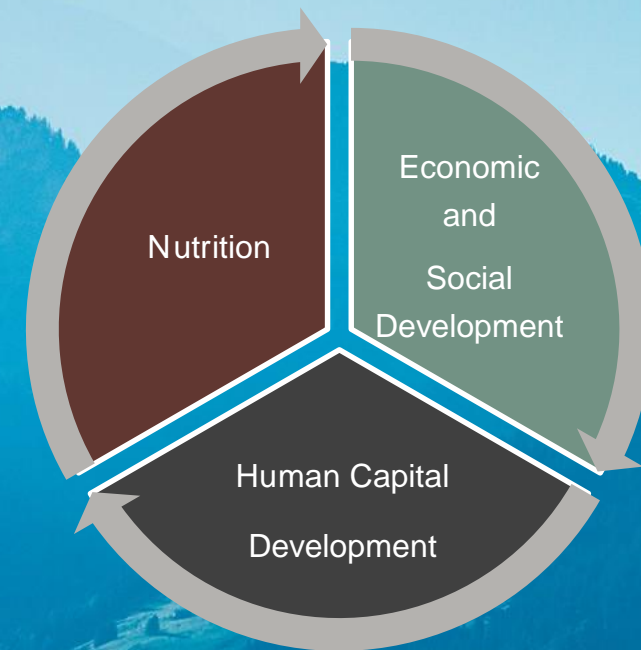


Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan

A Policy Perspective



नेपाल सरकार
राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

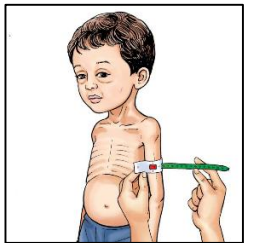
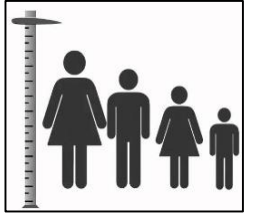
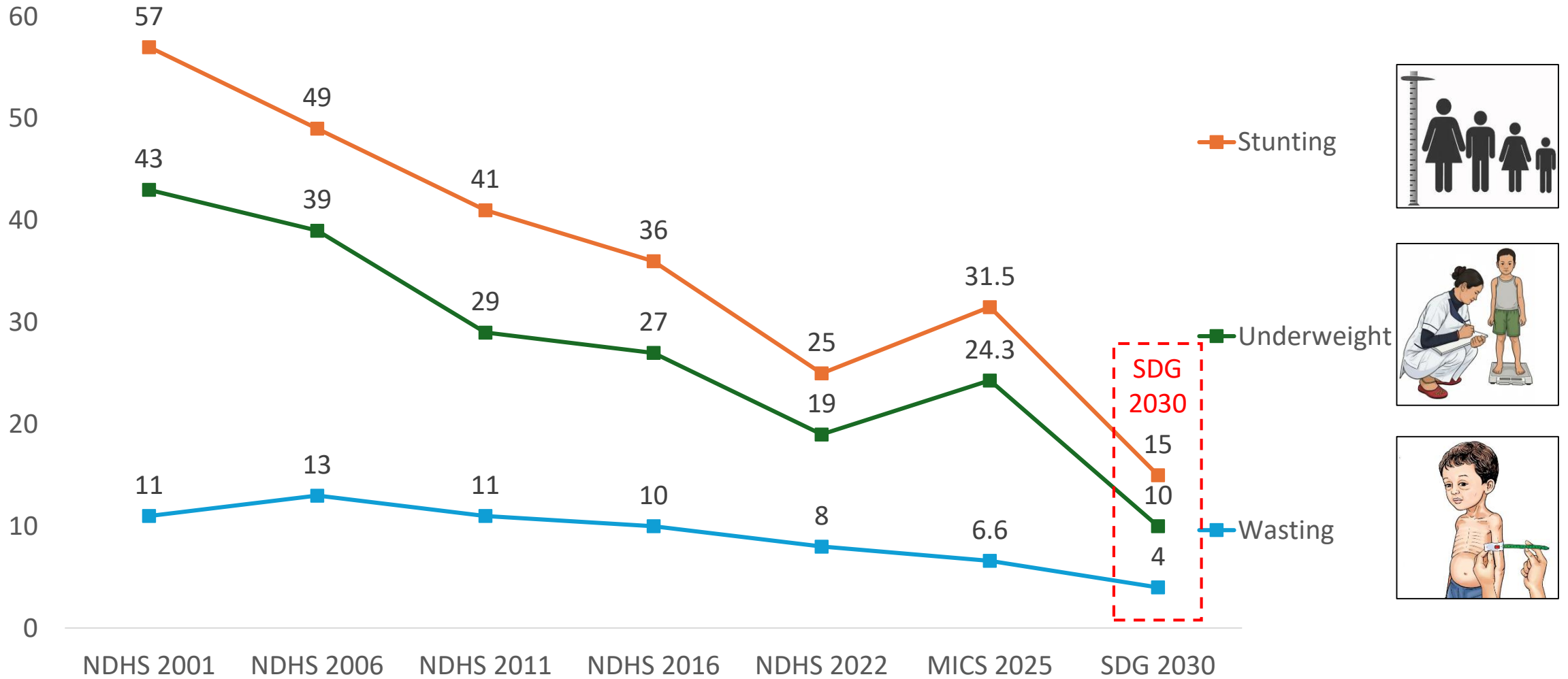




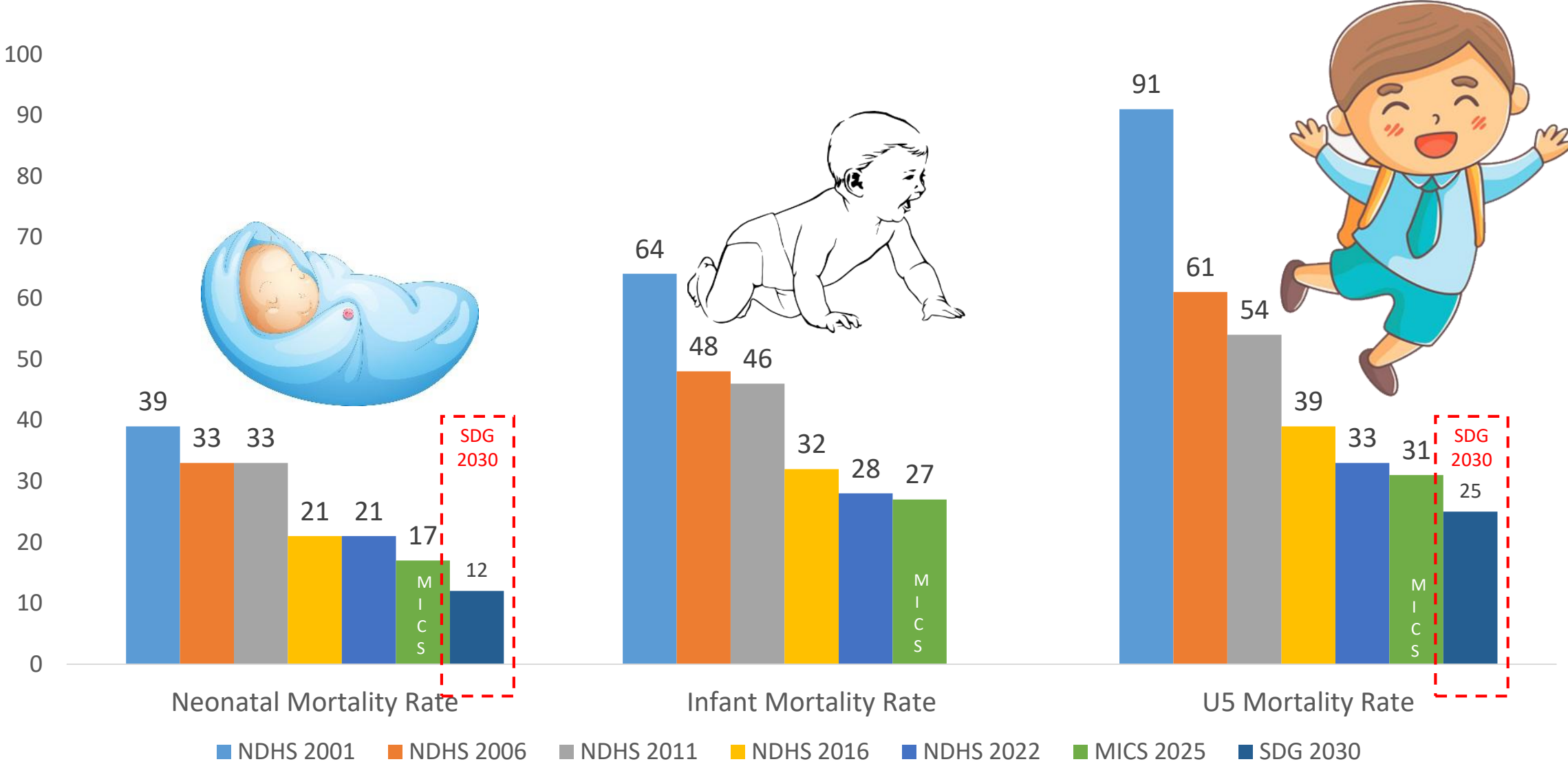
Outline

- Nutrition situation
- Policy Frameworks (Nutrition and Food Security)
- Multisector approach in Nutrition (Evolution)
- MSNP III (Vision, Goal, Objectives, Outcomes, departures)
- Rationale
- Institutional arrangements
- Roles of three levels governments
- Implementation (Plan and Program)

National Nutrition Trends



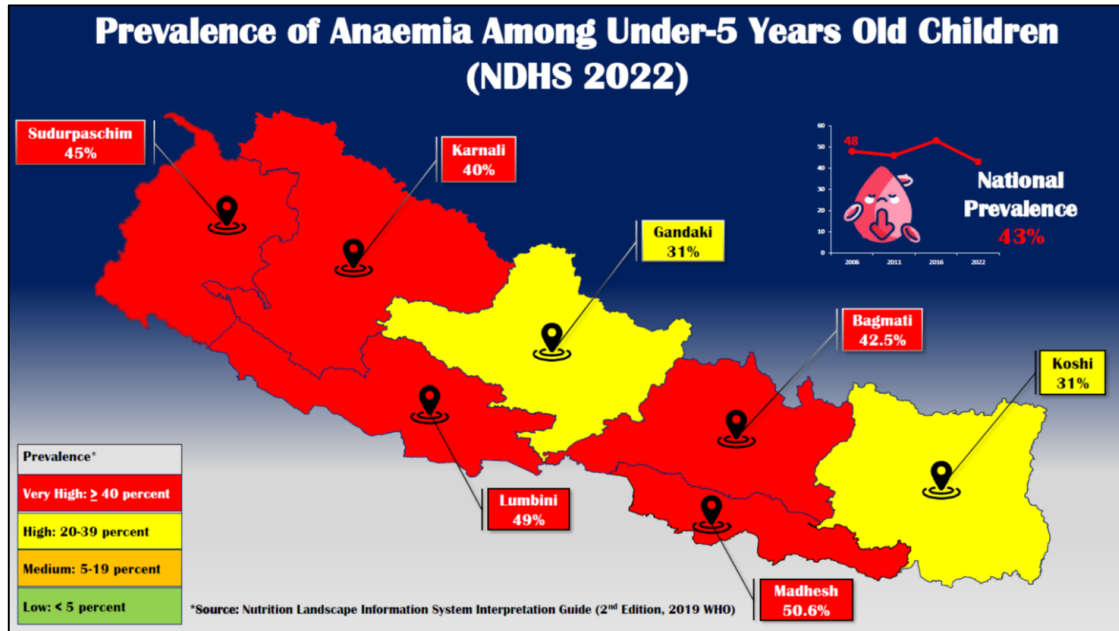
Child mortality rates (per 1000)



Status of Anaemia

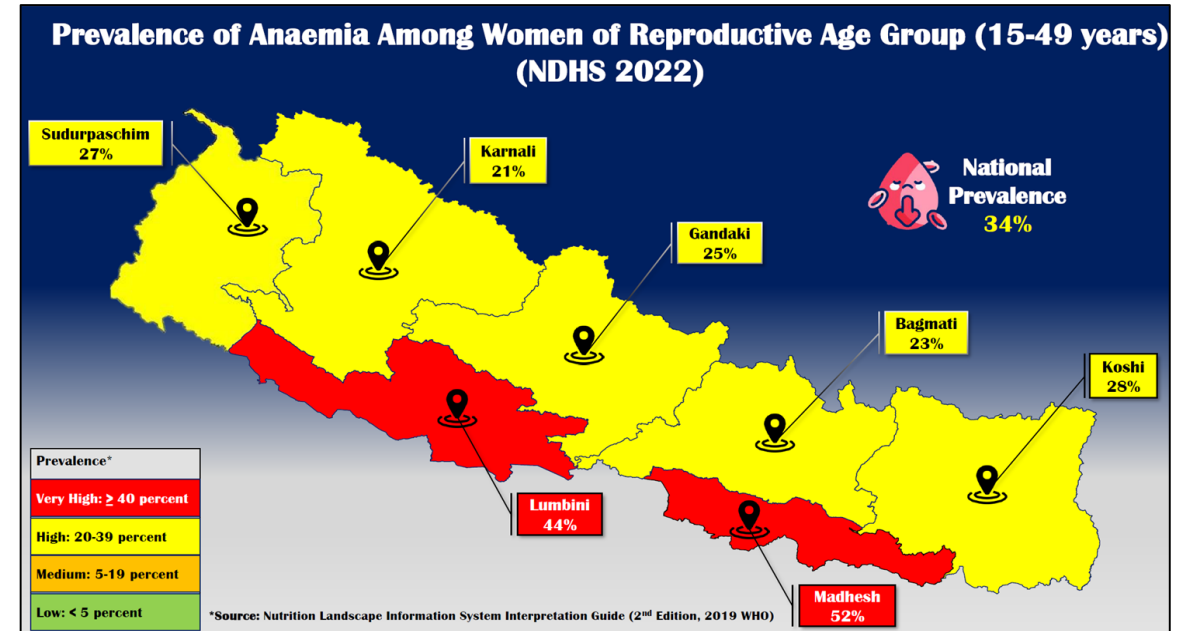
Anaemia among children 6–59 months

National prevalence 43%



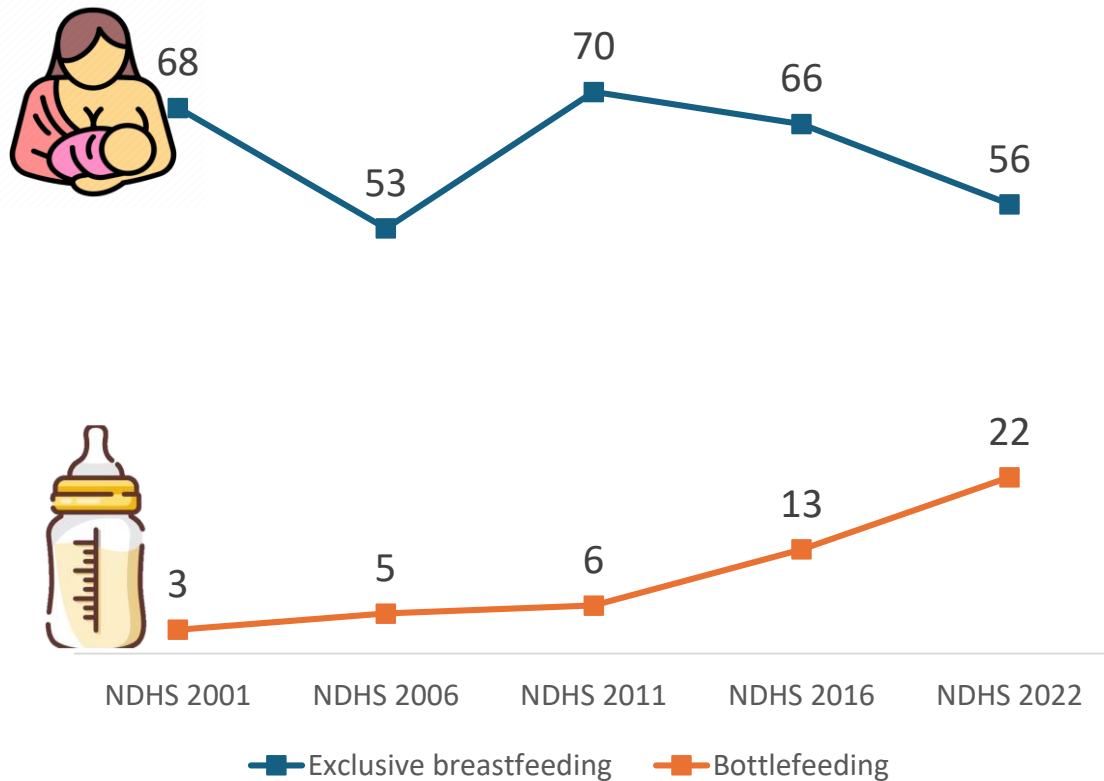
Anaemia among women of reproductive age group 15–49 years

National prevalence 34%

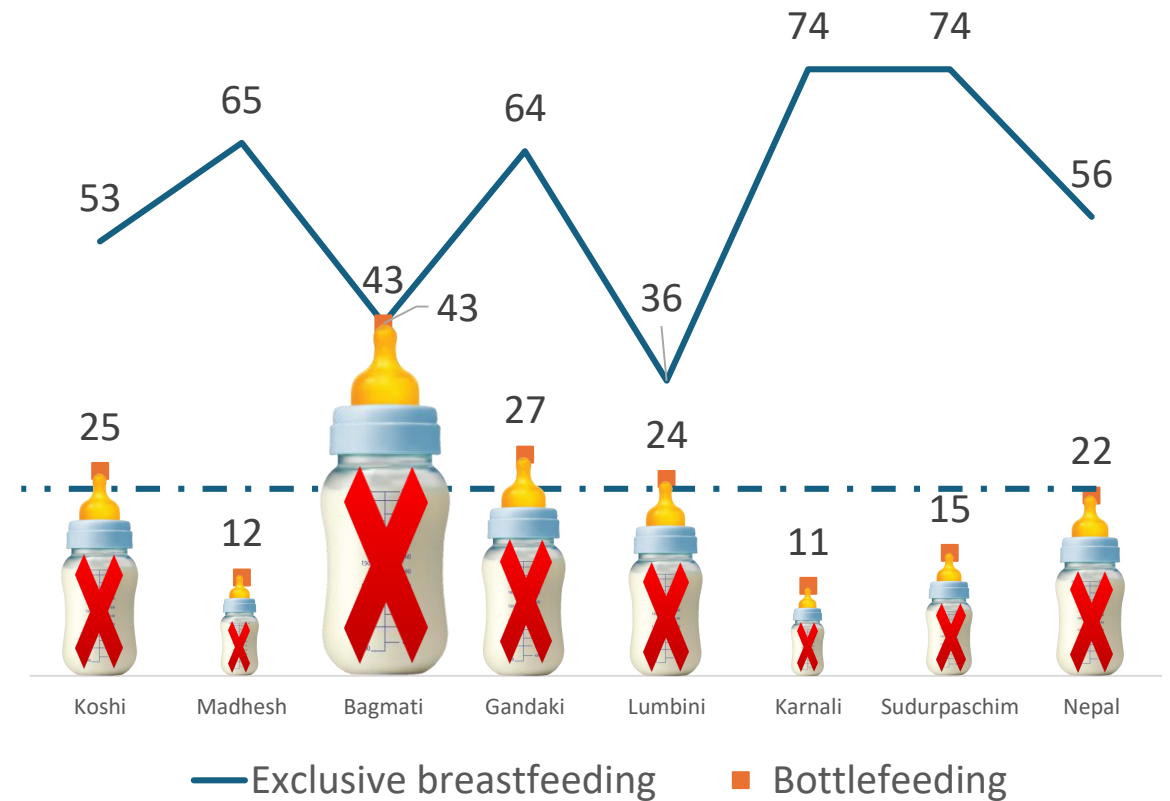


Exclusive breastfeeding vs bottle-feeding

Reducing Exclusive breastfeeding and increasing bottle-feeding



Province wise differences in breastfeeding and bottle-feeding



Overweight and obesity

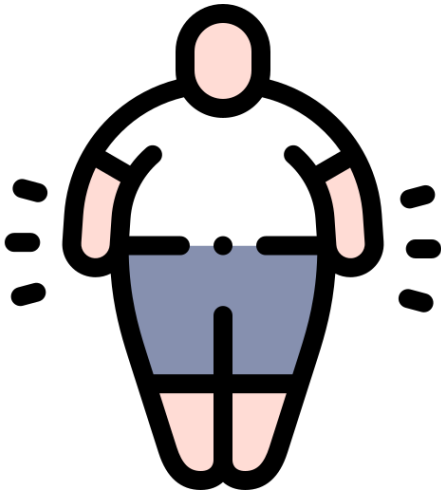
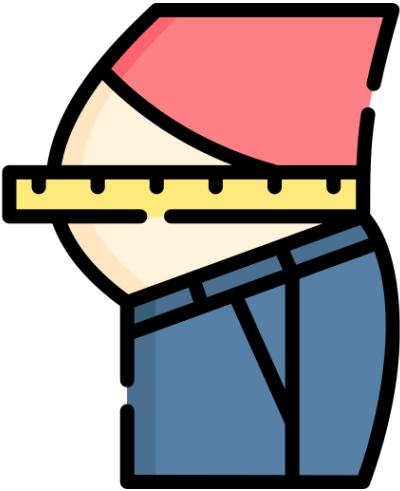


Children under 5 years of age
1%



Women aged 20-49 years
34%

Adolescent girls aged 15-19 years
6%



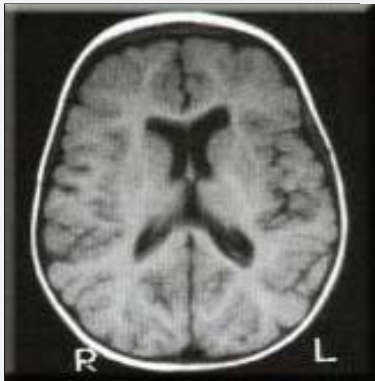
Men aged 20-49 years
32%

Adolescent boys aged 15-19
7%

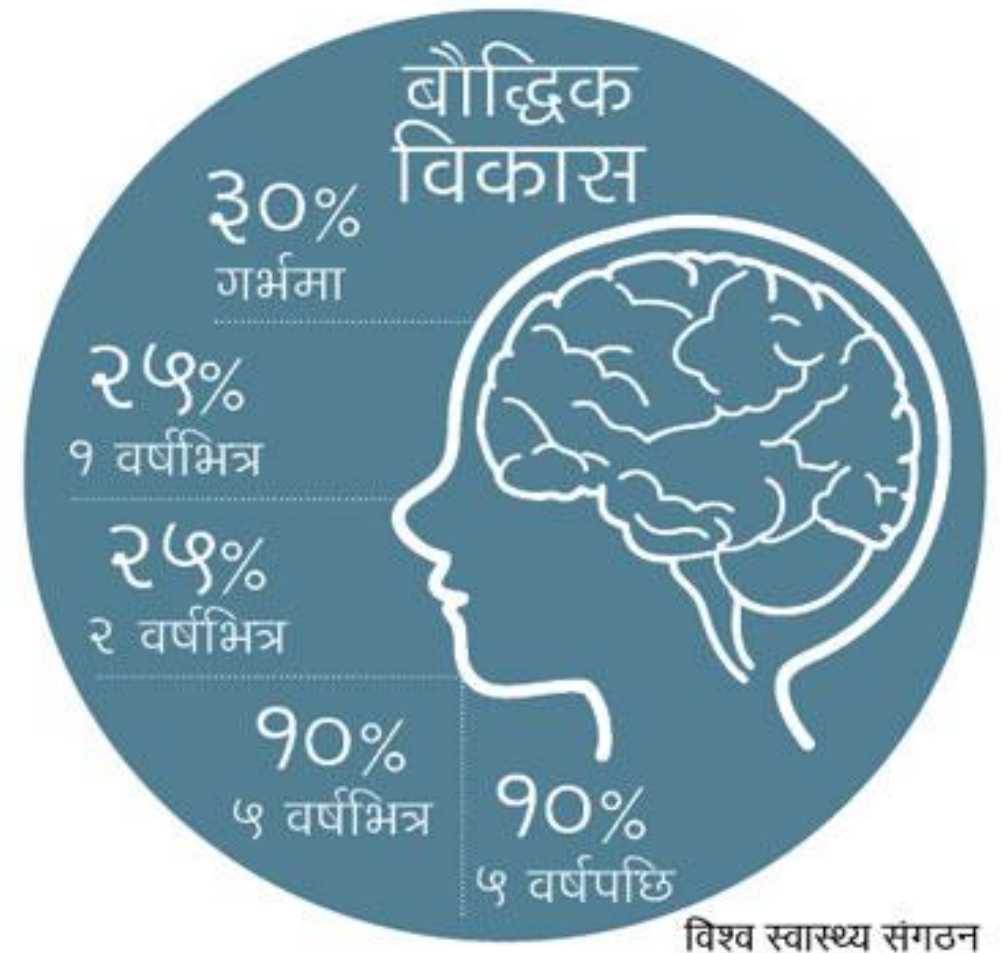
Why is Nutrition matters?

- For improving health
- For child development
- For preventing malnutrition
- For increasing productivity
- For economic development
- For the health of vulnerable population
- For improving quality of life

राम्रो पोषण पाएको बच्चाको मस्तिष्क “पूर्ण मस्तिष्क”



कुपोषित बच्चाको मस्तिष्क “खाली मस्तिष्क”



Policy Frameworks

- Constitution guarantees → Right to food and food sovereignty (Article 36)
- The 16th Plan (FY 2024/25 – 2028/29) → promotes a multisectoral and multidimensional approach to address NCDs, emerging diseases, and malnutrition
- Agriculture Development Strategy (2015–2035) → adopts nutrition and food security as a priority area to achieve SDG 2 & promote sustainable agriculture.
- MSNP-I, MSNP-II & MSNP-III (2023-2030) → shift from sector to system approach in nutrition
- Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)
- National Health Policy (2019)

Policy Frameworks

Contd...

- National Climate Change Policy 2076 (2019) → promotes and implements climate resilient agricultural systems to improve nutrition, food security, and livelihoods.
- National Nutrition Strategy (2020) → scale up nutrition interventions and enhance quality
- National Food Hygiene and Quality Act (2024) → Ensures safe, hygienic and quality food across entire food chain by enforcing clear standards, licensing, inspection, labelling and monitoring.
- SDG RoadMap (2016-2030) → directly contribute to goal 2 and 3 and indirect contribution other goals.
- Strategic Plan for Food System Transformation (2024-2029)

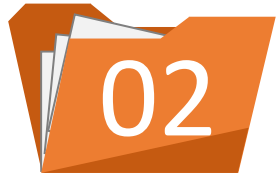
Nutrition Specific Policy, Plans, Strategies and Guidelines



Constitution of Nepal
(Right to Health and Food are the fundamental rights)



Public Health Service Act, 2075



National Health Policy 2076
Policy no. 13 (four strategies)



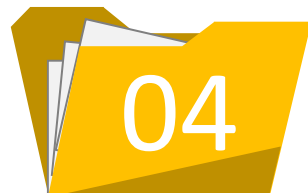
Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Rights Act 2075



Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II
2075/76 to 2079/80



School Health and Nutrition Strategy 2063



15th Plan
FY 2076/77 to 2080/81



Breastmilk Substitute (sales control and regulation) Act 2049

राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य नीति २०७६



नेपाल सरकार
स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय
रामशाहपथ, काठमाडौं

Policy No.13:

Discourage harmful foods and promote production and use of nutritious food to improve nutrition status

1

Multisectoral nutrition policy and programmes including food security shall be updated and implemented with priority

2

Focus on food diversification and balanced diet to improve micronutrient status of women, children and different age groups

3

Strengthening, Development and Implementation of School Health and Nutrition Programmes

4

Promote consumption of nutritious and healthy food items; Encourage domestic production

National Nutrition Strategy

राष्ट्रिय पोषण रणनीति (National Nutrition Strategy)



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

राष्ट्रिय पोषण रणनीति २०७७ को कार्ययोजना

(२०७७/७८-२०८१/८२)



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

Policy/Strategy Commitment from N4G

Political Commitment (Leadership and Governance)

Strengthen the solidarity of the high-level political leaders for improved nutrition leadership, governance, and accountability.

Financial and Accountability Commitment

Strengthen the solidarity of the high-level political leaders for improved nutrition leadership, governance, and accountability.

Policy/Strategy Commitment

Increase financial investment in nutrition and social protection focusing on target groups.

Programmatic/Interventions

Improve policy environment for equitable and effective delivery of nutrition care and services.

Impact

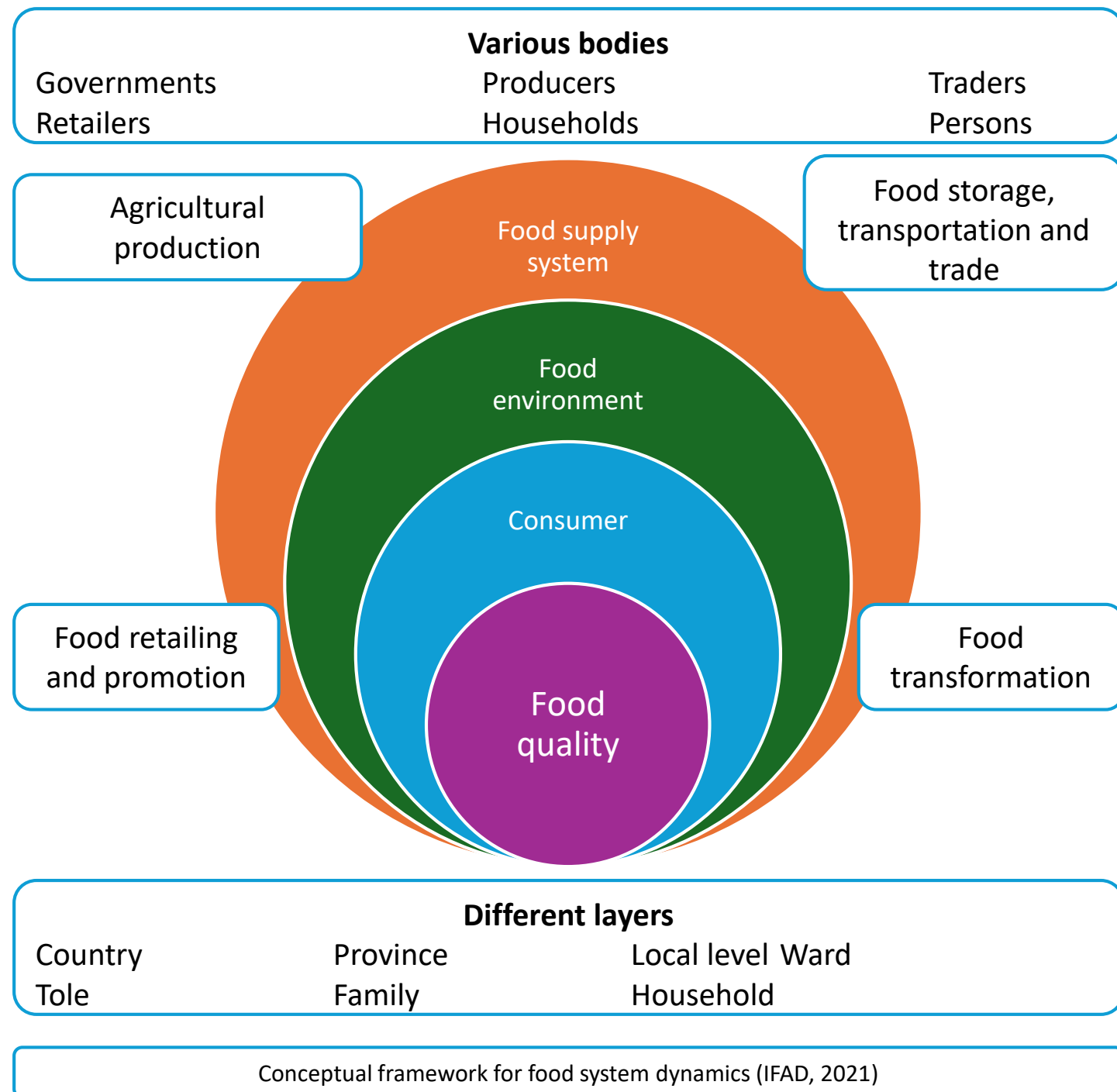
Institutionalize and strengthen the system and capacity to deliver quality nutrition care & services, ensuring universal coverage.

Data, Research and Innovation

Strengthen country-led system for comprehensive research/survey and evidence generation, monitoring, evaluation.

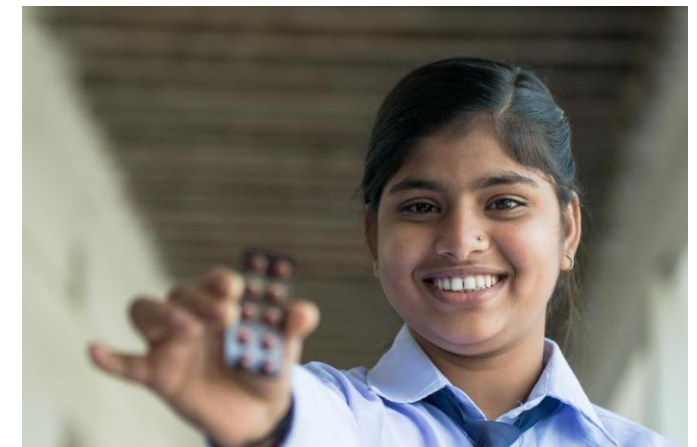
Food System

- Bio fortification
- Flour fortification via large roller mills
- Rice Fortification



Health Sector

- National Vitamin A supplementation and deworming
- Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
- Multiple Micronutrient Powder for children aged 6-23 months
- Iron Folic Acid supplementation for women and adolescent girls
- Scale up Lactation Management Unit



Nutrition Friendly Local Governance

- NFLG initiative encourages local levels to prioritize and integrate nutrition agenda in sectoral planning and budgeting.



Health



Women and
children



Education



Water
Sanitation and
Hygiene

Agriculture



Livestock



Governance



MSNP - III

Vision: End malnutrition and develop human capital for overall socio-economic development.

Goal: Improved nutrition status throughout the life cycle by ensuring universal access to quality nutrition services.

Objectives

- To increase the availability of the services and improve the quality of nutrition-specific services for equitable access and utilization.
- To increase the availability and expand equitable access to and increased utilization of quality nutrition-sensitive services.
- To strengthen the accountability, institutional capacity and functioning of government institutions and relevant stakeholders at all levels for institutionalization of nutrition friendly system.
- To promote the adoption of positive health, nutrition, and WASH-related behavior and practices through social and behavior change (SBC) interventions.

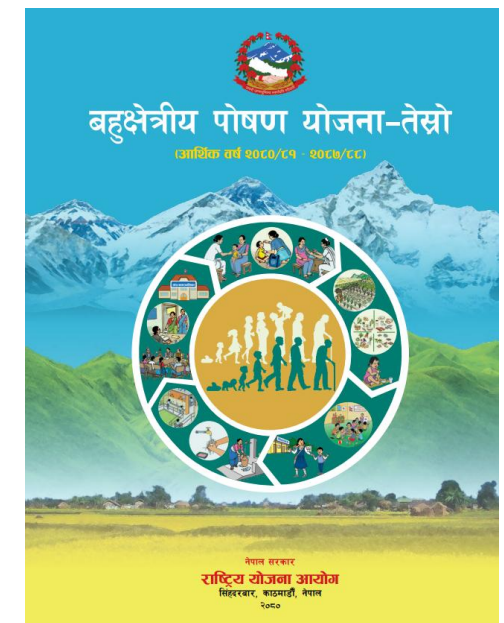
Outcomes

Outcome 1: Improved access to and equitable utilization of quality nutrition-specific services.

Outcome 2: Improved access to and equitable utilization of quality nutrition-sensitive services and adequate consumption of safe, healthy, and nutritious food.

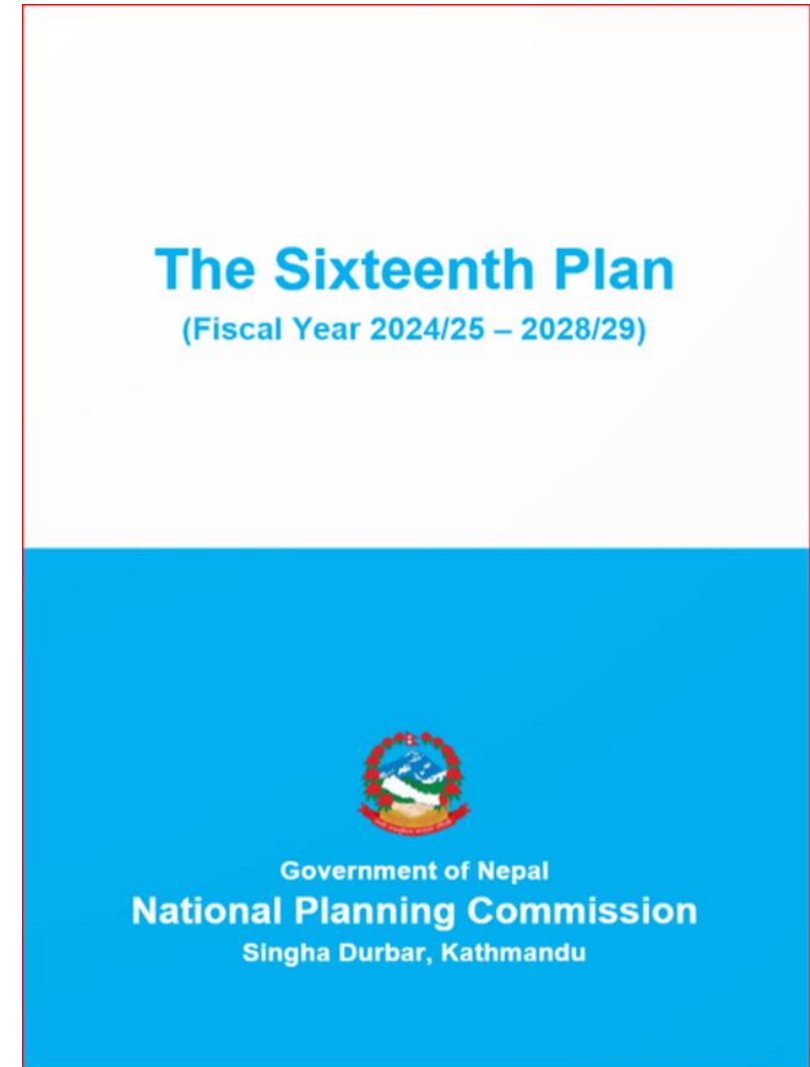
Outcome 3: Strengthened nutrition-friendly system at all levels of government.

Outcome 4: Improved positive health, nutrition (feeding/dietary practices) and WASH related knowledge, behavior and practices.



Rationale

- 16th Plan promote a multisectoral and multidimensional approach to address NCDs, emerging diseases, and malnutrition through shared responsibility across all levels and sectors.
- Developing a climate-resilient public health system for addressing climate-related risks and growing impact on human health.



Rationale

Contd...

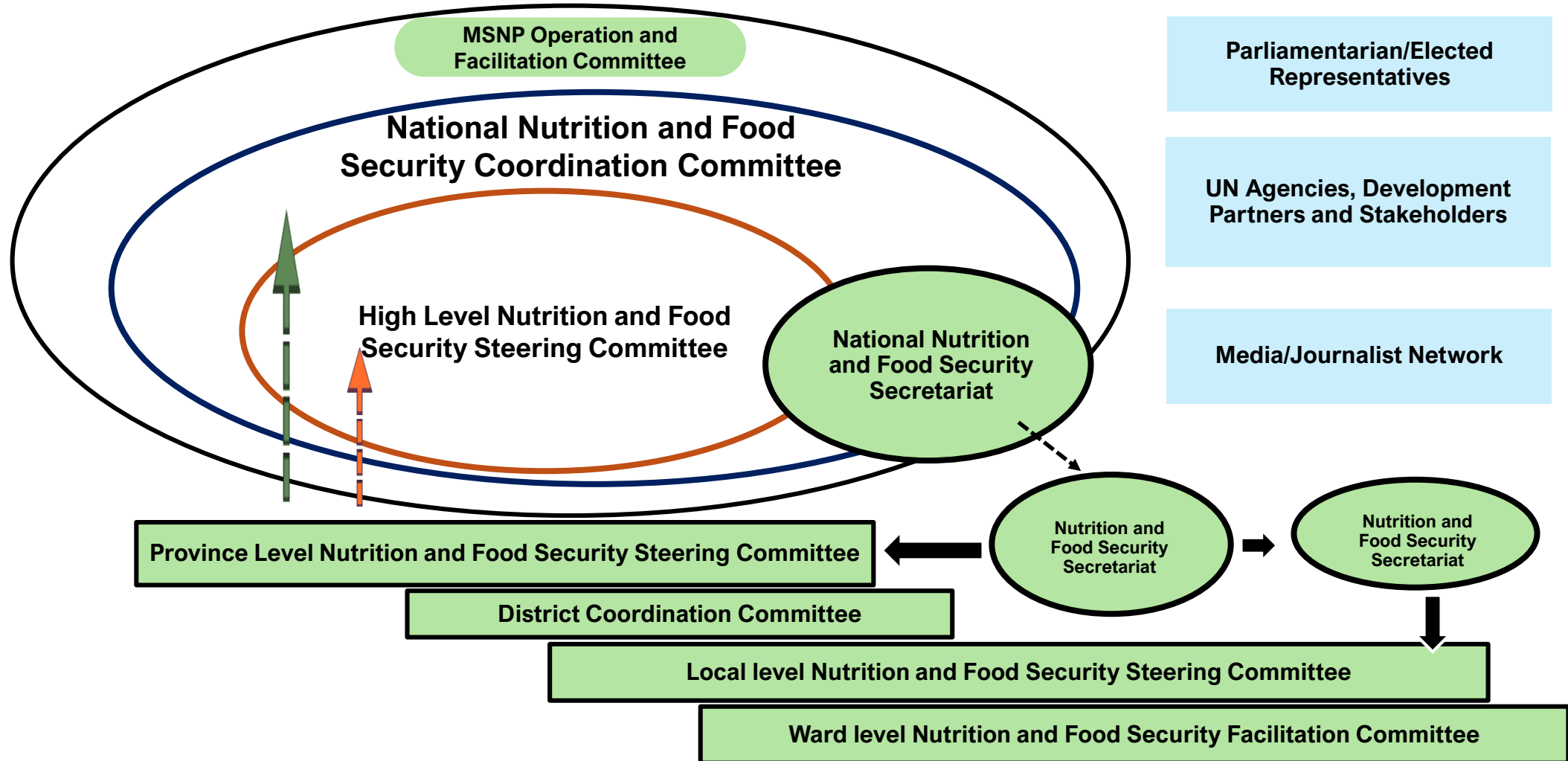
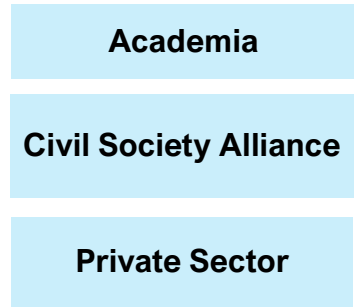
- Aligning to the key areas of long-term national vision “Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali” (*Samriddha Nepal, Sukhi Nepali*) and contribute to nutrition and food security by
 - Sustainable economic growth with increased production and productivity
 - Human capital development and full utilization of their potential
- Contributes to fulfil national priorities and international commitments
 - Achieving the targets of 16th Plan
 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030
 - Nutrition for Growth 2021 & 2025 Commitments
 - UN Food Systems Summit 2021 and
 - Strategic Plan for Food System Transformation (2024-2029)

Key Departures – MSNP III

- System approach
- Life cycle approach
- Targeted and tailored approach
- Social and Behavior Change
- Integrated and one-door approach
- Gender transformative approach
- Cross-linkages of the nutrition governance structure



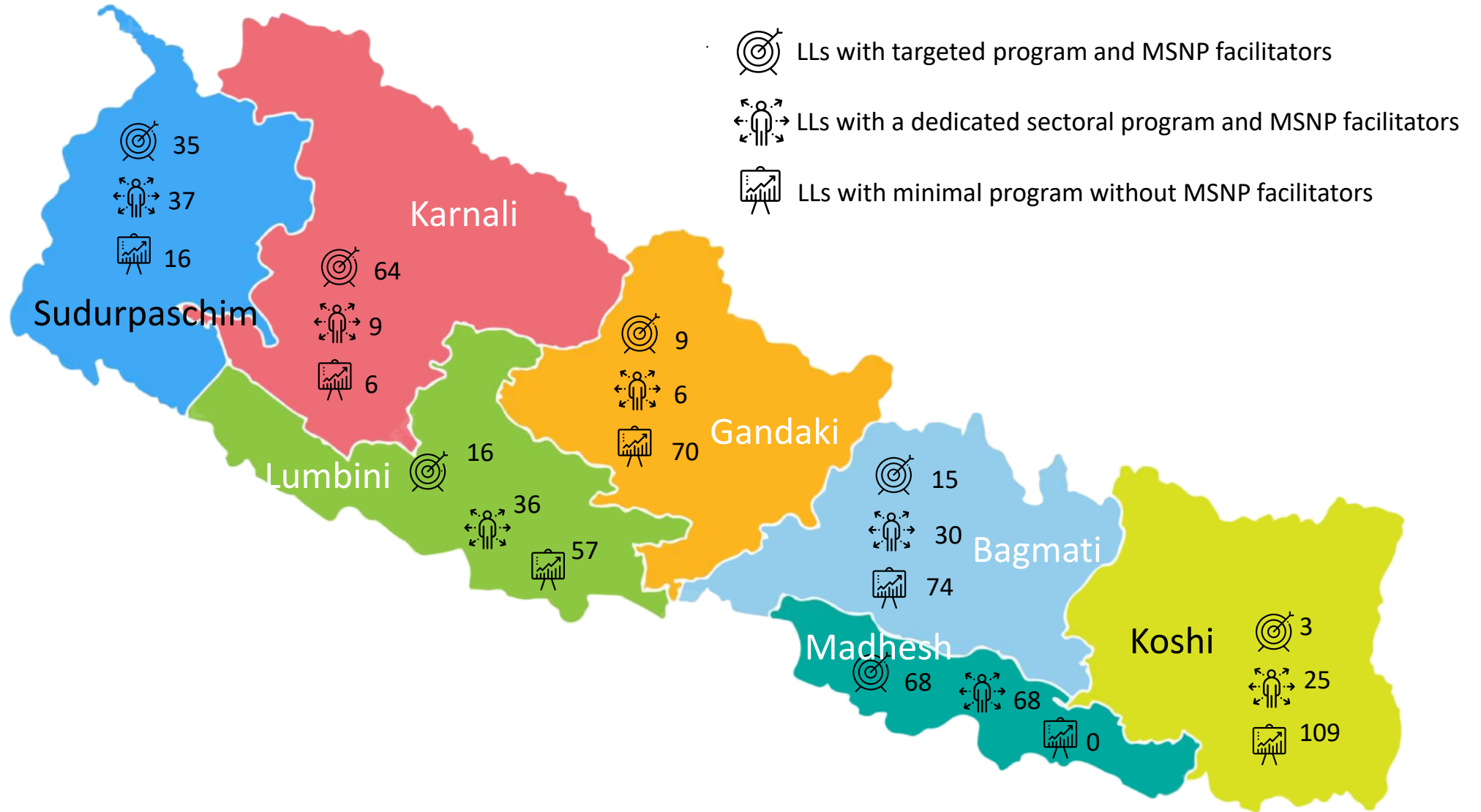
Governance structure for MSNP-III



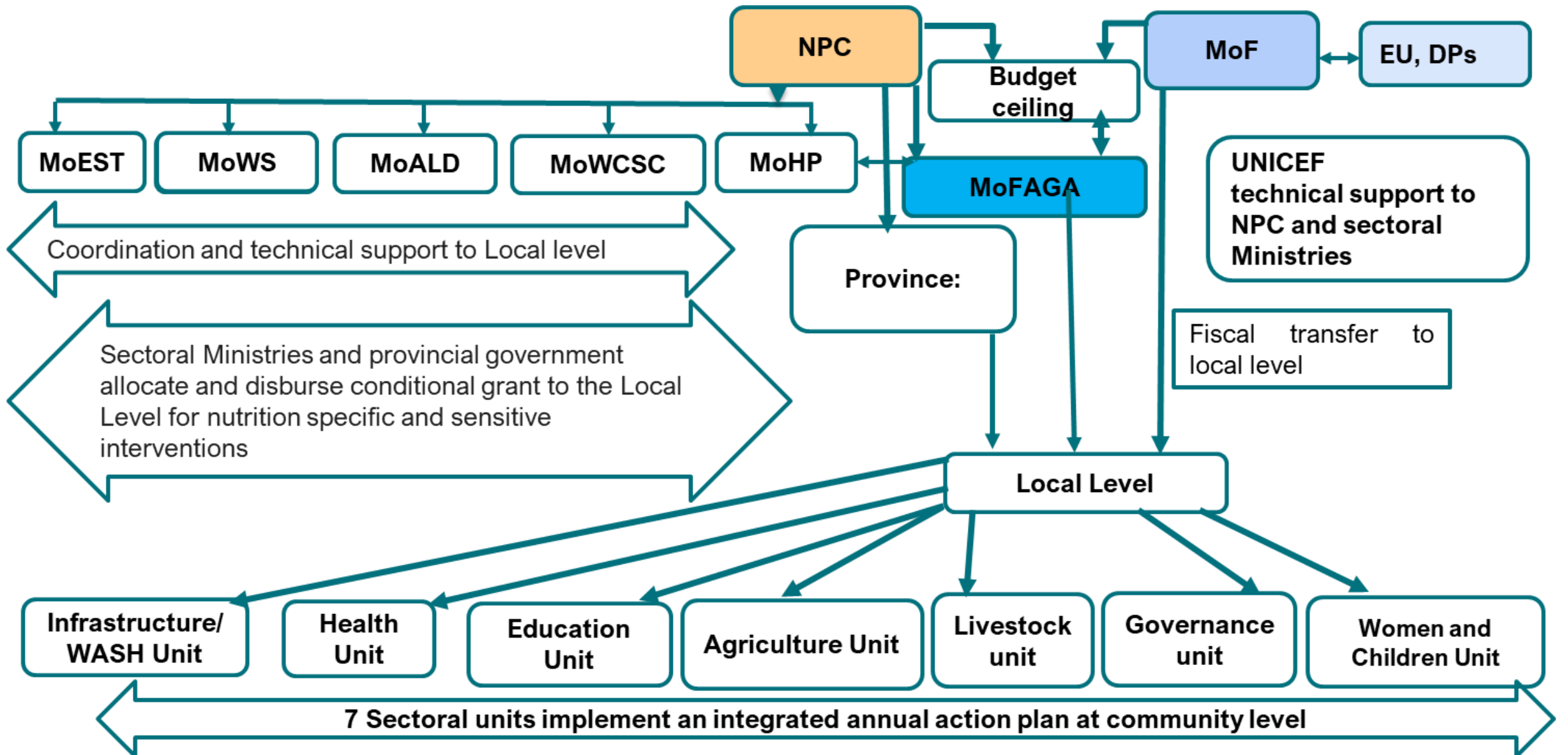
MSNP –III coverage across country

- **Strengthening policy, planning, budgeting and introducing multi-sector and system approach** to nutrition and food security by NPC
- **Nutrition specific intervention** through Health Sector
- **Nutrition sensitive interventions** through other sectors; agriculture, education, wash, social security
- A dedicated **multisector nutrition program** and **Nutrition Friendly Local Government** initiative through MoFAGA

MSN Program implementation status



Program implementation modality of MSNP



Key Priorities

- Address Triple Burden of Malnutrition including diet related NCDs
- Strengthen sectoral capacity to address emerging issues of nutrition, food security, climate change.
- Adopt Climate Resilient Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Livestock Practices
- Strengthen and Scale-up of social protection schemes
- Strengthen of MSNP Governance mechanism and structures
- Strengthen sectoral accountability in planning, implementation and reporting.
- Institutionalize Nutrition Friendly Local Governance
- Establish Nutrition Budget code to track nutrition investments
- Establish Integrated Nutrition Information Management System



wGojfb

Coming together is a beginning,
staying together is progress,
and working together is success.

-Henry Ford