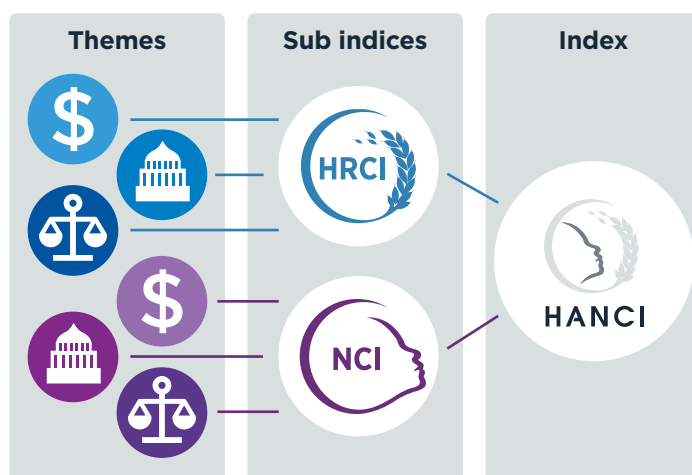
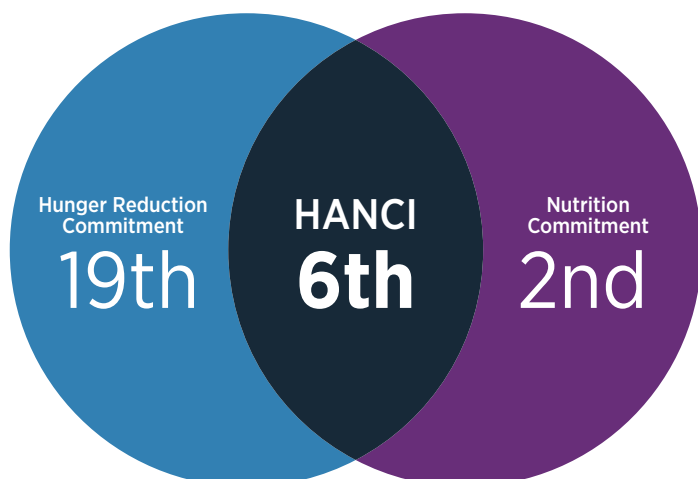


# Key data for Nepal



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	25. Mozambique	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
<b>6. Nepal</b>	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo,DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	

 Spending  
 Policies  
 Laws

Existing rates of: **Stunting: 40.5%** **Wasting: 10.9%** **Proportion of population underweight: 28.8%** Source: Nepal DHS (2011)

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

## Strong Performance

- Government investment in the agricultural and health sectors is comparatively high within the region at 8.5% and 9.6% of total public spending respectively.
- A range of nutrition focused policies have been put in place in the last decade. The Government promotes complementary feeding practices and 91% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within the last year.
- Nepal has instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, improving public oversight and accountability for spending.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymakers to have access to up to date information. The most recent ones were the MICS (2014) and the DHS (2011).
- The Constitution of Nepal clearly references the right to social security.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

## Areas for improvement

- Only 35.4% of the population has access to sanitation.
- Social protection systems cover few people and limited risks.
- There is substantial scope for improving the coverage of Nepal's civil registration system, as 42.3% of live births are registered. This potentially limits children from gaining access to basic services, including health and education, as this is dependent on proof of legal identity.
- Only 58.3% of women aged 15–49 were attended once by skilled health workers during their pregnancy.
- A right to food could be more clearly enshrined in the (currently redrafted) Constitution of Nepal.
- More effective enforcement of women's economic rights could reduce their vulnerability to hunger.

# Key data for Nepal



## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	8.5%	2011	13th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	9.6%	2011	26th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2012	Joint 25th
Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2011	Joint 38th
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	42.3%	2011	Joint 31st
Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	Weak	2012	Joint 38th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2011	Joint 1st
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2012	6th
Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2011	5th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark.

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong.

<sup>4</sup> 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)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	91.0%	2011	20th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	87.6%	2011	10th
Population with access to improved sanitation	35.4%	2011	Joint 21st
Health care visits for pregnant women	58.3%	2011	40th
Nutrition features in national development policies <sup>1</sup>	Weak	2013	30th
National nutrition plan (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully Enshrined	2011	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

\* For full details see [www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)