



Role of National Planning Commission in Multi-Sectoral Coordination for Nutrition

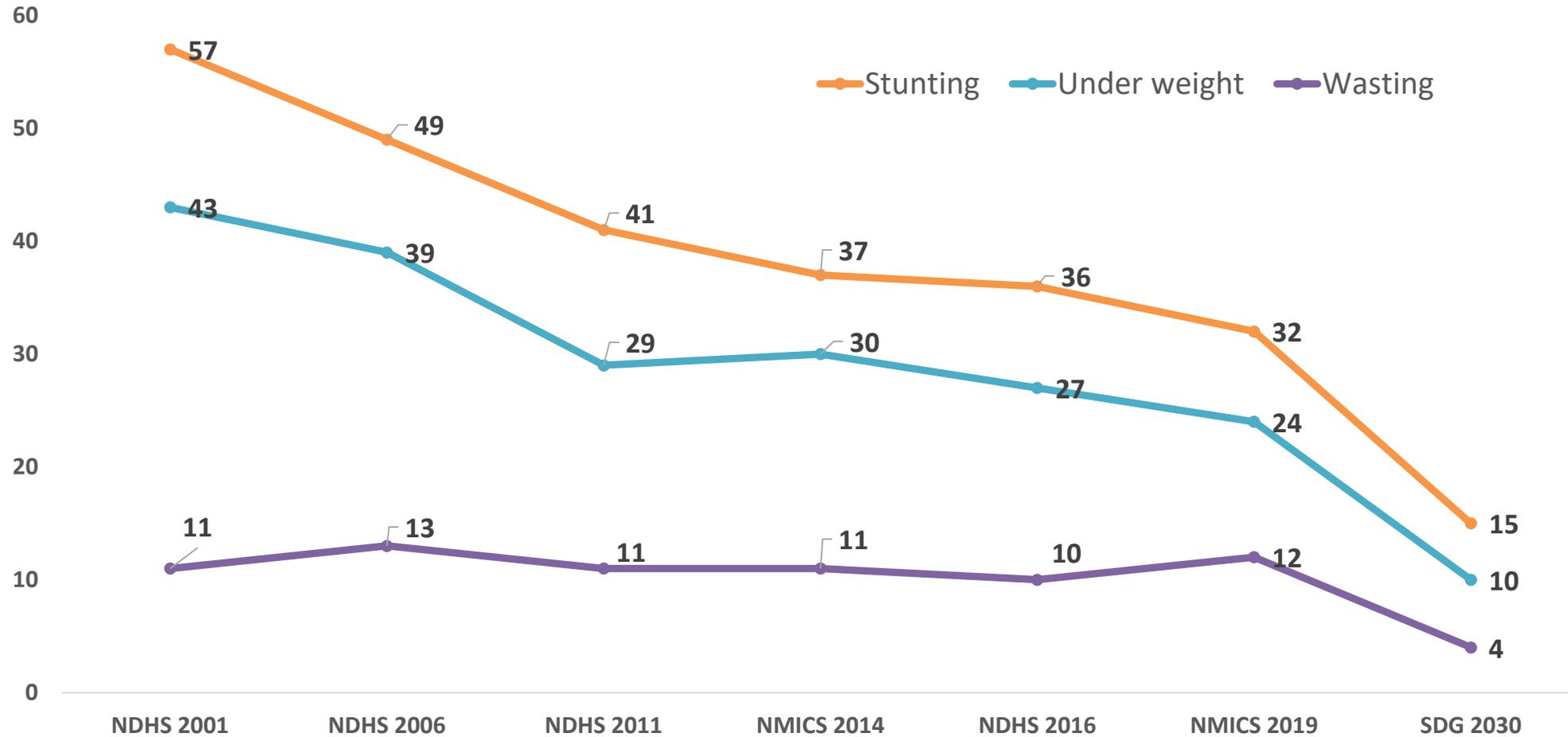
30 November 2021

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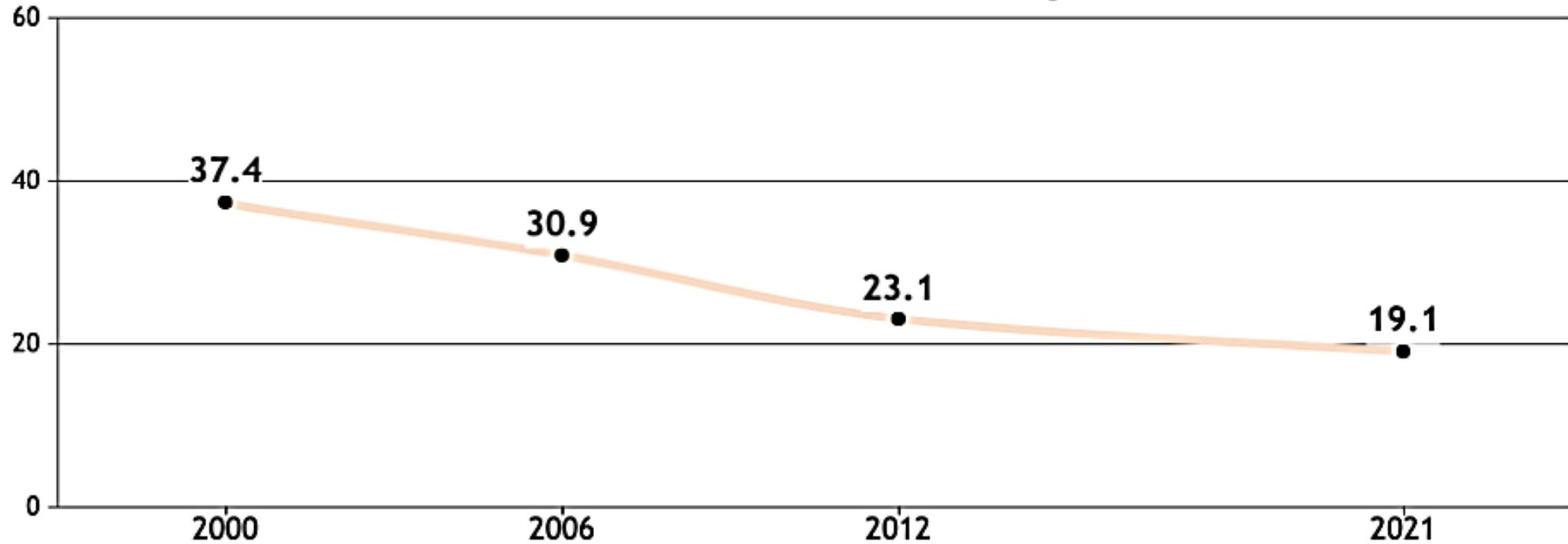
Trends of Nutritional Status of Children Under Five (%) in Nepal



Nepal' position in the Global Food Security (GFS) Index 2021

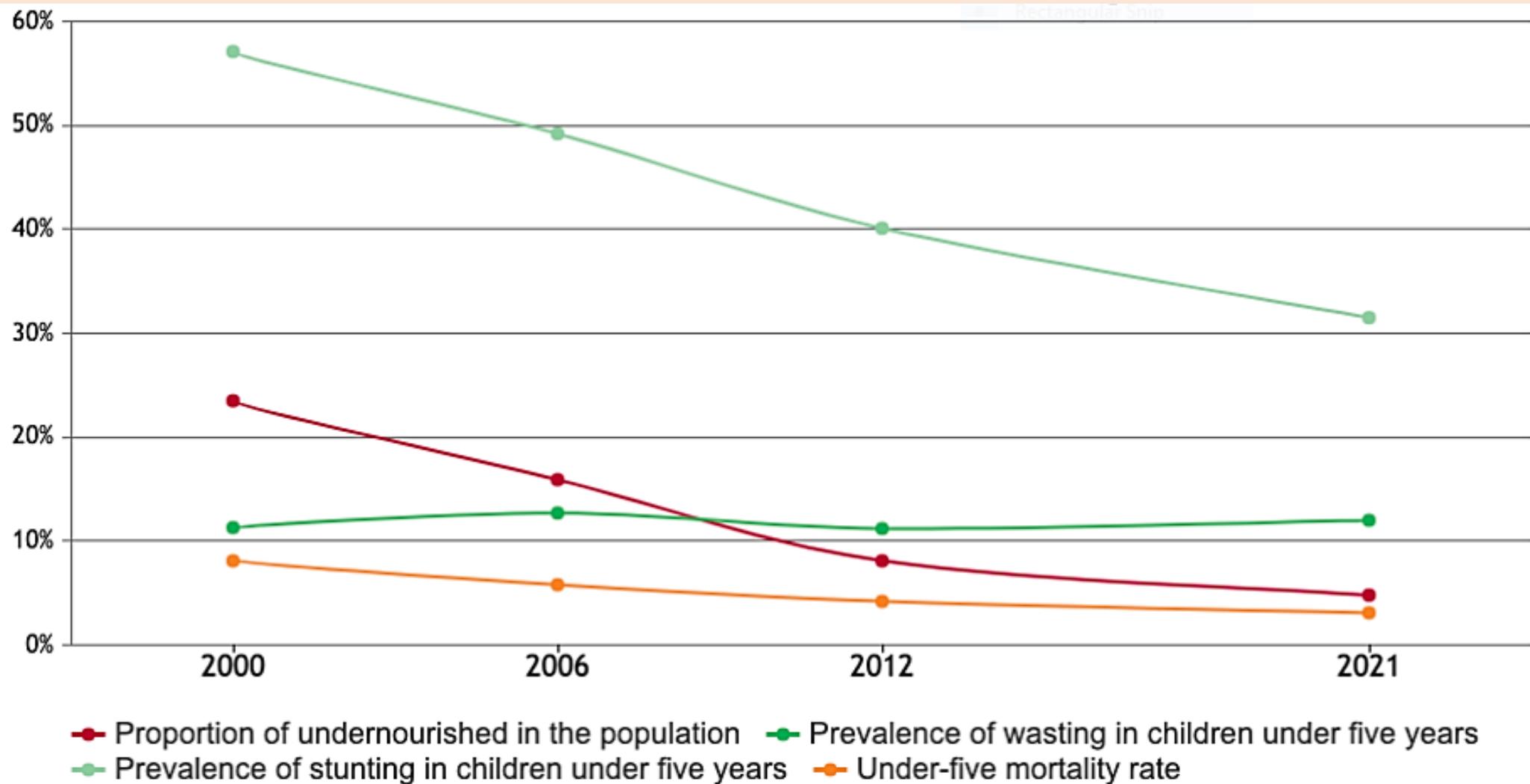
Nepal is ranked at 79th position (Score 53.7) in the Global Food Security (GFS) Index 2021 of 113 countries.

Global Hunger Index Score Trend for Nepal



In the 2021 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Nepal ranks 76th out of the 116 countries.
With a GHI score of 19.1, **Nepal has a moderate level of hunger.**

Trend for Indicator Value - Nepal



Proportion of undernourished in the population is in decreasing trend but significant progress is not observed for 2012-2021 as compared to trend of 2000 – 2012.

Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security & Nutrition and Affordability of Nutritious Diet

- Impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition has been significant and reversed the gain made in the situation.
- **Percent of household with inadequate food consumption increased to 23.2 and 20.2 percent in April and August 2020***, as compared to 14.9 percent of households with inadequate food consumption in 2016 Annual Household Survey (2016/17).
- **Around 45.9 and 43.1 percent of children between 6-23 months of age did not meet minimum recommended dietary diversity in April and August 2020*** respectively.
- State of Food Insecurity Report showed **an increased prevalence of Severe food insecurity from 10.3% (2017-2019) to 12% (2018 - 2020); from 2.9 to 3.4 million people.**

In terms of SDG 2 progress as of 2019, most of indicators (having data) have under-achievement except on prevalence of Undernourishment (8.7), per capita food grain production (376kg), agriculture land (2.641 million ha), stunting (31.6%).

A nutritious diet is more than twice as expensive than a diet that meets only energy needs.



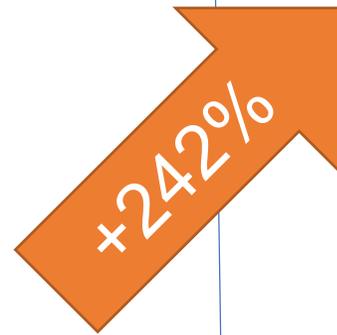
The cost of an **energy-only** diet
per household per day

141 Rupees
(1.22 US\$)



The cost of a **nutritious** diet
per household per day

348 Rupees
(2.91 US\$)

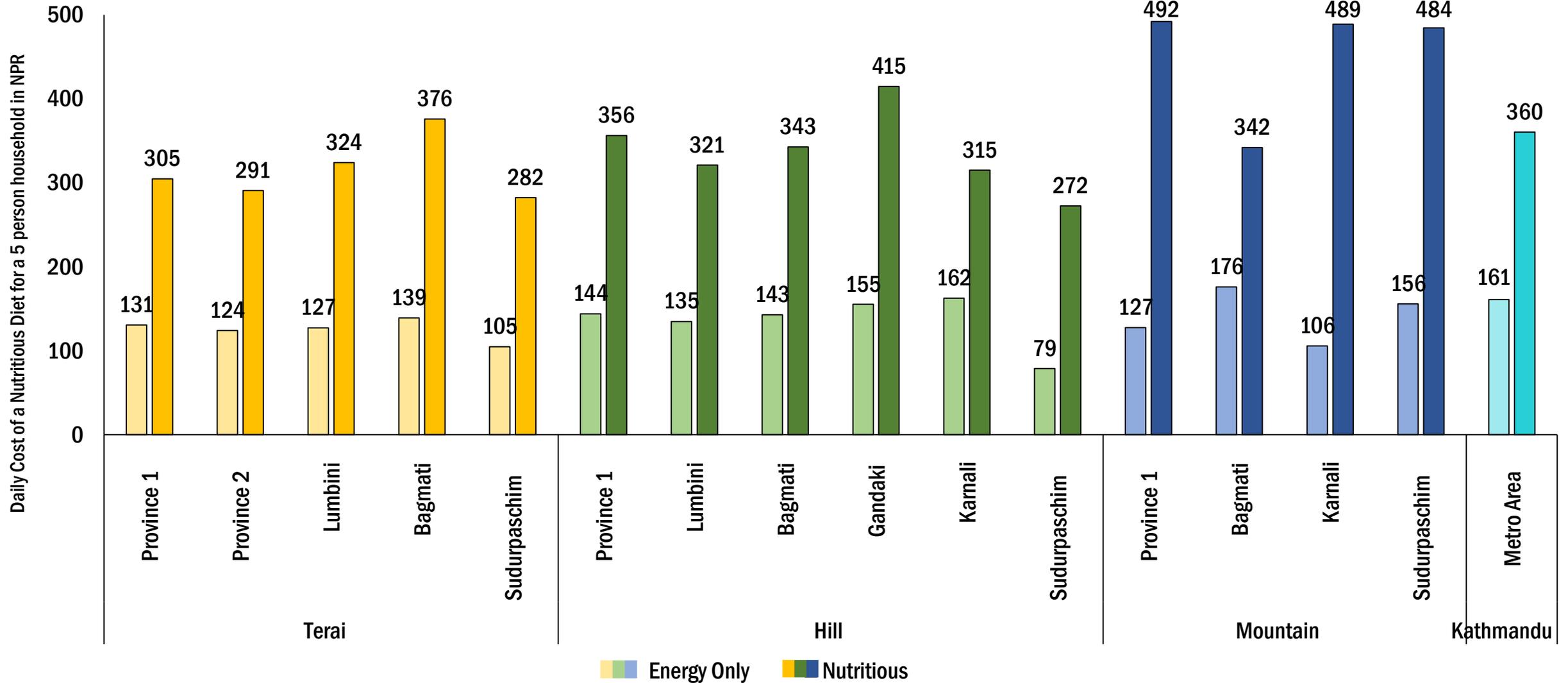


Cost = Weighted national average

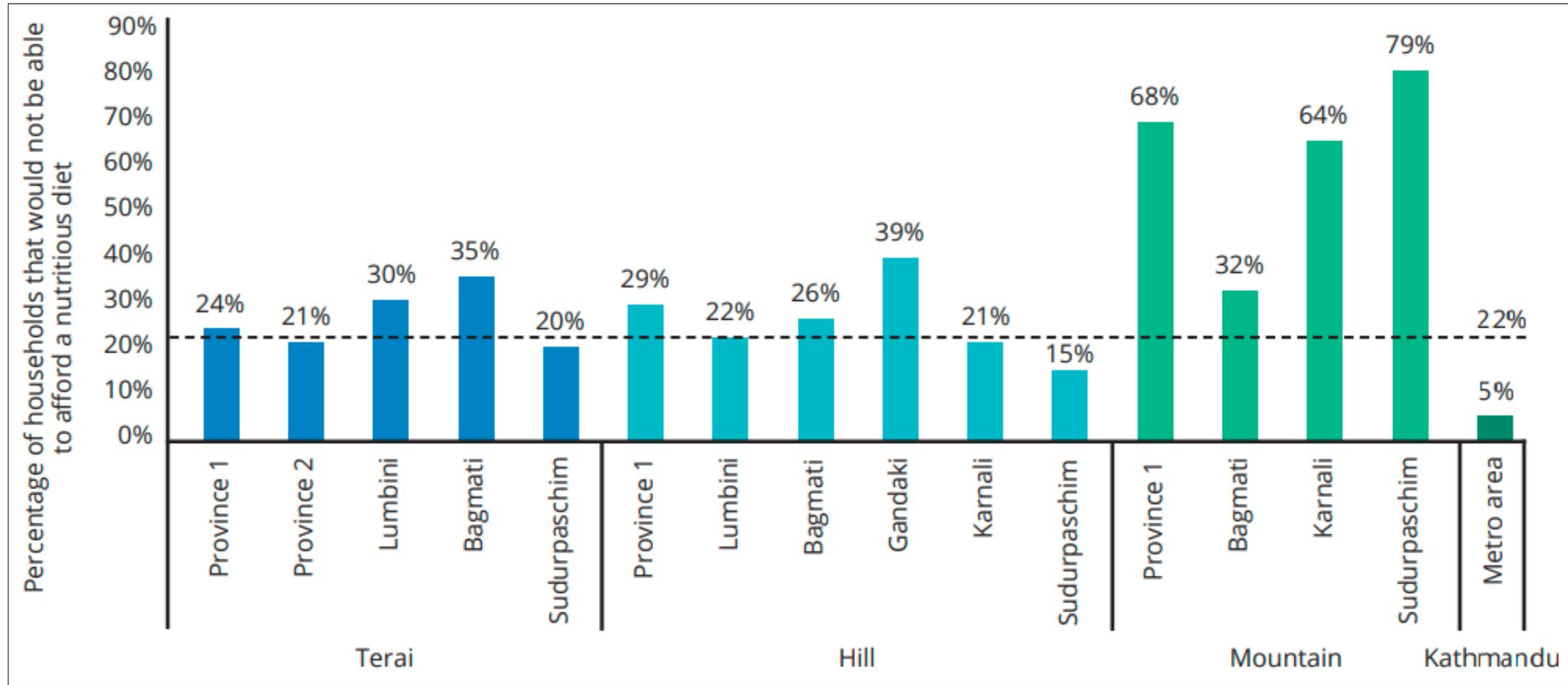
Household = Five-person household (FNG composition)

Conversions made using Dec 2020 XR. CotD 2021

There is more regional variation in nutritious diet costs (SD=73) than energy-only diet costs (SD=25)



Non-affordability of the nutritious diet by geo-unit in Nepal



Non-affordability of the nutritious diet by geo-unit (dotted line represents national average) (CotD, 2021)

Nationally, **at least 22 percent of households would not be able to afford the lowest cost nutritious diet**. Non-affordability rates hover around the national average in the Hill and Terai regions, but are more than double in the Mountains. Non-affordability is highest in the remote Mountain Sudurpaschim region and lowest in Kathmandu at 5 percent of households.

Source: Nepal Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, Summary Report, 2021.

National Policies, Act and Plan related to nutrition and food security

www.lawcommission.gov.np
Full-screen Snip

The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2075 (2018)

Date of Authentication
2075.6.2 (18 September 2018)

Act number 13 of the year 2075 (2018)

An Act Made to Provide for Right to Food and Food Sovereignty

Preamble: Whereas, it is expedient to make legal provisions on the implementation of fundamental rights relating to food, food security and food sovereignty of the citizens, conferred by the Constitution of Nepal, and making appropriate mechanism therefor, and ensuring access of the citizens to foods;

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Federal Parliament.

Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS)
2015 to 2035

Part: 1

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Agricultural Development

Singhdurbar, Kathmandu

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
KATHMANDU

TOWARDS ZERO HUNGER IN NEPAL
A STRATEGIC REVIEW OF FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION
2018

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
KATHMANDU

Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan
(2018-2022)

Approved by the Cabinet Meeting of the Government of Nepal on 17 November 2017

पन्ध्रौं योजना
(आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७-२०८०/८१)

नेपाल सरकार
राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

राष्ट्रिय पोषण रणनीति
(National Nutrition Strategy)

नेपाल सरकार
स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा विभाग
परिवार कल्याण महाशाखा
पोषण शाखा
२०७७

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan-II (MSNP-II)

Vision:

- To **reduce malnutrition** so that it no longer impedes people's potential and performance towards enhanced human capital and overall socioeconomic development.

Goal:

- **Improved maternal, adolescent and child nutrition** by scaling up essential **nutrition specific and sensitive interventions** and creating an enabling environment for nutrition.

Outcomes:

1. Improved equitable utilization of nutrition specific services
2. Improved healthy practices that promote nutrition sensitive services
3. Policies, plans and multi-sectoral coordination improved at federal, provincial and local government levels.

*MSNP-II equally prioritizes **nutrition sensitive and specific interventions including enabling environment for nutrition governance***

Implementation status of Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP)

- Government of Nepal under the strategic leadership of National Planning Commission (NPC) developed and implemented the MSNP.
- **MSNP is a national guiding document** for nutrition interventions.
- After successful implementation of MSNP-I (2013-2017), MSNP-II (2018-2022) is in implementation.
- MSNP-II is being implemented under leadership of NPC and coordination and collaboration among sectoral ministries, development partners and relevant stakeholders.
- The government has scaled up implementation of MSNP-II (2018-2022) up to the 589 local levels of 58 districts till the last fiscal year.
- The plan is to extend the coverage of MSNP in additional 131 local levels of 14 districts by the end of the current fiscal year with financial and technical support of European Union and UNICEF.

Implementation status of Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) (Continued)

- MSNP-I (2013-2017) was implemented in 308 local levels of 30 districts under financial and technical support from European Union and UNICEF through Partnership for Improved Nutrition (PIN) Project.
- European Union and UNICEF have been providing financial and technical support for implementation of MSNP-II (2018 -2022) – as a follow-up to the PIN Project.
- **MSNP has contributed in:**
 1. Developing **coordination and collaboration among multi-sector stakeholders** to work on common nutrition agenda.
 2. Equally **prioritizing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions** and hence achieving improvement in nutrition situation at country level.
 3. Creating enabling environment with **strengthened governance mechanism** across all levels.

Role of National Planning Commission (NPC) in Multi-sectoral Coordination for Nutrition

NPC is:

- **an apex body of Government of Nepal** to formulate national plans and policies.
- **responsible for multi-sectoral coordination** and SUN coordination at national level.
- **lead and coordinating body** for formulation and effective implementation of Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP).
- **lead and plays a coordinating role for functioning of Multi-Sector Platform** at national level.

“Nutrition and food security architectures are established and functional at all three tiers of government”.

Challenges in Multi-sectoral Coordination and MSNP Implementation

- Creating mutual understanding, ownership and accountability of policy maker and all stakeholders at all levels for nutrition.
- Strengthening of nutrition governance structure (*especially due to regular turn-over of the politically designated people*).
- Develop and ensure functioning and utilization of integrated reporting mechanism for nutrition related interventions across the country.
- Lack of “Nutrition Budget Code” – result in difficulty to track expenditure more specifically on nutrition sensitive interventions.

Key points and Way-forward (Based on country level experiences)

- Collaboration among Agriculture sector and other components of Food Supply Chain is crucial for increasing availability and accessibility of affordable healthy foods.
- Need to reconsider on utilizing **nutrition sensitive agricultural policies** to encourage the production and consumption of a wider variety of locally available and culturally acceptable nutritious foods.
- **Focus must be made on improving and strengthening Food Supply Chain** to make continuous availability of nutritious food in food deficit areas/hard to reach areas despite of hurdles due to natural calamities and/or disease pandemics.
- Strengthening of governance mechanism for **sustainable food system** is vital.
- Adopt a '**Food Systems Approach**' to integrate policies and provide the vehicle for delivering the multi-sector actions required to combat hunger, malnutrition and deliver healthy diets to the people.

Key points and Way-forward (Based on country level experiences) (Continued)

- A **transformation of food systems**, and the policies governing them, is urgently needed to deliver healthy diets, this has been well realized by all stakeholders in the different level of Food Systems Dialogues. Pathways and strategic actions are identified for the purpose.
- Advocate for **more domestic allocation of finance for nutrition and food security** in order to strengthen food systems, as well as scale up implementation of both nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions.
- Explore how the private sector can be encouraged to engage throughout the food system to contribute for increased production and supply of nutritious food, as well as drive demand for healthier diets that promote human and planetary health.

Making Food Affordable for Rural People: Is it Possible?

Yes, it is possible only through effective coordination and collaboration among multi-sector actors/stakeholders and engagement of people at all levels.

Thank You

