



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 7.9% **Stunting:** 35.1% **Proportion of population underweight:** 22.6%

Source: Gov. of Myanmar (MICS3, 2009)

Strong Performance

The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.

The Government of Myanmar promotes complementary feeding practices.

Areas for improvement

Extension services are the preserve of government and poor farmers have no say in setting policy priorities. The agricultural research and extension system is not properly reaching out to poor farmers. There is no policy promoting gender equity in access to extension services.

In Myanmar, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

Myanmar does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.

Policymakers in Myanmar do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2009-2010.

The Government of Myanmar has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

In Myanmar, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.

The Government of Myanmar does not provide social safety nets.

**Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)**

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	8.05%	2010	9th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	1.5%	2012	45th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2013	Joint 32nd
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Weak	2013	45th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	72.4%	2009-2010	17th
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Very Weak	2014	Joint 41st
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2006	Joint 20th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 5th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 31st

¹ No benchmark² Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong⁴ Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice**Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)**

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	No	2014	Joint 28th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	86%	2012	27th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	85.7%	2012	13rd
Population with access to improved sanitation	77.4%	2012	3rd
Health care visits for pregnant women	83.1%	2010	30th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2012-2015	28th
National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2009-2010	Joint 34th
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2014	Joint 38th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Fully enshrined.[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes