

# MSNP AND FOOD SYSTEM



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# Presentation Plan

- **Context Setting: Current Status and Past Work**
- **MSNP-II and its priorities**
- **Key Departure in MSNP-III**
- **ALIGNMENT of Nutrition Innovation Lab efforts with MSNP-II**

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2



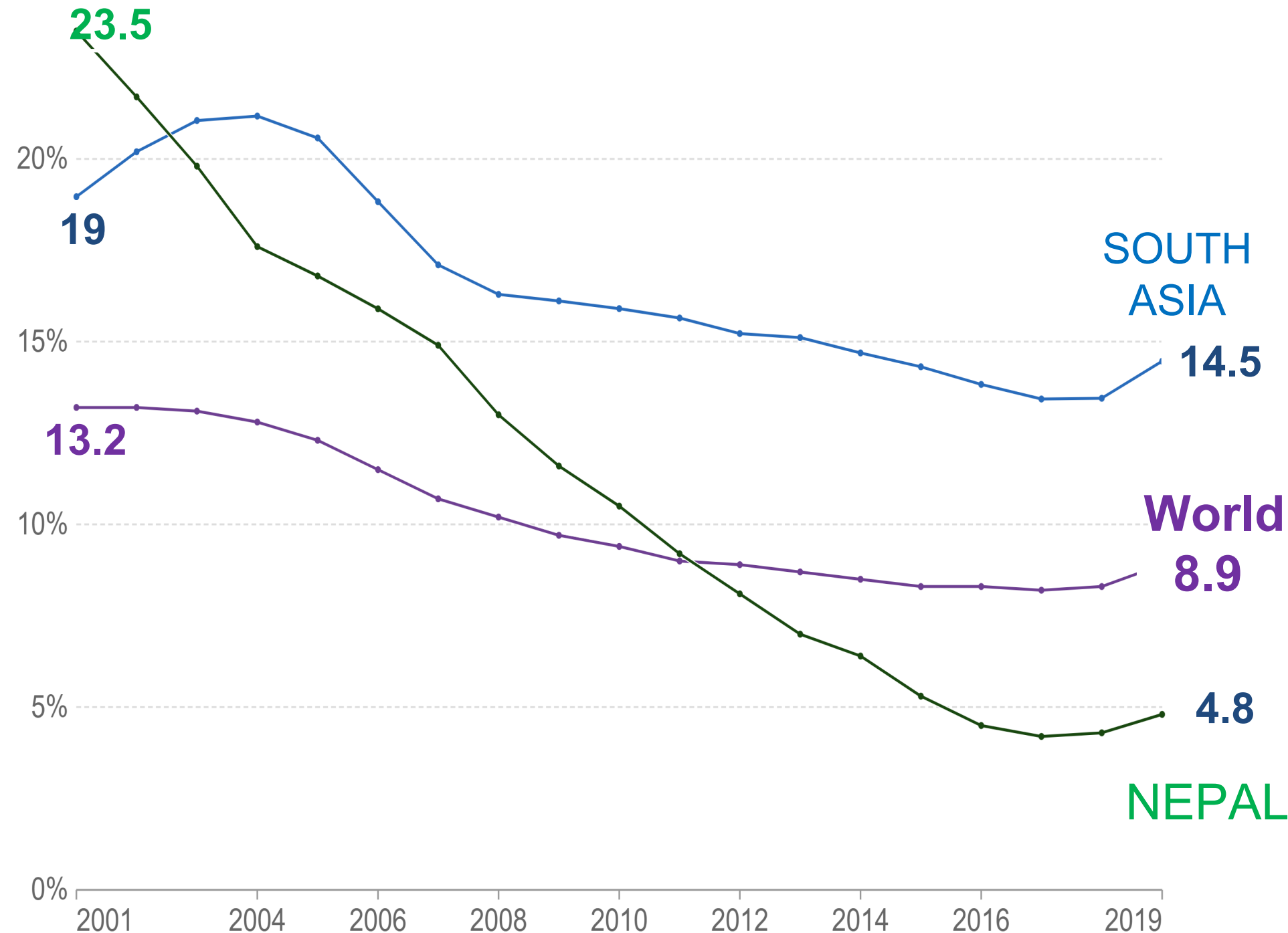
- Achieving [Sustainable Development Goal \(SDG\) 2: Zero Hunger](#) requires a multifaceted approach, including assessments and solutions for malnutrition, food security and nutrition security.

# Prevalence of Undernourishment 2019-2021 (SDG Indicator 2.1.1)

## Share of the population that is undernourished

Share of individuals who have a habitual energy intake lower than their requirements.

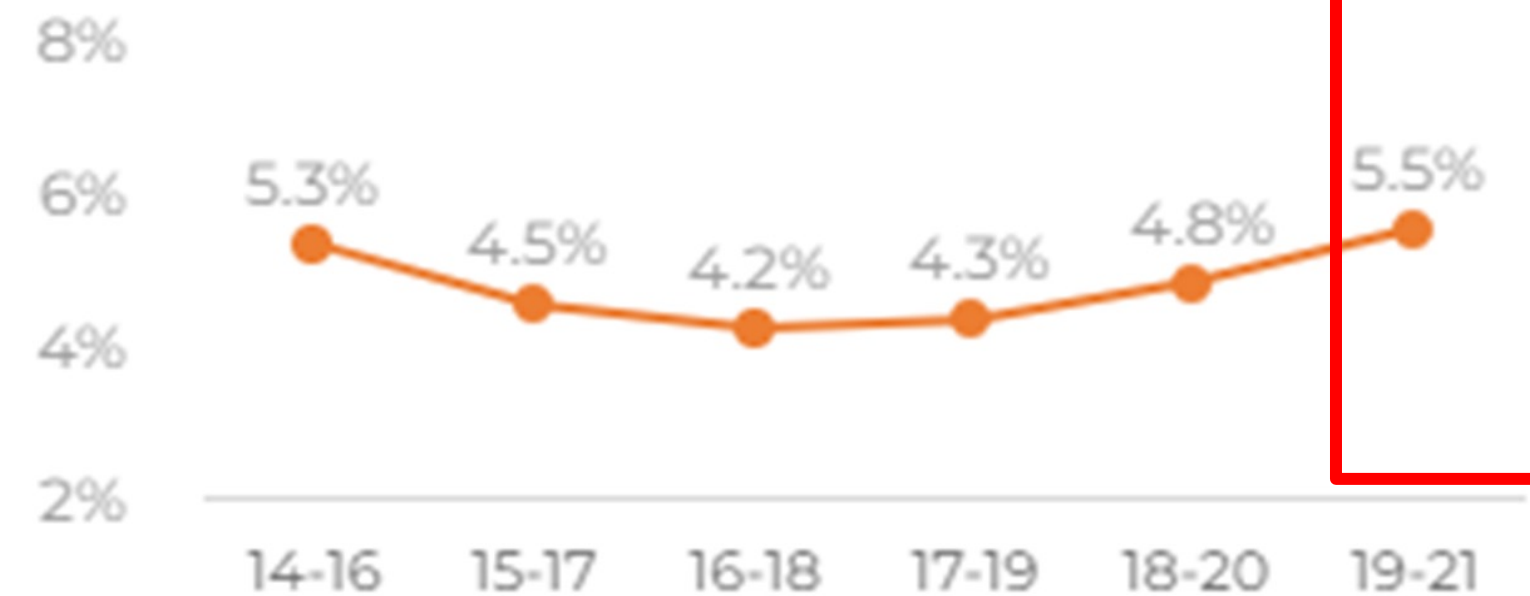
Our World in Data



## Nepal

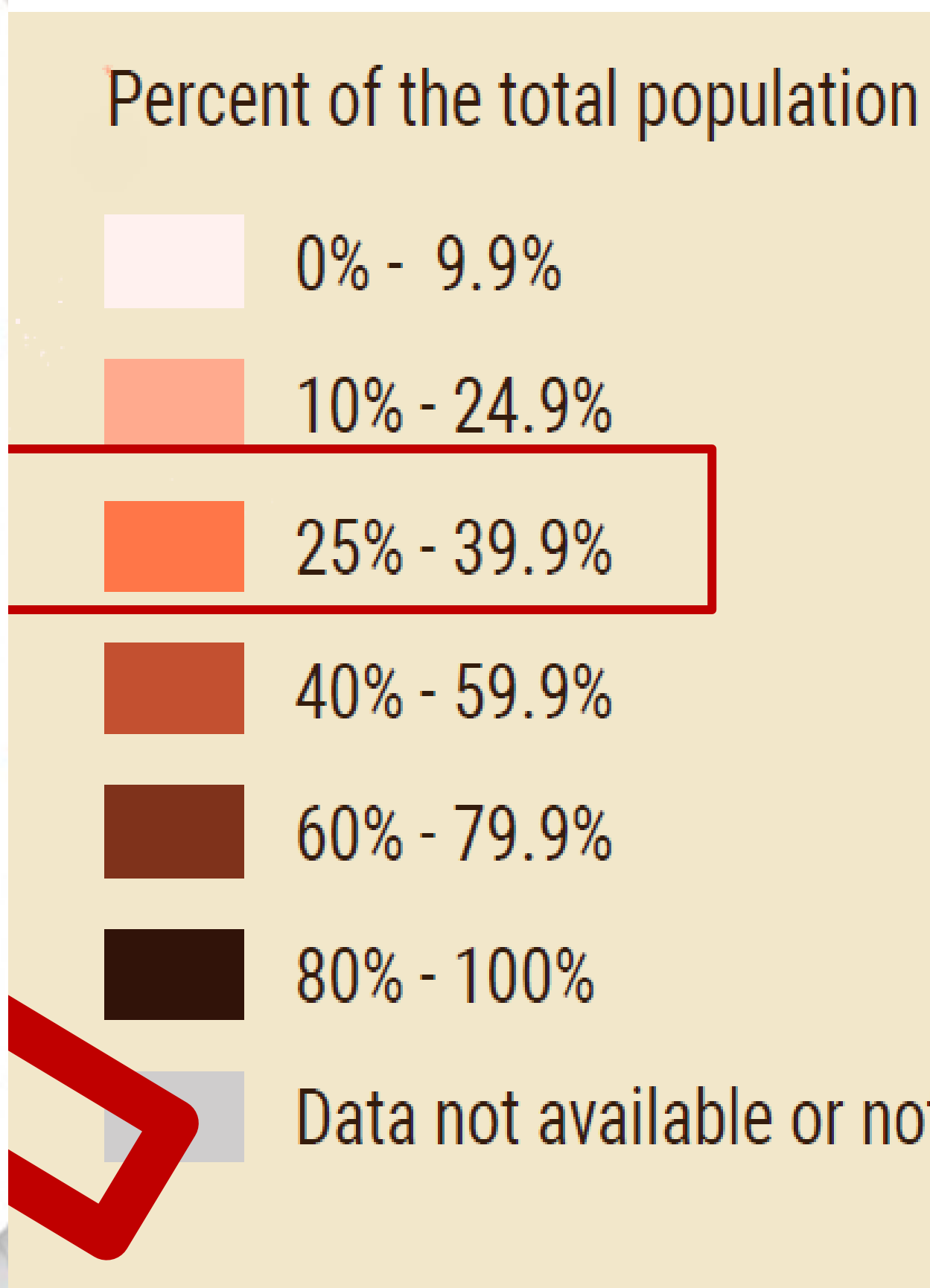
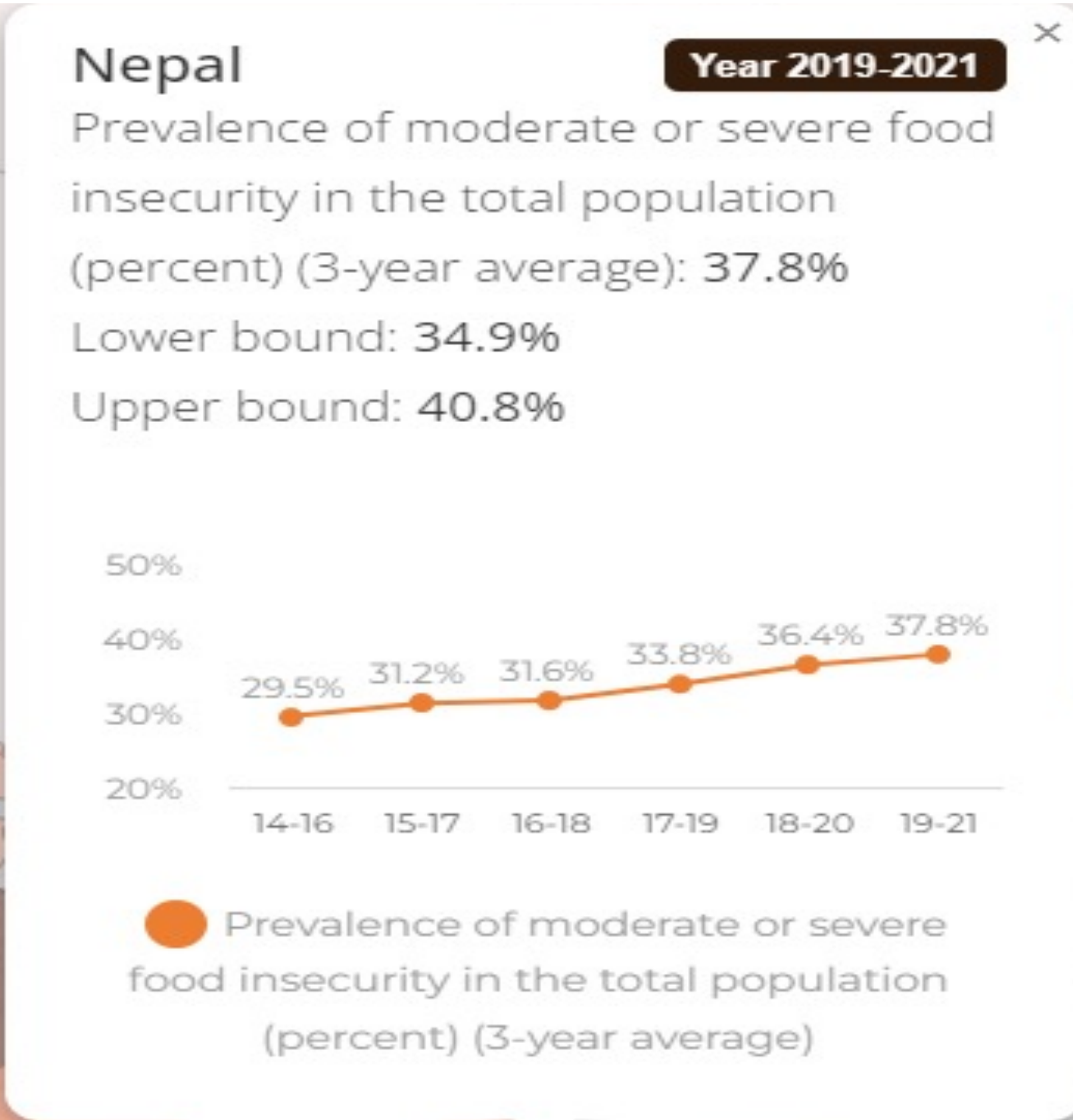
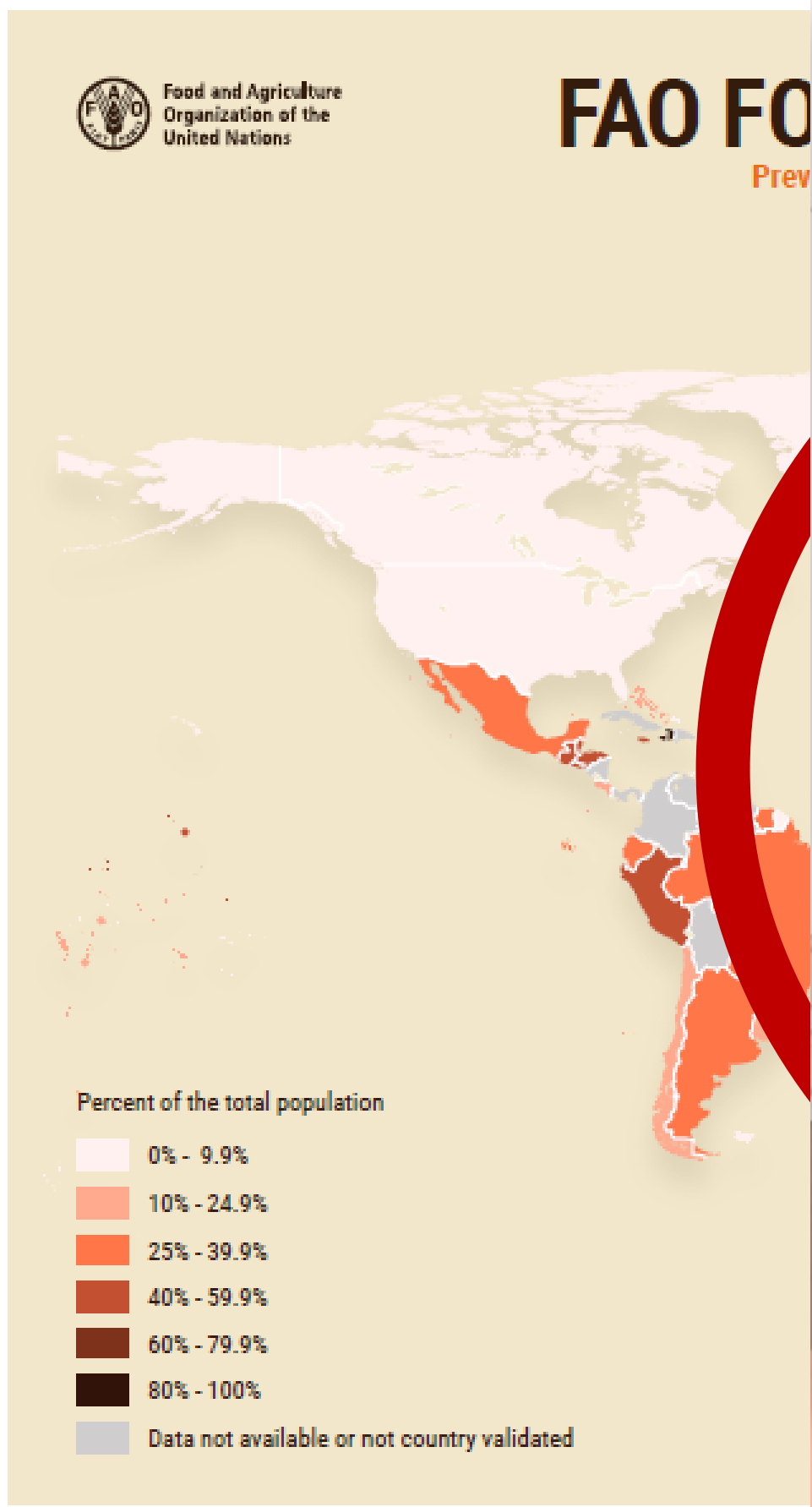
Year 2019-2021

Prevalence of undernourishment (percent) (3-year average): 5.5%



● Prevalence of undernourishment (percent) (3-year average)

# Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity (SDG Indicator 2.1.2)



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

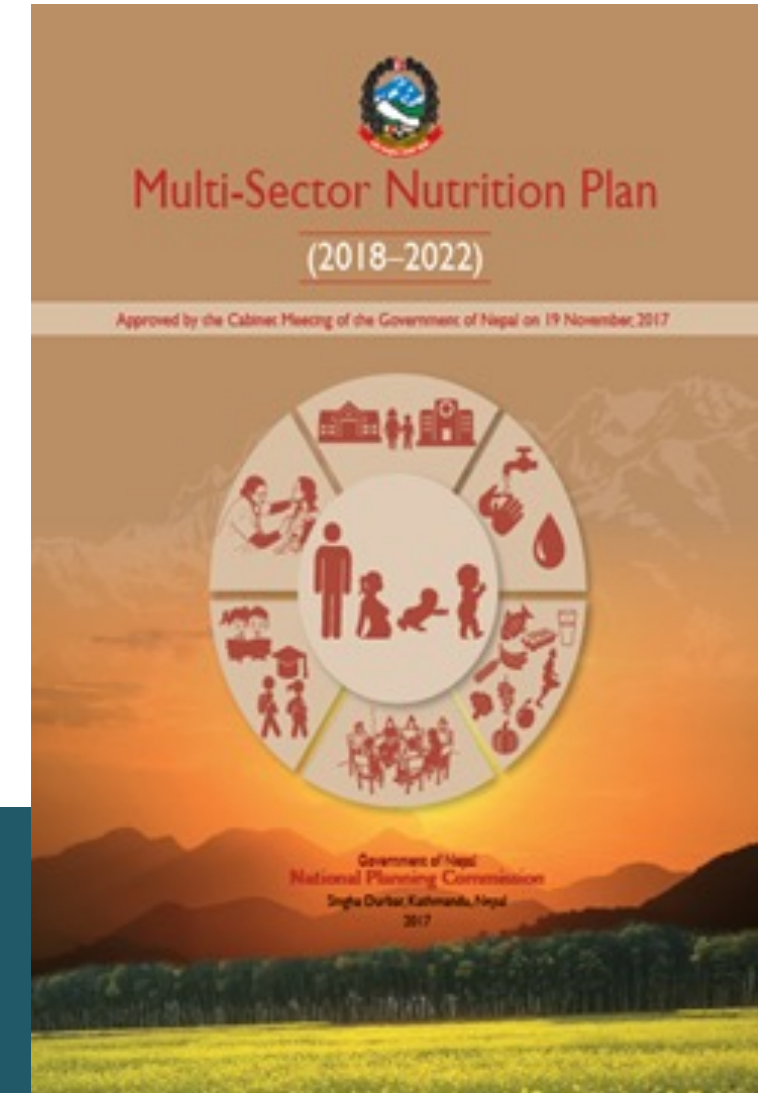
- To achieve [SDG 2: Zero Hunger](#) **multifaceted approach** is required, including assessments and solutions for malnutrition, food security and nutrition security.

# Existing policy efforts towards achieving SDG target 2

- Central to preventing all forms of malnutrition are **healthy, diverse diets**. It is imperative that they are **available, accessible, and affordable** for all.
- The fundamental **“Right to Food”** for all is enshrined in our Constitution which clearly signifies improving the food security and nutritional status of its citizens is a major priority of the government.
- The Government of Nepal **has recognized the need of multi-sectoral efforts** to improve the nutrition of its citizens.
- Achieving **food system sustainability** is key to addressing complex causes of malnutrition and is a national priority : **Reflected in MSNP-I, II and III.**

# Key Milestones towards adopting multi-sector approach to nutrition

2017



**Multi-sector  
Nutrition Plan-II  
(2018-2022)**

2012



**Multi-sector  
Nutrition Plan-I  
(2013-2017)**

(2013-2017)

May 2011

**Scaling Up  
NUTRITION**  
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

**Joined SUN  
Global  
Movement**

INNOVATION



2009

**Nutrition Assessment and Gap Analysis  
(NAGA) 2011**



# Multi-sector Nutrition Plan-I (2013-2017)

- **Agriculture and livestock** — Interventions run under MSNP (2013–17) were:
- Enhance **homestead food and livestock** production
- Increase **the incomes of poor women** through credit incentives
- Increase the consumption of **micronutrient-rich foods**.

## Multi-sector Nutrition Plan

For Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and  
Child Under-nutrition in Nepal  
2013-2017

Approved by the Cabinet Meeting of  
the Government of Nepal on May 15, 2012



Government of Nepal  
National Planning Commission

# Vision of MSNP (2013-2022)

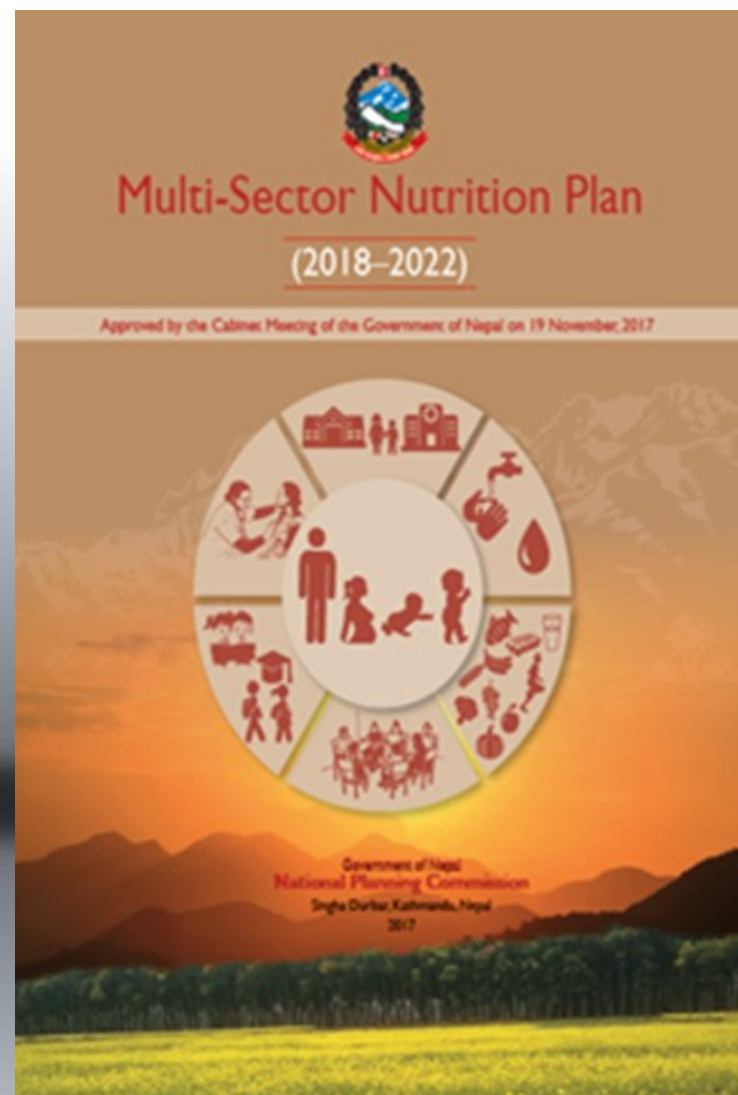
- Lead the country toward significantly reducing chronic malnutrition so that it no longer becomes an impediment to improving human capital and for overall socio-economic development.



# Goals of MSNP-II (2018-2022)

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





## Objective 1

To increase the number of service delivery institutions to improve access to and the use of nutrition-specific services.

## Objective 2

To increase access to and the use of nutrition-sensitive services including improving health-related behavior

## Objective 3

To improve policies, plans, and **multi-sectoral coordination** at federal, provincial, and local government levels to create an enabling environment

# Multi-sector Nutrition Plan-II (2018-2022)

**Output 2.1:** Increased availability and consumption of safe and nutritious foods

Improve the availability of, physical and economic access to, and the consumption of, diversified food groups, **especially indigenous local food (cereals, legumes and oilseeds) and fruits and vegetables.**

Improve the availability of, physical and economic access to, and the consumption of diversified food groups, **especially flesh meat, dairy products and eggs**

**Output 2.2:** Increased physical and economic access to diverse types of food

2.2.1 Enhance access to and use of animal product foods.

- Establish livestock and food markets.
- Distribute chilling vats to dairies.
- Raise awareness about consumption of livestock related foodstuff.

2.2.2 Promote and support production and consumption of fish including support for establishing community ponds

# INTERVENTIONS IN MSNP-II

Food  
production

2.1.1 Make available **agriculture and livestock inputs** at household

and community levels

2.1.2 2.1.3 **Increase production and promote consumption** of fresh

fruits and green leafy vegetables

# INTERVENTIONS IN MSNP-II

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- Build capacity of livestock farmers and entrepreneurs to increase milk, meat and egg production
- Technical support for micro and alternative small irrigation to produce diversified and micronutrient rich foods
- Provide technical support to promote production of fruits, vegetables, nutritious roots, cereals and pulses to increase consumption of diversified foods in households
- Train agriculture and livestock extension officers and staff including farmers on **food safety, food processing**

**Review and disseminate food safety related guidelines and information**

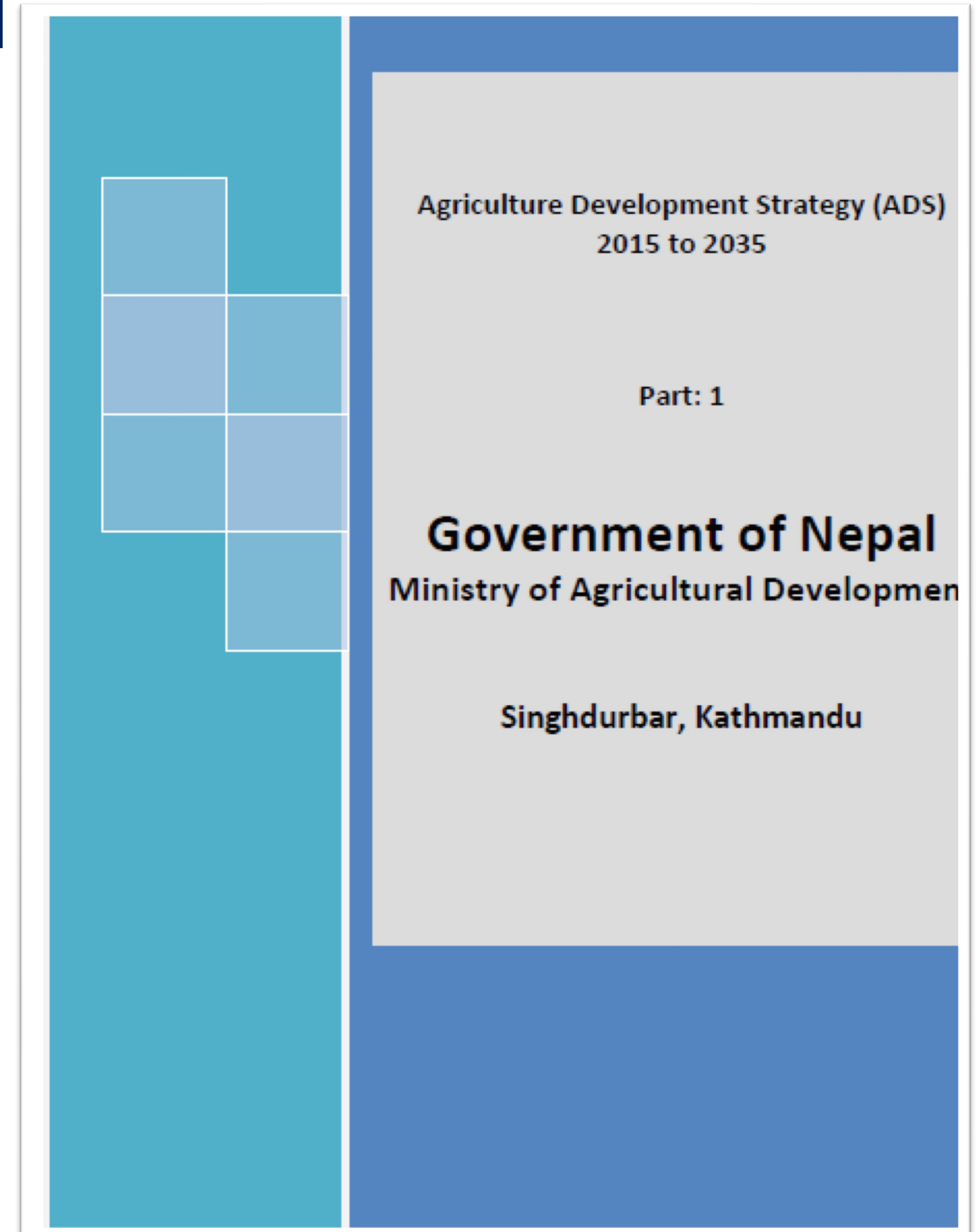
## INTERVENTION IN MSNP-II

- Support **food producing industries** to adopt good manufacturing practices (GMP) and related systems
- **Study and improve local food recipes**
- Update and disseminate food composition tables
- Disseminate **food based dietary guidelines** to local governments
- **Develop BCC** materials on **food safety and food processing**



**EXISTING POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OF  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT  
ALIGNED WITH MSNP**

- Food and Nutrition Security is one of the strategy's **flagship programs**.
- Major initiative of the GoN **to transform the agriculture sector into a competitive, sustainable and inclusive sector that brings economic growth, improved livelihoods, job creation and provides food and nutrition security.**
- Calls for **reducing food-related poverty** from 27.6 percent in 2016 to 13 percent in 2026 and 6 percent in 2036.



# Nepal: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

A major initiative to eradicate hunger in Nepal by 2025.

## Strategic Pillars Emphasized by the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) Initiative

**Pillar – I**  
100% access to adequate food all year round

**Pillar – II**  
Zero stunted children less than 2 years

**Pillar – III**  
All food systems are sustainable

**Pillar – IV**  
100% increase in smallholder productivity and income

**Pillar – V**  
Zero loss or waste of food

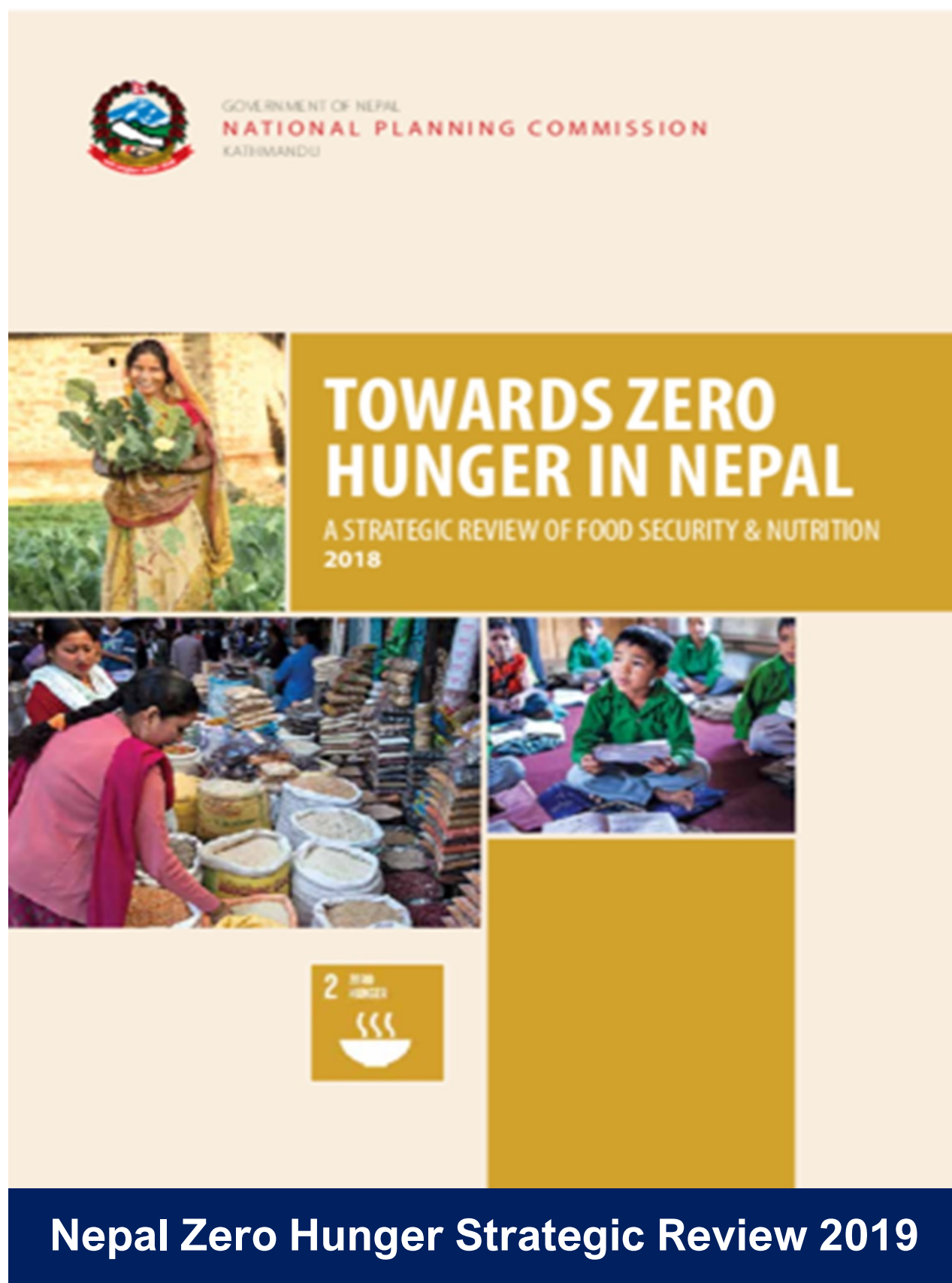


**Nepal: Zero Hunger Challenge  
National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)**

February 2016

**Ministry of Agricultural Development**  
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu  
Nepal

# Study and Review to strengthen the scale up of the Multisector Nutrition Plan-II (2018-2022)



**ZERO HUNGER STRATEGIC REVIEW 2019:** A research exercise designed to give a consolidated picture of the food security and nutrition challenges in Nepal and as a mechanism for supporting the government in setting priorities and finding gaps in policies and program currently implemented to achieve SDG2.

- High-level recommendations related to legislation, policies, and program institutional arrangements and enabling environments for food system transformation is made.
- Leaving No one Behind

# Study and Review to strengthen the scale up of the Multisector Nutrition Plan-II (2018-2022)



**FNG 2021:** To support identification of strategies to increase availability, access, and choice of nutritious foods, to ultimately improve nutrient intake

## Findings:

- Lowest cost nutritious diet (one that meets energy and micronutrient requirements) is, at the national average, NPR 348 (USD 2.91) per five persons household per day.
- The **nutritious diet is more than twice as expensive** as a diet that meets only energy diets (the cost of a diet that meets only energy needs is NPR 141 (USD 1.22)].
- While almost all households in Nepal would be able to afford the lowest cost energy-only diet (between 98 and 99 percent), at least **22 percent would not be able to afford the lowest cost nutritious diet.**

**Recommendation:** To improve access to diets, Nepal must focus on food system transformation.

# CURRENT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Governments at all levels face increasing difficulty in their efforts to achieve sustainable food systems.

## **SUPPLY SIDE**

- ❑ **Fragmented nature** of, and **silo approach to, food and agriculture policies** (Ingram, Ericksen, and Liverman 2012)
- ❑ Tendency of institutions to try to solve food insecurity challenges by **focusing mainly on production level approaches** (TEEB 2018).
- ❑ Food system problems are often tackled through isolated interventions, with a **focus on end-of-pipe solutions rather than root causes.**
- ❑ Focus on food production is not solving food systems issues.

## **DEMAND SIDE (Consumer's perspective)**

- With increasing income “nutrition transition” from traditional diets to more “**Westernized**” diets.
- Inadequate consumer awareness around sustainable food consumption issues** (food waste and especially the nutrition transition) are compounding the stress on our food systems

# Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Commitment 2021

- The Government of Nepal commits to strengthening the health, **food** and resilience **system** and providing better nutrition specific/sensitive services that focus on a lifecycle approach.
- **By 2030**, Nepal also commits to reduce stunting from 32 percent (2019) to 15 percent, wasting from 12 percent (in 2019) to 4 percent, reduce anemia in women of reproductive age from 41 percent (in 2016) to 10 percent **towards meeting national, World Health Assembly (WHA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets for nutrition.**





# KEY DEPARTURE IN MSNP-III: ADOPTING SYSTEM APPROACH TO END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION

**Policy actions to transition food systems towards sustainable,  
healthy diets.**

The upcoming MSNP III 2023-2030 is aligned with internationally agreed development goals six global targets endorsed by the 65th World Health Assembly (WHA) the global nutrition targets for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and N4G commitments 2021.

**FOOD SYSTEM APPROACH IS BEING ADOPTED IN MSNP-III TO END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION**



## KEY DEPARTURE IN MSNP-III: SYSTEM APPROACH

Developing sustainable food systems to access to nutrient rich healthy food is one of the key **OUTCOME** of MSNP-III as it has been realized that without eliminating hunger and improving the health and nutrition of Nepali citizen, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot be effectively realized.

**MSNP-III: Ensure sustainable, nutrient rich healthy food are available, accessible and affordable for all.**

**MAKE SUFFICIENT NUTRIENT RICH FOOD AVIALABLE IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER**

**AVAILABILITY**

**ENSURE IMPROVED ACCESIBILITY OF NUTRIENT RICH HEALTHY FOOD**

**ACCESSIBILITY**

**ACHIEVEING SUSTAINABLE HEALTHY DIETS**

**EMPOWER CONSUMERS TO MAKE MORE INFORMED CHOICES LEADING TO INCREASED DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE HEALTHY FOODS**

**DESIRABILITY**

**ENSURE SUSTAINABLE, HEALTHY DIETS ARE AFFORDABLE TO ALL**

**AFFORDABILITY**

# WAY FORWARD

## ALIGNMENT of Nutrition Innovation Lab efforts with MSNP-III

- **DEVELOP AND TRANSLATE IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH THAT TARGETS CURRENT FOOD SYSTEMS NEEDS.**
  - Despite importance of supply and demand side factors in the food system transformation, **most of the studies available until now have concentrated primarily on supply side aspects.** Relatively little empirical work so far has been dedicated to related issues of consumer demand.
  - Addressing the resulting research gap, **consumer demand and the underlying determinants at household level should be explored.**

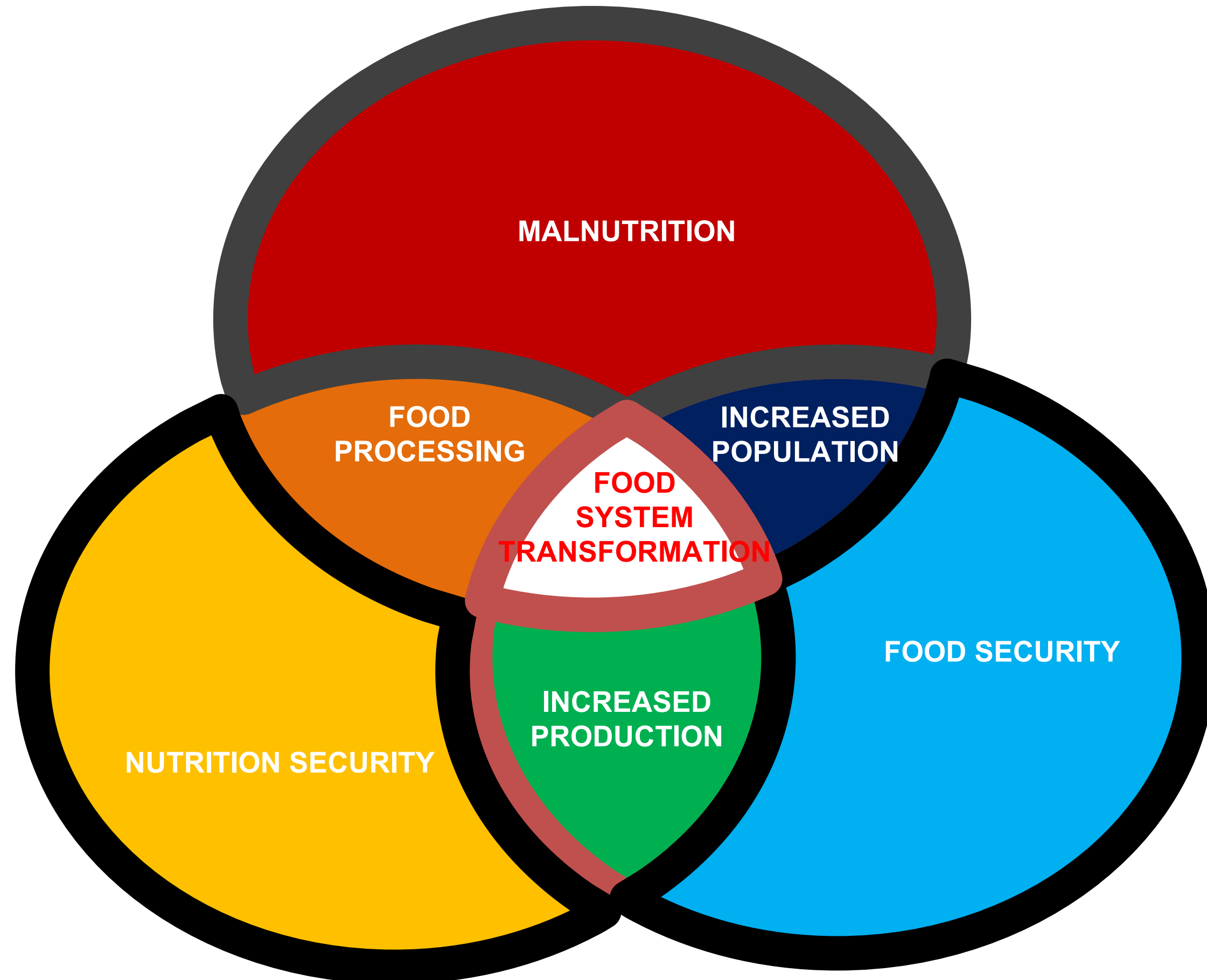
- **CO-CREATION OF PROJECT/INTERVENTION TO MATERIALIZE THE GOAL OF MSNP-III BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATION FROM RESEARCH**

**SUPPORT IN CAPACITY BUILDING IN R&D and KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ( AT THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENT): To stimulate the implementation of MSNP-III.**

**PROMOTE THE USE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS IN POLICY AND PRACTICE and FACILITATE GoN to DEVELOP RESEARCH UPTAKE STRATEGIES : Utility of the research, ensuring that uptake strategies are implemented.**

**ENGAGE WITH PRIVATE SECTOR TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM**

# KEY AXES AND APPROACH TO RESEARCHING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY



**THANK YOU!**

