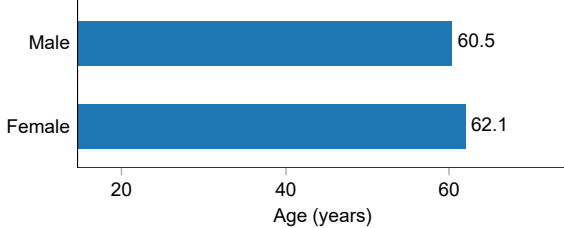


NEPAL

Population (000s) ¹ 29 137	Urban population ² 19.7%	Poverty ³ (ppp < US\$ 1.90 a day) 15%	GDP per capita ³ (Current US\$) 1071.1	Current health expenditure as share of GDP ⁴ 5.6%
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Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall progress

Healthy life expectancy (HALE)



Healthy life expectancy* (HALE) represents the average equivalent number of years from birth of living in good health without disease or injury. Females have 1.6 years longer HALE than males.

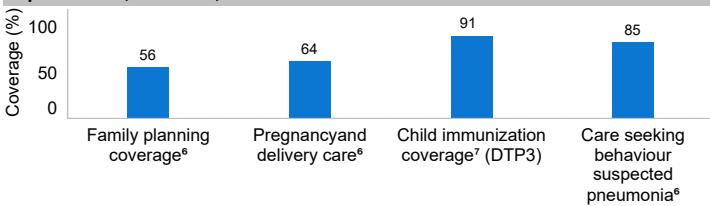
Universal health coverage (UHC): At the centre of the health goal

The goal of UHC is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).

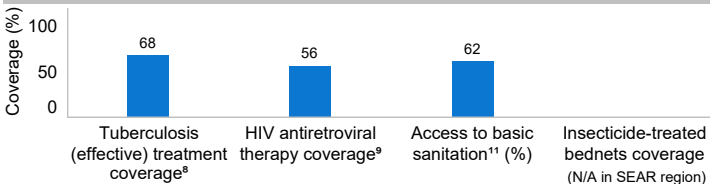
HEALTH SERVICES COVERAGE

The summary measure of essential health services coverage, *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

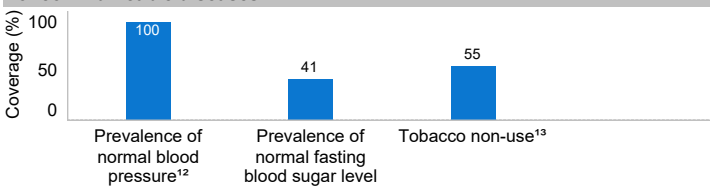
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health Latest available data (2010-2019)



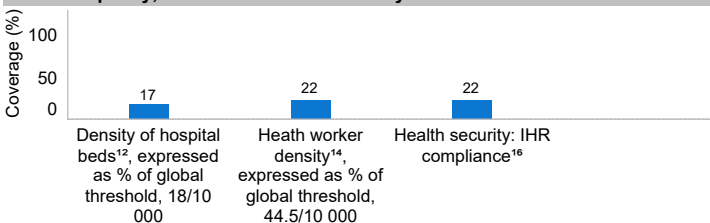
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



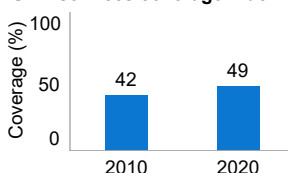
Service capacity, access and health security



UHC services coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by taking the geometric mean of service coverage values across the sub-indicators. The UHC coverage index ranges from 0% to 100%, with 100% implying full coverage across a range of services.

UHC services coverage index*



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

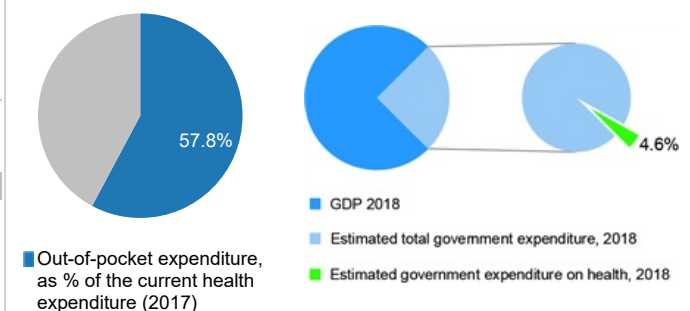
Impoverishment: **1.7%** or **approximately 486 353** are being pushed into poverty (at US\$1.90 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending.¹⁷

Catastrophic expenditure on health*: **10.7%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care.¹⁷

Out-of-pocket expenditure⁴

In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.

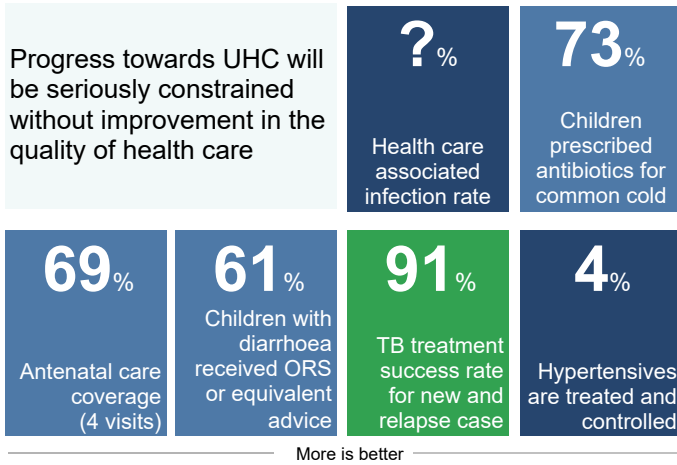
Public spending on health⁴ is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.



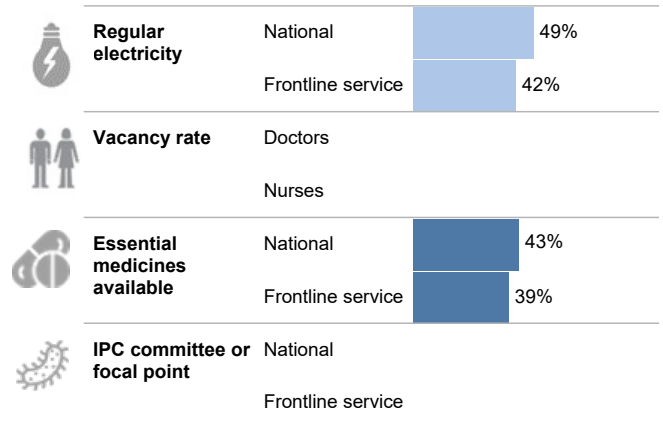
This profile provides an overview of the current status of progress towards the 13 targets under the health Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3) plus other selected health-related indicators. Twenty-five of the indicators are noted with an asterisk (*), which Member States in the WHO South-East Asia Region have designated to be the most common indicators of importance for the Region. This profile also includes all of the SDG indicators for the WHO Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2023 (GPW13)

Quality of health care: cleaner and safer health facilities

Effective services

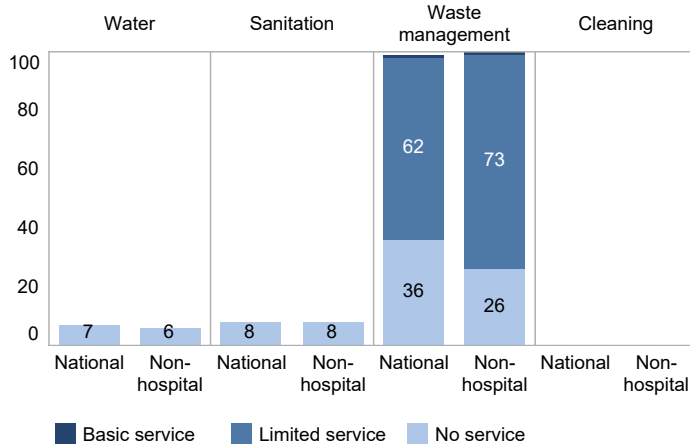


Safe facility



Clean facility

Basic WASH services at health facilities



National policy on quality/safety of health care exists: Yes

National guidelines exist: Yes, Partly, No

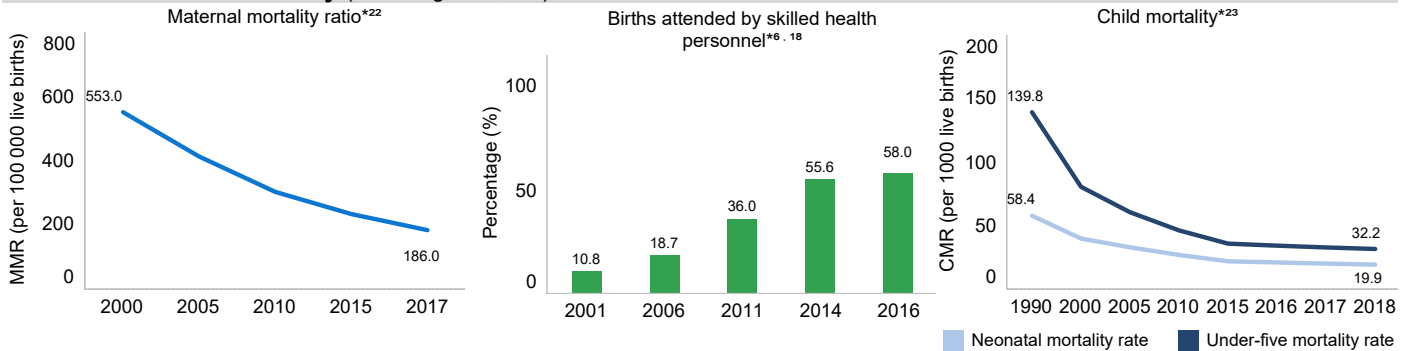
Surgical care, Medication, Child birth, Blood, Injection, Medical devices

0.83 Outpatient visit/person/year

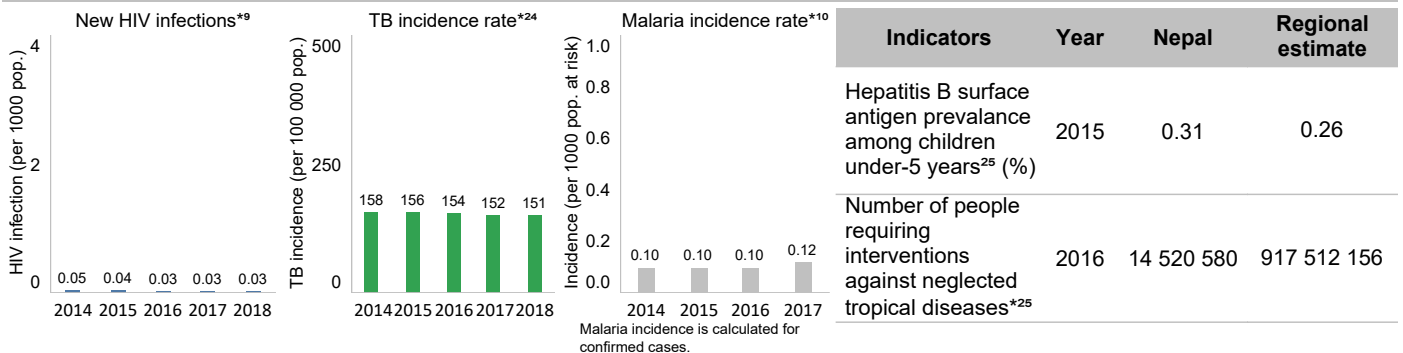
70% of indicators are monitored and reported

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70* ²⁵	3.4.1	2016	21.8	23.1
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2016	8.8	13.2
Total alcohol per capita (≥15 years of age) consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	3.5.2	2018	2.1	4.4
Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2016	15.9	20.7

Sexual and reproductive health

Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1	2016	56.1	75.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)	3.7.2	2016	88	26.1

Mortality due to environmental pollution

Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2016	193.8	165.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services ²⁵ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2016	19.8	15.4
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ²⁵ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2016	0.4	1.8

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among 15–64 years old– Female	3.a.1	2019	11.6	–
Prevalence of tobacco use among 15–64 years old– Male	3.a.1	2019	48.3	–

Essential medicines and vaccines

DTP3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	3.b.1	2018	91	89
MCV2 immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age* ²⁵	3.b.1	2018	69	80
PCV3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	3.b.1	2018	82	17
HPV immunization coverage estimates among 15-year-old girls	3.b.1	2018	–	1
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	3.b.3	2016	–	–
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita (constant 2014 US\$)	3.b.2	2018	1.97	0.39

Health workforce

Health worker density* ¹⁴ (per 10 000 population)	3.c	2018	38.6	26
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National and global health risks

Average of 13 International Health Regulations Core Capacity scores*	3.d	2019	34	61
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Other health-related SDGs

General government health expenditure

Domestic general government health expenditure as percentage of general government expenditure	1.a	2017	4.5	8.1
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Child nutrition

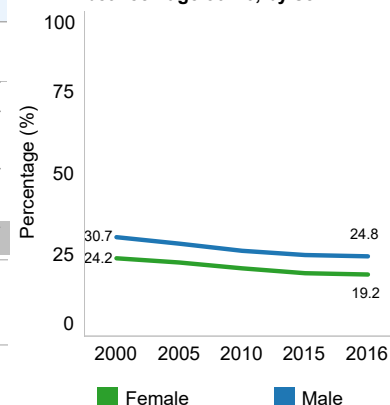
Prevalence of stunting in children under-5*	2.2.1	2016	35.8	31
Prevalence of wasting in children under-5*	2.2.2	2016	9.7	14.7
Prevalence of overweight in children under-5*	2.2.3	2016	1.2	3
Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	2.2.4	2016	35.1	45.8

Intimate Partner Violence

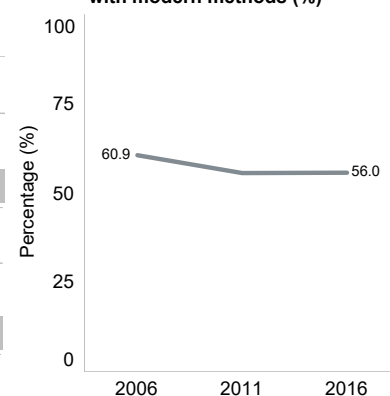
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged ≥15 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	5.2	2016	11	–
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Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

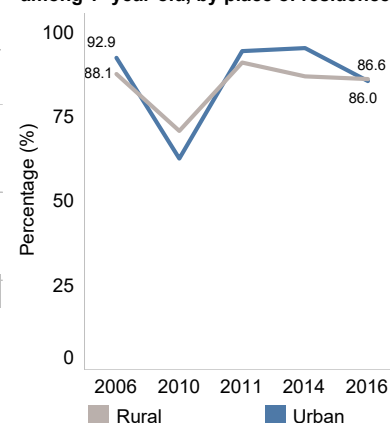
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70, by sex



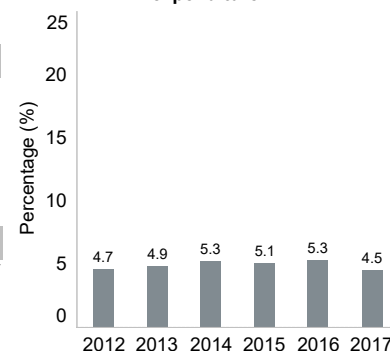
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)



DTP3 immunization coverage among 1–year-old, by place of residence



Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure



Drinking water services and sanitation

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1	2017	27	–
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	6.2.1	2017	–	–
Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water	6.2.2	2017	48	60
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (constant 2016 US\$ millions)	6.3	2018	130.79	1414.13

Clean household energy

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	7.1	2018	29	50
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Ambient air pollution

Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.6	2016	99.5	57.3
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Homicide and conflicts

Mortality rate due to homicide (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2017	2.6	3.9
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Birth registration

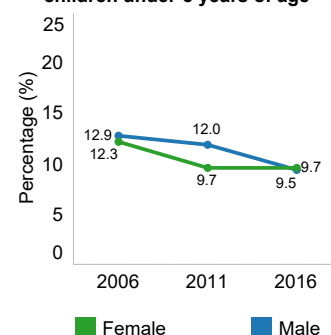
Birth registration coverage ^a	16.9.1	2016	56.2	–
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Cause-of-death data

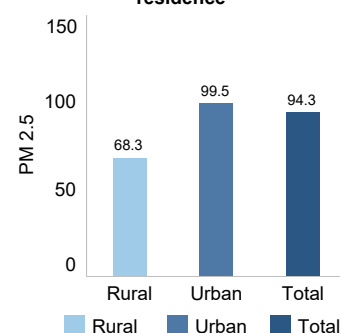
Completeness of cause-of-death data	17.19	2007	–	10
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Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

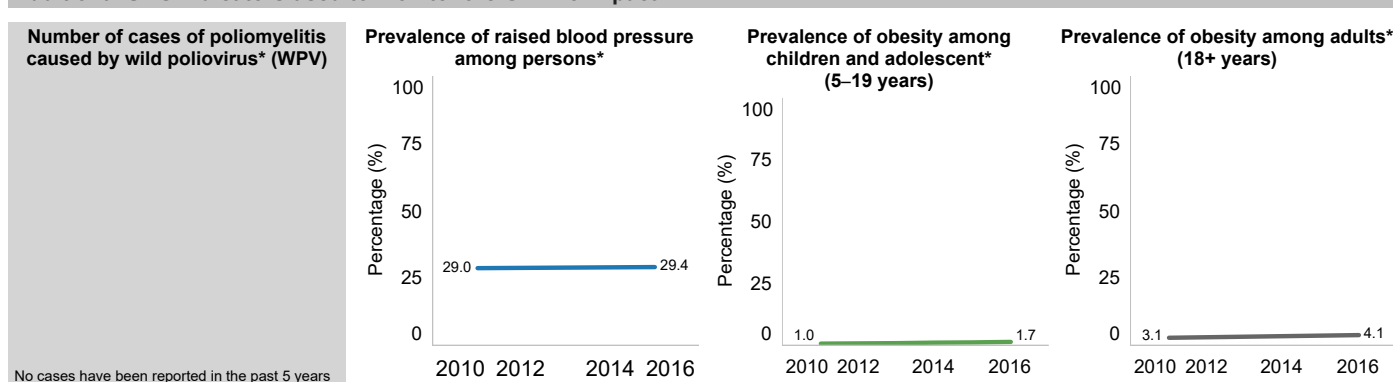
Prevalence of wasting among children under-5 years of age



Concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), by place of residence



Additional SDG indicators used to monitor the GPW13 impact



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