

Country Profile Myanmar Who | 3b62fe9a0e4fc5814dbb39a8ebf3c75e

Country ProfileThe Report: Myanmar 2018Country Gender Profile: Republic of the Union of MyanmarMyanmar: InformationCountry ProfileCountry ProfileCountry ProfileThe Report: Myanmar 2016Education in MyanmarSoutheast Asia: A Ten Nation RegionCountry ReportBurma 2001Economist Intelligence UnitWorld Development Indicators 2016Country Profile Thailand, Myanmar 1994-95Country Profile: ChileCountry Profile Thailand, Myanmar (Burma).Internet Resources and Services for International Real Estate InformationMyanmarState Dominance in MyanmarMyanmar (Burma).The Burma Road to PovertyCountry ProfileThe context of REDD+ in MyanmarCountry ReportCountry ProfileMyanmarPaganMaking Disability Rights Real in Southeast AsiaNutrition country profile: Myanmar, Union ofMyanmarWorld Travel and Tourism Online: MyanmarThe Report: Myanmar 2017Country ProfileA Country Profile of Myanmar with an Economic Analysis of the Factors Leading to the Failure of the Myanmar Economy and the Options Open to Its Economy in the 1990sMyanmarCountry ProfileWorld Report 2019Country ProfileCountryWatch.com: Myanmar

[Country Profile](#)

[The Report: Myanmar 2018](#)

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) presents a country profile of Chile. The BBC provides an overview, statistical facts, a biographical sketch of the head of state, and details about the country's media. A map showing the country's location and links to additional resources are provided.

[Country Gender Profile: Republic of the Union of Myanmar](#)

Although recent GDP growth has moderated from the double-digit highs of the early 2000s, it has remained above 5% for more than 25 years, supported by robust natural resource exports, steady foreign direct investment (FDI), rising incomes and private consumption, and rapid expansion of the industrial and services sectors. External headwinds and internal conflict have dampened the near-term outlook; however, the country's long-term economic outlook remains positive, with rising investment in transport and power infrastructure expected to drive GDP and industrial growth, supported by a sharp increase in personal incomes and consumer spending.

[Myanmar: Information](#)

Aimed at assisting those responsible for the assessment of claims for refugee status according to the internationally accepted Convention on Refugees 1951 and the 1967 Protocol.

[Country Profile](#)

Photius Coutsoukis provides a 2001 country profile of Burma, which is also called Myanmar. The profile includes information about the geography, population, economy, government, leaders, military, transportation, communications, and international issues of the country. This information was obtained from the 2001 U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA) World Factbook. Links to Web sites that offer maps and images of the flag of the country are available.

[Country Profile](#)

Going beyond standard approaches to development, the author looks to Burmese culture and history for the deeper sources of contemporary social and political upheavals and links the economic collapse of the country to the attempts of successive military dictatorships to impose despotism where skilled management and a degree of freedom were needed. Based on field research, interviews, and Maung's first-hand knowledge of Burmese culture, this analysis contributes a balanced perspective and new information crucial to our understanding of a society that has been largely closed to outsiders for more than two decades.

[Country Profile](#)

[The Report: Myanmar 2016](#)

[Education in Myanmar](#)

World Development Indicators 2016 provides a compilation of relevant, high-quality, and internationally comparable statistics about global development and the fight against poverty. It is intended to help policymakers, students, analysts, professors, program managers, and citizens find and use data related to all aspects of development, including those that help monitor progress toward the World Bank Group's two goals of ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Six themes are used to organize indicators—world view, people, environment, economy, states and markets, and global links. WDI 2016 includes: •A selection of the most popular indicators across 214 economies and 14 country groups organized into six WDI themes •A new section on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has replaced the one on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). •The SDG section covers all 17 goals, and important targets to achieve these goals. Each goal has been presented in a maximum 2-page spread with selected indicators to explain the targets. •Each of the remaining sections includes an introduction, a map, a table of the most relevant and popular indicators for that theme together with a discussion of indicator compilation methodology. •A user guide describing resources available online and on mobile apps. Download the WDI DataFinder Mobile App and other Data Apps at data.worldbank.org/apps. WDI DataFinder is a mobile app

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for browsing the current WDI database on smartphones and tablets, using iOS and Android, available in four languages: English, French, Spanish, and Chinese. Use the app to: •Browse data using the structure of the WDI •Visually compare countries and indicators •Create, edit, and save customized tables, charts, and maps •Share what you create on Twitter, Facebook, and via email

[Southeast Asia: A Ten Nation Regior](#)

This annual Country profile provides background political and economic information.

[Country Report](#)

Presents a country profile of Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, provided online by Web Tech Internet Services. Details the official name, national name, location, population, area, capital, monetary unit, major cities, languages, religions, and neighboring countries. Includes an image of the flag.

[Burma 2001](#)

[Economist Intelligence Unit](#)

[World Development Indicators 2016](#)

[Country Profile Thailand, Myanmar 1994-95](#)

[Country Profile: Chile](#)

This book provides a sophisticated, yet accessible, overview of the key political, economic and social challenges facing contemporary Myanmar and explains the complex historical and ethnic dynamics that have shaped the country. With clear and incisive contributions from the world's leading Myanmar scholars, this book assesses the policies and political reforms that have provoked contestation in Myanmar's recent history and driven both economic and social change. In this context, questions of economic ownership and control and the distribution of natural resources are shown to be deeply informed by long-standing fractures among ethnic and civil-military relations. The chapters analyse the key issues that constrain or expedite societal development in Myanmar and place recent events of national and international significance in the context of its complex history and social relations. In doing so, the book demonstrates that ethnic and cultural diversity is at the core of Myanmar's society and heavily influences all aspects of life in the country. Filling a gap in the market, this research textbook and primer will be of interest to upper undergraduates, postgraduates and scholars of Southeast Asian politics, economics and society and to journalists and professionals working within governments, companies and other organisations.

[Country Profile Thailand, Myanmar \(Burma\).](#)

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

[Internet Resources and Services for International Real Estate Information](#)

The WTech Gateway, a service of WebTech Designs and Education Ltd., presents a country profile of Myanmar, also known as Burma. This profile offers details about the country's geography, architecture, population, languages, history, public holidays and festivals, food, religion, and more. This profile also features links to related sources.

[Myanmar](#)

[State Dominance in Myanmar](#)

Despite deteriorating economic and developmental conditions, worsening environmental problems, and troubles arising from the unresolved status of its ethnic minorities, Myanmar seems no closer to a political resolution. Myanmar's economy continues to stagnate, with severe implications for its people. Low levels of international assistance have exacerbated the situation. Myanmar the state, community and the environment examines the missed opportunities by government and opposition groups to find a way out of the political impasse and improve the standard of living of the people of Myanmar. This collection provides insights into the country's economic development, in particular the vital rice-marketing sector and the attempts to expand existing industrial zones. It focuses, for the first time, on Myanmar's environmental governance with in-depth case studies, and on the increasing need for effective environmental protection and sustainability..

[Myanmar \(Burma\).](#)

[The Burma Road to Poverty](#)

CountryWatch.com, based in Houston, Texas, offers a country profile of Myanmar, also known as Burma. CountryWatch includes a map of Myanmar, as well as basic facts on the country. Current news pertaining to the country is available, as is information on the people, political history, economic conditions, and investment climate of the country.

[Country Profile](#)

Worldinformation Ltd. presents information on Myanmar, which is also called Burma. Worldinformation includes a country profile and a visitor's guide, as well as information on the country's outdoor recreational activities, transportation, immigration and foreign affairs, and travel associations and services.

[The context of REDD+ in Myanmar](#)

While major strides need to be taken to promote inclusive growth, critical developments across the country's economy continue to heighten investor appetite. This was given a significant boost with the victory of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) over the ruling Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) in the November 2015 national elections. The NLD is expected to build upon efforts taken by outgoing President U Thein Sein to improve transparency, promote peace and increase spending on health and education, which have to some degree alleviated the strain left behind by decades of military rule. With the incoming NLD administration expected to prioritise inclusive growth, the outlook for all segments of Myanmar's population is looking significantly more positive.

[Country Report](#)

[Country Profile](#)

After 3 years of historic reforms, Myanmar has entered a pivotal stage in its socioeconomic development. Natural, cultural, and demographic advantages are positioning the country for long-term success, but many challenges and potential pitfalls lie ahead. This publication examines how to leverage the opportunities and offers solutions to the challenges. For Myanmar to achieve its economic transition, considerable investments will have to be made in infrastructure and developing human capital, and progress made on building institutional capacity, a regulatory environment for the private sector to flourish, and a modern finance sector. In all reform efforts, the government should embrace good governance, and strive for inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and regionally connected growth. Ensuring that the benefits of growth are shared broadly and regionally balanced stands out in a crowded development agenda.

[Myanmar](#)

[Pagan](#)

Focuses on the state's efforts to industrialize Myanmar, first through direct intervention and planning under a socialist economic framework as interpreted by the state leaders (1948-88) and lately (1989 onwards) through state-managed outward orientation.

[Making Disability Rights Real in Southeast Asia](#)

In recent years trade and investment in Myanmar have soared, buoyed by ongoing efforts to liberalise the economy and a successful political transition in November 2015 that saw the National League for Democracy become the country's first civilian-led government elected to power in modern history. Political reforms have brought significant economic benefits, as the US government moved to lift burdensome sanctions that had weighed on investor sentiment and trade growth. With the administration now moving to implement a host of domestic reforms, loosen internal trade restrictions and draft a new investment law, growth is expected to resume apace following a slowdown during the election year.

[Nutrition country profile: Myanmar, Union of](#)

This book introduces the ten nation region of Southeast Asia: The main themes of the book are diversity, differential development and changing socio-economic and political setting affecting these characteristics in the 1990s. The nations of Southeast Asia have different languages, three dominant religions - Buddhism, Islam and Christianity, varied levels of economic development that range from bare agricultural subsistence to highly urbanized and highly developed. The historically based core areas of these countries have evolved on their own. Moreover, the effects of Indian, Chinese, Islamic, and Western cultures have been experienced differently in different nations at different times in their histories. This book is intended to be understood by all those who want an initial introduction to Southeast Asia. As many aspects of the book are the result of an in-depth research, carried out by the contributing authors, it is also a valuable reference. The contributing authors have portrayed the basic spatial aspects of the region as well as their relevance in the 1990s based in novel ways and through original interpretations. All first and some second authors of chapters are professors. All but one have Ph. Os. Most contributing authors are geographers but with different sub-specialties: P. P.

[Myanmar](#)

[World Travel and Tourism Online: Myanmar](#)

Pagan: The Origin of Modern Burma offers major contributions in three areas: the manner in which it integrates original, indigenous source material with social science theory; the significant association it makes between religion and the economy of redistribution; and the model it provides for the rise and decline of a major Buddhist kingdom in Southeast Asia. This is an important book for Southeast Asia scholars and Burma specialists. It will be standard reference work for historians, social scientists, and philologists with an interest in Southeast Asia. Readers interested in general issues of church and state, religion and society, as well as those more specifically concerned with historic and institutional Buddhism will find it a valuable work.

[The Report: Myanmar 2017](#)

[Country Profile](#)

[A Country Profile of Myanmar with an Economic Analysis of the Factors Leading to the Failure of the Myanmar Economy and the Options Open to Its Economy in the 1990s](#)

[Myanmar](#)

[Country Profile](#)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is a forest resource-rich country, but is also facing serious deforestation and forest degradation problems. Currently, Myanmar's forest still covers more than 40% of the country's land area (Aung (2001) but 70% of its population live in rural areas, and the agricultural sector is the main contributor to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) (30%) (World Bank 2014). The country faces the all-too-common dilemma of how to develop its economy while at the same time curbing environmental degradation and contributing to carbon emissions reduction. In 2013, Myanmar adopted a REDD+ program and started its preparatory phase. Myanmar established and developed its National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Reference Emission Levels (RELS) for REDD+ following the guidance and modalities set out by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Implementing REDD+ requires political commitment to address direct and indirect drivers of deforestation, an adequate funding mechanism that is based on a thorough analysis of all costs and benefits, a transparent and equitable benefit-sharing mechanism, and a participatory decision-making approach in which all stakeholders can take part in REDD+. The Global Comparative Study on REDD+, together with its country partners, is compiling profiles of 14 countries to better understand the socioeconomic contexts in which REDD+ policies and processes emerge.

[World Report 2019](#)

[Country Profile](#)

You're investing in real estate, relocating to a new state, or maybe moving to a new country. You go to the Internet, an endless source of information. But is it current? Is it accurate? Can you even find what you need? This analytic guide to nearly 2000 real estate Web sites examines resources for data on broad geographical regions right down to individual localities (including U.S. states).

[CountryWatch.com: Myanmar](#)

The implementation of the first human rights and development treaty of the twenty-first century in Southeast Asia has global impact. This book explores the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities implementation in all ten countries of ASEAN, and is a resource to development, human rights, and disability scholars around the world.

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