



Factsheet N°1: HIV Epidemic Update of Nepal, As of November, 2013

Facts about HIV Epidemic in Nepal

- ☐ The first HIV infection was detected in 1988 in Nepal. The key affected populations with the highest HIV burden in Nepal are as follows:
 - 🚫 People who inject drugs (PWID)
 - 🚫 Sex workers and their clients (Male and Female)
 - 🚫 Transgender populations
 - 🚫 Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM)
 - 🚫 Migrants and Mobile Population
- ☐ Heterosexual transmission is dominant
- ☐ Overall HIV prevalence in country is below 1%

Situation of HIV in Nepal

- ☐ Estimated number of people living with HIV (2012) by age groups:

Total	48,600
🚫 Children (0-14 years):	4,000
🚫 Adults (15-49 years):	41,000
🚫 Adults (50+ years):	3,600
☐ Adult (15-49) HIV prevalence:	0.28%
☐ Adult women (15-49) living with HIV:	28%
☐ Young people (15-24) living with HIV:	9%
☐ Estimated newly infected in 2012:	1,186
☐ Cumulative number of reported HIV infections (1988 - 16 July 2013):	22,994

Source: NCASC, 2013

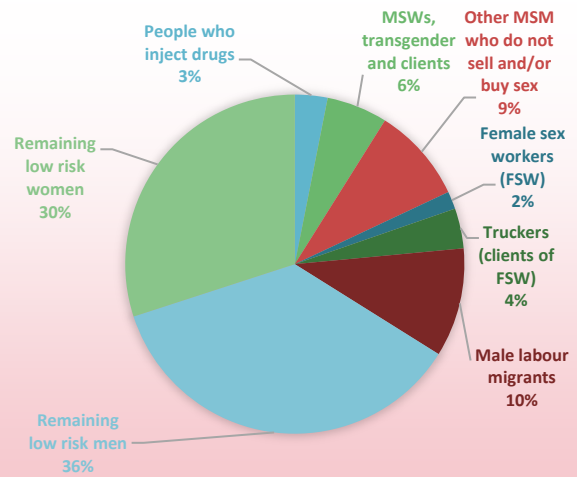


Figure 1: Estimated HIV Infections by Sub Population Groups, 2012

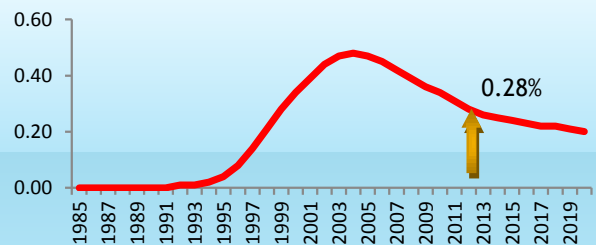


Figure 2: Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence, 2012

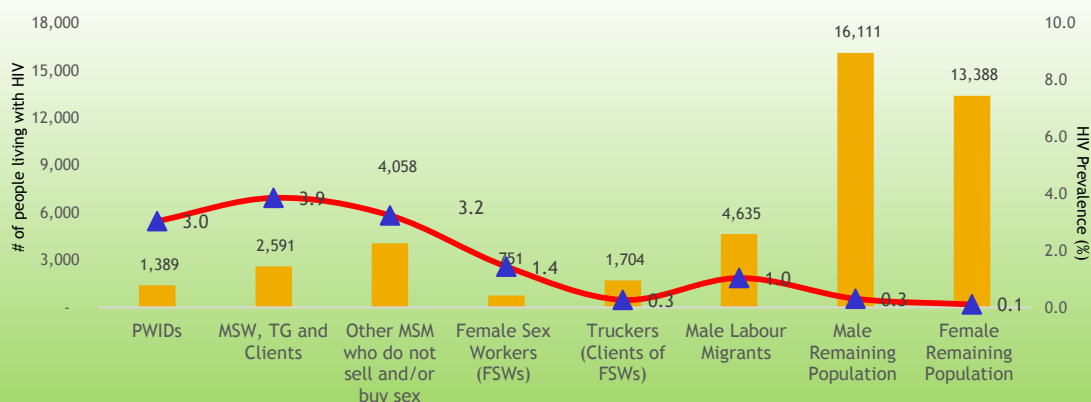


Figure 3: Estimated HIV Prevalence and number of people living with HIV by Key affected populations, 2012

For Further Information Please Contact:

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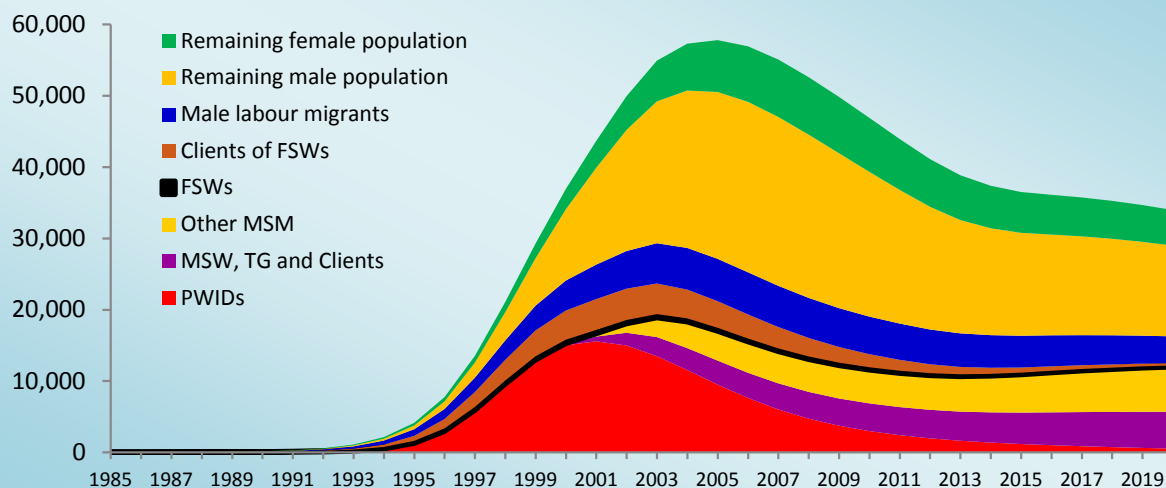
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Figure 4: Distribution of Estimated HIV Infections by Sub-Population Groups, 1985-2020



- ⓧ Heterosexual transmission is the major route of spreading HIV in Nepal. About 85% infections are spread through sexual transmission.
- ⓧ Injecting drug users, female sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with other men/transgender people and male labour migrants (primarily to high HIV prevalence areas in India) are the key populations at higher risk driving the epidemic.
- ⓧ Intensive efforts are needed with targeted interventions among high risk groups with improved coverage and quality to contain the epidemic in Nepal.
- ⓧ Considering the apparently mixed epidemic in Nepal, it is essential to design and implement HIV prevention services among low risk general populations as well.

Table 1: Key Indicators of HIV and AIDS Situation in Nepal, 2012

Indicators	Value (2012)
ⓧ Adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	0.28%
ⓧ Proportion of women 15-49 living with HIV	28%
ⓧ Proportion of women and girls 15-24 living with HIV	3%
ⓧ Average number of new infections per year (Male to Female ratio)	1,186 (1.9)
ⓧ New HIV infections - Males aged 15-24	238
ⓧ New HIV infections - Females aged 15-24	133
ⓧ Average number of new infections per day	3.2
ⓧ Average number of new infections amongst children (0-14) per year	312
ⓧ Average number of AIDS deaths in year 2012	4,136
ⓧ Average number of AIDS deaths among children (0-14) in 2012	269
ⓧ Total number of Double AIDS orphans till 2012	5,274

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