



# Reporting template

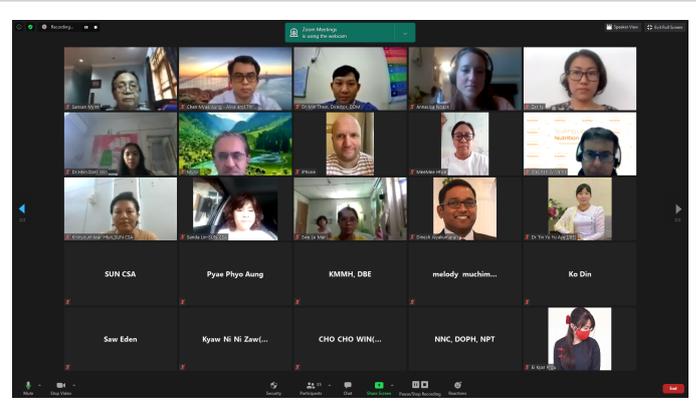
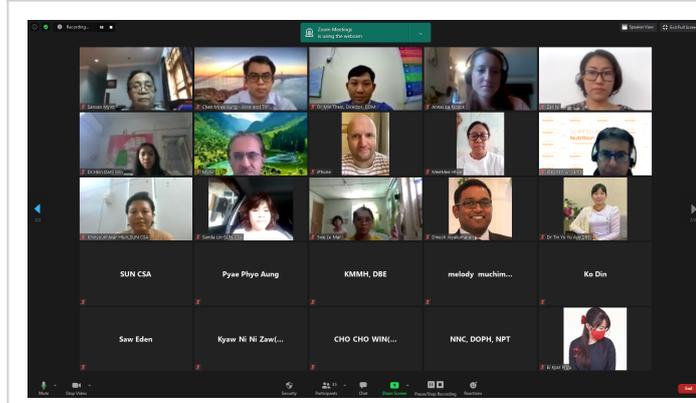
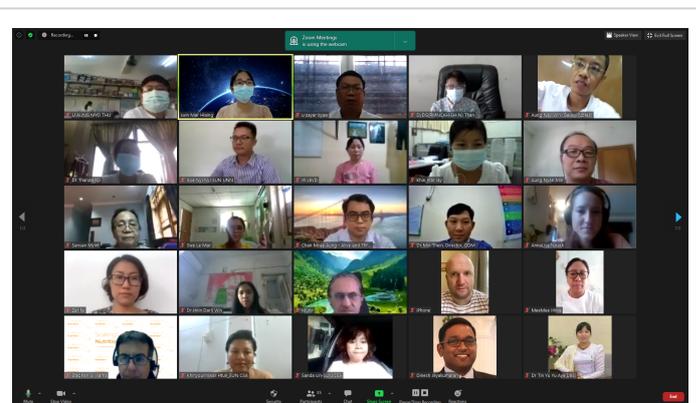
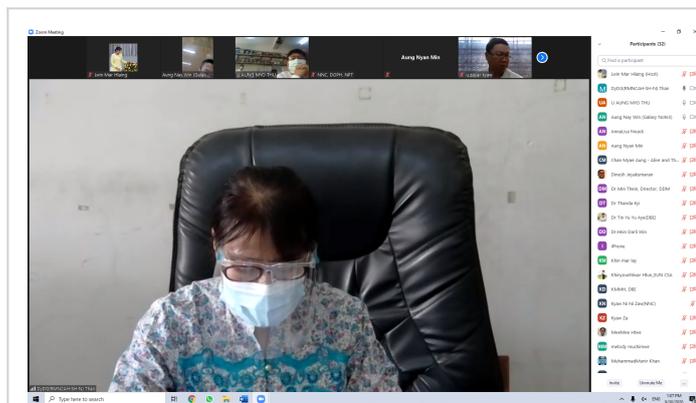
Myanmar

## Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	<b>Group</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>
	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"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
No other		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	<b>Total</b>	
	40	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	
21	19	

## 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> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div>  <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div>  <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>	Review and validation
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4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here in JPG or PNG format.					



## 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="245 528 316 584" type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	It gave the SUN Multistakeholder Platform an opportunity to unite together, discuss achievements, challenges, opportunities and priorities for the next year.



**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
3	Yes

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

Myanmar MSP led by the government network and composed of UN Network and Civil Society Alliance have been closely coordinating to promote nutrition in Myanmar since 2015. The country's first Multisectoral National Plan of Action (MS-NPAN) on Nutrition which is considered as Common Result Framework and endorsed by the five union ministries in November 2018 has also laid out a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism both at the national level and sub-national levels. In 2019 – 2020, World Food Programme which is a host organization for the SUN UN Network's secretariat team took further steps to pro-convene the SUN Business Network (SBN) in Myanmar. Funding support was provided by the Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) managed by UNOPS which is also a major trust fund for nutrition and food security, and an active member of the SUN UN Network in Myanmar. The strategy for SBN Myanmar is waiting for official endorsement from the SUN Movement Focal Point. By the end of 2020, Myanmar MSP expects to have the SBN as a new stakeholder platform for Myanmar SUN.



## 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
3	Yes

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

Myanmar currently has functioning stakeholder networks for the government, donors, the United Nations and Civil Society. Formalization of the SUN Business Network is in the process and expected to accomplish by the end of 2020. Based on the context of Myanmar, we do not plan to have separate networks for academia because all the academic institutions are part of the government, therefore, it is considered integrated into the SUN Government Network.



## 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
3	Yes

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

The Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) which serves as a common result framework for nutrition or joint nutrition agenda had been endorsed by the Government of Myanmar and stakeholders since 2019. The year 2019-2020 has been the year for the MS-NPAN Inception Phase which focused on four streams of work: 1) Sub-national and Intervention Prioritization, 2) Capacity Assessment, 3) M&E Mechanism Development and 4) Costing Exercise. The MS-NPAN was at the center of the MSP collaboration and coordination among stakeholders both at the national level and sub-national level. In this reporting, subnational plans for four States and one Region (Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Shan - Southern and Ayeyarwady) have been developed and being costed in this reporting period. Five government ministries, donors, UN agencies and civil society organizations worked together to support the MS-NPAN Process. In addition, the first cases of COVID-19 in Myanmar were identified on 23rd March 2020. In March 2020, the Nutrition Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) of the Nutrition in Emergencies (NIE) Working Group under the Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) of MOHS was officially endorsed as the nutrition COVID-19 response taskforce and the TOR revised to cover the COVID related tasks. The MNTN is part of Government's existing structure of the Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2018-2022). The SAG has developed a nutrition COVID-19 response plan which supports the MOHS national COVID-19 plan and aims at ensuring continuity of essential nutrition interventions, through systems strengthening approaches, during the pandemic while mitigating secondary impacts COVID-19 on nutrition. UNICEF chairs the SAG and collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Sports, joint UN partners and the partners from the multisectoral coordination platform (the MS-NPAN) including the FAO and NGOs. SAG members include MOHS, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNOPS (ACCESS/LIFT), UNN-REACH, Save the Children, ACF, MHAA, and World Concern. UNICEF and UNOPS (ACCESS/LIFT) are collaborating closely together to ensure their existing implementing partners are well coordinated and capacitated to deliver on nutrition services particularly in conflict-affected and ethnic areas.



## 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
3	Yes

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

Given that Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are a key stream of work for the MS-NPAN inception phase, the M&E System for the MS-NPAN is being developed in consultation with the M&E Units from concerned government ministries in Myanmar. A series of multisectoral and bi-lateral meetings had been organized to discuss the M&E System for the MS-NPAN where all the concerned ministries can be contributing to. A well established M&E System with a proper dashboard for the MS-NPAN is expected to become available in late 2020 or early 2021. Despite this development, tracking the progress of existing nutrition and food security interventions has already been regularly carried out by respective ministries.



## 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
3	Yes

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

The Second Meeting of the National Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee was organized on 9th October 2019. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Myint Htwe, Union Minister for Health and Sport and Chairman of the National Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee and members of the Committee including the Union Ministers from Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and the Ministry of Education (MOE). The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MOSWRR) was out of the country, on mission. Other senior officials included Social Ministers from States and Regions, high-level government officials, Country Representatives and representatives from the United Nations organizations, Donor Agencies, Civil Society Organizations and the media. There was a total of 183 participants (120 male and 63 female). This second high-level meeting also provided an opportunity to discuss and plan resource mobilization initiatives and strategies for MS-NPAN in the coming months. Another High-level Event which was expected to be attended by the State Counselor Aung San Su Kyi, the Global SUN Coordinator Ms. Gerda Verburg, high level officials from international donor agencies, UN Agencies and Civil Society Organizations was planned to be organized at the end of April 2020. However, it was unfortunately postponed due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The formation of the National Nutrition Promotion Working Committee (NNPWC) was also approved by the Union Minister of Health and Sports according to a letter from the President's Office dated 18th October 2019 and subsequent letter from Ministry of Health and Sports dated 15 November 2019. The NNPWC is chaired by the Director General of MOHS and composed of high level officials from other concerned ministries, UN agencies, Donor agencies and Civil Society Alliance - adopting the Scaling Up Nutrition's Multistakeholder and Multisectoral nature. State/ Region Nutrition Promotion Steering Committees were also formed in prioritized States and Regions to ensure effective nutrition coordination at the sub-national level. These committees are chaired by the State Health Directors and composed of representatives from concerned ministries and other stakeholder platforms.



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

### Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

**Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?**

Yes

**What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?**

Collaboration with SEAMEO RECFON, SUN CSA Asia Regional Network

**Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?**

Yes

**Please explain:**

Collaboration with SEAMEO RECFON, SUN CSA Asia Regional Network



## 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 ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Myanmar became a SUN Movement Country in 2013. Since then, the multistakeholder platform (MSP) for nutrition has been growing. So far, Myanmar MSP is composed of the Government Network, the Donor Convener, UN Network (UNN) and Civil Society Alliance (CSA). The highlight for this reporting period is having the formation of the SUN Business Network (SBN) being initiated as a new stakeholder network for the Myanmar MSP. The MSP is working together to contribute to the implementation of the Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) which is the common result framework for Myanmar.



## 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	No

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

The MS-NPAN and ADS are the largest strategic plans for nutrition and food security. Currently, MoALI with support from FAO and EU is working on adopting the MoALI's result frameworks for MS-NPAN and FAO into a single result framework. Both strategic plans are also being rolled-out and implemented both at the national and sub-national levels. In addition, the implementation of the Rice Fortification Policy which was launched in March 2019 was also continued. Within the scope of the MS-NPAN, the coverage of the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) in which Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) is integrated was also expanded in additional geographical areas with the leadership from the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of MoSWRR and in collaboration with MoHS. MoE and MoHS, with support from WFP, also have been developing guidelines on the School Feeding Program. However, implementation of Maternity Leave Policy is still considered weak as indicated by the private sector is not benefiting six months of maternity leave as women in the public sector are entitled. In addition, implementation of the BMS Code/ Order also needs strengthening because BMS Companies are conducting aggressive marketing of their formula milk. Myanmar's Order on Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes has not yet adopted the WHA Resolution 69.9 which recommends treating the marketing of follow-on formula or growing-up milk in the same way for the products targeted for children under 2 years old. Formula companies are aggressively working with some well-known nutritionists, health care professionals, celebrities and social influencers such as mommy bloggers to promote their follow on formula, growing-up milk and cereal products using different channels



## 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
2	Yes

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

World Breastfeeding Week and Nutrition Promotion Month were celebrated in August 2019 as an annual regular celebration. In addition, MoHS and MoALI, with support from FAO and other stakeholders have been developing Maternity Food Plate to promote dietary diversity among pregnant and lactating women. In connection with the Food Plate development, the exercise for updating Myanmar Food-Based Dietary Guidelines has also been initiated with the leadership from the National Nutrition Center (NNC) of MoHS and as joint support from the SUN UN Network. Tracking the policy implementation, conducting a regular review and sustaining the policy impacts are yet to be strengthened. Most remarkably, the first briefing meeting with parliamentarians on the MS-NPAN was conducted in February 2020.



## 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	No

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

The MS-NPAN is grounded on the Myanmar SUN MSP and its implementation is also led by the government ministries and supported by other stakeholders including donors, UN agencies and civil society organizations. Multisectoral multistakeholder consultation is also a key part of the sub-nationalization of the MS-NPAN.



## 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	No

**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. Having reported above implementation of the maternity leave policy and BMS Code/ Order need strengthening and improvements. Female civil-servants are entitled to 6 months of maternity leave according to the amended Civil Servant Act. However, 90 days of maternity leave is entitled to 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 the WHO BMS code is also very weak evidenced by aggressive marketing from formula companies directly or indirectly. Myanmar's Order on Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes has not yet adopted the WHA Resolution 69.9 which recommends treating the marketing of follow-on formula or growing-up milk in the same way for the products targeted for children under 2 years old. Formula companies are aggressively working with some well-known nutritionists, health care professionals, celebrities and social influencers such as mommy bloggers to promote their follow-on formula, growing up milk and cereal products using different channels.



## 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
1	Yes

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

A review of the existing policies and strategies has not been conducted in this reporting period. There is an ongoing discussion on food labeling law.



## 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Myanmar has made some progress to ensure a coherent policy and legal framework for nutrition. The MS-NPAN is being the common result framework for Myanmar SUN MSP. Myanmar Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) is also being aligned with the MS-NPAN. Policies for social protection, rice fortification, social-behavioral change communication, marketing and promotion of BMS products were developed and implemented. However, enforcement of some policies and legislations such as the order of marketing of breastmilk substitutes and related products and maternity leave needs much more effort for strengthening. Another highlight of this reporting period is that the nutrition community led by the government has initiated working with the parliamentarians for resource mobilization for nutrition.



### 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**

As stated frequently above, the MS-NPAN is the Common Result Framework for Myanmar. The MS-NPAN has not been reviewed or updated yet as its implementation is still at the initial stage. However, targets for each intervention prioritized at the subnational level are to be re-verified by subnational focal persons since COVID-19 is affecting the pace of implementation. In addition, subnational plans are also being costed. The MS-NPAN will be properly reviewed and updated as the MSP implement it more thoroughly.



### 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**

The MS-NPAN which is considered Myanmar's CRF has been sub-nationalized in an arrangement of Cohort-1 and Cohort-2. Subnational planning for Cohort-1 has been conducted in four States (Kayin, Kayah, Chin and Shan - Southern) and one Region (Ayeyarwady). Despite the delay caused by the spread of COVID-19, concerned ministries led by MoHS and other stakeholders have been looking for ways forward in a COVID-19 sensitive approach such as conducting meetings and consultation workshops more virtually. Along with the initiation of the implementation in before-mentioned Cohort-1 States and Regions, subnational planning for the remaining States from Cohort-1 and all States and Regions from Cohort-2



### 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	No

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

Capacity Assessment was one of the three streams of work being carried out as part of MS-NPAN inception phase activities during this reporting period. Based on the findings from this ongoing capacity assessment, the National Nutrition Center and the MS-NPAN Core Team have proposed recruitment of Program Officers (MS-NPAN States/ Regions) to fill the human resource gap. Means to fill other gaps are also being discussed.



### 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**

A comprehensive and multisectoral M&E system for the MS-NPAN is being developed. Consultation sessions with the M&E Focal Persons from concerned have been taken place to ensure this development doesn't cause extra work burden for them.



### 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	No

**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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Despite the hit of COVID-19, Myanmar has made some major progress around progress #3: Aligning actions around common results as having sub-nationalization of the MS-NPAN initiated. The multisectoral joint monitoring mechanism is being developed through a consultative process. However, there are ongoing sector-wise monitoring and reporting. Given that the MS-NPAN is in its initial phase, evaluation is not yet being carried out.



## PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

### Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the Common Results Framework (CRF)

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 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 the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS); MMK 204 billion (USD 145 million) in the 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 the costing exercise at the sub-national level i.e, at the prioritized six states and one region. Costing on subnational plans has been carried out to get more realistic costs of implementing prioritized interventions. A budget analysis is planned to be carried out subsequent to the costing exercise Myanmar report as "4" for this progress marker last year, however, the MSP decided to reduce to "3" this year as subnational costing is yet to be accomplished.



## 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
2	Yes

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

Costing of the subnational plans is being conducted and a budget analysis is to be carried out in the plan.



## 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**

Analysis and identification of financial gaps have not been conducted at a large scale but similar activity for the MS-NPAN Inception and Planning Activities are being conducted and resource mobilization is also carried. Larger resource analysis and mobilization will be implemented soon. It is very difficult to mobilize funding in the current situation. Furthermore, one of the reasons for prioritizing the interventions from MS-NPAN is because of funding availabilities. SUN CSA also faced many challenges when there was a funding gap during this reporting period.



## PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

### Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

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**

Despite no major donor has been pledged for nutrition, the Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) which is a major donor trust fund for livelihood and food security programs has been supporting nutrition-sensitive activities. Access to Health Fund (A2H) is supporting MoHS for nutrition-specific interventions. Both LIFT and A2H are managed by UNOPS in Myanmar. Other UN Agencies are also supporting the government for nutrition and food security as per their agency mandates. The World Bank also serves as another financial institution for nutrition in Myanmar.



## 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
1	Yes

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

There is no predictability of multi-year funding in place yet. Access to Health (A2H), UNICEF and other development partners are supporting the promotion of nutrition in Myanmar. However, we are planning to organize a High-Level Event combined with a Donor Forum for the MS-NPAN in near future.



## 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Despite the MS-NPAN being costed at the national level, the MSP agreed on the fact that the subnational plans need to be costed for more realistic figures and stronger budget advocacy. Development of a Nutrition Budget Brief is in the plan in connection to the subnational costing exercise. Despite there are some major donors contributing to the nutrition and food security in Myanmar, resource mobilization remains as a challenge exemplifying with the funding gap faced by SUN CSA and some major components of MS-NAPN subnational coordination yet to be funded. In addition, there is no multiyear nutrition funding for nutrition in Myanmar except Access to Health, LIFT and UNICEF has been longer partners filling the majority of the resource gaps.

## Outcome marker

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

Subnationalization of the MS-NPAN is a major scale-up activity during this reporting period. In addition, the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Program's coverage has been expanded in new geographical areas. Scale-up of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Program and Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (cIYCF) are also in the process of planning. In terms of challenges, since Myanmar is accelerating the multistakeholder multisectoral, coordination across all sectors and stakeholders remain as a major challenge, however, the MSP is looking into options to strengthening nutrition coordination at all levels.

## Pooled fund

**Has your country received SUN Pooled Fund support?**

No

**If yes, how have these projects contributed to overall progress in achieving the SUN Strategic Objectives (1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment; 2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition; 3. Implement effective actions aligned with common results, and; 4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition)?**

Myanmar didn't receive the funding from the Pooled Fund during this reporting 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><b>In progress</b></p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Business Network Myanmar</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p><b>Name:</b> Dr. Zar Ni Htet Hlaing  <b>Stakeholder group:</b> United Nations  <b>Organisation:</b> World Food Programme (Scaling up Nutrition Business Network) Myanmar  <b>Job title:</b> National Coordinator (Secretariat of SUN Business Network)  <b>Email:</b> zarnihtet.hlaing@wfp.org</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p><b>In progress</b></p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></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><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Explanation: Currently, the final SUN Business Network (SBN) Myanmar strategy is under the review process by the focal ministry (Department of Public Health- DoPH) for the final endorsement after the first time revision which had been conducted in July with the suggestion of DoPH and National Nutrition Centre (NNC). In September 2019, SBN Myanmar shared the first draft of the SBN strategy with NNC. SBN Myanmar had a government consultation meeting in November 2019 with the National Nutrition Centre (NNC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce to discuss the SBN strategy. Ministries supported for the SBN focus on thematic areas to start with and also with the proposed governance structure. In December 2019, SBN Myanmar finalized its draft strategy which was approved by our key funder LIFT. SUN Business Network developed an advisory committee (being composed of National Nutrition Centre (NNC) &amp; Food and Drug Administration (FDA), a few leading business members/private sector associations, support agencies from SUN UN Network and SUN Civil Society Alliance) in early 2020. However, at the proposal of focal ministry on 17 June virtual meeting with DoPH, NNC and FDA, SBN advisory committee had been proposed to be transformed to SBN Technical Support Group (TSG) as there are nutrition promotion steering and working committees already at the</p>

## SUN Civil Society Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Civil Society Alliance</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p><b>Name:</b> Dr. Sanda Lin  <b>Stakeholder group:</b> The secretariat (SUN-CSA)  <b>Organisation:</b> Save the Children  <b>Job title:</b> Head of Programmes (Nutrition)  <b>Email:</b> sanda.lin@savethechildren.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</p> <p><b>Not applicable as a Network has been established</b></p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>As a network has been established.</p>
	<p>Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>Contributions to Process 1 Bringing people together in the same space for action SUN CSA engaged and contributed throughout Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition preparation stage to states and regional MS-NPAN rollout processes during 2019. SUN CSA Annual General Assembly which brings all civil society member organizations together to bring up civil society voices toward national nutrition agenda and SUN CSA ways forward Here are the workshops and training SUN CSA conducted and participated in 2019 with different stakeholders. No. Description of the Meeting/Event Types of Participants Remark 1. Workshop with Parliamentarians at regional level Members of parliament, SUN CSA member organizations and journalists 2. Sensitizing nutrition information with journalists and follow up workshop Selected journalist, Myanmar Journalism Institute, SUN CSA sub-national member organizations 3. Asia Regional SUN CSA workshops and SUN Global Gathering 2019 Governance of SUN CSA, Asia Regional members, SUN Government Focal Points and 4 key Ministries representatives from MS-NPAN 4. Myanmar food system and livelihood during COVID 19 SUN CSA representatives, Government focal persons and related stakeholders Contribution to Process 2 Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework SUN CSA members contributed into 5 year strategic plan to prioritize nutrition data in HMIS which is a critical and big achievement. All SUN CSA members were informed about MS-NPAN before states and regional planning rollout processes to make sure civil society actors provide meaningful contributions in the planning process. SUN CSA reported to the National Nutrition Center for the monitoring report of Breastmilk Substitutes violations. SUN CSA supported the BMS study<sup>33</sup> tour by Save the Children Norway Team and discussed with government focal points (NNC</p>

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? through multi-donor trust fund, Access to Health Fund and LIFT
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? <b>Name:</b> Dr. Mya Maw <b>Stakeholder group:</b> United Kingdom <b>Organisation:</b> FCDO <b>Job title:</b> Health Adviser <b>Email:</b> mya.maw@fcdo.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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020  teDescription The National Nutrition Centre of the Department of Public Health will improve the nutrition status of Myanmar. Ministry of Health and Sports will lead the development of the Multisectoral State-level nutrition action plans together with the other Ministries. With a special focus on the 1,000 days (from the conception to 2 years of children's life), the Community-infant and young child feeding (C-ICYC) practices will be promoted through basic health staff and community volunteers. To tackle the acute malnutrition among under 5 children, the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) program will be rolled out to the public health facilities. As the micronutrient deficiency is common among the children under 2 years, the supplementation is planned through the distribution of the Micronutrient Powder. Activities Advocacy for evidence-based policy and quality implementation Reaching vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas, through the development of multi-sectoral state/regional nutrition plans Tackling vitamin and micronutrient deficiencies Focusing on the first 1,000 days through advocacy, communications, etc around community-based infant and young child feeding, which will be rolled out as part of the package of services Integrated management of acute malnutrition <a href="https://access-to-healthfund.org/en/what-we-do/partners-projects/item/1162-nutrition-promotion-in-myanmar">https://access-to-healthfund.org/en/what-we-do/partners-projects/item/1162-nutrition-promotion-in-myanmar</a> LIFT's Approach In 2015, LIFT, along with UN agencies, NGOs, government and other stakeholders, made substantial progress in stressing the need to invest in nutrition, particularly among women and children. Improved nutrition was also formally prioritized in the new LIFT strategy (2014) as one of LIFT's four major desired outcomes. The programs LIFT developed in 2015 were designed to reduce stunting through multiple approaches. The number of implementing partners including nutrition in their projects has risen dramatically. Twelve LIFT grants awarded in 2015 are nutrition-specific or sensitive. Twelve organizations (World Vision, WHH-GRET, World Fish, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, International Organization for Migration, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, HelpAge, International Fertilizer Development Centre, Social Policy and Poverty Research Group, UN-HABITAT) include nutrition objectives in their projects. Ten new projects (International Organization for Migration, Mercy Corps, WHH-GRET, World Vision, Save the Children, HelpAge, International Fertilizer Development Centre, Social Policy and Poverty Research Group, UN-HABITAT) include nutrition promotion or education activities. In 2015, new nutrition indicators were also integrated into the LIFT logical framework. Indicators include moderate stunting among children under five, children under five with diarrhea, households reached with nutrition-sensitive information, children 6-23 months with acceptable dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, and utilization of improved sanitation facilities and improved water sources. These nutrition-sensitive and specific indicators will allow LIFT to comprehensively measure nutrition achievements. Although global evidence of the impact of nutrition on society continues to grow, data for Myanmar is limited. Globally, research shows that improving nutrition during a child's first 1,000 days (conception until its second birthday) can boost gross national product by 11 percent, increase wages by 5 to 50 percent, reduce poverty, empower women, improve school achievement, and significantly reduce child mortality. Globally, for every USD 1 invested in nutrition, at least USD 16 will be returned through increased productivity and reduced health care costs. There are significant opportunities for synergy between nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities, and LIFT is well-placed to gather important evidence. Maternal and child cash transfers: One of LIFT's most significant nutrition interventions is the introduction of maternal and child cash transfers in Rakhine, the Delta and the Dry Zone. Starting in Rakhine in 2014, mothers were given a monthly stipend of MMK 13,000 (about USD 11) to buy nutritious food and access health services over the course of the first thousand days of a child's life. In addition to cash, pregnant women and mothers learned about the importance of a varied and nutritious diet. Fifteen 'control' villages offered women education about nutrition and healthcare. Fifteen other villages provided the MMK 13,000 payment along with health-related behavior change communication. Early qualitative results are impressive. Mothers receiving transfers and behavior change communications had heavier babies than mothers in the control group. In addition, exclusive breastfeeding amongst mothers in the intervention group doubled and stunting rates decreased by five percent. Based on the success of the pilot, similar projects are being introduced in the Delta and the Dry Zone. In total, maternal and child cash transfer projects of USD 14.5 million are being implemented by LIFT with over 54,000 mothers and children enrolled. Randomized control trials have been designed to measure the impact of the projects with the objective of determining the most cost-effective way to deliver the transfers and accompanying nutrition and health messages. <a href="https://www.lift-fund.org/nutrition">https://www.lift-fund.org/nutrition</a>

## Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p><b>No</b></p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Academia is not applicable</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p><b>Name:</b> Not applicable <b>Email:</b> Not applicable</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p><b>No</b></p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
6.	<p>Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p>

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	Implementation of the MS-NPAN Inception Phase Activities	In progress
2.	Resource mobilization for MS-NPAN	In progress
3.	Joint Advocacy and Communication	In progress
4.	Formation of Nutrition Promotion Committees at States and Regions	Yes
5.	Updating Nutrition Stocktaking	No
6.	Engaging more with parliamentarians	In progress

## Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>Who supported you to meet your priorities?</p> <p>The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, Donors, National technical assistance providers, International technical assistance providers, SUN global support system (Networks or SUN Secretariat)</p>
2.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>Technical Assistance from SUN UNN agencies and funding support from LIFT and A2H was key to making progress as reported above. Working together as multisectoral and multistakeholder was also pivotal in delivering this progress. On top of these, the commitment to improving nutrition in the country from the highest level of leadership has been the key driving force for setting these milestones.</p>
3.	<p>Do you need support to meet your priorities?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
4.	<p>If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what?</p> <p>Government: The next election is due in November 2020. In subsequent to this election, new parliaments and a new government will be formed. Therefore, political support and a renewed commitment from the government's leadership is essential for meeting our priorities stated above. Donors Agencies: While the government is trying to increase the domestic investments for nutrition and food security, the resource gap for nutrition remains on a large scale. Donors' commitment to longer-term funding support is very important for meeting the priorities for 2020-2021 and beyond. UN Agencies: As reported above, technical assistance from UN Agencies has been pivotal in meeting the priorities. In addition, the SUN UNN's support to the government in convening multistakeholder platform and resource mobilization is essential and thus such supports need to be continued. Civil Society: Civil Society plays a great role in filling the gap of implementation coverage and advocacy and communication on nutrition at different levels. Civil Society can also support mobilization at the community level for community engagement in MS-NPAN implementation.</p>
5.	<p>Can you think of a key achievement or highlight seen in scaling up nutrition since your country joined the Movement?</p> <p>1. The SUN MSP has been in place in Myanmar since 2015. It is being expanded and its functionality has been strengthened as the MSP continues coordinated efforts to promote nutrition. 2. As a result of the great effort from Myanmar SUN MSP lead by the government, the MS-NPAN which is the Common Result Framework is being implemented for achieving WHA targets.</p>

## 2020-2021 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2020-2021 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Subnational Planning for MS-NPAN in all States and Regions
2.	Resource Mobilization for the MS-NPAN
3.	Implementation of the MS-NPAN at all levels
4.	Tracking the progress and achievements of the MS-NPAN Implementation
5.	Strengthening Nutrition Governance and Coordination at all levels
6.	Nutritional and Food Security Responses to COVID-19 and Other Emergencies

❌ PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action							
<h2>Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level</h2>							
1.	<p>Does the MSP exist at the sub-national level?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Yes</span></p>						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Counties</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Districts</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 30px;"></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions			15
Counties	Districts	Regions					
		15					
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p> <p>State/ Region Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee will serve as the subnational MSP, however, these committees need to be more functioning. The Chief Ministers of State/ Regional Government are patronizing the committees.</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">No</span></p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">No</span></p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Sports Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p> <p>Yes, the State/ Regional Nutrition Working Committee is involved by the Civil Society, the UN and donors but not businesses yet.</p>						

## Key contributions of the sub-national MSP towards the SUN Movement Strategic Objectives in 2019-2020

### **Contributions to Process 1, Bringing people together in the same space for action**

*Bringing people together in the same space for action*

We hope we will be able to report this in the coming year when sub-national implementation is accelerated.

### **Contributions to Process 2, Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

We hope we will be able to report this in the coming year when sub-national implementation is accelerated.

### **Contributions to Process 3, Aligning actions around common results**

*Aligning actions around common results*

We hope we will be able to report this in the coming year when sub-national implementation is accelerated.

### **Contributions to Process 4 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

We hope we will be able to report this in the coming year when sub-national implementation is accelerated.

 **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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report. - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Myanmar became a SUN Movement Country in 2013. Since then, the multistakeholder platform (MSP) for nutrition has been growing. So far, Myanmar MSP is composed of the Government Network, the Donor Convener, UN Network (UNN) and Civil Society Alliance (CSA). The highlight for this reporting period is having the formation of the SUN Business Network (SBN) being initiated as a new stakeholder network for the Myanmar MSP. The MSP is working together to contribute to the implementation of the Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) which is the common result framework for Myanmar.

Emergency preparedness and response planning	
1.	<p>In the last 12 months, 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>Armed conflict</p> <p>Other: COVID-19 pandemic</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Ongoing Armed-Conflict in Northern and Central Rakhine and Southern Chin State as hot-spot areas. There also small armed-conflicts in Kachin State and Northern Shan State. Most remarkable, the outbreak of COVID-19 started in Myanmar in March 2020 and which is still an ongoing issue which the Government of Myanmar and stakeholders are collectively responding to.</p>
4.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include all relevant stakeholders to holistically protect and promote nutrition, including humanitarian, resilience, and disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures, including for the COVID-19 response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>At what levels – (please select an option below):</p> <p>Inter-ministerial political level</p> <p>Inter-ministerial technical level</p> <p>Sub-national (provinces, districts) level</p> <p>Community level</p>

## Emergency preparedness and response planning

7.	<p>How has the functionality of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) been affected by the COVID-19 crisis?</p> <p><b>Stronger</b></p> <p>Explanation: The first cases of COVID-19 in Myanmar were identified on 23rd March 2020. In March 2020, the Nutrition Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) of the Nutrition in Emergencies (NIE) Working Group under the Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) of MOHS was officially endorsed as the nutrition COVID-19 response taskforce and the TOR revised to cover the COVID related tasks. The MNTN is part of Government's existing structure of the Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2018-2022). The SAG has developed a nutrition COVID-19 response plan which supports the MOHS national COVID-19 plan and aims at ensuring continuity of essential nutrition interventions, through systems strengthening approaches, during the pandemic while mitigating secondary impacts COVID-19 on nutrition. UNICEF chairs the SAG and collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Sports, joint UN partners and the partners from the multisectoral coordination platform (the MS-NPAN) including the FAO and NGOs. SAG members include MOHS, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNOPS (ACCESS/LIFT), UNN-REACH, Save the Children, ACF, MHAA, and World Concern. UNICEF and UNOPS (ACCESS/LIFT) are collaborating closely together to ensure their existing implementing partners are well coordinated and capacitated to deliver on nutrition services particularly in conflict-affected and ethnic areas. At the interministerial political level, MSP could organize two meetings National Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee where donors, the UN and Civil Society are represented.</p>
8.	<p>Is the multi-stakeholder platform already planning for the recovery phase, post COVID-19, even taking into account the likely need to address the effects for some time yet?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Explanation: There is an ongoing discussion at the Strategic Advisory Group for Nutrition in Emergency. COVID-19 Emergency Response Plan is also already being implemented.</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><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
4.	<p>Would you like to receive more tools and resources on ensuring gender equality when scaling up nutrition?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
5.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>MS-NPAN is overall goal is to reduce all forms of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls and women. However, MS-NPAN M&amp;E indicators are disaggregated by gender and age groups. MSP plans to consider promoting male involvement in promoting nutrition for our target groups.</p>

## 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 systems exist in the country?</p> <p><b>No</b></p>
2.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Explanation: No applicable</p>
3.	<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><b>In progress</b></p>
4.	<p>If yes, what types of policies or legislation?</p> <p><b>Regulations on food marketing and labelling</b></p> <p><b>Food-based dietary guidelines</b></p> <p><b>Other: Rice Fortification</b></p>
5.	<p>Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Explanation: Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS)</p>

Advocacy and communication	
1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p><b>In progress</b></p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p> <p><b>Mobilise resources</b></p> <p><b>Build political will</b></p> <p><b>Influence policies</b></p> <p><b>Raise public awareness</b></p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p> <p><b>National media</b></p> <p><b>Regional/community-based media</b></p> <p><b>Thematic campaigns</b></p> <p><b>Capacity-strengthening of journalists</b></p> <p><b>Other: Social Media (Facebook), FM Radios</b></p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p><b>No</b></p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p><b>No</b></p>

## Advocacy and communication

8.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
9.	<p>Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
10.	<p>If yes, which products do you normally use:</p> <p><b>Annual progress reports</b></p> <p><b>Newsletters</b></p> <p><b>General brochures or presentations</b></p> <p><b>Website or social media materials</b></p>
11.	<p>Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the last 12 months?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
12.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>The 2nd meeting of the National Nutrition Promotion Steering Committee in October 2019.</p>
13.	<p>Are any high-level events planned for the next 12 months?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
14.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>We are planning to organize another High-Level Event with the objective of resource mobilization for the MS-NPAN in the coming months. We cannot indicate the exact date for the event as we are working with the uncertainty imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

## Advocacy and communication

15.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy in the next 12 months?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes