Situation Update #95- Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
WHO Country Office for Nepal

Reporting Date: 31 January – 6 February 2022 (EPI Week 05)

HIGHLIGHTS
(Data published in the MoHP Situation Report as of 06 February 2022 and same data published in EDCD Report as of 07 February 2022)

- Of the total RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases, 94.1% (909,343) of cases have recovered, 4.7% (45,248) are active cases and 1.2% (11,814) are deaths.
- Among the total active cases, 97.1% (43,932) cases are in home isolation; 2.9% (1,316) of cases are undergoing hospital/institutional isolation. While 0.6% (269) of active cases require ICU admission, 17.1% (46) of the ICU admitted patients require ventilator support.
- Thirteen districts (Morang, Sunsari, Jhapa, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Chitwan, Kavrepalanchowk, Kaski, Rupandehi, Banka and Kailali) reported more than 500 active cases.
- Among the new RT-PCR confirmed cases (15,964) reported this week, 38.7% (6,178) are from Kathmandu district followed by Lalitpur district with 8% (1,280). Majority of the new cases about 50.3% (8,035) have been reported from Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts), Bagmati Province.
- COVID-19 vaccination coverage status (as of 07 February 2022, 09:20Hrs)

<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>: 4,798,760</td>
<td>First dose</td>
<td>: 10,023,872</td>
<td>Single dose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEPAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

- As of 6 February 2022, a total of 966,405 (18.3%) COVID-19 cases were confirmed through polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) of the total 5,275,498 RT-PCR tests performed nationwide by designated 104 functional COVID-19 laboratories of which 59 are public laboratories and 45 are private laboratories. A total of 134,284 (13.5%) cases were confirmed through Antigen RDT of the total 991,885 Antigen RDTs performed nationwide.
- Since 9 May 2021, all 7 provinces in the country are experiencing community transmission.
• Province-wise RT-PCR test positivity rate in Epi Week 5 ranged from 25.1% (Madhesh province) to 79.5% (Karnali province), with a national positivity rate at 28.5%.

• Overall, the sex-distribution remains skewed towards males, who constitute 59% (568,120/966,405) of the RT-PCR confirmed cases. Amongst the males, 78% (445,315/568,120) are in the economically productive age group (15-54 years).

National Influenza Surveillance

• No diagnostic samples for influenza testing were received at National Influenza Center (NIC)-National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) this week.

• Out of the total SARS-CoV-2 samples that tested negative at NPHL on Epi-week 5 (31 January -6 February 2022), 92 SARS-CoV-2 negative samples were tested for Influenza.
  o None of the samples tested positive for Influenza.

• From 3 January 2022 until 6 February 2022:
  o A total of 4 samples tested positive for Influenza (2 Influenza B Positive and 2 Influenza A/H3) from 723 samples (Sentinel and non-sentinel samples including SARS-CoV-2 negative SARI and ILI cases).
  o Similarly, 71 samples tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 from 147 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/

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, cases were continuously soaring up exceeding the highest number of single day cases reported in the past surges, however the trend is decreasing now.

Figure 2: Cumulative case count of RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 cases by province (N = 966405)(Data reported on 06 February 2022 up to 19:00:00)
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 06 February 2022)

There were 1809 new cases reported in the past week in Province 1. Since a peak in week 3, cases are continuously decreasing. Cases have decreased by 55% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 10 deaths reported in the past week, 23% less than that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Province 1 decreased to 34.8% in the past week. A total of 4057 tests were performed in the past week, 42% less than that in the previous week.
There were 691 new cases reported in the past week in Province 2. Since a peak in week 3, cases are continuously decreasing. Cases have decreased by 55% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 2 deaths reported in the past week, 100% more than that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Province 2 decreased to 25.1% in the past week. A total of 1262 tests were performed in the past week, 45% less than that in the previous week.
In Bagmati, 9615 new cases were reported in the past week. Since a peak in week 3, cases are continuously decreasing. Cases have decreased by 64% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 43 deaths reported in the past week, 10% less than that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Bagmati decreased to 26.3% in the past week. A total of 44,412 tests were performed in the past week, 42% less 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 06 February 2022)

In Gandaki, 2000 new cases were reported in the past week. Since a peak in week 4, cases are in a decreasing trend. Cases have decreased by 39% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 9 deaths reported in the past week, 125% more than that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Gandaki decreased to 42.5% in the past week. A total of 2866 tests were performed in the past week, 38% less than that in the previous week.
Lumbini reported 1136 new cases in the past week. Since a peak in week 3, cases are continuously decreasing. Cases have decreased by 56% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 9 deaths reported in the past week, same as that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Lumbini decreased to 36.8% in the past week. A total of 2288 tests were performed in the past week, 43% less 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 06 February 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 06 February 2022)
In Karnali, 168 new cases were reported in the past week. Since a peak in week 3, cases are continuously decreasing. Cases have decreased by 40% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 2 deaths reported in the past week, an increase from no death in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Karnali increased to 79.5% in the past week. A total of 73 tests were in the past week, 66% less than that in the previous week.

In Sudurpashchim, 545 new cases were reported in the past week. Since a peak in week 4, cases are in a decreasing trend. Cases have decreased by 66% in the past week compared to the previous week. There were 4 deaths reported in the past week, 20% less than that in the previous week. The test positivity rate in Sudurpashchim decreased to 41.4% in the past week. A total of 1034 tests were performed in the past week, 57% less than that in the previous week.
## Table 1: Summary of confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths and transmission by provinces. (Data reported on 06 February 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 Antigen RDT test</th>
<th>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>125651</td>
<td>28791</td>
<td>154442</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>2201</td>
<td>5793</td>
<td>7994</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 2</td>
<td>52394</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>53522</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>2215</td>
<td>2489</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagmati</td>
<td>520559</td>
<td>29250</td>
<td>549809</td>
<td>5093</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>4838</td>
<td>36415</td>
<td>41253</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandaki</td>
<td>92164</td>
<td>22148</td>
<td>114312</td>
<td>1398</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>3179</td>
<td>5287</td>
<td>8466</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbini</td>
<td>108307</td>
<td>23663</td>
<td>131970</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>5271</td>
<td>3698</td>
<td>8969</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnali</td>
<td>23667</td>
<td>5150</td>
<td>28817</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>1311</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudurpashchim</td>
<td>43663</td>
<td>5105</td>
<td>48768</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>2154</td>
<td>3685</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Total</td>
<td>966405</td>
<td>115235*</td>
<td>1081640</td>
<td>11814</td>
<td>Community transmission</td>
<td>18605</td>
<td>56011</td>
<td>74616</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total reported in Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) Sitrep as of 06 February 2022, 134284 but IMU reported 115235*

**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 a city’s name in place of district’s, district’s 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 based on location of the laboratories rather than place of residence.

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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 = 966405)(Data reported on 06 February 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>8951</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>33331</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>146582</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>267657</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>199992</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>139980</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>88807</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>47486</td>
<td>1609</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>5.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>22213</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>8.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>6421</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>12.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>4985</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National</strong></td>
<td><strong>966405</strong></td>
<td><strong>7764</strong></td>
<td><strong>4060</strong></td>
<td><strong>3735</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A total of 11,814 deaths have been reported. Out of the total deaths, 7,754 (65.6%) were male and 4,060 (34.4%) were female. Amongst the deaths, 3,735 persons (31.6%) had at least one known comorbidity. Although the overall case fatality ratio (CFR) across all ages is less than 1%, it progressively increases with age beyond 65 years of age, ranging from 5.2% to 12.3%.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

- COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign Update
  - Government of Nepal aims to vaccinate 100% of ≥18 years population with full dose of COVID-19 vaccine by 13 April 2022.
  - COVID-19 vaccination campaign is going simultaneously in all provinces for the first and second doses of Covishield/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm, and 1st dose of Moderna (57 districts) to specific target group (12-17 years old) as specified by MoHP and as per National Deployment and Vaccination Plan, Addendum-1.
  - Government of Nepal started vaccination for frontliners, ≥60 years population and moderate to severe immunocompromised with booster doses from 16 January 2022.
  - Second dose of Moderna vaccination to specific target group was started from 16 January 2022 in the districts where 1st dose was given from 19 December 2021.
  - Nepal reached the landmark of administering more than 30 million COVID-19 vaccine doses on 28 January 2022.
  - As of 6 February 2022, Nepal has received 45,708,640 doses of COVID-19 vaccine from various sources and a total of 34,084,868 doses of COVID-19 vaccines (different types) have been safely administered which includes 606,911 additional doses.
  - Among the population aged 18 years and above (19,922,164): 76% have received the first dose (excluding J&J vaccine) while 73% have received the full/second dose as of 06 February 2022. 90% of the mentioned population have received at least first dose including J&J vaccine.
  - Among the 12-17 age group, 80% have received the first dose while 32% have received the full/second dose.
  - Family Welfare Division has circulated vaccine specific interim guidance to all provincial, district and local levels for COVID-19 vaccination campaign.

- Government of Nepal is receiving medical equipment, supplies and health commodities from many countries and donor agencies. Within the reporting time frame, the following have provided logistics support:
  - World Health Organization-Nepal, under funding of European Union Humanitarian Aid, handed Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) logistics required at Point of Entries (PoEs), which were then distributed by MoHP to four permanent PoEs on 31 January 2022.
What is the WHO Country Office for Nepal doing?

**Laboratory Diagnosis**

- A total of 5,275,498 RT-PCR tests were performed nationwide by 104 designated COVID-19 labs functional across the nation (as of 6 February 2022) of which 59 are public laboratories and 45 are private laboratories.
- WHO Nepal has been providing technical support to 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 15 designated COVID-19 laboratories participated in the NQAP this week. The result of 14 participating laboratories was 100% concordant and 1 laboratory was 93%.
  - Validation of newly established lab, Sigma Diagnostic Laboratory, Madhyapur, Thimi, Bhaktapur district of Bagmati Province. The designated laboratory sent 10 positive samples and 10 negative samples to NPHL to undergo the validation process with 100% concordance result. WHO consultant supported in the validation, report preparation, and dissemination.
  - Validation of Automated Liferiver Viral RNA isolation kit.
  - Validation of Manual Liferiver Viral RNA isolation kit.

**Technical Expertise and Training**

- WHO Nepal provided technical and financial support to conduct a two-day webinar on "Training on Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) " in joint collaboration with Nepal Medical Association (NMA) and COVID-19 Unified Central Hospital. The virtual training was held from 2 to 3 February 2022 whereby the experts provided training on ICU to 200 health workers.

**Risk Communication and Community Engagement**

- Technical and IT support was provided for the MoHP’s national press briefing about COVID-19 held on 02 February 2022 (Wednesday) and on 06 February 2022 (Sunday). The press briefing is broadcasted live from Nepal Television at 4:15 PM and the live telecast is also streamed on the MoHP Facebook page.
  - This week’s briefing featured Dr Ashish Shrestha, Assistant Professor and COVID-19 focal person from Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS) as a guest speaker who highlighted on the risk of COVID-19 despite the decrease in number of cases, significance of Public Health and Social measures amid ongoing pandemic. He further spoke on COVID-19 vaccine coverage for hard to reach population, and population at risk and those who have not yet received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine.
WHO Communication team is also coordinating with WHO colleagues stationed at provinces to learn about the good practices and initiatives that are ongoing at respective province, district or local level in response to COVID-19 prevention, control, diagnosis, treatment, management of cases, vaccine coverage, etc. These stories are covered in the COVID-19 briefing’s ‘Pradesh Sawal’.

- WHO Nepal also provided technical support to National Health Education Information Communication Center (NHEICC) on the following activities:
  - Monitoring of the EIOS media daily.
  - Coordinated, facilitated, and hosted meeting of Technical committee between WHO, Radio Nepal and NHEICC to review the previous week’s content of a radio program called Sundai Sikdai and discuss plans for this week’s materials.
  - Facilitated IEC materials development for World Cancer Day celebrated on 4 Feb. which was subsequently shared in social media platform of NHEICC and MoHP.

- WHO Nepal continues to support EDCD Call Center in debunking rumours, misinformation and addressing public concerns about COVID-19 Pandemic.
  - Total incoming calls- 4593 of which (3937) 85.7% answered.
  - Almost all calls were effectively answered and recorded in software.
  - Average number of calls per day: 656
  - Most of the incoming calls were received from Bagmati Province (37.4%) and followed by Sudurpashchim Province (1.7%), Lumbini Province (1.7%), Province 1 (1.6%), Karnali Province (1.1%), Province 2 (1%), Gandaki Province (0.5%) and province not mentioned is (55.1%)
  - Number of callers on different category are Vaccination (29.8%), General information on COVID-19 (10.4%), Current status of COVID-19 (20.3%), Lockdown, quarantine & isolation (3.3%), Testing process (7.2%), Information about doctor, hospital, treatment & medicine (1.7%), Reporting suspected case (11.4%), Food & other precaution (0.9%), others COVID-19 related (8.2%) and other non-COVID-19 related (6.3%)

- Science in 5 podcast series released on Soundcloud (link [here](#)) with details below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Episodes</th>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Omicron and its severity</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>The news was shared via Facebook (link <a href="#">here</a>) and Twitter (link <a href="#">here</a> (English); link <a href="#">here</a> (Nepali)). The teaser was also shared via Facebook (link <a href="#">here</a>) and Twitter (link <a href="#">here</a> (English); link <a href="#">here</a> (Nepali))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The news of Nepal reaching another crucial milestone – 70% of the adult population (>18 years) receiving a full COVID-19 vaccine course – was shared via Facebook (link [here](#)) and Twitter (link [here](#)).

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• The news of WHO handing over 13,000 AEFI (Adverse Event Following Immunization) kits, made available through the support from COVAX, to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) was shared via Facebook (link here) and Twitter (link here). Each kit contains life-saving drugs, including adrenaline vials, and COVID-19 vaccination SOPs and guidelines on how to manage, document, and report any incidents of AEFI. With WHO support, the kits have now been distributed to all 7 provinces, and this nationwide dissemination has resulted in a standardized AEFI kit being available at all districts, municipalities, health centers, and hospitals.

• Information on booster doses being administered in Nepal was shared via Facebook (link here) and Twitter (link here).

• IEC materials on the following topics were shared:
  - If someone in the family has been diagnosed with COVID-19, what information should the family be aware of?: Link
  - 6 Steps to Follow if you suspect you have COVID-19 infection: Link
  - Mythbuster (Alcohol does not prevent COVID-19): Link

• On the occasion of World Cancer Day, quote cards from the WHO Representative to Nepal congratulating the MoHP on its strides in cancer prevention and control during COVID-19, and completing the imPACT review mission on cancer, was shared via Facebook (link here (English); link here (Nepali) and Twitter (link here (English); link here (Nepali). The review was a collaboration between the MoHP, International Atomic Energy Association, and WHO.

• The following documents were uploaded on ReliefWeb (link here):
  - Daily Focused COVID-19 Media Monitoring,
  - Weekly COVID-19 EPI Dashboard, and

• IEC materials on the following topics were shared via WHO, Country Office for Nepal, social media:
• WHO’s updated clinical guidance on CARE (Confirm, Assess, Respond, Evaluate) tool to support health care workers visualize the current WHO recommendations for the care of patients with COVID-19,
• Preventive measures against COVID-19 and its variants in all places,
• Omicron sub-variant of concern (BA.2) and its impact on the COVID-19 pandemic situation,
• Cancer and COVID-19,
• Safety and importance of COVID-19 vaccines,
• Importance of public health and safety measures after COVID-19 vaccinations, Smoking and COVID-19.

What are the health clusters partners doing?

• 72nd Health Cluster Coordination (HCC) meeting was organized virtually on 3 February 2022 by Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) at the federal level. There were 88 participants joining the meeting virtually. Major discussions were on trends of COVID-19 infection and deaths, effect of new variant(s) on children and unvaccinated groups, COVID-19 logistics and supply chain management and booster dose vaccination. Following support were requested by MoHP during the meeting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory items</th>
<th>RT-PCR reagents, RNA Extraction kit (automated and manual), Virus Transport Medium (VTM), Antigen kits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag-RDT Testing</td>
<td>Establishment of Ag-RDT testing centers at the community level, screening and testing of travelers at Point of Entries, Recording and reporting of Ag-RDT testing, Ag-RDT Self-testing reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital readiness</td>
<td>Refrigerators for vaccine storage, X-ray machines, Ultrasonograph machines, Dialysis machines, Waste management facility, Health infrastructure planning, Hospital resource mapping, IHMIS/IMU and eLMIS strengthening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Provincial Ministries of Health and Health Directorate Offices are organizing Provincial Health Cluster Coordination meetings, as and when required.
• UNICEF and WHO are providing overall support for COVID-19 vaccination campaign in close coordination with partners and donors.
• All members of the Health Cluster are advocating swift supply of COVID-19 vaccines to Nepal through available channels.
• 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.
• The WHO has been supporting health cluster lead in 3Ws (Who, What, Where) mapping of health partners’ support. The 3Ws mapping is disseminated from Health Emergency Operation Center’s website (https://heoc.mohp.gov.np/update-on-novel-corona-virus-covid-19/).
• COVID-19 consultation is being provided continuously by specialist teams through tele-medicine services.

World Health Organization- Nepal, under funding of European Union Humanitarian Aid, handed MoHP logistics required at Point of Entries (PoEs), which were then distributed by MoHP to the four permanent PoEs.

Picture Credit- WHO Nepal

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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 regarding 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.

CONTACT DETAILS

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