New HIV infections

Cumulative cross-sectional cascade for HIV treatment and care, Nepal, 2014

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>5,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolled in care</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retained in care</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>3,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viral load suppressed</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2,700</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Key populations are reported to be concentrated in cities

- FSW
- MSW
- MSM
- TG
- PWID

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New HIV infections</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>22,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fast-Track Target is about 75% reduction of new HIV infections in 2010

- 2010: 75%
- 2020: 25%

Zero discrimination

Criminalization of same-sex sexual activities

- Maintains compulsory HIV testing in detention centres for PWUD

Criminalization of HIV transmission or sequelae

- Maintains HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence

HIV-positive law

- Ongoing punitive law

- No information available

Civil society perspectives (NCPI 2014)

Access to justice

Legal services (legal aid or other)

- No information

- Ongoing punitive law

- No information

Criminalization of same-sex sexual activities

- Maintains compulsory detention centres for PWUD

Criminalization of HIV transmission or sequelae

- Maintains HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence

Law and policies that enable independent consent for young people to access HIV testing and related services

Intimate Partner Violence (2011)

- Percent of female respondents who avoided going to a local clinic when convinced because of HIV status

- Percent of female respondents who avoided going to a local clinic when convinced because of HIV status

- Percent of female respondents who avoided going to a local clinic when convinced because of HIV status

City focus

People living with HIV in cities

- 39,000 people living with HIV in Nepal

- 28% are living in 28 cities

Key populations are reported to be concentrated in cities

- Key populations: FSW, MSW, MSM, TG, PWID

- Source: www.aidsinfoonline.org, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting, EPP-Spectrum and AEM-Spectrum HIV estimates, data compiled by Data Hub and UNAIDS Country Offices