



## Factsheet N°6: HIV Surveillance in Nepal 2010

### HIV Surveillance Activities in Nepal, 2010

- ✘ Nepal's priority in HIV surveillance is strengthening of the Second Generation Surveillance system.
- ✘ Routine case reporting: National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC) receives HIV, AIDS and STI case reports from HIV Testing and Counseling, ART, PMTCT and STI sites.
- ✘ Regular Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) surveys among High Risk Groups (Female Sex Workers, Injecting Drug Users, Men who have Sex with Men, Clients of Sex Workers and Labour Migrants and their Wives) are being conducted by epidemiological regions in every two to three years to track the changes in the HIV prevalence and associated risk behaviours.
- ✘ Routine Programme Monitoring data such as people currently receiving anti-retroviral (ARV), women receiving ARVs and prophylaxis (PMTCT), number of HIV tests conducted, Blood units screened for HIV are received regularly. Data are collected also for tuberculosis screened among HIV positives and vice-versa.
- ✘ Data are used from Special studies such as Nepal Demographic Health Surveys.
- ✘ Researches (including operational researches) provide not only programme coverage and effectiveness but also provide evidence for improved universal coverage of interventions.
- ✘ Size estimation of Most-At-Risk-Populations (MARPs) in districts has recently being completed.
- ✘ HIV Infection Estimations and Projections are being done every year based upon available prevalence and population size data. Nepal contributes to the regional and global estimates of Epidemic Update through UNAIDS/WHO.
- ✘ Sentinel surveillance among MARPs, ANC attendees and STI patients are planned to be restarted.
- ✘ HIV surveillance results are regularly disseminated to policy makers, programme managers, donors and other relevant stakeholders to ensure needed action on data.
- ✘ National HIV Surveillance Plan is updated regularly.
- ✘ NCASC is leading the HIV surveillance activities in Nepal, in technical collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS and FHI.

Table 1: IBBSs Conducted in Nepal (2000 – 2010)

MARPs	Study Areas	Rounds	Study Years
Female Sex Workers (FSWs)	Kathmandu	3	2004, 2006, 2008
	Pokhara	3	2004, 2006, 2008
	16 Terai Highway Districts	4	1999, 2003, 2006, 2009
	6 Terai Highway Districts	3	2004, 2006, 2009
Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)	Kathmandu	4	2002, 2005, 2007, 2009
	Pokhara	4	2002, 2005, 2007, 2009
	East Terai Districts	4	2002, 2005, 2007, 2009
	West to Far West Terai 7 Districts	3	2005, 2007, 2009
Truckers (Clients of FSWS)	22 Highway Districts	4	1999, 2003, 2006, 2009
Men who have Sex with Men	Kathmandu	3	2004, 2007, 2009
Male Labour Migrants	West to Far West	3	2006, 2008, 2010
Wives of Labour Migrants	Far West	2	2008, 2010

Source: NCASC, 2010

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Figure 1: HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers in Nepal

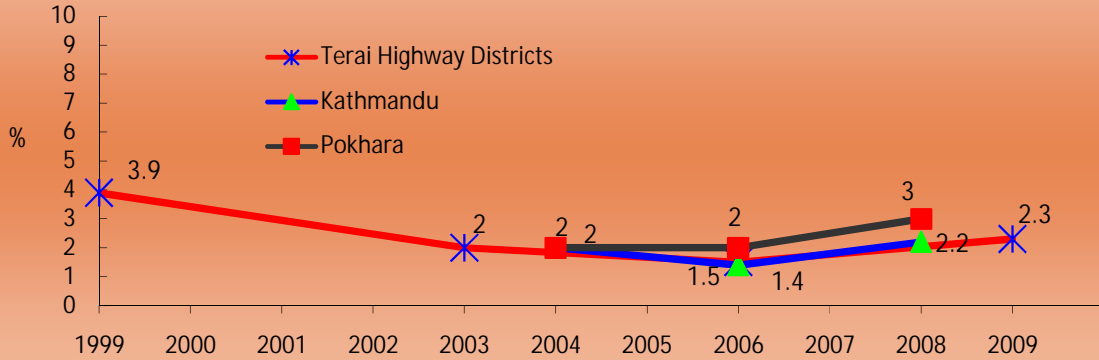


Figure 2: HIV and STIs Prevalence among Men who have Sex with Men in Nepal

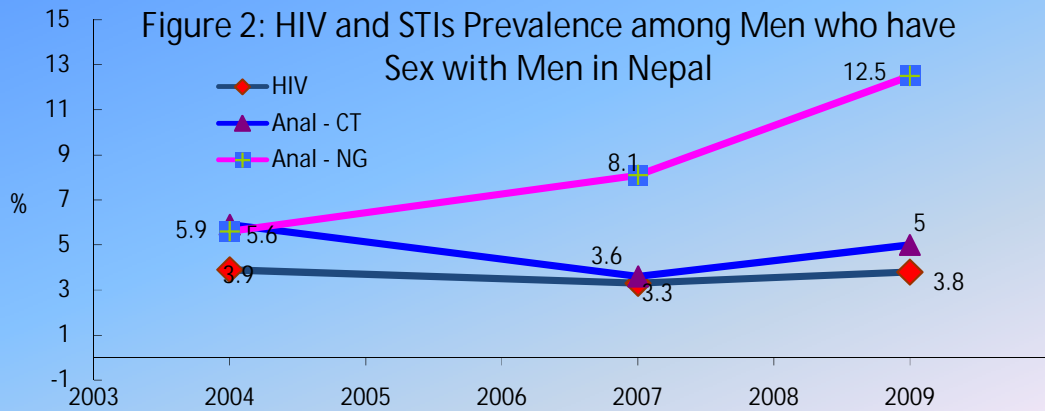
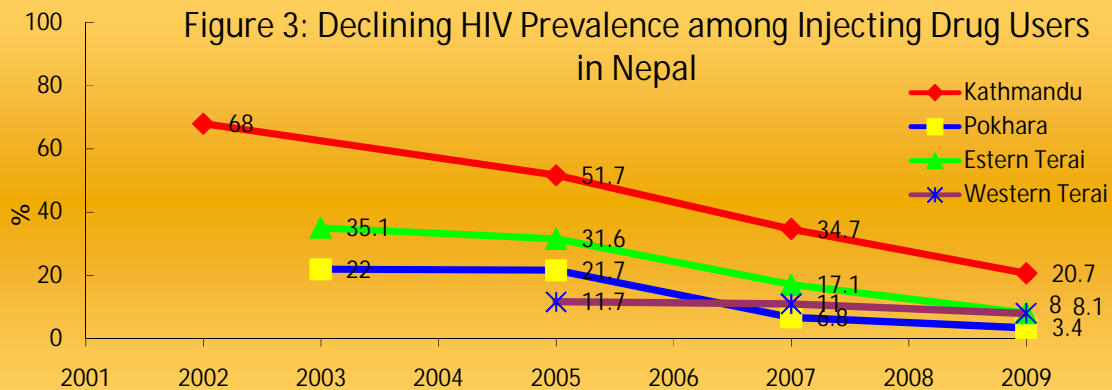


Figure 3: Declining HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users in Nepal



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