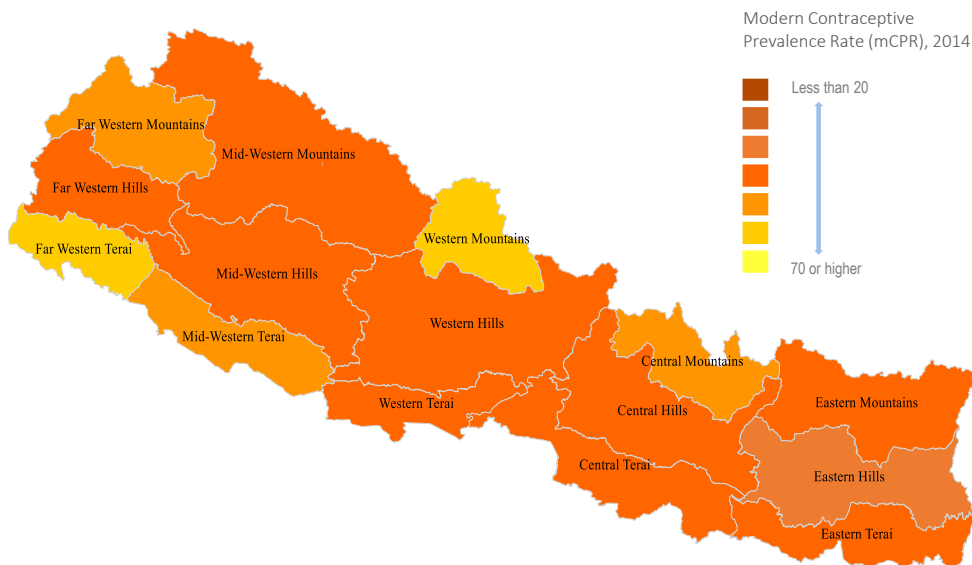


Family Planning National Programme Profile

The family planning national programme profile provides an overview of some key issues around access to family planning, particularly commodity security. It does not details all interventions needed at country level to provide rights-based access to voluntary family planning services, nor is it intended to replace detailed family planning country strategies. The information provided below will be updated as and when new data becomes available.

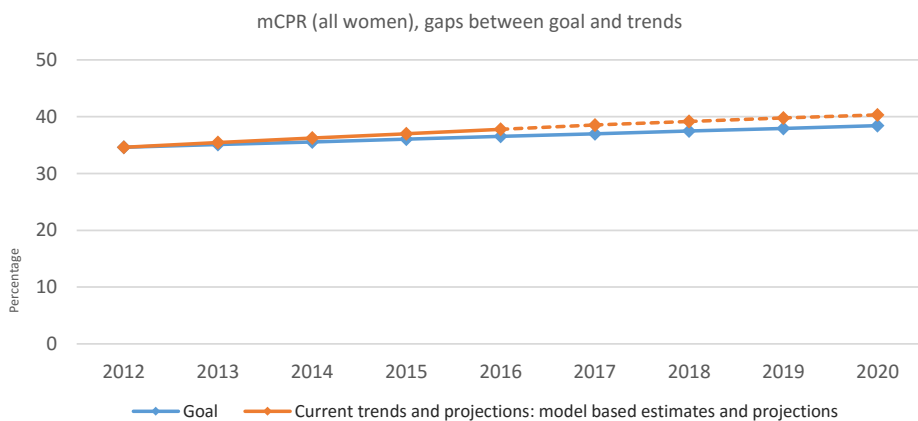
Disparities at Sub-national Level



Source: NMICS 2014

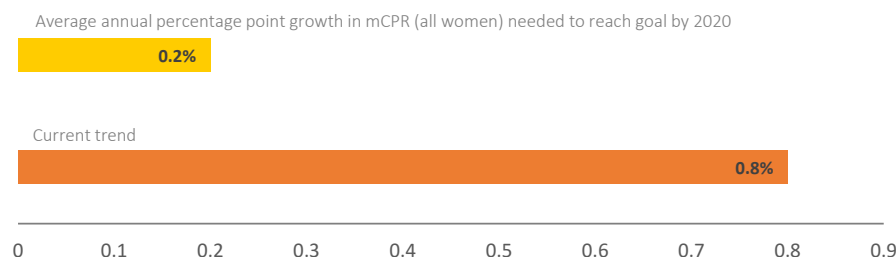
Comparing Country Goal and Current Progress: What Growth is Possible?

Nepal has set a goal the equivalent of reaching **38%** of women (married and unmarried) using modern contraception (mCPR) by 2020. The orange line on the graph shows progress towards this goal. The blue line shows average annual percentage growth that would be needed from 2016 to 2020 to reach the goal compared with the current growth rate.



Note: Estimate as of May 2016, data may change before final report. Source: Track20, 2016

mCPR (all women), average annual percentage point growth



Source: Track20, 2016

Core Indicators Summary Table

Indicator	Data and source
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), 2015	258 (MMEIG, 2015)
Number of maternal deaths, 2015	1,500 (MMEIG, 2015)
Total fertility rate, 2016	2.3 (NDHS, 2016)
Adolescent birth rate, 2016	88 (NDHS, 2016)
% current users of modern methods who were provided with counselling on side effects, 2011	66.5 (NDHS, 2011)
% current users of modern methods who were provided with counselling on other methods, 2011	63.4 (NDHS, 2011)
% current FP users making contraceptive use decisions alone, 2011	18 (NDHS, 2011)
% current FP users making contraceptive use decisions jointly with her husband or partner, 2011	69.3 (NDHS, 2011)
% current FP users not involved in contraceptive use decisions, 2011	12.6 (NDHS, 2011)
mCPR (married women 15-49), 2016	42.8 (NDHS, 2016)
mCPR (unmarried sexually active women 15-49), 2011	55.2 (NDHS, 2011)
% demand satisfied by modern method (PDSm) (married women 15-49), 2016	56 (NDHS, 2016)
% demand satisfied by modern method (PDSm) with provision of counselling on side effects and other methods (married women 15-49), 2011	45.3 (DHS, 2011)

Family Planning Key Facts

In Nepal, 53% of currently married women are using a method of contraception and 69% of the potential demand for family planning is being met

Adolescent girls who delay pregnancy tend to complete more years of schooling. Thus, family planning can empower women and girls to be more educated and economically productive. For each 1 rupee spent on family planning, Nepal would save 3.1 rupees (FP Costed Implementation Plan).

Family planning brings women and girls more opportunities to become wage earners, boosting family income levels.

Family planning is one of the best investment ever!

In Nepal, a **1%** point increase in mCPR (all women) in 2016 equates to:

80,905

additional users of modern contraception.

Source: Track20, 2016

Family Planning National Programme Profile



Delivering reproductive health solutions globally

Nepal

Availability and Stock Outs of Commodities

Availability

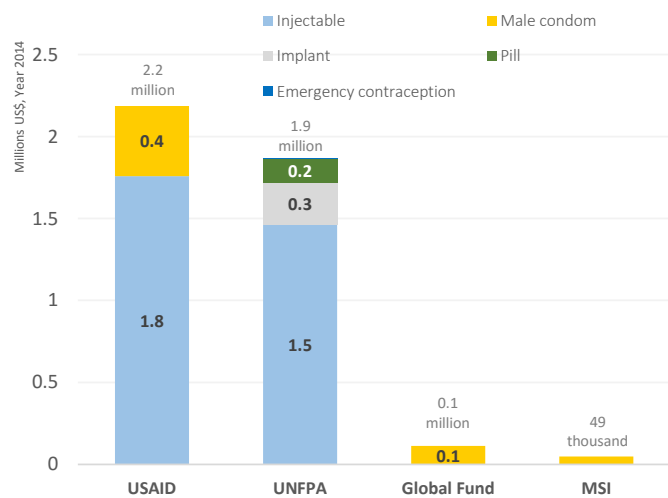
Primary SDPs*	97% offer at least 3 methods
Secondary SDPs	84% offer at least 5 methods
Tertiary SDPs	100% offer at least 5 methods

Stock outs in the last 3 months

Primary SDPs	25% report stock outs of at least one method
Secondary SDPs	46% report stock outs of at least one method
Tertiary SDPs	67% report stock outs of at least one method

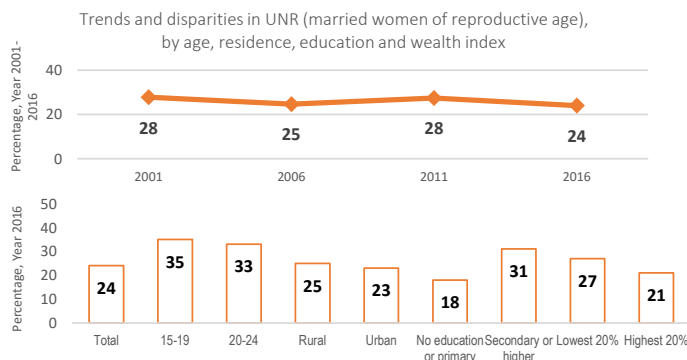
*SDP = service delivery point. Source: Nepal Health Facility Survey 2016

Development Partners' Contribution for Contraceptives



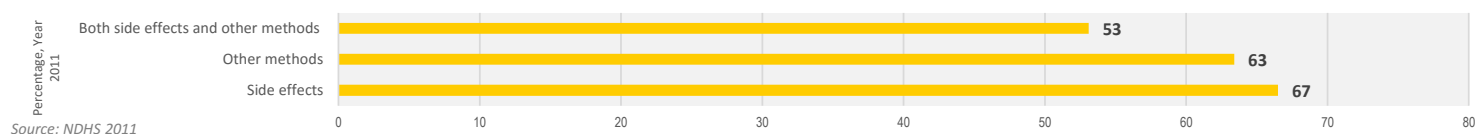
Source: UNFPA External Procurement Support Report 2014

Trends and Disparities in Unmet Need for Family Planning (UNR)



Source: DHS 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016

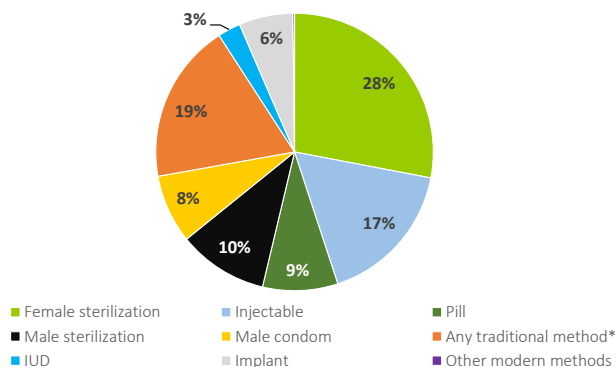
Quality of Care: Among Current Users of Modern Methods age 15-49 Who Started Last Episode of Use in Past 5 years, What Percentage were Provided with Counselling?



Source: NDHS 2011

Method Mix

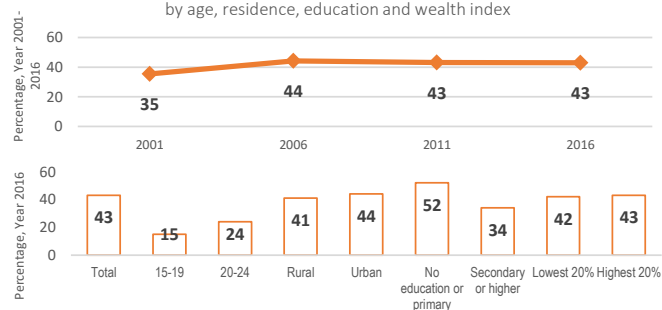
Method Mix (married women of reproductive age), 2016



* Traditional methods include rhythm, withdrawal, prolonged abstinence, douching, and various folk methods. Source: NDHS 2016

Trends and Disparities in Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR)

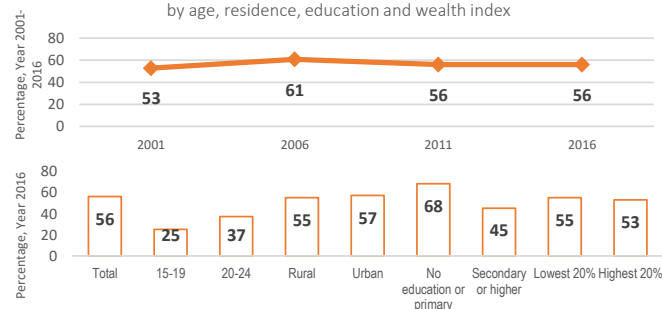
Trends and disparities in mCPR (married women of reproductive age), by age, residence, education and wealth index



Source: DHS 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Trends and Disparities in Proportion of Demand Satisfied by Modern Method (PDSm)

Trends and disparities in PDSm (married women of reproductive age), by age, residence, education and wealth index



Source: DHS 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016

In **Nepal**, although multiple family planning methods are offered, female sterilization accounts for over one third of contraceptive use, followed by injectable contraceptives. More than half of the modern contraceptive users (injectable, implant, pill, female sterilization, and IUDs) were provided with counselling on both side effects and other methods.