

Myanmar vs Sweden - Ecological Footprint Comparison

	Myanmar	Similarities	Sweden
GDP	69.32 billion USD		538 billion USD
Population	53.37 million people		9.995 million people
Energy, travel and goods	<p>57.01% of the population has access to energy</p> <p>One of their energy sources is <i>hydropower</i></p>		<p>100% of the population has access to energy</p> <p>“In 2012 the country reached the government’s 2020 target of 50 per cent. For the power sector, the target is 100 per cent renewable electricity production by 2040.”</p> <p>https://sweden.se/society/energy-use-in-sweden/</p>
Settlement and infrastructure	<p>Majority of the population lives in small stick, mud houses</p> <p>Within cities, the buildings are made from</p>	<p>Myanmar also has high deforestation rates</p> <p>In 2015, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization reported that since 2010, Myanmar has lost more than 546,000 hectares of forest on average each year.</p> <p>In 2015, Sweden lost 216,000 hectares (Global Forest Watch)</p>	<p>“Nationwide network of roads, railroads, waterways, harbours and airports.” This will increase the ecological footprint of the country.</p> <p>Wooden houses in suburban areas - deforestation</p>
Food and fibre	<p>Common traditional dish involves rice - consumption of water</p> <p>Meat - livestock (however this will be less impactful than Swedens livestock because of lower population)</p>		<p>Food is generally imported</p> <p>Mass consumption of meat - livestock contributes to methane in the atmosphere</p>

Seafood			
	Article Myanmar times said that WWF found that Myanmar is one of the few countries where the biocapacity is more than its citizens use		