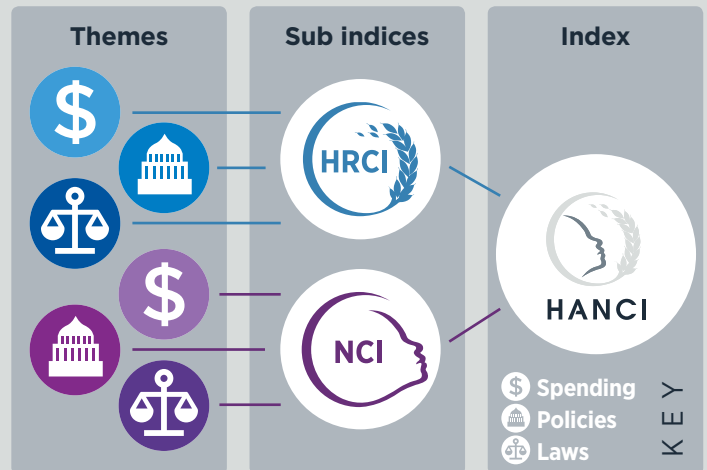
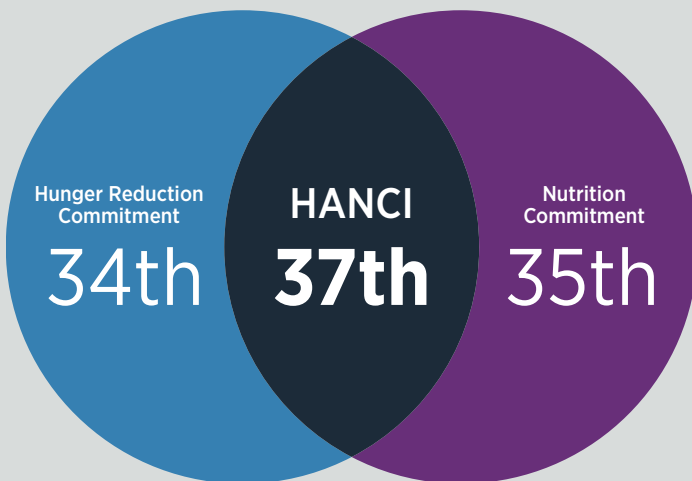




Key data for Myanmar



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 7%** **Stunting: 29.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 18.9%**

Source: Government of Myanmar (DHS, 2015-16)








Strong Performance




- Myanmar has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Myanmar has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Myanmar benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015-2016.
- The Government of Myanmar promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Myanmar, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

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.
- Even though Myanmar has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (49.1% in 2016) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Myanmar, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Myanmar are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	5.3%	2016	23rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	4.9%	2015	32nd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 28th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Weak	2013	45th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	81.3%	2015-2016	10th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 22nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2017	Joint 30th
 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 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very 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)	Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	88%	2015	Joint 15th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	80.6%	2015	20th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	49.1%	2016	15th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	80.7%	2015-2016	35th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2012-2015	29th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 43rd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2015-2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 20th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes