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

Factsheet N°1: HIV Epidemic Update of Nepal, as of August 2010

Facts and Figures about HIV Epidemic in Nepal

- The first HIV infection was detected in 1988 in Nepal. Since then HIV and AIDS epidemic has evolved from low- to **concentrated** among **High Risk Groups:**
  - Injecting drug users,
  - Female sex workers,
  - Clients of female sex workers,
  - Men who have sex with men and
  - Labour migrants.
- Heterosexual transmission is dominant.
- HIV prevalence in general population is <1%.

Situation of HIV in Nepal, 2009:

- Estimated number of HIV infections (2009) by age groups
  - Children (0-14 years): 3,544
  - Adults (15-49 years): 52,504
  - Adults (50+ years): 7,480
  - **Total: 63,528**
- Women living with HIV: 28.6%
- Cumulative number of reported HIV infections (1988 - 16 August 2010): 16,262

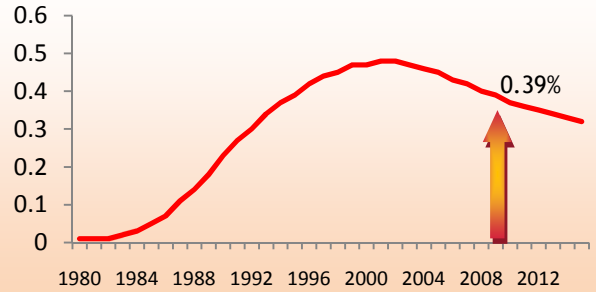
Source: NCASC, 2010

Table 1: Estimated HIV Infections by Risk Groups, 2009

Population sub-groups (15+ years)	Total infections	% share
Injecting drug users	2,534	4.2
Men who have sex with men	3,699	6.2
Female sex workers	605	1.0
Clients of sex workers	2,996	5.0
Labour migrants	17,653	29.4
Remaining low risk males	15,697	26.2
Remaining low risk females	16,800	28.0
Total	**59,984**	**100.0**

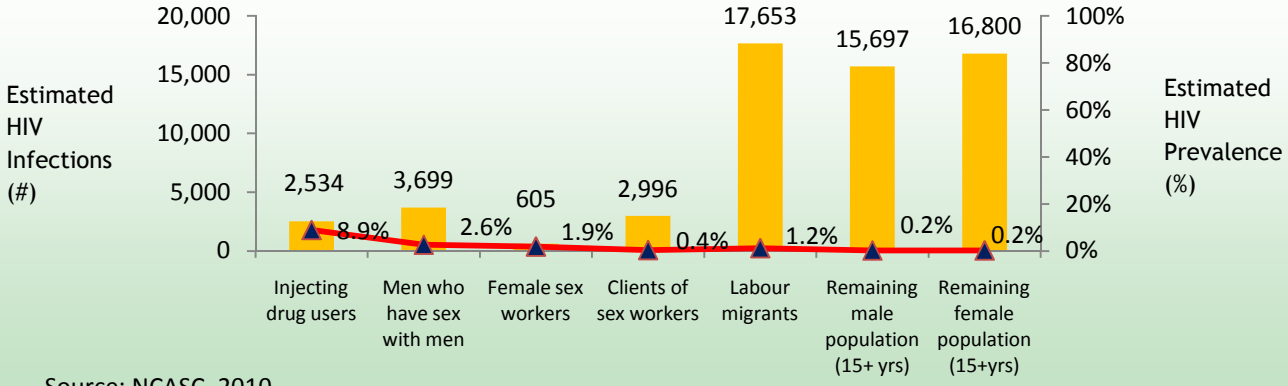
Source: NCASC, 2010

Figure 1: Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence, 2009



Source: NCASC, 2010

Figure 2: Number of Estimated HIV Infections vs. Estimated HIV Prevalence, 2009



Source: NCASC, 2010

For Further Information Please Contact:
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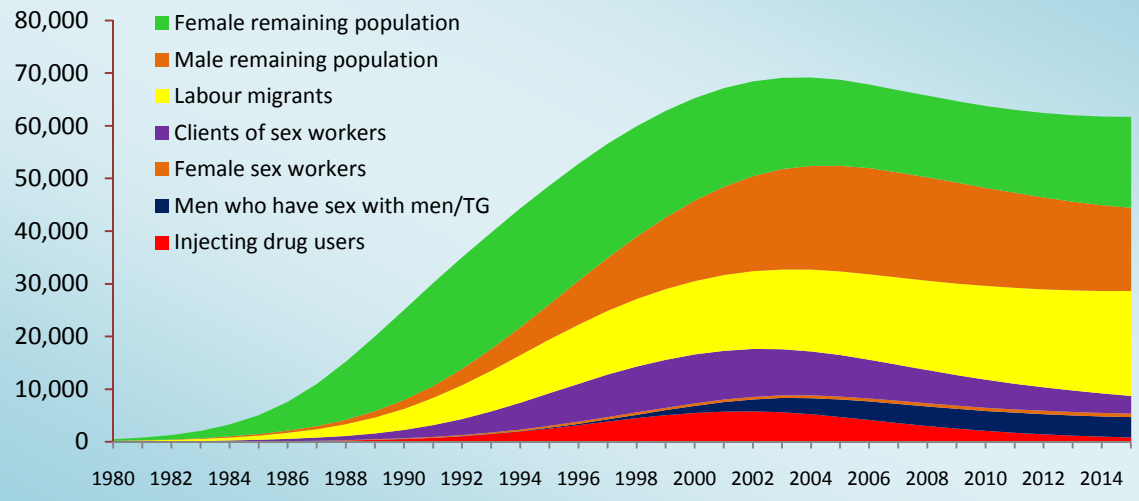
Figure 3: Distribution of Estimated HIV Infections by Sub-Population Groups, 1980-2015



Source: NCASC, 2010

- Heterosexual transmission is the key route of spreading HIV in Nepal. About 90% infections are transmitted through sexual transmission.
- Injecting drug users, female sex workers and their clients and men who have sex with men are the key drivers of the epidemic.
- Further intensifying the effective targeted interventions for high risk groups with improved coverage is critical to contain the epidemic among high risk groups and to prevent spread into large general low risk population.

Table 2: Key Indicators of HIV and AIDS Situation in Nepal, 2009

Indicators	Value (2009)
Adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	0.39% (0.3% - 0.5%)
Proportion of women 15-49 living with HIV	28.6%
Proportion of women and girls 15-24 living with HIV	6.2%
Average number of new infections per year	4,760
Average number of new infections per day	13
Average number of new infections amongst children (0-14) per year	468
Average number of AIDS deaths per year	4,701
Average number of AIDS deaths among children (0-14) per year	292
Average number of AIDS deaths among children (0-4) per year	106
Total number of AIDS orphans till 2009	21,947
Average number of AIDS orphans per year	455

Source: NCASC, 2010

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