SITUATION OVERVIEW
(Data as of 24 July 2022)

NEPAL

Cumulative confirmed cases
RT-PCR: 983,622
Antigen RDT: 141,492
Cumulative deaths: 11,956
Cumulative tests
RT-PCR: 5,799,059
Antigen RDT: 1,264,422

SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION

Cumulative cases (%)
59,164,201 (10%)
Cumulative deaths (%)
791,746 (12%)

GLOBAL

Cumulative cases (%)
567,312,625 (100%)
Cumulative deaths (%)
6,378,748 (100%)

HIGHLIGHTS
(Data published in the MoHP Situation Report as of 24 July 2022 and same data published in EDCD Report as of 25 July 2022)

• Of the total RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases, 98.5% (983,622) of cases have recovered, 0.3% (3177) are active cases and 1.2% (11,956) are deaths.
• Among the total active cases, 95.5% (3,035) cases are in home isolation; 4.5% (142) of cases are undergoing hospital/institutional isolation of which (15.5%) 22 patients require ICU admission and 2 require ventilator support.
• Kathmandu district reported more than 500 active cases.
• Among the new RT-PCR confirmed cases (2,214) reported this week, 48.1% (1,066) are from Kathmandu district followed by Lalitpur district 11.4% (253). Majority of the new cases 63.1% (1,396) have been reported from Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur), Bagmati Province.
• COVID-19 vaccination coverage status (as of 17 July 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covi-AstraZeneca</th>
<th>Vero Cell</th>
<th>Janssen</th>
<th>Pfizer</th>
<th>Moderna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First dose</td>
<td>5,451,970</td>
<td>10,346,740</td>
<td>3,472,518</td>
<td>2,123,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second dose</td>
<td>4,732,939</td>
<td>9,215,181</td>
<td>283,915</td>
<td>3,213,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEPAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

• Since 9 May 2021, all 7 provinces in the country are experiencing community transmission.
• Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, 78.1% (768,045/981,408) of RT-PCR confirmed cases were reported from three provinces, namely- Province 1, Bagmati Province and Lumbini Province. The Kathmandu valley area (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur) in Bagmati Province has substantially high case load with 43.8% of national total (430,919/983,622), and 81.2% of the provincial total (430,919/530,402).
• Province-wise RT-PCR test positivity rate in Epi Week 29 ranged from 13.9% (Bagmati province) to 37.7% (Gandaki province), with a national positivity rate at 15.8%. Karnali province did not report any RT-PCR test performed in the last week.
• Nepal reported a 103% increase in the number of new RT-PCR confirmed cases (n=2214) in Epi week 29 compared to that in the previous week. Of these total cases reported last week, 88% of the cases have been reported from Province 1, Bagmati, and Lumbini province.
• Nepal reported 3 deaths in Epi week 29 compared to 1 death in the previous week.
National Influenza Surveillance

- WHO Nepal facilitated NPHL in conducting meeting with the designated people from Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) during their visit at NPHL on 18-19 July 2022.
- National Influenza Center (NIC)-NPHL reported 21 diagnostic Influenza samples on Epi-week 29. One sample tested positive for Influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 and 3 samples tested Influenza A positive; the subtyping is yet to be done.
- Out of the total SARS-CoV-2 samples that tested negative at NPHL on Epi-week 29, 58 SARS-CoV-2 negative samples were tested for Influenza. Among those samples tested for Influenza, 3 samples tested positive for Influenza A; the subtyping of which is yet to be done.
- Provincial Public Health Laboratory (PPHL) at Province 1, Gandaki, Lumbini and Karnali Provinces reported testing of 75 samples for Influenza-SARS-CoV-2 using Multiplex kit on Epi-week 29.
  - One sample tested positive for Influenza B and 2 samples tested positive for Influenza A and 11 samples tested positive for SARS-CoV-2.
  - A total of 432 samples have been tested by PPHLs till 24 July 2022.
- From 3 January 2022 until 24 July 2022:
  - A total of 87 samples tested positive for Influenza (4 Influenza B, 35 Influenza A/H3 ,38 Influenza A(H1N1pdm09) and 10 Influenza A (subtyping to be done) from 3,625 samples (sentinel and non-sentinel samples including SARS-CoV-2 Negative SARI and ILI cases).
  - Similarly, 226 samples tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 from 1126 Influenza negative samples (sentinel/non-sentinel ILI/SARI samples).¹

WHO SEAR countries: Number of COVID-19 confirmed cases and cumulative incidence rate (per 100,000). Link Here- [https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/covid/](https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/covid/)

¹ These positive cases are included in the COVID-19 database
At national level, the first wave of cases between July 2020 and February 2021 was followed by the second wave from the middle of March 2021. Since the middle of December 2021, a third wave of cases soared up exceeding the highest number of single day cases reported in the past surges towards the end of January 2022. Since the middle of May 2022, cases have been steadily rising following an increasing trend.
The cumulative case incidence has been increasing in Nepal since the first case confirmed on 23 January 2020. Cases have been largely reported from Bagmati Province followed by Province 1 and Lumbini Province.

Figure 3A1: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Province 1: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 24 July 2022)

There were 364 new cases reported in the past week in Province 1. Cases have increased by 137% in the past week compared to the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, 100% less compared to that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Province 1 increased to 36.7% in the past week. A total of 809 tests were performed in the past week, 206% more than that in the previous week.
There were 63 new cases reported in the past week in Madhesh province. Cases have increased by 196% in the past week compared to the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Madhesh increased to 18.8% in the past week. A total of 181 tests were performed in the past week, 17% more than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A3: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Bagmati Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 24 July 2022)
In Bagmati, 1521 new cases were reported in the past week. Cases have increased by 101% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 2 deaths reported in the past week, compared to none in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Bagmati increased to 13.9% in the past week. A total of 12,555 tests were performed in the past week, 11% more than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A4: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Gandaki Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 24 July 2022)

In Gandaki, 167 new cases were reported in the past week. Cases have increased by 419% in the past week compared to the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Gandaki increased to 37.7% in the past week. A total of 273 tests were performed in the past week, 59% more than that in the previous week.
Lumbini reported 65 new cases in the past week. Cases have increased by 43% in the past week compared to the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Lumbini decreased to 18.0% in the past week. A total of 150 tests were performed in the past week, 67% more than that in the previous week.

Figure 3A5: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Lumbini Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 24 July 2022)

Figure 3A6: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Karnali Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 24 July 2022)
In Karnali, 10 new cases were reported in the past week. Cases have decreased by 73% in the past week compared to the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Karnali remained stable at 0.0% in the past week with no test performed reported in the past week.

Figure 3A7: RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases in Sudurpashchim Province: Trend of Cases, 7 days Rolling Average, Weekly Cases and Deaths and Test Positivity Rate (Data reported on 24 July 2022)

In Sudurpaschim, 24 new cases were reported in the past week. Cases have increased by 73% in the past week compared to the previous week. There was no death reported in the past week, same as that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Sudurpaschim increased to 14.7% in the past week. A total of 75 tests were performed reported in the past week, 56% more than that in the previous week.
Table 1: Summary of confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths and transmission by provinces (Data reported on 24 July 2022 up to 19:00:00)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Province</th>
<th>Total confirmed cumulative cases RTPCR Tests</th>
<th>Total Confirmed cumulative cases RT-PCR test</th>
<th>Total Confirmed cumulative cases Antigen RDT test</th>
<th>% of total confirmed cumulative cases</th>
<th>Total cumulative deaths</th>
<th>Transmission classification</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases in last 14 days Antigen RDT test</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases in last 14 days RT-PCR test</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases in last 14 days</th>
<th>% of total confirmed cumulative cases in last 14 days</th>
<th>Total Deaths in last 14 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province 1</td>
<td>128040</td>
<td>29625</td>
<td>157665</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhesh</td>
<td>53407</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>54566</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagmati</td>
<td>530402</td>
<td>30202</td>
<td>560604</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>5166</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>2321</td>
<td>2545</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandaki</td>
<td>93984</td>
<td>22945</td>
<td>116929</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbini</td>
<td>109603</td>
<td>25731</td>
<td>135334</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnali</td>
<td>23932</td>
<td>5911</td>
<td>29843</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudurpashchim</td>
<td>44254</td>
<td>5433</td>
<td>49687</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Total</td>
<td>983622</td>
<td>121006*</td>
<td>1104628</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11956</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>3305</td>
<td>3777</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total reported in Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) Sitrep as of 19 June 2022, 141492 but IMU reported 121006

Notes:
1. The source for case data used in this update is from RT-PCR test positivity reported by laboratories from various locations across Nepal, as shared by HEOC Sitrep; and IMU/IHIMS.
2. Case data is screened and cleaned by our data team for double entry, wrong entry and manual errors such as cities name in place of districts, district name in place of province etc.
3. Whereas the test positivity rate is calculated based on the test positivity reported in Sitrep for RT-PCR which may or may not be scrutinized or cleaned the same way and mark the cases on location of the laboratories rather than their place of residence.
Overall, the sex-distribution remains skewed towards males. The incidence of cases is higher in the economically productive age group (15-54 years) for both males and females.

Table 2: Age Specific Case Fatality Ratio and Co-morbidity of Deaths in RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases (N=983,622) (Data reported on 24 July 2022 up to 19:00:00)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>Total confirmed cases</th>
<th>Death (male)</th>
<th>Death (female)</th>
<th>Deaths with any known comorbid condition</th>
<th>Age specific case fatality ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>6483</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>24668</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>104203</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>192487</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>144643</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>104384</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>68996</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>36828</td>
<td>1087</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>17434</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>7.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>5154</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>11.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3111</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>708391</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td>3190</td>
<td>2318</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case Fatality ratio (CFR, %) = \( \frac{\text{Number of deaths from disease}}{\text{Number of confirmed cases of disease}} \times 100 \)

COVID-19 positive lab result is temporally associated with death; causal association under investigation.
Since 15 March 2021, a total of 8,942 deaths have been reported. Out of the total deaths, 5,752 (64.3%) were male and 3,190 (35.7%) were female. Amongst the deaths, 2,318 persons (25.9%) had at least one known comorbidity. The age specific case fatality ratio (CFR) progressively increases with age, ranging from 0.05% to 11.4%.

**PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

**What are the Government of Nepal (GoN) & the Ministry of Health & Population (MoHP) doing?**

- Government of Nepal has started COVID-19 vaccination (Pfizer) for the 5 to 11 years population in 2 phases from 23 June 2022.

**What is the WHO Country Office for Nepal doing?**

**Laboratory Diagnosis**

- WHO Nepal has been providing technical support to the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) in the following activities:
  - Monitoring the quality standard of designated COVID-19 laboratories in the country through the National Quality Assurance Program (NQAP). A total of 9 designated COVID-19 laboratories participated in the NQAP this week. The result of all participating laboratories showed 100% concordant.
  - Conducting genome sequencing of 48 SARS-CoV-2 samples. The results are awaited.
  - Standardization of Adenovirus Real Time PCR.

**Technical Expertise and Training**

- Continued routine work from the team of Technical Expertise and Training: 
  - WHO Nepal provided technical and financial support in conducting the following programs below:
    - A three-day program on IPC Training for 2nd batch of health care workers from 13-15 July 2022 organized by National Health Training Center (NHTC). There were 5 trainers and a total of 17 participants which included service providers from 7 provinces inclusive of government & private hospitals from Kathmandu valley.

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2 The routine works of the technical expertise and training team included technical support to the Ministry of Health and Population and its department for developing different guidelines/manuals, conducting health programs and conducting capacity building activities. In order to perform these activities, the team coordinates and discuss with relevant government authorities and partners for effective planning and conducting the various activities.
Facilitation during the IPC session by the trainer. Photo Credit: WHO Nepal/U.Rijal

- A three-day program on ‘A disability inclusion audit’ at Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj from 14 - 16 July 2022 and at Seti Provincial Hospital, Dhangadi from 17- 19 July 2022. The audit was conducted jointly by COVID-19 Unified Central Hospital, Bir Hospital and Leprosy Control and Disability Management Section with support from National Federation of Disabled, Nepal. A three day audit at each hospital included:
  - Audit of physical infrastructure accessibility and information accessibility to support the 3 key stakeholders which included Wheelchair user, hearing impaired and vision impaired and
  - Orientation program on disability inclusion and rehabilitation to key stakeholders (Hospital management committee, Medical Superintendent, Head of Department, Nursing Incharges and other key staffs) of the hospital.

A major gap on access to hospital service areas were identified and recommendations for its improvement were suggested by technical experts. A preliminary report of audit was briefed and submitted to medical superintendents of each hospitals.

(Left) Disability Inclusion Audit team with relevant stakeholders at Seti Provincial Hospital. (Right) Orientation on Disability Inclusion and Rehabilitation at Bheri Hospital. Photo Credit: WHO Nepal/B.Prajapati
Health Information

- A two-day review meeting on “Piloting on Digitization of COVID-19 Vaccination Records” was conducted on 21-22 July 2022 to bring local level leaders of all palikas of the piloting sites at one forum for sharing of their experiences and learnings in the field.

Operational Support and Logistics

- Continued routine work from the team of Operation Support and Logistics\(^3\).
- WHO Nepal provided logistics and operational support for following programs:
  - Travel arrangements for WHO personnel and support on hotel component including accommodation and conference for Advance GIS Training from 17-23 July 2022 at Lalitpur district, Bagmati Province.
  - Two days ‘Review Meeting on Piloting of COVID-19 Vaccine Digitation Records’ in Kathmandu held on 21-22 July 2022. This meeting was organized by Information Management Unit / Integrated Health Information Management Section (IMU/IHIMS),

\(^3\) The routine works of the operation support and logistics team included technical support to the Management Division of the Department of Health Services for the forecasting, quantification, procurement, and distribution plan of COVID-19 commodities. The other routine activities included daily operational support to the WHO country office and seven provincial health emergency operation centers, including fleet and travel management and the procurement of required logistics and supplies.
Management Division, Ministry of Health and Population and supported by WHO Nepal in coordination with UNDP. The pilot program was technically and financially support by joint collaboration of WHO and UNDP, led by IMU/IHIMS. Officials from MoHP, WHO, UNDP and elected leaders from provinces participated in the meeting.

Participants representing seven provinces during the 2 days Review Meeting on Piloting of COVID-19 Vaccine Digitation Records at Kathmandu.
Photo Credit: WHO Nepal/S.G.Amatya

- Walk the Talk organized at Godawari Botanical Garden on 23 July 2022. WHO HQ colleagues visiting Nepal also participated.

Participants during Walk the Talk program at Godawari.
Photo Credit: WHO Nepal/C. Sherpa

- Meeting on Mental Health with Expert from HQ on Mental Health on 23 July 2022.
Risk Communication and Community Engagement

- WHO Communication team is providing regular support to the Health Coordination Division, Ministry of Health and Population, specifically to the Spokesperson, for the weekly National briefing. The national briefing on 20 July 2022 included key messages on; the increase in risk of COVID-19 cases in Nepal and concurrently increase in significance of strictly adhering with the PHSM and efforts on strengthening the surveillance and preparedness in Nepal. Other key messages included were updates on the COVID-19 cases, vaccination coverage, process of obtaining QR code certificate for COVID-19 vaccination, monsoon preparedness, prevention and control of water borne diseases and vector borne diseases, and the key messages on the sign/symptoms of Monkeypox and steps to take for the prevention and control of Monkeypox.


- World Health Organization (WHO) Nepal provided technical and financial support for an interaction program held with members of the National Assembly on the current COVID-19 situation in Nepal.
and other public health issues. Among others, the support included drafting of talking points for the Health Secretary, Chief of Policy, planning and monitoring Division, Spokesperson and State minister (MoHP). The interaction program was jointly organized by Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Nepal and National Committee on Concern and Coordination, National Assembly. In the technical session, MoHP officials shared updates on the current COVID-19 situation including vaccination status, efforts to combat water-borne and vector-borne diseases, and preparedness activities being carried out for Monkeypox and other potential health emergencies in Nepal. The technical sessions were followed by a discussion round where parliamentarians raised questions on the topics discussed which were answered by MoHP officials and WHO experts.

- The news of the interaction program with National Assembly members on current COVID-19 situation, monkeypox, and other public health issues was shared via Facebook (link here) and Twitter (link here).
- Testimonials (videos) of parents on the COVID-19 vaccines for children (aged above 5 and under 12 years old), from Sindhuli and Kavre, were shared via Facebook (link here and here) and Twitter (link here and here). The testimonials highlighted the importance of COVID-19 vaccines and encouraged everyone to get vaccinated against COVID-19.
- Testimonials (photos) of a school principal (link here) and a vaccinator (link here) on the COVID-19 vaccines for children (aged above 5 and under 12 years old), from Sindhuli and Kavre, were shared via Facebook. The testimonials highlighted the roles healthcare workers and school staff played during the campaign and the importance of COVID-19 vaccines.
- IEC materials on the following topics were shared via WHO, Country Office for Nepal, social media:
  - National COVID-19 vaccination campaign for children (above 5 years and below 12 years),
  - The importance of COVID-19 vaccines,
  - The importance of following COVID-19 preventive measures.
- The following documents were uploaded on ReliefWeb (link here):
  - Weekly COVID-19 EPI Dashboard,
  - Focused COVID-19 and Health Media Monitoring, and
- WHO and MoHP press briefings on COVID-19 are being shared via Facebook and Twitter.

**What are the health clusters partners doing?**

- Continued routine work from the team of Partner Coordination and Donor Relation
- UNICEF and WHO are providing overall support for COVID-19 vaccination campaign in close coordination with health partners and donors.
- All members of the Health Cluster are supporting the COVID-19 vaccination campaign of Nepal.
- Health partners are continuing their technical, operational, and logistics support for COVID-19 responses to health-related offices and institutions throughout the country.

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4 The routine works include coordinating with all the divisions, units, centers of Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and Department of Health Services (DoHS), and the health partners for effective conduction of Health Cluster Coordination meeting. Furthermore, the works included the documentation and distribution of meeting minutes, health partner’s support updates in the 3Ws (Who, What, Where) and thematic mapping, updates of WHO’s support in the UNRCO 3W sheet, participate in multi-sectoral and emergency and disaster preparedness and response platforms and activities and the humanitarian country team operational meetings. Moreover, necessary support for effective coordination of Health Emergency Operation Centre (HEOC) with different stakeholders is provided.
WHO’s STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE- link here

RECOMMENDATION AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

- Protect yourself
- Questions and answers
- Travel advice
- EPI-WIN: tailored information for individuals, organizations and communities

USEFUL LINKS

- MoHP COVID-19 official portal is available here.
- Nepal COVID-19 regular updates and resources are available here
- For COVID-19 updates from the WHO South-East Asia Region Office, please visit here.
- For information about coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Pandemic from WHO, please visit here
- Please visit this site for all technical guidance from WHO.
- Online courses on COVID-19 from WHO can be found here
- WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard can be found here
- Visit the WHO Nepal Facebook page and webpage on COVID-19 here

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