The Government of Nepal, with support from WHO and partners, has developed and enacted the Health Insurance Act which has made it mandatory for all citizens to enroll in the insurance programme. The government covers the premium for all poor citizens.

Nepal, with the technical support from WHO, UNAIDS and other partners launched National HIV Strategic Plan (2016 – 2021) and Testing and Treatment Guidelines (2017) to accelerate testing and treatment of people living with HIV in line with WHO’s recommendation, "Treat all irrespective of CD4 count".

Sabin Vaccine Institute, WHO and UNICEF facilitated the drafting and launching of the Immunization Act in Nepal in 2016.

40% (30/75, 9 new districts) of districts and 60% of the local administrative units in the remaining districts have achieved ‘Fully Immunized’ status by the end of 2017.

WHO Nepal supported GoN to conduct one round of supplementary immunization activity with bivalent OPV immunizing 1.6 million children in 2017 to boost population immunity to polio.

WHO also supported MoH with the development of an evidence-based national cancer treatment protocol. The protocol aims at standardizing treatment protocols for the top 17 common cancers in Nepal, thus allowing for better and more affordable care to cancer patients.

Government of Nepal has scaled up the implementation of the Package of Essential NCD Interventions (PEN) in 8 districts, i.e. additional to the 2 pilot districts in which WHO had initially supported PEN implementation in 2016.

WHO supported Ministry of Health to develop Mortality Statistics Strategic Improvement Plan 2016 – 2020. Following adaptation of the Verbal Autopsy (VA) tools, training to a core group of programme managers, interviewers and doctors, the programme has been implemented in three districts, with the aim of providing cause of death data.

Expanded Health Emergency Operation Centres in three provinces out of seven to support provincial governments to better coordinate disaster preparedness and response activities.

In response to the 2017 floods, WHO provided community filters, water disinfecting tablets and training to the community stakeholders on disinfection of water sources. This turned out to be instrumental to prevent diarrhoeal outbreaks.

Taking into account lesson learnt from the earthquake response in 2015, six hub hospitals in Kathmandu valley are now fully equipped with critical stockpiles to act as Emergency Medical Logistics Warehouse. Each emergency stockpile is enough to run smoothly hub hospitals to serve people during the emergency.

WHO Nepal continued to extend its support to other countries (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Timor Leste) in the region through horizontal collaboration, particularly in strengthening emergency preparedness and response.
- The **Urban Health Initiative (UHI)** launched to tackle the health impact of air pollution in Nepal's capital city. After Accra (Ghana), Kathmandu is the second city to initiate this model city approach under urban health initiative.

- A **Human Resources for Health (HRH) roadmap** was developed which projects health workforce needs for the SDG era and outlines key policy actions to improve health worker education, deployment, management, performance, leadership and governance functions.

- Nepal has now implemented nearly **2,200 Water Safety Plan (WSPs)**, providing more than **4 million people with safer water by the end of 2017**.