
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	2015-16	36	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 5.1.	Yes
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	2014	33.2	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing and Census	Data retrieved from Census thematic report, Fertility and nuptiality, volume 4-A (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 2.2.	Yes

3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		:		This indicator is under-development by Ministry of Health, but not available yet. For more information about the methodology: 'Tracking universal health coverage: first global monitoring report 2015', WHO and World Bank. (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2015/en/).	
3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population*	2014-15	15.12	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Social Security Board	Note: Data correspond to employees registered with the social security board. Data are retrieved from Table 7.10 (total of men and women) and divided by the total population. The result is multiplied by 1,000.	Yes
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	2013	45.0	WHO - Global Health Estimates, Cause-specific mortality http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
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)	2012	10.4	WHO Global Health Observatory http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.INADEQUATEWSHv?lang=en	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	2012	1.1	WHO - Global Health Estimates, Cause-specific mortality http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		:		Ministry of Home Affairs has started to conduct a National Drug Use Survey in 2016. Ministry of Health is planning a survey on tobacco use.	
3.b.1	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis		:		Ministry of Health has data on subside allocated for essential medicines at national level. Subside allocated at township level can be asked to local Ministry of Health offices.	
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	2014	160.57 million constant	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No

			2014 USD			
3.c.1	Health worker density (per 1,000 population)	2014-15	1.9	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Department of Public Health	Data are retrieved from Table 2.02. The sum of all categories of medical and health personnel is divided by the total population.	No
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	2015	85.8%	WHO - IHR core capacity monitoring framework	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
GOAL 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading, by sex		:		Indicator based on international assessments (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading, by sex		:		Indicator based on international assessments (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading, by sex		:		Indicator based on international assessments (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics, by sex		:		Indicator based on international assessments (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics, by sex		:		Indicator based on international assessments (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics, by sex		:		Indicator based on international assessments (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading	

				and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.2.1	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex		:		One possible source is the Early Childhood Development Index from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2014	22.9%	UIS and UOE Surveys of Formal Education http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ Note: Data cover only pre-primary school in urban areas under the responsibility of Ministry of Education.	No
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth (15-24) in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex	2015	22.4%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Participation rate includes attendance in formal education and participation in informal training. Participation in informal training is defined as paying for a minimum one-week training in the past 12 months. MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
4.3.1	Participation rate of adults (25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex	2015	0.5%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Participation rate includes attendance in formal education and participation in informal training. Participation in informal training is defined as paying for a minimum one-week training in the past 12 months. MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
4.4.1	Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill		:	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017	New survey is needed. Specific questions need to be added in the MLCS based on ITU guidelines.	
4.5.1	Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	2014	1.04	UIS and UOE - Surveys of Formal Education http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Total*	2014	89.5%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people 15 years and older who the Census enumerated as literate. Data retrieved from Census Union Report, volume 2 (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 8.	Yes
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Total*	2015	89.6%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people 15 years and older who were enumerated as literate. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 6.	Yes
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and	2014	86.9%	Myanmar 2014 Population and	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people 15 years and	Yes

	over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Female*			Housing Census	older who the Census enumerated as literate. Data retrieved from Census Union Report, volume 2 (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 8.	
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Female*	2015	87.3%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people 15 years and older who were enumerated as literate. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 6.	Yes
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Male*	2014	92.6%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people 15 years and older who the Census enumerated as literate. Data retrieved from Census Union Report, volume 2 (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 8.	Yes
4.6.1	Percentage of the population 15 years and over achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy – Male*	2015	92.3%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people 15 years and older who were enumerated as literate. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 6.	Yes
4.6.1	Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills, by sex		:	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017	New survey is needed. Specific questions need to be added in the MLCS.	
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment		:		UNESCO is revising the reporting requirements for the monitoring of the 1974 Recommendation to fully capture the information needed for this indicator.	
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to electricity, primary level	2012	6.5%	UIS - Questionnaire on Statistics on Information and Communication Technologies in Education, 2012 http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No

4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes		:		There is no data collected yet but the Basic Education Department from Ministry of Education could do it using their township offices	
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes, primary level	2012	1%	UIS - Questionnaire on Statistics on Information and Communication Technologies in Education, 2012 http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes, secondary combined level	2012	15%	UIS - Questionnaire on Statistics on Information and Communication Technologies in Education, 2012 http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities		:		There is no data collected yet but the Basic Education Department from Ministry of Education could do it using their township offices	
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to basic drinking water		:		There is no data collected yet but the Basic Education Department from Ministry of Education could do it using their township offices. This indicator might be available as part of WASH data.	
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities		:		There is no data collected yet but the Basic Education Department from Ministry of Education could do it using their township offices. This indicator might be available as part of WASH data.	
4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		:		There is no data collected yet but the Basic Education Department from Ministry of Education could do it using their township offices. This indicator might be available as part of WASH data.	
4.b.1	Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	2014	12.31 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in pre-primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	48.4%	UIS and UEO Surveys of Formal Education http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No

4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	99.6%	UIS and UEO Surveys of Formal Education http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in lower secondary who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	93.2%	UIS and UEO Surveys of Formal Education http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	2014	95.2%	UIS and UEO Surveys of Formal Education http://data.uis.unesco.org/	UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
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		:		The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee, UN Women and the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have formed a working group to develop a methodology for collecting and monitoring this indicator. It is envisaged that the CEDAW Committee will monitor the indicator in a systematic and comparable manner as part of its country reporting and review process. The data source would be country reporting and review process under CEDAW.	
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-married women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by any husband, in the last 12 months*	2015-16	11.0%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 16.11.	Yes
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		:		Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report does not publish this indicator, but it can be derived from Module 12 (Domestic Violence Module) in Myanmar DHS Women's questionnaire. Questions on violence from somebody else than husband start at Q1222.	

5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 15-19 years who are married*	2015-16	12.6%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 4.1.	Yes
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 15-19 years who are married*	2014	12.4%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing and Census	Data retrieved from Census thematic report on fertility and nuptiality, volume 4-A (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 4.1.	Yes
5.3.2	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)	2015	0%		Not a known practice in Myanmar and therefore not applicable.	
5.4.1	Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		:		This indicator is generally derived through time use surveys or time use modules in general purpose or labour force surveys.	
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	2016	9.7%	Union Election Commission		No
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in local parliaments*	2016	9.5%	Union Election Commission	Note: UEC data give the proportion of women in State/Region parliaments.	Yes
5.5.2	Number of ministerial positions that are held by women as a percentage of total	2016	12%	President Office		No
5.5.2	Number of leadership positions held by women in local governments as a percentage of total		:		To measure women's representation in local governments, methodologies and standards are currently being developed by UN Women and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).	
5.5.2	Number of seats in national parliaments held by women as a percentage of total	2016	9.7%	Union Election Commission		No
5.5.2	Number of women law officers as a percentage of total*	2014	51.0%	CSO – Statistical Yearbook / Myanmar Police Force	Note: Law officers include judges that work on judge position and also judges that work on other administrative positions. Data are retrieved from Table 4.06.	Yes
5.5.2	Number of women police officers as a percentage of total	2014	7.5%	CSO – Statistical Yearbook / Myanmar Police Force	Data are retrieved from Table 4.05.	Yes
5.5.2	Share of managers in public and private sector enterprises that are women		:		ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), 9th edition, Table 5 Employment by occupation (www.ilo.org/ilostat/kilm). No data currently available for Myanmar.	
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use		:	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Women who have provided a "yes" answer to all three questions count as women who makes their own sexual and reproductive decisions:	

	and reproductive health care				1. *Whether a woman can say no to her husband/partner if she does not want to have sexual intercourse* (DHS, Women's questionnaire, question 949) 2. *Whether using contraception has been mainly the woman's decision* (DHS, Women's questionnaire, question 718) 3. *Whether a woman can make a decision about sexual and reproductive healthcare for herself* (DHS, Women's questionnaire, question 820). Share within the total number of women of reproductive age 15-49. Need to be calculated specifically from the survey micro-data.	
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		:		The suggested methodology consists of initial self-reporting by governments through a detailed survey to be developed based on the indicators to be measured with detailed questions that safeguard the replicability and reliability of state responses.	
5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	2015	24.5%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Includes individuals who own or co-own agricultural land and whose names are on the land certificate. The total agricultural population includes children (29% of the agricultural population are under 15 years old). MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
5.a.1	Proportion of female agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	2015	14.2%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Includes individuals who own or co-own agricultural land and whose names are on the land certificate. The total agricultural female population includes children. MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
5.a.1	Proportion of male agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	2015	32.1%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Includes individuals who own or co-own agricultural land and whose names are on the land certificate. The total agricultural male population includes children. MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
5.a.1	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	2015	24.5%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Includes individuals who own or co-own agricultural land and whose names are on the land certificate. MPLCS preliminary results.	No
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control		:	FAO Gender and Land Rights database - Legislation Assessment Tool	The indicator is disseminated through the FAO's Gender and Land Rights database (GLRD) through its Legislation Assessment Tool (LAT), http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/legislation-assessment-tool/en/. LAT assessment is not available for Myanmar.	
5.b.1	Proportion of Individuals (total) who own a	2015	76.7%	ITU International Telecom Union	Note: Data correspond to "Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	No

	mobile phone*				per 100 inhabitants". Data are not available per sex. ITU website, TIME SERIES BY COUNTRY. Indicator: "Mobile cellular subscriptions". http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx	
5.c.1	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment		:		UN Women, UNDP and OECD will develop an appropriate survey instrument to collect data on this indicator; data will be collected from Ministry of Finance.	
GOAL 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
6.1.1	Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources*	2015	80.6%	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	Yes
6.1.1	Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources*	2015-16	80.2%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of households with access to an improved drinking water source. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 2.1.	Yes
6.1.1	Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources*	2014	69.5%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water. Data retrieved from Census Union Report, volume 2 (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Figure 14.	Yes
6.2.1	Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities*	2015	79.5%	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	Yes
6.2.1	Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities*	2015-16	48.1%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of households with an Improved toilet facility. Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 2.2.	Yes
6.2.1	Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities*	2014	74.3%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census	Data retrieved from Census Union Report, volume 2 (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Figure 13.	Yes
6.3.1	Percentage of waste water safely treated		:		Information might be received from City Development Committees of Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw. Information is also needed from the Industrial Zones Management Committees.	
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		:	UNEP - GEMS/Water	Existing data (in situ and modelled values) are presented in UNEP's GEMS/Water (GEMStat: www.gemstat.org).	

					No data are currently available for Myanmar.	
6.4.1	Change in water use efficiency over time		:	1. National accounts 2. FAO - AQUASTAT / UNEP live http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm http://uneplive.unep.org/	FAO-AQUASTAT (http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat) and UNSD/UNEP Water questionnaire collect data on water withdrawals from member countries. Data on volume of water withdrawn for agriculture, industry and municipal are available in UNEP Live database and is estimated in AQUASTAT database. No data are currently available for Myanmar.	
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	1998-2002	2.85%	FAO - AQUASTAT http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm	FAO-AQUASTAT (http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat) and UNSD/UNEP Water questionnaire collect data on water abstraction from member countries. Indicators: "Total renewable water resources (10^9 m3/year)" and "Total freshwater withdrawal (primary and secondary) (10^9 m3/year)". Ratio is calculated by dividing total freshwater withdrawal by total renewable water resources.	No
6.5.1	Degree of IWRM Implementation (0-100)	2011	1.8	UNEP - IWRM survey http://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/Data.html?Country=Myanmar	Indicator: "1. Main national or federal instruments for IWRM". UNEP collect data from national governments through its IWRM survey (score-based questionnaire completed by the government ministries).	No
6.5.2	Proportion of trans-boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation		:	Transboundary Waters Assessment Project http://www.geftwap.org/data-portal	The monitoring of this indicator will be integrated into the GEMI (http://www.unwater.org/gemi/en/) initiative, which together with JMP and GLAAS, under the UN-Water umbrella, will provide Member States with a coherent framework for global monitoring of SDG 6.	
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		:		The collection of data is possible through the collaboration of international and national institutions: UNEP GEMS Water; WCMC; Biodiversity indicators Partnership – Ramsar, Convention on Biological Biodiversity; Convention on Combatting Desertification; GEO/GEOSS, NASA, GRDC. The different frameworks will be integrated through the GEMI monitoring initiative, operating under the UN-Water umbrella.	
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	2014	14.58 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No

6.b.1	Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management		:	1. UN-Water GLAAS http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/ 2. UNEP - IWRM survey http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm	This indicator will be built on two main data sources, the UN-Water GLAAS surveys and the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) surveys.	
GOAL 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
7.1.1	Proportion of population with electricity access (%)	2015	33.3%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Data correspond to population with access to electricity provided by public or border country grid. MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
7.1.1	Proportion of population with electricity access (%)	2014	32.4%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census	Note: Data correspond to population with access to electricity for lighting purposes. Data retrieved from Census Union Report, volume 2 (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 13.	Yes
7.1.1	Proportion of population with electricity access (%)	2016	33.0%	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Data provided by Department of Electric Power Planning.	Yes
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2014	9.1%	WHO	Sources and methods as reported here: http://www.who.int/indoorair/publications/burning-opportunities/en/ Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	2014	70.5%	IEA Energy Balances https://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=Myanmar&product=balances	Renewable energy: sum of hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Final energy consumption = final consumption minus non-energy use.	No
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2014	0.08 TOE / thousand 2010 USD	IEA Energy Indicators https://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?year=2014&country=MYANMAR&product=Indicators	Indicator: "TPES / GDP PPP". Primary energy intensity is obtained by dividing total primary energy supply (TPES) over gross domestic product GDP (in constant terms at purchasing power parity). Total primary energy supply, as defined by the IEA, is made up of production plus net imports minus net exports, international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes.	No

7.a.1	Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment		:		In 2010, the 'developed countries' made the political commitment to jointly mobilizing a total of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 for both mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries. Since 2010, no formal definitions were established on what can count as contributing to the 100 billion commitment – aside from the condition that both public and private sources of financing – can be counted.
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services		:		IEA has suggested a methodology, but it has not been tested.
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	2015-2016	6.4%	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Department of Planning	Data are retrieved from Table 8.05.	No
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2015	6.8%	ILO - Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), 9th edition, table 16b, www.ilo.org/ilostat/kilm	Note: Based on US$10,102 GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 US$ at PPP). Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment*	2015	75.6%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 16.	Yes
8.4.1	Material footprint	2010	82,100, 000 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficient Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Footprint (Total)".	No
8.4.1	Material footprint per capita	2010	1.6 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Footprint (Total) per capita".	No
8.4.1	Material footprint per unit of GDP	2010	4.1 kg	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Footprint Intensity".	No
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption	2010	159,111,727 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/countr	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Domestic Material Consumption (Total)".	No

				y/index/MM#more-tab1_7	
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	2010	3.1 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Domestic Material Consumption (Total) per capita".	No
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP	2010	7.8 kg	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Intensity".	No
8.5.1	Average daily earnings of employees (Kyats per day)*	2015	4,760 Kyats	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Periodicity of all types of receipts is converted to day. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 12.	Yes
8.5.1	Average daily earnings of female employees (Kyats per day)*	2015	3,990 Kyats	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Periodicity of all types of receipts is converted to day. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 12.	Yes
8.5.1	Average daily earnings of male employees (Kyats per day)*	2015	5,320 Kyats	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Periodicity of all types of receipts is converted to day. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 12.	Yes
8.5.2	Unemployment rate*	2015	5.9%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: LFS report recommends to use labour underutilization (i.e. unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force) indicator for policy formulation. LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 10.	Yes
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	2014	4.0%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing and Census	Data retrieved from Census Union report, Occupation and Industry, volume 2-B (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 3.	Yes

8.6.1	Proportion of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)*	2015	15.8%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	Note: Calculation for the age group 15-24 provided by Dept. of Labour.	Yes
8.7.1	Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	2015	9.3%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 35. Table 36 presents data by age groups.	Yes
8.7.1	Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	2015	1,125,661	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 35.	Yes
8.8.1	Frequency rate of fatal occupational injuries		:		LFS asked individual question to respondents, (e.g. respondents who are alive), thus LFS data cover only non-fatal injuries.	
8.8.1	Frequency rate of non-fatal occupational injuries (Average number of injuries per person per year)	2015	0.04	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from Table 23.	Yes
8.8.2	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation	2012	4.05	Center for Global Workers' Rights website http://labour-rights-indicators.la.psu.edu/	Note: Data correspond to the Overall Trade Union Rights indicator.	No
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP, as % of total GDP and in growth rate		:		Methodology for this indicator is defined by the UN World Tourism Organisation and uses data available from Tourism Satellite Account, which is a satellite account to the National Accounts.	
8.9.2	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		:			
8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	2015	3.27	IMF Financial Access Survey (FAS)	Indicator: "Branches of commercial banks per 100,000 adults". http://data.imf.org/?sk=41e672ac-765b-4bc0-9960-fd93b53df8bd&sId=1390030109571	No

8.10.1	Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	2015	1.90	IMF Financial Access Survey (FAS)	Indicator: "Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults". http://data.imf.org/?sk=41e672ac-765b-4bc0-9960-fd93b53df8bd&sId=1390030109571	No
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	2014	22.8%	Global Financial Inclusion / Global Findex	Indicator: "Account (% age 15+) – All adults". http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/country/myanmar	No
8.a.1	Aid for Trade - Commitments	2014	949.7 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
8.a.1	Aid for Trade - Disbursements	2014	162.89 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
8.b.1	Total public expenditure in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of the national budget*	2015-16	3.39%	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department	Note: Share of social protection and employment programmes expenditures (Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; Social Security Board; Pensions and gratuities; Labour and Employment) in total government expenditures.	No
8.b.1	Collective bargaining coverage rate		:		Myanmar relevant law: Settlement of Labour Disputes Amendment Law, 2014 (40/2014). See http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=100497&p_country=MMR&p_classification=02	
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		:		World Bank has developed a suggested methodology, but it has not been tested.	
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by air	2014-2015	2,224,000 passengers	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Airline companies	Data are retrieved from Table 15.01 and Table 15.03. Passenger volume by air is calculated as the sum of passenger carried by the national airline and private airlines (Myanmar National Airline; Myanmar Airways International; Air Bagan; Air Mandalay; Yangon Airways; Air KBZ; Thai Air Asia; Asian Wings Airways; Mann Yadanarpon Airline).	No
9.1.2	Freight volumes by air	2014-2015	5,589 tons	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Airline companies	Data are retrieved from Table 15.02 and Table 15.04. Freight volume by air is calculated as the sum of freight carried by the national airline and private airlines (Myanmar National Airline; Myanmar Airways International; Air Bagan; Air	No

					Mandalay; Yangon Airways; Air KBZ; Thai Air Asia; Asian Wings Airways; Mann Yadanarpon Airline).	
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by road	2014-2015	455,074, 000 passengers	CSO – Selected Monthly Economic Indicators	Data are retrieved from Tables 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 (sum of number of passengers in these three tables). Coverage: Yangon city public transport; Yangon city private transport and Mandalay city private transport. Source: Road Transport Department; Yangon Region Buses Control Committee; Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.	No
9.1.2	Freight volumes by road	2014-2015	2,039,000 tons	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Road Transport Department	Data are retrieved from Table 15.02.	No
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by rail	2014-2015	47,883,000 passengers	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Myanma Railways	Data are retrieved from Table 15.01.	No
9.1.2	Freight volumes by rail	2014-2015	2,280,000 tons	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Myanma Railways	Data are retrieved from Table 15.02.	No
9.1.2	Passenger volumes by waterways	2014-2015	12,287,000 passengers	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Inland Water Transport Department	Data are retrieved from Table 15.01.	No
9.1.2	Freight volumes by waterways	2014-2015	1,787,000 tons	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Inland Water Transport Department	Data are retrieved from Table 15.02.	No
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP	2015	22.1%	UNIDO	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita	2015	243 constant 2010 USD	UNIDO	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment	2015	10.6%	Myanmar Labour Force Survey 2015	LFS Executive Summary Report: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-yangon/documents/publication/wcms_516117.pdf Data are retrieved from § Employment p11.	Yes
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment	2014	6.8%	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing and Census	Data retrieved from Census Union report, Occupation and Industry, volume 2-B (http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/4308), Table 5.	Yes
9.3.1	Percentage share of (M) small scale industries' value added in total industry value added		:		Currently, there is no established definition of the term small scale. For statistical purpose, industries employing less than 10 persons are considered as small.	
9.3.2	% of SME with a loan or line of credit	2014	3.2%	World Bank - Enterprise surveys Myanmar Country Profile 2014	Note: Data are available for "Small firms (1-19 employees)".	No

9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	2014	0.30 kg CO2/ 2010 USD	IEA Statistics https://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?year=2014&country=MYANMAR&product=Indicators	Indicator: "CO2/GDP". IEA data include CO2 emissions from fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using IEA's energy balances and the 2006 IPCC guidelines. Carbon emission is estimated from the data on energy consumption.	No
9.5.1	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as percentage of GDP		:		UIS Survey on Research and Experimental Development Statistics has data for 2002, which were estimated to be too old.	
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants		:		UIS Survey on Research and Experimental Development Statistics has data for 2002, which were estimated to be too old.	
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	2014	104.89 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
9.b.1	Proportion share of medium and high-tech (MHT) industry value added in total value added		:	Myanmar Business Survey 2015	OECD STAN gives the list of medium and high-tech industries: http://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/40729523.pdf Medium and high-technology sectors are classified at ISIC 3-digit level. The share of their value-added could be calculated from the MBS micro-data; if sufficient sample size.	No
9.c.1	Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network	2015	79.3%	Dept. of Posts and Telecommunications, Ministry of Transport and communications	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
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		:		That indicator assumes the existence of two highly comparable households' expenditure surveys. Consistency of households' expenditures between IHLCA, MPLCS and MLCS has yet to be fully established. This indicator would be computed on expenditure only. Income vectors are usually not reliable.	
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50% of median expense, by age, sex and person with disabilities*	2015	9.0%	Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015-2016	Note: Data correspond to the proportion of people living below half of the median expenses (815 Kyats per day). MPLCS preliminary results.	Yes
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination		:		The metadata suggest adding a question on discrimination in household surveys. A possibility is question A2 from questionnaire *eu-midis_questionnaire.pdf* which can be found at http://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/eu-midis-european-union-	

	prohibited by international human rights law				minorities-and-discrimination-survey	
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	2011	0.96%	ILO - World Social Protection Report 2014-15	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the Asian Development Bank	2015	Yes	ADB Annual Report 2015	ADB Annual Report 2015 is available at: https://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2015	No
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	Yes	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members	No
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Finance Corporation	2015	Yes	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members	No
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Monetary Fund	2015	Yes	International Monetary Fund	Data retrieved from IMF website: https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx	No
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the UN General Assembly	2015	Yes	United Nations	Data retrieved from United Nations website: http://www.un.org/en/member-states/index.html	No
10.6.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the World Trade Organisation	2015	Yes	World Trade Organisation	Data retrieved from WTO website: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm	No
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the Asian Development Bank	2015	0.735%	ADB Annual Report 2015	ADB Annual Report 2015 is available at: https://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2015	No
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	0.18%	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/votingpowers	No
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in International Finance Corporation	2015	0.05%	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/votingpowers	No
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Monetary Fund	2015	0.13%	International Monetary Fund	Data retrieved from IMF website: https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx	No
10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the UN General Assembly	2015	0.52%	UN General Assembly	Note: "One country, one vote" principle was applied to calculate this indicator", based on 192 Member Countries in 2015. Information obtained from UN General Assembly website: http://www.unfoundation.org/what-we-do/issues/united-nations/the-general-assembly.html	No

10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the World Trade Organisation	2015	0.62%	World Trade Organisation	Note: "One country, one vote" principle was applied to calculate this indicator", based on 162 Member Countries in 2015. Information obtained from WTO website: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org1_e.htm	No
10.7.1	Recruitment cost born by employee as percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination		:		For the collection of this indicator, the "Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development" Website (www.knomad.org) gives question(s) to be added to a survey.	
10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies		:		The "International Migration Policy Index" is to be computed by the Global Migration Working Group.	
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs/developing countries with zero-tariff	2014	69.8%	UNCTAD, ITC, WTO - MDGs website www.mdg-trade.org	A very similar indicator was already calculated under MDG Target 8.A (indicator 8.6), see metadata at http://www.mdg-trade.org/Metadata38.aspx	No
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development	2014	2,053.55 million current USD	OECD statistics – DAC database http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm	Note: Net Disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
10.c.1	Remittance cost as a percentage of the amount remitted	2015	7.4%	World Bank - WDI http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators	World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Indicator: "Average transaction cost of remittances (%)". Average transaction cost of remittances is the average of the total transaction cost in percentage for sending the local currency equivalent of US$ 200 charged by each single remittance service provider.	No
GOAL 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums*	2014	41.0%	UN-Habitat - Global Urban Indicators Database	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
11.2.1	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by age, sex and persons with disabilities		:		That information might be available from community module usually attached to household survey, e.g. Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2016-2017.	
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate		:		UN-Habitat has developed a methodology for this indicator within its City Prosperity Initiative http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-prosperity-initiative/?noredirect=en_US The 2015 Global City Report presents the results for more than 60 cities in the world (http://unhabitat.org/cpi-global-city-report-2015/). Currently data are not available for Myanmar cities.	

11.3.2	Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)		:		Budget Department, Ministry of Planning and Finance, has national budget data for public expenditures on culture.	
11.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	27.34	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Rate per 100,000 people is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN-DESA population data (World Population Prospects, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
11.5.1	Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	1,152	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Note: Data correspond to the number of persons evacuated and temporarily displaced. Rate per 100,000 people is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN-DESA population data (World Population Prospects, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
11.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Average 2006-2015	1.73%	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Rate per GDP (current Kyats) is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/introduction.asp); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly		:		Yangon City Development Committee, Mandalay City Development	

	collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities				Committee and NPT City Development Committee might collect information on waste management (amount of waste, recycled waste, etc.). Data will be available only for main cities.	
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM 2.5 and PM 10) in cities (population weighted)	2012-13	PM10: 92 µg/m3 PM2.5: 51 µg/m3	WHO Ambient Air Pollution in Cities Database	Note: WHO data for the years 2012 and 2013 cover 10 cities: Kathar, Kyauk Pa Taung, Mawlamyaing, Meikhtilar, Namkham, Namthu, Nyaung Oo, Pyay-Aunglan, Pyin Oo Lwin and Thaungoo. Data are the average of these 10 cities. http://www.who.int/phe/health_topics/outdoorair/databases/cities/en/	No
11.7.1	The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space in public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		:		UN-Habitat has developed a methodology for this indicator within its City Prosperity Initiative http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-prosperity-initiative/?noredirect=en_US The 2015 Global City Report presents the results for more than 60 cities in the world (http://unhabitat.org/cpi-global-city-report-2015/). Currently data are not available for Myanmar cities.	
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		:		Metadata propose that this indicator can be collected through specialized violence against women surveys, crime victimization surveys or through modules in multipurpose surveys such as DHS and MICS (in the case of MICS and DHS data are limited to women aged 15-49).	
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city		:		With initial support of UN-Habitat and partners, tracking and assessment tools and methods will be developed, piloted and rolled out at country level to assess national urban policies developed and implemented based on the qualifiers listed above. See questionnaire and method proposed in the metadata.	
11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	2015	yes	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Dept. of Relief and Resettlement	Myanmar has disaster management plans at State/Region level. Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (Dept. of Relief and Resettlement) can provide data related to the Hyogo/Sendai framework.	Yes
11.b.2	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	2015	yes	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Dept. of Relief and Resettlement	Myanmar has the national "Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012" (currently under revision) and disaster management plans at State/Region level. Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (Dept. of Relief and Resettlement) can provide data related to the Hyogo/Sendai framework.	No
11.c.1	Financial support (ODA flows) that is	2014	0.75	OECD statistics – CRS database	Sectors: Construction policy and administration management (code	No

	allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials*		million constant 2014 USD	https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	32310) and Urban development and management (code 43030). Note: Gross disbursements.	
GOAL 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies		:		UNEP has developed Guidelines for National Programmes on SCP. The monitoring of countries having implemented SCP has not been defined yet. In its Agenda 21 Book, the Ministry of Electric Power and Energy identified "Sustainable Energy Production and Consumption" as a priority target.	
12.2.1	Material footprint	2010	82,100,000 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficient Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Footprint (Total)".	No
12.2.1	Material footprint per capita	2010	1.6 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Footprint (Total) per capita".	No
12.2.1	Material footprint per unit of GDP	2010	4.1 kg	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Footprint Intensity".	No
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption	2010	159,111,727 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Domestic Material Consumption (Total)".	No
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per capita	2010	3.1 tons	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Domestic Material Consumption (Total) per capita".	No
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per GDP	2010	7.8 kg	UNEP live website http://www.uneplive.org/country/index/MM#more-tab1_7	Resource Efficiency Indicators database. Indicator: "Material Intensity".	No
12.3.1	Global Food Loss Index (GFLI)		:	FAOSTAT - Food Balance Sheets	The costs of measuring losses directly and regularly, for example in surveys, are prohibitive. Therefore, the indicator is primarily model-based. The calculation of the indicator relies on primary data collected from government agencies in the Agricultural Production Questionnaire. The indicator has been developed and compiled, but further testing and validation is required before public release.	
12.4.1	Number of Parties to international	2016	yes	InforMEA - UN Information	Information is available on InforMEA website:	No

	multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements	http://www.informea.org/en/countries/mm	
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita, by type of treatment		:		Yangon City Development Committee and Mandalay City Development Committee might collect information on waste management (amount of waste, recycled waste, etc.)	
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment		:		Yangon City Development Committee and Mandalay City Development Committee might collect information on waste management (amount of waste, recycled waste, etc.)	
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled		:		Yangon City Development Committee and Mandalay City Development Committee might collect information on waste management (amount of waste, recycled waste, etc.). Data will be available only for main cities.	
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	2016	0	UN Global Reporting Initiative database	Data are available in the Sustainability Disclosure Database: http://database.globalreporting.org/SDG-12-6/Global-Tracker	No
12.7.1	Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans		:		UNEP is developing Guidelines for Sustainable Public Procurement. Current methodological information is available at ISO http://www.iso.org/iso/news.htm?refid=Ref1873	
12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment		:		UNESCO is revising the reporting requirements for the monitoring of the 1974 Recommendation to fully capture the information needed for this indicator.	
12.a.1	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies		:		UNEP will work with UNESCO and the World Bank on the classification of R&D in order to measure this indicator. Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development compiles data from returns submitted by its member countries and other aid providers.	
12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools		:		The indicator currently lacks a methodological framework but it is expected that it should be rooted in some form of linked tourism and environmental accounts (TSA-SEEA).	
12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification. Budget department (Ministry of Planning and Finance) can provide	

	proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels				data on expenditures from Ministry of Energy, including expenditures from Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise and Myanmar Petroleum Products Enterprise.	
GOAL 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.1.1	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	2015	yes	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Dept. of Relief and Resettlement	Myanmar has the national "Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction" and local disaster risk reduction strategies at State/Region level. Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (Dept. of Relief and Resettlement) can provide data related to the Hyogo/Sendai framework.	No
13.1.2	Number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	27.34	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Rate per 100,000 people is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN-DESA population data (World Population Prospects, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
13.1.2	Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Average 2006-2015	1,152	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database	Note: Data correspond to the number of persons evacuated and temporarily displaced. Rate per 100,000 people is calculated for each year of the period 2006-2015 using UN-DESA population data (World Population Prospects, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm); then the average over the period is calculated. Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database: http://www.mdld-rrd.gov.mm/DesInventar/main.jsp?countrycode=mmr	Yes
13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification. Environmental Conservation Department is currently preparing: - National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and National Climate Change Policy. - Stocktaking Exercise to formulate the National Adaptation Plan. As a member of UNFCCC, Myanmar has submitted the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. Environmental Conservation Department is currently formulating the Nationally Determined Contributions. Myanmar's Initial National Communication was submitted to UNFCCC in 2012 and the Second National Communication is under formulation.	

13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification. Environmental Conservation Department cooperates with Relief and Resettlement Department in order to add climate change adaptation and mitigation subjects in the curricula of the Disaster Risk Management Training School in Hinthada Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region. Environmental Conservation Department cooperates also with relevant Government Departments to add the subject of climate change in the curricula of primary, secondary, high school and university levels.	
13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification. Several Officials from Environmental Conservation Department are preparing M.Sc and Ph.D in related fields in order to strengthen institutional and individual capacity building and to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer and development actions. Moreover, Government Officials from Environmental Conservation Department participate in various trainings, workshops and conferences in related fields.	
13.a.1	Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment		:		In 2010, the 'developed countries' made the political commitment to jointly mobilizing a total of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 for both mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries. Since 2010, no formal definitions were established on what can count as contributing to the 100 billion commitment – aside from the condition that both public and private sources of financing – can be counted.	
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities		:	WMO - GFCS Map of projects http://www.wmo.int/gfcs/projects-map	World Meteorological Organisation - Global Framework for Climate Services has developed a web-based platform to allow Member countries and Partners to report and designate activities currently being implemented related to climate services. To access the platform, Members and Partners were requested to nominate a focal point that would receive the credentials to upload the information on the platform.	
GOAL 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development						

14.1.1	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density		:		UNEP is available to assist operationalizing these proposed indicators through the Global Nutrient Partnership and Marine Litter Partnership working with IOC, GESAMP. The Regional Seas Indicators Working Group is working on developing indicators on the status of the marine environment.	
14.2.1	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches		:		This indicator is similar to UNEP indicators to monitor progress on marine and coastal Ecosystem-Based Management. UNEP, IOC and FAO are available to support countries in operationalizing the indicator. The Regional Seas Indicators Working Group is working on developing indicators on the status of the marine environment.	
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification. MOALI, Department of Fisheries plans to collaborate with Universities to conduct regular survey for oceanography.	
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level		–	FAO - The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en	Note: This indicator is calculated at global level, it is not conducted by country (fish migrates across areas beyond national jurisdictions). IN 2013, 68.6% of fish stocks were within biologically sustainable level. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ See also http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5555e.pdf, Figure 13.	No
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2014	0.05%	UNEP/IUCN - World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) http://www.protectedplanet.net/	Protected area data are compiled globally into the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). They are disseminated through the Protected Planet knowledge product http://www.protectedplanet.net/, which is jointly managed by UNEP-WCMC and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and its World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA).	No
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		:	FAO	The indicator is currently being developed and will be based on FAO member country responses to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) survey questionnaire, which is circulated by FAO every two years to members, IGOs and INGOs.	
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification; in particular the definition of "sustainable fisheries" is needed.	
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology		:		The indicator is under development; UNEP is working with WIPO and UNESCO on patents and R&D classifications, which can then be used	

				as the basis for this indicator.	
14.b.1	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries		:	FAO - Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries survey	This indicator is a composite indicator based on FAO member country responses to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) survey questionnaire, which is circulated by FAO every two years to members and IGOs and INGOs. There is currently no such indicator but the biennial FAO survey questionnaire on the CCRF implementation will include new questions in relation to small-scale fisheries and the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The first results will become available for FAO Committee on Fisheries in 2016.	
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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	2017	MLC	ILO Information System on International Labour Standards	NORMLEX, the ILO Information System on International Labour Standards presents the Ratification and implementation information for the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/maritime-labour-convention/database-ratification-implementation/lang--en/index.htm The Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) will enter into force for Myanmar on 25 May 2017.	No
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	2014-15	45.0%	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Department of Forest	Data are retrieved from Table 10.03.	Yes
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	2016	17.2%	UNEP/IUCN - World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) http://www.protectedplanet.net/country/MM	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	2016	21.9%	UNEP/IUCN - World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) http://www.protectedplanet.net/country/MM	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management		:	FAO - Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/en/	Myanmar Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) is available at: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/dfa21ecd-a276-4498-9299-586cb9f79e64/ Sub-indicators needed to compute the "index of sustainable forest management" are not all available.	
15.3.1	Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area		:		Concepts and method of computation have been defined by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The	

				assessment of land degradation needs to be done by National Authorities according to UNCCD methodology.	
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	2016	39.4%	UNEP/IUCN - World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) http://www.protectedplanet.net /country/MM	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index		:	FAO	This indicator does not exist yet but it can be developed using the existing dataset Global Land Cover (GLC) SHARE maintained by FAO's NRL Division. The data set GLC SHARE developed by FAO's NRL Division will be used as basis for the computation of the indicator, jointly with the definition of mountain areas as provided by UNEP-WCMC. Complete free and open access to the data and metadata products are available at FAO GeoNetwork (www.fao.org/geonetwork).	
15.5.1	Red List Index	2016	0.81	IUCN http://www.iucnredlist.org/abou t/summary-statistics	Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ Methodology is available at IUCN website: http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/publication/red-list-index	No
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		:	1. ABS Clearinghouse https://absch.cbd.int 2. FAO www.planttreaty.org	Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat, through its ABS Clearinghouse, is responsible for the ABS permits (Access and Benefit-sharing). FAO, through its Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, is responsible for the SMTAs (Standard Material Transfer Agreement).	
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		:		Data on the two components of the indicators (seizures and legal trade) are regularly maintained by national authorities. As part of the obligations of the 181 States Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), countries report annually on legal trade and biennially on illegal trade, so there already exists a global repository of data for monitoring. Forest Department, Wildlife section, Myanmar Police Force and Myanmar Customs might have data.	

15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species		:	Convention on Biological Diversity https://www.cbd.int/	Methodology for this indicator is being developed. One proposal for methodology is: any national legislation relevant to controlling invasive alien species was identified for each of the 191 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (https://www.cbd.int/).	
15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020		:	Forest Department - Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 https://www.cbd.int/reports/	Given the qualitative nature of the target and the flexibility of countries to establish national targets on which they report, the reporting will always remain qualitative, i.e. a national self-assessment of progress towards the established national target. A rating system has been implemented in the online reporting tool (https://chm.cbd.int/submit/online-reporting) under the Convention, which enables Parties to provide updated assessments as these become available.	
15.a.1	Total amount of ODA spent for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem	2014	40.94 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Commitments. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
15.a.1	Total amount of public expenditures spent for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
15.b.1	Total amount of ODA spent for forestry	2014	4.172 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Sector: Forestry, Total (code 312). Note: Commitments.	No
15.b.1	Total amount of public expenditures spent for forestry as a percentage of the national budget*	2015-16	0.19%	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department	Note: Share of Dept. of Forest and Dept. of Dry Zone Greening expenditures (Union + States/Regions) in total government expenditures.	No
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		:		Same as Indicator 15.7.1.	
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	2016	2.62	Myanmar Police Force	Data calculated by Myanmar Police Force for this publication.	Yes
16.1.2	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	2014	0.16	UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_battle-	Indicator: "Total number of death (best estimate) per conflict"; to be divided by the total population. Source: "UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset v.5-2015, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, www.ucdp.uu.se, Uppsala University"	Yes

			related_deaths_dataset/		
16.1.3	Proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months		:		Experience of sexual and physical violence is captured through victimization surveys, for which international guidance is provided by the UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimisation Surveys. There is no standard to measure psychological violence.	
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live		:		This indicator can be obtained through crime victimization surveys, for which international guidance is provided by the UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimisation Surveys.	
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		:	UNICEF -MICS	This indicator should be computed according to UNICEF-MICS methodology. See MICS Website (http://mics.unicef.org/tools) for a module that could be added to a next MICS survey (not confirmed yet).	
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	2014	0.24	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Myanmar Police Force	Data are retrieved from Table 4.04.	Yes
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18*		:		Data for women are available from the 2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey.	
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		:		This indicator can be obtained through crime victimization surveys, for which international guidance is provided by the UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimisation Surveys.	
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as proportion of overall prison population	2014	14.5%	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Prisons Department	Data are retrieved from Table 4.07. Ratio is calculated by dividing the number of prisoners "Undertrials" confined in jail by the total number of prisoners confined in jail.	Yes
16.4.1	Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US dollars)	Average 2004-2013	635 million USD	Global Finance Integrity http://www.gfintegrity.org/issues/data-by-country/	Average Annual Illicit Financial Outflows: 2004-2013 annual average is available on Global Financial Integrity website. GFI methodology to study Illicit Financial Flows: http://www.gfintegrity.org/issues/illicit-financial-flows-analytical-methodologies-utilized-global-financial-integrity/	No
16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	

16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during last 12 months.		:		This indicator can be obtained through crime victimization surveys, for which international guidance is provided by the UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimisation Surveys.	
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	2014	37.1%	World Bank - Enterprise surveys Myanmar Country Profile 2014	Note: The indicator measures the proportion of firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax official.	No
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2012	PI-1 score: C PI-2 score: D+	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability http://www.pefa.org/fr/dashboard/charts/multicountry	Indicators: PI-1 and PI-2 of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability website: www.pefa.org. Methodology is available at https://pefa.org/sites/default/files/PEFA_2016_Framework_Final_WEB_0.pdf	No
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to identity document	2015	64%	Asian Barometer Survey 2015 - Report	ABS Report, Myanmar's Political Aspirations & Perceptions 2015 (http://www.asianbarometer.org/survey/wave4-myanmar). Data are retrieved from chapter 'Governance & Services', graph 'Access to services' p70.	No
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to public school	2015	84%	Asian Barometer Survey 2015 - Report	ABS Report, Myanmar's Political Aspirations & Perceptions 2015 (http://www.asianbarometer.org/survey/wave4-myanmar). Data are retrieved from chapter 'Governance & Services', graph 'Access to services' p70.	No
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to medical treatment	2015	75%	Asian Barometer Survey 2015 - Report	ABS Report, Myanmar's Political Aspirations & Perceptions 2015 (http://www.asianbarometer.org/survey/wave4-myanmar). Data are retrieved from chapter 'Governance & Services', graph 'Access to services' p70.	No
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with access to police	2015	25%	Asian Barometer Survey 2015 - Report	ABS Report, Myanmar's Political Aspirations & Perceptions 2015 (http://www.asianbarometer.org/survey/wave4-myanmar). Data are retrieved from chapter 'Governance & Services', graph 'Access to services' p70.	No
16.7.1	Proportions of female employed in public institutions (State organizations and Government Ministries)	2014-2015	52.3%	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Respective State Organizations and Ministries	Data are retrieved from Table 7.07.	No
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive,		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	

	by sex, age, disability and population group					
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the Asian Development Bank	2015	Yes	ADB Annual Report 2015	ADB Annual Report 2015 is available at: https://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2015	No
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	Yes	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members	No
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Finance Corporation	2015	Yes	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members	No
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the International Monetary Fund	2015	Yes	International Monetary Fund	Data retrieved from IMF website: https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx	No
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the UN General Assembly	2015	Yes	United Nations	Data retrieved from United Nations website: http://www.un.org/en/member-states/index.html	No
16.8.1	Percentage of developing countries in the membership of the World Trade Organisation	2015	Yes	World Trade Organisation	Data retrieved from WTO website: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm	No
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the Asian Development Bank	2015	0.735%	ADB Annual Report 2015	ADB Annual Report 2015 is available at: https://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2015	No
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2015	0.18%	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/votingpowers	No
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in International Finance Corporation	2015	0.05%	World Bank	Data are retrieved from World Bank website: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/votingpowers	No
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the International Monetary Fund	2015	0.13%	International Monetary Fund	Data retrieved from IMF website: https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx	No
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the UN General Assembly	2015	0.52%	UN General Assembly	Note: "One country, one vote" principle was applied to calculate this indicator", based on 192 Member Countries in 2015. Information obtained from UN General Assembly website: http://www.unfoundation.org/what-we-do/issues/united-nations/the-general-assembly.html	No
16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights of developing countries in the World Trade Organisation	2015	0.62%	World Trade Organisation	Note: "One country, one vote" principle was applied to calculate this indicator", based on 162 Member Countries in 2015. Information obtained from WTO website: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org1_e.htm	No

16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	2015-16	81.3%	2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey	Data retrieved from Myanmar DHS 2015-16 Report (http://www.dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr324-dhs-final-reports.cfm), Table 2.9.	Yes
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	2010	72.4%	MICS 3 2009-2010, Final report	http://www.unicef.org/myanmar/MICS_Myanmar_Report_2009-10.pdf Data are retrieved from Table CP.1.	Yes
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*	2015	0	UNESCO	Note: The figures included here concern only cases of killing of journalists and associated media personnel. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	:		UNESCO	This indicator will collate data from multiple sources, including National Human Rights Institutions, national and international non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, and national media regulatory authorities, among others. Such information will be gathered, processed and checked by international organisations - UNESCO. UNESCO collects some aspects of this data using the Media Development Indicators, in addition to the biennial World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development report.	
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Jan-16	B - Not fully compliant with the Paris Principles	OHCHR http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/NHRI/Pages/NHRIMain.aspx	The main source of data on the indicator is administrative records of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation reports of the ICC. OHCHR compiles the data into a global directory of NHRI status accreditation updated every six months, after the Sub-committee on Accreditation submits its report. This information can be accessed on a continuous basis, including through maps.	No
16.b.1	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.	:			The metadata suggest adding a question on discrimination to household surveys. A possibility is question A2 from questionnaire eu-midis_questionnaire.pdf which can be found at http://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey	
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	2015-16	27.77%	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department	Note: 2015-16 GDP is estimated. Data correspond to revenue data by type.	No

17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	2015-16	31.79%	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department	Note: Share of tax revenue in total revenue.	No
17.2.1	Total Net ODA, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)		–	OECD statistics – DAC database http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm	Note: Data correspond to the total of all DAC countries. For 2014, Total net ODA represented 0.30% of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI). Data are retrieved from the chart '2013 and 2014 DAC flows at a glance', under 'The global picture of official development assistance (ODA)'. Indicator: "ODA/GNI (%)".	No
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget		:	OECD statistics http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm	The OECD can provide data on official development assistance, including South-South development co-operation. This indicator may need further consideration, as FDI is not part of government's budgets.	
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2015	4.99%	World Bank - WDI http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators	World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Indicator: "Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)".	No
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	2013	0.58%	World Bank - WDI http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators	World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Indicator: "Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)".	No
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
17.6.1	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2015	0.35	ITU International Telecom Union	Note: Data include only information from MPT. ITU website, TIME SERIES BY COUNTRY. Indicator: "Fixed-broadband subscriptions". http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx	No
17.7.1	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies		:		UNEP will develop a methodology through The Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN).	
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	2015	21.8%	ITU International Telecom Union	ITU website, TIME SERIES BY COUNTRY.	No

					Indicator: "Percentage of Individuals using the Internet". http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx	
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) disbursed to developing countries*	2014	113.17 million constant 2014 USD	OECD statistics – CRS database https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	Note: Gross disbursements. Data retrieved from SDG Database (UNSD): http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	No
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	2010	2.43%	World Bank - World Integrated Trade Solution http://wits.worldbank.org/	Indicator: "Weighted Average Tariff (%)". International Trade Center (ITC) computes this global indicator on the basis of the tariff data received from countries.	No
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global merchandise exports	2014	0.058%	UNCTADStat database http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx	Table: International trade in goods and services / Trade trends / Merchandise: Total trade and share, annual, 1948-2015. Economy: Myanmar Flow: Exports Measure: Percentage of total world Gives the share of Myanmar exports in total world's exports.	No
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global services exports	2014	0.082%	UNCTADStat database http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx	Table: International trade in goods and services / Trade trends / Services (BPM6): exports and imports of total services, value, shares, and growth, annual, 2005-2015. Economy: Myanmar Flow: Exports Category: Services Measure: Percentage of total world Gives the share of Myanmar exports in total world's exports.	No
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs and SIDs	2014	7.88%	UNCTAD, ITC, WTO - MDGs website www.mdg-trade.org	This indicator was already calculated under MDG Target 8.A, Indicator 8.7. International Trade Center (ITC) computes this global indicator on the basis of the tariff data received from countries.	No
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development		:		Currently, there is no established methodology for this indicator.	
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation		:		OECD and UNDP are currently supporting about 80 developing countries in collecting relevant data.	

17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		–	The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation website http://effectivecooperation.org/	Note: The proportion of countries reporting progress was 55% in 2015. Making Development Co-operation More Effective – 2016 Progress Report, OECD/UNDP. Indicator: Indicator 7 of the GPEDC monitoring framework, Figure 5.7. The data is collected as part of the monitoring efforts of the monitoring survey for the GPEDC every 1 – 2 years.	No
17.17.1	Amount of US$ committed to public-private partnership		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		:	UNDESA / UNDP / UNFPA	Note: To be compiled by international organisations. Data source: MDG reporting databases (UNDESA and UNDP) plus baseline assessment in 2015 by UNFPA.	
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		:		Definition of the indicator needs clarification.	
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Dec-16	Implemen-tation plan	PARIS 21 - NSDS progress report http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status	The PARIS21 Secretariat monitors and reports annually on the implementation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) as part of the Logical Framework of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS). In its last report (January 2016), Myanmar status was "Completed, awaiting adoption". Since January 2016, Myanmar has completed the core strategies and is preparing the implementation plan.	No
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	2013	34.68 million USD	PARIS 21 – PRESS dataset http://www.paris21.org/PRESS2015	PARIS 21 collects this information in its PRESS, Partner Report on Support to Statistics. Full dataset for 2015 PRESS is available at http://www.paris21.org/PRESS2015 (provide data by recipient).	No
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	2014	yes	Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census		Yes
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration		:		The suggested methodology has not been tested yet.	
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that 80 per cent death registration		:		The suggested methodology has not been tested yet.	