These rumours, in the form of questions, concerns and complaints, reflect the anxiety and uncertainty many communities feel during this pandemic. They may point to information gaps, confusion over public health messages or prejudice towards vulnerable groups.

Using rumour tracking methodologies developed by Internews over a number of humanitarian and health crises, this information supports local media in the region. By starting with listening to your community, you can better respond with verified information that directly meets community concerns.

During this pandemic, trusted and familiar local media outlets should be a key element in risk communication efforts. They use the languages their community prefers and translate complex health information to fit local context and culture.

Local media are also a valuable communication channel for communities to provide feedback and ensure their voices are heard.

To find out more, please contact covid-19@internews.org
A closer look at the rumour allows us to categorise them in different, broad, themes. The five most prevalent rumour themes in the region were:

**Healthcare (39 rumours)**
- In May and June, we saw an increase in rumours questioning the quality of healthcare in Indonesia. A popular rumour claims that the bodies of those who have died due to the virus come from a general distrust in the healthcare system and the healthcare supplies received as aid from China. This analysis is based on 575 rumours collected between 1st May and 18th June 2020.

**Prejudice (74 rumours)**
- Rumours that fuelled prejudice were mostly targeted towards Chinese people, and a fear that the pandemic will have a greater impact on Muslim countries. As in the example below, many of these posts point to a general distrust in the healthcare system and the healthcare supplies received as aid from China.

**Prevention (76 rumours)**
- Rumours related to preventing infection were a combination of advertising for ‘immunity boosting’ products (such as a herbal supplement called Soran) or anecdotal accounts of herbal or natural cures which would increase immunity such as ‘empon-empon’, a homemade traditional herbal drink made from ginger, turmeric, curcumin, and lemongrass. While in many countries, the use of herbal ingredients is a traditional method of boosting immunity for coughs and colds, the Indonesian President has openly encouraged the drinking of these jamu (herbal drinks) for protection during the pandemic.

**Treatment / Cure (203 rumours)**
- Indonesia has seen a significant amount of rumours about treatments or cures for COVID-19. The majority of these rumours point to natural remedies such as cajuput oil (this went viral after the Rector of Hasanuddin University in Makassar claimed he cured his coronavirus by inhaling vapour) and nigella seeds (they’re mentioned as a cure by Prophet Mohammed). In May and June there was also a lot of discussion about the claim from Airlangga University that they had discovered a combination of drugs that could cure COVID-19.

**Cause (44 rumours)**
- The cause of the outbreak continues to fuel rumours on social media. As shown in the post below, many rumours about the cause of the virus come from a general lack of understanding of the emerging science.

**HIGH RISK**
- We recorded 29 ‘High Risk’ rumours, the majority, related to rumours about the treatment of dead bodies. These rumours generate high community anxiety, risk increased stigma towards healthcare workers or may encourage people to avoid seeking treatment in healthcare centers and hospitals.

In June, we saw a twelfold increase in rumours related to mistrust of the medical community. Users questioned whether the official figures were being inflated to attract donor funds, and there was general anxiety around testing and treatment, including the treatment of deceased patients.
With only 129 cases and 0 deaths since the beginning of the pandemic, Cambodia appears to have successfully contained the virus. There have been 7 cases confirmed in the May/June period. However, there have also been questions raised around the number of tests being conducted. In March, the Ministry of Health announced they had completed just 5,768 tests - equivalent to 0.03% of the population.

With the threat of the virus seemingly passed, rumours on social media have turned towards intense criticism of government spending (and the announcement of a 50% cut to the national budget in June), Prime Minister Hun Sen's perceived closeness to China, and crackdowns on Opposition political leaders. In a statement released on 17th June, Human Rights Watch called on Sen to free wrongfully detained activists and political leaders. According to HRW, Cambodia has detained 15 people on charges of conspiracy and incitement since January.

This analysis is based on 296 rumours collected between 1st May and 19th June 2020.
This analysis is based on 522 rumour collected between 1st May and 17th June 2020.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

This week the Philippines set a new milestone, recording their 30,000th case. As of 22 June, there have been 30,052 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 1,150 deaths. From 1 May - 21 June there were 21,912 new cases and 582 deaths. In June, the Philippines were still seeing daily increases in both confirmed cases and deaths. In recent months, social media rumour discussions have been dominated by speculations about the Fabunan antiviral injection, developed by a Philippine doctor. Despite warnings from the health ministry, we continue to see increases in users discussing access and speculations about the effectiveness of the injection.

June also saw an increase in prejudice towards China and Chinese nationals. Since the beginning of the crisis, China has provided medical staff and equipment to support the Filipino government response. The two countries have long maintained a close relationship, however many social media users suggested that the relationship may have slowed the government's response to the pandemic.

THEMES

A closer look at the rumour allows us to categorise them in different, broad, themes. The five most prevalent rumour themes in the region were:

- **Government (64 rumours)**
  Government rumours predominantly focused on criticisms towards the government and government officials for taking steps to block the Fabunan injection. Other prevalent rumours suggest that the Government was intentionally slow to respond in order to increase sales of medical equipment that are commonly imported from China.

- **Vaccine (55 rumours)**
  Rumours about vaccines were often fuelled by concerns about the availability or access to a vaccine when/if it is developed. Many posts showed a low level of understanding of how vaccines are developed and the role they play in prevention, rather than treatment. Other rumours were fuelled by prejudice or distrust of the Chinese government, and suggestions that they are withholding the cure, others were versions of the global rumours about the involvement of Bill Gates in the vaccine development process.

- **Treatment / Cure (135 rumours)**
  Rumours continue to circulate about the Fabunan injection. It is likely that we will continue to see increases with new research showing that the anti-inflammatory drug dexamethasone (reportedly a component of the Fabunan injection) could be an effective treatment for very severe forms of COVID-19.

- **Cause (44 rumours)**
  There continue to be rumours circulating about the cause of the pandemic. While some distrust that the virus could have come from animals originally, rumours continue to circulate suggesting that the virus is a kind of biological weapon created to profit from the sale of a vaccine.

- **Prejudice (22 rumours)**
  Rumour fuelling prejudice in Tagalog were almost exclusively directed towards China and Chinese nationals living in the Philippines. Chinese migration to the Philippines has long been a divisive topic and this pandemic has added to feelings of distrust and anger.


HIGH RISK

Through May and June, we classified 111 rumours as ‘High Risk’. The majority of posts were considered high risk because they encouraged people to avoid testing and treatment, and anti-vaccination beliefs. Many that Chinese premier Xi Jinping had promised the Philippines priority vaccine delivery once a cure for COVID-19 is developed unearthed anxiety from the high profile Dengvaxia vaccine scandal in 2017 which resulted in the deaths of several children and fuelled strong anti-vaccination beliefs.

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**Government (64 rumours)**

Example Rumour:

"Until now the government is still planning how to fight COVID-19! They still do not have any concrete plans right now! And they want to implement martial law so they can just maybe shoot down positive patients since that is considered invasion!" - Twitter

**Vaccine (55 rumours)**

Example Rumour:

"There's a Fabunan drug that turns to alcohol when injected into the body, which will kill COVID-19. Unfortunately, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) didn't approve it. Fucking FDA. I think it was deliberate." - Facebook

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**Prejudice (22 rumours)**

Example Rumour:

"Dengvaxia vaccine scandal in 2017 which resulted in the deaths of several children and fuelled strong anti-vaccination beliefs.

"Be careful! Do not undergo testing and do not accept vaccination because we do not know what they are going to administer to you. It could be virus, too, and when you are tested, the result will come out as positive. Instead of being healthy or just a simple fever, they will make things complicated. So do not undergo testing and vaccination." - Facebook

**Themes Platform**

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Forming one of the most populous regions of the world, South Asia has been particularly hard-hit by COVID-19. Rumour data in this region has been collected in three commonly spoken languages from the region- Hindi, Urdu, and Bangla- which span the countries of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. All three countries continued to see significant increases in the May/June reporting period, and all three also saw a decline in testing over that time.

In Pakistan, from Feb 26 to 22 June 2020, there have been 181,088 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 163,477 new cases and 3,184 deaths in the May - June 22 period. In May/June, we saw the daily number of tests decline from an average or 8-9,000 per day at the beginning of May to 4-5,500 per day by mid June.

In India, from Jan 30 to 22 June 2020, there have been 425,282 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 13,699 deaths. From May 1 to June 22, there were 390,239 new cases and 12,552 deaths. In May/June, we saw the daily number of tests decline from an average or 30-31,000 per day at the beginning of May to 12-13,000 per day by mid June.

In Bangladesh, from Mar 8 to 22 June 2020, there have been 112,306 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 1,464 deaths. From May 1 to June 22, there were 104,068 new cases and 1,294 deaths. In May/June, we saw the daily number of tests decline from an average or 8-9,000 per day at the beginning of May to 4-5,000 per day by mid June.

**Prevention (29 rumours)**
Rumours about how to prevent catching the virus were more likely to point to natural and homemade remedies rather than store-bought products. Common preventative measures included advising the consumption of a tisane brewed with herbs such as Tulsi and Neem.

**Prejudice (25 rumours)**
Fear and anxiety surrounding the virus contributed to an increase in discrimination and prejudice towards vulnerable groups, both in person and online. India, in particular, had extensive rumours in this category. Nearly a quarter of rumours logged from India were prejudicial in nature, with Muslim communities being commonly targeted in the posts.

**Treatment / Cure (61 rumours)**
The most dominant theme across the three languages has been the promotion of regional or herbal cures. Remedies such as ginger, honey and Nigella Seed were common across all the language groups we monitored in the region and often stem from a belief that COVID-19 is similar to the common cold or influenza.

**Example Rumour:**
"Homemade foods such as ginger, green tea, raw tea can cure coronavirus". Bangla, Facebook

**Fear and anxiety surrounding the virus contributed to an increase in discrimination and prejudice towards vulnerable groups, both in person and online. India, in particular, had extensive rumours in this category. Nearly a quarter of rumours logged from India were prejudicial in nature, with Muslim communities being commonly targeted in the posts.

**Example Rumour:**
"It seems that coronavirus clings to the walls of blood vessels, and damages the body. Drinking plenty of olive oil and vinegar can help." - Urdu, Twitter

**Example Rumour:**
"It will be remembered in history that the people of the same ideology as ISIS tried to spread Corona in India. Political parties like Congress, SP and BSP have given their full strength to save and support them!" - India, Twitter
Vaccine (18 rumours)

News reports about vaccine development were keenly discussed in the region. Hope for a vaccine to be developed and made available quickly also allowed a platform for many dubious claims. As in all the languages we monitored, we commonly saw posts from users who confused the role of vaccines, treatments and cures.

Example Rumour:
“The good news is the UAE government has announced that it has developed the coronavirus vaccine. From this vaccine coronavirus can be cured. It came in the media. Around 73 patients who were in an emergency, were on a ventilator and had pneumonia were given this vaccine and they recovered. It can be a game-changer. It is Stem Cell.” - Urdu, Facebook

Meanwhile, India and China saw a geo-political conflict over a disputed border between the two countries erupt in May and June. Consequently, most rumours about cause in Hindi alleged that the virus was a bio-weapon which had leaked from a lab in China. It received particular attention when an Indian Union Minister repeated this claim in an interview.

Example Rumour:
“Coronavirus was produced in Wuhan lab in China, where it spread due to explosion. This incident happened in October itself. China hid this and WHO was also silenced. A German newspaper wrote that Xi Jinping personally called the WHO president and that is why the WHO continued to save China.” - Hindi, Twitter

As India instituted a harsh, economically crippling, countrywide lockdown, many Indians were left wanting for basic resources. This in turn spawned rumours that sought to establish that refugees from nearby Bangladesh and Myanmar would be an economic drain on the country.

A popular rumour in Hindi said “The nation can’t support #5_Crore illegal Bangladeshi and Rohingya refugees. After the #Corona_Crisis the nation will be economically weak. The first right to #resources is to the #Hindustanis not #Jihadis.”

This bulletin is produced with generous support from the H2H Network. The network and its fund are supported by UK aid from the UK government. This project focuses on equipping journalists and communicators across Asia with the tools they need, in the languages they prefer, to combat rumours and misinformation in the COVID-19 crisis.

For more information, contact: covid-19@internews.org