



Saath-Saath Project



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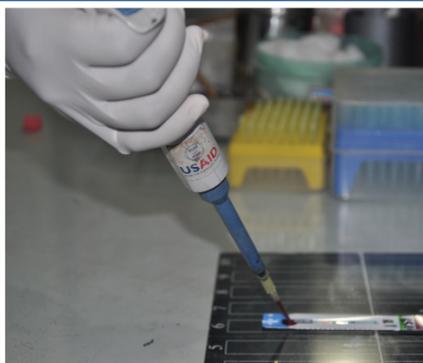
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Saath-Saath Project (SSP)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Saath-Saath Project (SSP) provides HIV prevention, care, support and treatment services along with family planning counseling, services, referral and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and mitigation services. The project works in partnership with Government of Nepal (GoN), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) through the National Center for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC), Family Health Division (FHD), Logistics Management Division (LMD), National Health Training Center (NHTC) and National Health Education, Information and Communication Center (NHEICC).

SSP contributes directly to GoN's National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2011-2016; Nepal HIV Investment Plan (NHIP) 2014-2016 and USAID Nepal's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) Development Objective 3: Increased Human Capital, and more specifically, Intermediate Result 3.2: A Healthier and Well-Nourished Population, Sub IR 3.2.1: Quality of health service improved, Sub-IR 3.2.2 – Use of and access to health services increased and Sub-IR 3.2.3: Adoption of Healthy Behaviors Increased among Marginalized Groups.

Project Duration: October 1, 2011 - September 30, 2016

Goal: To reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS and improve reproductive health (RH) among selected key affected populations (KAPs) in a manner that supports the GoN.

Guiding Principles: Strengthening country and local ownership; increasing effectiveness; institutionalizing coordination and collaboration; and building local capacity.

Outcome Areas

- **Outcome 1:** Decreased HIV prevalence among selected KAPs
- **Outcome 2:** Increased use of family planning services among KAPs
- **Outcome 3:** Increased GoN capacity to plan, commission and use strategic information
- **Outcome 4:** Increased quality and use of HIV services
- **Outcome 5:** Strengthened coordination among all HIV/AIDS partners

Expected Results

By 2016, Saath-Saath Project aims to achieve the following key results:

- HIV prevalence among female sex workers (FSWs) reduced or maintained at 2%
- Increase in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) among migrant couples to 30% in four districts
- 43,000 FSWs reached through targeted HIV prevention services
- 150,000 migrants and their wives reached through targeted HIV prevention services
- 25,000 KAPs treated for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- 100,000 KAPs provided with HIV counseling and testing
- 10,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV) provided with HIV care and support services
- 7,500 FSWs and transgender sex workers (TG SWs) reached by specific intervention that addresses gender-based violence (GBV) and coercion related to HIV/AIDS.

SSP Team

FHI 360 Nepal, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) Nepal and 40 Local NGO Partners

SSP works in 33 districts across Nepal

