Key data for Nepal

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 2019.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Nepal promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 91.5% of the population of Nepal in 2017 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 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 (62.1% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- 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**: 9.6%  **Stunting**: 36.1%  **Proportion of population underweight**: 27.3%

Source: Government of Nepal (DHS, 2016)
Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANI-G) - 2019

Key data for Nepal

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</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>9.5%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>33rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policies

- Access to land (security of tenure) | Moderate | 2019 | Joint 31st |
- Access to agricultural research and extension services | Moderate | 2019 | Joint 26th |
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 56.2% | 2016 | 29th |
- Functioning of social protection systems | Weak | 2018 | Joint 40th |

Laws

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food | Strong | 2017 | Joint 1st |
- Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights) | In Law, not in Practice | 2019 | Joint 3rd |
- Equality of women’s economic rights | Not in Law | 2019 | Joint 16th |
- Constitution recognises the right to social security | Yes | 2017 | Joint 1st |

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</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>2019</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policies

- Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children | 76% | 2018 | 19th |
- Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) | Yes | 2016 | Joint 1st |
- Population with access to an improved water source | 91.5% | 2017 | 11th |
- Population with access to improved sanitation | 62.1% | 2017 | 11th |
- Health care visits for pregnant women | 83.6% | 2016-2017 | 32nd |
- Nutrition features in national development policy | Moderate | 2013-2016 | 19th |
- 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 | 2019 | Joint 1st |

Laws

- ICMBS* enshrined in domestic law | Fully Enshrined | 2019 | 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
3 * International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit: www.hancindex.org