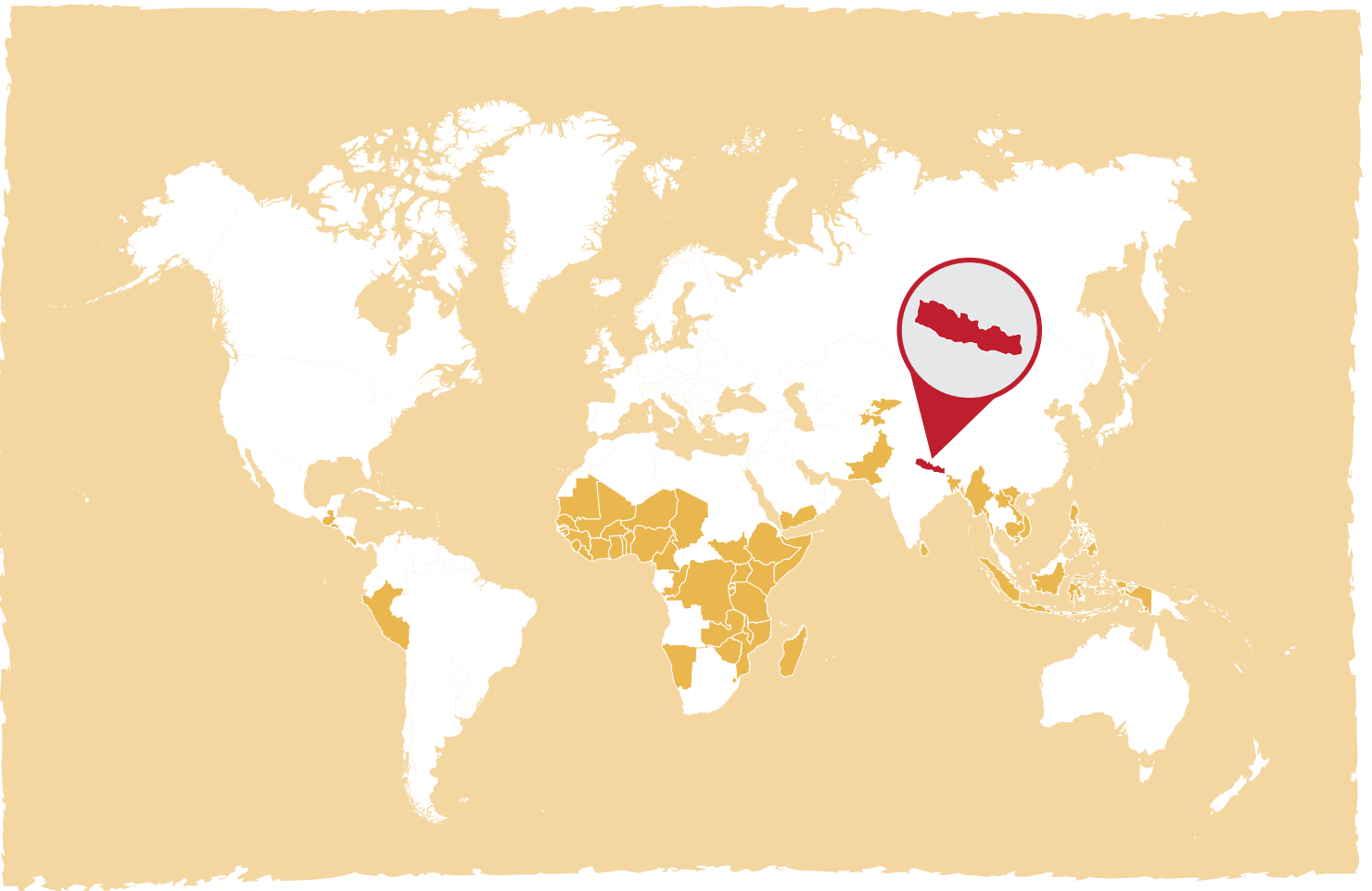


# Nepal

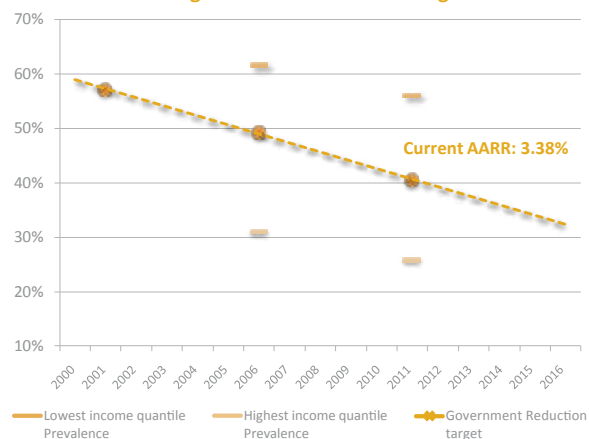


Joined: May 2011

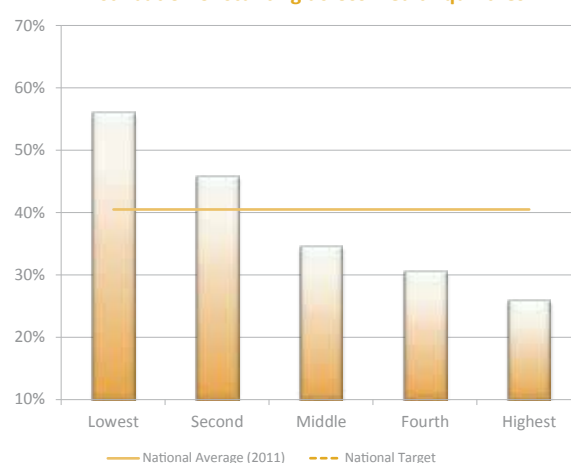


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	26.8
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	3.2
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	1.50
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.70
Population growth rate (2010)	1.19%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2011)	
Low birth weight	12.4%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	69.6%
Under five stunting	40.5%
Under five wasting	11.2%
Under five overweight	1.5%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	24.4%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	28.5%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	6.2%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	50.1%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	95.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	72.5%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	66.7%
Female employment rate	78.8%
Median age at first marriage	17.8
Access to skilled birth attendant	36.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	16.7%
Fertility rate	3.0
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	18.59%
Income share held by lowest 20%	8.27%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,332.9
Energy from non-staples in supply	20.52%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.0
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	39.5%
Open defecation	38.4%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	88.6%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	20.6%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	7.7%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	694.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.82
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.61

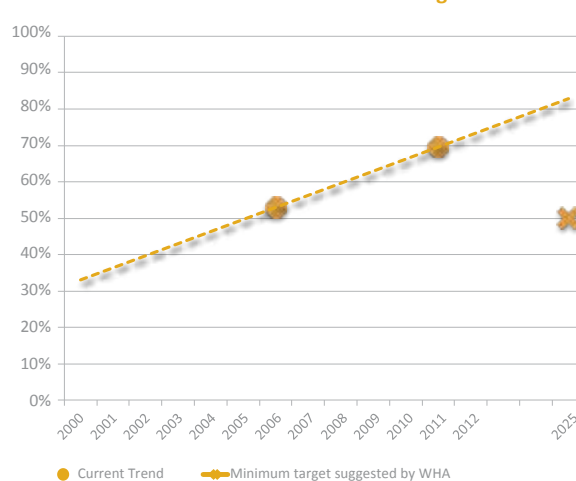
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



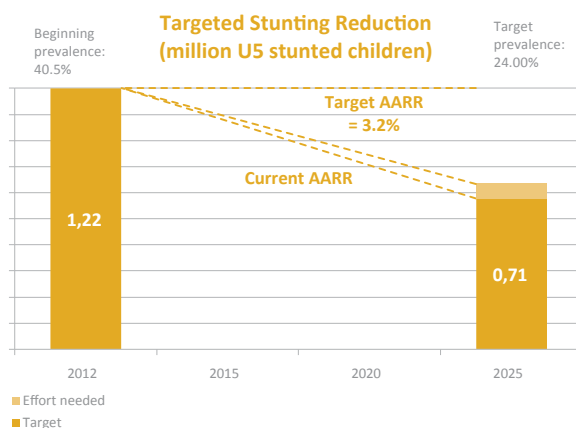
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



## Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Nepal has set up mechanisms to foster coordination, moreover, given this is the initial year of establishment, stakeholders are positive that many more results are yet to be achieved in the coming years.

The National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) was established in May 2013 to provide technical support to the National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSC) and the High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNFSSC). The latter is chaired by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and gathers several ministries (Health, Agriculture, Education, local and urban development), recently joined by the Ministries of Women/Children/Social Welfare and Information/Communication. Multi-stakeholder NNFSC are decentralised at the district levels.

NNFSS is currently supported by an academic platform and three multi-sectoral working groups (WG) -Capacity development, Advocacy and Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation and Management Information System - to which UN, donors, INGOs participate. NNFSS is yet to be fully institutionalized, however, meetings of HLNFSSC and WG are held on periodic basis.

The future composition and funding of the NNFSS are still to be defined and a long-term perspective for the NNFSS will be drafted, including the transition phase.

A civil society alliance was created at the beginning of 2014 and members need to involve local stakeholders. The business sector formally stated its interest in participating to the SUN.

## Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Similar to process one, Nepal feels that many more results will be achieved in the coming years thanks to the ongoing initiatives:

The MSNP includes a common results framework and a package of interventions with priority strategic objectives by sector. The review of its Monitoring and evaluation system has just been completed so the document will need to be updated accordingly.

Sectoral ministries report that they are in the process of aligning their programs at the national level, while donors and CSOs report that most of their programme are already aligned with the MSNP.

The MSNP was launched in 2013 in six selected districts but is to be expanded to 15 others in the future. District level committees and plans are being established to monitor the implementation. It is also expected that implementation guidelines will be finalized in 2014.

A WASH Master Plan was developed and completed by 2014.

## Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In June 2012, the Cabinet (Council of Ministers) approved Nepal's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) that covers both nutrition-specific interventions (micronutrient provision, promotion of good nutritional practice) and nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies (including a multi-sectoral strategy for school health and nutrition). It was prepared by five ministries (health, education, agriculture, local development and WASH) under the lead of the NPC, in collaboration with development partners and is being advanced at the centre of government.

On national level, a Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition multiyear plan has been developed and will be implemented. A maternal nutrition policy is available. The Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) and Agriculture Food Security and Nutrition Plan are being finalized. Nepal has developed an MDG Acceleration Framework for sanitation launched in January, which includes nutrition interventions. A Food Security and Nutrition Plan has been developed by the Ministry of Agriculture Development and has been finalized with support from FAO and WFP.

UN agencies report that their policies & strategies reflect nutrition but need to be implemented in their programs. Priorities remain in the finalisation of these policies and the diffusion of existing ones.

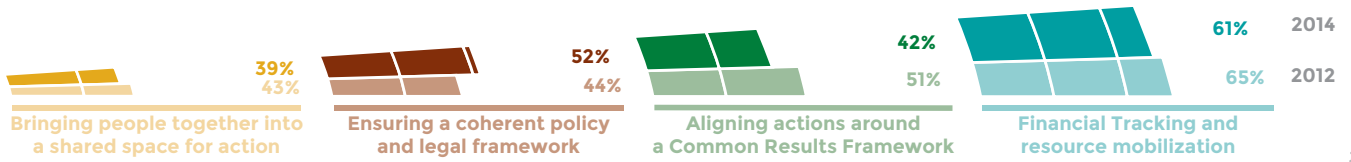
## Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The MSNP has been costed and technical experts have been in the country to assist the Ministry of Finance with analysis of the costed plan. It envisions a multi-year financial planning. NPC is responsible for allocation of budget and ensured each sector had increased budget. Government committed to even more additional budget but the UN have started filling in these gap of the MSNP.

A transparent financial reporting and tracking system is in place for the government budget but donors track their contributions on an individual level.

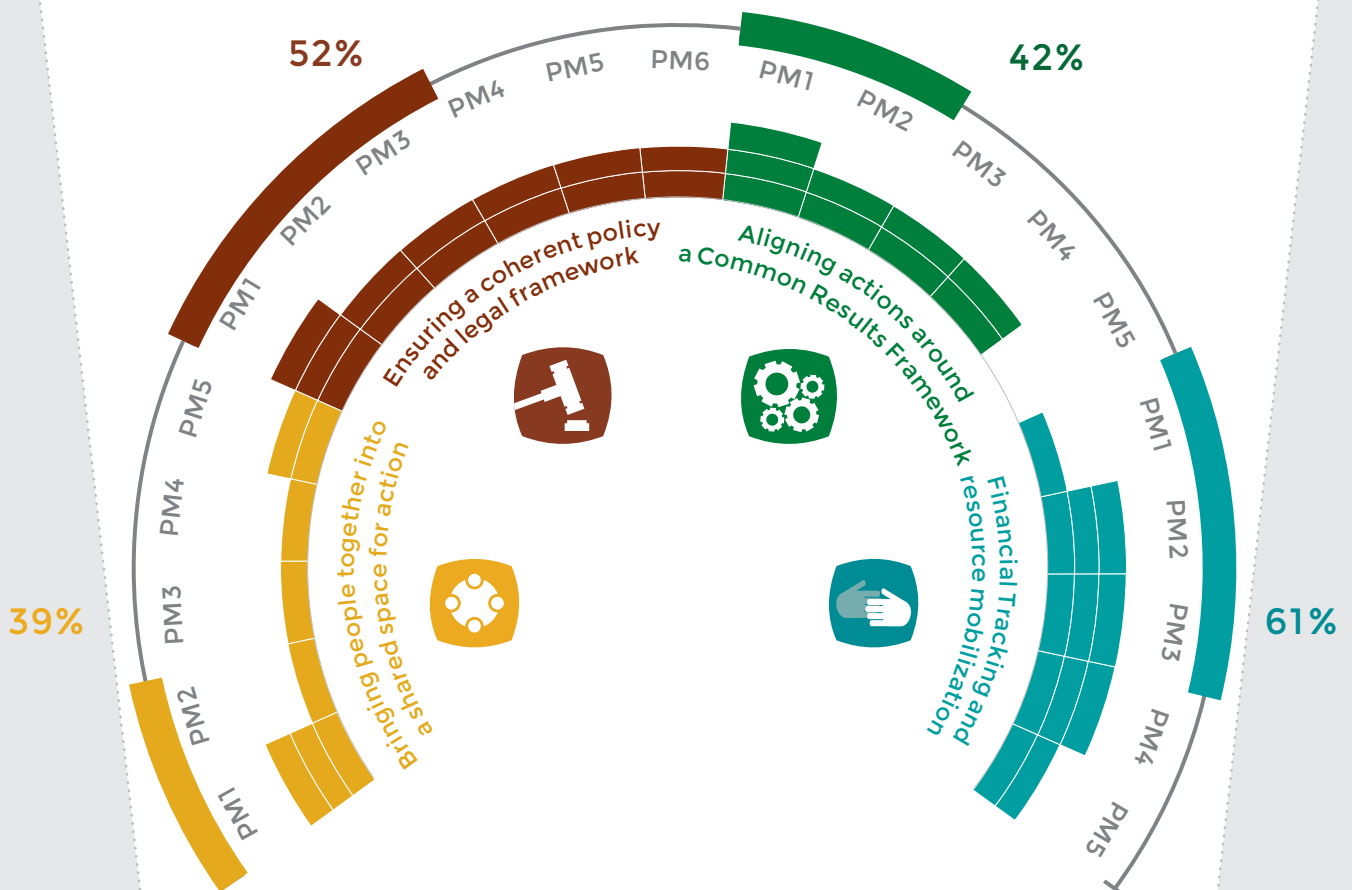
# Progress Across Four SUN Processes Nepal

## 2012<sup>1</sup> and 2014<sup>2</sup> Scoring of Progress Markers



## 2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



<sup>1</sup>Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat  
<sup>2</sup>Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise