



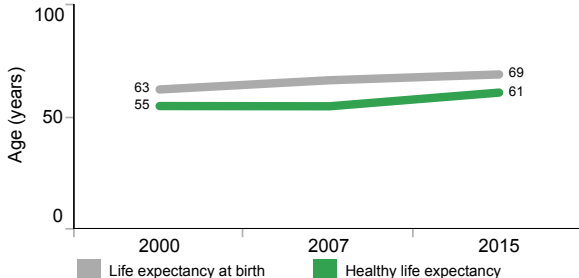
2016 Health SDG Profile: Nepal

Last updated on October, 2016

Population (000s)¹ 28 514	Urban population¹ 18.9%	Poverty² (ppp < \$1.25 a day) 22%	GDP per capita² (Current US\$) 701.7	Total health expenditure as share of GDP² 5.8%
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Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy



Life expectancy at birth³ provides indication of overall mortality of a country's population. In Nepal, from 2000 (62.5 years) to 2015 (69.2 years), the life expectancy at birth has improved by 6.7 years.

Healthy life expectancy⁴ reflects overall health of the country's population. In Nepal, from 2000 (55.1 years) to 2015 (61.2 years), healthy life expectancy has improved by 6.1 years.

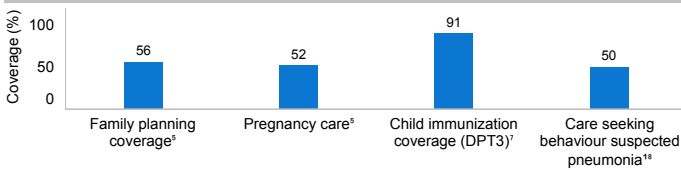
Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal

The goal of universal health coverage (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).

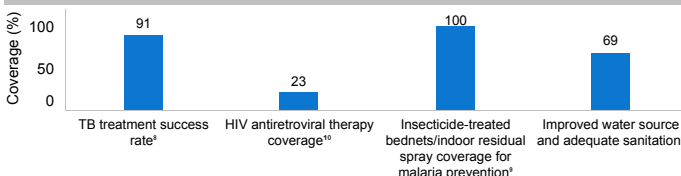
HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

A new summary measure of health service coverage, a composite *service coverage index*, is currently under development: 16 indicators are derived from four main areas of work: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

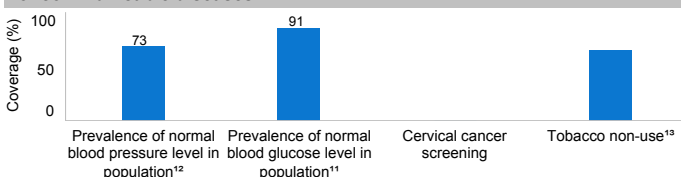
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health Latest available data (2010-2015)



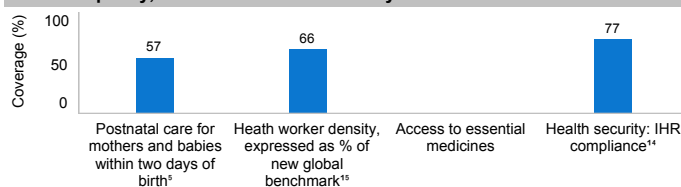
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases

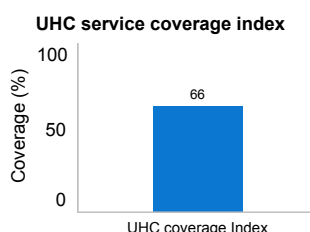


Service capacity, access and health security



UHC coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by averaging service coverage values across the 16 tracer 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: Insufficient data

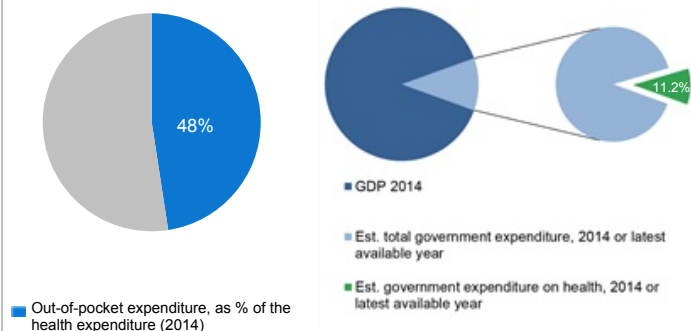
Catastrophic expenditure on health: Insufficient data

Out-of-pocket-expenditure¹⁶

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 health¹⁶

is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.



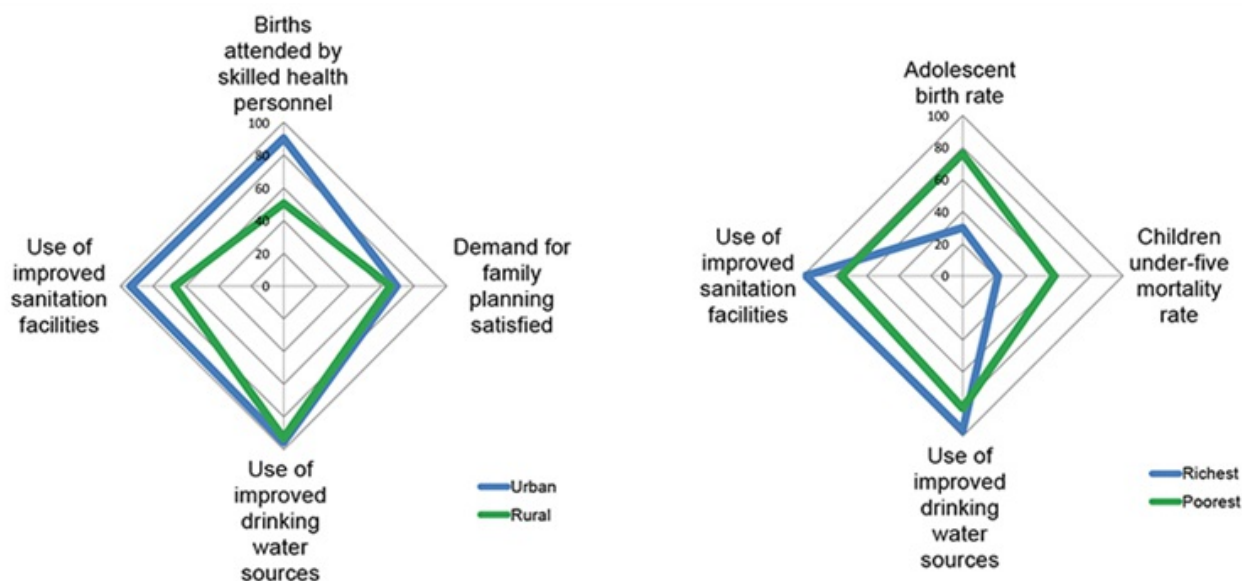
■ Out-of-pocket expenditure, as % of the health expenditure (2014)

This profile provides an overview of the current status of achieving better health towards the 13 targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. All 26 SDG3 indicators plus other selected health-related indicators are presented where data is available.

Equity: Leave no one behind

Variation, urban versus rural¹⁷

Variation by income¹⁷



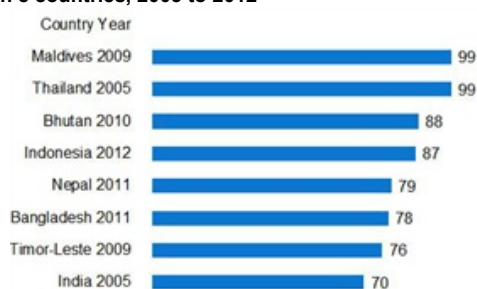
Variation in risk factors, by sex

Indicator	Female	Male
Adults aged ≥18 years who are obese ¹⁸ (%)	51.6	39.7
Prevalence of raised blood pressure among adults aged ≥18 years ¹¹ (%)	27.1	25.9
Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose among adults aged ≥18 years ¹² (%)	9.5	11.7

Tracking inequalities and targeting disadvantaged groups in health service coverage is central to monitoring progress towards UHC. Currently national health information systems and periodic surveys are inadequate for capturing data disaggregated by health equity stratifiers. The SDG target 17.18 highlighted below emphasizes the importance for countries to improve data and statistics available by multiple equity dimensions in all sectors, including health.

Measuring the degree of inequity in service coverage is not currently feasible for most categories, and data is generally only available for indicators in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health using data from international household health surveys. A relative inequality score based on the ratio of the mean coverages among the poorest populations to the national average can be computed. A value of 100 means no difference at all, whereas the smaller value indicates greater gap between the poorest and the national average.

Relative inequality score for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health intervention coverage in 8 countries, 2005 to 2012⁶

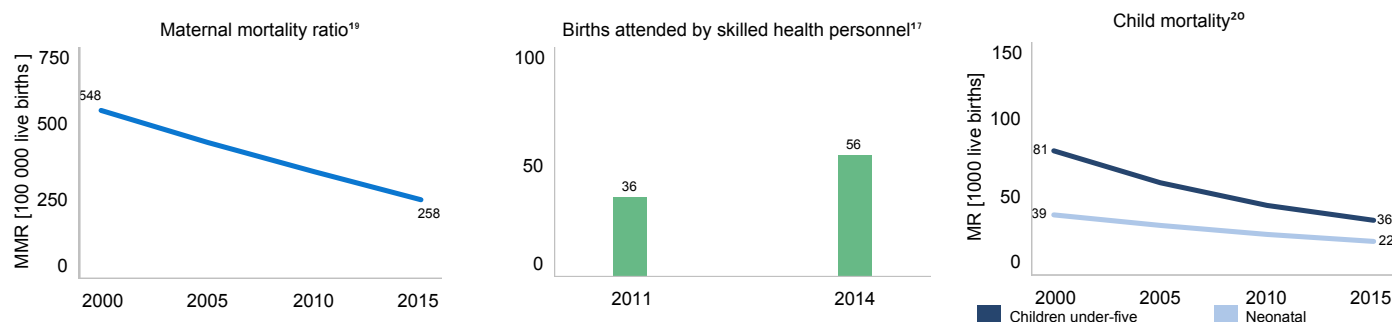


Moving beyond averages

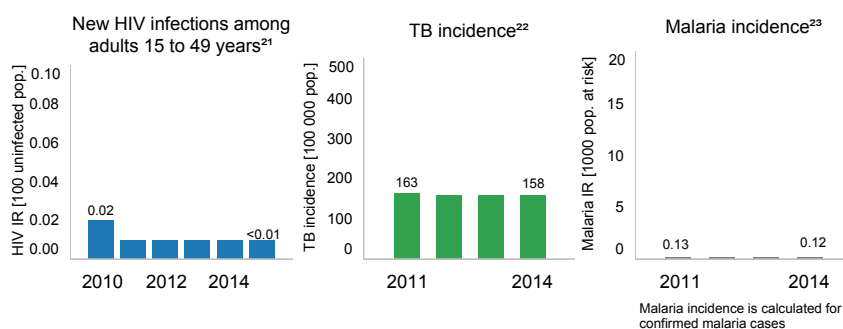
SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Indicators	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B incidence ²⁴	2014	9.0	-
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases ⁵	2014	21 352 583	824 180 314

Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases ⁶ (%)	3.4.1	2012	21.6	24.5
Suicide mortality rate ²⁵ (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2012	24.9	17.7
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption ⁵	3.5.2	2015	2.1	3.7
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2013	17	17

Sexual and reproductive health

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods ²⁶ (%)	3.7.1	2014	66.3	73.5
Adolescent birth rate ²⁵ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)	3.7.2	2014	71	33.9

Mortality due to environmental pollution

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2012	104.2	117.1
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2012	12.9	20.1
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ⁶ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2012	5.9	3

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Female ¹³	3.a.1	2015	14	18
Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Male ¹³	3.a.1	2015	48	52

Essential medicines and vaccines

Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	3.b.1	-	-	-
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	3.b.2	-	-	-

Health workforce

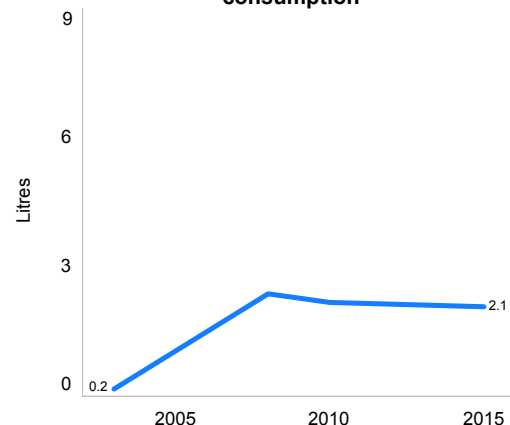
Health worker distribution ²⁷ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2016	29.3	-
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National and global health risks

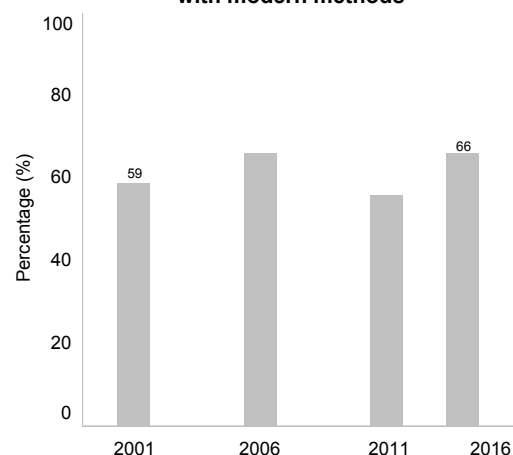
International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index ¹⁴	3.d.1	2010-2015	77	80
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

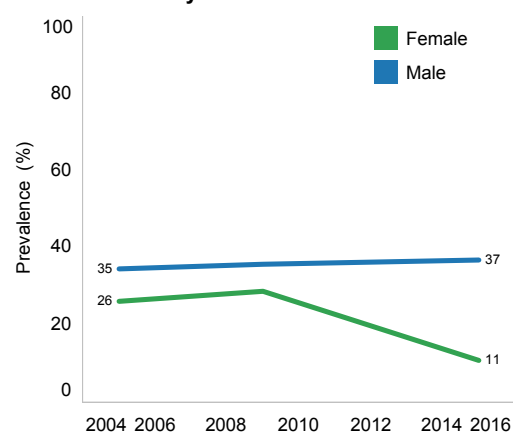
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption²⁸



Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods²⁹



Prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older³⁰

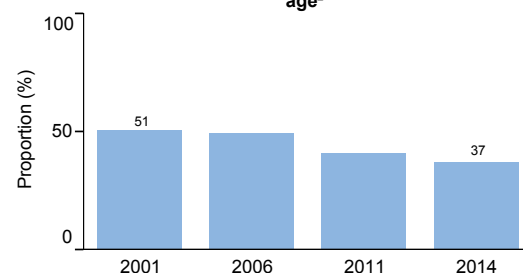


Other health-related SDGs

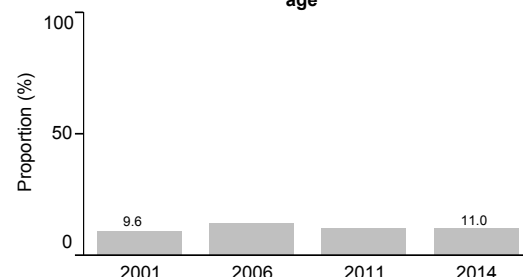
Child nutrition				
Indicators	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Children under 5 years who are stunted ²⁶	2.2.1	2014	37.4	32.9
Children under 5 years who are wasted ²⁶	2.2.2	2014	11	13.5
Drinking water services and sanitation				
Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources ³¹	6.1	2015	92	92
Proportion of population using improved sanitation ³¹	6.2	2015	46	49
Clean household energy				
Proportion of population with access to electricity ²	7.1.1	2011	67.26	-
Ambient air pollution				
Air pollution level in cities ⁵ (PM 2.5) (µg/m ³)	11.6.2	2014	74	60.2
Natural disasters				
Number of deaths by disaster ³² (per 100 000 people)	13.1.2	2015	95.60	-
Homicide and conflicts				
Mortality rate due to homicide ⁵ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2012	3.3	4.3
Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts ⁵ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.2	2011-2015	<0.1	0.1
Birth registration				
Birth registration coverage ²⁵	16.9.1	2014	58.1	-

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

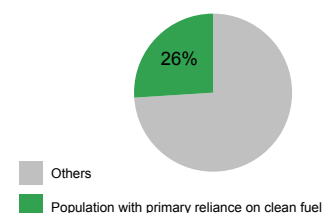
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age²⁶



Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age²⁶



Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel⁵



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