

Demographic data (2010, WPP 2012)

Population:	26.8 million
Children under 5:	3.2 million
Population growth rate:	1.19%

Nutrition data (DHS 2011)

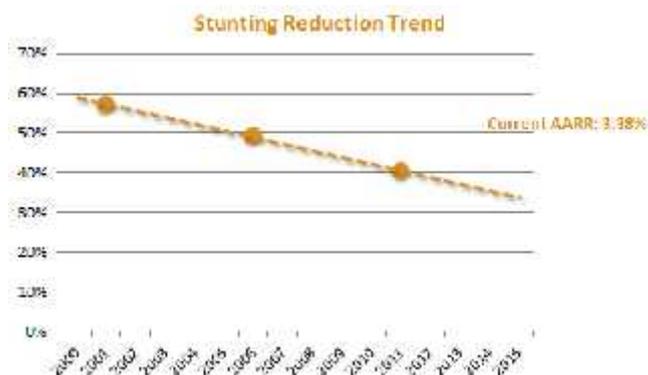
Stunting:	40.5%
Wasting:	10.9%
Low Birth Weight:	12.4%
Overweight:	1.4%
Exclusive Breastfeeding:	69.6%

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (2013-2017)

Total Cost (5 years)	\$193.4 million
Annual Cost:	\$38.7 million
Per Capita Annual Cost:	\$1.1

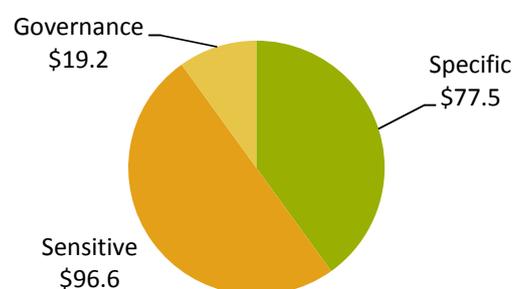
Break-down:

Nutrition-specific interventions:	40.1%
Nutrition-sensitive approaches:	50.0%
Strengthening Governance:	9.9%



* Annual Average Rate of Reduction, Data Source: WHO, DHS 2011

Total Programme Costs by Programme Type (millions of USD)



Coverage of Nutrition-Specific Interventions

Good nutrition practices	
Exclusive breastfeeding (0-6 months)	69.6%
Complementary feeding with at least 4 groups per day (6-23 months)	28.5%
Vitamin and mineral intake	
Zinc treatment for diarrhoea	11.4%
Pregnant women attending 4 or more ANC visits (proxy for iron and folate supplementation)	50.1%
De-worming (12-59 months)	83.7%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	90.4%
Presence of iodised salt in the house	80.0%

Comprehensive data on coverage of treatment for acute malnutrition, and micronutrient fortification are not available

Source: DHS 2011

Nepal in the SUN Movement

Nepal joined the SUN Movement in May 2011 and appointed the Head of the National Planning Commission (NPC) as the SUN Focal Point. The NPC, headed by the Prime Minister, hosts a High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice Minister of the NPC. The World Bank is the SUN Donor Convener.

Nepal Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan

The National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) for improving maternal and child nutrition and reducing chronic malnutrition was prepared by five key government sectors under the lead of the NPC, in collaboration with their development partners. It offers a package of activities/interventions with priority strategic objectives by Sector. The plan is not limited to addressing the problem of chronic malnutrition and measures for its prevention, but also considers the factors that limit the capacity of government institutions to implement it. It includes actions to

enhance inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination, strengthen multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress, financial and human resources as well as identifying gaps and future needs to ensure the commitment and capacity to implement it in a sustainable manner.

Cost of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan

The total cost of the Nepal MSNP over 5 years is approximately \$193 million. This is equivalent to an annual cost of approximately \$39 million per year or a per capita annual cost of just over \$1.

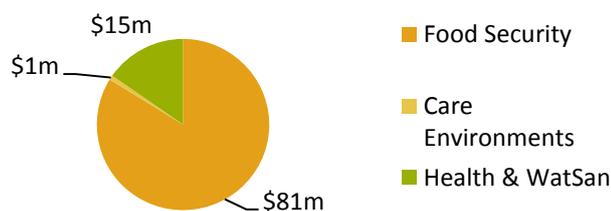
Costs of Nutrition-Specific Interventions Over 5 Years

Nutrition-specific interventions cost \$78 million, representing 40% of the total cost of the MSNP.



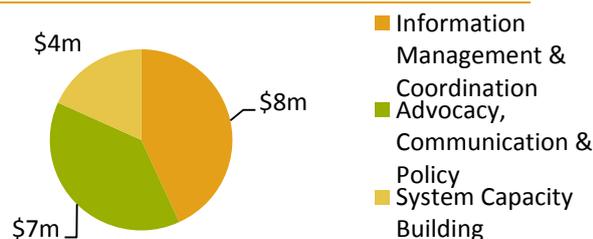
Costs for Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches Over 5 Years

Nutrition-sensitive approaches represent \$97 million, or 50% of the total MSNP costs, mainly dedicated to support for food security approaches.



Costs for Strengthening Governance Over 5 Years

Strengthening governance to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches accounts for \$19 million, or approximately 10% of the total cost of the MSNP.



Priorities, Implementation & Accountability

The Government of Nepal is prioritising the implementation and the MSNP; development and implementation of a long-term National Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture Development; institutional strengthening and capacity building of key sectors for efficient implementation of the MSNP and National Food Security and Nutrition Plan; and strengthening of multi-sectoral nutrition information systems for effective monitoring and tracking progress of MSNP implementation, with links to existing food security early warning systems.

Domestic & Donor Financing Commitments

There is a government budget line for nutrition-specific interventions that is channeled through the Ministry of Health and Population. Between 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 it has doubled and is 90% secured. A basket fund for the MSNP is being established which will receive funding from the government and development partners. The NPC will be in charge of releasing funds to sectors and to districts, and responsible for monitoring of funding.

Funding Gap

An in-depth examination of domestic and external funding streams to cover the costs of the MSNP will be carried out to estimate the funding gap.