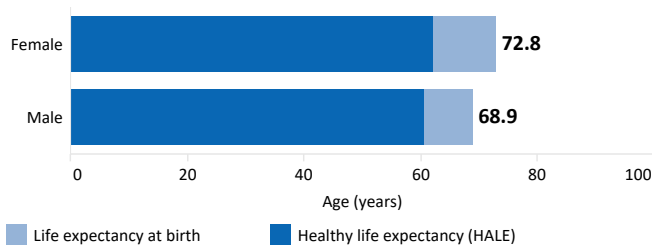


Nepal

Population (000s) ¹	Urban population ²	Poverty ³	GDP per capita ⁴ (current US\$)	Current health expenditure as share of GDP ⁴
30 897	21.9%	(PPP <US\$ 2.15 a day) 8.2%	1127.1	5.2%

Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall health and well-being

Life expectancy at birth⁵



Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if s/he were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area.

Healthy life expectancy (HALE)⁵ at birth is the average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Compared to males, females have 3.9 years of longer life expectancy and 1.5 years of more HALE.

Universal health coverage (UHC): at the centre of health-related SDGs

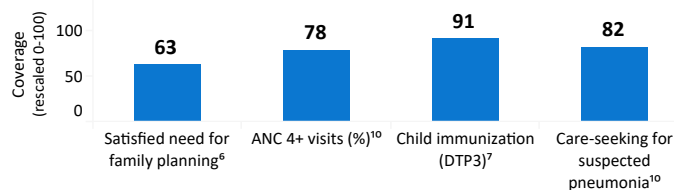
The goal of UHC (SDG3 Target 3.8) is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of their circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. To monitor Target 3.8, two indicators are regularly estimated: 3.8.1, which captures the population coverage dimension of UHC and 3.8.2, which captures the financial protection dimension of UHC.

HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

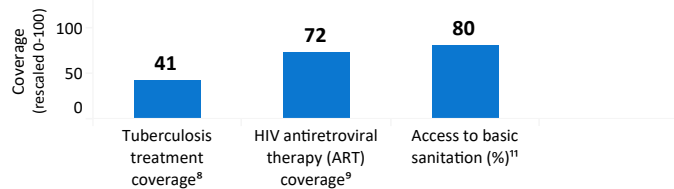
The summary measure of essential health service coverage is the *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas:

- (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child and adolescent health;
- (2) infectious diseases;
- (3) noncommunicable diseases;
- (4) service capacity, access and health security.

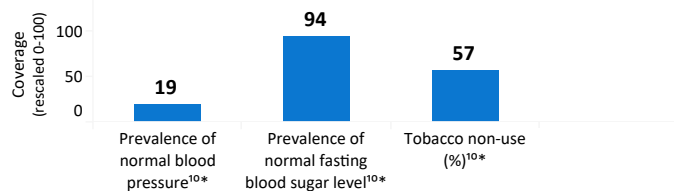
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCAH)



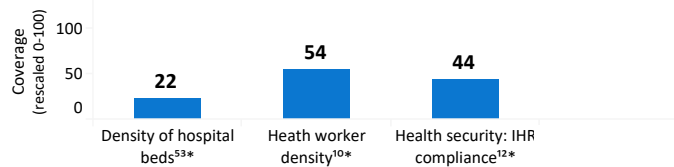
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



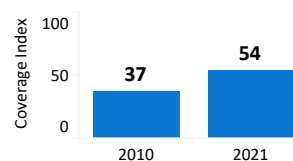
Service capacity, access and health security



UHC Service Coverage Index (UHC SCI) of essential health services

UHC SCI is a single indicator computed from tracer indicators of the coverage of essential services in the areas of RMNCAH, infectious disease control, NCDs and service capacity and access. Presented on a scale of 0 to 100 (full coverage), the index is constructed from geometric means of the tracer indicators; first, within each of the four categories, and then across the four category-specific means to obtain the final summary index.

UHC service coverage index



FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection in health occurs when families who get needed care do not suffer undue financial hardship as a result. The official SDG indicators for financial protection are:

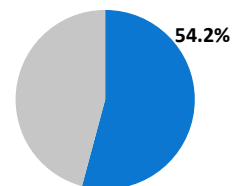
- (1) Impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health spending, and
- (2) catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure.

Impoverishment: **1.0%** or **approximately 308 970** people are being pushed into poverty (at US\$ 2.15 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending³.

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **10.7%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure (income or consumption) on health care³.

Out-of-pocket expenditure⁴

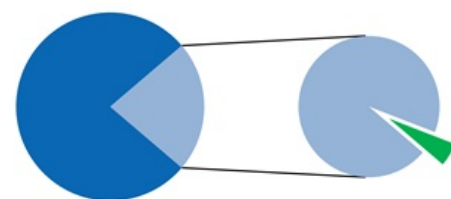
In most cases, a high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the current health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.



■ Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of current health expenditure (CHE)

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.

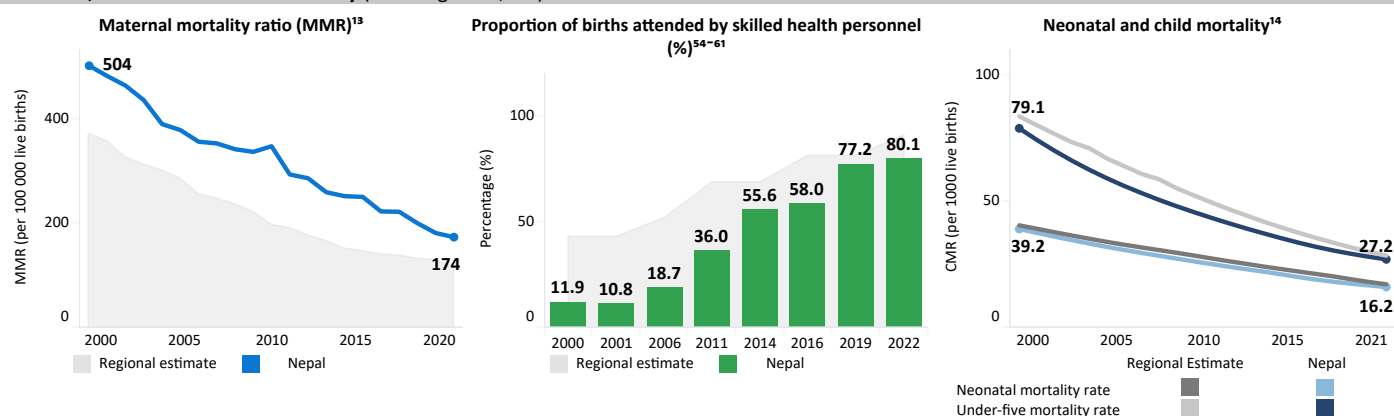


- Gross domestic product (GDP)
- General Government Expenditure (GGE) as % gross domestic product (GDP); Value for Nepal = **27.4%**
- Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%); Value for Nepal = **5.7%**

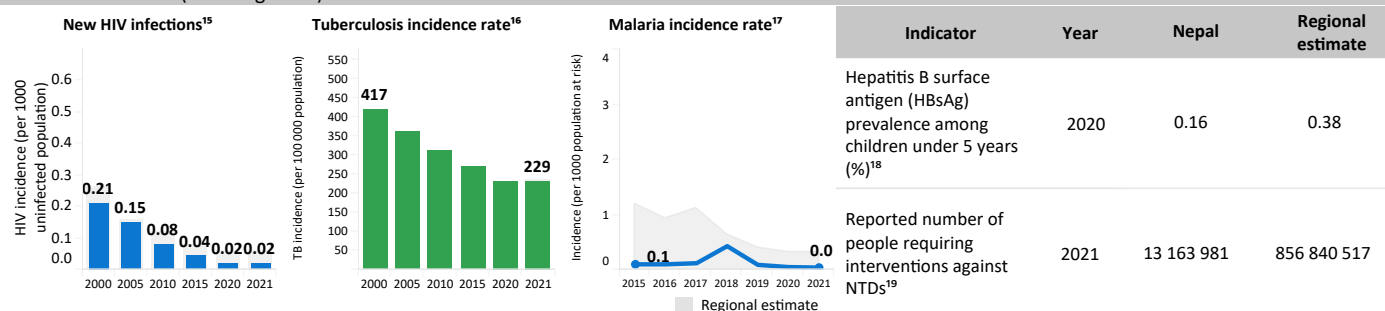
This health and health-related SDG country profile is a tool for action. It supports each country to assess progress in population health and to identify opportunities to address intervention coverage gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes. It also includes indicators to monitor WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2025 (GPW13) Impact Framework programmatic targets.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal, neonatal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Infectious diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Indicator	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) prevalence among children under 5 years (%) ¹⁸	2020	0.16	0.38
Reported number of people requiring interventions against NTDs ¹⁹	2021	13 163 981	856 840 517

Noncommunicable diseases, substance abuse and road traffic injuries

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (%) ²⁰	3.4.1	2010	20.2	23.4
		2019	21.5	21.6
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) ²¹	3.4.2	2010	8.7	11.6
		2019	9.0	10.1
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (in litres of pure alcohol) ²²	3.5.2	2010	1.0	3.6
		2019	1.4	3.8
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population) ²³	3.6.1	2010	15.8	17.6
		2019	16.3	15.8

Sexual and reproductive health

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) ^{54, 58}	3.7.1	2011	55.9	–
		2022	55.1	–
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women age 10–14 years) ²⁴	3.7.2	2011	1.2	0.9
		2018	0.4	0.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) ²⁴	3.7.2	2012	86.6	42.6
		2018	63.1	28.2

Mortality due to environment pollution

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population) ²⁵	3.9.1	–	–	–
		2019	177.9	132.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (per 100 000 population) ²⁶	3.9.2	2010	–	–
		2019	17.8	29.6
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population) ²⁷	3.9.3	2010	2.1	0.5
		2019	1.7	0.3

Tobacco use

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ^{28, 29}	3.a.1	2010	43.6	37.6
		2020	30.4	29.0

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

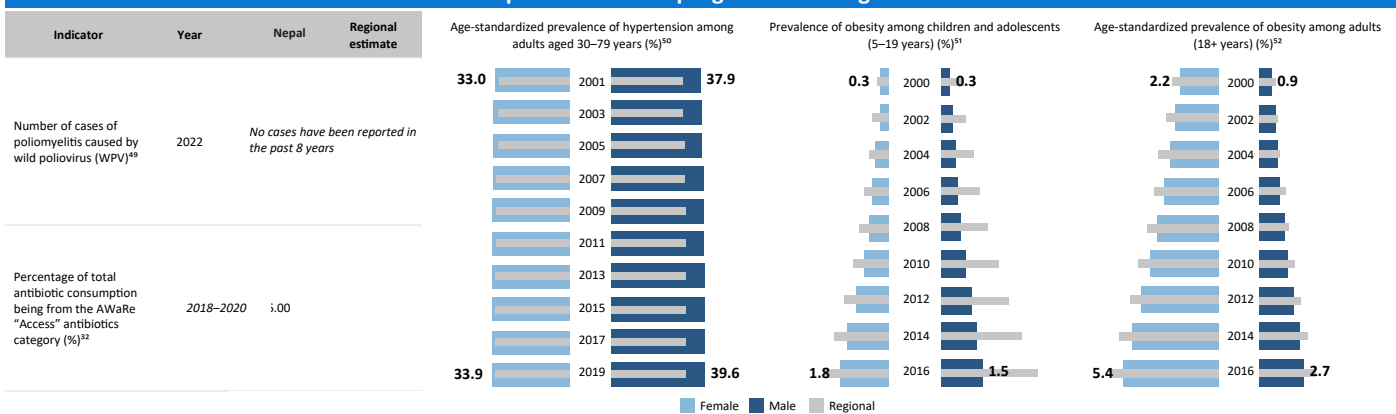
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Nepal	Regional estimate
Essential medicines and vaccines				
Diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) ⁷	3.b.1	2010	82.0	82.0
		2022	90.0	91.0
Measles-containing vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age (%) ⁷	3.b.1	2016	25.0	75.0
		2022	87.0	85.0
Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) ³⁰	3.b.1	2015	5.0	4.0
		2022	83.0	58.0
Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization coverage estimates among 15 year-old girls (%) ⁷	3.b.1	–	–	–
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors per capita (US\$), by recipient country ³¹	3.b.2	–	–	–
		2021	5.1	1.0
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%) ³²	3.b.3	–	–	–
Health workforce density				
Density of medical doctors (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2012	5.1	–
		2021	8.7	–
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2012	15.8	–
		2021	34.9	–
Density of dentists (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2017	2.2	–
		2019	1.1	–
Density of pharmacists (per 10 000 population) ³³	3.c.1	2012	0.4	–
		2021	1.7	–
Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks				
Average of 15 International Health Regulations (2005) Core Capacity scores ¹²	3.d.1	2021	44.0	64.0
		2022	47.0	68.0
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (%) ³⁴	3.d.2	2018	55.6	–
		2020	79.0	–
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to <i>Escherichia coli</i> resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (%) ³⁵	3.d.2	2018	65.3	–
		2020	73.0	–
Other health-related SDGs				
General government health expenditure				
Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%) ⁴	1.a.2	2010	4.8	–
		2020	5.7	–
Malnutrition				
Stunting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) ³⁶	2.2.1	2010	43.4	41.5
		2022	26.7	30.1
Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) ^{54, 58}	2.2.2	2011	11.2	–
		2022	7.7	14.7
Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (%) ³⁶	2.2.2	2010	1.1	3.0
		2022	1.7	3.8
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (%) ³⁷	2.2.3	2010	36.6	45.8
		2019	35.7	46.6
Intimate partner violence				
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%) ³⁸	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	11.0	17.0
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime (%) ³⁹	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	27.0	33.0

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

Drinking water services and sanitation					
Indicator	SDG target	Year	Nepal		Regional estimate
Proportion of the population using safely-managed drinking-water services (%) ⁴⁰	6.1.1	2010		29.4	–
		2022		16.1	–
Proportion of the population using safely-managed sanitation services (%) ⁴¹	6.2.1	2010		27.0	27.8
		2022		50.6	49.2
Proportion of the population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%) ⁴²	6.2.1	2015		55.3	63.5
		2022		63.5	75.9
Proportion of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater flows (%) ⁴³	6.3.1	2020		37.2	–
		2022		38.6	26.0
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (constant 2020 US\$ millions) ⁴⁴	6.a.1	–	–	–	–
		2020		152.5	1,178.0
Clean household energy					
Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) ⁴⁵	7.1.2	2010		21.3	34.3
		2021		35.2	67.5
Ambient air pollution					
Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3) ⁴⁶	11.6.2	2010		40.9	50.8
		2019		36.9	46.4
Homicide and conflicts					
Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100 000 population) ⁴⁷	16.1.1	2010		3.3	4.5
		2019		2.5	3.8
Birth registration					
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ^{54, 58}	16.9.1	2011		42.3	–
		2022		73.2	–
Cause-of-death data					
Completeness of cause-of-death data (%) ⁴⁸	17.19	–	–	–	–
Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (within/after year 2012) ⁴⁸	17.19			Last census date: 12 November 2021	

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

Additional SDG indicators to monitor GPW13 impact framework programmatic targets



1. World population prospects: 2022 revision. New York (NY): United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2022 (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 27 June 2023). Reference year 2023.

See for country reported value ('000): 2021=29 164; data source: Nepal National Population and Housing Census 2021.

2. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition (<https://population.un.org/wup/>, accessed 30 June 2023). Reference year 2023.

See for country reported value: 2021=66.2; data source: Nepal National Population and Housing Census 2021.

3. World Development Indicators database, World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>, accessed 03 July 2023). Reference year poverty 2010; Reference year impoverishment 2016; Reference year catastrophic expenditure 2016

4. Global Health Expenditure Database (GHED). Geneva: World Health Organization. (<https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en>, accessed 30 June 2023). Reference year 2020.

5. Global health estimates 2019: Life expectancy, 2000–2019. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/mortality-and-global-health-estimates/>, accessed 27 June 2023). Reference year 2019.

6. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators, 2022 revision (<https://population.un.org/dataportal/data/indicators/8/locations/50,64,408,356,360,462,104,524,144,764,626/start/2021/end/2021/table/pivotbylocation>, accessed 09 August 2023). Reference year 2021.

7. WHO/UNICEF Joint Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC), 2022 revision. (<https://immunizationdata.who.int/listing.html?topic=coverage&location=>, accessed 08 July 2023)

HPV Vaccination coverage by age 15, last dose, females

See for Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) country reported value: 2022=88.1; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022

See for Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) country reported value: 2022=80.5; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022

8. WHO estimates, 2022 edition; UHC Global Monitoring Report 2023
9. UNAIDS/WHO epidemiological estimates, 2022 revision; UHC Global Monitoring Report 2023
10. constant extrapolation; UHC Global Monitoring Report 2023
- *Non-elevated blood pressure: Proxy indicator. Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure: rescaled value = $(X-40)/(100-40)*100$
- *Mean fasting plasma glucose: Proxy indicator. Mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.4 mmol/L). - Mean FPG: rescaled value = $(7.4 - \text{original value})/(7.4-5.1)*100$
- *Tobacco non-use: Proxy indicator. Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of tobacco non-use are both capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of tobacco non-use: rescaled value = $(X-30)/(100-30)*100$
- *Health worker density: Proxy indicator. Health workforce density are both capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
 - physicians per 1,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 0.9*100)$
 - psychiatrists per 100,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 1*100)$
 - surgeons per 100,000: rescaled value = $\text{minimum}(100, \text{original value} / 14*100)$
11. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) (<https://washdata.org>, accessed 09 August 2023)
12. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/sdgihr2021>, accessed 05 July 2023)
- *IHR core capacity index: Proxy indicator for health security
13. Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2020: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division. Geneva: WHO; 2023. (<https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1492307/retrieve>, accessed 11 April 2023)
14. UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) in 2021 (<http://data.unicef.org>, accessed 04 July 2023)
- See for Neonatal mortality rate, country reported value: 2022=21; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022
- See for Under-five mortality rate, country reported value: 2022=33; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022
15. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/new-hiv-infections-\(per-1000-uninfected-population\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/new-hiv-infections-(per-1000-uninfected-population)), accessed 04 July 2023)
16. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/incidence-of-tuberculosis-\(per-100-000-population-per-year\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/incidence-of-tuberculosis-(per-100-000-population-per-year)), accessed 04 July 2023)
17. calculated; World malaria report
18. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/hepatitis-b-surface-antigen-\(hbsag\)-prevalence-among-children-under-5-years](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/hepatitis-b-surface-antigen-(hbsag)-prevalence-among-children-under-5-years), accessed 04 July 2023)
19. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/reported-number-of-people-requiring-interventions-against-ntds>, accessed 04 July 2023)
20. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/probability-of-dying-between-exact-ages-30-and-70-from-any-of-cardiovascular-disease-cancer-diabetes-or-chronic-respiratory-\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/probability-of-dying-between-exact-ages-30-and-70-from-any-of-cardiovascular-disease-cancer-diabetes-or-chronic-respiratory-(-)), accessed 04 July 2023)
21. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/suicide-mortality-rate-\(per-100-000-population\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/suicide-mortality-rate-(per-100-000-population)), accessed 04 July 2023)
22. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/total-\(recorded-unrecorded\)-alcohol-per-capita-\(15\)-consumption](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/total-(recorded-unrecorded)-alcohol-per-capita-(15)-consumption), accessed 04 July 2023)
23. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/estimated-road-traffic-death-rate-\(per-100-000-population\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/estimated-road-traffic-death-rate-(per-100-000-population)), accessed 04 July 2023)
- See for country reported value: 2022=14.0; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022
24. Most recent updates provided by the Population Division, of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs to the SDG Indicators, Global SDG Database (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>, accessed 04 July 2023). Global and regional aggregates are from the World population prospects: the 2022 revision. New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.
25. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/ambient-and-household-air-pollution-attributable-death-rate-\(per-100-000-population-age-standardized\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/ambient-and-household-air-pollution-attributable-death-rate-(per-100-000-population-age-standardized)), accessed 25 May 2023)
26. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([sdg-3-9-2](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/mortality-rate-attributed-to-exposure-to-unsafe-wash-services-(per-100-000-population-sdg-3-9-2))), accessed 05 July 2023)
27. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/indicator-groups/poison-control-and-unintentional-poisoning>, accessed 05 July 2023)
28. WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000–2025, fourth edition. Geneva: WHO; 2021 (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240039322>, accessed 05 July 2023)
- See for country reported value: 2022=28.5; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022
29. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/sdg-target-3-a-tobacco-control>, accessed 31 July 2023)
30. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/pneumococcal-conjugate-vaccines-\(pcv3\)-immunization-coverage-among-1-year-olds-\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/pneumococcal-conjugate-vaccines-(pcv3)-immunization-coverage-among-1-year-olds-(-)), accessed 31 July 2023)
31. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/total-net-official-development-assistance-to-medical-research-and-basic-health-services-per-capita>, accessed 05 July 2023)
32. World health statistics 2023: monitoring health for the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals. Geneva: WHO; 2023
33. Global Health Workforce Statistics [online database]. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/topic-details/GHO/health-workforce>, accessed 05 July 2023)
34. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/sdg-3-d-2-amr-infect-mrsa>, accessed 05 July 2023)
35. Global Health Observatory data. Geneva: WHO. (<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/estimates-of-rates-of-homicides-per-100-000-population>, accessed 05 July 2023)
36. Levels and trends in child malnutrition. UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. New York (NY), Geneva and Washington (DC): United Nations Children's Fund, WHO and the World Bank Group; 2023. (<https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/monitoring-nutritional-status-and-food-safety-and-events/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates>, accessed 05 July 2023)
- See for Stunting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%) country reported value: 2022=24.8; data source: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022
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