



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health
National Centre for AIDS and STD Control
Teku, Kathmandu



Factsheet 7: HIV Surveillance in Nepal, 2016

Nepal has been monitoring HIV and STI epidemic by collecting routine data from the following sources:

Case Reporting of HIV and STI

Routine case reporting of HIV and STI is done from HIV testing and counseling and PMTCT sites as well as other service sites. The routine reporting of HIV and STI from these sites is integrated in HMIS since 2014.

Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

Nepal has been conducting HIV and STI surveillance particularly among key populations, namely: PWID, FSW and their clients, MSM/TG, and male labor migrants for more than a decade mainly to track changes in HIV and STI prevalence along with behavioral components such as condom use. Hepatitis-B and C screening among PWID has been started in the IBBS surveys from 2015. In 2016, baseline IBBS surveys were conducted in Street Involved Children and Youths in Kathmandu Valley, Female injecting drug users in Kathmandu Valley and MSM and TG in Terai districts.

Monitoring of HIV Drug Resistance

Preparations for setting up a system for monitoring of HIV drug resistance for example, monitoring of early warning indicators is underway. In this regards, guidelines on monitoring for HIV Drug Resistance Early Warning Indicators has been prepared in November 2013. First HIV drug resistance survey is being carried out and expected to be completed by 2016. In this survey blood sample are being collected for Antiretroviral Drug Resistance Surveillance (ADR) and Pre-treatment Drug Resistance Surveillance from 21 ART sites of Nepal. The aim of the survey is to assess the prevalence and patterns of both acquired as well as pretreatment drug resistance in the country.

Size estimation of key populations

Size estimation of key population in districts was started in 2010. The population size is to be updated in every 2-3 years interval. The second round of size estimation of key population is being carried out in 2016.

HIV Infection Estimations and Projections

Nepal updates HIV infection estimates annually using available bio-behavioural data, routine program data, key population size estimates and other relevant key information from different studies using Asian Epidemic Model (AEM) and EPP/Spectrum.

HIV surveillance

Results are regularly disseminated to policy makers, program managers, development partners and other relevant stakeholders to ensure public health actions.

NCASC is taking the lead in HIV surveillance activities in Nepal, in technical collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS, Save the Children/Global Fund and USAID/Saath-Saath Project until September 2016 and USAID/LINKAGES Nepal from October 2016 including the engagement of communities and people living with HIV.

Source: NCASC, 2016

For Further Information Please Contact:

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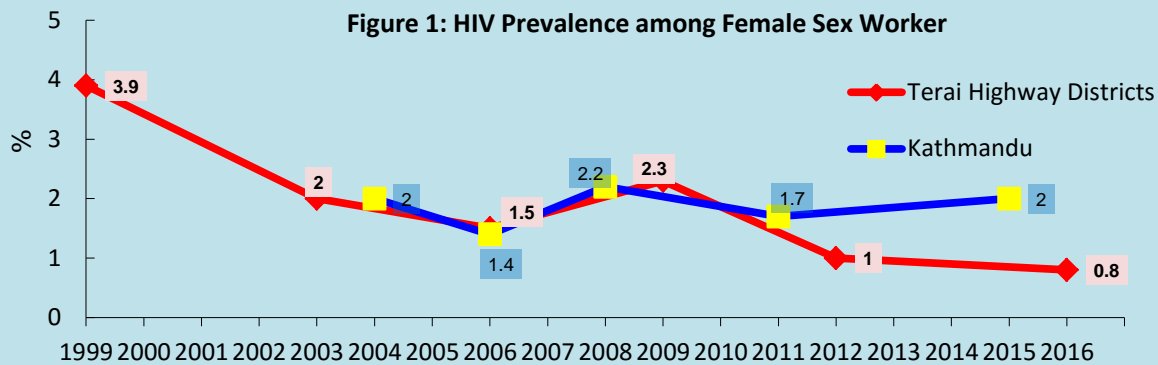
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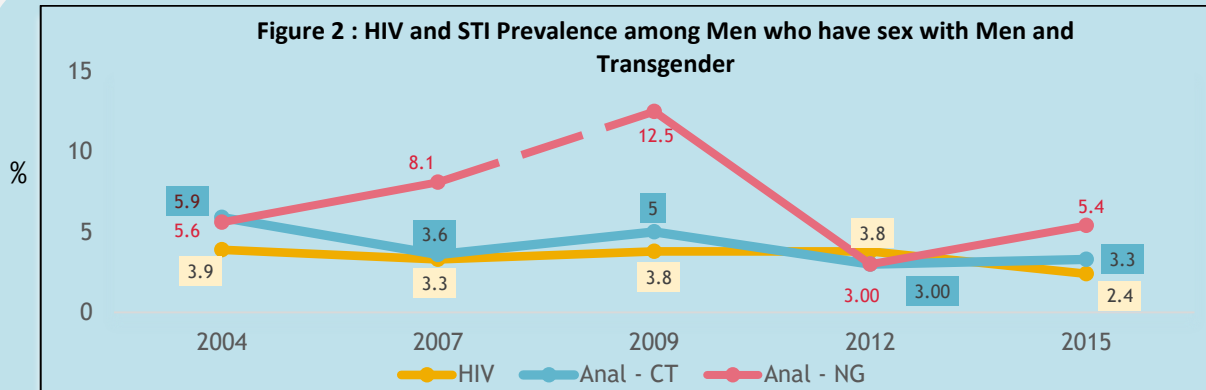
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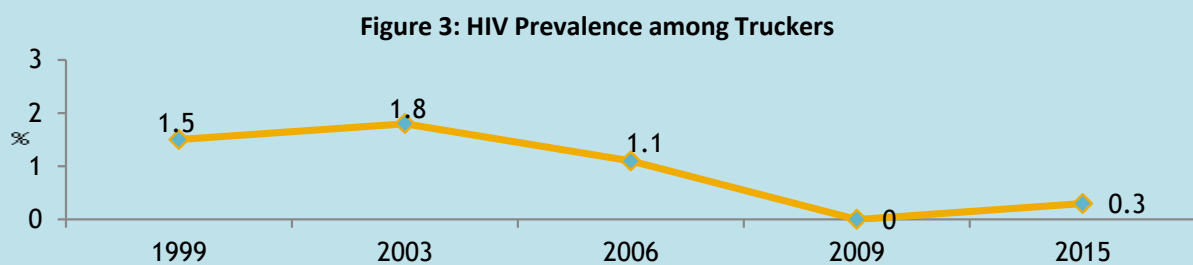
Table 2: Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) Survey (1999 – 2016)



Source: Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey



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Table 1: HIV Prevalence among Survey Population

Survey Population	HIV Prevalence	Survey Location
Street Involved Children and Youths	0.86%	Kathmandu Valley (2016)
Female Injecting Drug Users	8.8%	Kathmandu Valley (2016)
MSM and TG	8.2%	Terai Highway Districts (2016)

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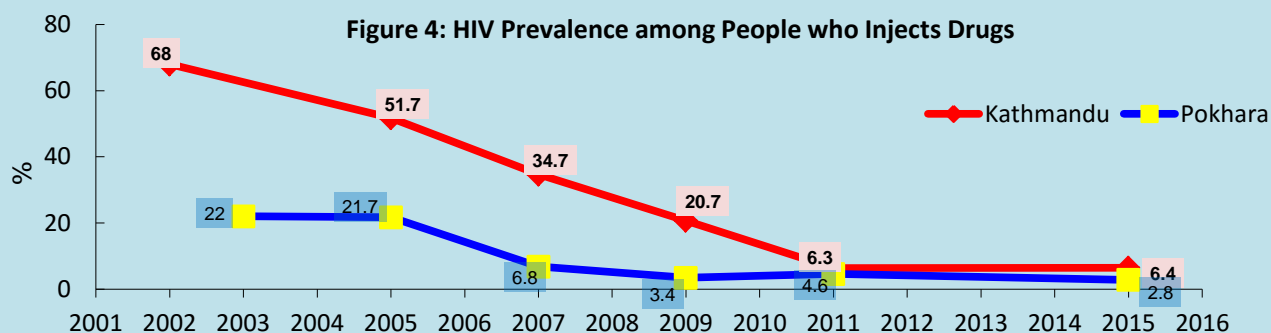
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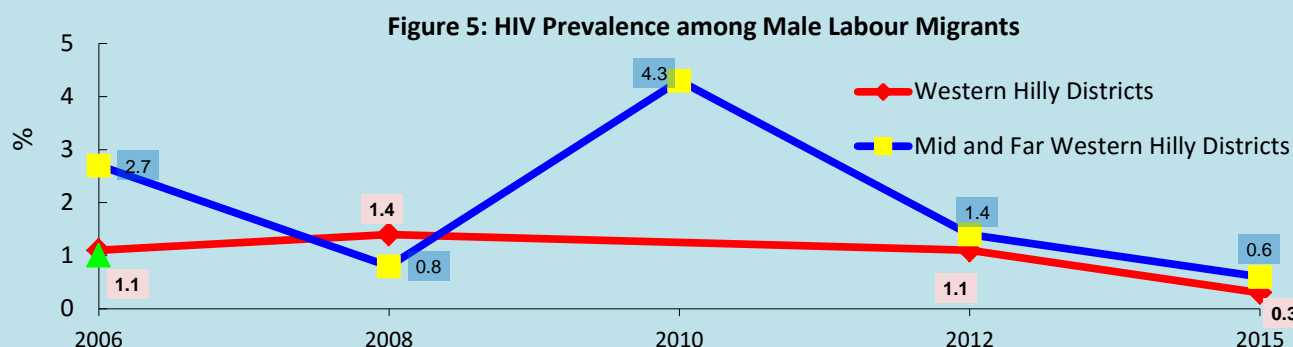
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Source: Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey



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Table 2: Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) Survey (1999 – 2016)

Key populations at higher risk	Survey areas	Rounds	Survey years
Female Sex Workers (FSW)	Kathmandu Valley	5	2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015
	Pokhara Valley	5	2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015
	16 Terai Highway Districts	6	1999, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015
	6 Terai Highway Districts	5	2004, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015
Male People who Inject Drugs (PWID)	Kathmandu Valley	6	2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015
	Pokhara Valley	6	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015
	Eastern Terai Districts	6	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2015
	West to Far West Terai Districts	5	2005, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2016
Female Injecting Drugs Users (FIDUs)	Kathmandu Valley	1	2016
Truckers (Clients of FSW)	22 Terai Highway Districts	5	1999, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2015
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Transgender (TG)	Kathmandu Valley	5	2004, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2015
	Terai Highway Districts	1	2016
Male Labour Migrants (MLM)	Western to Mid & Far Western Districts	5	2006, 2008, 2010 ^a , 2012, 2015
Wives of Migrants	Far Western Districts	2	2008, 2010 ^b
Street Involved Children and Youth	Kathmandu Valley	1	2016

^a in 2010, IBBS among MLM was conducted in Mid and Far Western Clusters only; ^b discontinued from 2010.

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