



Factsheet N°6: HIV Surveillance in Nepal, 2011

HIV Surveillance Activities in Nepal, 2011

- ✘ Nepal's priority in HIV surveillance is strengthening of the **Second Generation Surveillance** system, including surveillance of HIV drug resistance.
- ✘ **Routine case reporting:** National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC) receives HIV infection and STI case reports from HIV Testing and Counseling, ART, PMTCT and STI sites.
- ✘ Regular **Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS)** surveys among key populations at higher risk (Female Sex Workers, Injecting Drug Users, Men who have Sex with Men, Clients of Sex Workers and Male Labour Migrants) are being conducted by epidemiological regions to track the changes in the HIV prevalence and associated risk behaviours.
- ✘ **Routine Programme Monitoring data** such as people currently receiving anti-retroviral (ARVs), women receiving ARVs and prophylaxis (PMTCT), number people tested for HIV, blood units screened for HIV are received regularly. Data are collected also for tuberculosis screened among PLHIV and vice-versa.
- ✘ Demographic and behavioural data from **Special studies** such as Nepal Demographic Health Surveys are used.
- ✘ **Researches** (including operational researches) provide not only programme coverage and effectiveness but also generate evidence for improved health outcomes.
- ✘ **Size estimation of Key Populations at Higher Risk (KPHR)** in districts has conducted.
- ✘ **HIV Infection Estimations and Projections** are being done every year based upon available prevalence and population size data. This provides estimates to track impact of interventions and ART, PMTCT needs. Nepal contributes to the regional and global estimates of Epidemic Update through UNAIDS/WHO.
- ✘ **Sentinel surveillance** among KPHR, 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 public health actions.
- ✘ National HIV Surveillance Plan is updated regularly. National Guidelines for strengthening of Surveillance system, including study protocols have recently drafted.
- ✘ NCASC is taking lead in HIV surveillance, in technical collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS and USAID/FHI360.

Table 1: IBBSs Conducted in Nepal (2000 – 2011)

MARPs	Study Areas	Rounds	Study Years
Female Sex Workers (FSWs)	Kathmandu	4	2004, 2006, 2008, 2011
	Pokhara	4	2004, 2006, 2008, 2011
	16 Terai Highway Districts	4	1999, 2003, 2006, 2009
	6 Terai Highway Districts	3	2004, 2006, 2009
Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)	Kathmandu	5	2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011
	Pokhara	5	2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011
	East Terai Districts	4	2003, 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, 2011

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Figure 1: Stable HIV Prevalence under 2% among Female Sex Workers in Nepal



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

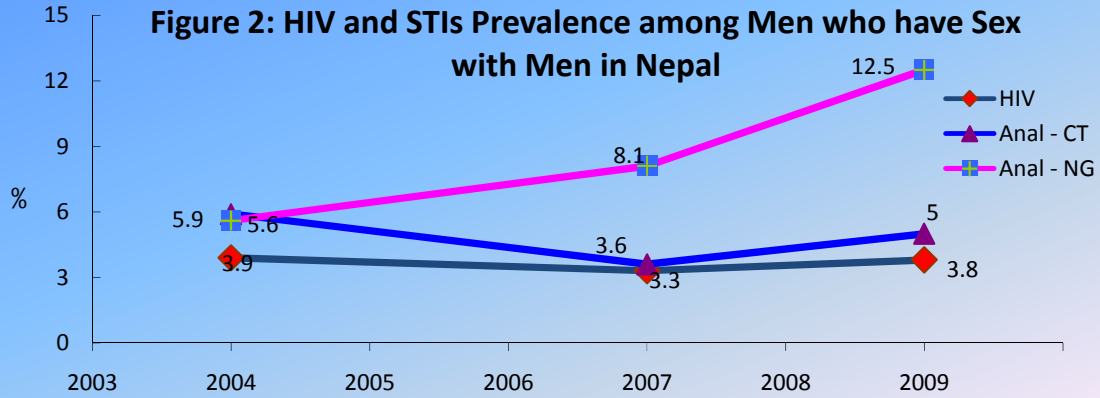
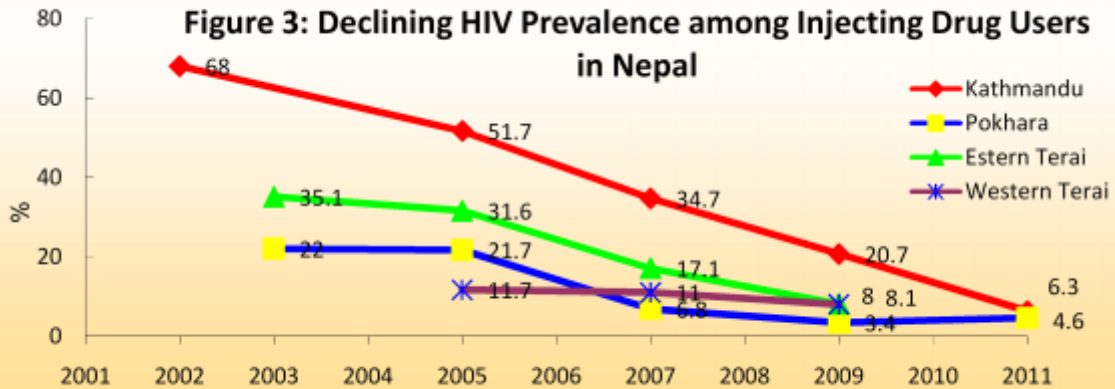


Figure 3: Declining HIV Prevalence among Injecting Drug Users in Nepal



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