



Reporting template

Myanmar

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
Not Applicable		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	8	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
6	10	

Process							
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Collection</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Email	Review and validation	Email
	Step	Format					
Collection	Email						
Review and validation	Email						
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.						

Usefulness

5.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
	<input data-bbox="244 526 308 582" type="checkbox"/> No
6.	Why? We could not have a face-to-face meeting as we had competing priorities related to MS-NPAN and Nutrition Promotion Month (August).

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Soe Nyi Nyi	REACH Secretariat/ WFP	REACH National Facilitator	soe.nyinyi@wfp.org	+959401592451	Yes
Kyaw Min Thu	REACH Secretariat/ WFP	Programme Policy Officer	kyawmin.thu@wfp.org		Yes
Lwin Mar Hlaing	Ministry of Health and Sports	Deputy Director	lwinmarhlaing@mohs.gov.mm		Yes
Zar Ni Htet Hlaing	SUN CSA/ Save the Children	Nutrition Advocacy Advisor	zarnihitet.hlaing@savethechildren.org		Yes
Khin Youn Hlwar Htun	Save the Children/ SUN CSA	Senior Membership Officer	khinyounhlwar.htun@savethechildren.org		Yes
Aung Myat Kyaw	Chan Myae Mitta Development Association	Chair of the SUN CSA Myanmar	aungmyatkyaw.cesd@gmail.com		Yes
Jeyakumara Dinesh	World Health Organization	Technical officer - Diet and Nutrition	jeyakumarand@who.int		N/A
Wai Lwin	DFID	Health Advisor	W-Lwin@dfid.gov.uk		Yes



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Myanmar has only four SUN Networks formally organized namely 1) Government Network, 2) UN Network for SUN and 3) SUN Civil Society Alliance. These four networks together serves as SUN Multi-stakeholder Platform. The National Nutrition Centre (NNC) serves as the Secretariat of the SUN in Myanmar. Extended UN Network which is formed with UN Network members, representatives from National Nutrition Center, and SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) representatives s serves as Nutrition Working Group. The country also has Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) which is led by the National Nutrition Center with the support from UNICEF where different UN agencies and NGOs meet to discuss about nutrition technical issues. There were a series of multi-sectoral platform (MSP) meetings organized to support the government for developing Costed Multi-sectoral National Plan of Actions on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) which was launched by four Union Ministers from Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS), Ministry Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI), Ministry of Education (MOE) and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) in November 2018. The MSP also worked together to mobilize financial resources for implementing the activities from MS-NPAN's Inception Phase.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Although Myanmar has SUN Government Network, SUN UN Network and SUN Civil Society Alliance are actively engaging in the MSP while SUN Donor network is not actively engaging. SUN Business Network, SUN Academia Network and SUN Parliamentarian networks are yet to be established.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Costed MS-NPAN being endorsed by the government (Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement) was the greatest achievement of the Myanmar SUN MSP. Collaboration and coordination among stakeholders in this reporting period was around the roll out of the MS-NPAN and resource mobilization of for the inception year which is 2018-2019. There are three main streams of work 1) Capacity Assessment, 2) Establishment of M&E Mechanism and 3) State and Regional level (sub-national) MS-NPAN planning. The whole process was led by the National Nutrition Center (NNC) with the facilitation support from UN REACH and World Bank. Civil Society Alliance representatives also actively engaged in the whole process.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

M&E system for MS-NPAN will be developed in consultation with the members of the MSP. Once the system is established, it will be able to track the progress on the implementation of specific interventions of related sectors from concerned ministries under MS-NPAN. However, MSP member are continuing their contributions on their existing commitments that are in line with the MS-NPAN.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The first meeting of the National Nutrition Steering Committee chaired by the Union Minister for Health and Sports and attended by three other union ministers from MOE, MOALI and MOSWRR, Chief Ministers from all States and Regions and high level representatives from donor agencies, UN Nutrition Network and Civil Society Alliance was organized to endorse the costed MS-NPAN to be implemented between 2018-2019 and 2022 - 2023 on 27th November 2019. Despite financial commitments from government and stakeholders for the MS-NPAN are to be set, Myanmar's MSP is committed to full implementation of the MS-NPAN.



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

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?		
	No		
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?		
	Counties	Districts	Regions
	0	0	11
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:		
	Not applicable		
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?		
	In progress		
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?		
	In progress		
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable		
	Not applicable.		
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?		
	Yes - but only at the national level yet.		



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Overall Achievement The country's first multi-sectoral national plan of action on nutrition was endorsed by the four ministries and stakeholders in November 2018. Three streams of work for MS-NPAN Inception Year (2018 - 2019) were also laid out followed. Mobilization of the resources required for the inception year can also be counted as an achievement as MSP. **Key Challenges** Although representatives from different SUN Networks are meeting for MS-NPAN, it has been a long time that different SUN Networks have not met under the name of MSP. This is resulting visibility of SUN Movement in country a bit faded although SUN networks are involved in MS-NPAN. There were also some weakness in exchange of information within the MSP. Collaboration and coordination in MSP could be strengthened by frequent and regular meeting.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

In this reporting period, there were a number of major achievements in nutrition policy framework. The most remarkable achievement is MS-NPAN being endorsed by four ministries. It followed by an evidence-based prioritization of geographical areas. State - 1 of Capacity Assessment for MS-NPAN was also accomplished in this reporting period. Second policy achievement is that Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) launched the Agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan in June 2018. Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) also launched Rice Fortification Policy in March 2019. Moreover, implementation of Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly (BBF) which was a multi-stakeholder initiative led by the National Nutrition Center and SUN CSA with the support from Yale University was also accomplished in this reporting period. From this initiative, the BBF In-country Working Group produced a policy report stating nine policy recommendations to improve breastfeeding friendly environment in Myanmar. However, implementation of national legislation for maternity leave for mothers working in private sector and enforcement of violations on BMS Code are still weak.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Although there is no National Nutrition Advocacy Strategy in place yet, there are advocacy efforts through bilateral or multistakeholder collaboration. These include Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly Initiative, #6la (6 months) Exclusive Breastfeeding Promoting Campaign and Social Behavioral Change Communication for Maternity Conditional Cash Transfer. Publishing of Interim Results from Micronutrient and Food Consumption Survey in early 2019 also set a major milestone as evidence generation for nutrition and food security advocacy.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

MS-NPAN development, BBF implementation and Rice Fortification Policy development were conducted through exhaustive multi-sectoral multi stakeholder consultation that was grounded on SUN MSP.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

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. In addition, enforcement of Myanmar Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Infant and Young Child which is adopted from WHO BMS code is also very weak evidenced by aggressive marketing from formula companies directly or indirectly.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
0	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

No available information for this progress marker.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

There are positive achievement in positive development such as MS-NPAN being endorsed, Agriculture Development Strategy being launched and Rice Fortification Policy being approved. Despite a lack of Joint Advocacy and Communication strategy, there were advocacy activities and campaigns implemented by individual organizations or bilateral collaboration of the organizations from MSP. On the other hand, weakness in law and policy enforcement remain as a major challenge.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

MS-NPAN was endorsed by four government ministries as well as stakeholders including donors, UN Network and CSA. The plan is ready to be rolled with three main streams of work for inception phase (2018-2019) which are a) Capacity Assessment, 2) Establishment of M&E Mechanism and 3) State and Regional Planning.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

As stated before, the MS-NPAN is endorsed by the government and stakeholders in the country.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Capacity Assessment is one of the three streams of works in the inception phase of MS-NPAN. Stage -1 of Capacity Assessment which is looking at the national level capacity gaps has been already done. Stage - 2 of the assessment will find out the capacity status of sub-national levels as well as implementation, coordination and governance.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

M&E System development is ongoing as part of the MS-NPAN inception phase activity.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

A mid-term evaluation for MS-NPAN is planned to be conducted as part of its M&E plan.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

As described MS-NPAN being endorsed by four government ministries as well as stakeholders including donors, UN Network and CSA was a major achievement for this reporting period. Activities from three main streams of work for inception phase (2018-2019) which are a) Capacity Assessment, 2) M&E Mechanism Development and 3) State and Regional Planning are also on the right track although some delays caused because of resource limitation.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

MS-NPAN has been costed at the national level. The indicative total cost to implement the five-year MS-NPAN 2018/19-2022/23 is MMK 929 billion (USD 663 million). The total indicative funding required to deliver 5-year sector-level key results in the four participating sectors are MMK 285 billion (USD 203 million) in Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS); MMK 204 billion (USD 145 million) in Ministry of Education (MoE); MMK 197 billion (USD 141 million) in Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI); and MMK 225 billion (USD 161 million) in Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR). This will be followed by costing at the sub-national level i.e, at the prioritized six states and one region.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
1	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

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. Based on Nutrition and Food Security Budget Analysis and Funding Landscape Analysis will be conducted as permitted by resource availability.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

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.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
0	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

This has not been done yet.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
0	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

This will take place after costed MS NPAN is rolled out. Only inception phase resources are partially secured.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The MS-NPAN is costed at the national-level but more realistic costing at the sub-national level needs to be done. There is also no financial tracking mechanism in place yet. Resource mobilization approach also has to be discussed yet.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 3

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

MS-NPAN is the country's first multi-sectoral plan which lays out 72 interventions (34 nutrition specific and 38 nutrition sensitive interventions). Those interventions will be implemented over the five years of full implementation period.

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Not applicable Email: Not applicable</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>No</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>No</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>No</p>
8.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>WFP has recently hired an SBN coordinator for SBN formation to complement other existing SUN Networks. In this regard WFP will continue to work under the overall guidance of NNC on the direction and composition of this SBN in close liaison with the UN Network and the SUN CSA. WFP has a major interest in food fortification and thus will start by mostly targeting the fortification industry and engaging the garment factories in encouraging them to include fortified rice in their various canteens so that the WRA that are working in those sectors can get some assistance in addressing their micronutrient deficiencies. This will also involve closely working with the SUN CSA to work with private partners to understand the code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes and hence curb the violations.</p>

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Not applicable

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Not applicable

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Not applicable

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Not applicable

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance Myanmar
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Zarni Htet Hlaing Email: ZarNiHtet.Hlaing@savethechildren.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain: Not applicable. Network already established.
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) SUN CSA's membership was updated hoping that there will be a more comprehensive mapping available in the 3rd quarter of 2019. SUN CSA, with the leadership from the National Nutrition Center, successfully accomplished the implementation of the Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly (BBF) project in this reporting period. SUN CSA together with other stakeholders from MSP is aiming to be able share our BBF experience at global forum such as upcoming SUN Global Gathering.

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

SUN CSA has been actively engaging in the Multi-stakeholder Platform especially for MS-NPAN. There was a SUN CSA membership renewal exercise took place during this reporting period to ensure meaningful participation of the members in the alliance. Currently SUN CSA has a total of 65 members, 18 INGOs and 47 Local NGOs/ CBOs. SUN CSA also strengthened its decentralized coordination and governance in Ayeyarwaddy Region. There are 33 member organizations implementing their project in Ayeyarwaddy Region and engaging at the Sub-national CSA. In addition, decentralization of the SUN CSA in Rakhine State and Chin State was also initiated with the members from the two states during the reporting period. SUN CSA also started its engagement with media and parliamentarians regarding its nutrition advocacy works.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUN CSA provided C-IYCF and BMS Code Monitoring training for the members in the reporting period. SUN CSA members also implementing Social Behavioral Change Communication activities in their project implementation areas. #6La Exclusive Breastfeeding Promotion campaign implemented by Save the Children, the host organization of the SUN CSA, together with other counterparts such as UNICEF, UNOPS (LIFT) as well as with Ministry of Health and Sports, was a very successful awareness raising campaign. In addition, Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly project, co-implemented under the leadership of MOHS, was also successfully completed in this reporting period. The BBF Working Group has released six policy recommendations to scale up breastfeeding friendly environment in Myanmar. At the sub-national level, SUN CSA in Delta has prioritized to focus their advocacy works more on dietary diversity and food safety i.e. free from excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

MS - NPAN was endorsed in November 2018. SUN CSA plans to conduct a membership mapping update across states and regions as well as across the interventions from MS-NPAN. SUN CSA's members will be aligning their inventions around the MS-NPAN both at the national and sub-national level.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Majority of the SUN CSA members are receiving funding from the two multi-donor trust funds namely Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) and Access to Health. Both funds are managed by UNOPS. CSA member organizations also have mechanisms to tack the funding for nutrition and food security from different donors.

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Not applicable as Myanmar only has donor convener.
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Dr. Mya Thet Su Maw Email: mts-maw@dfid.gov.uk
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
5.	Please explain: Myanmar has two main sources of donor funding for nutrition in namely Access to Health Fund and Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT). Both of them are multi-donor trust funds managed by UNOPS. Many of the international donors are already on Fund Boards of the two. MSP is considerable a donor convener that can connect to existing Fund Boards.
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) Costed MS-NPAN being endorsed by the government (Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement) was the greatest achievement of the Myanmar SUN MSP. Additionally, this endorsement bring all stakeholders together to focus more on the nutrition initiatives and foundation for coordinated investment.

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

-

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

-

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

-

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

-

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? United Nations Network for Scaling Up Nutrition
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Soe Nyi Nyi Email: soe.nyinyi@wfp.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain: UN Network
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) Country\'s first multi-sectoral national nutrition strategy was endorsed by four ministries led by MOHS. Resources required for MS-NPAN Inception Phase was mobilized. The Inception Phase activities have been moving forward without major challenges. Three streams of work for MS-NPAN Inception Phase namely 1) Capacity Assessment, 2) State and Region Prioritization and Planning and 3) M&E Mechanism Development were initiated. Given that Canadian funding that has been supporting REACH\'s activities was ended in December 2018. Therefore, funding becomes a major challenge for sustaining UN Network - REACH activities in Myanmar. The UN Network - REACH secretariat team has developed and submitted to Heads of Agencies from UN Network in the country. At the same time UN Network is also looking for funding opportunities from traditional donors.

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

REACH Secretariat hosted by UNWFP was pivotal in coordinating the different SUN Networks in Myanmar. REACH Secretariat supported the NNC for coordinating and facilitating with the UN Network and SUN CSA for costed MS-NPAN development. The MS-NPAN development was a very exhaustive joint initiative. We also facilitated organizing the High Level Event of MS-NPAN Endorsement with four Union Ministers from MOHS, MOALI, MOE and MOSWRR and issuing a joint-press release with the government, UN network and SUN CSA at the event.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

REACH Secretariat facilitated the technical inputs from technical resource persons from UN Network as well as from SUN CSA for developing the logical framework of the MS-NPAN. The MS-NPAN was officially launched by the government of Myanmar in November 2018. The MS-NPAN is the country's first multi-sectoral national nutrition plan that will be being implemented between 2018 and 2023.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

As a part of MS-NPAN, the MSP agreed on 20 Common Nutrition Actions (CNAs). Individual UN Agencies of the network are aligning their actions around agreed CNAs. MS-NPAN itself was also developed based on CNAs.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

REACH Secretariat also provided financial support for series of multi-stakeholder meetings during the MS-NPAN development and inception phase. In 2018, we financially supported the MS-NPAN Intervention Verification Workshop in June, National Level Capacity Assessment between July and September and High Level Event for MS-NPAN Endorsement in November. In 2019, we supported MS-NPAN Advocacy Meeting with National and Sub-national Governments in February 2019. REACH Secretariat also facilitated the discussion with different networks including donor agencies for mobilizing the resources needed for the activities planned in the inception phase of the MS-NPAN under the guidance of the government. REACH also provided financial support to conduct the state - 1 of the Capacity Assessment of the MS-NPAN. UN Network also plans to support the government for conducting a Nutrition and Food Security Budget Analysis when resources are available.

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?
	No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	Not applicable
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener
	Name: Not applicable Email: Not applicable
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?
	Yes
5.	Please explain:
	Members of the MSP works with the research institutions at bi-lateral level.
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)
	Not applicable!

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Not applicable!

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Not applicable!

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Not applicable!

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Not applicable!

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	In progress
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	In progress
4.	N/A	In progress
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	In progress

Support given to meet priorities

1.	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
	MS-NPAN is at the center of all existing networks attention. Therefore, all networks are working together to achieve the priorities.
2.	Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
3.	If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
	Technical Assistance received were mainly received from UN Network members as well as from the World Bank.
4.	Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5.	If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
	Not applicable.

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Implementation of the MS-NPAN Inception Phase Activities
2.	Resource mobilization for MS-NPAN
3.	Joint Advocacy and Communication
4.	Formation of Nutrition Promotion Committees at States and Regions
5.	Updating Nutrition Stocktaking
6.	Engaging more with parliamentarians

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	Technical support from UN Network members (mainly UNICEF, WHO, FAO) and World Bank as well as from external to support NNC mainly for implementation of MS-NPAN inception phase activities

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

MS-NPAN has been endorsed by key ministries at union level as well as has been advocated to key stakeholders from some states/regions. Sub-national level multi-sectoral Nutrition promotion committee has been established in Rakhine state while formation of the committee in Ayeyarwaddy is in progress. Currently, National Nutrition Centre is taking the responsibility of secretariat to MS-NPAN implementation. NNC is just one of the sub-divisions under Public Health Division of Department of Public Health (out of 7 Departments under MoHS). Being involved from multiple ministries, strong secretariat group should be established for successful implementation and effective M & E of interventions under MS-NPAN. It highlights the need that NNC should be upgraded to a higher level for proper communication with other sectors and ministries.

Emergency preparedness and response planning	
1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p>Communal violence</p> <p>Armed conflict</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>Emergency response programs led by government, supported by UN Agencies and co-implemented by NGOs are addressing these humanitarian nutrition and food security issues at different parts of the country.</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p> <p>No special information.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
6.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?
	Yes
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	Yes
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	Yes
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	No
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	No
13.	What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:
	To promote awareness about the importance role of gender in promoting nutrition for children, adolescents and women.

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>In progress</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems	
8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
	Not applicable.
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
	<input type="text" value="In progress"/>
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to:
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?
	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?
	<input type="text" value="No"/>
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
	<input type="text" value="No"/>
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	<input type="text" value="No"/>
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles:
	Not applicable
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	<input type="text" value="No"/>

Advocacy and communication

10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
	National Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee Meeting on 20th November 2018
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain:
	Yes, MSP is planning to organize another High Level Event inviting the State Counselor.
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
18.	If yes, please explain:
	Not applicable.
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes