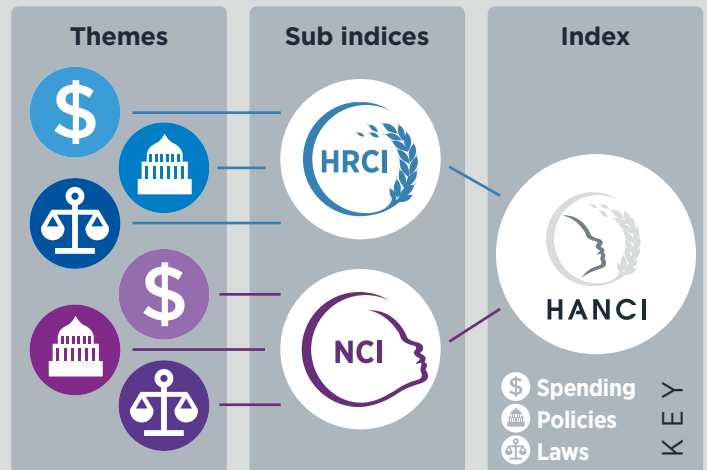
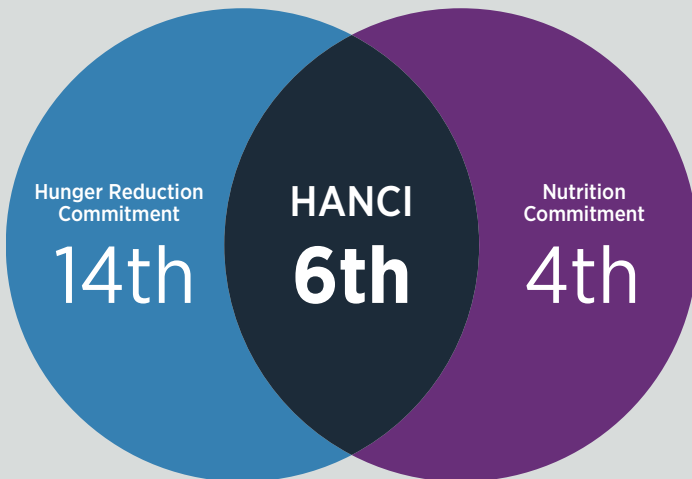


 **Key data for Nepal**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 9.7% **Stunting:** 35.8% **Proportion of population underweight:** 27%

Source: Government of Nepal (DHS, 2016)











Strong Performance




- Nepal instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Nepal benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Nepal promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 94.9% of the population of Nepal in 2016 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Nepal, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement













- In Nepal, 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.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (64.6% in 2016) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Nepal only 68.3% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- Social safety nets in Nepal are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (56.2% in 2016) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	11%	2014	8th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	5.5%	2015	Joint 27th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 20th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 35th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	56.2%	2016	30th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 41st
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Strong	2017	Joint 1st
 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	2014	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)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	79%	2015	21st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	94.9%	2016	5th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	64.6%	2016	9th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	68.3%	2014	39th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2013-2016	23rd
 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)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

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