

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-  
STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,  
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,  
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING  
(MEAL) SYSTEM

# 2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

## Republic of the Union of Myanmar

### About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

### Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes - 4
Civil society	Yes
Donors	
United Nations	Yes - 6
Business	
Science and academia	
Other (please specify)	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 6

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male \_\_\_\_\_ 1 male 5 females \_\_\_\_\_

**Process**

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
<b>Collection</b>	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Review and validation</b>	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo. (We did not take a picture as we missed this information)

**Usefulness**

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes/**No**

Why? This is because the turnout was very low. There was only one representative each from Government, Civil Society and UN Network.

**Use of information by the SUN Movement**

*Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.*

**Scoring key**

<b>N/A</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	Progress marker not applicable to current context
<b>0</b>	<b>Not started</b>	Nothing in place
<b>1</b>	<b>Started</b>	Planning has begun
<b>2</b>	<b>On-going</b>	Planning completed and implementation initiated
<b>3</b>	<b>Nearly completed</b>	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
<b>4</b>	<b>Completed</b>	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



## PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

### Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

Myanmar SUN MSP is the place where different stakeholders come together and coordination takes place.

### Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroots-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

Since MS MSP has been formed in 2014, coordination and engagement with other actors for broader influence is facilitated by the National Nutrition Center from Ministry of Health and Sports with the support from UN REACH. Civil Society Alliance representatives also actively engaged in MSP and contributed in joint activities. However, Myanmar SUN MSP still need to engage more with private actors, academicians and parliamentarians.

### Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

In this reporting period, MSP's coordination centered at the development of Multi-sectorial National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS – NPAN). The whole process was facilitated by the National Nutrition Center with the support from UN REACH and World Bank. Four ministries namely Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Recovery (MSWRR) and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI). CSA representatives also served as technical facilitators in developing sectoral log-frames.

### Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

*This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.*

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

MSP has completed the development of the Multi-sectorial Plan of Action for Nutrition 2018 to 2023 (MS NPAN 2018 – 2023). This was an agreed upon activity by all SUN network members (SUN CSA, UN Network and Government network). It was officially approved and endorsed by government in August 2017. Since then, multiple SUN networks have been working together to support four ministries (The Ministry of Health and Sports; the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Planning and Finance). Different stakeholders have been working together and the plan was completed and submitted to the government at the end of July. Likewise, from 2016 to May 2017, another agreed upon work that was jointly undertaken and completed was the Nutrition Stock Taking Report. This report was disseminated at the 2017 SUN GG in Ivory Coast. These are two substantive work products that was discussed, agreed, developed and completed by the UN Network for SUN, SUN Government Network, SUN CSA and the SUN Donor Network.

### Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.*

**FINAL SCORE**

1

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

National Nutrition Center and SUN CSA's secretariat has been planning to implement [Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly \(BBF\)](#). It's going to be a joint initiative in which representatives from Government Ministries, UN Agencies and CSA will participate. The BBF Working Group will identify gaps and provide policy recommendations to the high-level decision makers for strengthening intervention to protect, promote and support breastfeeding during August 2018.

### Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-facilitated the development of MS-NAPN and Nutrition Stocktaking Report.</li> <li>- Initiates discussions and mobilizes action for starting up the Parliamentarian network and SUN Business Network.</li> <li>- Organizes high level advocacy meetings on SUN with UN Heads of Agencies and Senior Government officials;</li> </ul>

	- Organizes UN agencies for advocating for SUN priority activities to Government, such as development of Strategic Plans (MS NPAN 2018 to 2023) and Capacity Assessment of the country for multi-sectoral coordination.
Donor	- Represented by UNOPS as the Donors decided to designate UNOPS as their representative for the SUN MSP. This is because UNOPS is recipient of the major proportion of donors funds for 3 MDG and LIFT programmes.
Business	- Not Applicable
CSO	- Participated as technical facilitators for MS-NPAN's sectoral log-frames and facilitate collection of data from Civil Society Organizations for the Stocktaking Report. - SUN CSA's membership expanded to a total of 70 organizations (16 INGOs and 54 Local NGOs/ CBOs) - SUN CSA organized Annual General Assembly in October 2017 and election of the new Steering Committee members were elected. - SUN CSA actively participated in a series of MS MSP meetings

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)**

**FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space** (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Nutrition Stocktaking Exercise and MS NPAN development were major achievements for the MSP in Myanmar. Supporting a Parliament Member to participate for the first time in the SUN GG held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast in November 2017.



**PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

*The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.*

**Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.**

**Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation**

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.*

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

Myanmar conducted country's first Nutrition Stocktaking in 2017.

**Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks**

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.*

*It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.*

**FINAL SCORE**

1

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*A national advocacy and communication strategy doesn't exist yet but there are some ad-hoc advocacy and behavioral change communication activities conducted. CSA is currently developing a Nutrition Advocacy Strategy. The development of a National Advocacy Strategy is included in the UN REACH work plan for 2018. Due to the MS NPAN development work and Capacity Assessment for multi-sectoral coordination capacity at the National and Sub National levels, this activity is likely to be postponed to 2019. A Costing Assessment was also done as part of the process of costing the MS NPAN 2018 to 2023.*

**Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts**

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.*

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*There are ongoing discussions on amendment of the Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Infant and Young Child, Maternity Leave Entitlements for non-civil servants, Factory Act, etc.*

**Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework**

*This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, the right to food, among others.*

**FINAL SCORE**

2

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*In general, enforcement of the law is weak. Female civil-servants are entitled to 6 months maternity leave according to amended Civil Servant Act. However, 90 days of maternity leave is entitled for non-civil servants, working in the formal private sector. There is no legislation on maternity leave entitlement for women who are working in the informal sectors such as small scale private sector organizations.*

**Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact**

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.*

<b>FINAL SCORE</b> 0
<b>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</b> There is information of the existence

### Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UN Network conducts UN Heads of Agencies meetings on a quarterly basis and UN agency Nutrition Technical Focal Point meetings at monthly intervals. During these meetings regular updates of SUN Movement activities are reported and documented.</li> <li>- The UN Network has supported and mobilized government to participate in global SUN activities such as SUN Global Gatherings.</li> <li>- UN Network also supports the Government SUN Focal Agency, the Ministry of Health and Sports to convene MSP and other SUN related meetings.</li> <li>- UN Network for SUN organizes all other SUN Networks to organize a unified support to the SUN Government Focal Agency for developing the MS NPAN (Strategic Planning), Evidence Generation for Advocacy and Capacity Assessment for Multi-sectoral Coordination at the National and sub national levels.</li> </ul>
Donor	-
Business	-
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SUN CSA is regularly monitoring violations against the Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Young Child. SUN CSA member organizations are also implementing Social Behavioral Change Communication activities in their project areas.</li> <li>- SUN CSA is co-implementing the Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly Project with the MOHS to be able to make policy recommendations to scale up breastfeeding friendly environment.</li> </ul>

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework** (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

### Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.*

*Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on*



### PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

*The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.*

**Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.**

*the review of programmes and implementation capacities.*

#### FINAL SCORE

4

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

*The Year-long work related to the development of the Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action for Nutrition for the period 2018 to 2023 has facilitated the alignment of multi-sectoral development plans for four sectoral ministries to one national nutrition goal which is to “Reduce all forms of malnutrition in mothers, children and adolescent girls”. This is based on the expectation that it will lead to healthier and more productive lives that contribute to the overall economic and social aspirations of the country. The plan development has entailed several consultative sessions among four sectoral ministries to ensure the alignment of results from nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific actions collectively and synergistically contribute to the overall goal. The MS NPAN was completed and submitted to the highest level of government coordination unit based in the Ministry of Planning and Finance.*

### Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination*



mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

**FINAL SCORE**

**4**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*As explained above, the MS NPAN 2018 to 2023 has been finalized and submitted to government at the end of July. It was also costed through a rigorous costing process with World Bank Support and multi-sectoral in design, involving several sectoral ministries and SUN networks.*

**Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework**

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

**FINAL SCORE**

**2**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*A Nationwide Capacity Assessment is underway which will be conducted in three stages as follows:*

- 1. Stage 1 Part 1 = Assessment of Coordination and governance at the national level (27 June to 31 July 2018)*
- 2. Stage 1 Part 2 = Assessment of Coordination and Governance at the sub national level (one or two states and regions) and Operational Capacity of the Coordination Focal at the national level. (7 August to 31 August)*
- 3. Stage 2 = Assessment of Coordination, Governance and operational capacity at the states and region levels and a Road Map and Budget (estimate) for State 2. (1 October 2018 to 30 September 2018)*
- 4. Stage 3 = Continuous Assessment of Capacity of Plan implementation integrated into the Monitoring and Evaluation system as part of the Performance Management system.*

*Scoring for this is due to the fact that the Capacity Assessment is already ongoing under the able support and management of an International and National Consultant. Funding for the Assessment has also been secured and the exercise will continue as planned. Partners and donors have verbally committed financial support for addressing the shortfalls identified from the Assessment.*

**Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework**

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

**FINAL SCORE**

**2**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been submitted to government together with the MS NPAN. Indicators and targets were identified together with the MS NPAN by the national counterparts or the implementing ministry staff. Implementation will start together with the plan start up. Government M&E*

*system will be used for sustainability reasons. Capacity Assessment will also include the M&E system which currently may not be perfect. Recommendations from the Capacity Assessment is expected to guide strengthening of the M&E system as well as Capacity building requirement of the staff.*

**Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact**

*This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.*

**FINAL SCORE**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*An Independent evaluation of UN REACH was done in 2017 and findings confirmed that the programme had moved fast and substantive results had been achieved. It also reported some shortfalls for example the need to improve on documentation as several meetings were not documented. This has since been rectified and the UN REACH Secretariat agreed for procuring short term support for documentation for important meetings.*

*Evaluation will take place according to MEAL Plan for the MS NPAN once it is rolled out. CSA organizations conducted assessments at the project level.*

**Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3**

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- UN Network has facilitated and supported UN partners to provide harmonized support to the National Nutrition center under the Ministry of Health and Sports to organiza multi-sectoral support for multi-ministerial participation in joint activities starting from Nutrition Stock taking and MS NPAN development to other smaller but nevertheless events of similar importance such as Nutrition Promotion month activities and meetings for preparation and drafting of Joint Annual Review reports.
Donor	- UNOPS is the designated agency for donors participation and contributions in joint SUN activities.
Business	-
CSO	- CSA has been actively engaged throughout the whole process for MS NPAN Development. CSA is also committed to contribute in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MS NPAN.

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)**

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)



## PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

*Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.*

**Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.**

### Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).*

**FINAL SCORE**

**4**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*The MS NPAN was subjected to a rigorous costing exercise which is now completed. The method used was to a combination of reviewing current spending and estimating unit costs for new activities that had not been previously implemented or costed. A costed plan is finally available and submitted to government.*

### Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.*

**FINAL SCORE**

**1**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

*Financial tracking has not been systematically implemented yet. With starting up of MS NPAN, financial tracking will be included under the monitoring and oversight system.*

### Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

*This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.*

<b>FINAL SCORE</b> <b>1</b>
<b>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</b>  The costed MS NPAN and the financial monitoring component will enable the identification of financial gaps and is expected to alert stakeholders to follow up action required. Currently, this is not yet in place.

#### Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

*This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.*

<b>FINAL SCORE</b> <b>NA</b>
<b>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</b> <i>This has not been done yet.</i>

#### Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

*This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.*

<b>FINAL SCORE</b> <b>0</b>
<b>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</b> <b>This will take place after costed MS NPAN is rolled out.</b>

#### Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- UN Network members have their own financial tracking systems and there is no pooled funding mechanism for joint activities. However, funds can be transferred between agencies and one agency can then manage the funds for joint activities that are being jointly funded by more than one agency.
Donor	-
Business	-
CSO	- CSA member organizations are tracking their own funding received from different donors for nutrition.

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation** (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

## **NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months**

*In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).*

### **FINAL SCORE**

*(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)*

### **FINAL SCORE**

*(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)*

### **EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

#### ***Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions***

*Examples include the promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification and nutrition education. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)*

#### ***Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions***

*Choose clear examples from relevant sectors that you are including in your review. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)*

**Annex 1: Identified priorities**

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? <i>Yes or No</i>	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

*Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.*

1. Capacity Assessment undertaken and Capacity Gaps for coordination and governance and operational functions identified for implementation of the MS NPAN.
2. Funding gaps for the implementation of the Inception period (Year One) identified and addressed with funds from government budget as well as donors.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

### Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> or No</p> <p>Please explain: <b>Ethnic conflict in Northern Rakhine State and Armed conflict in Kachin and Shan State.</b></p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> or No</p> <p>Please explain: <b>The plan is under Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement</b></p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> or No</p> <p>Please explain: <b>The MSP link up with humanitarian partners through the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.</b></p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p>

### Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Please explain: <b>There is no Ministry of Gender or Department. As yet.</b></p>
<p>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p><b>Yes</b> or No</p> <p>Please explain: <b>We engage with the Ethnic Tribal Organizations in Kayin State for implementing IPNI.</b></p>
<p>3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p>	<p>Please explain: <b>All work plans are reviewed prior to submission for approval.</b></p>
<p>4. What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</p>	<p>Please explain: <b>We closely monitor our work and review the work processes of our partners at the community level. Most of these partners are members of the SUN CSA.</b></p>

5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	<b>Yes</b> or No  Yes we have partially completed the policy review as part of the Nutrition Stock Taking work.
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women’s empowerment policy or strategy in place?	<b>Yes</b> or No  Please explain:
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	<b>Yes</b> or No  Please explain:

#### Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	<b>Yes</b> or No  If yes, please provide specific examples of how you have engaged the media, which stakeholders were involved in supporting the engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as communications / media engagement plans, advocacy material shared with the media, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.  Examples: <a href="#">NNC with the support from LEARN project of Save the Children/ CSA organized radio interviews and broadcasted on a FM Radio during the nutrition promotion month, August 2017.</a>
2.	Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?  <i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i>	Yes or No  If yes, please provide specific examples of how parliamentarians have engaged, which stakeholders that supported their engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as ToRs or action plans for Parliamentary networks or groups, budget tracking reports, reports from nutrition debates in parliament, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.  Examples: <a href="#">There was a SUN Movement session in Parliament on 7 August 2018 at the request of Members of Parliament. This was successfully organized by the National Nutrition Center with support from UNICEF, WHO, UN REACH and other members of the SUN UN Network. There was lively interaction between the MPs and resource team. The Parliamentary Network should be set up given the role of the MPs in influencing budgetary allocations for Nutrition during budget discussions in parliament. The MPs also committed to support Nutrition interventions that were implemented in their constituencies. MPs were particularly interested in School Feeding programmes.</a>
3.	Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists,	<b>Yes</b> or No  If yes, please provide specific examples of who the champions are, how they have been engaging, which stakeholders that supported their engagement, and what



<p>religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>the results have been. Please also share relevant material such as Nutrition Champion engagement plans, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips and other material etc.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> State Counsellor Daw Aung San Su Kyi spoke to promote nutrition with integrated approach. Sansan Myint, UN REACH Facilitator was awarded by the Nutrition Transformation prize by SUN CSN for successfully setting up the SUN CSA in Myanmar. She was the SUN CSA Coordinator at Save the Children UK, in 2016 when she was awarded the prize.</p>
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of the successes and best practices you have documented, the stakeholders involved in documenting them, as well as how you have communicated them. Please share relevant material such as case studies or reports of advocacy successes and/or best practice etc.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> The Nutrition Stock Taking Report for 2016 was available in mid 2017 following a yearlong process of multi-sectoral consultative work from August 2016 to April 2017. This is one example of a successful multi-sectoral (5 government ministries working together), and multi agency supported work (UN Network for SUN agencies and Donor Network jointly supported the Nutrition Stock Taking report development. The purpose of this multi-sectoral work successfully provided scarce data on the Nutrition situation. It also convinced policy makers and galvanized their support for moving towards the multi-sectoral approach for addressing all forms of malnutrition in the country. As a result, the Nutrition Sector Coordinating Group (SCG) was formed for the first time. The second achievement is the the same multi-sectoral group was supported by the SUN UN Network together with the donor network for drafting of the Costed and Prioritized Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action for Nutrition for the coming five years from 2018 to 2023. This was also a yearlong process starting immediately after the Nutrition Stock taking work from August 2017 to the end of July 2018.</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about the objectives and expected outcomes of the event, key stakeholders you plan to involve as well as the estimated date and location.</p> <p><b>Details:</b> We are planning to launch the Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition 2018 to 2023. <b>Purpose:</b> To sensitize stakeholders and communities to the existence of the plan and the need to identify Nutrition interventions that that are aligned to the priorities in the MS NPAN for the next five years.</p>

**Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform**

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Ms	Sansan Myint	UN REACH (UN Network for SUN)	UN REACH Facilitator	sansan.myint@wfp.org	+95 99 79312656	No
2.	Ms	Chaw Su Su Khaing	World Food Programme	Nutrition Spec	Chawsusu.Khaing@wfp.org	+95 9 254378453	Yes
3.	Mr	Kyaw Win Sein	UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist	kwsein@unicef.org	+95 9	Yes
4.	Mr	Kyaw Thu Min	UN REACH (UN Network for SUN)	Project Officer	Kyawmin.thu@wfp.org	+95 9 5032044	Yes
5.	Ms	Hedy Ip	UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist	hip@unicef.org	+95 9 262169505	Yes
6.	Mr	Myo Paing	WHO	NPO	paingm@who.int	+95 9 760374776	Yes
7.	Mr.	Soe Nyi Nyi	Save the Children	Nutrition Advocacy Advisor (SUN CSA)	soenyi.nyi@savethechildren.org	+95 9 401592451	Yes
8.	Dr	Tin Maung Chit	WFP	Nutrition Advisor	drtinmchit@gmail.com	+95 9 5098525	Yes
9.	Dr	Kyaw Min Thu	UN REACH/WFP	Project Officer	Kyawmin.thu@wfp.org	+95 9 5032044	Yes
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							