

Situation Update #27 - Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

WHO Country Office for Nepal

Wednesday 21 October 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

- While the growth trend reported weekly cases is decreasing in other countries of the region, both weekly cases and deaths are increasing in Nepal.
- Exponential growth of cases in Kathmandu district and valley of Bagmati Province with 50% of the cumulative provincial case load added in the last one week and contributing to over 60% of current national case load.
- More than 1/3rd of the cumulative national case load and 1/4th of the deaths has been added in the last two weeks.
- About 70% of the active cases are in home isolation and just over 350 cases in ICU / ventilator support.
- The MoHP has instructed hospitals to allocate 50% of their beds for management of COVID-19 cases.
- The MoHP has started transferring funds to hospitals where additional High Dependency Unit (HDU) beds will be installed for COVID-19 patients. 3,500 HDU beds will be added across the country – 100 beds each in three tertiary hospitals; 50 and 25 beds each in eight and 18 hospitals respectively in the Kathmandu valley. Outside the valley, three hospitals in each province will each add 25 HDU beds
- New laboratories for RT-PCR testing have been added with the total number now at 63 with over 1/3rd from the private sector. An average of 15,000 tests are being conducted daily.
- The field work for collection of data and blood samples for the first national sero-surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in Nepal would be completed by the end of the work week. An individual from 15 households in 30 wards / clusters in each of the seven provinces would be visited using a well-designed sampling frame for completing this study for a total sample size of 3,150.
- Four provincial governments - Lumbini, Bagmati, Gandaki, and Sudur Paschim have declared that they will continue with free COVID-19 testing and treatment at health facilities that fall under their jurisdiction, after the federal government announced discontinuation of universal free testing and treatment at hospitals under its jurisdiction except for those who are poor, single women, disabled, those above 70 years of age, frontline health workers, security personnel and sanitary workers.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

NEPAL

(Data as of 21 October 2020, 07:00:00 hours)

1,39,128 confirmed cases

764 deaths

13,14,779 RT-PCR tests (As of 13 October 2020)

SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION

(Data as of 10am CEST 18 October 2020)

85,46,666 confirmed cases

1,35,275 deaths

GLOBAL

(Data as of 10am CEST 18 October 2020)

4,01,18,333 confirmed cases

11,14,749 deaths

NEPAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

- As of 21 October 2020, T07:00:00 hours (Week no. 43), a total 139,128 COVID-19 cases were confirmed in the country through polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). All 7 provinces and 77 districts have reported one or more cases since beginning of the COVID-19 epidemic in Nepal.
- In the last 14 days, 48315 cases were reported which constitutes 34.7 %of total confirmed cases. All 77 districts reported cases in the last 14 days.
- All 7 provinces in the country are now having transmission as clusters of cases. Bagmati Province is showing significant increase in 7-day rolling average case incidence and total 69,724 cases have been reported (50.1% of total cases) so far.
- Observed doubling time -- 3 days doubling time in Apr which gradually lengthened to 6 days, 10 Days, 18 days and up to 49 days. On 22 Sep, the case count crossed 65536 mark, doubled case count in 28 days. This doubled again on 19 October, in 28 days, crossing 133262 case count.
- Total 74.4% (103509/139128) of total cases were reported from 3 provinces, namely- Province 2, Bagmati Province and Lumbini Province. The Kathmandu valley area (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur) in Bagmati Province is experiencing high increasing case load with 42.7% of national total (59471/139128), and 85% of the provincial total (59471/69724).
- Overall, the gender distribution remains skewed towards males, who constitute 68.7% (95577/139128) of the confirmed cases. Amongst the males, 84.5% (80814/95577) are in the economically productive age group (15-54-years). The sex and age distribution are changing in some of the provinces, especially in Bagmati Province where relatively high proportion of females are getting infected (37.4% of total cases in the province). Nationally, in the last week the female proportion in total cases moved up by 1 percentage point.
- As of date, total 764 deaths have been reported. Out of 764 deaths, 537 (70.3%) were males and 227(29.7%) were females. Amongst the deaths, 546 persons (71.5%) had at least one or more known co-morbid conditions. All deaths occurred in the country between weeks 20 and 43. Although the overall case fatality ratio (CFR) across all ages is less than 1 per cent, it progressively increases with age beyond 65 years of age, ranging from 4% to 10.2%.
- Two samples were received by **National Influenza Surveillance in NPHL** for Influenza on EPID-week 42 (12th Oct – 18th Oct, 2020) and all tested negative for Influenza. One influenza negative sample was tested positive for COVID-19. Hence, from January until 18th Oct 2020, **736** Samples have been tested for Influenza and SARS-CoV-2. 20 influenza negative samples have been tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 and included in COVID-19 database samples that fit the case definition of SARI. ILI/SARI data and Influenza laboratory results are updated in FLUID and FLUNET.

Figure 1: WHO SEAR countries: Number of COVID-19 confirmed cases (data as of 18 October 2020 from #Global Weekly Epidemiological Update 10) and cumulative incidence rate (per 100,000)

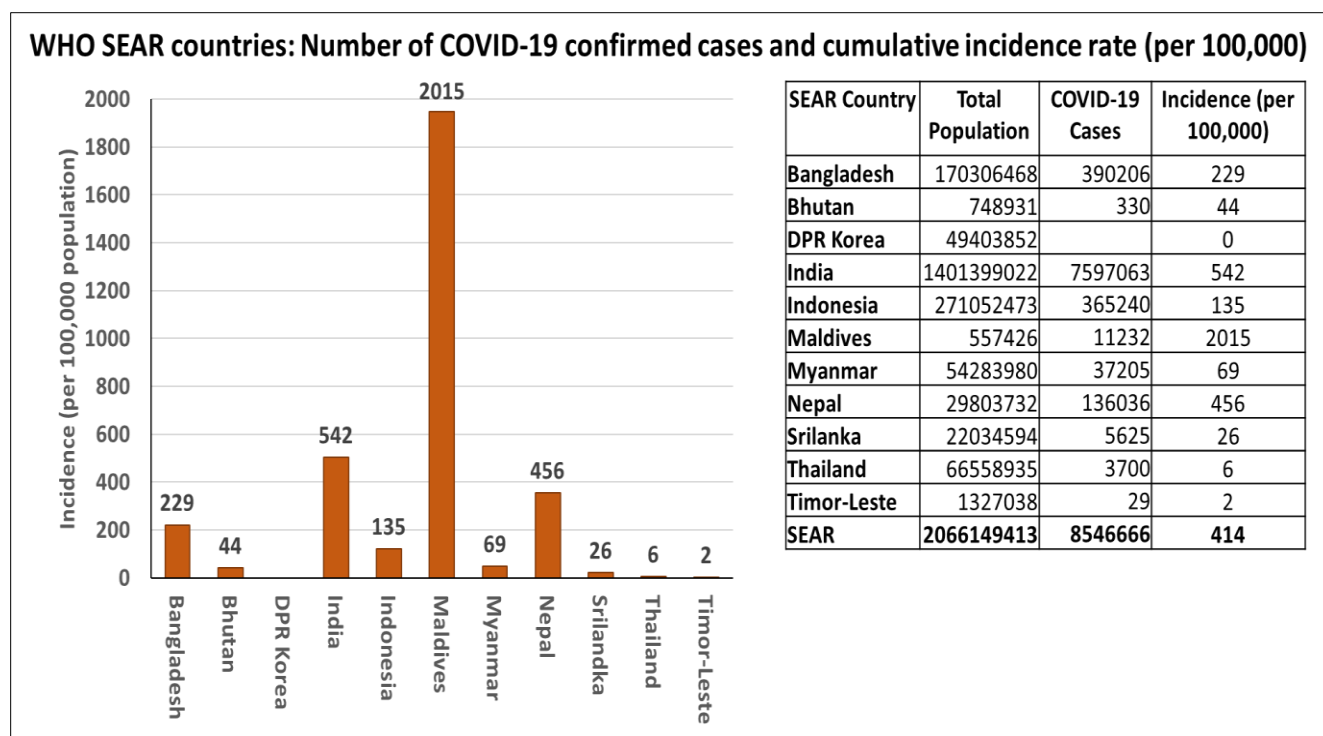


Figure 2 A: Laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases and average number of COVID-19 cases over the last seven days, by date of onset/sample/confirmation (N = 139128) (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)

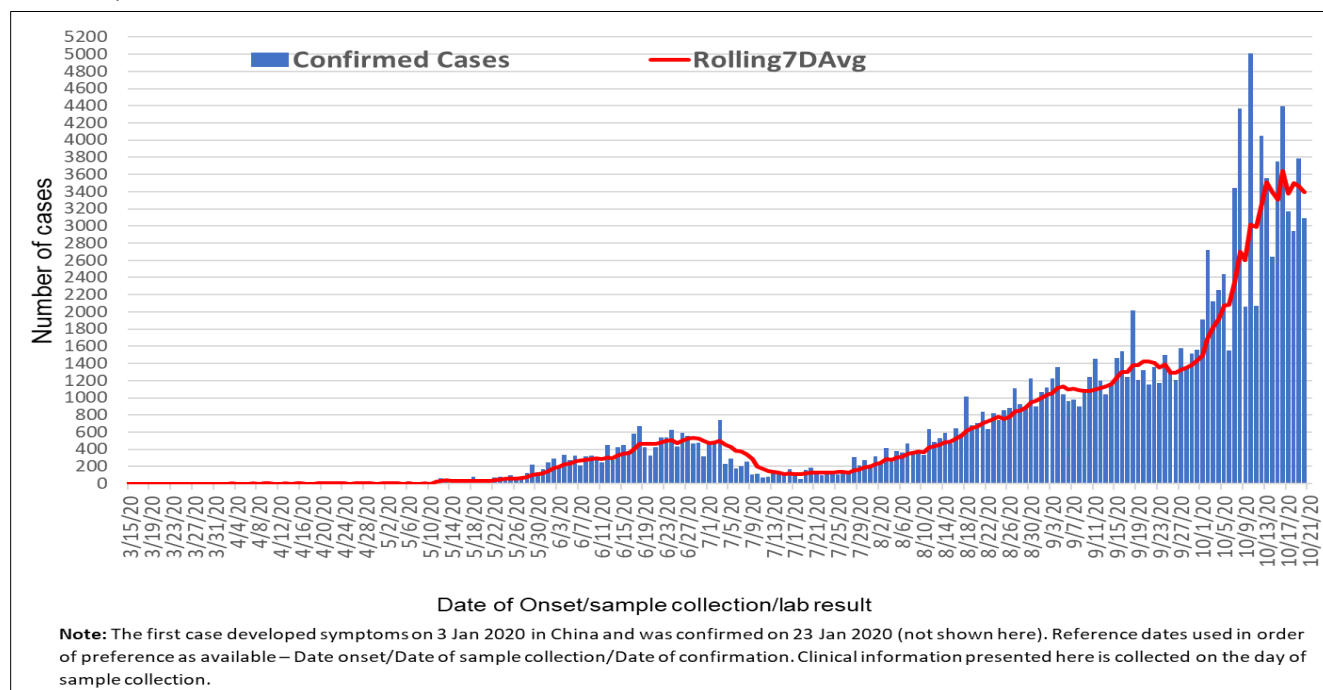
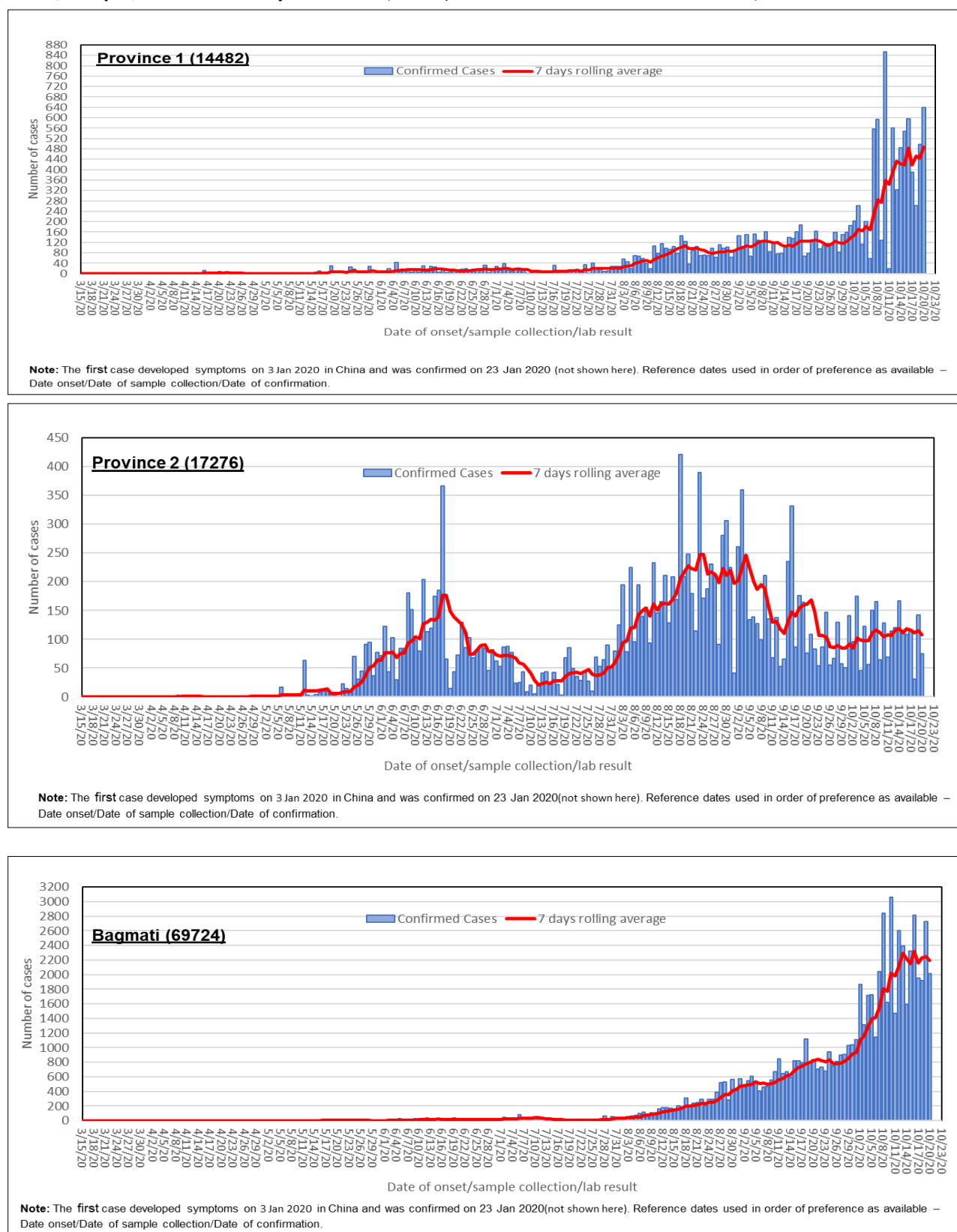
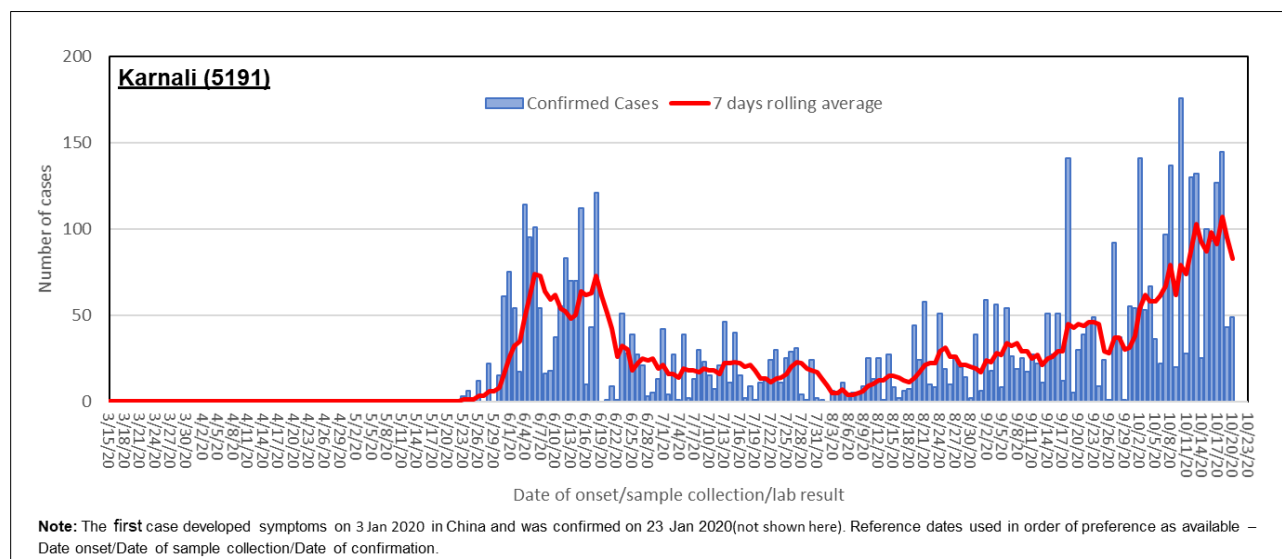
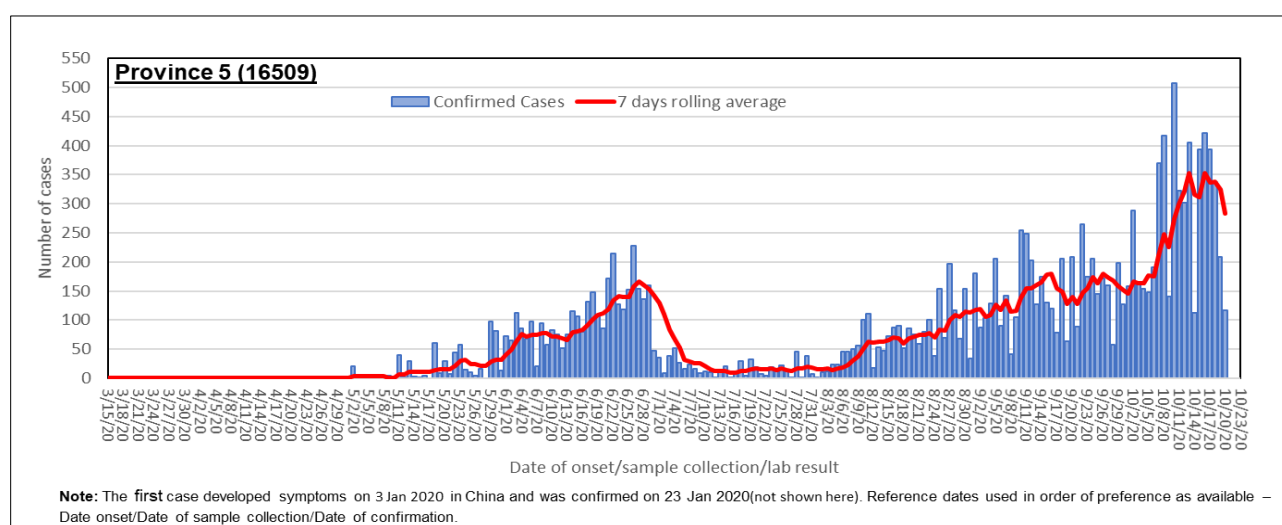
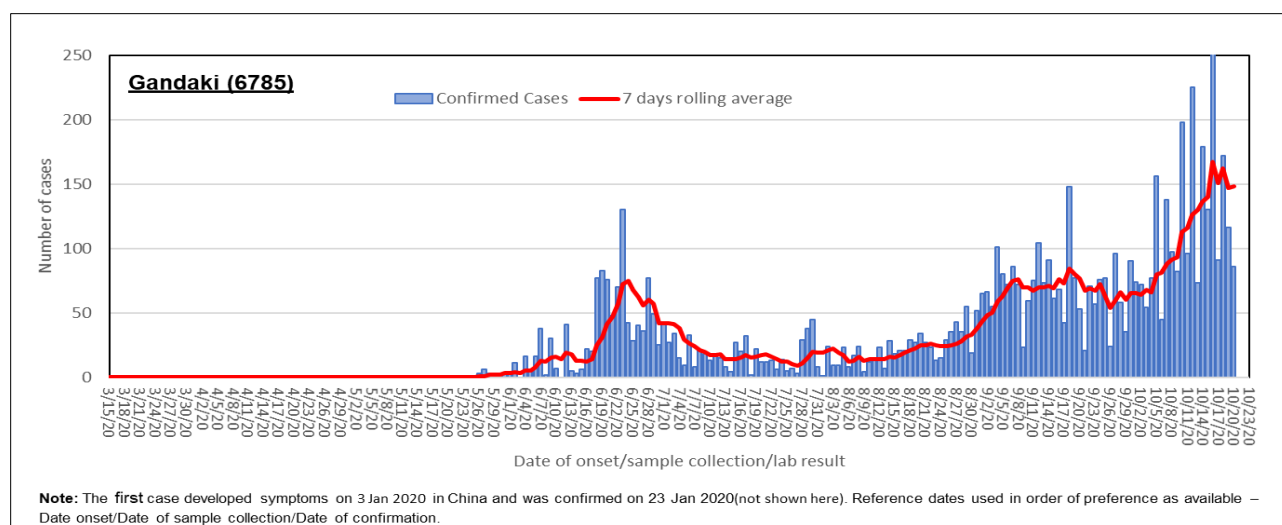
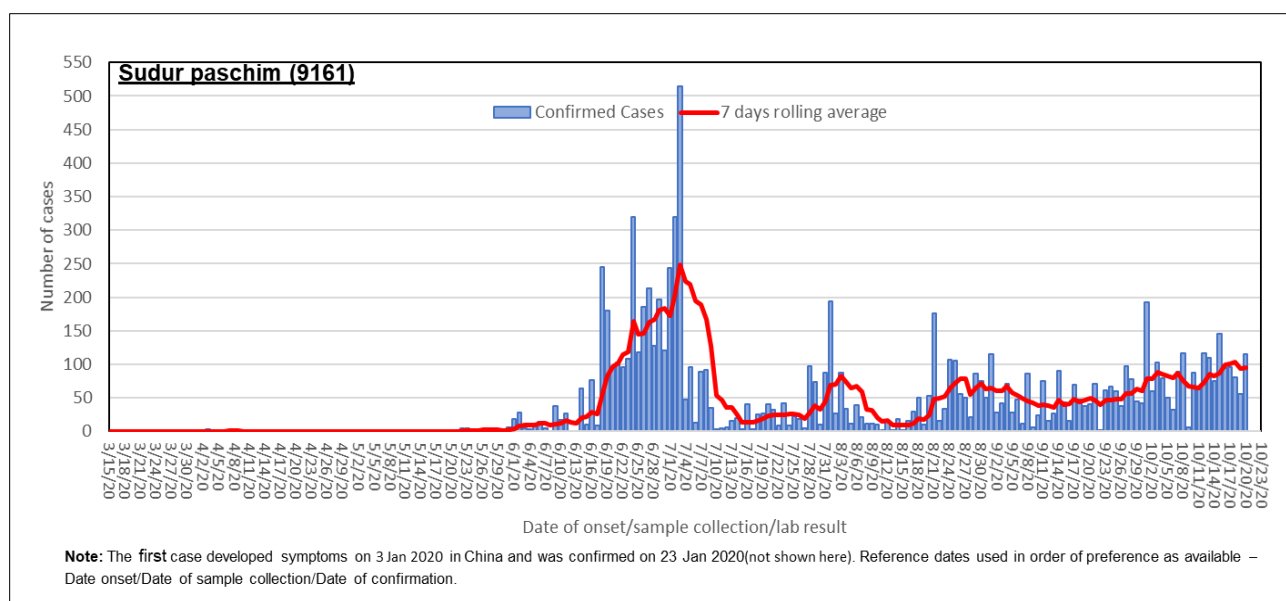


Figure 2B: Lab confirmed COVID-19 cases and a 7-day rolling average of cases by date of onset/sample/confirmation by Provinces (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)







Note for all the Provinces (Figure 2 B):

- Y-axis scale varies between Provinces.

Figure 2C: Cumulative case count of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 by province (N = 139128) (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)

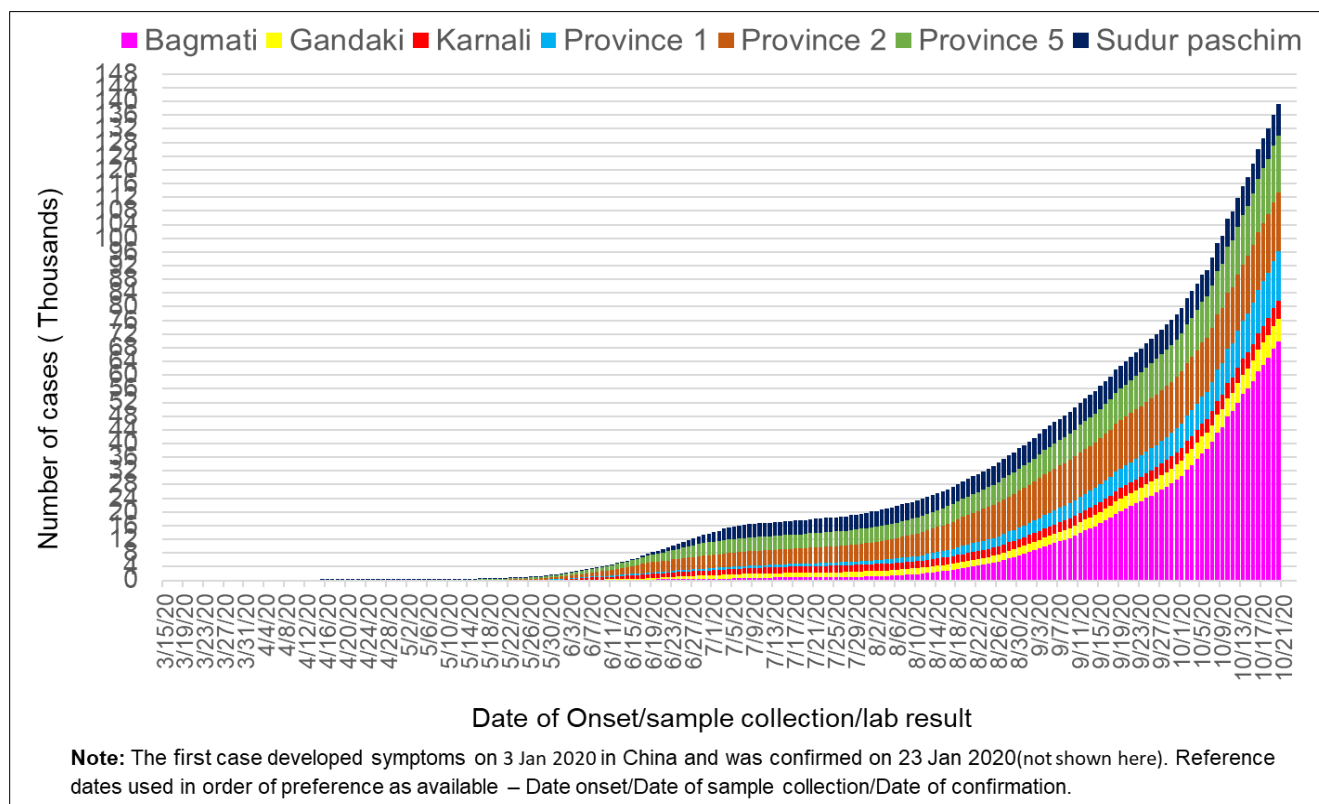


Figure 3: Municipalities (By domicile) with reported laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths (N = 139128) (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)

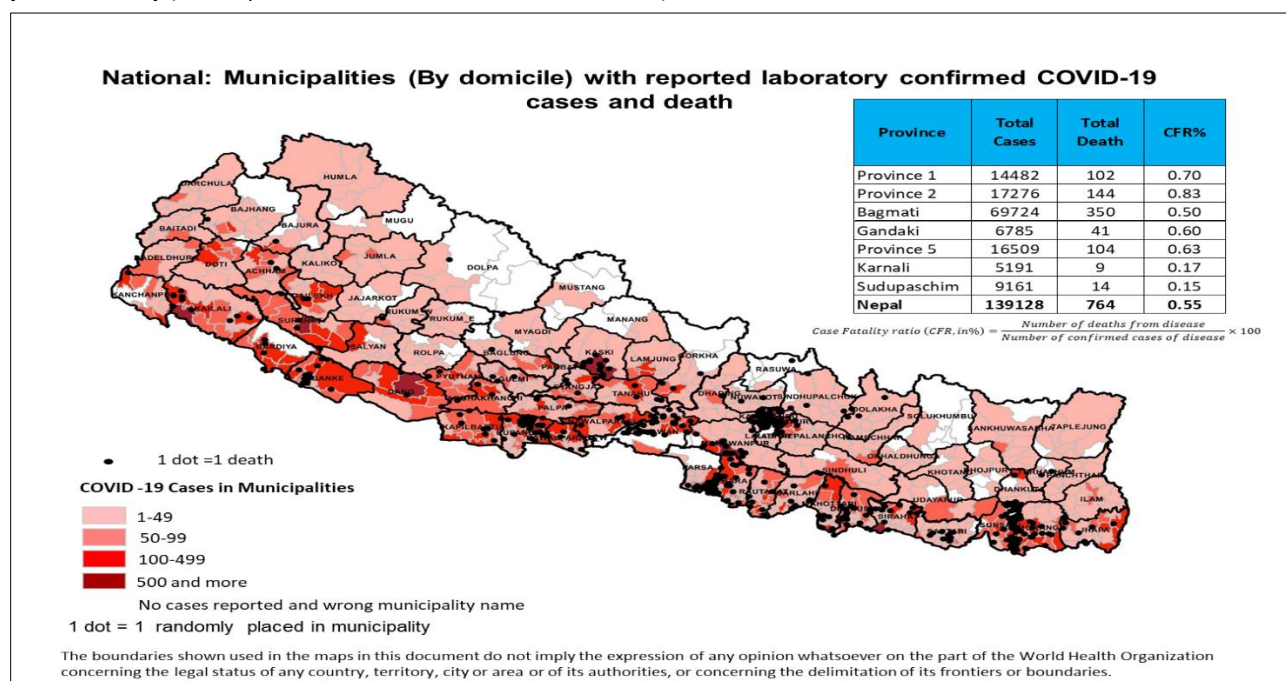


Table 1: Summary of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths and transmission by provinces.

(N = 139128) (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)

Transmission classification based on [WHO definitions](#)

Reporting Province	Total confirmed cumulative cases	% of the total confirmed cumulative cases	Total cumulative deaths	Transmission classification*	Districts affected (total districts)	Date of most recent case [#]
Province 1	14482	10.4	102	Cluster of cases	14 (14)	20 October 2020
Province 2	17276	12.4	144	Cluster of cases	8 (8)	20 October 2020
Bagmati	69724	50.1	350	Cluster of cases	13 (13)	20 October 2020
Gandaki	6785	4.9	41	Cluster of cases	11 (11)	20 October 2020
Province 5	16509	11.9	104	Cluster of cases	12 (12)	20 October 2020
Karnali	5191	3.7	9	Cluster of cases	10 (10)	20 October 2020
Sudurpaschim	9161	6.6	14	Cluster of cases	9 (9)	20 October 2020
National Total	139128	100	764	Cluster of cases	77 (77)	20 October 2020

[#] Date of the last case is the date of onset or date of sample collection or date of lab report based on information available.

* Case classification is based on [WHO transmission classification](#)

No cases - provinces with no cases; **Sporadic cases**- provinces with one or more cases, imported or locally detected[#]

Cluster of cases - provinces experiencing cases, clustered in time, geographic location and by common exposures

Community transmission- experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission defined through an assessment of factors including, but not limited to:

- Large numbers of cases not linkable to transmission chains
- Large numbers of cases from sentinel lab surveillance
- Multiple unrelated clusters in several areas of the country/territory/area

Figure 4: Distribution of COVID-19 cases by age and sex (N = 137850) (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)

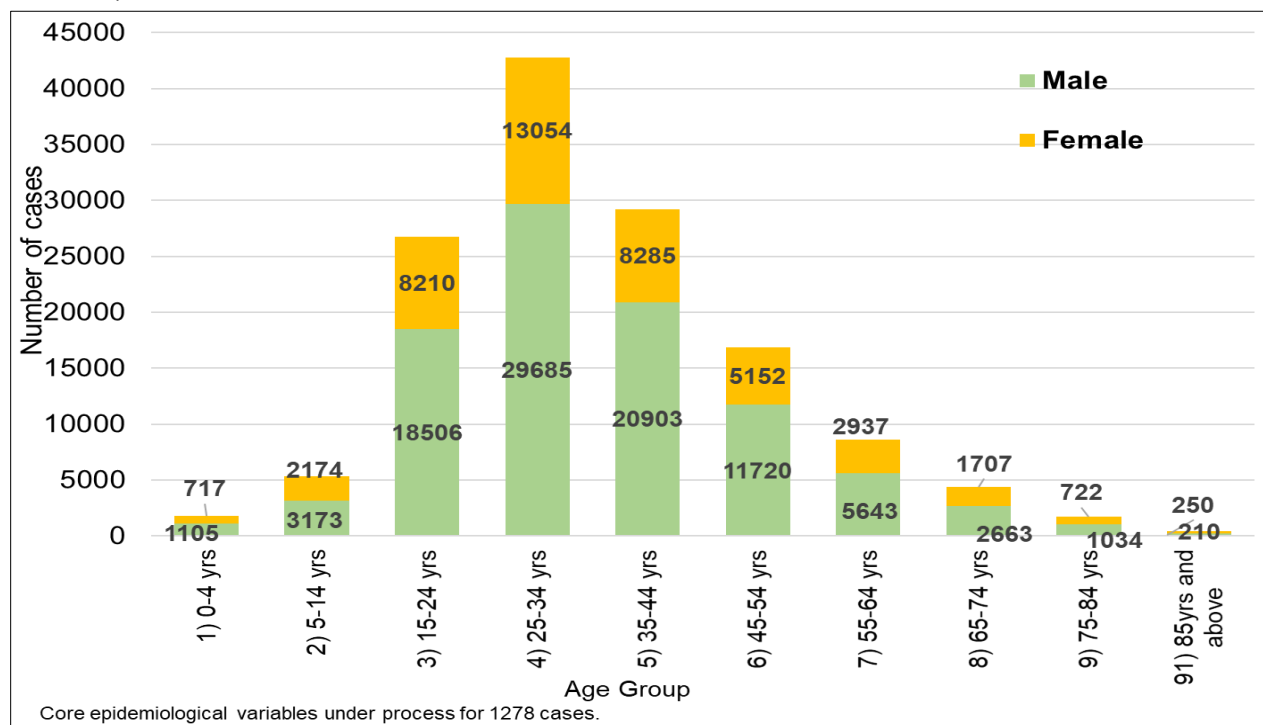


Table 2: Age Specific Case Fatality Ratio and Co-morbidity of Deaths* in COVID-19 confirmed cases (N = 139128) (Data updated on 21 October 2020 T07:00:00)

Age Group	Total confirmed cases	Death (male)	Death (female)	Deaths with any known comorbid condition	Age specific case fatality ratio (%)
0-4 yrs	1822	2	2	2	0.22
5-14 yrs	5347	2	1	3	0.06
15-24 yrs	26716	9	11	12	0.07
25-34 yrs	42739	30	14	32	0.1
35-44 yrs	29188	61	25	47	0.29
45-54 yrs	16872	82	33	77	0.68
55-64 yrs	8580	117	41	115	1.84
65-74 yrs	4370	119	55	141	3.98
75-84 yrs	1756	80	31	81	6.32
85+ yrs	460	33	14	34	10.22
Unknown	1278	2	0	2	0.16
National	139128	537	227	546	0.55

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

COVID-19 positive lab result is temporally associated with death; causal association under investigation.

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

- MoHP instructed hospitals to allocate 50% beds for the management of COVID-19 cases.
- Government instructed hospitals to test and treat free of cost only persons belonging to selected targeted groups (destitute, disabled, senior citizens, health care workers, security personnel, officials working in high-risk areas etc.). This decision came into effect from 18th Oct 2020. However, emergency cases will be managed by all designated hospitals and if people declare that they cannot afford the test and treatment they will be provided care free of charge.
- Ministry of Health and Population has endorsed following guidelines:
 - National Testing Guidelines for COVID-19 (*Revised*). Link [Here](#)
- A total of **13,14,779** RT-PCR tests performed nationwide by **62** designated COVID-19 labs functional across the nation (*as of 20 Oct 2020*). The latest addition to the designated COVID-19 lab this week is as listed below;
 - Dr. Iwamura Memorial Hospital Laboratory, Bhaktapur District
- This week, 5 laboratories participated in the **National Quality Assurance Program (NQAS)** through retesting strategy (5 positive and 5 negatives samples). Two of the labs passed the quality control and three of the labs retesting is in process. WHO consultants have been providing technical support to NPHL in NQAS.

What is the WHO Country Office for Nepal doing?

- Support to NPHL for ‘**Laboratory Preparedness and response to COVID-19, Nepal**’ and ‘**Lab testing for enhanced surveillance on seroprevalence of SARS-COV-2 in general population of Nepal**’.
- NPHL will be liaising with several authorities within the MoHP and WHO CO for Nepal to enhance the surge capacity of ongoing COVID-19 context as well as Proficiency Test (PT) sample transportation from NPHL to designated COVID-19 testing sites.
- Technical support for **iPonatic Point of Care Testing (POCT) mobile molecular diagnostic system** at NPHL. The diagnostic system did not perform well and hence is being re-validated. WHO consultant is also providing technical support for VTM kit validation (National Health Care - VTM).
- WHO Nepal has provided technical assistance through WHO consultants for:
 - Facilitation and validation of 4 newly established designated COVID-19 laboratory. Among the newly established labs **Lifecare diagnostics Lab** has passed the validation process. Validation is ongoing for **International Organization of Migration (IOM)**. **Palpa Hospital** and **Manmohan Memorial Medical College and Teaching Hospital** did not pass the validation process and is undergoing re-validation. The laboratory shared their 10 positive and 10 negatives samples which were validated at NPHL. WHO consultant supported in the validation, report preparation and dissemination.

- Drafted **Internal Quality Control (IQC) protocol**. The protocol has been shared with the NPHL Quality Control (QC) incharge and feedbacks are awaited.
- Two laboratory Experts from **Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN)** along with NPHL representatives completed the assessment of Provincial Public Health Laboratories in **Province 1, 2, Karnali and Sudurpaschim**. A debriefing meeting was held with NPHL director, where GOARN experts shared their experience, findings and discussed the key issues identified in the provincial labs.
- WHO international Lab expert along with NPHL representatives completed onsite assessment of designated COVID-19 laboratories in Lumbini Province. Assessment of eight laboratories of Lumbini province was done. Some key findings were variety of equipment and reagents is being used in the province, staffs are unclear on the current national testing criteria, poor documentation as well as lack of HR for documentation/poor laboratory information system, no SOPs available for any laboratory process despite access to national laboratory guidelines from NPHL. During the visit, specific recommendations were provided on site.
- WHO Nepal has supported in organizing and facilitating the weekly online experience sharing and technical training session for COVID-19 laboratories and facilitated a session on **“Experience Sharing of Kathmandu Medical College and Lumbini Provincial Public Health Laboratory on COVID-19 response”**. Additional session on technical session was done by WHO Lab expert on **‘Troubleshooting of viral nucleic acid extraction’**. Participants from different laboratories discussed their challenges and the WHO consultant and NPHL resource person provided recommendations to address the challenges.
- WHO has extended its support to National Health Training Center (NHTC) to expand the number of critical care trainings to an additional 5 batches (total 10). Training at Bharatpur hospital, is in progress 20-22 October, comprising of 1-day IPC and 2 days critical care training (CCT).



Critical Care Training at Bharatpur Hospitals, Chitwan District (20-22 October, 2020)
Picture Credit: *Bharatpur Hospital/ Dr Shital Adhikari*

- WHO and NHTC have agreed there is a need for ICU nurse training, discussions will take place with CSD to develop a 5-day modular training for ICU nurses.
- EDCCD Director sought support from WHO to perform a rapid IPC assessment of the EDCCD building-the RA took place today, and a report with recommendations is being compiled.



IPC assessment conducted at
Epidemiology and Disease
Control Division (EDCD)

Picture Credit: *WHO-Nepal/ Dr
Subash Neupane*

- The Director General has also requested an IPC assessment of the DG offices, this is scheduled to take place tomorrow (22 October).
- WHO Operation Support and Logistics (OSL) Pillar provided support with field visit to Province 1 (Morang District)) and Province 2 (Siraha, Gaur, Birgunj) with the objective to assess and design project proposal of setting point of entry/ exit. The WHO OSL team lead has been accompanied by the WHO Field Medical Officer. As soon as the proposal of design is accepted by local authorities, United Nation Operation Procurement Services (UNOPS) will make a final evaluation cost.
- WHO-Nepal was requested by the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) for the establishment of Point of Entry in Tribhuvan International Airport. The WHO OSL team lead has visited the site. As per the first visit it was noted that the addition of tent close to the airstrip was not ideal for screening due to windy condition. The possibility of optimizing the Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) in the airport for screening has been explored and will be further discussed in subsequent visits.
- WHO Media monitoring output shared every day with **MoHP spokesperson, HEOC officials, as well as EDPs and other partners**
- Science in 5 videos translated, dubbed, captioned, and published:
 - Episode 2 in Nepali (October 14): [Link](#)
 - Episode 2 in Maithili (October 15): [Link](#)
 - Episode 3 in Maithili (October 18): [Link](#)
 - Episode 4 in Maithili (October 19): [Link](#)
 - Episode 5 in Maithili (October 20): [Link](#)

- Video capsules released by WHO Country Office for Nepal-WHE to debunk rumours, address misinformation and concerns in Maithili language.

SN	TITLE (NEPALI)	TITLE (ENGLISH)	URL	LANGUAGE	SPEAKER	DESIGNATION
1.	कोभिड-१९ खुन चढेला सँ प्रसारित होब सकैय ?	Can COVID-19 be transmitted from Blood transfusion?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
2.	ठंढा मौषम आ बर्फ सँ कोभिड-१९ भाईरस के मार सकैय ?	Can cold weather and snow kill COVID-19 virus?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
3.	कोभिड-१९ भाईरस गर्म आ बेसी नमि भेल मौषम मे फैलत ?	Does COVID-19 virus spread in hot and humid climates?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
4.	कोभिड-१९ भाईरस मच्छरके काटला सँ सेहो फैल सकैय ?	Can COVID-19 virus be spread through mosquito bites?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
5.	हम कोभिड-१९ के परिवेशमे वातानुकूलक (एयर कन्डीशन) प्रयोग कऽ सकैछी ?	Can I use air conditioning in the context of COVID-19?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
6.	पंखा घर भितरके जगहसभमे सुरक्षित रुपमे उपयोग कयल जा सकैय ?	Can fans be used safely in indoor spaces?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
7.	हावाके बहाव आ वातानुकूलक उपयोगके सम्बन्धमे कार्यालयसभ, विद्यालयसभ आ आवास क्षेत्रके लेल कोनो सिफारिससभ छै ?	Are there any recommendations for offices, schools, and the accommodation sector regarding ventilation and air conditioning use?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
8.	स्वास्थ्य सुविधामे पंखाके प्रयोग कएल जा सकैय ?	Can fans be used in health facilities?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization

						and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
9.	संकोभिड-१९ परीक्षण सकारात्मक भेल कोनो आदमीके घरपर देखभाल कएल जा सकैय ?	Can someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 be cared for at home?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
10.	अगर कोभिड-१९ वला आदमीके घरपर देखभाल भऽरहल छै त घरके आरो आदमीसभके बिमार होबसँ बचावके लेल कि करके चाही ?	What should be done to prevent other people in the house from becoming sick if a person with COVID-19 is being cared for at home?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
11.	ताजा फलफुल आ तरकारी जका ताजा खाद्य पदार्थ खेलासँ हमरा कोभिड-१९ होब सकैय ?	Can I get COVID-19 from eating fresh foods, like fruits and vegetables?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
12.	कोभिड-१९ के कारक भाईरस खाद्य प्याकेजिंगके सहतपर रह सकैछै ?	Can the virus that causes COVID-19 live on the surface of food packaging?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
13.	कोभिड-१९ के कारक भाईरस पशुजन्य उत्पाद सहित पाकल खानासभके उपभोग सँ फैलैत छ ?	Can the virus that causes COVID-19 be transmitted through the consumption of cooked foods, including animal products?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
14.	किरानाके दुकान आ आरो खाद्य बजारमे जेनाई सुरक्षित छै ?	Is it safe to go to grocery stores and other food markets?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
15.	किरानाके सामान पहुँचेनाई सुरक्षित छै ?	Is it safe to have groceries delivered?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)

16.	सतहसभके लेल सबसँ उत्तम घरेलु किटनाशक कोन छै ?	What is the best household disinfectant for surfaces?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
17.	प्रतिरक्षा प्रणालीके सहयोग करके लेल केहन खाना सेवन करके चाही ?	What kind of foods support the immune system?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
18.	सुक्ष्मपोषक तत्व (भिटाविन आ खनिज) पूरकसभ कोभिड-१९ के स्वस्थ आदमीसभमे लागस रोक या कोभिड-१९ बिमारी लागल सबके निक कऽ सकैय ?	Can micronutrient (vitamin and mineral) supplements prevent COVID-19 in healthy individuals or cure it in those with COVID-19 disease?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
19.	कोनो हर्बल चाय या हर्बल पुरक छै जे कोभिड-१९ के रोक या निक करमे सहयोग कर सकै ?	Are there any herbal teas or herbal supplements that may help prevent or cure COVID- 19?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
20.	दहि (प्रोबायोटिक्स) कोभिड-१९ के रोक सहयोग कर सकैयै ?	Can Yogurt (probiotics) help prevent COVID- 19?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
21.	अदुवा खेलासँ कोभिड-१९ के रोकमे सहयोग कर सकैय ?	Can eating ginger help prevent COVID-19?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
22.	कोभिड-१९ बहैत पानीके माध्यम सँ प्रसारित होब सकै छै ?	Family and neighbors are saying that COVID-19 can be transmitted through the running water?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)

23.	यदि एक आदमीमे कोभिड-१९ के कोनो भी लक्षण नै देखेलकै, कि उ दोसरमे कोभिड-१९ प्रसार क सकैय ?	If one person does not show symptoms of COVID-19, can he transmit COVID-19 to others?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
24.	कोभिड-१९ जानवरसभ सँ प्रसारित होब सकैछै ?	Can COVID-19 be transmitted from animals?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
25.	गर्भ निरोधकके उपयोग सँ कोभिड-१९ के प्रसार होब सकैय ?	Can use of contraceptives transmit COVID-19?	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)
26.	कृपया हमारासबके कोभिड-१९ के रोकके लेल मास्कके सही उपयोगके विषयमें बताऊ ।	Please tell us about the correct use of masks to prevent COVID-19.	Link	Maithali	Dr. Binod Prasad Gupta	WHO- Nepal NPO- Immunization and Preventable Diseases (IPD)

- Ongoing COVID-19 messages for video content production in line with Strategic communication plan to support MoHP from political leaders and eminent social influencers for preventive measures for celebration of upcoming National festivals (Dashain, Tihar and Chhath).
- WHO Nepal has installed Video conferencing and Information Communication Technology (ICT) in EDCCD & NPHL

What are the health cluster partners doing?

- Health Cluster partners and its sub-clusters (Sexual & Reproductive Health and Mental Health) are robustly supporting for the continuation of COVID-19 response interventions and non-COVID-19 essential health services throughout the country.
- Partners have extended their support for the continuation of COVID-19 response and essential health care services in their respective geographical areas.
- Partners have also provided COVID-19 response commodities to Management Division including 6 PCR machines and 6 Fully Automated RNA extraction machines, 100 Oxygen concentrators and 50 Pulse oximeters, Gown, Sanitizer, Cidex etc.
- Cluster coordination meeting for health sector response are ongoing at the Federal and Provincial levels for coherent actions at all levels.

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 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](#)
- Global coronavirus disease situation dashboard can be found [here](#)
- Visit the WHO Nepal [Facebook page](#) and webpage on COVID-19 [here](#)

CONTACT DETAILS

WHO Representative

Dr. Rajesh Sambhajirao Pandav
WHO Representative to the Federal
Democratic Republic of Nepal
WHO Country Office for Nepal
Email: pandavr@who.int

Health Cluster Co-lead

Dr Lungten Z. Wangchuk
Scientist; Team Lead - CDS
WHO Country Office for Nepal
Email: wangchukl@who.int

WHO Incident Manager

Dr Reuben Samuel
Team Leader - WHO Health Emergencies
Programme (WHE)
WHO Country Office for Nepal
Email: samuelsr@who.int

Communication/Media Focal Point

Mr Sujana G. Amatya
Communications Officer
WHO Country Office for Nepal
Email: samatya@who.int