Situations like the coronavirus pandemic quickly lead to misinformation, rumors and fake news, as we saw after the earthquakes in Nepal. We can all play a role in beating the virus by making sure that we are sharing validated information and using trusted sources to inform our decision-making.

The Coronavirus CivActs Campaign (CCC) gathers rumours, concerns and questions from communities across Nepal to eliminate information gaps between the government, media, NGOs and citizens. By providing the public with facts, the CCC ensures a better understanding of needs regarding the coronavirus and debunks rumours before they can do more harm.

**COVID-19 Crisis Management Centre (CCMC) Clusters**

**Medical Operations**
- Swab collection and test
- Training for health workers (25 doctors and 29 nurses trained)
- Treatment Management: Hospital, bed, ambulance

**Security Operations**
- Security in the borders and its regular monitoring
- Ensuring lockdown practice
- Rescuing people in a challenging and difficult situation

**Logistic Operations**
- Purchase necessary medication and equipment
- Facilitate the import arrangements

**Media and Information Technology Operations**
- Starting a call center for tracing, tracking and identifying the risk areas
- Data collection from different sources and identifying the risk areas
- Developing a COVID-19 App with tracing and tracking facilities
- Regular press release
- Keeping the district and local level units of security bodies well informed through regular patrolling and miking
Instead of providing incentives to the security personnel working hard, the government is cutting off their salaries. Is it true?

The police headquarter has directed to cut some portion of the salary of the police officers working up to the officer level for the Coronavirus Prevention, Control, and Treatment fund. The salary will be deducted according to different levels of the officers. The minimum being three days salary of A.S.I to maximum being seven days salary of I.G.P, and different salary deduction for different levels in between. However, the government has already decided to provide 75% of the salary as an incentive for all the government officials who are working for Coronavirus prevention and control.

The government has directed the major hospitals to only treat patients suspected with COVID-19. We hear that patients with other serious illnesses are not getting the treatment.

The hospitals other than the one identified as Level 1 COVID hospitals (there are 13 such hospitals over the country) should provide regular services. However, health campaigns or camps should not be organized and no elective surgery other than the ones that threaten life and limb should be conducted.

Are quarantine, home quarantine, and isolation the same?

The government has made home quarantine mandatory for the returnees who have come back from abroad but do not show any symptoms for COVID-19. The local, provincial and central government provide their quarantine facilities for those who cannot stay at home quarantine or whose houses are far. If the people staying in quarantine start showing symptoms such as cough or fever they are then taken to isolation arranged in the hospital and are tested. If their COVID-19 test is negative, they are sent back to home quarantine, but if it is positive then they will be treated in isolation itself.

The government provides a pass to the vehicles of essential service providers. But, how do we go to the District Administration Office to get a pass during the lockdown?

As an alternative to going to the District Administration Office (DAO), the Ministry of Home Affairs has started an online platform to apply for e-pass for the essential service providers and emergency work such as transportation of food, sick people, and dead bodies. To get the e-pass, you need to go to https://epass.moha.gov.np/ and apply for the pass. The District Administration Office will only provide the pass after reviewing the application.
Migrant workers in major destination countries

Nepali people infected in destination country

Nepali population in destination country

Infected population in destination country

Awareness towards COVID-19 infection prevention by the Dubai Police

The most prominent medium for virus transmission is our hand. Even if the virus is in our hand, but if we prevent it from going to our mouth, the chances of transmission is low.

We all use our one hand more compared to the other one. To prevent transmission, which hand to use for what purpose?

Frequently used hand (mostly right)
- To touch your hand, mouth and nose
- To eat
- To write

Scarcely used hand (mostly left)
- To open doors
- To hold money
- To touch anything else

If we touch anything containing the virus from the hands we use less, the chances of touching the mouth, hand, and eyes with it decreases.

Wash your hands properly with soap for 20 to 30 seconds after touching anything. If it is not possible to use a sanitizer.
Nepal has been able to accelerate the pace of COVID-19 tests from the second week of April. Now, 11 testing sites complete almost eight fold tests per day compared to earlier this month. These are laboratory tests, and the number does not include from Rapid Testing.

Source: HEOC, MoHP, SitRep #51-63
Where can I get a coronavirus test?
The National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) Teku, Kathmandu, Bharatpur, Dhlukhel, Bhairahawa as well as all provincial hospitals are conducting tests. As the person suspected to have the virus needs to be isolated, the sample is collected by hospitals and sent to the NPHL.

Is the sick person allowed to go to the lab to get tested? How much does it cost?
The sick person is not allowed to go to the lab directly. The local hospitals will refer to the NPHL to test if suspected. There is no cost for the test.

How long does it take to see the results of the test?
The test report is provided between 24-48 hours after the sample is submitted to the lab. If the report is positive, the concerned hospital or the doctor is informed.