**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.

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

Source: Government of Nepal (DHS, 2016)
### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Joint 27th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- Access to land (security of tenure) ³
- Access to agricultural research and extension services ²
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births
- Functioning of social protection systems ³

#### Laws

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³
- Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴
- Equality of women’s economic rights ⁴
- Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children
- Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)
- Population with access to an improved water source
- Population with access to improved sanitation
- Health care visits for pregnant women
- Nutrition features in national development policy ¹
- National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)
- Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)
- Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)
- National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)

#### Laws

- ICMBS* enshrined in domestic law ²

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¹ Possible scores are: Very weak/Weak        Moderate       Strong/Very strong
² Possible scores are: Not in Law       In Law, Not in Practice       In Law & Practice
³ Possible scores are: Very weak/Wek   Moderate   Strong/Very strong
⁴ Possible scores are: Not in Law   In Law, Not in Practice   In Law & Practice

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