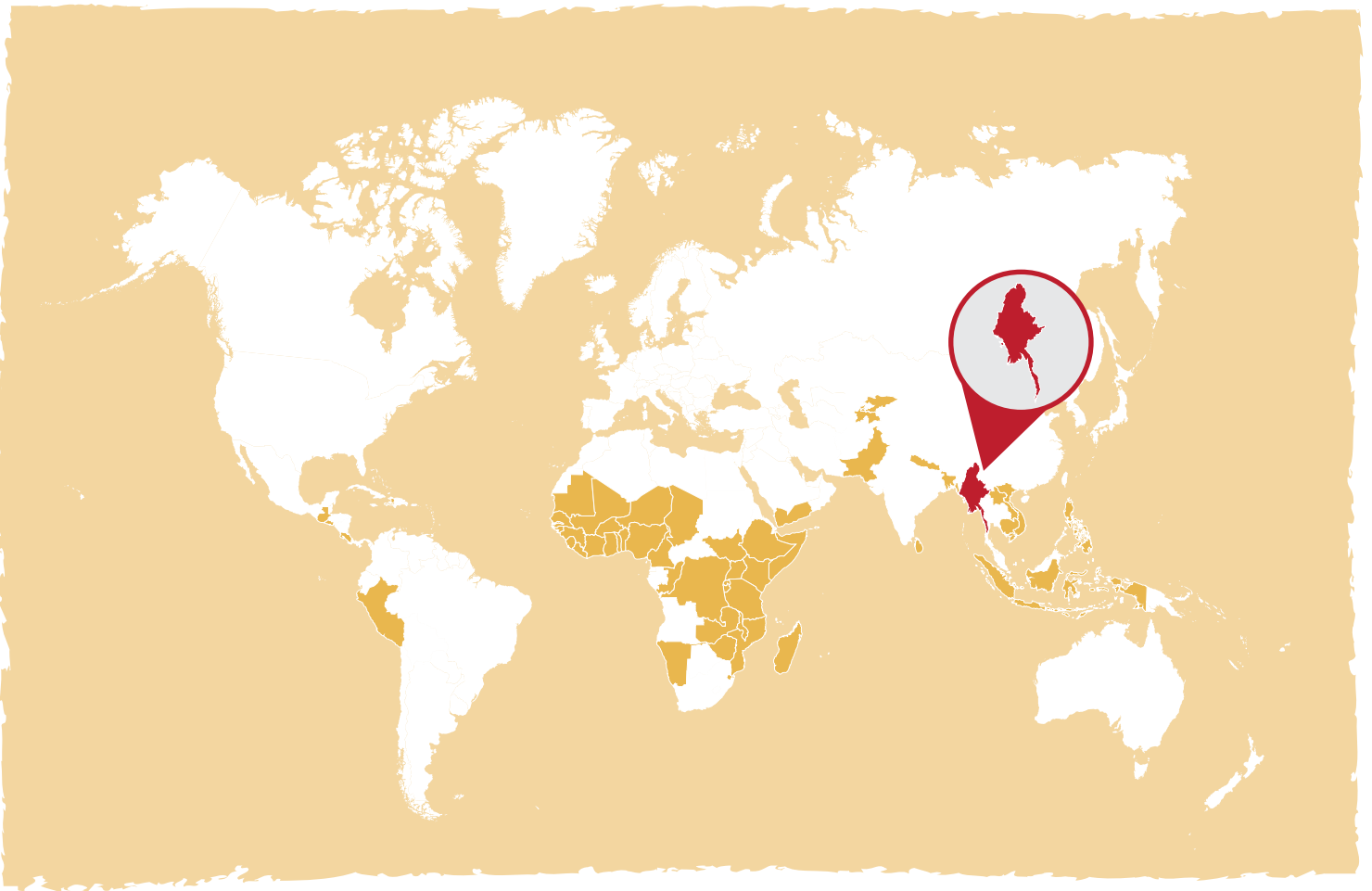


Myanmar

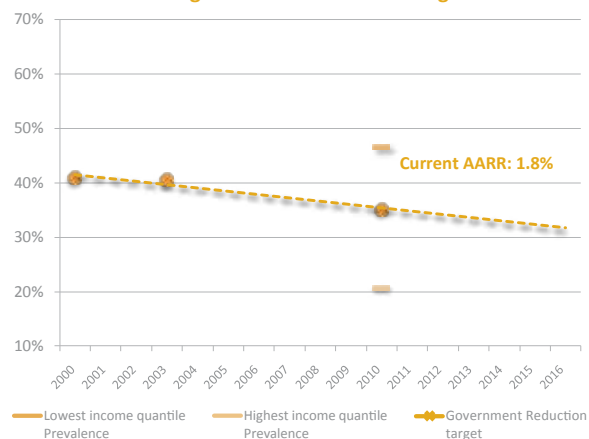


Joined: April 2013

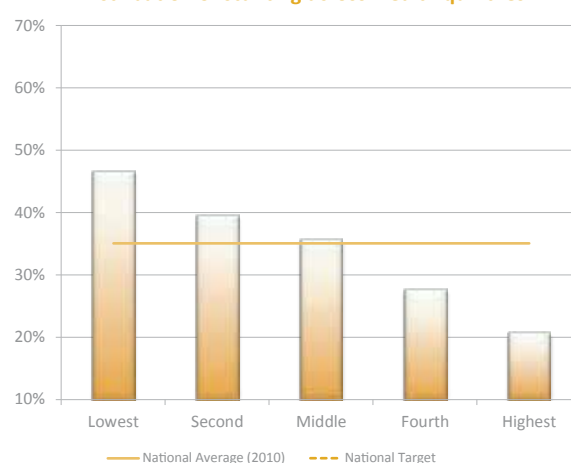


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	51.9
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	4.4
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	2.40
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.90
Population growth rate (2010)	0.69%
WHA nutrition target indicators (MICS 2009-10)	
Low birth weight	8.6%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	23.6%
Under five stunting	35.1%
Under five wasting	7.9%
Under five overweight	2.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	63.80%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	86.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	92.9%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	40.2%
Female employment rate	72.2%
Median age at first marriage	21
Access to skilled birth attendant	72.3%
Women who have first birth before age 18	16.9%
Fertility rate	2.1
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	29.63%
Income share held by lowest 20%	-
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,355.6
Energy from non-staples in supply	35.63%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	2.0
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	84.6%
Open defecation	7.0%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	82.3%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	4.1%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	5.1%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	-
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.66
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.17

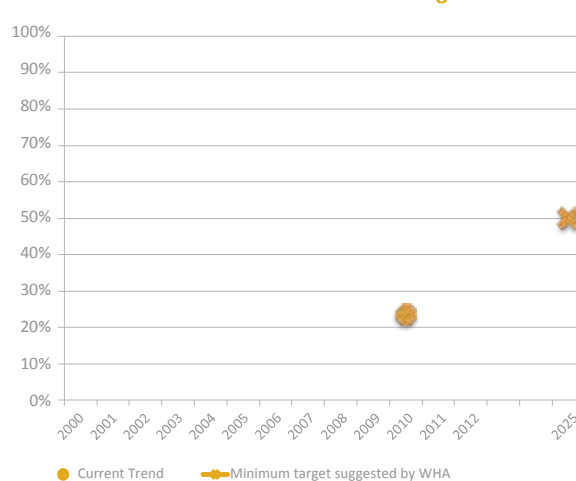
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



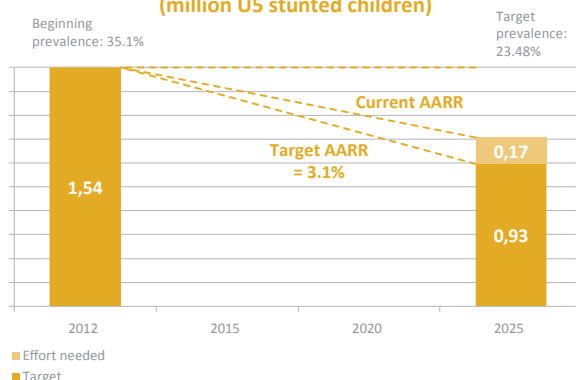
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Myanmar has established a high level convening body, the Central Board for Food and Nutrition (CBFN) located in the Ministry of Health, which is composed of representatives of Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries, National Planning and Economic Development, Mine, Industry, Education, Commerce, Information, Labour, Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Home Affairs, Border Affairs, Cooperatives, Environmental Conservation, Forestry, and Attorney General Office. It is responsible with overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and Plan. The February 2014 SUN Workshop enabled additional relevant line ministries on board and to confirm an active engagement of executive level political leadership. However, it is recognized that the CBFN is not meeting as regularly as it could. Internal coordination could be improved.

The CBFN under the leadership of the SUN Government Focal Point will oversee the establishment of a national SUN Implementation Plan (MSIP), its roll out, monitoring and evaluation, and the establishment of a coordination office at regional levels.

Preparation of detailed TOR for networks and set up of operational structures are on-going. DfID is the agreed upon Donor Convener. The Civil Society Alliance (CSA) is newly formed and several sectoral Networks of NGOs and CBOs (Food Security; Nutrition) have been established for 5 years.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The NPAFN has been agreed upon as a Common Result Framework for 13 ministries and other stakeholders including the CSO. It includes and scales up nutrition-specific interventions such as breastfeeding promotion, complementary feeding, improved hygiene practices, periodic Vitamin A supplements, therapeutic zinc supplements for diarrhoea management, de-worming drugs for children, salt iodization, prevention or treatment for moderate under-nutrition and treatment of severe acute malnutrition with ready to use therapeutic food.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions are also incorporated in the plan.

The donors have in principal agreed to support the NPAFN implementation. Priorities for near future are to define key priority interventions. In order to finalize the CRF, an M&E framework with an agreed set of key indicators and a budgetary framework will be developed.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

An overview of existing nutrition relevant policies and programmes has been done. Nutrition is covered in the country's development programming (Comprehensive development Plan 2030; Poverty Reduction programme) and in the National strategic plan advancement of women (NSPAW) 2012-2022. UNICEF is supporting the development of labour law legislation (to include maternity leave to provide supportive measures for pregnant and lactating mothers), Breastfeeding Milk Substitutes law and Universal Salt Iodization.

Myanmar also has national strategies for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF); Home Fortification with Multi-micronutrient Sprinkles, Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Elimination and Deworming. In addition, National Guidelines on Iron Folate Supplementation; Vitamin A Supplementation; Vitamin B1 Supplementation are in place.

The National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NPAFN) was updated with the involvement of donors and civil society. It is mainstreaming nutrition in multi-sectoral policies but Ministerial/sectoral guidelines for mainstreaming are yet to be established.

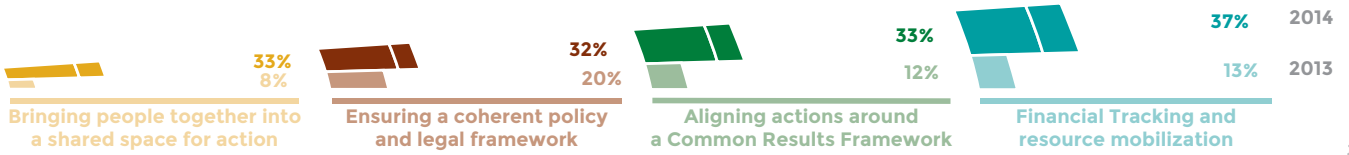
Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The costing of the NPAFN is ongoing. The establishment of nutrition specific budget line is planned in the general budget. There is no nutrition financial tracking system in place but the country has just started a mapping exercise to track and transparently account nutrition-sensitive spending.

Once the costing is finalised, it will enhance the possibility to identify financial gaps and mobilize resources. In 2013/2014, advocacy has started to increase government allocation for nutrition-specific activities. The commitments made by the government and donors are being fulfilled, evidently with the increasing allocations.

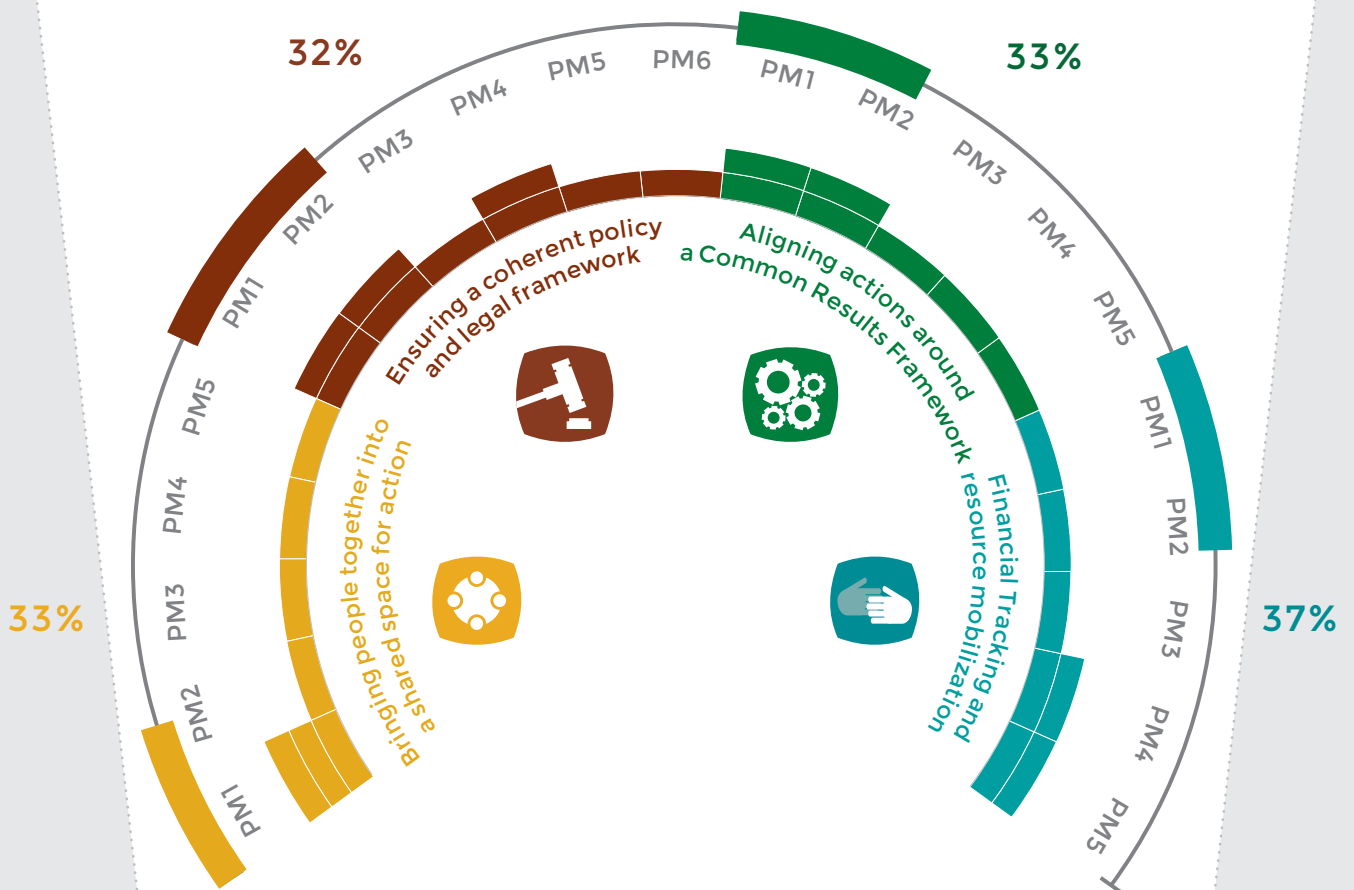
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Myanmar

2013¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise