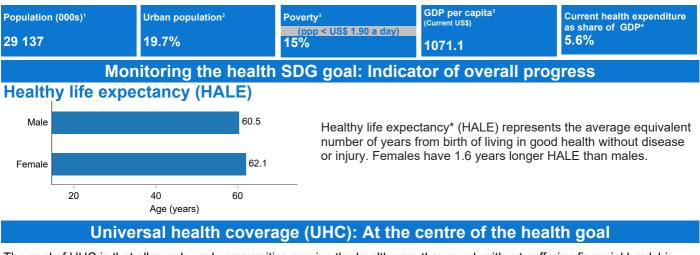
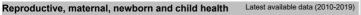
# NEPAL

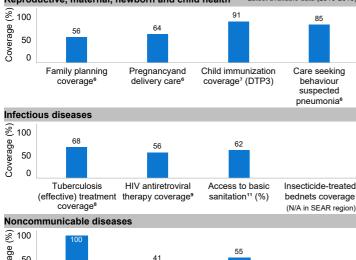


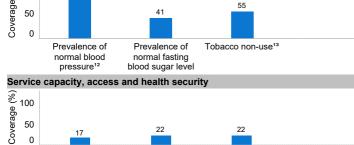
The goal of UHC is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).

## 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.



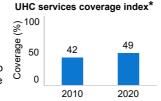






#### UHC services coverage index of essential health services

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.



## 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.<sup>17</sup>

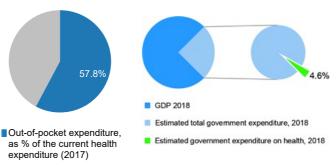
Catastrophic expenditure on health\*: **10.7%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care.<sup>17</sup>

#### Out-of-pocket expenditure<sup>4</sup>

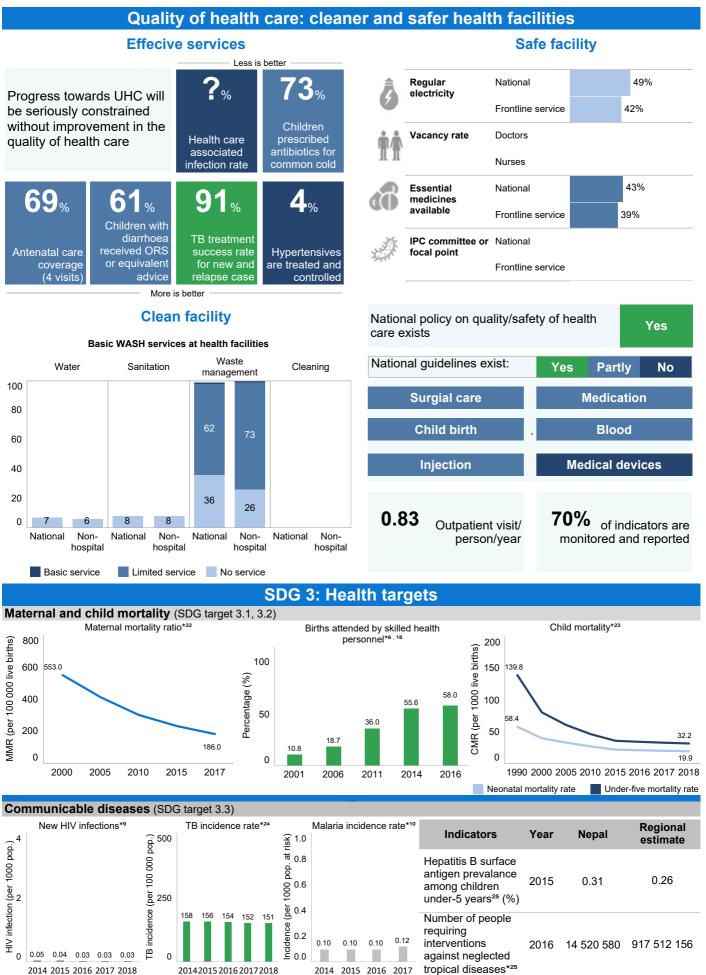
In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.

### Public spending on health<sup>4</sup> 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)



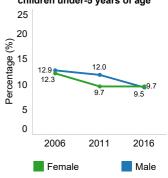
Malaria incidence is calculated for confirmed cases.

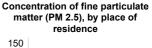
Mortality due to environmental pollution         Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000       3.9.1       2016       193.8       165.8         population)       Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe with modern methods (%)       3.9.2       2016       19.8       15.4         Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning** (per 100 000 population)       3.9.3       2016       0.4       1.8         Tobacco use	Noncommunicable diseases and injuries	Probability of dying from any of				
Probability of sying from any of CVD, cancer, alabetes, CRA between age 30-70*= Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) 3.4.2 2016 8.8 13.2 consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 3.5.2 2018 2.1 4.4 population) Social and reproductive health Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have there ded framily planning satisfied with modern methods. Addescent birth rate (per 100 000 population) 3.9.1 2016 15.9 20.7 Mortality tate extributed to household and momental pollution Mortality rate extributed to provide a specific the specific terms of the sp			Year	Nepal		CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70, by sex
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Total alcohol per capita (215 years of age)       3.5.2       2018       2.1       4.4         Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000       3.6.1       2016       15.9       20.7         Sexual and reproductive health		3.4.2	2016	8.8	13.2	
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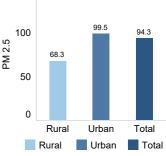
Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

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			
Ambient air pollution							
Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3)	11.6	2016	99.5	57.3			
Homicide and conflicts							
Mortality rate due to homicide (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2017	2.6	3.9			
Birth registration							
Birth registration coverage <sup>6</sup>	16.9.1	2016	56.2	_			
Cause-of-death data							
Completeness of cause-of-death data	17.19	2007	_	10			

Prevalence of wasting among children under-5 years of age

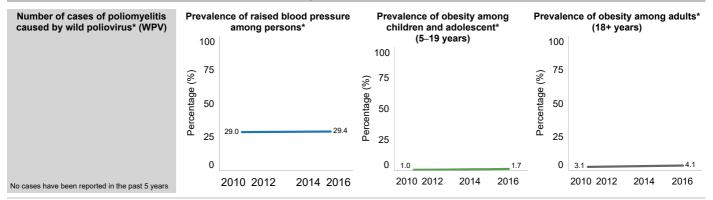






Note: En dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

Additional SDG indicators used to monitor the GPW13 impact



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