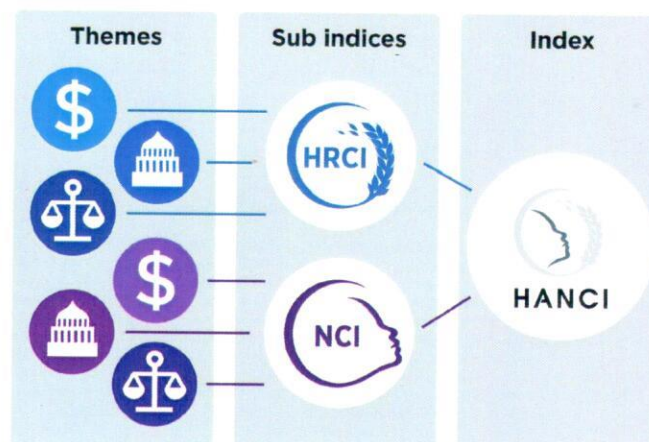
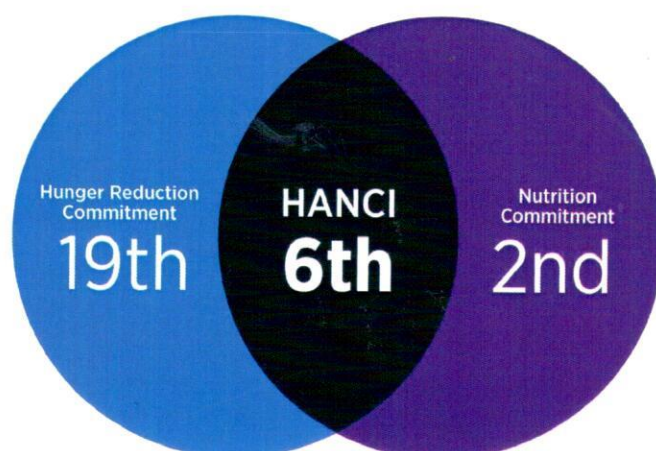


Key data for Nepal



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	25. Mozambique	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
6. Nepal	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo, DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	

Existing rates of: **Stunting:** 40.5% **Wasting:** 10.9% **Proportion of population underweight:** 28.8% Source: Nepal DHS (2011)

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Strong Performance

- Government investment in the agricultural and health sectors is comparatively high within the region at 8.5% and 9.6% of total public spending respectively.
- A range of nutrition focused policies have been put in place in the last decade. The Government promotes complementary feeding practices and 91% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within the last year.
- Nepal has instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, improving public oversight and accountability for spending.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymakers to have access to up to date information. The most recent ones were the MICS (2014) and the DHS (2011).
- The Constitution of Nepal clearly references the right to social security.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

Areas for improvement

- Only 35.4% of the population has access to sanitation.
- Social protection systems cover few people and limited risks.
- There is substantial scope for improving the coverage of Nepal's civil registration system, as 42.3% of live births are registered. This potentially limits children from gaining access to basic services, including health and education, as this is dependent on proof of legal identity.
- Only 58.3% of women aged 15–49 were attended once by skilled health workers during their pregnancy.
- A right to food could be more clearly enshrined in the (currently redrafted) Constitution of Nepal.
- More effective enforcement of women's economic rights could reduce their vulnerability to hunger.