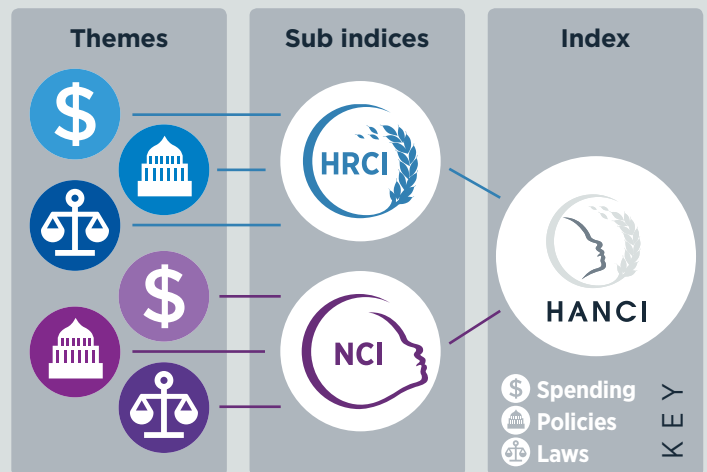
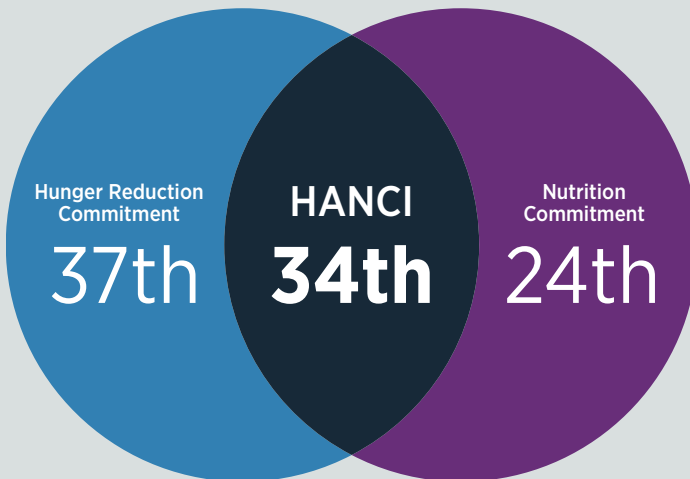




Key data for Myanmar



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 6.6%** **Stunting: 29.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 18.5%**

Source: Government of Myanmar (DHS, 2016)





Strong Performance


- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Myanmar benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2017-2018.
- 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 does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (64.3% in 2017) 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	5.4%	2016	22nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	3.5%	2017	37th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 25th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Weak	2013	40th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	81.3%	2015-2016	12th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 26th
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	2019	Joint 28th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2014	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	2019	Joint 24th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	83%	2018	15th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	81.8%	2017	20th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	64.3%	2017	10th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	80.7%	2015-2016	36th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2018-2030	23rd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2017-2018	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 19th

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