GAM Online Reporting Tool

Nepal - 2019

I Cover Sheet

1) Which institutions/entities were responsible for filling out the indicator forms?

a) NAC or equivalent: No

b) NAP: Yes

c) Others: No

If Others, please specify:

2) With inputs from

Ministry of Education: No

Ministry of Health: Yes

Ministry of Labour: No

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: No

Other Ministry: No

If Other Ministry, please specify:

Civil society organizations: Yes

People living with HIV: Yes

Private sector: No

United Nations organizations: Yes

Bilateral organizations: Yes

International NGOs: Yes

Others: No

If Others, please specify:

3) Was the report discussed in a large forum?: No

4) Are the survey results stored centrally?: Yes

5) Are data available for public consultation?: Yes

6) Who is the person responsible for submission of the report?

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II Narrative Report

Overview: The HIV epidemic has evolved from a 'low prevalence' to 'concentrated epidemic', i.e. a low prevalence of HIV infection in the general population but a higher prevalence in specific sub-populations; people who inject drugs (PWID), men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), male sex workers (MSW), female sex workers (FSW) and male labor migrants (MLM), as well as their spouses. The national estimate of FSW is minimum 43,829 and maximum 54,207. Similarly, estimates of MSM/MSW/TG are minimum 88,009 and maximum 112,150 and PWIDs are minimum 27,248 and maximum 34,487 (NCASC, 2016). The estimated national HIV prevalence among the age group (15-49) was 0.13 with an estimated number of 29,503, people living with HIV in 2019 Out of that, 60% are males, 40% are females including 3.97 % children aged 0-14 years. The 2019 national HIV infection estimation shows that the prevalence among adult aged 15-49 years has dropped from a peak (0.22%) in 2005 and is around 0.12 percent in 2020. HIV prevalence among the age group of 15-24 years was 0.02 percent in 2019Thenew infection was peaked in 1999 with almost 4,250 new cases in a calendar year which has declined to 790 in 2019. The 2019 national HIV infection estimation shows that AIDS-related deaths are in declining trend (895 deaths in 2018 compared to 739 deaths in 2019). Test and Treat Strategy has started all over the country from February 2017. Domestic resource mobilization in National, provincial and local level, and its proper utilization is still a challenge. Procurement of drugs and commodities through national system is another challenge. For fast-tracking the response to achieve 90-90-90 by 2021, the public-sector health services and NGOs working with and for KP and their partners need to find solutions that increase demand for services: a) Identify and reach KP for HIV prevention b) Increase HIV testing among KP and c) Retain in HIV care.

COMMITMENT 1. Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90–90–90 targets by 2020: On first December 2016, Nepal launched new National HIV Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2016-2021 which is fully aligned with the global commitment of 90-90-90. Subsequently in line with national commitment and NHSP, Nepal's amended relevant guidelines on HIV testing and treatment as well, which played catalytic role to scale up the test and treat services in the country. Likewise, HIV testing services through community-led approach are being implemented as an innovative approach to enhance the HIV testing coverage in the country. Way Forward a) Improve in HIV testing among KP through innovative approach such as community-led testing which is in the piloting phase and needs to be scaled up throughout the country. ART sites confirmatory testing should be done to incorporate HIV positive identified clients for confirmatory testing and to avoid loss of such clients. b) Focus on new testing strategy such as index testing to trace out hidden positive HIV cases. c) Incessant targeted program among migrants and their spouse should be implemented for the achievement of the first 90. d)Province wise viral load testing facility should be made available as currently there are only 8 viral load testing facilities out of which 3 are in Kathmandu and the service is available in 5 out of 7 provinces.

COMMITMENT 2. Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018: Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) service has been started since September 2014. Currently, DriedBlood Samples (DBS) are collected from all ART sites across the country. 93.3% percent (223 of total estimated 239 infants born to HIV-positive mothers received an HIV test within 2 months of birth (Routine Program Report, NCASC 2019). Nepal has scaled up the elimination of Vertical Transmission (eVT) services in recent years. The service has been planned to scale up beyond the birthing centers across the country. After the implementation of elimination of vertical transmission strategy, HIV testing among pregnant women has increased almost by 15% in 2019 (57%; 431912/ 755647) as compared with 43% in 2016. Way-forward National integrated HIV reporting system can help to track of positive women delivery and EID test from ART sites. The inclusion of private hospitals in the eVT service with the support from FCHV and community-led testing who do not visit the government health facility for antenatal services is crucial. Moreover, pregnant women, who are members of the key populations, need to be unfailingly tested and, if HIV positive, should be enrolled in the ART to keep them alive and well. Recording and reporting of pregnancy and EID related data from one information system.

COMMITMENT 3. Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners: The incidence rate of HIV has decreased from 0.04 per 1000 population in 2015 to 0.03 per 1000 population in 2019. (Source: National HIV Infections Estimates, 2019, NCASC). The latest mapping and size estimation exercise among KPs, MSM, MSW, TG, PWID and FSW was carried in 2016. The national estimate of FSW, MSW and MSM was 49,018, 18,287 and 60,333 respectively. Similarly, the national estimates of TG was 21, 460. Furthermore, the estimated numbers of male and female PWID were 27,567 and 3,301 respectively (NCASC, 2016). Way -forward With the enforcement of Test, Treat and Retain approach, Nepal now needs to emphasize on decentralizing HIV screening to communities, and expanding the use of rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) through the speedy roll out of Community-based/led testing (CBT) through 'test for triage' to increase HIV testing. Expanding HIV testing services (HTS) through trained lay providers working in the community will increase access to these services and their acceptability to people from key population. Low coverage in needle syringe distribution program and OST program highlight the need for scaling up of needle and syringe distribution program and the OST program across the country. Different methodology and approach should be adopted which are more cost effective to make it more 'client-centered' in order to improve demand. New innovations in OST program such as take away dose so that client does not have to visit daily to the OST sites should be designed and implemented to increase the coverage of the program in the whole country. Also, regular reporting should be ensured from targeted interventions program.

COMMITMENT 4. Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020: Nepal has become the first Asian country to identify the existence of 'gender and sexual minorities' in its constitution. Article 18 (2) of the constitution under Right to Equality states that no discrimination shall be made in the application of general laws on the grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, physical condition, condition of health, marital status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or region, ideology or on similar other grounds. The Article further guarantees that women specifically have the right to safe motherhood and reproductive health and freedom from any kind of violence. GoN and UN jointly facilitated a baseline study and five-year work-plan and budget for cost-shared 'Catalytic Funding' to scale-up programs for removing human rights barriers, for key populations to access health services. Way -forward Human rights-based HIV programs should be implemented to avoid inequalities or discrimination. Service providers, particularly health care workers and law enforcement personnel, must be oriented, trained and held accountable for service delivery with strong advocacy for zero tolerance against discrimination. Denial of access to service by health workers and law enforcement officials who commit human rights violation should be held accountable. Key populations should be empowered to access quality health services and also to report discrimination cases to the national program and the National Human Rights Commission. Apart from that, Right to Health Women's Group (RTHWG-networks of women living HIV, Transgender-women, sex workers and female drug users) should be strongly supported on its advocacy efforts for incorporating KP women's issues into prevention of gender-based violence programs. The upcoming program through cost-shared Catalytic funding for programs to remove human rights barriers, for key populations to access health services will also play a pivotal role to minimize these challenges.

COMMITMENT 5. Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year: Nepal has education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education, especially in secondary schools. Apart from that, life skills-based HIV and sexuality education are included in teachers' training. National HIV Strategic Plan 2016-2021 was developed with active participation from Young Key Affected Population (YKAP) Group consisting of the young people from PWID, FSW, MSM and TG. YKAP helped in identifying gaps and needs by holding thematic discussions with the key stakeholders related to the strategic information to be addressed by the NHSP. Way –forward Participation of young people (15-24 years old) should be ensured in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health and in the implementation of interventions targeting among them. Along with that comprehensive package for increasing the knowledge of HIV among male and female youth should be developed.

COMMITMENT 6. Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020: National social protection frameworks of Nepal entail cash beneficiaries including elderly people, single women, people of the deprived community and remote areas and the school children of the deprived community. In this context of HIV, Nepal has recognized social protection as a critical enabler of the HIV response in its current and previous National HIV Strategic Plans. Aligning with the National HIV Strategic Plan, Nepal has been implementing a social protection program for Children Infected by AIDS (CIBA). More than 1,360 CIBA aged between 0-18 years, across 46 districts, are getting a monthly amount of Nepali currency Rs 1,000, (roughly US 10$) on their individual bank accounts. Way –forward HIV sensitive social protection program needs to be scaled up, and the regular funding should be ensured with collaboration from local government and also should be incorporated into the border social protection framework of the Government of Nepal.

COMMITMENT 7. Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020: PLHIV communities with their networks spanning across a large part of the country are involved in supporting treatment and care as well as overall

wellbeing of almost 17000 PLHIV in the country. Community and Home Based Care (CHBC) programs implemented by and for PLHIV across 58 districts have played a key role, especially in the retention and adherence support. The credit of maintaining the retention rate of more than 91 percent on ART after 12 months of initiation should also be attributed largely to them. There are a couple of ART sites in the country that are successfully managed by communities (such as outside public health-facilities: SPARSHA and Maiti Nepal). PLHIV led organizations are leading in delivering differentiated care to improve positive treatment outcomes through community care centre in 53 districts. Way-forward Capacity enhancement of communities and implementing partners – including KP communities/ networks, government, donors, private sector, INGOs and NGOs should be done especially for 'task- sharing' and 'in-reach,' in the alignment of IRRTTR. Likewise, facilitating the smooth implementation of community-led testing (CLT) to achieve the 90-90- 90 targets by 2020 should be a top priority. Improve coordination between CHBC and treatment centres for effective management of people living with advanced HIV disease.

COMMITMENT 8. Ensure that HIV investments increase to US$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers: Government health spending has increased steadily in terms of total volume over the last decade. As a percentage of GDP, it has remained around 6.3% level over the last 5 years. According to Nepal's national health accounts (2011/12), out-of-pocket household payments account for more than 50% of all health expenditure, while almost half is spent on medicines and curative care. Reliance on external funding has declined significantly, with GoN funding increasing from around 50% during the first health sector plan (NHSP-I) from 2005-2009, to some 75% at the start of NHSP-III (2016). Still, the HIV program in Nepal remains heavily dependent on external assistance. GoN financing for the program comes both through direct sectoral budgets and through the Pooled Fund, a basket of funds which comprises, from external partners. Way-forward A further increase in domestic investment in HIV is required to ensure the sustainability of the HIV response in Nepal. Apart from this, HIV-related services that relied on this pooled funding need to be assessed and reshaped to fit the new prevention-treatment paradigm and public-private partnerships, through task-sharing. Multi-year contracts needs be issued, where feasible, to avoid implementation gaps. The government of Nepal has been contributing to targeted Interventions in particularly for key populations. Apart from this, the Government is contemplating financing particularly for ART from its own sources. This initiative will leverage sustainable financing especially for ART as well as increase the share of domestic contribution to the national response.

COMMITMENT 9. Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights: The Constitution of Nepal (2015) guarantees that every person regardless of their situation or condition have, including but not limited to, the following fundamental rights: Right to live with dignity, Rights to freedom, Right to equality, Rights relating to justice, Right of victim of crime, Right against torture, Right against preventive detention, Right against untouchability and discrimination. Article 18 (2) under Right to Equality also states that no discrimination shall be made in the application of general laws on the grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, physical condition, condition of health, marital status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or region, ideology or on similar other grounds. Way-forward Human rights, gender justice, equity and inclusion should be clearly recognized as critical enablers as well as important areas of the investment for the success of national HIV response. Recognizing the law enforcement agencies and other uniformed services have an important role in protecting the disadvantaged key populations, they should be well trained in order to provide support and protection services to key populations. To address the funding barrier, in addition to regular funding for HIV, the global fund is allocating additional 1.3 million USD as a catalytic investment to address human rights-related barriers to access health services among key populations. Also, the networking of the key population should be made stronger so that robust advocacy can be done for their rights.

COMMITMENT 10. Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C: The National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) is implementing TB/HIV activities in all districts. Currently, Isoniazid prevention therapy (IPT) services are being provided through all ART Centers. In 2019, 159 (males 111 and female 48) HIV positive new and relapse TB patients started on TB treatment who were already on antiretroviral therapy or started on antiretroviral therapy during TB treatment. Similarly, 13.5% (348/2571)percent of People living with HIV were newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease. (NCASC, Routine program data 2019). By incorporating HCV and HBV in IBBS survey, from 2015, Nepal has started to monitor prevalence of these viral diseases among PWID male and female. The country is also planning to treat all PWIDs through its study to validate treatment protocol of HCV. Way-forwards Nepal needs to fulfill information gaps and put in surveillance mechanisms for tracking the dynamics of Hepatitis B as well as Hepatitis C. Apart from this; the country needs to address the burden of HBV and HCV among PWID with the planned and sustained response.

90-90-90 HIV testing and treatment (indicators 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3)

Instructions: All countries with populations >250 000 are strongly encouraged to take data from the final Spectrum file for Parts 2 and 3. For countries using their final Spectrum file, Part 1 does not need to be completed. If sub-national/city-specific data are available, Part

4 should be completed.

Please see GAM guidance and FAQs for more details.

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

Part 1. Indicator metadata (please complete only if you are not taking data from the final Spectrum file).

1.1 People living with HIV who know their HIV status

Are data available for the reporting period?:

End date of the reporting period:

1.2 People living with HIV who are on antiretroviral therapy

Are data available for the reporting period?:

End date of the reporting period:

1.3 People living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load

Are data available for the reporting period?:

Start date of the reporting period:

End date of the reporting period:

1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 denominator: Estimates of people living with HIV

Are data available for the reporting period?:

End date of the reporting period:

Part 2. Total and disaggregated by broad age/sex

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)
Denominator : Estimate of people living with HIV				
Lower bound				
Upper bound				

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)	Other sex (adults 15+), originally reported as assigned male at birth	Other sex (adults 15+), originally reported as assigned as female at birth
Indicator 1.1 Numerator : People living with HIV who know their HIV status	23136	1310	12904	8922		
Indicator 1.2 Numerator : People on antiretroviral treatment	18628	1306	8919	8275	128	
Indicator 1.3 Numerator : People living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment who have suppressed viral load	12357	783	5659	5883	32	
Indicator 1.3 Sub-numerator : People who are virally suppressed among those tested routinely for viral load	12357	783	5659	5883	32	
Indicator 1.3 Sub-denominator : People receiving a routine viral load test among those on antiretroviral treatment	13961	1085	6367	6474	35	

Calculated HIV testing and treatment cascade and 90-90-90 percentages

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)
Percentage (%) : People living with HIV who know their HIV status (First 90)				
Percentage (%) : People living with HIV who are on treatment (Target: 81%)				
Percentage (%) : People living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load (Target: 73%)*				
Percentage (%) : People who are on treatment among those who know their HIV status (Second 90)	81	100	69	93
Percentage (%) : People on antiretroviral treatment who have a suppressed viral load (Third 90)*	66	60	63	71
Viral load coverage (%) : People on antiretroviral treatment who have had a viral load test	75	83	71	78

Part 3a. Disaggregation by detailed age/sex group

Note: Complete each row where age and sex disaggregated data are available. If detailed age and sex data are not collected for a specific indicator of for specific age groups, leave these cells blank. Please see GAM guidance and FAQ for more details.

	Children (< 5)	5-9	10-14	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Males (50+)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)	Females (50+)
Denominator : Estimate of people living with HIV											
Indicator 1.2 Numerator : People on antiretroviral treatment	216										

Part 3b. Indicator 1.3: Disaggregation by detailed age/sex group

	Children (< 5)	5-9	10-14	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Males (50+)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)	Females (50+)
Indicator 1.3 Numerator : People living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment who have suppressed viral load	91	255	437	227	233	4070	1161	202	277	4647	757
Indicator 1.3 Sub-numerator : People who are virally suppressed among those tested routinely for viral load	91	255	437	227	233	4070	1161	202	277	4647	757
Indicator 1.3 Sub-denominator : People receiving a routine viral load test among those on antiretroviral treatment	143	342	600	287	261	4549	1305	244	315	5081	834

Part 4. People initiating antiretroviral treatment

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)	Other sex (adults 15+), originally reported as assigned male at birth	Other sex (adults 15+), originally reported as assigned as female at birth
People initiating antiretroviral treatment	2571	134	1359	1018	60	
People reinitiating ART (among those initiating ART)						

Part 5. City specific, all ages [Add as many rows as needed]

City	Denominator - Estimate of people living with HIV	Indicator 1.1 Numerator - People living with HIV who know their HIV status	Indicator 1.2 Numerator - People on antiretroviral treatment	Indicator 1.3 Numerator - People on antiretroviral treatment who have a suppressed viral load	Indicator 1.3 sub-numerator - People who are virally suppressed among those tested	Indicator 1.3 sub-denominator - People receiving a routine viral load test among those on antiretroviral treatment
Kathmandu						

1.4 Late HIV diagnosis

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify)

Other measurement tool / source: ART cohort analysis 2019.

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:: During one year (16 July 2018 to 15 July 2019), 2023 PLHIV initiated ART and among them only 528 (26%) had baseline CD4 cell count results. To make it consistent with the earlier round of reporting we used the total enrolled number of client as denominator i.e 2023. 7.9% (159/2023) of people living with HIV initiated ART with CD4 count <200 cells/ml and 14.2%(287/2023) of people living with HIV initiated ART with CD4 count <350 cells/ml. The data was based on the reporting status of 63 ART sites.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source:: Transgender people (TG) are included in males. The number of TG living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count during the reporting period is 40.Similarly, the number of TG with an initial CD4 count <350 cells/mm3 is 1 whereas with <200 cells/mm3 is 1.

People living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm3

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm3 during the reporting period	30.1	12.1	23.6	36.9
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm3 at the time of diagnosis	159	4	49	106
Denominator : Total number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count during the reporting period	528	33	208	287

People living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm3

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm3 during the reporting period	54.4	33.3	45.2	63.4
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm3 at the time of diagnosis	287	11	94	182
Denominator : Total number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count during the reporting period	528	33	208	287

1.5 Antiretroviral medicine stock-outs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Requisition forms for ARV medicines

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	General clinic	Maternal and child site	TB site
Percentage (%) : Percentage of treatment sites that had a stock-out of one or more required antiretroviral medicines during a defined period	0	0	0	0
Numerator : Number of health facilities dispensing antiretroviral medicines that experienced a stock-out of one or more required antiretroviral medicines during a defined period	0	0	0	0
Denominator : Total number of health facilities dispensing antiretroviral medicines during the same period	78	76	2	0

1.6 AIDS mortality

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify)

Other measurement tool / source: Spectrum

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

If "No", please specify the source:

If Other, please specify:

All ages

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people dying from AIDS-related causes during the calendar year				
Denominator : Total population regardless of HIV status				

<5 years

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people (aged <5 years) who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people (aged <5 years) dying from AIDS-related causes during the calendar year				
Denominator : Total population (aged <5 years) regardless of HIV status				

5-14 years

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people (aged 5-14 years) who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people (aged 5-14 years) dying from AIDS-related causes during the calendar year				
Denominator : Total population (aged 5-14 years) regardless of HIV status				

15+ years

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people (aged 15+ years) who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people (aged 15+ years) dying from AIDS-related causes during the calendar year				
Denominator : Total population (aged 15+ years) regardless of HIV status				

1.7 HIV testing volume and positivity

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source:: Data related to this indicator is not validated. So we decided not to report without validation.

Please specify any national testing campaigns or shifts in testing strategies that might explain any changes to testing volumes when compared to previous years:

Data on retesting rates among HIV-positive or HIV-negative individuals:

Total and disaggregated by age

	All	Children (<15)	Males (15+)	Females (15+)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of HIV-positive results returned to people in the calendar year				
Numerator : Number of tests conducted where an HIV-positive result was returned to a person (positivity)				
Denominator : Number of tests performed where results were received by a person (testing volume)				

By testing modality: Facility-level testing

	All facility-level testing	Provider-initiated testing in clinics or emergency facilities	ANC clinics (including labour and deliver)	VCT (within a health facility setting)	Family planning clinic	Other facility-level testing
Percentage (%) : Percentage of HIV-positive results returned to people in the calendar year						
Numerator : Number of tests conducted where an HIV- positive result was returned to a person (positivity)						
Denominator : Number of tests performed where results were received by a person (testing volume)						

By testing modality: Community-level HTS reporting

	All community-level HTS reporting	Mobile testing	VCT centres (not within a health facility setting)	Other community-based testing
Percentage (%) : Percentage of HIV-positive results returned to people in the calendar year				
Numerator : Number of tests conducted where an HIV-positive result was returned to a person (positivity)				
Denominator : Number of tests performed where results were received by a person (testing volume)				

Self-testing

	Data value
Number procured : Total number of self-test kits purchased (not distributed or used) in a year by the national government, including (but not limited to) donors	
Number distributed : Total number of individual self-test kits that were distributed in a year	

2.1 Early infant diagnosis

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify)

Other measurement tool / source: Spectrum

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Nepal implemented collection of EID sample immediately after birth and sample collection is available through all 78 ART sites.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Data measurement tool / source: Numerator: EID Testing laboratories

If Other, please specify:

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth	93.3
Numerator : Number of infants who received an HIV test within two months of birth during the reporting period. **Infants tested should only be counted once. The numerator should not include infants tested after two months.**	223
Test result - Positive	8
Test result - Negative	215
Test result - Indeterminate	0
Test result - Rejected for testing	0
Test result - Other	0

Take denominator from the final Spectrum file: Yes

If "No", please specify the source:

If Other, please specify:

	Data value
Denominator : Number of pregnant women living with HIV giving birth in the past 12 months	

City-specific data

City _____	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator

2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes
Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify)
Other measurement tool / source: Spectrum
From date: 01/01/2019
To date: 31/12/2019
Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

If "No", please specify the source:

If Other, please specify:

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Estimated percentage of children newly infected with HIV from mother-to-child transmission among women living with HIV delivering in the past 12 months	
Numerator : Estimated number of children newly infected with HIV in the previous 12 months from mother-to-child transmission	
Denominator : Estimated number of births to women living with HIV in the previous 12 months	

2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify)

Other measurement tool / source: Spectrum

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
The data related to the regimen of the ART initiated is not availbale. The city specific denominator is not available.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Data measurement tool / source: Numerator from ANC/PMTCT and ART register

If Other, please specify:

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

If "No", please specify the source:

If Other, please specify:

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
Numerator : Number of pregnant women living with HIV who delivered during the past 12 months and received antiretroviral medicines to reduce the risk of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV. **Global reports summarizing the coverage of antiretroviral medicine for preventing mother-to-child transmission will exclude women who received single-dose nevirapine, since it is considered a suboptimal regimen. However, the country should report the number of women who only received single-dose nevirapine. This count should include all women who delivered in the past 12 months, regardless of which year they started on antiretroviral medicines.**	
1. Newly initiated on antiretroviral therapy during the current pregnancy	
2. Already receiving antiretroviral therapy before the current pregnancy	
3. Other **In the Comment Box, for the women reported as receiving an "Other" regimen, please describe the ARV regimen(s) and the number of women receiving each regimen category.**	
If disaggregations 1 and 2 are not available, please provide the total number of pregnant women on Lifelong antiretroviral therapy	
Denominator : Estimated number of women living with HIV who delivered within the past 12 months	

For the women reported as receiving an "Other" regimen, please describe the ARV regimen(s) and the number of women receiving each regimen category.:

Sub-national data

Sub-national region _____	Percentage (%)	Total number of HIV+ pregnant women who delivered and received ARV drugs	1. Newly initiated on antiretroviral therapy during the current pregnancy	2. Already receiving antiretroviral therapy before the current pregnancy	3. Other	If disaggregations 1 and 2 are not available, please provide the total number of pregnant women on Lifelong ART	Denominator

Alternatively, you may download this template, fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

City _____	Percentage (%)	Total number of HIV+ pregnant women who delivered and received ARV drugs	1. Newly initiated on antiretroviral therapy during the current pregnancy	2. Already receiving antiretroviral therapy before the current pregnancy	3. Other	If disaggregations 1 and 2 are not available, please provide the total number of pregnant women on Lifelong ART	Denominator
Kathmandu							

2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source:: Data not available for this indicator for this reporting period.

Are the data representative of the entire country?:

If no, please describe:

Test type(s) generally used in your country to define positivity in pregnant women::

A. Coverage of syphilis testing in women attending antenatal care services

At any visit

	Total
Percentage (%) : Coverage of syphilis testing in women attending antenatal care services at any visit	
Numerator : Number of women attending antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis at any visit	
Denominator : Number of women attending antenatal care services	

At first prenatal visit (<13 weeks gestation)

	Total
Percentage (%) : Coverage of syphilis testing in women attending antenatal care services at first prenatal visit (<13 weeks gestation)	
Numerator : Number of women attending antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis during the first prenatal visit (<13 weeks gestation)	
Denominator : Number of women attending antenatal care services	

B. Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics with a positive (reactive) syphilis serology

	All	15-24	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics with a positive (reactive) syphilis serology			
Numerator : Number of women attending antenatal care services who tested positive for syphilis			
Denominator : Number of antenatal care attendees who were tested for syphilis			

C. Percentage of antenatal care attendees during a specified period with a positive syphilis serology who were treated adequately

	Total
Percentage (%) : Percentage of antenatal care attendees during a specified period with a positive syphilis serology who were treated adequately	
Numerator : Number of antenatal care attendees with a positive syphilis test who received at least one dose of benzathine penicillin 2.4 mU intramuscularly	
Denominator : Number of antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis	

2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth)

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Are the data representative of the entire country?:

If no, please describe:

Does your case definition for congenital syphilis include stillbirths?:

Please comment on any major differences between the national case definition and the global surveillance case definition, available on page 15 of:
http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/rtis/9789241505895/en/index.html:

	Total
Percentage (%) : Percentage of reported congenital syphilis cases (live births and stillbirth)	
Numerator : Number of reported congenital syphilis cases (live births and stillbirths) in the past 12 months	
Denominator : Number of live births	

2.6 HIV testing in pregnant women

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Please specify

Other measurement tool / source: The data is extracted from ANC and HIV Treatment and Care Register (DHIS2).

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source:: The denominator is the expected pregnancy of FY 2018/2019.

	All pregnant women	Pregnant women who inject drugs (optional)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of pregnant women with known HIV status (based on population-based denominator)	57.2	
Numerator : Number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics and/or giving birth at a facility who were tested for HIV during pregnancy, at labour and/or delivery, or those who already knew they were HIV-positive at the first antenatal care visit.	431965	
1. Known (positive) HIV infection at antenatal clinic entry	53	
2. Tested HIV-positive at first antenatal care during current pregnancy, labour and/or delivery. This excludes women who already knew their HIV-positive status prior to current pregnancy.	73	
3. Tested HIV-negative at first antenatal care during current pregnancy, labour and/or delivery. This should be based on the latest test result in the case of repeat testing.	431839	
Total identified HIV-positive women (sum of items 1 and 2)	126	
Population-based denominator : Number of pregnant women giving birth in the past 12 months	755647	
Programme-based denominator : Number of pregnant women who attended an antenatal clinic or gave birth at a facility in the past 12 months.	634743	

City-specific data

City	Percentage (using population-based denominator)	Numerator	Population-based denominator
Bagmati province	71.2	93595	131409

3.1 HIV incidence

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other

Other measurement tool / source: Spectrum

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

If "No", please specify the source:

If Other, please specify:

by age

	15-49	50+	15-24	0-14	All
Incidence : Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population					
Numerator : Number of people newly infected during the reporting period					
Denominator : Total number of uninfected population (or person-years exposed)					

by sex and by age

	Males (15-49)	Females (15-49)	Males (50+)	Females (50+)	Males (15-24)	Females (15-24)
Incidence : Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population						
Numerator : Number of people newly infected during the reporting period						
Denominator : Total number of uninfected population (or person-years exposed)						

Sub-national data

Sub-national region	Incidence per 1000 (adults 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (males 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (females 15-49*)	Numerator (adults 15-49*)	Numerator (males 15-49*)	Numerator (females 15-49*)	Denominator (adults 15-49*)	Denominator (males 15-49*)	Denominator (females 15-49*)	*Age range (if 15-49 is not available)

Alternatively, you may download this template, fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

City	Incidence per 1000 (adults 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (males 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (females 15-49*)	Numerator (adults 15-49*)	Numerator (males 15-49*)	Numerator (females 15-49*)	Denominator (adults 15-49*)	Denominator (males 15-49*)	Denominator (females 15-49*)	*Age range (if 15-49 is not available)
Kathmandu										

3.2A Estimates of the size of key populations: Sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed (e.g. for the entire country, for one province, for the capital city, etc.):

Definition used for the population and inclusion criteria used in the study/survey, as applicable:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments and additional information:

Sub-national data - Sex workers

Area type	Area name	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
Town/City	Kathmandu			

3.2B Estimates of the size of key populations: Men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No
Data measurement tool / source:
Other measurement tool / source:
From date:
To date:
Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed (e.g. for the entire country, for one province, for the capital city, etc.):

Definition used for the population and inclusion criteria used in the study/survey, as applicable:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments and additional information:

Sub-national data - Men who have sex with men

Area type	Area name	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
Town/City	Kathmandu			

3.2C Estimates of the size of key populations: People who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No
Data measurement tool / source:
Other measurement tool / source:
From date:
To date:
Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed (e.g. for the entire country, for one province, for the capital city, etc.):

Definition used for the population and inclusion criteria used in the study/survey, as applicable:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments and additional information:

Sub-national data - People who inject drugs

Area type	Area name	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
Town/City	Kathmandu			

3.2D Estimates of the size of key populations: Transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No
Data measurement tool / source:
Other measurement tool / source:
From date:
To date:
Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed (e.g. for the entire country, for one province, for the capital city, etc.):

Definition used for the population and inclusion criteria used in the study/survey, as applicable:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments and additional information:

Sub-national data - Transgender people

Area type	Area name	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
Town/City	Kathmandu			

3.2E Estimates of the size of key populations: Prisoners

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No
Data measurement tool / source:
Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last census was performed (e.g. for the entire country, for one province, for the capital city, etc.):

Definition used for the population and inclusion criteria used in the study/survey, as applicable:

Comments and additional information (include source and other relevant background information):

Sub-national data - Prisoners

Area type	Area name	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate
Town/City	Kathmandu		

3.3A HIV prevalence among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of sex workers tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.3B HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who test positive for HIV			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men tested for HIV			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

3.3C HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.3D HIV prevalence among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who are living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of transgender people tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Transmen - Numerator	Transmen - Denominator	Transwomen - Numerator	Transwomen - Denominator	Other - Numerator	Other - Denominator	Transmen (<25) - Numerator	Transmen (<25) - Denominator	Transwomen (<25) - Numerator	Transwomen (<25) - Denominator	Other (<25) - Numerator	Other (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.3E HIV prevalence among prisoners

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners who are living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of prisoners who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of prisoners tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu							

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.4A HIV testing among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status						
A : Number of sex workers who have been tested and whose result is positive						
B : Number of sex workers who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative						
Numerator (A + B) : Number of sex workers who know their HIV status						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"						

Sub-national data

Area type	Area name	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: <12 months and HIV negative	Last tested: >12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: >12 months and HIV negative	Result: Positive (date of test unavailable)	Result: Negative (date of test unavailable)	Result: Indeterminate
Town/City	Kathmandu										

3.4B HIV testing among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status			
A : Number of men who have sex with men who have been tested and whose result is positive			
B : Number of men who have sex with men who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative			
Numerator (A + B) : Number of men who have sex with men who know their HIV status			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"			

Sub-national data

Area type	Area name	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: <12 months and HIV negative	Last tested: >12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: >12 months and HIV negative	Result: Positive (date of test unavailable)	Result: Negative (date of test unavailable)	Result: Indeterminate
Town/City	Kathmandu										

3.4C HIV testing among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status						
A : Number of people who inject drugs who have been tested and whose result is positive						
B : Number of people who inject drugs who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative						
Numerator (A + B) : Number of people who inject drugs who know their HIV status						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"						

Sub-national data

Area type	Area name	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: <12 months and HIV negative	Last tested: >12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: >12 months and HIV negative	Result: Positive (date of test unavailable)	Result: Negative (date of test unavailable)	Result: Indeterminate
Town/City	Kathmandu										

3.4D HIV testing among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status						
A : Number of transgender people who have been tested and whose result is positive						
B : Number of transgender people who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative						
Numerator (A + B) : Number of transgender people who know their HIV status						
Denominator : Number of transgender people who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"						

Sub-national data

Area type	Area name	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: <12 months and HIV negative	Last tested: >12 months and HIV positive	Last tested: >12 months and HIV negative	Result: Positive (date of test unavailable)	Result: Negative (date of test unavailable)	Result: Indeterminate
Town/City	Kathmandu										

3.5A Antiretroviral therapy coverage among sex workers living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of sex workers living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of sex workers living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.5B Antiretroviral therapy coverage among men who have sex with men living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men living with HIV			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

3.5C Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people who inject drugs living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.5D Antiretroviral therapy coverage among transgender people living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of transgender people living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of transgender people living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Transman - Numerator	Transman - Denominator	Transwoman - Numerator	Transwoman - Denominator	Other - Numerator	Other - Denominator	Transmen (<25) - Numerator	Transmen (<25) - Denominator	Transwomen (<25) - Numerator	Transwomen (<25) - Denominator	Other (<25) - Numerator	Other (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.5E Antiretroviral therapy coverage among prisoners living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of prisoners living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of prisoners living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.6A Condom use among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers reporting using a condom with their most recent client						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who reported using a condom with their last client						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported having commercial sex in the past 12 months						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.6B Condom use among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men reporting using a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported using a condom the last time they had anal sex			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

3.6C Condom use among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported using a condom the last time they had sex						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.6D Condom use among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people reporting using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse or anal sex						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse or anal sex						
Denominator : Number of transgender people surveyed who reported having sexual intercourse or anal sex in the past six months						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Transmen - Numerator	Transmen - Denominator	Transwomen - Numerator	Transwomen - Denominator	Other - Numerator	Other - Denominator	Transmen (<25) - Numerator	Transmen (<25) - Denominator	Transwomen (<25) - Numerator	Transwomen (<25) - Denominator	Other (<25) - Numerator	Other (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.7A Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Other measurement tool / source: Routine Program Data 2019

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents: 0

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding to the survey						

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding to the survey						

Table C. Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?"						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding to the survey						

Table D. Percentage of sex workers who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources.

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources.						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources.						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding to the survey						

II. Programme Data

Disaggregation by type of provider

	Total	Public sector	Key populations-led organization	Other entities
Percentage (%) : Percent of sex workers who are reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for sex workers	63		63	
Numerator : Number of sex workers reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for sex workers	42400	0	42400	0
Number of condoms and lubricants distributed	2000883	0	2000883	0
Denominator : Number of sex workers	67305	0	67305	0

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to sex workers

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	29
1. Sites operated by the national programme (government)	0
2. Sites operated by the community (civil society or nongovernmental organization)	29
Number of peer outreach workers active at the time of reporting	111
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	7
Total number of administrative areas in the country	7

3.7B Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Other measurement tool / source: Routine Program Data

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents: 0

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered "yes"			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding to the survey			

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered "yes"			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding to the survey			

Table C. Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?"			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered "yes"			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding to the survey			

Table D. Percentage of men who have sex with men who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding to the survey			

II. Programme Data

Disaggregation by type of provider

	Total	Public sector	Key populations-led organization	Other entities
Percentage (%) : Percent of men who have sex with men who are reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for men who have sex with men	96.7			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for men who have sex with men	65074			
Number of condoms and lubricants distributed	2712215			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men	67292			

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to men who have sex with men

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	29
1. Sites operated by the national programme (government)	0
2. Sites operated by the community (civil society or nongovernmental organization)	29
Number of peer outreach workers active at the time of reporting	0
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	7
Total number of administrative areas in the country	7

3.7C Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Other measurement tool / source: Routine Program Data

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents: 0

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding to the survey						

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding to the survey						

Table C. Have you received new, clean needles or syringes in the past three months?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "Have you received new, clean needles or syringes in the past three months?"						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding to the survey						

Table D. Percentage of people who inject drugs who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding to the survey						

II. Programme Data

Disaggregation by type of provider

	Total	Public sector	Key populations-led organization	Other entities
Percentage (%) : Percent of people who inject drugs who are reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for people who inject drugs	68.8		68.8	
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for people who inject drugs	21229		21229	
Number of needles and syringes distributed **(data from indicator 3.9)**	2989128			
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs	30868		30868	

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to people who inject drugs

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	27
1. Sites operated by the national programme (government)	0
2. Sites operated by the community (civil society or nongovernmental organization)	27
Number of peer outreach workers active at the time of reporting	241
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	7
Total number of administrative areas in the country	7

3.7D Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Other measurement tool / source: Routine program data

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents: 0

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding to the survey						

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)?"						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding to the survey						

Table C. Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?"						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding to the survey						

Table D. Percentage of transgender people who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from a nongovernmental organization, health-care provider or other sources						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding to the survey						

II. Programme Data

Disaggregation by type of provider

	Total	Public sector	Key populations-led organization	Other entities
Percentage (%) : Percent of transgender people who are reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for transgender people	76.2		76.2	
Numerator : Number of transgender people reached with HIV prevention interventions designed for transgender people	16345		16345	
Number of condoms and lubricants distributed	2928817		2928817	
Denominator : Number of transgender people	21460		21460	

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to transgender people

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	29
1. Sites operated by the national programme (government)	0
2. Sites operated by the community (civil society or nongovernmental organization)	29
Number of peer outreach workers active at the time of reporting	198
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	7
Total number of administrative areas in the country	7

3.8 Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who report injecting drugs in the past month						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu								

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator
Kathmandu												

3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: National programme data

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:: The denominator is based on the size estimation of people who inject drugs conducted in 2016. The city specific data is not available.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Total and disaggregation by type of provider

	Total	Public sector	Key populations-led organization	Other entities
Rate : Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle-syringe programmes	96.836			
Numerator : Number of needles and syringes distributed in the past 12 months by needle-syringe programmes	2989128			
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs in the country	30868			

Sub-national data

Area type	Area name	Year of data collection	Rate	Numerator	Denominator
Town/City	Kathmandu				

3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: National programme data

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:: There were 15 sites to provide opioid substation therapy and only 1 site did not report data to national centre.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Total and disaggregation by gender and age

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs receiving opioid substitution therapy						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs and are receiving opioid substitution therapy at a specified date	852	830	22			
Denominator : Number of opioid-dependent people who inject drugs in the country	30868	27567	3301			

Disaggregation by type of provider

	Public sector	Key populations-led organization	Other entities
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs receiving opioid substitution therapy			
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs and are receiving opioid substitution therapy at a specified date	512	340	
Denominator : Number of opioid-dependent people who inject drugs in the country			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Area type	Area name	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
Town/City									

Disaggregated by sex

Area name	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Transgender - Numerator	Transgender - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator	Transgender (<25) - Numerator	Transgender (<25) - Denominator

3.11 Active syphilis among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers with active syphilis				
Numerator : Number of sex workers who tested positive for active syphilis				
Denominator : Number of sex workers who were tested for active syphilis				

3.12 Active syphilis among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men with active syphilis	
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men testing positive for active syphilis	
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men tested for active syphilis	

3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Routine programme data

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
The national targeted intervention among prisoners program was carried out almost for four months in 2019..

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Number of clean needles distributed to prisoners	
Number of prisoners receiving opioid substitution therapy	
Number of condoms distributed to prisoners	
Number of prisoners receiving antiretroviral therapy	
Number of prisoners tested for HIV	6923

People living with HIV among prisoners

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV among prisoners	
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV among prisoners	

Prisoners co-infected with HIV and hepatitis B virus

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners co-infected with HIV and hepatitis B virus	
Numerator : Number of prisoners co-infected with HIV and hepatitis B virus	

Prisoners co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C virus

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C virus	
Numerator : Number of prisoners co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C virus	

Prisoners with TB or co-infected with HIV and TB

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners with TB or co-infected with HIV and TB	
Numerator : Number of prisoners with TB or co-infected with HIV and TB	

3.14 Viral hepatitis among key populations

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Hepatitis B and HIV coinfection

	People who inject drugs - Total	People who inject drugs - Males	People who inject drugs - Females	People who inject drugs - Transgender	People who inject drugs - <25	People who inject drugs - 25+	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	Transgender people
Percentage (%) : Prevalence of hepatitis B coinfection with HIV among key populations									
Numerator : Number of people in a key population who test positive for hepatitis B surface antigen and who also test positive for HIV									
Denominator : Number of respondents tested for both HIV and hepatitis B									

Hepatitis C and HIV coinfection

Testing algorithm for hepatitis C screening:

	People who inject drugs - Total	People who inject drugs - Males	People who inject drugs - Females	People who inject drugs - Transgender	People who inject drugs - <25	People who inject drugs - 25+	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	Transgender people
Percentage (%) : Prevalence of hepatitis C coinfection with HIV among key populations									
Numerator : Number of people in a key population who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus and who also test positive for HIV									
Denominator : Number of respondents tested for both HIV and hepatitis C									

3.15 People who received PrEP

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Antiretroviral Therapy Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source: HMIS 7.1 and HMIS 7.4/7.5, PreP register for demonstration study

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Number of people who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period

	Total	Males	Females	Transgender	Gender unknown	Number of people who received PrEP for the first time in their lives during the reporting period
All	113					113
<15						
15-19						
20-24						
25-49						
50+						
If disaggregations by specific age groups are not available, please provide the total number of people who received PrEP aged 15+						
Age unknown						
Number of people who received PrEP for the first time in their lives during the reporting period						

Disaggregated by key population

	Men who have sex with men	Sex workers	Transgender people	People who inject drugs	Prisoners
Number of people who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period					

Sub-national data

Sub-national region	Total	Male	Female	Transgender	Gender unknown

Alternatively, you may download this template, fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

City	Number of people who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period
Kathmandu	

3.18 Condom use at last high-risk sex

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All (15-49)	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percent of respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months									
Numerator : Number of respondents who report using a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner									
Denominator : Total number of respondents who report that they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months									

City-specific data

City	All (15-49) - Percentage (%)	All (15-49) - Numerator	All (15-49) - Denominator	Males (15-49) - Percentage (%)	Males (15-49) - Numerator	Males (15-49) - Denominator	Females (15-49) - Percentage (%)	Females (15-49) - Numerator	Females (15-49) - Denominator
Kathmandu									

3.19 Annual number of condoms distributed

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Other

Other measurement tool / source: Routine program data

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Public	Private	Nongovernmental organizations
Male condoms : Number of male condoms distributed in the past 12 months	8445458	0	0	8445458
Female condoms : Number of female condoms distributed in the past 12 months	0	0	0	0

City-specific data

City	Number of male condoms distributed in the past 12 months	Number of female condoms distributed in the past 12 months

4.1 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Answered "No" to question 1 "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?"

	All (15-49)	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond “No” to question 1									
Numerator : Number of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond “No” to question 1									
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV									
Responded "Don't know", "Not Sure", or "It depends" : Number of all respondents aged 15–49 years who responded "don't know", "not sure", or "it depends" to question 1									

Data measurement tool/source for Question 2 (if different from the measurement source indicated above):

If data measurement tool/source for Question 2 is "Other", please specify:

Answered "No" to question 2 "Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?"

	All	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond “No” to question 2									
Numerator : Number of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond “No” to question 2									
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV									
Responded "Don't know", "Not Sure", or "It depends" : Number of all respondents aged 15–49 years who responded "don't know", "not sure", or "it depends" to question 2									

Composite indicator: Answered "No" to to question 1, question 2 or both (please only complete this table if data for questions 1 and 2 are from the same source).

	All	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond “No” to at least one of the two questions									
Numerator : Number of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond “No” to at least one of the two questions									
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV									

4.2A Avoidance of health care by sex workers because of stigma and discrimination

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of health care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who reported having avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of respondents						

Avoidance of HIV testing

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported not having tested for HIV in the last 12 months						

Avoidance of HIV medical care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of sex workers living with HIV who reported having avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care						
Denominator (2) : Number of sex workers who reported living with HIV						

Avoidance of HIV treatment

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of sex workers living with HIV who reported having avoiding seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment						
Denominator (2) : Number of sex workers who reported living with HIV						

City-specific data

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Type of health care avoided	If "Other", please specify
Kathmandu							

4.2B Avoidance of health care by men who have sex with men because of stigma and discrimination

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of health care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported having avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of respondents			

Avoidance of HIV testing

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months.			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported not having tested for HIV in the last 12 months			

Avoidance of HIV medical care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men living with HIV who reported having avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care			
Denominator (2) : Number of men who have sex with men who reported living with HIV			

Avoidance of HIV treatment

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men living with HIV who reported having avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment			
Denominator (2) : Number of men who have sex with men who reported living with HIV			

City-specific data

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Type of health care avoided	If "Other", please specify
Kathmandu							

4.2C Avoidance of health care by people who inject drugs because of stigma and discrimination

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No
Data measurement tool / source:
Other measurement tool / source:
From date:
To date:
Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of health care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported having avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of respondents						

Avoidance of HIV testing

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported not having tested for HIV in the last 12 months						

Avoidance of HIV medical care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs living with HIV who reported having avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care						
Denominator (2) : Number of people who inject drugs who reported living with HIV						

Avoidance of HIV treatment

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs living with HIV who reported having avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment						
Denominator (2) : Number of people who inject drugs who reported living with HIV						

City-specific data

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Type of health care avoided	If "Other", please specify
Kathmandu							

4.2D Avoidance of health care by transgender people because of stigma and discrimination

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of health care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of transgender people who reported having avoided seeking healthcare in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of respondents			

Avoidance of HIV testing

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of transgender people who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of transgender people who reported not having tested for HIV in the last 12 months			

Avoidance of HIV medical care

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of transgender people living with HIV who reported having avoided receiving HIV medical care in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of transgender people who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care			

Avoidance of HIV treatment

Reason for avoidance included in the survey question:

Timeframe included in the survey question:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months			
Numerator : Number of transgender people living with HIV who reported having avoided seeking HIV treatment in the last 12 months			
Denominator : Number of transgender people who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment			

City-specific data

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Type of health care avoided	If "Other", please specify
Kathmandu							

4.3 Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes
Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No
Data measurement tool / source:
Other measurement tool / source:
From date:
To date:
Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Prevalence of intimate partner violence

	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Proportion of ever-married or partnered women 15–49 years old who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months				
Numerator : Women 15-49 years old who have or have ever had an intimate partner and report experiencing physical or sexual violence from at least one of these partners in the past 12 months				
Denominator : Total number of women 15-49 years old surveyed who currently have or have had an intimate partner				

Prevalence of intimate partner violence disaggregated by HIV status

	HIV+ Females (15-49)	HIV- Females (15-49)	Females with unknown HIV status (15-49)	HIV+ Females (15-19)	HIV- Females (15-19)	Females with unknown HIV status (15-19)	HIV+ Females (20-24)	HIV- Females (20-24)	Females with unknown HIV status (20-24)	HIV+ Females (25-49)	HIV- Females (25-49)	Females with unknown HIV status (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Proportion of ever-married or partnered women 15–49 years old who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months												
Numerator : Women 15-49 years old who have or have ever had an intimate partner and report experiencing physical or sexual violence from at least one of these partners in the past 12 months												
Denominator : Total number of women 15-49 years old surveyed who currently have or have had an intimate partner												

4.4 Experience of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Disaggregated by type of health service

	HIV-related healthcare services	Non-HIV-related healthcare services	Composite indicator - Any healthcare services
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who report experience of stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months			
Numerator : Number of people who responded yes to having experienced at least one form of stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months			
Denominator : Number of respondents			

Numerator - disaggregation by form of stigma and discrimination experienced

	HIV-related healthcare services	Non-HIV-related healthcare services	Composite indicator - Any healthcare services
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Denial of care due to HIV status'			
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Advised not to have sex because of HIV status'			
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Talked badly or gossiped about because of HIV status'			
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Verbal abuse because of HIV status'			
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Physical abuse because of HIV status'			
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Avoidance of physical contact because of HIV status'			
Number of people who responded "Yes" to: 'Telling others about HIV status without consent'			

Any healthcare services - disaggregated by gender, age and key population

	Males	Females	Transgender	15-19	20-24	25-49	Key populations (Respondent identifies with at least one key population)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who report experience of stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months							
Numerator : Number of people who responded yes to having experienced at least one form of stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months							
Denominator : Number of respondents							

Any healthcare services - disaggregated by length of time living with HIV

	0-1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15+ years
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who report experience of stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months					
Numerator : Number of people who responded yes to having experienced at least one form of stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months					
Denominator : Number of respondents					

5.1 Young people: Knowledge about HIV prevention

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Correct answer to all five questions

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents aged 15-24 years who gave the correct answer to all five questions							
Numerator : Number of respondents aged 15-24 years who gave the correct answer to all five questions							
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15-24							

Correct answer to question 1 "Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?"

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 1							
Numerator : Numerator Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 1							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 2 "Can a person reduce the risk fo getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?"

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 2							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 2							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 3 "Can a healthy-looking person have HIV" ?

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 3							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 3							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 4 "Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?" (or country specific question)

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 4							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 4							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 5 "Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?" (or country specific question)

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 5							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 5							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

5.2 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All (15-49)	15-19	20-24	25-49
Percentage (%) : Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods				
Numerator : Number of women 15–49 years old who are using modern contraceptive methods				
Denominator : Total number of women 15–49 years old with a demand for family planning				

10.1 Co-management of tuberculosis and HIV treatment

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Tuberculosis Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:: The data is extracted from the national health information management system (DHIS2) of National Tuberculosis Centre. The age disaggregated and city specific data are not available.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Males	Females	<15	15+
Numerator : Number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients started on TB treatment during the reporting period who were already on antiretroviral therapy or started on antiretroviral therapy during TB treatment within the reporting year	159	111	48		

Note: WHO calculates annual estimates of the number of incident TB cases in people living with HIV. The 2018 denominator estimates, based on data provided by countries on notification and antiretroviral therapy coverage, become available only in the second half of the reporting year and do not need to be provided at the time of reporting. The estimates for 2017 can be found at: http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/

City-specific data

City	Numerator
Kathmandu	

10.2 People living with HIV with active tuberculosis disease

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Antiretroviral Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:: The data reported is the total number of PLHIV who were diagnosed with TB in 2019. The data on PLHIV who were newly

enrolled in the treatment and diagnosed with TB is not available. The city specific data is also not available.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Total number of people living with HIV with active tuberculosis (TB) expressed as a percentage of those who are newly enrolled in HIV treatment during the reporting period	13.5
Numerator : Total number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV treatment who have active TB disease during the reporting period	348
Denominator : Total number of people newly enrolled in HIV treatment (i.e., those who registered for antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period) **This denominator should be the same as the denominator of indicator 10.3**	2571

City-specific data

City	Percentage	Numerator	Denominator
Kathmandu			

10.3 People living with HIV who started tuberculosis preventive therapy

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Antiretroviral Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:: The data reported is the total number of PLHIV who recieved preventive therapy in 2019. The data on PLHIV who were newly enrolled in the treatment and started IPT is not available. The city specific data is also not available.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Are data on people receiving preventive therapy who are NEWLY enrolled in HIV treatment available?: No

Newly enrolled in HIV treatment

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Number of people who started treatment for latent tuberculosis (TB) infection, expressed as a percentage of the total number of people newly enrolled in HIV treatment during the reporting period	
Numerator : Total number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV treatment who start treatment for latent TB infection during the reporting period	
Denominator : Total number of people newly enrolled in HIV treatment (i.e., those registered for antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period) **This denominator should be the same as the denominator of indicator 10.2**	

Are new data on people CURRENTLY enrolled in HIV treatment available?: Yes

Currently enrolled in HIV treatment

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV currently enrolled in HIV treatment who started TB preventive therapy during the reporting period	88.8
Numerator : Total number of people living with HIV currently enrolled in HIV treatment who start treatment for latent TB infection during the reporting period	2352
Denominator : Total number of people currently enrolled in HIV treatment **This value should be greater than the denominator for indicator 10.2.**	2648

City-specific data

City	Percentage (newly enrolled in HIV treatment)	Numerator (newly enrolled in HIV treatment)	Denominator (newly enrolled in HIV treatment)	Percentage (currently enrolled in HIV treatment)	Numerator (currently enrolled in HIV treatment)	Denominator (currently enrolled in HIV treatment)
Kathmandu						

10.4 Men with urethral discharge

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Are the data representative of the entire country?:

If no, please describe:

	Total
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men reporting urethral discharge in the past 12 months	
Numerator : Number of men reported with urethral discharge during the reporting period	
Denominator : Number of men aged 15 and older	

10.5 Gonorrhoea among men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total
Rate : Rate of laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea among men in countries with laboratory capacity for diagnosis	
Numerator : Number of men reported with laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea in the past 12 months	
Denominator : Number of men 15 years and older	

10.6 Hepatitis C testing

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Males	Females	<15	15+	People who inject drugs
Percentage (%) : Proportion of people starting antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis C virus (HCV)						
Numerator : Number of adults and children starting antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis C during the reporting period using the sequence of antiHCV antibody tests followed by HCV polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for those who are anti-HCV positive.						
Denominator : Number of adults and children starting antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period						

10.7 People coinfected with HIV and HCV starting HCV treatment

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	People who inject drugs
Percentage (%) : Proportion of people coinfected with HIV and HCV starting HCV treatment		
Numerator : Number of people diagnosed with HIV and HCV coinfection starting treatment for HCV during a specified time frame (such as 12 months)		
Denominator : Number of people diagnosed with HIV and HCV coinfection enrolled in HIV care during a specified time period (such as 12 months)		

10.8 Cervical cancer screening among women living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Population-based survey

Women living with HIV who report to ever have been screened for cervical cancer

	15-49	15-29	30-49
Percentage (%) : Proportion of women living with HIV who report being screened for cervical cancer using any of the following methods: visual inspection with acetic acid or vinegar (VIA), Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test			
Numerator : Number of women living with HIV who report ever having had a screening test for cervical cancer using any of these methods: VIA, Pap smear and HPV test			
Tested in the last year : Number of women living with HIV who report having had a screening test for cervical cancer in the last year			
Denominator : All women respondents living with HIV			

II. Programme data

Women living with HIV who have ever been screened for cervical cancer

	15-49	15-29	30-49
Percentage (%) : Proportion of women living with HIV who have ever been screened for cervical cancer using any of the following methods: VIA, Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test			
Numerator : Number of women living with HIV who have ever had a screening test for cervical cancer using any of these methods: VIA, Pap smear and HPV test			
Tested in the last year : Number of women living with HIV who have had a screening test for cervical cancer in the last year			
Denominator : All women living with HIV			

Women who tested positive for HIV among women who were screened for cervical cancer

	15-49	15-29	30-49
Percentage (%) : Proportion of women who tested positive for HIV among all women who were screened for cervical cancer using any of these methods: VIA, Pap smear and HPV test			
Number of women who were tested for HIV among all women who were screened for cervical cancer			
Numerator : Number of women who tested positive for HIV among all women who were screened for cervical cancer			
Tested in the last year : Number of women who tested positive for HIV among all women who were screened for cervical cancer in the last year			
Denominator : All women who were screened for cervical cancer using any of these methods: VIA, Pap smear and HPV test			

III National Commitments and Policy Instrument

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: NCPI

Other measurement tool / source: Interim National Commitments Policy Instruments

From date: 01/01/2019

To date: 31/12/2019

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Download this template: NCPI Questionnaire (PDF)

Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation:

NCPI - PART A [to be completed by national authorities]

Name	Email	Organization	Role	Stakeholder Type	Comments
Madan Kumar Shrestha	madankumar.shrestha@ncasc.gov.np	NCASC	SPHA	Ministry of Health	
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Keshab Deuba	keshab.deuba@savethechildren.org	NCASC/GF	SI Specialist	Ministry of Health	
Sagun Pant	sagun.pant@savethechildren.org	NCASC/GF	M and E officer	Ministry of Health	
Saroj Bhandari	saroj.bhandari@ncasc.org	NCASC/GF	M and E coordinator	Ministry of Health	
Roshan Konda	roshan.konda@ncasc.org	NCASC/GF	IT officer	Ministry of Health	
Komal Badal	BadalK@undaids.org	UNAIDS		UNAIDS	
Shweta Rawal	shwetara@gmail.com	GAM	Consultant	Other, please specify in Comments	GAM consultant

A.1 Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90–90–90 targets by 2020

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

HIV testing

1. Which of the following HIV testing approaches are used in your country (please select all that apply)::
Client-initiated testing and counselling,Provider-initiated testing and counselling,Routine antenatal testing,Community-based testing and counselling,Lay provider testing,Assisted partner notification / index testing

If Other, please specify:

2. Has your country adapted the recommendations from the 2019 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services in a national process on testing guidelines?: Yes, fully

3. Has your country adopted or included HIV self-testing as a national policy or plan?: Yes

3.1 If yes, is HIV self-testing implemented?: No, it is being piloted

3.2 If no, is a national policy on HIV self-testing in development?:

3.2a If yes to Question 3.2, please indicate the year in which self-testing is planned to be included::

4. Has your country included assisted HIV partner notification in its national policy?: Yes

4.1 If no, does it have plans to include assisted HIV partner notification in its national policy in the future?:

4.1.a If yes, please indicate the year in which assisted HIV partner notification is planned to be included::

5. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on linking HIV testing and counselling and enrolment with care?: Yes

5.1 If yes, what do they include (please select all that apply)?: Streamlined interventions (enhanced linkage, disclosure, tracing)

If Others, please specify:

Antiretroviral therapy

6. Has your country adopted the recommendations from the 2018 update to the WHO Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection in a national process:: On-going

If Other, please specify:

Please upload a copy of any available updated national guideline documents.

7. What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per Ministry of Health (MOH) guidelines or directive?: No threshold; treat all regardless of CD4 count

If Other, please specify:

7.1 If implementing treat all regardless of CD4 count, what is the status of implementation?: Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

If Other, please specify:

7.2 If your country has not yet adopted a treat all policy in accordance with the 2016 WHO Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection, is there a plan to move towards adopting and implementing a treat all policy in the future?: No

7.2a If yes, please indicate the year in which it is planned for treat all to be implemented::

8. Has your country adopted the WHO 2017 Recommendation on rapid initiation of ART?: Other

If Other, please specify: Implemented in 10 ART sites to generate evidence related to package of care

9. Does your country have a policy to offer the start of antiretroviral therapy on the same day as an HIV diagnosis?: Yes

9.1 If your country has a policy on rapid initiation and/or same day start, what is the status of implementation?: Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

If Other, please specify:

10. Is CD4 testing for immunological staging available?: Yes

10.1 If yes, where is it available?: Point-of-care,Facility laboratory

10.2 If yes, in what percentage of sites (estimated) do clients have access to testing and return of results?: Countrywide (>95% of sites)

If Other, please specify:

11. Is nurse-initiated antiretroviral therapy allowed in your country for any of the following populations (please select all that apply)?: None of the above

12. Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery (such as outside health facilities) of antiretroviral therapy?: Yes

12.1 If yes, please specify what approaches are used to support community delivery of antiretroviral therapy:: Differentiated care approach especially community home bases care and community care center are being implemented by community organizations to facilitate the positive treatment process

13. Is antiretroviral therapy provided in community settings (such as outside health-facilities) for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy in your country?: Yes

13.1 If yes, is it implemented:: Other

If Other, please specify: Two ART centres are established in community based organization

14. Does your country have a national policy on the frequency of clinic visits for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy?: Yes

14.1 If yes, please specify the frequency of clinic visits in the national policy:: Every 3 months

15. Does your country have a national policy on how frequently people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy should pick-up antiretroviral medicine?: Yes

15.1 If yes, please specify the frequency of antiretroviral medicine pick-up included in the national policy: Every 3 months

16. Please provide the country's national criteria for (or definition of) "lost to follow-up". For example, you might define lost to follow-up as a patient who has not received antiretroviral medicines within four weeks of their last missed drug collection appointment.: Missed appointment at three consecutive months

17. Has your country adopted the WHO 2017 recommendation to offer a package of interventions to all patients presenting with advanced HIV disease (defined by WHO as CD4<200)?: Yes, partially adopted

17.1 If yes, how widely is it implemented?:

If Other, please specify:

18. Which of the following service provision modalities are included in the national policy on antiretroviral therapy for adults, adolescents and children (please select all that apply):: Nutrition assessment, counselling and support provided to malnourished people living with HIV,Antiretroviral therapy provided in settings providing opioid substitution therapy,Primary health care providers provide antiretroviral therapy in primary health care settings,Patient support,Antiretroviral therapy delivered in the community as part of a differentiated care model,Antiretroviral therapy providers carry out cardiovascular disease screening and management,Antiretroviral therapy providers carry out mental health screening and treatment

If Other, please specify:

19. Do patients pay any routine user fees or charges for services when visiting a public sector health facility?: No

19.1 If yes, is there a specific formal fee or an informal one?

a) HIV testing:

b) Dispensing of PrEP:

c) Primary care appointment:

d) Patient cards:

e) Diagnostic services (including viral load test):

f) Dispensing of HIV treatment (i.e., antiretroviral medicines):

Antiretroviral therapy regimens

Adults and adolescents

20. Based on the recommendations in the 2019 WHO treatment guidelines, is TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + DTG the preferred first-line antiretroviral medicine combination for treatment initiation in your national guidelines for the following:

a) Adults and adolescents: Yes

ai. If no, what is (are) the preferred option(s)::

If Other regimens, please specify:

aii. If no, is there a plan to adopt TDF + 3TC or (FTC) + DTG as the preferred first-line antiretroviral medicine combination for treatment initiation in 2020?:

b) Women of childbearing age?: Yes

bi. If no, what is (are) the preferred option(s)::

If Other regimens, please specify:

bii. If no, is there a plan to adopt TDF + 3TC or (FTC) + DTG as the preferred first-line antiretroviral medicine combination for treatment initiation in 2020?:

c) Pregnant and/or breastfeeding women: Yes

ci. If no, what is (are) the preferred option(s)::

If Other regimens, please specify:

cii. If no, is there a plan to adopt TDF + 3TC or (FTC) + DTG as the preferred first-line antiretroviral medicine combination for treatment initiation in 2020?:

21. Is DTG being introduced as the first-line antiretroviral regimen in your country?: Yes, DTG has been introduced in national guidelines and procurement has been initiated

22. Does your country use fixed-dose (FDC) antiretroviral therapy combinations as the preferred first-line therapy (please select all that apply):: Yes, 3 drugs fixed-dose combination taken once a day

If Other, please specify:

23. Is a DTG-based regimen the preferred second-line antiretroviral combination for adults and adolescents with HIV in the national guidelines?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

Children

24. Are LPV/r regimens the preferred treatment option for all infants and children weighing less than 20 kg with HIV in the national guidelines?: Yes, for all

25. Is DTG recommended as the preferred option for treatment initiation in children weighing more than 20 kg?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

26. What is the recommended NRTI backbone for treatment initiation in children in the national guidelines?: ABC + 3TC (or FTC)

If Other, please specify:

27. Is DTG recommended as the preferred second-line option for children weighing at least 20 kg?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

28. Is LPV/r (or ATVr) recommended as the preferred second-line option for children failing NNRTI-based regimens and weighing less than 20 kg?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

29. Is RAL recommended as the preferred second-line option for children failing protease inhibiting-based regimens and weighing less than 20 kg?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

Viral load

30. Please identify from national treatment guidelines the measured threshold at which viral load suppression in an individual is defined as a success:: <1000 copies/ml

If Other, please specify:

31. Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy, and to what extent is it implemented?

a) For adults and adolescents: Yes

ai) If yes, what is the status of implementation:: Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

If Other, please specify:

aii) If no, is targeted viral load testing available?:

b) For children: Yes

bi) If yes, what is the status of implementation:: Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

If Other, please specify:

bii) If no, is targeted viral load testing available?:

32. Is point-of-care viral load testing available at any health facility in your country?: Yes

33. Are dried blood spot specimens recommended in the national policy for viral load testing?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

33.1 If yes, what is the level of implementation?: Not implemented

34. Does the country have a policy to prioritize viral load testing in select populations (i.e., pregnant women, infants, and adolescents)?: Yes

34.1 If yes, for which populations is viral load testing prioritized (please select all that apply):: Pregnant and breastfeeding women,Patients with advanced HIV disease,Patients suspected of failing treatment,Infants and children (0–<10 years)

If Other, please specify:

HIV drug resistance and toxicity monitoring

35. Does your country have a national plan to monitor HIV drug resistance?: Yes

35a. If yes, please specify the years covered by the plan:: 2017-2021

36. In the past three years, has your country carried out HIV drug resistance (HIVDR) surveillance according to any of the following WHO protocols?

a) Pre-treatment drug resistance (PDR) surveys: Yes

a.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year the last PDR survey started:	2016

b) Acquired drug resistance surveys among adults: Yes

b.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year the last survey started:	2019

c) Acquired drug resistance surveys among children: No, and there is no plan to implement the survey this year

c.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year the last survey started	

d) HIV drug resistance among infants (<18 months) using early infant diagnosis: No, and there is no plan to implement the infant survey this year

d.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year the last infant survey started:	

e) Survey or routine monitoring of clinic performance using early warning indicators for HIV drug resistance: No

e.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year it was last monitored:	
Number of clinics monitored:	

e.ii. The early warning indicators for HIV drug resistance were collected through::

37. Does your country have a national policy for HIV drug resistance testing for individual patients who fail second-line antiretroviral therapy?: No

38. Excluding passive pharmacovigilance approaches, does your country make an ongoing systematic effort to monitor the toxicity of antiretroviral medicines in the country?: No

38.1 If yes, what approaches are used (please select all that apply)::

39. Have toxicity monitoring approaches been introduced to monitor adverse drug reactions to DTG use?: No

39.1 If yes, what approaches are used (please select all that apply)?:

39.2 If yes to Question 39, has training of health-care workers on the management, capture and reporting of adverse drug reactions related to DTG been implemented?:

Adherence and retention

40. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on adherence support?: Yes

40.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):: Peer counsellors,Text messages,Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens,Case management

If Other, please specify:

41. Are any of the following adherence support services being implemented in your country (please select all that apply):: Peer counsellors,Text messages,Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens,Case management,Other

If Other, please specify: Community and Home based care services

42. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on retention in antiretroviral therapy:: Yes

42.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):: Community-based interventions

If Other, please specify:

43. Are any of the following retention support services being implemented in your country (please select all that apply):: Community-based interventions

If Other, please specify:

44. Are treatment literacy programmes available in your country to people living with HIV, including information on side effects, drug resistance, etc.?: Yes

A.2 Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

45. Does your country have a policy on retesting HIV-negative women during pregnancy, delivery and/or the post-partum/breastfeeding period?: Yes

45.1 If yes, please select the period(s) when retesting is done (please select all that apply):: During pregnancy,At delivery,Post-partum/breastfeeding

46. Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV:: No

46.1 If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate	
Year	

	Data value
Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population)	
Year	

47. What is the current nationally recommended regimen for preventing the mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, in accordance with Ministry of Health guidelines or directives:: Treat all pregnant women and/or breastfeeding women for life

If Other, please specify regimen:

47.1 If your country is applying a treat all policy for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, how is it being implemented?: Implemented countrywide (>95% of maternal and child health sites)

If Other, please specify:

48. What is the current nationally recommended first-line antiretroviral therapy regimen for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV:: TDF/3TC(FTC)/EFV

If Other, please specify:

49. What is the current nationally recommended regimen for preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV for HIV-exposed infants?

a) Please specify the infant prophylaxis regimen: NVP or AZT for low risk babies for 6 weeks, NVP+AZT for high risk babies for 12 weeks

b) Recommended duration of the regimen: Low risk: 6 weeks, High risk: 12 weeks

49.1 Are different regimens recommended for high-risk infants?: Yes

a) If yes, please specify the regimens:: NVP+AZT for high risk babies for 12 weeks

50. Does your country have a national recommendation on infant and young child feeding for HIV-exposed infants?: Yes, breastfeeding

50.1 If breastfeeding is recommended for HIV-positive women and HIV-exposed infants, is the recommended duration specified?: Yes

If Yes, please specify the duration in months: 24 months

51. Is food and nutrition support in your country integrated within prevention of mother-to-child transmission programmes?: Implemented in many (>50–95%) of maternal and child health sites

If Other, please specify:

52. Does your country have a national strategy on interventions at delivery for women living with HIV who have not previously been tested for HIV?: Yes, fully implemented

53. Is vertical transmission of HIV criminalized in your country?: No

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis

54. Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis?: Yes, integrated with HIV or other elimination initiative(s)

55. Does your country have a national policy for routinely screening pregnant women for syphilis?: Yes

55.1 If yes, what tests are used:: Laboratory-based non-treponemal (such as RPR/VDRL)

Early infant diagnosis

56. At what age do your national guidelines recommend that HIV-exposed children be tested for HIV with nucleic acid testing (please select all that apply)?: At birth,4–6 weeks,9 months

57. At what age do your national guidelines recommend that HIV-exposed children be tested with an antibody test (please select all that apply)?: 18 months

58. In addition to prevention of mother-to-child transmission settings, do any of the following sites in your country carry out HIV testing of children (please select all that apply)?: Paediatric inpatient wards

If Other, please specify:

59. Does the country have a policy to provide nucleic acid testing for HIV-exposed infants (early infant diagnosis, nucleic acid test [NAT]) at birth?: Yes

60. Are HIV-exposed infants routinely tested for HIV at nine months in your country?: No

61. Are HIV-exposed children routinely tested for HIV at 18 months of age or after three months from cessation of breastfeeding, whichever is later?: Yes

62. Does your country have a policy or recommendation for point-of-care early infant diagnosis testing?: No

62.1 If yes, is it implemented::

If Other, please specify:

Community engagement in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

63. How many health facilities in your country are providing services for preventing mother-to-child transmission in the country?: 4103

63.1 How many of the health facilities providing prevention of mother-to-child transmission services have community accountability mechanisms in place?: 74

64. Are there targeted interventions that address any of the following human rights considerations as part of prevention of mother-to-child transmission programmes (please select all that apply):: Voluntary and informed consent as sole basis for testing and/or treatment for HIV,Voluntary and informed consent as sole basis for abortion, contraception and/or sterilization of women living with HIV,Confidentiality and privacy

65. Has a meeting been held at the national level to review prevention of mother-to-child transmission progress in the past 12 months?: No

65.1 If yes:

a) Were community and civil society represented at the national review meeting?:

b) Were women living with HIV represented at the national review meeting?:

c) Was the opportunity provided for community and civil society to provide comments?:

d) Was analysis by community and civil society provided in a systematic manner?:

e) Was analysis provided by community and civil society documented and disseminated following the meeting?:

f) Do women living with HIV in your country participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to prevention of mother-to-child transmission?:

Child antiretroviral therapy

66. Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms?: Treat all, regardless of age

If Other, please specify:

66.1 What is the status of implementing the treat all policy regardless of age in your country?: Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

If Other, please specify:

67. When is a child who initiated antiretroviral therapy considered lost to follow-up in your country?: Has not been seen for HIV care or pharmacy pick up in 3 months

68. Does your country have a strategy or plan to ensure that adolescents born with HIV are not lost to follow-up as they transition into adult HIV care?: Yes

69. Are cohorts of children receiving antiretroviral therapy monitored (i.e., ensuring that these children are alive and receiving antiretroviral therapy) in national registers at 6-month and 12-month intervals?: Yes

70. Are growth monitoring and nutrition programmes for children integrated with HIV testing and treatment in your country?: Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

If Other, please specify:

A.3 Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

Participation of key populations in the national response

71. Do men who have sex with men participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

72. Do sex workers participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

73. Do people who inject drugs participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

74. Do transgender people participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

75. Do former and/or current prisoners participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

76. Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?: Yes, PrEP guidelines have been developed and are being implemented

76.1 If the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP has not yet been adopted in the national guidelines, is there a plan to adopt a PrEP recommendation in the future?:

76.1a If yes, please indicate the year when adoption of the PrEP recommendations is planned::

If Other, please specify:

76.2 If national PrEP guidelines have been developed, please specify for which populations PrEP is provided as per the guidelines:: Gay men and other men who have sex with men,Sex workers,Transgender people,Serodiscordant couples

If Other, please specify:

76.3 If national PrEP guidelines have been developed, who has the authority to prescribe PrEP in your country (please select all that apply)?: Doctors,Clinical officers

If Other, please specify:

76.4 If national PrEP guidelines have not been developed, indicate the applicable reasons (please select all that apply)::

If Other, please specify:

76.5 Is PrEP available through any of the following in your country (please select all that apply):: Research (including pilot studies and demonstration projects),Public facilities

If Other, please specify:

Condoms

77. Have the national needs for condoms been estimated?: Yes

77.1 If yes, what is the estimated number of condoms needed?: 34502924

77.2 If yes, for what year is the condom needs estimate?: 2019

77.3 If yes, what method was used to estimate the number of condoms needed?: Budget-driven (based on what can be bought)

If Other, please specify:

78. Have there been condom stock-outs* in the past 12 months?

a) National stock-outs:: No

b) Local stock-outs: No

A.5 Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

79. Do young people in your country (age 15-24 years old) participate* in developing national policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

79.1 If yes, do young people participate* in any of the following decision-making spaces in the national HIV response, where these exist?

	Does it exist?	Do young people participate in this space?
Technical teams for the development, review and update of national AIDS strategies and plans	Yes	Yes
Technical teams for the development or review of programmes that relate to young people's access to HIV testing, treatment, care and support services	Yes	Yes
National AIDS Coordinating Authority or equivalent, with a broad-based multi-sector mandate	No	No
Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism	Yes	Yes
Civil society coordination spaces of populations most affected by HIV	Yes	Yes
Community advisory body for hospitals, clinics and/or research projects	Yes	Yes
Other		

If Other, please specify:

A.6 Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

80. Does the country have an approved social protection* strategy, policy or framework?: Yes, and it is being implemented

80.1 If yes:

a) Does it refer to HIV?: Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?: Yes

c) Does it recognize any key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people or prisoners) as key beneficiaries?: Yes

c.i. If yes, which key populations are recognized as key beneficiaries (select all that apply):: Sex workers,Gay men and other men who have sex with men,Transgender persons,People who inject drugs,Prisoners

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?: Yes

e) Does it recognize children affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?: Yes

f) Does it recognize families affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?: Yes

g) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?: Yes

81. Are representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent included in any social protection* coordination mechanism or platform?: There is a social protection coordination mechanism or platform and it includes representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent

82. Are any cash transfer programmes* for young women aged 15-24 years being implemented in the country?: No

A.7 Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

83. Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of civil society organizations (CSOs) or community-based organizations (CBOs) in your country (please select all that apply)?: Registration of HIV CSOs is possible,Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible,HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs,Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs,Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

If Other, please specify:

84. Are there laws, policies or regulations that enable access to funding for CSOs/CBOs?: Both from domestic funding and international donors

If Other, please specify:

A.9 Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

85. Does your country have training programmes for the following on human rights and non-discrimination legal frameworks as applicable to HIV?

a) For police and other law enforcement personnel: Yes, at scale at the national level

b) For members of the judiciary: Yes, at a small scale

c) For elected officials (lawmakers/parliamentarians): Yes, at a small scale

d) For health-care workers: Yes, at scale at the national level

86. Does your country have training programmes on the prevention of violence against women and gender-based violence for the following groups?

a) For police and other law enforcement personnel: Yes, at scale at the national level

b) For members of the judiciary: Yes, at a small scale

c) For elected officials (lawmakers/parliamentarians): Yes, at a small scale

d) For health-care workers: Yes, at scale at the national level

87. Are there any of the following barriers to providing these trainings and/or capacity-building activities (please select all that apply)?: Lack of funding

A.10 Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

NOTE: Data will only be loaded for questions that have been included in the previous NCPI questionnaire. You are encouraged to check that responses are still valid and that any new questions are also completed.

88. Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in the following?

a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs): Yes

b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response: Yes

c. National HIV-treatment guidelines: Yes

89. What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children (please select all that apply)?: Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV,Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV,TB infection control in HIV health-care settings,Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis,Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics,Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

If Other, please specify:

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

90. Does your country have national treatment guidelines or recommendations for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)?:

90.1 If yes, in what year were they last updated?:

91. Does your country have a national strategy or action plan for the prevention and control of STIs?: Yes

92. Is gonococcal antimicrobial-resistance monitoring conducted in the country?: No

93. Does the national definition for congenital syphilis include stillbirths?: Yes

Strategy

94. Does your country have a national strategy or policy that guides the AIDS response?: Yes, a stand-alone AIDS strategy or policy

If Other, please specify:

94.1 If yes, has the national HIV strategy or policy been reviewed in the past two years?: No

94.2 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response explicitly address the following key populations or vulnerable groups (please select all that apply)?:

94.3 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response (please select all that apply)::

94.4 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response include gender-transformative* interventions, including interventions to address the intersections of gender-based violence and HIV?: No

94.4.a If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response include a dedicated budget for implementing gender-transformative interventions*?:

Monitoring and evaluation

95. Does your country have a national monitoring and evaluation plan or strategy for HIV?: Yes, a stand-alone HIV monitoring and evaluation strategy or plan

If Other, please specify:

95.1 If yes, has it been updated in the past two years?: Yes

95.2 If yes, does it integrate gender-sensitive indicators*?: Yes

Information system

96. Does your country have a functioning health information system that is electronic, paper-based, or both?: Yes, both

96.1 If a health information system exists, are patient-level viral load testing results routinely available within the health information system?: Yes, partially

96.2 Are treatment cascade data included in the health information system at the district level?: No

Surveillance

97. Does the country carry out sentinel surveillance in the following special populations?

	Sentinel surveillance conducted	How often is it conducted (in years)?	In what year was the most recent survey conducted?	In what number of sites was surveillance conducted?
Sex workers	No			
Men who have sex with men	No			
People who inject drugs	No			
Transgender people	No			
In prisons and other closed settings	No			
Other	No			

If Other, please specify:

98. Is the country using data from antenatal clinic attendees on the number of women who tested positive for HIV and the number of women already known to be HIV-positive to monitor trends in HIV prevalence?: Yes

Patient monitoring systems

99. Has the country updated the patient monitoring system indicators and tools using the 2017 WHO Consolidated guidelines on person-centered HIV patient monitoring and case surveillance?: Yes, partially

What percentage of health facilities have electronic systems for patient-level longitudinal data capture (e.g., electronic medical records)?: 80

Unique identification codes for patients

100. Does the country have a method to identify and remove duplicate health information for patients within and between clinics (such as linking records using unique identifiers and/or personal identifiable information (including biometrics) for the following services?

	Method to identify and remove duplicate health information	If yes, please specify how data are linked	If Other, please specify
Treatment services	Yes, nationally harmonized	Biometric	Using both UID and biometric system.
Testing services	Yes, nationally harmonized	HIV-specific unique identifier	
Laboratory services	Yes, but varies across regions	HIV-specific unique identifier	
HIV prevention services designed for GAY MEN AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN to track combination prevention uptake	Yes, nationally harmonized	HIV-specific unique identifier	
HIV prevention services designed for SEX WORKERS to track combination prevention uptake	Yes, nationally harmonized	HIV-specific unique identifier	
HIV prevention services designed for TRANSGENDER PEOPLE to track combination prevention uptake	Yes, nationally harmonized	HIV-specific unique identifier	
HIV prevention services designed for PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS to track combination prevention uptake	Yes, nationally harmonized	HIV-specific unique identifier	
HIV prevention services designed for ANOTHER KEY POPULATION to track combination prevention uptake	Yes, nationally harmonized	HIV-specific unique identifier	

If "Another key population", please specify: Migrants.

Case surveillance

101. Is HIV a nationally notifiable condition by law?: No

102. Does the country have an HIV case surveillance system?: Yes

102.1 If yes, are the following sentinel events reported:

a) Diagnosis: Yes

b) Result of first CD4 cell count at diagnosis: Yes

c) Antiretroviral therapy initiation: Yes

d) Results of first and follow-up viral load test: Yes

e) Deaths: Yes

90–90–90

103. What is the source of data on the number of people who know their HIV status that is available for Indicator 1.1 for 2019?: Modelling

If Other, please specify:

104. What is the source of the number of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral therapy for Indicator 1.2 for 2019?: Programme data, primarily reported in aggregate

If Other, please specify:

105. When was the most recent data quality review conducted to determine the accuracy of national-level numbers of people reported to be on treatment?: Completed in the last year and results available

105.1 If a data quality review has been conducted in the last year, have the results been used to adjust the numbers of people on treatment reported in Indicator 1.2?: No

106. What is the source of the number of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed for Indicator 1.3 for 2019?: Aggregate routine programme data from laboratory systems

If Other, please specify:

TB/HIV

107. Are the following recommended for people living with HIV in national strategies, policies, plans or guidelines related to TB and/or HIV?

a) TB screening: Yes

b) TB preventive treatment: Yes

108. Has your country adopted the 2015 WHO policy update on The use of lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan assay (LF-LAM) for the diagnosis and screening of active tuberculosis in people living with HIV?: Yes

109. Which of the following regimen are recommended for TB preventive treatment in national guidelines (please select all that apply)?

a) Adults living with HIV: 6 months of daily isoniazid monotherapy (6H),Other

If Other, please specify:

ai. If more than one regimen is recommended, which is the preferred regimen?:

If Other, please specify:

b) Children living with HIV: 6 months of daily isoniazid monotherapy (6H)

If Other, please specify:

bi. If more than one regimen is recommended, which is the preferred regimen?: 6 months of daily isoniazid monotherapy (6H)

If Other, please specify:

110. Are the following required in national guidelines prior to initiating TB preventive treatment?

a) Tuberculin skin test or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) test: Yes for all

b) X-ray: Yes for all

111. In the last reporting period, has there been a stock-out of:

a) Isoniazid: Yes, at the national level

b) Vitamin B6: No

c) Other nationally recommended TB preventive therapy drugs: No

ci. If yes, please specify which drugs::

112. What is the status of integration of the following HIV/TB services?

a) WHO-recommended rapid molecular diagnostics (e.g., Xpert MTB/RIF) are collocated: In many (50–95%) health facilities providing HIV testing and care

If Other, please specify:

b) People living with HIV who have TB received antiretroviral medicines at the same place as they receive their TB treatment: In many (50–95%) health facilities

If Other, please specify:

c) Antiretroviral therapy is initiated by the same health-care worker providing TB treatment for people living with HIV who have TB: In many (50–95%) health facilities

If Other, please specify:

d) Antiretroviral therapy and TB treatment for people living with HIV who have TB are monitored by one health-care worker: In few (<50%) health facilities

If Other, please specify:

Universal health insurance

113. Does your country have a universal health insurance scheme?: No

113.1 If no, is your country moving to a universal health insurance scheme?: Yes

113.2 If yes to 113 or 113.1, does the benefits package include:

a) Antiretroviral medicines: No

b) Pre-exposure prophylaxis: No

IV WHO/AIDS Medicines and Diagnostics Survey on the use of ARV medicines and laboratory technologies and implementation of WHO Related Guidelines

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1B Treatment in HIV-infected adults and adolescents (10+ years old) including pregnant women

Question 1. Report the total number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old by treatment line at the end of 2019

	Total number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old by treatment line at end of 2019
First Line	
Second Line	
Third Line	
TOTAL	

Question 2. Report the number of patients per 1st line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at end of 2019 including HIV-infected pregnant women who are on ART.

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

List of 1st line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old regimen at the end of 2019	Number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this ART regimen at the end of 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 3. Report the number of patients per second line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at the end of 2019

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

List of 2nd line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old regimen at the end of 2019	Number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this ART regimen at the end of 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 4 Report the number of patients per third line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at end of 2019

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

List of 3rd line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at the end of 2019	Number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this ART regimen at the end of 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

2 Treatment in HIV-infected children (<10 years old)

Question 5. Number of HIV-infected children<10 years old by treatment line at the end of 2019

	Total number of HIV-infected children <10 years old by treatment line at the end of 2019
First Line	
Second Line	
Third Line	
TOTAL	

Question 6. Report the number of children per 1st line ART regimens used in HIV-infected infants and children <10 years old at the end of 2019

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

List of 1st line regimens used in HIV-infected children at the end of 2019	# children < 3 years old receiving this regimen (A)	# children ≥3 to <10 years old receiving this regimen (B)	Total # children <10 years old receiving this regimen (A) + (B)

TOTAL

	No. of children < 3 years old receiving this regimen (A)	No. of children ≥3 to <10 years old receiving this regimen (B)	Total # children <10 years old receiving this regimen (A) + (B)
TOTAL			

Question 7: Report the number of children per second line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2019

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

List of 2nd line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2019	Number of HIV-infected children <10 years old receiving this regimen at the end of 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 8: Report the number of children per third line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2019

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

List of 3rd line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2019	Number of HIV-infected children <10 years old receiving this regimen at the end of 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

3 Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Question 9: Number and % of pregnant women who started antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission and various PMTCT options during 2019 {GAM 2.3}

Question 10 : What is the recommended PMTCT option for HIV-infected pregnant women in your country:: Option B+ (or Treat All)

If "Other PMTCT option used in your country", please specify:

Question 11. Report the number of pregnant women per ARV regimens used in your country for PMTCT Option A in 2019

N.B. Please start by ARV regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

Option A ART regimens used for HIV-infected pregnant women in 2019	Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who started this regimen in 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 12. Report the number of pregnant women per ARV regimens used in your country for PMTCT Option B in 2019

N.B. Please start by ARV regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

Option B ART regimens used for HIV-infected pregnant women in 2019	Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who started this regimen in 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 13. Report the number of pregnant women per ARV regimens used in your country for PMTCT Option B+ (Treat All) in 2019

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2019

Option B+ ART regimens used for HIV-infected pregnant women in 2019	Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who started this regimen in 2019

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	123

Question 14. Report the number of neonates per ARV used in your country for HIV prophylaxis in neonates born from HIV-infected pregnant women in 2019

ARVs used for HIV prophylaxis of neonates born from HIV-infected mothers in 2019	Number of neonates started this regimen in 2019
Nevirapine and combination of Nevirapine and Zidovudine	

TOTAL

	Data value
TOTAL	

4 Laboratory services

HIV tests

	Data value
Question 15. Total number of HIV tests (RDTs & ELISA) done between Jan- Dec 2019 : (Number of people tested for HIV: see GAM 1.1)	

CD4 Tests

	Data value
Question 16. Total number of CD4 tests done between Jan- Dec 2019	
Question 17. Total number of HIV-infected people who had at least one CD4 test between Jan- Dec 2019	
Question 18. Total number of patients on ART who had at least one CD4 test between Jan- Dec 2019	
Question 19. Total number of HIV-infected pregnant women who had at least one CD4 test between Jan- Dec 2019	

Viral load

	Data value
Question 20. Total number of VL tests done between Jan- Dec 2019	15636
Question 21. Total number of all HIV-infected people who had at least one VL test between Jan- Dec 2019	13961
Question 22. Total number of patients on ART who had at least one VL test between Jan- Dec 2019	13961
Question 23. Total number of HIV-infected pregnant women who had at least one VL test between Jan- Dec 2019	

Early Infant Diagnosis (EID)

	Data value
Question 24. Total number of EID tests done between Jan- Dec 2019	294
Question 25. Total number of infants (<12 months old) born to HIV-infected mother who had at least one EID test between Jan- Dec 2019	

Question 26. Report the total number of labs or sites by type of tests in your country

Type of laboratory tests

	Total number of labs or sites where samples are collected (sites with testing and sites without testing) by type of test	Total number of labs or sites where the actual testing is done by type of test	Total number of labs or sites where the actual testing is done that participate in an external quality assessment (EQA) scheme by type of test	Total number of labs or sites that need quality improvement activities based on most recent EQA exercise by type of test	List main activities required for quality improvement by type of test
HIV serology antibody testing including rapid test & ELISA	175	175	175		
Early Infant Diagnosis (EID)	28	28	28		
CD4 testing	33	33			
Viral load testing	3	3			
HIVDR genotype testing					
GeneXpert (TB test)	32				

Question 27. Availability of laboratory HIV technologies: Report the number of machines/assays by technology available in your country.

CD4 Technologies

	Total number of laboratory machines	Number of sites where the lab machine is installed	Total No. of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Specify other reason here and No. of machines	Number of equipment with a maintenance service contract	Number of equipment serviced in 2019
Alere Pima Analyzer	9	9									
Apogee Auto40 Flow Cytometer	4	4									
BD FACSCalibur	4	4									
BD FACSCount	9	8									
BD FACSPresto™ Near Patient CD4 Counter	8	8									
Coulter Epics											
Millipore-Guava											
Partec CyFlow	3	3									
Partec miniPOC											
PointCare NOW											

Other CD4 Technologies

Type of machine	Total number of laboratory machines	Number of sites where the lab machine is installed	Total No. of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Specify other reason here and No. of machines	Number of equipment with a maintenance service contract	Number of equipment serviced in 2019

Viral Load Technologies

	Total number of laboratory machines	Number of sites where the lab machine is installed	Total No. of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Specify other reason here and No. of machines	Number of equipment with a maintenance service contract	Number of equipment serviced in 2019
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 assay (A) /manual/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 assay (A) /m24/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 assay (A) /m2000sp/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Qualitative assay (B) /manual/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Qualitative assay (B) /m2000sp/m2000rt											
COBASÒ AMPLICOR HIV-1 MONITOR Test (A) / Amplicor (Roche)											
Roche Amplicor HIV-1 DNA test (B) / Amplicor											
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 (A) / COBAS TaqMan 48 (Roche)	1	1									
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 (A) / COBAS TaqMan 96 (Roche)	2	2									
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 Qualitative (B) / COBAS TaqMan 48 (Roche)											
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 Qualitative (B) / COBAS TaqMan 96 (Roche)											

GENERIC HIV CHARGE VIRALE (A) / one NorDiag Arrow instrument											
GENERIC HIV CHARGE VIRALE (A) / two NorDiag Arrow instruments											
NucliSENSEasyQÒ HIV-1 (A) / NucliSens miniMAG / EasyQ® (bioMerieux)											
NucliSENSEasyQÒ HIV-1 (A) / NucliSens easyMAG / EasyQ® (bioMerieux)											
VERSANTÒ HIV-1 RNA 1.0 Assay (kPCR) (A) / VERSANT® kPCR Molecular System (Siemens)											

(A) - Assay intended to be used for measuring levels of HIV-1 RNA (viral load)

(B) - Assay intended for qualitative detection of HIV-1 RNA and DNA in adult and pediatric (including younger than 18 months of age: EID) patients.

Other Virological testing technologies

Type of machine	Total number of laboratory machines	Number of sites where the lab machine is installed	Total No. of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Specify other reason here and No. of machines	Number of equipment with a maintenance service contract	Number of equipment serviced in 2019
Qia Symphony	3	3	3								

5 Country targets

Question 28. In the table below, report the national targets for ART, PMTCT and lab tests in the next 5 years

Country target

	At the end of 2020	At the end of 2021	At the end of 2022	At the end of 2023	At the end of 2024	At the end of 2025
1. Number of adults and children to be on ART	20700					
Subset 1.1 : Number of adults and adolescents (≥10 years) to be on ART						
Subset 1.2 : Number of children <10 years to be on ART						
Sub-subset 1.2.1 : Number of children <5 years to be on ART						
Sub-subset 1.2.2 : Number of children ≥ 5 to <10 years to be on ART						
2. Total Number of pregnant women who started ART for PMTCT						
Subset 2.1 : Number of pregnant women on Option B+	168					
Subset 2.2 : Number of pregnant women on Option B						
Subset 2.3 : Number of pregnant women on Option A						
3. Total number of people who will be tested for HIV infection	531171					
4. Total number of people who will have CD4 tested	20700					
5. Total number of people who will have VL tests	20700					
6. Total number of children (born from HIV infected women) who will have EID tests	171					
7. Total number of HIV serology tests	1318831					
8. Total number of CD4 tests	24288					
9. Total number of VL tests	21859					
10. Total number of EID tests	720					

Question 29. In the table below, report the national 3 year forecasts by ARV regimen

ADULTS

1st Line ARV regimens

Regimen	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - 1st Line ARV regimens			

2nd Line ARV regimens

Regimen	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - 2nd Line ARV regimens			

3rd Line ARV regimens

Regimen	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - 3rd Line ARV regimens			

Question 30. If PMTCT regimens are not included in the above, please list regimens and number of people for 2020-2022

PMTCT ARV regimens	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - PMTCT ARV regimens			

Question 31. In the table below, please report the national 3 year forecasts by ARV regimen for children

PEDIATRIC ART

1st Line ARV regimens

Regimen	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - 1st Line ARV regimens			

2nd Line ARV regimens

Regimen	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - 2nd Line ARV regimens			

3rd Line ARV regimens

Regimen	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022

SUBTOTAL

	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2020	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2021	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2022
SUBTOTAL - 3rd Line ARV regimens			

Question 32. In the table below, please report the national 3 year forecasts of HIV tests, CD4 tests, viral load tests and early infant diagnostic tests

Number of tests procured in 2019 and quantities planned for the next 3 years

	Tests procured in 2019	Tests planned for 2020	Tests planned for 2021	Tests planned for 2022
HIV diagnosis test (RDTs, Self-test)	1223450	1318831		
CD4 tests	21173	24288		
Viral Load (VL) tests	19056	21859		
Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) tests	720	720		

