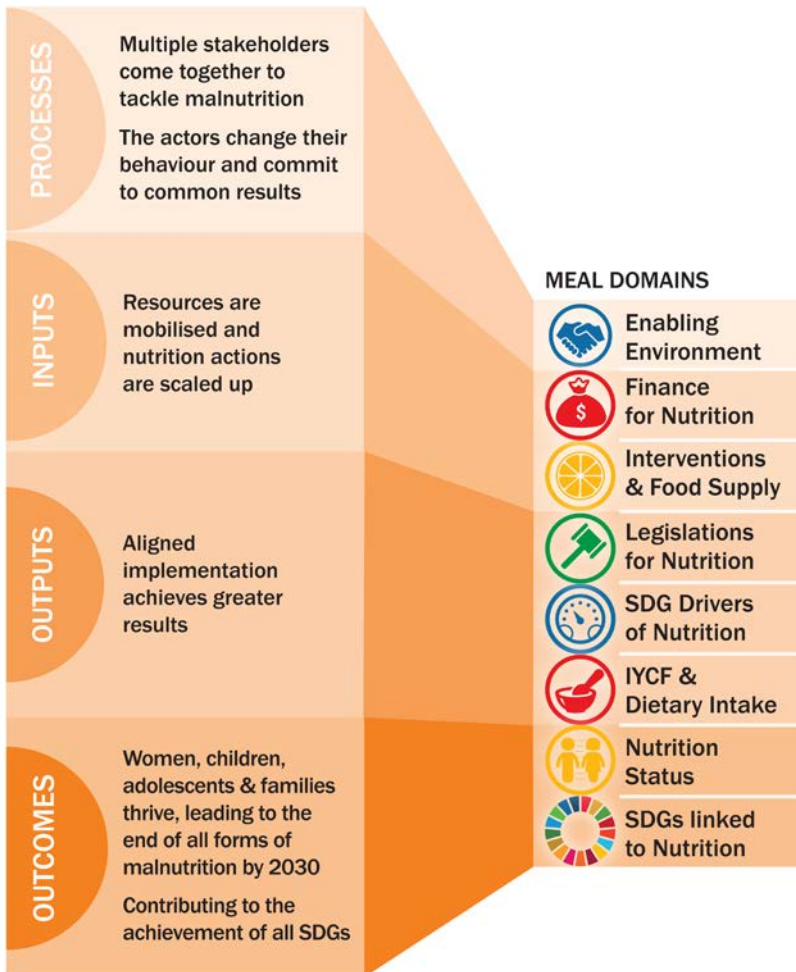




Myanmar

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



This MEAL Subnational Dashboard provides an overview of progress made by Myanmar's seven regions and seven states for a standard set of indicators that cover different dimensions of the SUN Movement Theory of Change, from commitments to actions to results to impacts. The selected indicators are aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and with the SDGs indicators.

State and regional-level data are available for 24 MEAL indicators based on data from the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2015-16. Results show stronger performance in the regions and states of Bago, Kachin, Kayah, Magway, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw across most domains assessed. The areas of Ayeyarwaddy, Kayin, Rakhine and Tinanthayi have lower performance for many indicators.

States and Regions of Myanmar



A detailed description of the MEAL Results Framework and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>. The MEAL system relies mainly on existing data sources, gathered from validated global datasets (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and other) but also data collected by the SUN Secretariat and SUN Networks.

Colour-coded Performance Classification

The following tables summarize the data available at a sub-national level for MEAL key indicators, grouped by MEAL domains. Two types of comparisons are made for each indicator:



Comparison of national performance to other SUN countries

For each indicator, the national-level performance is assessed relative to other SUN countries or to established global cut-offs (where available), as described in the MEAL Baseline Report for 2016. The cut-offs used for each indicator are shown in the MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends on the last page of this document. The “green” colour indicates “good” performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.





Comparison of sub-national to national performance

At the sub-national level, performance is assessed relative to the national level. Green circles indicate sub-national performance equal to or better than national level results; red circles indicate poorer performance relative to the national level.



Enabling Environment

| | INDICATOR | | SCORE | SOURCE |
|---|--|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | Existence of sub-national Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) that address nutrition |  | Yes | Joint Annual Assessment 2019 |
| | - Distribution of sub-national level MSPs by region | - | No | |
| 2 | Existence of stakeholder and action mapping |  | Yes | UN Network & SUN Civil Society Network |
| | - Distribution of stakeholders at sub-national level | - | Not Available | - |



Finance for Nutrition

| | INDICATOR | | SCORE | SOURCE |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Categorization of decentralized process and level of sub-national financing | | Some spending at subnational | DI/MQSUN+ Review |
| 2 | Budget allocations at sub-national level | | Not available | SUN Budget Analysis |



Interventions and Food Supply

| | MEAL Indicator | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| | Vitamin A Supplementat ion (child 6-59 mon) ^{DHS} | Antenatal Iron Supplementat ion (any tablets) ^{DHS} | Iodized Salt Availability [†] | ORS for U5 diarrhea ^{DHS} | Zinc for U5 diarrhea ^{DHS} | Deworming treatment (child 12-59 mon) ^{DHS} | Insecticide treated net (ITN) use (0-5 yrs) ^{DHS} | Vaccines (DTP3 in 1 yr olds) ^{DHS} | Family Planning Met Needs ^{DHS} |
| MEAL Performance Classification | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| National Average | 54% | 59% | 81% | 62% | 8.4% | 43% | 19% | 62% | 75% |
| Bago | 56 ● | 56 ● | 88 ● | | | 45 ● | 4 ● | 56 ● | 81 ● |
| Ayeyarwaddy | 45 ● | 55 ● | 51 ● | 73 ● | 6 ● | 45 ● | 8 ● | 41 ● | 80 ● |
| Chin | 54 ● | 42 ● | 89 ● | 62 ● | 6 ● | 50 ● | 42 ● | 65 ● | 52 ● |
| Kachin | 61 ● | 48 ● | 90 ● | 64 ● | 14 ● | 55 ● | 26 ● | 74 ● | 68 ● |
| Kayah | 82 ● | 80 ● | 99 ● | 77 ● | 41 ● | 57 ● | 45 ● | 85 ● | 73 ● |
| Kayin | 44 ● | 59 ● | 72 ● | 51 ● | 2 ● | 43 ● | 25 ● | 71 ● | 64 ● |
| Magway | 51 ● | 61 ● | 88 ● | | | 47 ● | 15 ● | 62 ● | 65 ● |
| Mandalay | 60 ● | 64 ● | 93 ● | | | 47 ● | 7 ● | 88 ● | 81 ● |
| Mon | 70 ● | 70 ● | 76 ● | | | 53 ● | 43 ● | 69 ● | 72 ● |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 62 ● | 56 ● | 91 ● | | | 44 ● | 5 ● | 60 ● | 78 ● |
| Rakhine | 56 ● | 42 ● | 59 ● | 62 ● | 11 ● | 48 ● | 46 ● | 48 ● | 61 ● |
| Sagaing | 73 ● | 62 ● | 87 ● | | | 48 ● | 25 ● | 72 ● | 77 ● |
| Shan | 45 ● | 46 ● | 87 ● | 40 ● | 6 ● | 28 ● | 21 ● | 54 ● | 68 ● |
| Taninthayi | 52 ● | 65 ● | 31 ● | | | 44 ● | 47 ● | 62 ● | 67 ● |
| Yangon | 48 ● | 85 ● | 97 ● | | | 30 ● | 3 ● | 76 ● | 81 ● |



SDG Drivers of Nutrition

MEAL Indicator





| | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diarrhoea in children U5 ^{DHS} | Access to an improved drinking water service ^{a DHS} | Access to improved, non-shared toilet facility ^{b DHS} | Adolescent fertility (births per 1000 women 15–19 years) ^{DHS} | Female secondary school attendance ^{DHS} |
| MEAL Performance Classification | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| National Average | 10% | 80% | 49% | 36 | 73% |
| Bago | 7 ● | 86 ● | 33 ● | 27 ● | 82 ● |
| Ayeyarwaddy | 17 ● | 60 ● | 33 ● | 46 ● | 69 ● |
| Chin | 24 ● | 77 ● | 68 ● | 57 ● | 87 ● |
| Kachin | 20 ● | 85 ● | 87 ● | 46 ● | 87 ● |
| Kayah | 11 ● | 84 ● | 46 ● | 43 ● | 87 ● |
| Kayin | 17 ● | 71 ● | 47 ● | 61 ● | 64 ● |
| Magway | 8 ● | 87 ● | 70 ● | 20 ● | 81 ● |
| Mandalay | 9 ● | 91 ● | 66 ● | 21 ● | 87 ● |
| Mon | 8 ● | 83 ● | 46 ● | 29 ● | 71 ● |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 9 ● | 92 ● | 50 ● | 33 ● | 82 ● |
| Rakhine | 14 ● | 67 ● | 28 ● | 40 ● | 55 ● |
| Sagaing | 6 ● | 83 ● | 43 ● | 41 ● | 81 ● |
| Shan | 10 ● | 78 ● | 50 ● | 56 ● | 43 ● |
| Taninthayi | 8 ● | 77 ● | 43 ● | 45 ● | 68 ● |
| Yangon | 5 ● | 89 ● | 57 ● | 30 ● | 85 ● |

^a Indicator 5.2 Access to an improved drinking water service was included as there was no subnational data for access to basic drinking water services.

^b Indicator 5.3 Access to an improved, non-shared toilet facility was included as there was no subnational data for access to basic sanitation services.








































































































IYCF and Dietary Intake

| | MEAL Indicator | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 mon) † | Early initiation of breastfeeding † | Minimum Acceptable Diet (6-23 mon) † | Minimum Diet Diversity (6-23 mon) † |
| MEAL Performance Classification |  |  |  |  |
| National Average | 51% | 67% | 16% | 21% |
| Bago | | 63 ● | 20 ● | 26 ● |
| Ayeyarwaddy | | 59 ● | 13 ● | 18 ● |
| Chin | 66 ● | 70 ● | 6 ● | 12 ● |
| Kachin | 55 ● | 64 ● | 18 ● | 34 ● |
| Kayah | 51 ● | 72 ● | 15 ● | 18 ● |
| Kayin | 29 ● | 76 ● | 6 ● | 13 ● |
| Magway | 59 ● | 77 ● | 24 ● | 30 ● |
| Mandalay | 49 ● | 71 ● | 32 ● | 41 ● |
| Mon | 47 ● | 62 ● | 6 ● | 10 ● |
| Nay Pyi Taw | | 75 ● | 37 ● | 41 ● |
| Rakhine | 37 ● | 37 ● | 7 ● | 14 ● |
| Sagaing | 49 ● | 63 ● | 6 ● | 9 ● |
| Shan | 55 ● | 70 ● | 17 ● | 22 ● |
| Taninthayi | 52 ● | 63 ● | 13 ● | 18 ● |
| Yangon | | 84 ● | 11 ● | 13 ● |




Nutrition Status

| | MEAL Indicator | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| | U5 Stunting † | Low birthweight ^{DHS} | U5 Overweight† | U5 Wasting † | Anemia among women of reproductive age ^{DHS} | Low BMI, women 15-49 years ^{DHS} | Overweight and obesity (adult women) ^{DHS} |
| MEAL Performance Classification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Average | 29% | 8% | 1.5% | 7% | 46% | 16% | 25% |
| Bago | 23  | 8  | 0.3  | 6  | 48  | 22  | 23  |
| Ayeyarwaddy | 37  | 11  | 1.3  | 4  | 43  | 18  | 23  |
| Chin | 41  | 12  | 2.6  | 3  | 39  | 9  | 14  |
| Kachin | 36  | 6  | 1.8  | 4  | 37  | 10  | 28  |
| Kayah | 40  | 8  | 2.8  | 3  | 31  | 9  | 20  |
| Kayin | 25  | 9  | 2.6  | 6  | 44  | 14  | 27  |
| Magway | 26  | 5  | 1.7  | 5  | 52  | 19  | 19  |
| Mandalay | 26  | 8  | 1.6  | 7  | 44  | 18  | 22  |
| Mon | 28  | 6  | | 6  | 39  | 15  | 28  |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 22  | 11  | | 6  | 43  | 16  | 22  |
| Rakhine | 38  | 20  | 0.2  | 12  | 55  | 20  | 13  |
| Sagaing | 27  | 9  | 1.9  | 5  | 51  | 13  | 29  |
| Shan | | 9  | | | 35  | 8  | 25  |
| Taninthayi | | 3  | | | 55  | 16  | 27  |
| Yangon | | 5  | | | 54  | 12  | 34  |



SDGs linked to Nutrition

MEAL Indicator

| | 8.1 |
|---------------------------------|---|
| | U5 Mortality Rate ^{DHS} |
| MEAL Performance Classification |  |
| National Average | 50 |
| Bago | 83 ● |
| Ayeyarwaddy | 82 ● |
| Chin | 104 ● |
| Kachin | 61 ● |
| Kayah | 50 ● |
| Kayin | 84 ● |
| Magway | 55 ● |
| Mandalay | 65 ● |
| Mon | 44 ● |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 79 ● |
| Rakhine | 58 ● |
| Sagaing | 68 ● |
| Shan | 99 ● |
| Taninthayi | 83 ● |
| Yangon | 46 ● |

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE BY STATE AND REGION

| States & Regions | MEAL Domain | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Overall Performance n, % | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Interventions & Food Supply | SDG Drivers of Nutrition | IYCF | Nutrition Status | SDGs linked to Nutrition | | |
| Number of MEAL Indicators | | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 24 | 100% |
| Bago | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 63% |
| Ayeyarwaddy | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 25% |
| Chin | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 50% |
| Kachin | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 63% |
| Kayah | | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 67% |
| Kayin | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 38% |
| Magway | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 71% |
| Mandalay | | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 79% |
| Mon | | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 58% |
| NayPyitaw | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 71% |
| Rakhine | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 21% |
| Sagaing | | 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 54% |
| Shan | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 46% |
| Taninthayi | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 33% |
| Yangon | | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 54% |

**Colour classification for overall performance by province: ■ ≥60%; ■ 50-59%; ■ 40-49%; ■ <40% of indicators equal to or better than national average

Notes

- Indicates equal or better performance compared to national average
- Indicates poorer performance compared to national average

Data Sources

^{DHS} Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2015-2016 results

† UNICEF Global Databases, UNICEF Division of Data Research and Policy, New York, May 2018. [reanalysis of Myanmar 2015-16 DHS data]

MEAL National Performance Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

| | | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|------|--------|-----|
| 1.1 Sub-national MSP | Yes | – | – | | No |
| 1.2 Stakeholder Mapping | Yes | – | – | | No |

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS

| | | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|----------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 3.1 Vit A supplementation | ≥90% | 80-89% | 60-79% | <60% | |
| 3.2 Iron supplement | ≥50% | 30-49% | 15-29% | <15% | |
| 3.3 Iodized salt | ≥90% | 75-89% | 50-74% | <50% | |
| 3.4 ORS & Zinc | ≥20% | 10-19% | 5-9% | <5% | |
| 3.5 Deworming | ≥60% | 40-59% | 25-39% | <25% | |
| 3.6 ITN use by U5 children | ≥55% | 40-54% | 20-39% | <20% | |
| 3.7 Vaccines (DTP3) | ≥90% | 80-89% | 50-79% | <50% | |
| 3.8 Family planning | ≥65% | 50-64% | 35-49% | <35% | |

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

| | | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----|
| 5.1 U5 diarrhea | 0-11% | 12-17% | 18-24% | ≥25% | |
| 5.2 Water | ≥85% | 70-84% | 55-69% | <55% | |
| 5.3 Sanitation | ≥60% | 35-59% | 20-34% | <20% | |
| 5.4 Adolescent fertility | <44 | 44-99 | 100-149 | ≥150 | |
| 5.5 Early marriage | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% | |
| 5.6 Female school attend | ≥65% | 50-64% | 30-49% | <30% | |

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

| | | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|--------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 6.1 Exclusive breastfeed | ≥50% | 35-49% | 15-34% | <15% | |
| 6.2 Early BF initiation | ≥65% | 50-64% | 25-49% | <25% | |
| 6.3 Min Acceptable Diet | ≥40% | 20-39% | 10-19% | <10% | |
| 6.4 Min Diet Diversity | ≥50% | 25-49% | 15-24% | <15% | |

TABLE 7 NUTRITIONAL STATUS

| | | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 7.1 U5 stunting | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% | |
| 7.2 Low birthweight | <10% | 10-14% | 15-19% | ≥20% | |
| 7.3 U5 overweight | <4% | 4-6% | 7-9% | ≥10% | |
| 7.4 U5 wasting | <5% | 5-9% | 10-14% | ≥15% | |
| 7.5 Anemia in WRA | <20% | 20-29% | 30-39% | ≥40% | |
| 7.6 Low BMI WRA | <5% | 5-9% | 10-14% | ≥15% | |
| 7.7 Overweight/obesity in women | <30% | 30-34% | 35-39% | ≥40% | |

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

| | | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| 8.1 U5 mortality | 0-39 | 40-69 | 70-99 | ≥100 | |
| 8.2 Early child development | ≥75% | 65-74% | 60-64% | <60% | |

Note: The colour-coded classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries (assessed by the MEAL 2019 Dashboards) except when established cut-offs are available. The “green” colour indicates “good” performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

Subnational report based on data available in January 2020

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