

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

COVID-19 quarantine camps in Nepal - a dire and despondent state

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FULL ARTICLE:

Dear Editor,

Although their meanings are different, the terms *quarantine* and *isolation* are used interchangeably. Quarantine is a measure to separate and restrict movement of people who are potentially exposed to an infectious agent to ascertain if they become sick. Isolation is separation of infected people from uninfected ones. The motive behind quarantine and isolation is the same: to limit the spread of a contagious agent ¹. The Government of Nepal has made temporary quarantine shelters for people likely to have been

exposed to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2).

The rectangular, landlocked country of Nepal shares it borders with China in the north and India in the east, west and south. Many Nepalese from rural parts of the country work in India as migrant workers. After lockdown was imposed in India and subsequently in Nepal on 24 March 2020 due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19), there was a mass exodus of Nepalese migrant workers from India to Nepal². Considering the surge in India, the Government of

Nepal adopted quarantine measures in Nepal. The schools, temples and public spaces in the bordering areas were converted into makeshift quarantine camps. Given the lack of planning, logistics and infrastructure, quarantine camps are in a dire and despondent state.

Quarantine camps are overpopulated to an extent that prevents safe distancing. Food, shelter, hygiene and sanitation are in a deplorable state. Trampoline sheets are used as makeshift beds. There are a limited number of latrines, with poor sewage management. This raises the possibility of other vector-borne zoonosis epidemics (such as malaria, dengue and visceral leishmaniasis), especially given the location of the camps in Nepal's southern belt, which are affected yearly by the monsoon season³. Furthermore, there is an utter lack of basic preventive measures such as mosquito nets. Each person is reimbursed a food allowance of 178 Nepalese rupees (US\$1.50) per day, which is far below the local market threshold.

Social stigma surrounding COVID-19 is rising rapidly. Residents near the quarantine camps have raised concerns and protested

against these establishments⁴. Individuals testing positive in the camp are stigmatized and bullied. Social discrimination and lack of mental health services have increased the incidence of conversion disorder, panic attacks and depression. Stigmatization is not limited to people who are COVID-19 positive – healthcare workers are often assaulted and abused⁵.

Recent news articles have reported suicide of COVID-19 positive patients and an alleged gang rape of a female in a quarantine camp in Nepal⁶⁻⁸. These dark and desperate acts are further examples of the state of physical mental and social wellbeing in Nepal's quarantine camps amidst a global crisis.

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