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.

The following federal government ministers are coordinating with the province governments to facilitate the repatriation of Nepali citizens:

- **Karnali Province**
  - Shakti Bahadur Basnet
  - Minister of Forest and Environment
  - 014211599/ 4211567

- **Gandaki Province**
  - Padma Kumari Aryal
  - Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation
  - 014211660/ 4211666

- **Bagmati Province**
  - Parvati Gurung
  - Minister of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
  - 014200275/ 4200082

- **Sudurpaschim Province**
  - Bina Magar
  - Minister of Drinking Water
  - 014211298/ 4211693

- **Province 1**
  - Basanta Kumar Nembang
  - Minister of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
  - 014211732/4211931

- **Province 2**
  - Rameshwar Raya Yadav
  - Minister of Labor Employment and Social Security
  - 014200476/4211791

- **Province 5**
  - Barsharam Pun
  - Minister of Drinking Water
  - 014211298/2211500

**Nepal Update**

- Tested PCR Tested: 1,38,683
- Positive: 6211
- Active: 5151
- Deaths: 19

A person who recovered from Corona is being kept in an ambulance.

*Photo: Keshav Raj Poudel*

Source: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ltgut4gpGkUZi-N5DYsejCG6W23yITf/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ltgut4gpGkUZi-N5DYsejCG6W23yITf/view)
Rumors & Facts

We have heard that COVID-19 doesn't transmit from the patient who doesn't show symptoms.

COVID-19 is mainly transmitted by exhalation from patients with cough or other symptoms such as fever or fatigue. Mostly the ones infected with COVID-19 experience only mild symptoms in the early stage. However, the virus is also likely to transmit from the infectants who have mild cough but haven't felt sick. Some reports have suggested that the infection can transmit from asymptomatic infectants as well, but complete reports on what condition this occurs hasn't been identified. The World Health Organization (WHO) is doing detailed research on the matter.

Source: https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/

The lockdown could be re-imposed in the districts if the number of positive cases rapidly increases. However, It isn't known what kind of rise in number will lead to this.

If the number of positive cases in a district reach upto 50, the offices and businesses would be allowed to function by following the measures of COVID - 19 Pandemic and Lockdown Management Public Health Guidelines 2077. Similarly, if the number reaches between 51 to 200, the offices and businesses would be allowed to function only in the prescribed time and work period by following the measures of the guidelines. And if the number crosses 200, the complete lockdown would be re-imposed.

Source: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-plS0tgWXXVRH5bZTm2mPxvxNQFssQMh/view

Is it true that the administration will now ask the report of COVID - 19 test with those seeking permission to travel from one district to another?

The risk of infection always exists when any individual goes out or travels. But having said this, the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Population doesn’t mention about being tested before travel. Therefore, the Ministry has requested all the concerned health workers, health institutions, laboratories and stakeholders to not test anyone except those that fall on the criteria mentioned in the guidelines.

Source: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2976767979086160

It is said that private vehicles are allowed to move inside Kathmandu Valley. Meanwhile, the implementation of odd even systems is also heard. Who, when and how in reality are allowed to move?

Only one person will be allowed to ride in a private two-wheeler and three people including the driver will be allowed to ride in a private four-wheeler. For this, the odd even system has been implemented. Accordingly, private vehicles with even numbers will be allowed to ride on even dates and vehicles with odd numbers will be allowed to ride on odd dates. However, the odd even provision will not be applicable for vehicles with travel passes.

Source: https://traffic.nepalpolice.gov.np/

To receive our regular updates through WhatsApp
1. Add +27 60 080 6146 to your contact list.
2. Send a message saying Nepal to the contact.

Toll-free HOTLINE on COVID-19
DIAL 32100 from your NTC simcard for accessing all COVID-19 information for FREE

Brought to you by viamo

accountabilitylab
The government has begun the process of repatriating the Nepalese citizens living in different foreign countries. The Nepalese migrants across different countries, excluding those 2,800 who received amnesty from Kuwait Government, are supposed to bear all the expenses including the airfare on their own. In regard to the same, the government has allocated the airfare for the individuals returning Nepal from abroad. The presented fares are the final amount calculated by adjusting up to two times.

### The major destinations for repatriation of Nepalese laborers and the allocated airfare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Country</th>
<th>Airfare (Dollar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia - Kathmandu</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doha, Qatar - Kathmandu</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubai - Kathmandu</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dammam, Saudi - Kathmandu</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riyadh, Saudi - Kathmandu</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeddah, Saudi - Kathmandu</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman - Kathmandu</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain - Kathmandu</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait - Kathmandu</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html](https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html)  
Follow the Money

The budget allocated from Nepal Government and Ministry of Finance in three rounds:

- **Around 1.48B NRS**

The total fund in Coronavirus Infection Prevention, Treatment and Control Fund:

- **Around 2.26B NRS**

The total expenditure of Nepal government’s activities against Coronavirus:

- **Around 1.8B NRS**

The Ministry of Defence for the purchase of health equipment to prevent and control COVID-19 released:

- **Around 2.34B NRS**

Federal Government:

- ADB: 250M USD
- World Bank: 28.7M USD
- IMF: 130.9M USD
- European Union: 82M USD

Provincial Government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province Names</th>
<th>Province 1</th>
<th>Province 2</th>
<th>Bagmati Province</th>
<th>Gandaki Province</th>
<th>Province 5</th>
<th>Karnali Province</th>
<th>Sudurpaschim Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>Around 294M NRS</td>
<td>Around 266M NRS</td>
<td>Around 429M NRS</td>
<td>Around 183M NRS</td>
<td>Around 156M NRS</td>
<td>Around 254M NRS</td>
<td>Around 425M NRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spent Amount</td>
<td>Around 193M NRS</td>
<td>Around 133M NRS</td>
<td>Around 136M NRS</td>
<td>Around 154M NRS</td>
<td>Around 779M NRS</td>
<td>Around 239M NRS</td>
<td>Around 364M NRS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The discrepancy in government’s information on expenses related to coronavirus:

- **Corona Crisis Management Center Secretariat**:
  - Federal Government: Rs. 6,030,000,000
  - Provincial Government: Rs. 1,080,000,000
  - Local Government: Rs. 2,760,000,000

- **Ministry of Finances**:
  - Federal Government: Rs. 4,105,506,000
  - Provincial Government: Rs. 1,300,499,000
  - Local Government: Rs. 2,985,194,000

The information on the expenses regarding coronavirus does not match with its own previous publications shared by the government. While the Ministry of Finance disclosed a total fund expenditure of 8.39 Arba, the Secretariat of Corona Crisis Management Center published a hiked figure of 9.87 Arba in Nepali rupees. While the expenses at the federal level can be accounted for expenses made from the PM corona fund (although this is highly unlikely), there is no explanation for inconsistency in data of expenditure at the provincial and local level where the difference between the two sources is 17% and 8% respectively. This shows the government unpreparedness in terms of getting the figures right. It is highly unlikely that the local level units and the provincial government together spent 44 Crore NRS in a matter of days between the two publications by the government.

Note: This information is not complete. It has been brought together from different sources available. We will keep collecting the data and revise it in the days ahead.
After 80 days of lockdown in Nepal, the cases of covid 19 infections have risen much higher than estimated. With total infection cases of 5335 and a much higher number of people in quarantine, the occupancy rate in quarantine facilities have reached 66% while the expenses by local level units is 62% of their total funds in average. Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces have already spent more than 85% of their funds while new cases in these provinces keep rising. Any significant rise in either bed occupancy rates or infections is bound to strain their financial capabilities as compared with other provinces.

Note: This information is not complete. It has been brought together from different sources available. We will keep collecting the data and revise it in the days ahead.
Food security is one of the main challenges posed by the current Corona pandemic. Food is the main commodity for everyone during the crisis. However, food security doesn’t mean stockpiling food for a while. According to FAO, “Food security is ensured when the adequate, pure and nutritious food is easily available at the time when every citizen is physically and financially in need.” Here, it is appropriate to discuss the current context and the four major dimensions of food security.

**Food availability**

Food availability mainly depends on the domestic production, food stocks and food imports. The study shows that around 21% of the land area of Nepal is being used for agriculture. At present, the food is easily available as the hotel businesses are closed leading to low consumption, but the production of food is still high. This has also ensured the quality of the food products to some extent. According to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, there is sufficient food supply as the import of food hasn’t declined. However, in case of remote areas, the supply is lacking as the transportation is completely shut down.

**Access**

The government has brought a relief package, but there are complaints about poor food quality. On top of that, the information about discrimination in distribution are also being heard. People have no source of income. Remittance has not arrived. Young people who have returned from abroad are staying in quarantine. Thus, people’s purchasing power has also reduced due to these reasons. The ability to buy and consume has decreased. People cannot buy and consume as per their will.

**Use**

It is important to have awareness about the food while consuming it. Even if there is enough food, it is meaningless if it’s of low quality. Food and safety are equally essential. But the issue now is people should be able to eat two meals a day. The government did provide relief but not of quality. The understanding about health awareness has developed in people during this corona pandemic. The saying that one should wash hands and eat clean is becoming a ritual.

**Stability**

Supplies shouldn’t be affected by economic, political or environmental factors to ensure food security in the times of potential food crisis that could come along with the current health crisis.

**Conclusion**

If the government doesn’t soon give attention to food security, the chances of malnutrition is high. The rate of production will also decrease if the lockdown extends for next two to three months. The health sector of the country will be highly affected. Malnutrition will also cause a decline in the country’s active manpower.
The above graph shows the distribution of COVID-19 cases in different provinces of Nepal. Province 2 and Province 5 combined have 64% of the cases of COVID-19. Province 1 has the highest discharged ratio to the total cases whereas Karnali has the lowest. Province 5 has the highest number of deaths because of COVID-19. These sets of data can be used by the government to make informed decisions on slowly modifying the lockdown rules in Nepal.

**Current situation of COVID-19 case in each provinces of Nepal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province 1</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 2</td>
<td>2106</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagmati Province</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandaki Province</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 5</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnali Province</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudurpaschim Province</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sources of rumors, information, and issues presented here are collected from a variety of organizations, government agencies, international organizations, news articles, social media, and Community Frontliners in all 7 provinces of Nepal, as well as the CivActs team based on their conversations with over 2000 people in May 2020. The issues highlighted are chosen based on prevalence, relevance, and its potential impact on society. The information presented here is correct at the time of the issue.

**Coronavirus CivActs Campaign** is brought to you by Accountability Lab Nepal.

@CivicActionTeams  @civacts  @CivActs

CivActs | Email: civactsnp@accountabilitylab.org | Phone: 9851203219