**Title:** Social and structural factors associated with depression and suicidality among men who have sex with men and transgender women in Nepal

**Authors:** Sanna Storm, Keshab Deuba§, Rachana Shrestha, Lok Raj Pandey, Deepak Dahal, Madan Kumar Shrestha, Tara Nath Pokhrel, Gaetano Marrone

# Additional file 1. Sexual orientations and gender identities of study participants

*Men who have sex with men (MSM)*

An umbrella term for the non- transgender identities included in this study is MSM. The terms *ta,* *panthi*, *gay* and *male* all fall under this notion and describe identities for men assigned male at birth who are perceived as masculine, or “manly”, having a penetrative role when having sex with another man (1-4). Another identity that counts as MSM is *dohori*. It translates to “both ways”, describes men assigned male at birth who have no preferred role during sexual activity with another man (2).

*Transgender women (TGW)*

*Meti*, translating to “a person who quenches a thirst” (2, 5, 6), is a transgender, feminine appearing and often cross-dressing person that was assigned male sex at birth. “To quench a thirst” refers to having a receiving role in sexual activity (2) while appearing feminine refers to attributes such as long hair, wearing women’s clothes and feminizing or genital surgery (3). A similar identity in South Asia (including Nepal) is *kothi* (1, 2), and a local counterpart for the Terai- regions in southern Nepal is *mougiya* or *mouga*. A variant of *meti* is *meta*, meaning a person that rather identify as “a man who quenches a thirst” (2). Another TG- identity is nachaniya. It describes a feminine appearing biological male who is a dancer (Personal communication Pinky Gurung 22 Mar 2019).

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