



# GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2019 REPORT NEPAL LAUNCHING PROGRAMME

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Report prepared by:

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and  
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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Global Hunger Index 2019 report was successfully launched in Kathmandu, Nepal on 5th December 2019. The launch event was organized jointly by Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) and Welthungerhilfe (WHH). Many people contributed and supported the launch programme. The launch event would not have been possible without their support. On behalf of the organizers (LI-BIRD and WHH), we would like to acknowledge all of them, as follows:

- The Government of Nepal, especially the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) for their keen interest, buy-in and support. In particular, the guidance provided by Honorable Dr Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, NPC (who also performed an important role of Chief Guest during the launch event), and Dr Yubak Dhoj GC, Secretary, MoALD, one of the Special Guests (who was not able to make it to the main event, but provided a strong support during the preparatory stage) is greatly acknowledged and appreciated;
- The German Embassy in Nepal, especially Dr Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, and Head of Business Relations who was also one of the Special Guests for her gracious presence and keynotes deliberation;
- The four Panelists, Honourable Dr Giridhari Sharma Paudel (Vice-Chair, Policy and Planning Commission, Gandaki Province), Dr Hari Bansh Jha (Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies who until recently was the Vice-Chair of the Policy and Planning Commission, Province 2), Dr Meeta Sainju Pradhan (Gender Expert and LI-BIRD Board Member), and Dr Yam Malla (NRM/Climate Change Expert) for their excellent commentary with regards to the relevance and utility of GHI report in the context of Nepal, and how the GHI report may be further strengthened in future;
- Ms Anja Schroeder (Deputy Regional Director, Asia and Latin America, WHH) for delivering the welcome keynotes, and Mr Fraser Patterson (Policy Advisor for Food and Nutrition Security and Project Coordinator of Global Hunger Index, WHH) for presenting the synopsis of GHI 2019 report, as well as for their active participation during the press conference session;
- Mr Achyut Dhakal, Secretary, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, (MoLMAC), Gandaki Province for active participation during the press conference session on behalf of the Government of Nepal;
- Mr Toya Gautam (Ojashwi Communication ) for coordinating the 'Press Conference/Meet the Press' programme and representatives from media groups for their active participation during the press conference session;
- The plenary discussion (Q&A session), though relatively short, was productive and lively. We would like to take this opportunity to thank participants for their active participation and contributions; and
- Finally, thanks are also due to LI-BIRD staff, especially Ms Mira Dhakal who worked hard to make this launch event a success, and to Ms Shivane Thapa for moderating and managing the event professionally and on timely manner.

## SUMMARY

With financial support from The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2019 report produced by WHH and Concern Worldwide was launched for the first time in Kathmandu, Nepal on 5th December 2019. The 2019 GHI report is the 14th in an annual series, and presents the multi-dimensional measures of global, regional and national hunger. The report shows that while progress has been made in reducing hunger on a global scale since 2000, there is still a long way to go in terms of meeting the SDG 'Zero Hunger' goal. Of the 117 countries with GHI scores, Nepal ranks 73rd with relatively better GHI score compared to Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan in South Asia region. The 2019 report focuses on climate change – an increasingly relevant threat to the world's hungry and vulnerable people that requires immediate attention.

The half-day GHI 2019 report launching programme was jointly organized by WHH and LI-BIRD – an organization committed to diversifying choices and securing livelihoods of smallholder farmers through innovative approaches to research and development in agriculture, biodiversity, climate change and natural resources.

The launch programme was organized in two back to back events – 'Press Conference/Meet the Press' followed by the main launch event. The press conference session was attended by representatives from 10 different media groups/houses (both from print and TV news channels), and representatives from the Government of Nepal (including provincial government representatives), national and international NGOs/CSOs, private sectors and National Farmer Group Federation. The main event was attended by 87 participants representing a wide range of organizations - government, national and international NGOs/CSOs, UN and bilateral agencies, private sectors, National Farmer Group Federation, and WHH partners.

The main GHI report was presented by Fraser Patterson (Policy Advisor for Food and Nutrition Security and Project Coordinator of Global Hunger Index, WHH). Four Panelists comprising representative of provincial government Policy and Planning Commission and three Independent Experts (Economist, Gender, and Natural Resource/Climate Change) appraised the report with their commentaries. Representative from the German Embassy in Nepal and the National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal were the keynote speakers.

Overall, the GHI 2019 report launch programme was successfully accomplished. The GHI report was well received by the participants, and the launch programme was well attended and appreciated by a range of participants, including key government stakeholders.

# GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2019 REPORT NEPAL LAUNCHING PROGRAMME

## 1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of WHH Headquarters, LI-BIRD in partnership with WHH Country Office in Nepal launched the GHI 2019 report in Nepal for the first time though the GHI 2019 report is the 14th in an annual series, and Nepal was included in the GHI assessment/report since 2014.

This report presents a brief account of GHI 2019 report launch programme, including the process and the preparatory activities performed prior to and during the launch programme.

## 2. THE PROCESS AND PREPARATION FOR GHI 2019 REPORT LAUNCHING PROGRAMME

### 2.1 Key Stakeholder Consultation

Since, this was the first-ever launch of GHI report in Nepal and that the Government of Nepal had no involvement in the preparation of the report, it was important to secure government's buy-in and support before planning for the formal launch event. In this regard, extensive consultations were held with the key government entities/ministries i.e. the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. The importance of the report and its relevance and utility in the context of Nepal was discussed with key government stakeholders, including the rational in terms of why it is important for the government to support and provide leadership in launching the GHI report in Nepal.

### 2.2 Identification of Keynote Speakers - Chief Guest, Special Guests and the Panelists

The keynote speakers, especially the Chief Guest, Special Guests and Panelists in the main launch event were carefully selected to ensure that there is adequate representation of the Government of Nepal, diplomatic mission, and independent speakers. Honourable Dr Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission, Dr Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, and Head of Business Relations, German Embassy in Nepal, and Dr Yubak Dhoj GC, Secretary, MoALD were selected and invited to be the Chief Guest and Special Guests respectively (though Dr GC was not able to make it to the main event, but provided excellent support during the preparatory stage). Similarly, four Panelists comprising Honourable Dr Giridhari Sharma Poudel (Vice-Chair, Provincial Policy and Planning Commission, Gandaki Province), Dr Hari Bansh Jha (Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies and formally the Vice-Chair of the Provincial Policy and Planning Commission, Province 2), Dr Meeta Sainju Pradhan (independent Gender Expert and the Board Member of LI-BIRD), and Dr Yam Malla (independent NRM/Climate Change Expert) were invited as Panelists. The brief biography of keynote speakers can be found in ANNEX 1.

### 2.3 Selection of Participants for the Launch Programme

The list of potential participants (individuals and organizations) were prepared by LI-BIRD in consultation with WHH Country Office. The initial 130 participants were screened and brought down to approximately 100 participants based on their interest, mission and potential to apply the GHI findings in their work. The list of participants can be found in ANNEX 2.

### 3. ORGANIZATION AND DELIVERY OF THE LAUNCH PROGRAMME

The 2019 GHI report launching programme was organized in two back to back sessions i.e. Meet the Press/Press Conference followed by the Main Launch Event. Each of them are briefly described below:

#### 3.1 Meet the Press/Press Conference

The press conference was organized in the morning before the main launch event for about an hour. This session was especially targeted to national news agencies, both print and TV channels. The press conference was attended by 10 reporters representing 8 media groups namely: The National News Agency; The Rising Nepal; Nepal Samacharpatra; Kantipur Television; Himal Khabarpatrika; Annapurna Post; Ojashwi Communication; and Tahakhbar.

The press conference was moderated by Dr Balaram Thapa (Executive Director, LI-BIRD), Achyut Dhakal (Secretary, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Gandaki Province), Toya Gautam (Ojashwi Communication), Dr Meeta Sainju Pradhan (Gender Expert and LI-BIRD Board Member), Sushil Ghimire (Programme Manager, WHH), Fraser Patterson (Policy Advisor, WHH), and Anja Schroeder (Deputy Regional Director, Asia and Latin America, WHH). The news and articles related to the 2019 GHI launch in Nepal published in various national dailies can be found in ANNEX 3.



Press conference in action (Moderators from right to left – Fraser Patterson, Sushil Ghimire, Anja Schroeder, Meeta Sainju Pradhan, Achyut Dhakal, Toya Gautam, and Balaram Thapa)

The press conference was productive and lively. The 'Press Release' prepared in Nepali (see ANNEX 4) was read out and shared with the journalists. There were several questions posed by the Journalists (see Box 1 below) for clarity, which were duly addressed by the moderators.

## 3.2 The Main Launch Event

The 2019 GHI report launch event was chaired by Dr Balaram Thapa, with Honourable Dr Krishna Prasad Oli, Member of National Planning Commission and Dr Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission and Head of German Development Cooperation, German Embassy in Nepal, as the Chief Guest and Special Guest respectively. The programme schedule of the main launch event can be found in ANNEX 5.

Anja Schroeder delivered the welcome speech and highlighted the objectives of the launch programme followed by formal unveiling of GHI 2019 report by the Chief Guest. Fraser Patterson presented the key findings and recommendations of GHI 2019 report, including the methodology for calculating GHI scores. This was followed by commentary by four Panelists (Honourable Dr Giridhari Sharma Poudel, Dr Hari Bansh Jha, Dr Meeta Sainju Pradhan, and Dr Yam Malla representing different sectors and background) on the GHI 2019 report. Approximately half an hour plenary Q&A session was held where participants asked questions to the Panelists for clarification (see Box 2). The launch event was concluded with keynote remarks by the Chief Guest, Special Guest and the Chair.

### **Box 1: Some of the questions posed by the Journalists to the moderators during the press conference session for clarification**

- Would you please clarify whether the key findings presented in GHI 2019 report is the original piece of research or is it simply the analysis of available data/information?
- Nepal was ranked 72<sup>nd</sup> in 2018 GHI score compared to 73<sup>rd</sup> in 2019. Can you clarify what are the reasons for the downfall?
- Studies have shown that child mortality rate (one of the key indicators used in GHI score) in Nepal is in decreasing order yet Nepal ranks 73<sup>rd</sup> in 2019 (compared to 72<sup>nd</sup> in 2018). Can you explain why that is so?
- Would it be possible to have access to data of 117 countries that were studied for GHI scoring?
- Why North America, Europe and Australia is not included in the GHI score? Any particular reason/s?
- The GHI report focuses on the type of food consumed, but omit or ignores important aspects of food production and distribution? Can you explain the rationale why that is so?

### **Box 2: Some of the questions posed by the participants to the panelists during the plenary Q&A session**

- You said that the number of livestock in Nepal is decreasing. Will the reduced number of livestock help reduce and/or accelerate hunger - *Sushil Ghimire, WHH*
- The theme this year is global hunger linked to climate change. A lot of international funding is on climate change adaptation. What do you see the possibility of international funding for reducing hunger in Nepal - *Jane Carter, Helvetas*
- We have abundant resources (land, water, forest etc), yet Nepal is underdeveloped country because the available resources are unmanaged. How can we better manage the available resources to improve food security and reduce hunger - *Rajendra Khanal, DanChurchAid*
- While talking about hunger and food insecurity, we also need to link malnutrition, poverty and hunger together. How the government of Nepal is planning to reduce malnutrition and hunger when 43% population do not have access to land, and how Nepal is supporting people living in poverty who are highly food insecure - *Thakur Chauhan, CARE Nepal*



Formal unveiling of the GHI 2019 report by the Chief Guest, Honourable Dr Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission (left), Chair, Dr Balaram Thapa, Executive Director, LI-BIRD (center) and Dr Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission and Head of German Development Cooperation, German Embassy in Nepal (right)

### 3.3 Reflection/Observations and Excerpts from Keynote Speakers



Anja Schroeder, Deputy Regional Director, Asia and Latin America, WHH delivering welcome keynotes and highlighting the objectives of 2019 GHI report launch programme



Fraser Patterson, Policy Advisor for Food and Nutrition Security and Project Coordinator of Global Hunger Index, WHH presenting the synopsis of GHI 2019 report during the main launch event.



application of pesticides for safe and healthy food production. The panelist's commentaries were very insightful. We have significantly reduced hunger, but there is still more to do. I am happy to share the forum with Dr Thapa and Dr Claudia Hiepe. Transforming food system under a changing climate remains the top priority for the Government of Nepal, and I believe today's discussion on the key findings of GHI 2019 report was very useful, and we will build on and take it further **(Chief Guest Honourable Dr Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission)**



It's been a pleasure to be here representing National Planning Commission. Fraser's presentation was very interesting and inspiring. This report is well connected with the Government of Nepal's contemporary challenges i.e. climate change and its impact on food security and hunger. The Government of Nepal has the plan to address these challenges and progress has been made toward that end. Over USD 50 million is being processed through FAO and over USD 40 million from GCF for promoting climate compatible development in the country. For enhancing agriculture productivity, we at NPC are working to promulgate policy on how little parcels of land can be brought together and make more productive with efficient water use, sustainable conservation of agrobiodiversity and judicious

It's a pleasure to be here for the launching of Global Hunger Index Report 2019. As a representative of the German government, this is the key topic, as reducing hunger is an important sustainable development goal. I want to speak from the German government's perspective that we are highly committed to responding to hunger. BMZ as the ministry of development cooperation alone provides every year around €1.5 billion on the topic of eradicating hunger and rural development. The progress of Nepal in reducing hunger is significant, but the question is can we be satisfied with this when one-third of children under 5 are stunted. This is scary, so much more needed to be done. I have noted that the Government of Nepal is doing a lot. Dr Oli who is here today and the coordination role played by the NPC in

the implementation of Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan is an excellent example. When I looked at the GHI 2019 report in general and policy recommendations in particular, I tried to grasp what is the main message for Nepal. The main message to Nepal is prioritizing climate change and disaster risk management for food security because if we do not do that all the efforts toward reducing hunger will be undermined. Lot of transformation has already taken place in food system in Nepal, but how can we increase agriculture productivity and make it attractive to the youths and engage them in agriculture and agribusiness remains as the key challenge.

I find the reflections and commentaries from the panelists very useful. However, I would like to add poverty mapping and unified beneficiary registry as an important prerequisite for effective planning and implementation of development interventions in Nepal. It's pity to know that last year USD 260 million budgeted by the government of Nepal for targeting rural poor had to be returned because it was not clear who to target because the poverty mapping was only partially in place **(Special Guest Dr Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, and Head of Business Relations, German Embassy in Nepal)**



I would like to focus on the relevance of this report and policy implications on what it means to us in general. The report provides ways to compare the level of hunger and provides insight into where the action is needed, and where major additional efforts are required. To address hunger requires an understanding of sub-national & local realities, climate change has been a threat multiplier for hungry & under-nourished people. So, reducing the threat requires large scale action & radical transformation. Regarding GHI's relevance, it's a useful tool to assess a country's hunger situation generally, especially with regards to the SDG 2 -'zero hunger'. It's relevant especially for developing & least developed nations where food security is critical. It helps to raise awareness & understanding of the struggle against hunger, compare levels of hunger between countries/regions, and draw attention to the areas where hunger levels are high & where additional

efforts to eliminate hunger are needed. While coming particularly in Nepal, it's good to know that it is not listed in the 'alarming or extremely alarming' category, but it is still in the 'serious' category, which is a matter of concern. What does this mean to policymakers in Nepal? We need to think globally and act locally. The three climate-related policy recommendations (i.e. prioritize resilience & adaptation among the most vulnerable groups; better prepare for & respond to disasters; and take action to mitigate climate change without compromising food & nutrition security) could be used for planning field implementation. We do not have to start from scratch. Nepal has made certain progress and we need to continue to build on the progress we have achieved so far. For example, analysis/assessment of areas and groups/population living below poverty line, areas/groups that are food insecure and vulnerable to climate change, aspects of gender & social inclusion, and lessons learned from field implementation of pilot projects e.g., climate smart village/climate smart agricultural technologies/practices, etc. We need to work out a way to build on these when planning to address hunger in Nepal.

As per the data, up to 60% of the previously cultivated land is abandoned due to outmigration of male members to cities/overseas for jobs. People who are left behind are mostly women, elderly and children - with limited capability to do farm work. Limited food production and supply from within the country, rapid urbanization with increased number of non-food producing population is leading to increased food import and trade deficit. The high price of food items is beyond the reach of poor and male outmigration is breaking down the previously sustainable integrated farming system e.g., we used to have 5-6 farm animals per household in 1990s which has now declined to < 1 animal/ household in 2010s which means no milk & meat (with implications for food & nutrition security) and increased application of chemical fertilizer instead of animal manure & compost. No doubt, the 2019 GHI Report is useful to help understand where the hunger levels of different nations stand, and where improvements are needed most. For improvement in a country like Nepal, a focused approach/action is required, with emphasis on: areas/people that fall below the poverty line; people living in/around the areas of food scarcity; people living in areas that are more vulnerable to climate & disaster impact; gender disaggregation of measuring child under-nourishment, child wasting, stunting and mortality; scaling up of tested climate smart agricultural technologies/practices, and making agriculture more attractive and as business opportunity, especially to youths **(Panelist Dr Yam Malla, NRM/Climate Change Expert)**



I would like to talk about three major things that came into my mind. Firstly, global and national data, especially averages tend to hide important data that needs to be addressed head on. The GHI report acknowledges the importance of sub-national data and why disaggregation is necessary to identify the inequalities. We are aware that the disparities and exclusion can be associated with geography, gender, caste, ethnicity, etc all of which have an impact on who goes hungry and who are undernourished and of course multiple and intersectional inequalities exist and compound the situation. Given the global commitment to agenda 2030 and leave no one behind, and in the case of Nepal, the constitutional provision of ensuring equality, prosperity, and social justice, we need to ensure the visibility of groups who often are invisible. This can be done by proper disaggregation of data, targeting groups

who are left behind and customizing policies and interventions to make sure that they are reached and served better. Where social marginalization is concerned, this holds for many historically, politically and socioeconomically marginalized caste and ethnic groups in Nepal and we know about this. Where geographic marginalization is concerned, it holds for remote high hills and mountains in Nepal and also across the world. Mountains are enormously important for the highland and downstream population because they provide important services (e.g., freshwater sources, unique species, biodiversity, and ecosystem), but mountain ecosystems and people face enormous threats from climate change and are marked by extreme poverty, chronic political marginalization and thus are hubs of conflict everywhere. And as the 2015 study conducted by FAO and the Mountain Partnership Secretariat points out, though food security has overall improved there has been increasing vulnerability of mountain peoples to food insecurity. And I quote from the study 'while the global average of food insecure people in developing countries is one in eight almost half of those who live in developing countries rural mountain areas are vulnerable to hunger and face poverty and malnutrition even when food security has improved'.

Now I move on to my second point which is related to global hunger, climate change and gender issues. The focus of this year's report is very fitting and timely. The challenge of hunger and climate change and the launch of this report is taking place at a time when global attention is being focused on how best to reduce global warming and institute systemic changes at all levels and ensuring accountability and financing to address this crisis. The young activist Greta Thunberg has shamed and argued that we need to find solutions so that we can give back our children and our youths their dreams and childhoods that we have stolen with empty words and inactions. The GHI report carries especial essay and we heard from Fraser that looks into the connection between climate change and hunger. We are aware of the high impact of climate change on women who are mostly responsible for producing, managing and distribution of foods within families. Women, in general, have less access and lesser capacity to absorb and adjust certain jerks. Men migrate and manage to feed themselves. There is a lot of research and practical action going on to develop new strategies, technologies, seeds and planting techniques for learning to adapt to climate change, but men and women in rural areas have traditional indigenous knowledge and evolving practices and we know that they need to be consulted. The rural indigenous knowledge and bio-cultural heritage-based innovations in climate-resilient agriculture need to be studied and documented before using them. The case studies have also shown how the hybrid learning that integrates the latest science, traditional and local knowledge and community-led or citizen science experiments can bring results that are necessary and needed.

Finally, my third overall general point is addressing a cross-cutting issue head-on. Addressing gender equality and climate change are seen as cross-cutting matters since they affect many aspects of life (individual, household, community and global interconnectedness including hunger and food insecurity). 54 gender-specific indicators within 11 SDGs are disaggregated by sex, and they refer to gender inequality as the underlying objective. There is only one specific indicator related to zero hunger and that is the average income of small scale food producers by sex, but there are numerous issues e.g., quality education, good health, and poverty that can all be related to creating fundamental conditions for improved life leading towards zero hunger and where gender discrimination and inequality lie at the crux of the problem in many instances. Hence addressing gender equality and basic human rights of all individuals regardless of their gender and the socio-economic and cultural background needs to be in the forefront. If we can address discriminatory norms, values, attitudes, mindsets and behaviours at all levels and put them at the forefront, we might be able to address many of the challenges that we face and improve living

conditions of people everywhere and reduce inequalities. I would like to reiterate the need for: (i) Shifting and transforming paradigms, productions and consumption patterns, changing mindsets, instituting equitable accountability, especially of high-income countries to better address issues of climate changes and its impact on food insecurity; (ii) Shifting paradigms to address multiple and intersecting by heavy investment and fulfilling basic human right of all especially vulnerable and marginalized populations, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, restoring unequal power relations and creating equality of opportunities; and (iii) In case of Nepal, build trust of local governments, strengthen government's capacity to plan, finance, deliver and act as watchdogs to curb inaction, corruption, politicization, and ensure action and accountability amongst the three-tier governments. Our opportunity to think globally and act locally is now and here **(Panelist Dr Meeta Sainju Pradhan, Gender Expert, and LI-BIRD Board Member)**



This is one of the six reports which is used very frequently. The first is the HDI index report often used by the development sector. Transparency international's report is used to monitor governance and corruption. The World Bank and ADB's report is used widely in the economic sector, the World Bank's Doing Business report is referred to in the corporate sector, and GHI report is more used in agriculture, food security and health and nutrition sector. The GHI 2019 report is the latest one, and has useful information relevant to Nepal, but it does not cover the entire component of hunger. I was involved in the evaluation of 15-year progress of MDGs. We had rounds of discussions on stunting defined by the World Bank on comparing the height of American, Western European and South Asian, and this debate continues to exist today as well. We have made progress in

health sector – child/infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has come down yet the hunger index has not progressed much. This is partly due to how food is prepared and consumed at the household level, and these aspects are not captured in the report. This report also does not take account of anaemia in women and children, which is one of the major issues in Nepal. The prevalence of anaemia is alarmingly high in women (46% women even at reproductive age are anaemic). The policymakers, researchers and development professionals need to work in these areas, as well as identify vulnerable pockets and practices which determine hunger.

There are many factors that compound or aggravate hunger and this often makes it difficult to communicate with the political leaders and policy makers. This report can help them to realize and better understand hunger scenario and where we stand. At the global level, the HDI Index has gone down by 9 points and in case of Nepal we have 16 points decline in the last 18 years. This decline has been possible because of the firm commitment of the government of Nepal. The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme where multiple ministries are working together is designed from the ground level and have contributed to achieve success, but efforts are not sufficient and we need to expedite our actions. This report is a useful decision support tool, but how the report is used in planning and policy-making processes is the key. We can use this report as a reference to educate our political leaders, planners and policymakers, as well as adapt the report to calculate our own national, provincial and local level hunger index. Having disaggregated data is critical though multi-cluster data are now available **(Panelist Honourable Dr Girdhari Sharma Poudel, Vice-Chair, Policy and Planning Commission, Gandaki Province)**



We all know that because of the development of science and technology we have been able to touch the moon and we are dreaming to reach the Mars and Sun. This is the picture that shows that we have achieved a lot in terms of science and technology. However, there is another part of the coin that shows where we stand on the ground level. It is pity that despite advancement in science and technology we have not been able to eradicate hunger on our very planet. This also shows the dichotomy that we live in. So it is in this context that this report is relevant at the global, regional and national level. It helps the global community to know the global hunger situation and also to regional countries where they stand, and the urgency of actions that they need to take on their part. This way, it also

presents the picture that some countries have achieved success whereas others have not been able to make much progress.

Coming directly to Nepal, this report is relevant for our policymakers and politicians to understand that we were in an alarming situation until the year 2000, but because of the interventions taken by different governments in the past, we have gradually moved from alarming to the serious situation now. We are still in a situation where people do not have access to sufficient and quality food. It is noteworthy to acknowledge that the progress in global hunger index has been inspiring. Despite difficulties in getting food in our context, we have made progress and this achievement is because we have been able to reduce child mortality. There is also progress in maternal health and nutrition sector. These are some of the contributors which have helped us to improve our situation.

If we compare the 117 countries GHI scores, we stand at 73rd. We seem to be doing better than Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, but we are far behind Sri Lanka and China. It is important for us to know that bigger hurdles are ahead of us in terms of addressing hunger. For example, the glacier melting in the Himalayas (the source of fresh water for Nepal and larger part of South Asia) is a serious challenge for us. Without water, agriculture is not possible which in turn will have serious consequences on food security and is bound to aggravate hunger. The haphazard and unplanned construction of roads in the hills and mountains is causing landslides and increased siltation downstream. Increased encroachment in Chure region (the water reservoir for the mainland Terai – the breadbasket of the nation) is a serious concern. Encroachment and over exploitation of natural resources in Chure region is raising river bed (through siltation process) in the mainland Terai causing increased floods and destruction of fertile agriculture land. Terai is now at risk of desertification and if action is not taken immediately the long-term consequences could be disastrous. Smallholder farmers are important to us because they are the main food producers. Without enhancing their capacity, it will not be possible for us to reduce hunger. Increased investment in agriculture research and development by the government, development partners and CSOs at large to better serve smallholders is key to addressing hunger in Nepal **(Panelist Dr Hari Bansh Jha, Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies, and formally the Vice-Chair of Policy and Planning Commission, Province 2).**

### 3.4 Video Clip/Documentary of GHI 2019 Report Launch Event

Approximately 6 minutes long video clip/documentary of GHI 2019 report launching event that captures the launch event activities in the nutshell is prepared and uploaded in YouTube. The video clip/documentary can be downloaded by clicking the link <https://youtu.be/5xXcf7frjWs>.

## 4. CONCLUSION

While the GHI 2019 report was successfully launched in Nepal for the first time ever, and was well received and appreciated by the key government stakeholders and participants, this section summarizes the key observations/lessons learned that may be applied for planning and launching the GHI report in subsequent years.

- WHH and its partners should engage key government and other stakeholders during the preparation of future GHI reports to ensure that there is greater multi-stakeholder buy-in, ownership and support in the dissemination and application of key GHI findings;
- The GHI report launch should not be a standalone activity, but WHH and partners in future should actively explore the application of key findings in their work (e.g., in project design, monitoring & evaluation, reporting etc);
- In future, WHH and partners should explore the possibility of producing Nepal specific hunger index (e.g., Nepal Hunger Index - NHI) disaggregated by province and municipality, and use the key findings to guide WHH Country Office and partners' work in Nepal. Currently, the Government of Nepal is in the process of developing Nepal Poverty Index (NPI) that will be led by the National Planning Commission (NPC). WHH and partners should actively explore the opportunity for partnership with NPC to integrate NHI initiative with NPI. WHH HQ and Country Office could consider this as a 'Special Project' to deliver multiple objectives e.g., engagement at higher level policy advocacy, strengthening relationship with government entities, building WHH Country Office and partners' capacity to engage in higher level policy discourse, etc;
- In future, WHH should consider organizing GHI report launch event preferably utilizing government office premises and facilities. The NPC and several ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has excellent conference facilities available free of cost on request that could accommodate well over 100 participants. Greater engagement of WHH Country Office and government entities is also warranted in planning, organizing and delivering future GHI report launching event – such activity will only strengthen WHH Country Office and partners' capacity and help cement relations with relevant government ministries and departments;
- While the GHI 2019 report was successfully launched at the national/federal level, with overwhelming positivity, it is recommended that WHH Country Office and partners should also consider dissemination of key GHI findings at the provincial and municipal level, especially where WHH and partners are operational. Such a dissemination event could be organized through integration into one of the activity of ongoing projects (e.g., during project annual planning and review meetings) instead of a standalone event for cost-effectiveness and impact.

## 5. FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the total approved budget (i.e. EUR 13,000), the total expenditure incurred for the preparation and delivery of the GHI 2019 report launching programme amounts to EUR 12,978. The expenditure summary is presented in Table below.

SN	Particulars	Budget		Expenditure		Budget Balance		Burn Rate (%)
		EUR	NPR	EUR	NPR	EUR	NPR	
1	Conference facilities cost (conference hall, tea/coffee & cookies, lunch, etc)	4,000	502,520	4,302	540,492	(302)	(37,972)	108%
2	Conference materials (stationery, banner, standees, folders, preparation of video clip/documentary, etc)	2,000	251,260	2,101	264,002	(101)	(12,742)	105%
3	Press conference cost	1,000	125,630	995	125,000	5	630	99%
4	Translation of document/preparation of press release in Nepali	500	62,815	469	58,956	31	3,859	94%
5	Travel and accommodation cost of panelists/speakers from outside Kathmandu valley	1,000	125,630	1,002	125,836	(2)	(206)	100%
6	Honorarium for panelists/speakers	1,000	125,630	1,003	126,060	(3)	(430)	100%
7	Travel and accommodation cost of provincial, municipal & local local stakeholders/participants (representatives from government, farmer, civil society etc)	2,900	364,327	3,105	390,037	(205)	(25,710)	107%
8	Copies and shipment of GHI publication to the venue	600	75,378	-	-	600	75,378	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>1,633,190</b>	<b>12,978</b>	<b>1,630,382</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

## ANNEX 1: Brief Biography of Keynote Speakers

### Anja Schroeder

Deputy Regional Director, Asia and Latin America  
Welthungerhilfe

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**Anja Schroeder** studied German and English Literature at the Friedrich-Wilhelm-University Bonn and attended the Ludwig-Erhard Commercial College Bonn. Since 1991 she has worked for Welthungerhilfe in various functions at Head Office in Bonn and abroad. Her work field covered a broad range from administration and finance to program work in humanitarian aid and development in Africa and Asia. She now is Deputy Regional Director in the Regional Directorate Asia / South America at Welthungerhilfe Bonn ensuring adherence of the Welthungerhilfe program countries to the overall Welthungerhilfe strategy and quality standards. To this regard, she is especially responsible for Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.

### Fraser Patterson

Policy Advisor for Food and Nutrition Security  
Welthungerhilfe

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**Fraser Patterson** is Policy Advisor for Food and Nutrition Security with Welthungerhilfe, a German humanitarian and development INGO. In this role he is project coordinator of the Global Hunger Index, an annual report that measures hunger and undernutrition at global, regional and national levels and has co-authored the report since 2016. He previously worked for an environmental NGO Network in India and has conducted and supported environmental research projects in Tajikistan and India. He has a MSc in Geographical Development Studies from the Freie University in Berlin and a MA in Geography from the University of Glasgow.

## Giridhari Sharma Poudel, PhD

Vice Chair, Policy and Planning Commission,  
Gandaki Province

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**Giridhari Sharma Poudel** holds a PhD and an MSc in Development Planning from Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. He was the Director at Family Planning Association of Nepal. He had also served at United Nations Development Programme. Most recently, Dr Poudel worked as the National Project Manager of National Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Capacity Strengthening Project. Currently, Dr Poudel is the Vice-Chair of provincial Policy and Planning Commission, Gandaki Province. Dr Poudel has published over 30 research papers in national and peer review journals.

## Hari Bansh Jha, PhD

Executive Director  
Centre for Economic and Technical Studies

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**Dr Hari Bansh Jha** until recently was the Vice-Chair of Policy and Planning Commission, Province 2, Nepal. Currently, Dr Jha is the Executive Director of Centre for Economic and Technical Studies, Kathmandu, and a Visiting Fellow at the Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi. Dr Jha worked as a Visiting Scholar at Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi (2016-2017), as a Visiting Professor at Chengdu American Center for Study Abroad, Sichuan University, China (2013), as a Senior ICCR Fellow at the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, New Delhi (2011-12), as a Visiting Scholar at the Institute of Asian Studies, German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), Hamburg, Germany (2011), and as Professor of Economics at Tribhuvan University, Nepal (1976-1998). Dr Jha is a prolific writer and has authored and edited over 30 books on national and international affairs.

## Meeta S Pradhan, PhD

Gender Expert

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**Meeta S Pradhan** holds a PhD from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA in Sociology. She has had extensive experience in the development sector in Nepal, most recently as the Director of the Himalayan Program of The Mountain Institute, where she is currently a Senior Fellow. Over the years she has held technical and senior management positions, gathering experiences in management, design, monitoring and evaluation of multi-sectoral development programs as well as research focusing on poverty alleviation, gender equality and social inclusion. At present she is the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Advisor in a research project entitled "A Study on the State of Social Inclusion in Nepal" - a national level study being implemented by the Central Department of Anthropology of Tribhuvan University in Nepal.

## Claudia Hiepe, PhD

Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, and Head of Business Relations, German Embassy, Nepal

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Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation in Nepal and Head of Business relations at the German Embassy in Kathmandu. She moved to Kathmandu with her family in September 2017.

Before joining German civil service in 2012 she worked for 5 years for the UN (FAO, UN-Water) on climate change, water and food security issues and 4 years as PhD student in a large transdisciplinary climate change research project in West-Africa. She studied Geoecology and Environmental Science in Germany and Spain.

## Yam Malla, PhD

NRM Expert



**Yam Malla** holds a PhD in Forestry from the Australian National University, Australia, an MSc in Agriculture Extension from the University of Reading, UK, and a Post-Graduate Diploma in Forestry from the University of Wales, UK. He was the Country Representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature for Nepal (2011-2016), as the Executive Director of the Center for People and Forests, Bangkok (2002-2002), and as a Lecturer and Director of MSc Programme on Natural Resource Management in the University of Reading, UK (1995-2002). Prior to pursuing international career, Dr. Malla has worked in Nepal for 17 years - first as the Senior Forestry Officer and later Rural Development Advisor for the Nepal Australia Forestry Project (1986-1994), as the Extension Specialist for the Resource Conservation and Utilization Project (1983-1986) and as the Head of Forestry, Pasture and Soil Conservation Department of Pakhribas Agricultural Research Center (1977-1983). Dr. Malla brings rich experience of research and teaching, policy and institutional analysis, management and administration of field projects, organizational development and change management. Dr. Malla currently works as a freelance consultant for various national and international organizations.

## Yubak Dhoj GC, PhD

Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

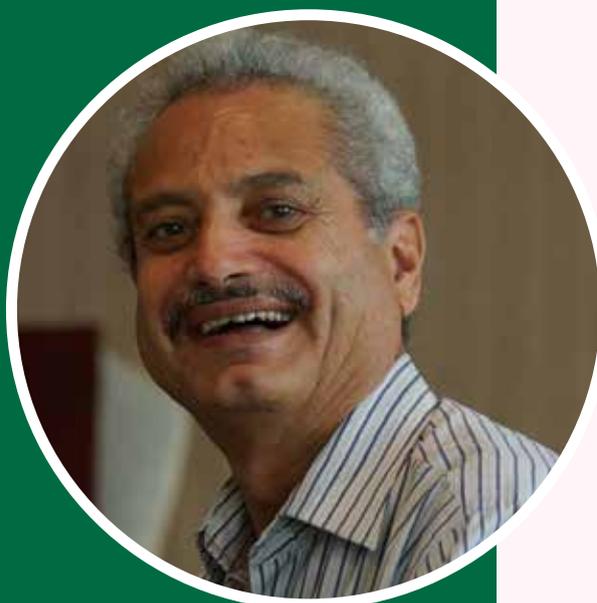


Yubak Dhoj GC holds a PhD in Entomology from Basel University, Switzerland and an MSc in Plant Protection from the University of Reading, UK. Dr GC is currently the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. Prior to this, he served as the Director General of the Department of Agriculture and the Director General of the Department of Environment. He also served in various other positions, including Program Director and National IPM Coordinator at Plant Protection Directorate, Assistant Professor at the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, Tribhuvan University, as Entomologist at Lumle Agricultural Research Centre, and as Technical Officer at Nepal Agriculture Research Council. Dr GC has published several research papers in national and international journals, including books on pest control, plant clinics, and bio-pesticides.

## Krishna Prasad Oli, PhD

Member, National Planning Commission

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Krishna Prasad Oli holds a PhD in 'Land Use Change Dynamics and Sustainability of Mountains' from Tribhuvan University, Nepal and an MSc from the University of Edinburg, UK. Dr Oli is currently the Member of National Planning Commission and oversees a range of portfolio, including energy, water resources & irrigation, forest, environment and SDG 7, 13, 14 & 15. Dr Oli served as Adjunct Professor at Sichuan University, China, and as Visiting Professor at Kathmandu School of Law. Prior to this, he worked as a Senior Ecosystem Management Specialist (coordinated CBD, Nagoya Protocol Implementation, CITES and desertification convention programme) & as Regional Coordinator (coordinated Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative) at ICIMOD, and as Consultant with ADB/IUCN where he coordinated case study on local level conservation affords for Asia and Pacific region.

## Balaram Thapa, PhD

Executive Director, LI-BIRD

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Balaram Thapa holds a PhD in indigenous ecological knowledge and an MSc in environmental forestry from the University of Wales, UK. He has worked as the Head of Forestry Department at Pakhribas Agricultural Research Centre; and as the Assistant Country Director at CARE International in Nepal; as the Director of Programmes at CARE International in Tanzania; and most recently as the Country Representative at CARE International in Liberia. Dr. Thapa comes from a multidisciplinary background with over 25 years of experience in strategic planning; organizational change management; project design; and providing oversight to a variety of sectoral and multi-sectoral projects and programmes. He is currently the Chief Executive of Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Nepal.

## ANNEX 2: List of Participants

SN	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Dr Krishna Prasad Oli	Member, National Planning Commission	National Planning Commission, Kathmandu
2	Claudia Hiepe	Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, & Head of Business Relations	German Embassy in Nepal
3	Dr Giridhari Sharma Paudel	Vice-Chair, Provincial Policy and Planning Commission	Gandaki Province
4	Dr. Vijaya Chandra Jha	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
5	Januka Pandit	Deputy Director General	Department of Agriculture
6	Achyut Dhakal	Secretary	Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Gandaki Province
7	Shreedhar Gyawali	Division Chief, Agriculture Development Division	Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Province 5
8	Janak Raj Bohara	Agriculture Extension Officer	Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Sudhur Paschim Province
9	Dr. Hari Bansh Jha	Executive Director	Centre for Economic and Technical Studies
10	Dr. Meeta Sainju Pradhan	Gender Expert/LI-BIRD Board Member	
11	Dr Yam Malla	NRM/Climate Change Expert	
12	Fraser Patterson	Policy Advisor	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
13	Anja Schroeder	Deputy Regional Director Asia & Latin America	WHH
14	Abhishek Mallik	M&E Manager	Aasaman Nepal
15	Arun Kedia	Freelancer	
16	Asha Basnyat	Deputy Country Director	Hellen Keller International (HKI)
17	Asharam Gurung	Co-Director	Growinnova
18	Ayush Siddhi	Advisor (Planning, M&E and Economic Research)	Local and Provincial Economic Development (LPED)
19	Bhim Kumar Shrestha	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	Practical Action
20	Bir Bahadur Gurung		SAHAS Nepal
21	Blank Robuts		WHH
22	Chintan Manandhar	Program Manager	Caritas Nepal
23	Deependra Chaudhary	Program Coordinator	WHH
24	Dr Dinesh Prasad Parajuli	Managing Director	Agro-Enterprise Center, FNCCI
25	Dr. Balaram Thapa	Executive Director	LI-BIRD
26	Dr. Binod Bhatta	EB Member	LI-BIRD
27	Dr. Ghanashyam Gurung	Country Representative	WWF Nepal
28	Dr. Neeraj Joshi	Vice Chairperson	RRN
29	Ganga Bahadur Gurung	Manager	Safal Vehicle Services
30	Gaurav Dhvaj Khadka	Photographer	Growinnova
31	Giri Khatri	DRR and WASH Expert	WHH
32	Gopal KC		Ministry of Agriculture
33	Hem GC	Data and System Analyst	LI-BIRD
34	Hitaraj Karki	Secretariat Member	National Farmer Group Federation (NFGF)
35	Jane Carter	International Programme Adviser	Helvetas
36	Jensfeith	Freelancer	
37	Kiran Kumar Thapa	Country Finance and Administration Manager	WHH
38	Kiran Ojha	Country Director	Lutheran World Relief
39	Kumar Thapa		Department of Agriculture
40	Lakpa Sherpa	Senior Programme Officer	LI-BIRD

41	Latika Gautam	Accountant	WHH
42	Laxmi Dhakal	Finance Coordinator	WHH
43	Lisa O'Doherty	Country Director	Renewable world, Nepal
44	Lora Wuennenberg	Country Director	CARE Nepal
45	Mahesh Shrestha	Co-Director	Growinnova
46	Maheshwor Rijal	MEAL Officer	WHH
47	Mira Dhakal	Admin and HR Manager	LI-BIRD
48	Nabin Shrestha	Driver	Growinnova
49	Naoki Maegawa	Head of Programme	World Food Programme (WFP)
50	Nawal Kishor Yadav	Executive Director	Aasaman Nepal
51	Netra Pratap Sen	Executive Director	FORWARD
52	Prakash Rai		
53	Pratyoush Khatiwada	Intern	Growinnova
54	Priyanjali Joshi	Compliance Manager	LI-BIRD
55	Raj Kumar Chaudhary	Accounts Officer	LI-BIRD
56	Rajendra Khanal	Programme Manager	Dan Church Aid (DCA)
57	Rajendra Rajbhandari	Finance and Logistic Officer	WHH
58	Ram Kaji Giri		Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative, Gandaki Province
59	Ratna Karki	Executive Director	RRN
60	Rojee Suwal	Agriculture and Food Security Coordinator	HKI
61	Sagar Khadka	Admin and Finance Assistant	LI-BIRD
62	Santosh Neupane	Senior Research Officer	LI-BIRD
63	Sarah Blin	Country Director	Oxfam Nepal
64	Seema Luitel	Program Manager	WHH
65	Shivane Thapa	Conference Moderator/Editor	Nepal Television (NTV)
66	Shridhar Thapa	VAM Officer	World Food Programme (WFP)
67	Siddhartha Bajra Bajracharya	Executive Director	National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)
68	Sunaina Khadal	Finance and Administration Assistant	WHH
69	Sunil Dhungel	Programme Manager	CEAPRED
70	Surendra Shrestha	Executive Director	SAHAS Nepal
71	Sushil Raj Ghimire	Program Manager	WHH
72	Tamanna Fradousi	Regional Nutrition Advisor	WHH
73	Thakur Prasad Chauhan	FSLCC Programme Coordinator	CARE Nepal
74	Tilak Adhikari	Director	FIAN Nepal
75	Toya Gautam	Media/journalist	Ojashwi Communication
76	Umesh Karki	Photographer	GrowInnova
77	Vidhu Kayastha	Media and Communication Officer	Food and Agriculture organization (FAO)
78	Ashok Ghimire	Journalist	National News Agency
79	Dr. Bhagwan Khadka	Journalist	Nepal Samacharpatra
80	Mod Dhakal	Journalist	Rising Nepal
81	Parvat Ghimire	Journalist	Kantipur Television
82	Ramesh Lamsal	Journalist	National News Agency
83	Ramu Sapkota	Journalist	Himal Khabarpatrika
84	Rajesh Prasad Verma	Journalist	Annapurna Post
85	Toya Gautam	Media Facilitator/Journalist	Ojashwi Communication
86	Shyam Shrestha	Journalist	Kantipur Television
87	Prem Prasad Poudel	Journalist	Thahakhabar

**NATIONAL**

# 'Climate Change causing extreme hunger'

Rastriya Samachar Samiti  
Kathmandu, December 5

A study has shown that strategic plans with climate change resilience need to be implemented to save humans from starvation.

The Global Hunger Index 2019 jointly released by the Welt-Hungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide pointed out that the activities launched so far to cope up the challenges on food security posed by climate change

were inadequate. It pointed out the need to augment investment on the communities facing risks to reduce disasters, ensure good and nutrition security and food sovereignty.

The report further recommended the formulation of strategy based on local needs in cooperation with affected communities in order to lift them out of hunger.

Similarly, high income countries need to reduce the

emission of greenhouse gases, the report added.

"South Asia and Africa South of the Sahara are the regions with the highest 2019 GHI scores, at 29.3 and 28.4 respectively, indicating serious levels of hunger," the report mentioned.

Out of total 117 countries included in the study for the report, Nepal is ranked 73rd. People in Nepal are still facing severe hunger, it stated.

The report has classified hunger into- moderate, seri-

ous, alarming, or extremely alarming.

The report however mentioned that Nepal's remarkable reduction in child stunting from 56.6 per cent in 2001 to 40.1 percent in 2011 is associated with, and likely attributable to, increased household assets, increased maternal education, improved sanitation, and implementation and use of health and nutrition programmes, including antenatal and neonatal care.

# अन्नपूर्ण अर्थतन्त्र

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काठमाडौं, बुधबार ०५ दिसम्बर २०१९ | FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2019

## भोकमरी न्यूनीकरणमा नेपालको सुधार

ग्लोबल हंगर इन्डेक्स प्रतिवेदन

राजेश बर्मा | काठमाडौं

भोकमरी घटाउनमा नेपालले प्राप्ति गरेको छ। प्रतिशत १९ वर्षमा नेपालले भोकमरी सुधारका लागि १९ अंक सुधार गरेको छ। यो सुधारले मुलत: मानव शरीरलाई आधारभूत पोषणबाट खानाको उपलब्धता मूल्यांकन गर्दछ।

तर नेपालमा अर्धे धेरै मानिस भोकमरीबाट मुक्तिको लक्ष्य छ। त्यसै रण्ट गन्धक सरस्य सट्टले अर्धे सारको रिफो रिफरत लक्ष्य (एसडीजी)ले हनु २०३० सम्म विश्वभरबाट भोकमरी अन्त्य गर्ने अर्द्धत गरेका छन्।

बलुक लक्षी नेपालले अर्धे धेरै सिङ्गिले न्युनपने रिफरतले बताएका छन्। खाद्य सप्लयको म्युन पहुँच र जलवायु परिवर्तनको असरका कारण नेपालमा भोकमरी अन्त्य गर्न कठिन पर्सनले बिज्ञ बताउँछन्। फाउन्डेसन रिपोरट सार्वजनिक गरिएको 'ग्लोबल हंगर इन्डेक्स २०१९' प्रतिवेदनअनुसार नेपालमा अर्धे पनि गरिबी र कुपोषणको समस्या छ।

'वेस्ट इन्टर रिफर' र 'कन्सर्न फाउन्डेसन' नामका अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाले संयुक्त रूपमा गरेको अध्ययनका आधारमा प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको हो। भोकमरीसम्बन्धी विश्वभरको सुधारको (ग्लोबल) का आधारमा यो सुध संस्थाले एक सय १७ वटा मुलुकको भोकमरीसम्बन्धी समस्या अध्ययन गरी प्राथमिकता बनाएको हो। यो प्रतिवेदन नमोको संस्कृति नैआईनेडको संरक्षणमा सिङ्गिले नेपालमा सार्वजनिक गरेको छ।



ग्लोबल हंगर इन्डेक्स सार्वजनिक गर्ने कार्यक्रममा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कार्यकर्ताहरूको सहभागिता।

खाद्य सप्लयको म्युन पहुँच र जलवायु परिवर्तनको असरका कारण नेपालमा भोकमरी अन्त्य गर्न कठिन।



सिङ्गिले रिफरले समग्र विकासको स्तर एक अंक माथि उठिएर पनि भोकमरीको जेडिप भने गम्भीर रहेको तथ्यको रिफ। 'अंकका आधारमा थिले सुधार सिङ्गिले पनि गम्भीर प्रवृत्तिको भोकमरीको असरका फलको छ', सिङ्गिले भने।

उनका अनुसार १.९ अंक प्राप्त गरेको मुलुक न्युन भोकमरी, १०.० सिङ्गिले १९ सय अंक प्राप्त गरेको मुलुक मध्यम भोकमरी, २०.० सिङ्गिले ३४.९ सय अंक प्राप्त गरेको मुलुक गम्भीर प्रवृत्तिको भोकमरी, ३५.० सिङ्गिले ४९.९ सय अंक प्राप्त गरेको मुलुक बलुक भोकमरी र ५० भन्दा माथि अंक प्राप्त गरेको मुलुकलाई अलि बलुक भोकमरीको सुधोमा सुधोको गर्ने व्यवस्था छ।

राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका सरस्य डा. कृष्णप्रसाद ओली, सिङ्गिले कार्यकारी

निर्देशक डा. बलराम श्याम, जर्मन सिङ्गिले राइफेण (नैआईनेड) का प्रमुख डा. बलराम श्याम हिमाली संयुक्त रूपमा सार्वजनिक गरेका थिए। रिफरतले नेपालको सारस्य अर्द्धतले प्रतिवेदनका आधारमा गरिबी, कुपोषण र भोकमरी समस्या सम्बन्धन गर्ने नीति तयार पार्ने सारस्यलाई सारस्य गर्ने बताए।

रिफरतले सिङ्गिले मुलुकको तुलना गरी नेपालको अर्थका शीलकात्मक क्रमको छ। अर्द्धतले १७ अंक प्राप्त गरी ९९औं स्थानमा उठिएका छन्। तर सिङ्गिले अर्द्धतले मुलुकको बालतरी, पारिस्थितिक, धरत र अन्तर्राष्ट्रियताको तुलनामा भोकमरीको समस्यामा नेपालको स्थान राम्रो भएको प्रतिवेदनले औलकाएको छ।

मुलुक, मल्लिखण्ड, सुरेन्द्र, ठातो अर्द्धतले र अन्तर्राष्ट्रियलाई भने यो अध्ययनमा समावेश गरिएको छैन। भारत पनि ३०.३

अंक प्राप्त गरी गम्भीर प्रवृत्तिको भोकमरी मुलुकको सुधोमा परिणत छ। चीनले भोकमरी समस्या सुधार गरी यसअघिको १० अंकबाट धेरै उठाले १.५ अंकको आकारमा २५औं स्थानमा आइपुगेको छ। सयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय खाद्य तथा कृषि संयुक्त, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, विश्व बालकस, विश्व बैंक, जनसङ्घका तथा सारस्य संरक्षण र कालापूर्वको अनुमानसम्बन्धी राष्ट्रसंघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समूहले उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कको रिफरत तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको छ। सन् २०१४ सिङ्गिले २०१८ सम्मको सिङ्गिले रिफरत तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा यो प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको हो। म्युन भोकमरीको सुधोमा यो वर्ष ४५ वटा मुलुक परेका छन्।

# विश्वव्यापी भोकमरीमा नेपाल ७३औं स्थानमा

नेपाल समाचारपत्र, काठमाडौं

ग्लोबल हंगर इन्डेक्स सूचकांक अल्पपोषित जनसंख्या, बाल ख्याउटेपन, बाल पुङ्कोपन र बालमृत्यु दरका आधारमा अध्ययन गरिएको विश्वव्यापी भोकमरी प्रतिवेदनमा नेपाल ७३औं स्थानमा परेको छ।

वेल्ड हंगर हिल्फे र कन्सर्न वर्ल्डवाइड नामका दुई संस्थाले संयुक्तरूपमा विश्वका १ सय १७ मुलुकमा गरिएको अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन अक्टोबर २०१९ मा जर्मनीमा सार्वजनिकीकरण गरिएको थियो।

वेल्ड हंगर हिल्फे नेपालको साभेदारीमा जैविक विविधता, अनुसन्धान तथा विकासका लागि स्थानीय पहल (ली-बर्ड) द्वारा नेपाल प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकीकरण गरियो। उक्त कार्यक्रमको उद्घाटन राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका सदस्य डा. कृष्णप्रसाद ओलीले गर्नुभएको थियो।

प्रतिवेदनले विश्वका मुलुकको भोकमरीको अवस्थालाई न्यून भोक, मध्यम भोक, गम्भीर प्रकृतिको भोक, भयावह भोक र अति भयावह भोक गरी ५ तहमा वर्गीकरण गरेको छ। यस प्रतिवेदनअनुसार नेपाल गम्भीर प्रकृतिको भोकमा परेको छ।

दक्षिण एसियाली मुलुकको तुलनामा नेपाल श्रीलंकाको भन्दा कमजोर तर बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान, भारत र अफगानिस्तानभन्दा राम्रो रहेको जनाएको छ।

छिमेकी मुलुक चीन २५औं स्थानमा र भारत १ सय २औं स्थानमा छन् भने भुटान र माल्दिभ्स यस अध्ययनमा समावेश भएका छैनन्। अध्ययन प्रतिवेदनमा समेटिएका मुलुकमध्ये अति भयावह भोकमा मध्ये अफ्रिकी गणतन्त्र सबैभन्दा पछि १ सय १७ स्थानमा परेको छ। यसैगरी चाड, माडागास्कर, यमन र जाम्बिया पनि यसवर्गमा परेका छन्।

शुक्रबार, २० मंसिर, २०१९ (Friday, December 6, 2019) | कान्तिपुर



## भोकमरी सूचकांकमा नेपाल ७३औं स्थानमा

काठमाडौं (कास)- विश्वव्यापी भोकमरी सूचकांकमा नेपाल ७३ औं स्थानमा रहेको एक प्रतिवेदनले जनाएको छ। वेल्डहंगरहिल्फे नामक अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाको साभेदारीमा 'जैविक विविधता, अनुसन्धान तथा विकासका लागि स्थानीय पहल' (ली-बर्ड) द्वारा विहीवार जारी प्रतिवेदनअनुसार छिमेकी मुलुक भारतभन्दा नेपाल अगाडि देखिएको छ।

'वेल्डहंगरहिल्फे र कन्सर्न वर्ल्डवाइडको संयुक्त अध्ययनका आधारमा प्रकाशित भोकमरी विश्वव्यापी सूचकांकमा नेपाल ७३ औं स्थानमा छ,' प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक पछि जारी विज्ञप्तिमा भनिएको छ, 'छिमेकी मुलुकहरू चीन र भारत क्रमशः २५औं र १०२औं स्थानमा छन्।' प्रतिवेदनले नेपालको भोकमरी अवस्था 'अति भयावह' र 'भयावह' स्थितिमा नरहेको जनाएको छ। 'दक्षिण एसियाका भारत, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश र अफगानिस्तानभन्दा नेपालको खाद्य तथा पोषणको स्थिति राम्रो रहेको तर श्रीलंकाभन्दा केही कमजोर छ,' विज्ञप्तिमा भनिएको छ, 'भुटान र माल्दिभ्स भने यस अध्ययनमा समेटिएका छैनन्।'



# विश्वव्यापी भोकमरीसम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन, २०१९ को नेपालमा सार्वजनिकीकरणका सन्दर्भमा जारी प्रेस विज्ञापित

काठमाडौं, मङ्सिर १९ गते ।

वेल्टहङ्गरहिल्फे र कन्सर्न वर्ल्डवाइड नामक संस्थाले संयुक्त रूपमा गरेको अध्ययनका आधारमा भोकमरीसम्बन्धी विश्वव्यापी सूचकाङ्क (जि.एच.आई.), सन् २०१९ प्रकाशन गरिएको छ । सो प्रतिवेदनको आधारमा विश्वमा भोकमरीसम्बन्धी अध्ययन गरिएका ११७ मुलुकहरूमध्ये नेपाल ७३ औं स्थानमा रहेको छ ।

वेल्टहङ्गरहिल्फे नेपालको साभेदारीमा 'जैविक विविधता, अनुसन्धान तथा विकासका लागि स्थानीय पहल' (ली-बर्ड)द्वारा आज नेपालमा यो प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिक गरिएको हो । प्रतिवेदनले विश्वका मुलुकहरूको भोकमरीको अवस्थालाई न्यून भोक, मध्यम भोक, गम्भीर प्रकृतिको भोक, भयावह भोक र अति भयावह भोक गरी पाँच तहमा स्तरीकरण गरेको छ । यस प्रतिवेदनअनुसार नेपालको स्थिति 'गम्भीर प्रकृति' अन्तर्गत पर्दछ । अध्ययनमा समेटिएका दक्षिण एसियाली मुलुकहरूको तुलना गर्दा नेपालको अवस्था श्रीलंकाको भन्दा कमजोर तर बङ्गलादेश, पाकिस्तान, भारत र अफगानिस्तानको भन्दा राम्रो छ । भुटान र माल्दिभ्स यस अध्ययनमा समेटिएका छैनन् । छिमेकी मुलुक चीन २५औं र भारत १०२ औं स्थानमा छन् ।

जिएचआई सूचकाङ्कका लागि मुलुकहरूको स्थिति अध्ययन गर्दा त्यहाँ रहेको अल्पपोषित जनसङ्ख्या, बाल ख्याउटेपन, बाल पुङ्कोपन र बालमृत्युलाई प्रमुख आधारको रूपमा लिइएको छ । यी चारै प्रकारका तथ्याङ्कीय विवरण उपलब्ध हुन सकेका ११७ वटा मुलुक मात्र यस अध्ययनमा समेटिएको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ । अध्ययनमा समेटिएका मुलुकहरूमध्ये 'मध्य अफ्रिकी गणतन्त्र' सबैभन्दा पछाडि अर्थात् ११७ औं स्थानमा रहेको र 'अति भयावह' अवस्थाबाट गुज्रिरहेको छ । चाड, माडागास्कर, यमन र जाम्बियाको अवस्था 'भयावह' वर्गमा परेको छ । प्रतिवेदनमा वर्गीकरण गरिएका विश्वका ११७ मुलुकहरूमध्ये ४३ वटा मुलुकको भोकमरीको अवस्था 'गम्भीर' छ भने ४६ मुलुकहरूमा भोकमरी 'न्यून' रहेको छ ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय खाद्य तथा कृषि सङ्गठन (एफएओ), विश्व स्वास्थ्य सङ्गठन (डब्लुएचओ), विश्व बालकोष (युनिसेफ), विश्व बैङ्क, जनसाङ्ख्यिक तथा स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (डिएचएस) र बालमृत्युको अनुमानसम्बन्धी राष्ट्रसङ्घीय अन्तर-निकाय समूह (युएन आइजीएमई)बाट लिइएका विवरणका आधारमा सन् २०१४ देखि सन् २०१८ सम्मका तथ्याङ्कहरूलाई समेटि यो प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको अध्ययनकर्ताहरूले जनाएका छन् । क्षेत्रीय रूपमा विश्लेषण गर्दा दक्षिण एसिया र दक्षिण अफ्रिकी सहारा क्षेत्रमा भोकमरीको स्थिति अन्य क्षेत्रमा भन्दा बढी रहेको पाइएको छ ।

पछिल्लो दुई दशकको अवधिमा विश्वव्यापी रूपमै भोकमरी र न्यून पोषणमा कमी ल्याउन महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल भएतापनि भोकमरी न्यूनीकरणको यात्रा लामो र चुनौतीपूर्ण नै रहने प्रतिवेदनले जनाएको छ । विभिन्न मुलुकहरूमा जारी हिंसात्मक द्वन्द्व र विश्वमा देखा परेको जलवायु परिवर्तनलाई भोकमरीको स्थिति अझै कमजोर बनाउने कारकको रूपमा आँल्याइएको छ । विषम मौसमी घटना-क्रमले खाद्य उत्पादन र खाद्य सुरक्षालाई जोखिममा पारेको जनाउँदै प्रतिवेदनमा विश्वव्यापी रूपमा जलवायु परिवर्तनसँग जोडिएका विषम मौसमी घटनाक्रमको सङ्ख्या र तीव्रता अझै बढ्ने आकलन गरिएको छ । यी परिवर्तनहरूले अन्ततोगत्वा विश्वभर नै व्यापक स्तरमा खाद्य प्रणाली र मानव जीवनमा समेत असर पार्ने कुरा प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण सिर्जित खाद्य सुरक्षामाथिको चुनौती सामना गर्न हाल सञ्चालन गरिएका क्रियाकलापहरू अपर्याप्त रहेको जनाउँदै प्रतिवेदनले आँल्याएका नीतिगत सुभावहरूको सार निम्नानुसार रहेको छ :

- सरकार र दातृ-निकायहरूले विभिन्न ठाउँको विशिष्ट परिस्थितिअनुसार जलवायु परिवर्तनसँग अनुकूलन हुने रणनीतिको निर्माण र कार्यान्वयन गर्दै दक्षिणी मुलुकहरूका जोखिममा परेका समुदाय (जस्तै : साना किसान) मा लगानी बढाउनु पर्दछ ताकी विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण र खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा साथै खाद्य सम्प्रभूतालाई सबलीकृत गर्न मद्दत पुगोस् । यसका लागि प्रयोग गरिने रणनीतिहरू स्थानीय आवश्यकतामा आधारित हुनु पर्दछ र प्रभावित समुदायसँग सहकार्य गरेर निर्माण गरिनु पर्दछ । साथै, उच्च आय भएका मुलुकहरूले हरितगृह ग्यास उत्सर्जन न्यून गर्नु पर्दछ ।
- खाद्यान्नको उत्पादन र उपभोग ढाँचामा व्यापक रूपान्तरण गर्नु पर्दछ जसले गर्दा स्वस्थ, पोषणयुक्त एवम् दिगो आहार वा भोजनमा मानिसहरूको पहुँच सुनिश्चित हुन सकोस् र विशेषगरी उच्च आय भएका वा भोकमरीको अवस्था नरहेका मुलुक तथा समाजमा खाद्यान्न खेर जाने अवस्था नरहोस् ।
- सरकारहरूले सर्वाधिक जोखिममा परेका मानिस र क्षेत्रहरूमा वित्तीय सहायता बढाउनु पर्दछ । विशेषगरी जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरण वा अल्पीकरण र अनुकूलनका लागि वित्तीय लगानीले मुख्य रूपमा अति कम विकसित मुलुकहरू (एलडीसी) लाई मद्दत गर्नु पर्दछ र सरकारी विकास सहायता मार्फत् दिगो विकासका लागि स्रोत उपलब्ध गराउनुपर्दछ ।

#### थप जानकारीका लागि सम्पर्क

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सुशील घिमिरे, मोबाइल नं. ९८६१२९३४६४, इमेल: [sushil.ghimire@welthungerhilfe.de](mailto:sushil.ghimire@welthungerhilfe.de)

## ANNEX 5: GHI 2019 Report Launch Programme Schedule



# Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report- 2019 Nepal Launching Programme

5 December 2019 | Hotel Soaltee Crowne Plaza, Kathmandu | Time: 10:15-1:00

TIME	PROGRAMME ACTIVITY
9:30-10:00	<b>Press Conference (Malshree Hall)</b> Toya Gautam
9:30-10:15	<b>Registration (Megha Hall)</b> Rajkumar Chaudhary, Hem G.C. and Sagar Khadka
10:15-10:30	<b>GHI Report 2019 Nepal Launching Event</b>
	Session Chairing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chairperson:</b> Dr. Baram Thapa, Executive Director, LI-BIRD</li> <li>• <b>Chief Guest:</b> Honourable Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission</li> <li>• <b>Special Guest:</b> Dr. Yubak Dhoj G.C, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development</li> <li>• <b>Special Guest:</b> Dr. Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, and Head of Business Relations, German Embassy, Nepal</li> </ul>
	<b>National Anthem</b>
	<b>Inauguration of the Programme (Unveiling of the GHI Report 2019)</b> Chief Guest, Honourable Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission
10:30-10:40	<b>Welcome Note and Objective of the Programme</b> Anja Schroeder, Deputy Regional Director, Asia and Latin America, Welthungerhilfe
10:40-11:05	<b>GHI Report 2019 Synopsis Sharing/Presentation</b> Fraser Patterson, Policy Advisor, Welthungerhilfe
<b>11:05-11:25</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</b>
11:25-12:30 (10 minutes to each panelist)	<b>Commentary from Panelists</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honourable Dr. Giridhari Sharma Poudel, Vice Chair, Policy and Planning Commission, Gandaki Province</li> <li>• Dr. Hari Bansh Jha, Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies</li> <li>• Dr. Meeta Sainju Pradhan, Gender Expert</li> <li>• Dr. Yam Malla, NRM Expert</li> </ul>
	<b>Plenary Discussion</b>
12:30-12:50	<b>Remarks from Special Guests and Chief Guest</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Guest- Dr. Yubak Dhoj G.C, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development</li> <li>• Special Guest- Dr. Claudia Hiepe, Deputy Chief of Mission, Head of German Development Cooperation, and Head of Business Relations, German Embassy, Nepal</li> <li>• Chief Guest- Honourable Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, Member, National Planning Commission</li> </ul>
12:50-1:00	<b>Vote of Thanks and Closing</b> Dr. Baram Thapa, Executive Director, LI-BIRD
<b>1:00-2:00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>

For more information

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