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

Factsheet 7: HIV Surveillance in Nepal, 2017

Nepal has been monitoring HIV and STI epidemic by collecting 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 etc. Hepatitis-B and C screening among PWID has been started in the IBBS surveys from 2015.

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 completed in 2017 and the finding of the study is yet to be disseminated. For the survey, the survey blood samples were collected for Antiretroviral Drug Resistance Surveillance (ADR) and Pre-treatment Drug Resistance (PDR) 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

National size estimation of key populations (FSW, PWID and MSM/TG) was started in 2010. The second round of size estimation of key population was conducted in 2016.

HIV Infection Estimations and Projections

Nepal updates HIV infection estimates annually using available biological and 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

NCASC is taking the lead in HIV surveillance activities in Nepal, in technical collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS, Save the Children/Global Fund and USAID/LINKAGES Nepal including the engagement of communities and people living with HIV.

Source: NCASC, 2017

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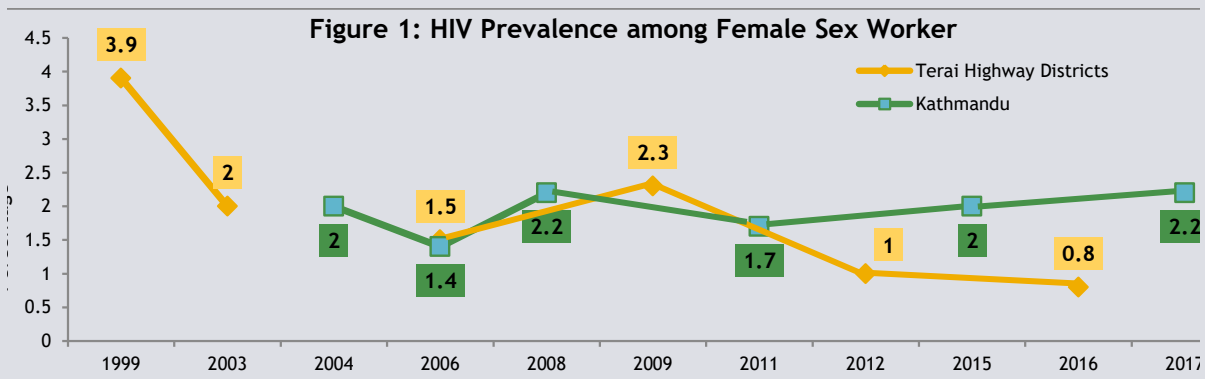
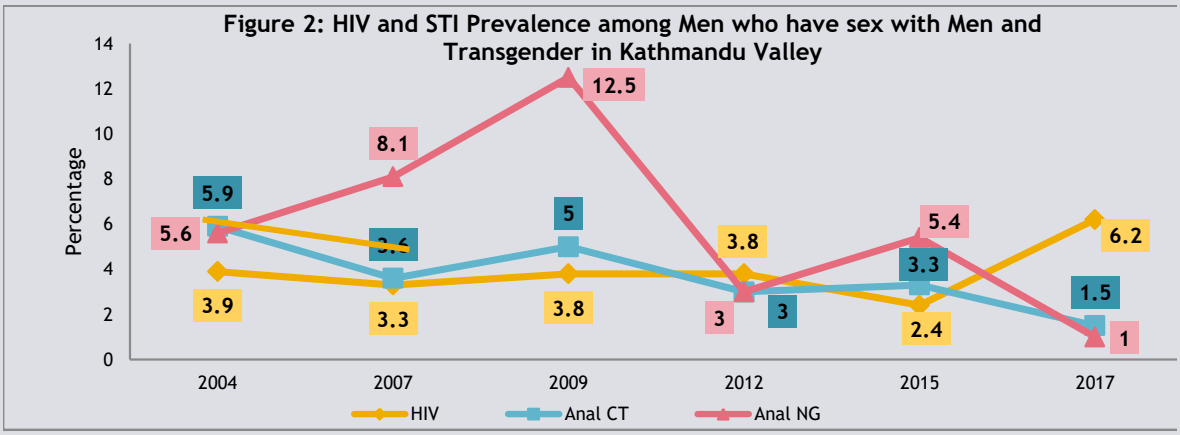
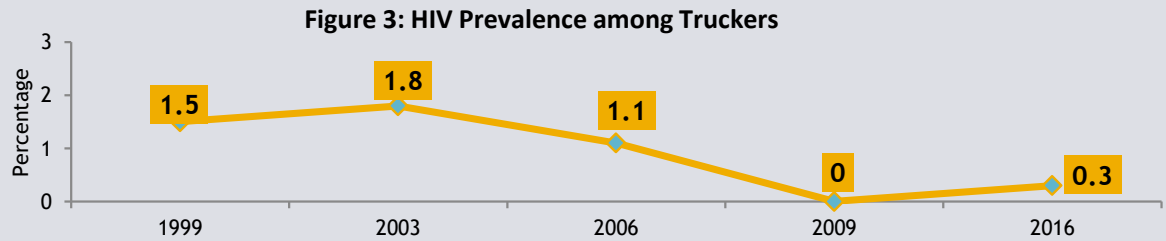




Source: Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey

Note: The prevalence data of 2017 is based on self-reported gender whereas others on sexual orientation



Survey Population	HIV Prevalence	Survey Location
Female Injecting Drug Users	1.9	Pokhara Valley (2017)
MSM and TG	2.2	Pokhara Valley (2017)

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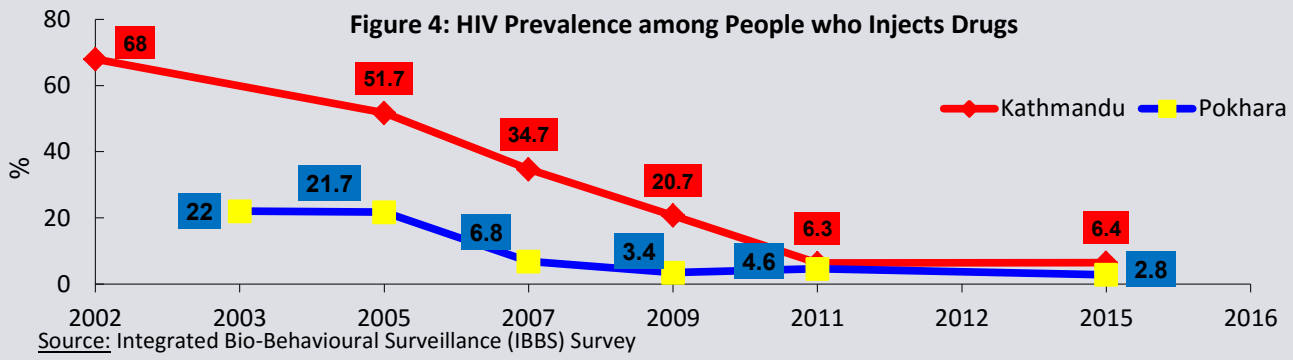

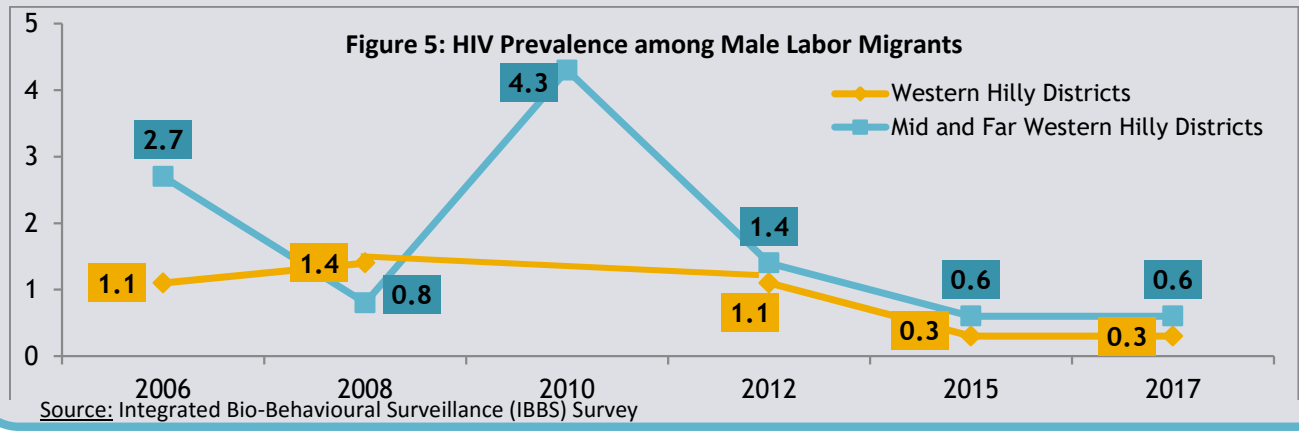

Table 2: Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) Survey (1999 – 2017)

Key populations at higher risk	Survey areas	Rounds	Survey years
Female Sex Workers (FSW)	Kathmandu Valley	6	2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2017
	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	7	2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015, 2017
	Pokhara Valley	7	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015, 2017
	Eastern Terai Districts	7	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2017
	West to Far West Terai Districts	6	2005, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2017
Female Injecting Drug Users (FIDUs)	Kathmandu Valley	1	2016
	Pokhara Valley	1	2017
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Transgender (TG)	Kathmandu Valley	6	2004, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2017
	Terai Highway Districts	1	2016
	Pokhara Valley	1	2017
Male labor migrants	Western to Mid & Far Western Districts	6	2006, 2008, 2010[a], 2012, 2015, 2017
Wives of labor migrants	Far-Western region	2	2008, 2010[b]

[a] in *2010, IBBS among MLM was conducted in Mid and Far Western Clusters only;* [b] *discontinued from 2010*

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