



OCHA Nepal Situation Overview

Issue No. 47, covering the period 04-15 May 2009

Kathmandu, 16 May 2009

Highlights:

- President asks leaders to form new government following resignation of the Prime Minister
- Consultations over formation of new government underway
- Urgent funding required for transitional shelter needs for Koshi flood victims, as monsoon season looms
- Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist continues to obstruct the proceedings of the Legislature-Parliament.
- Reports over child abductions in East and Central Terai leads to arrests, deaths
- Controversy over broadcasted speech by Maoist party Chairman "Prachanda" in December 2008 triggers calls for re-verification of UCPN-M combatants

CONTEXT

Political Developments

Following the resignation of Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda" on 4 May, President Ram Baran Yadav invited the political parties to form a consensus government by 9 May. The deadline passed without formation of a new government. The main opposition party Nepali Congress (NC) announced support for the proposed new government leadership of Communist Party of Nepal Unified Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML). NC also supported CPN-UML senior party leader Madhav Kumar Nepal's candidacy for Prime Minister. During this period, both the NC and CPN-UML leadership continued meeting other political parties in an effort to garner majority support for the formation of a new government. On 13 May, a signature campaign to gauge the support of Constituent Assembly (CA) members was initiated by the CPN-UML and the NC group. However, a parliamentary party meeting of Madheshi People's Rights Forum (MPRF) on 13 May failed to reach consensus on whether or not MPRF should support the UML's efforts to form a coalition government, as MPRF membership is reportedly divided on the issue. The MPRF, whose joint support might determine the form and leadership the next government takes continued with consultations over the issue on 14 and 15 May.

The Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) stated that they would neither join any new government nor support any party in forming the next government unless President Ram Baran Yadav rescinded his reinstatement of the Chief of Army Staff (CoAS) Katarwal and the president recognised "civilian supremacy" in matters pertaining to the army. To this end, UCPN-M continued to block the Legislature-Parliament over their demands and intensified street protests in several districts (see below on security).

The broadcast by Image Channel television channel of a videotape showing UCPN-M Chairman 'Prachanda' addressing People's Liberation Army (PLA) commanders and other combatants at Shaktikhori cantonment in Chitwan on 2 January 2008 caused great controversy. In the speech, he is reported stating that the true strength of the PLA had been between 7,000-8,000 personnel. However, the Maoists had reported its strength as 35,000, which resulted in around 20,000 being verified by United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). On 5 May, in a televised address to the nation, the caretaker Prime Minister "Prachanda" stated that the videotape was 18 months old, irrelevant and had been taken out of context. He said that he had referred in his speech only to the central level command, which numbered between 7000 -8,000. He claimed that the release of the videotape was an attempt by the Nepal Army (NA) to undermine the UCPN-M and shift the focus away from the President's

unconstitutional step to reinstate the CoAS. The NC expressed discontent over the issue and on 13 May, a delegation of twenty seven (27) NC CA members met with UNMIN, demanding re-verification of the PLA combatants. UNMIN has issued a fact sheet, noting that the verification process was done with agreed procedures of all parties

In view of the political developments in the country, the Nepal Development forum, a pledging conference for transition and development activities that was to take place on 12-14 May has been indefinitely postponed.

Safety and security

During this period, UCPN-M supporters and allied groups held demonstrations in many districts across the country protesting against the President's decision to re-instate the CoAS. Many of these demonstrations that were largely peacefully occurred in all the five regions of Nepal including in Kailali, Kalikot, Bardiya, Arghakuchi, Gorka, Tanahun, Palpa, Kaski, Jhapa, Dhankuta, Terathum, Bhojpur, Panchthar, Morang, Okhaldunga, Sunsari, Dhadhing Dolakha, Sindhuli and Kathmandu districts. Some of these districts had daily demonstrations, which involved burning of effigies of the President and threats of consequences to all who support his decision. However, in some districts, the UCPN-M was reported to have physically assaulted some supporters of CPN-UML and NC. Preliminary investigations by human rights defenders in these cases indicate that most of the reported assaults are related to pre-existing disputes. However, media reports highlighted that UCPN-M cadres had issued a number of written and verbal threats to those supporting the President's move to re-instate the CoAS to leave their respective areas. The central level UCPN-M leadership stated during this period that the party had no policy of threatening or forcing out anyone from the districts that was supporting the President's decision. Due to fear of spread of these protests, on 4 May, the District Administration Office (DAO) Kathmandu imposed prohibitory orders barring demonstrations in some areas of Kathmandu namely President's residence in Shital Niwas and army headquarters and its surrounding areas. This order is still in place.

Threats by some district leaders and groups allied to UCPN-M resulted in some families allied to supporters of CPN-UML and NC getting displaced. On 9 May, cadres of UCPN-M reportedly assaulted CPN-UML and NC activists in Beluwa and Manau Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Bardiya District. As a result around 5-6 families were displaced to District Headquarters (DHQ) Gulariya. On 12 May, political parties including local authority agreed to deploy additional Armed Police Force (APF) to the area. Following protests for and against the President's decision to reinstate the CoAS in different parts of the country, police

and armed police deployment was stepped up in a number of districts.

Activities of the landless and other groups, especially in capturing private land were noted during this period. On 12 May, UCPN-M affiliated All Nepal Landless Union (ANLU) submitted a demand letter to the Chief District Officer (CDO) of Kailali demanding the implementation of revolutionary land reform, distribution of land to the landless people, formation of the landless commission and representation of the landless people in the commission. On 8 May, landless people associated with UCPN-M captured 25 Bigha (18 hectares) of private land in Prastoka VDC- 7 in Bardiya District. Similarly, on 8 May, the UCPN-M affiliated landless group reportedly took control of 25 Bigha of land in Prostoka VDC ward no. 7 and 8 of Bara District.

Incidents of Improvised explosive devices (IED) explosions continued to be reported. On 8 May, one man died and two were injured when an IED exploded in Salyanpur VDC-8, Sarlahi District during a marriage ceremony. No group claimed responsibility for the incident. On 10 May, two people were injured by an IED explosion when they allegedly rubbed a piece of pipe which they had found near Sabha River in Khandbari Municipality, Sankwasabha District. On 11 May, one person was injured when an IED exploded at the Lipni village, Bara District. No group has claimed responsibility for the explosion

Reach of the State

Blocking of government offices from operating due to a variety of reasons by different groups continue to be observed. On 11 May UCPN-M obstructed a meeting of Dhangadhi Municipality and claimed that the UCPN-M will not allow any development activities to continue unless the President withdraws his decision. UCPN-M Municipality In-charge also declared a boycott of development activities in protest to other political parties' position on civilian supremacy. On 14 May, to protest against what they claimed to be the UCPN-M interference in the development activities in the District, all the political parties except UCPN-M in Salyan District padlocked the Offices of District Development Committee (DDC).

Extortion in the name of 'donations' and setting up of parallel governance and tax structures by different groups continued to be reported during the period. From 3 May, the Kirant Autonomous State Transporters Association intensified their donation drives from vehicles plying on the Diktel-Bhojpur-Dhankuta route and Ratnapark in Dhankuta, Khotang and Bhojpur Districts. The transporters feared the groups would vandalise vehicles if the donation was not paid. The Khotang Chambers of Commerce and Industry requested the District Administration Office (DAO) to intervene and stop the extortion.

On 9 May, the Federal Limbuwan State Council (FLSC) supporters reportedly threatened the DAO of Panchthar and Ilam districts for prohibiting 'donation' collections and deploying police to stop extortion by cadres allied to FLSC. The Ilam and Panchthar DAO had increased security along the Mechi Highway in an attempt to control coercive donation activities by the various ethnic and political groups. Similarly, on 11 May, police chased away the Tharuhat cadres who were collecting the money as 'tax' from vehicles along the east-west highway at Kohalpur, Banke District. On 13 and 14 May, the Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Rajan Mukti (JTMM-RM) announced a general strike in protest against the arrest of their cadres in Bairagiya VDC, Mahottari District. The JTMM-RM cadre were arrested while collecting donations. The strike was called off after the DAO released the arrested cadres.

VDC Secretaries continued facing difficulties from different groups. On 10 May, Cadres of Kirant Janabadi Workers Party (KJWP) threatened to take physical action against the Suntale VDC Secretary in Khotang District if he failed to provide a donation to KJWP. The VDC Secretary relocated to the District Headquarters and informed the DDC that he would not return to the VDC until his security was guaranteed. Meanwhile, the Sakphara VDC Secretary in Ilam District who was disappeared on 18 April is still missing. On 6 May, following threats from the Tharuhat Joint Struggle Committee (TJSC) cadres, most of the VDC Secretaries and two Police Posts from Deukhuri area shifted to DHQ of Dang District. TJSC cadres damaged 12 VDC buildings in the district during the Tharuhat bandh between 22 April and 3 May.

During this period a "Judicial Administration Committee" allied to UCPN-M was reported to be operating in Khotang District targeting the corrupt and black marketers.

Operational Space

On 12 May, an unidentified group shot at and injured two men and one woman at Bishwakarma Chowk of Janakpur, Dhanusha District. One of the people who sustained gunshot wounds in the shooting is the Chairman of Ramanand Youth Club (a local NGO) in Jankapur and owner of a popular local Sita hotel.

On 13 May, the Koshi Victims Struggle Committee (KVSC) reiterated a previous warning from the recently established local Koshi NGO federation that they would not allow national and international non-government organizations to operate in the flood affected areas, as the organizations failed to implement agreements reached with the local NGOs to incorporate them in project implementation. The CDO is responding to the situation and assures of continued access to partners

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Koshi Floods, Eastern Region:

During this period, 93 percent of the Koshi floods displaced were reported to have returned to their pre-flood area of origin. Those returning to sand casted barren areas require assistance for shelter and livelihoods. The multi-sector return assessment indicate that there is an urgent need for shelter, access to drinking water and health facilities as well as livelihood support in the return areas in the 'red zone' (areas seriously affected by the flood). A recent Camp Coordination and Camp Management survey indicates that a total of 500 households (HH) comprising of 2848 individuals reside in the remaining 7 camps. This is 6.6% of the previously displaced population. Gaps in humanitarian support include nutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers and supplementary feeding for babies, which is conducted in camps and is needed in red areas, and Food for Work and other income generating activities in the red areas. The District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) cash-for-food distribution that began on 27 April was completed on 11 May. The distribution of the government Return Package that was postponed for one week due to lack of human resources and the urgent need to distribute the 'cash-for-food' support resumed. As of 13 May, a total of 7,343 out of the initial flood affected 7543 households applied for the Government Return Package. Therefore the application process is almost complete. A total of 2,438 families from the flood-affected green and yellow areas have received the Return Package of 50,000 Nepali Rupees (NPR), to date.

The distribution of the Compensation Package that was tabulated based on the High Level Taskforce

recommendations awaits the results from the committee established to demarcate the land in the red and yellow areas and assess damage to land and crops. The assessment results will be presented to the DDRC for final discussion on the distribution of the compensation package.

The main recovery efforts are stagnating while awaiting fund allocation. All sector leads (District government line-agencies) note that projects are approved and ready to be implemented, but there is no funding to begin activities. Due to this, the situation in the return areas continue to worsen as the monsoon season rapidly approaches.

As a follow up to the February 2009 UNESCO report on the possible risks posed by Koshi embankment, on 12 April, OCHA and the Sunsari DAO conducted a field visit to the affected areas as stated in the UNESCO report. The mission assessed the potential breach points in order to discuss preventive and preparedness measures, including mitigation, advocacy and contingency planning. The team concluded that as water levels rise, Rajbas is at high risk of potential embankment breach followed by Pulthegaunda and then Prakashpur and therefore repair efforts need to be stepped up.



Team inspecting weaker areas of Koshi Embankment: OCHA

Food security

Following the failure of the winter crops due to drought for the fourth consecutive year, as reported in the past World Food Programme (WFP) Bulletins, food insecurity continues to affect a number of districts across Nepal. According to the Nepal Food Corporation (NFC) Kalikot District Depot, the locals of Dhaulagha area do not even have enough money to buy the government subsidized rice. Out of 1,800 quintals of rice allocated for the area, the locals can only afford 500 quintals. The food depots that were relocated during the conflict period have also not been re-established. Transportation is another constraint affecting Karnali Zone Districts. Out of 11,600 quintals of rice allocated for Kalikot District, only 8,000 quintals have been brought to the DHQ. The rice set for the rural areas is still stored at DHQ due to lack of transportation.

The protracted food insecurity in the hill and mountain Districts of Mid and Far Western region districts Bajhang, Bajura, Dailekh, Rolpa, Humla, Mugu, Kalikot, Jumla, Dolpa, Jajarkot and Rukum has further deteriorated due to the poor harvest of the winter crops. According to the Far West Regional Agriculture Directorate there is more than 70 percent crop loss in the drought affected areas of Bajhang, Baitadi and Achham, the deficit food grain being mainly wheat and barley, the main winter crops. Similarly, according to the Department of Agriculture most of the MWR hilly Districts have a 40 % and above decline in the winter crop

production. In the backdrop of this food insecurity, the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) Dadeldhura has initiated establishment of food bank in the villages. The DDC and DADO are jointly working for providing subsidy to the food bank programme.

According to a WFP food bulletin released during the reporting period, supply constraints remained a serious concern for rural markets this month. Many rural markets are now experiencing critical food shortages for the second month in a row due to bandhs and fuel shortages. At a national level, the price of most staple food commodities remained high during April, but were generally stable compared to the previous month. Food price inflation is still of key concern. The year-on-year inflation figures for March saw a 53 percent rise in the price of sugar and a 24.6 percent rise in the price of vegetables.

Agriculture/Livestock

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) and the District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs) is currently working in order to support flood affected farmers in the Far Western Region of Nepal. In the districts of Kanchanpur and Kailali, FAO selected two partner NGOs which will facilitate and monitor the distribution of 165 MT of rice seeds. The production deriving from these seeds will help increase and enhance the availability of staple food production at the local level while helping in rehabilitating the agricultural sector. Under this programme, a total of 5 500 flood affected farm households (or approximately 30 800 individuals) in 10 VDCs in each of the two districts will receive 30 Kg of paddy seeds each in order to cover a total area of 3 300 Ha.

In Mid Western Region, through a project funded by the Government of Spain, FAO has completed a series of Training of Trainers (ToT) on vegetables and cereal (finger millet, maize, paddy) production which will reach a final audience of 30,000 households (or approximately 180,000 beneficiaries) in the districts of Jajarkot, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum and Salyan. As part of the FAO's Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP), finger millet seeds are currently being distributed in Jumla district for the current planting season which will stretch up to the end of mid June.

In support to flood affected farmers in the Koshi area and after the termination of the road blockades, FAO is finalising the distribution of the remaining amounts of compounded cattle feed. Through a project funded by the Government of Sweden, FAO is in coordination with I/NGOs, UN agencies and Government line agencies operating in the area in order to start activities in favour of the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector affected by floods.

The FAO Avian Influenza team, in close collaboration with the Department of Livestock Services of the MoAC, carried out a simulation exercise on the containment of the virus in Kaski District.

Health

During the period, there were increased reports of diarrhoea and typhoid outbreak in Accham, Bajura, Rolpa, Jumla and Jajarkot districts. As the majority of springs and the water source had dried up due to drought, people are compelled to drink contaminated water. In Jajarkot eight people reportedly died due to diarrhea related ailments. The District Public Health Office (DPHO) mobilized mobile health teams

to the affected VDCs. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has also mobilized health teams in Sakala, Rokaya and Nayabada VDCs. Similarly, in Rolpa District, more than 60 people including women, the elderly and children fell sick in Jaimakashala VDC, with symptoms of acute headache, fever and vomiting. According to the local health workers the ailments may have been caused by consumption of polluted water and inadequate sanitation. The DPHO mobilized health teams to the affected to take stock of the situation and treat the people.

During this period, ADRA Nepal continued providing Emergency Reproductive Health Services to Conflict Affected and Vulnerable Populations through Mobile reproductive Health Camps in Rukum, Jajarkot, and Dailekh district. The programme is funded by European Commission Development Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) through UNFPA Nepal. To date ADRA Nepal has provided reproductive health service to the 11,389 women, men and children through mobile camp services in four villages: Tallohungeswor, Ramaghat, Rakam Karnali and Khidkijewala in Dailekh district and Sima, Garkhakot, Pajaru and Sakla of Jajarkot districts. Out of total 11,389 individuals, 75% of women and 25% of men have benefited. The camps provided free medical treatment to 554 first and second degree uterine prolapsed and surgical treatments to the 74 women with third degree uterine prolapse. By the end of the project a total of 26,565 people are projected to benefit.

Emergency Shelter/NFI

Funding is urgently required to provide transitional shelter for the Koshi displaced who intend to remain in the camps, as well as households in the red zone without adequate shelter. In the interim period, on 14 May, IFRC through the NRCS started providing tarpaulins to the residual IDPs in green and yellow areas, guided by recommendations from the recent CCCM camp assessment.



Winds, Rain affect IDP in temporary shelter in Koshi: OCHA

Owing to increasing harsh weather conditions, winds and heat, there is a further need for immediate support and fund mobilisation for shelter, including tin sheeting in particular in the 'red return areas'.

The Emergency Shelter cluster is seeking funding to enable construction of standardised transitional shelter for the camp population and to provide a construction grant for

selected families in the red zone, with a better build back focus.

Donors who would like more information on how to support transitional shelter should contact Mr. Gerard Ferrie, Emergency Cluster Coordinator, on esc.coord1.nepal@gmail.com

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Koshi the flood response, there is a lack of access to drinking water and toilets in return areas, in particular in the 'red return areas'. While the DWWSO stands ready to implement its planned activities, the delay in the allocation of the ADB budget has stalled implementation. Decommissioning of sanitation facilities in vacated camps by DWWSO is ongoing.

Protection

On 8 and 9 May, six *Kamalris* were rescued from two houses in Ghorahi Municipality in Dang District, by local administration and Human Right organizations. According to the Friends of the Helpless children, an NGO working for the *Kamalris*, around 4,506 *Kamalari* girls who were working as a bonded child laborers were rescued in Dang District. An estimated 273 *Kamalris* still remain in the land lords' houses. As a part of a campaign to make Dang a 'Kamalari free' district, the District Hotel Entrepreneurs Committee has decided not to employ any *Kamalris*, including children below the age of 16, in any of the hotels in the district

The period saw a significant increase in violent incidents associated with rumours circulating throughout the East and Central Terai Districts that gangs with connection to India were abducting children to traffic to India for the purpose of organ transplants or being forced to work as beggars. The spate of attacks has targeted mentally disabled people, as the rumours circulate that abductors pose as mentally retarded to get close to the children. According to the media, ten people died in East and Central Terai due to such violent attacks. On 14 May, locals of Portaha VDC, Saptari District, attacked and burnt an Indian national alive for allegedly attempting to abduct an 11 year old girl. Media reports this week also indicated that schools in Morang District were closed due to fear of child abductions. On 14 May, Morang District Police arrested four suspects accused by local people of being part of a child abduction racket. On 13 May, locals of Badagama VDC, Saptari District, handed over an Indian national to Police on claims that he attempted to abduct a boy. On 12 May, two separate attacks by locals, one aimed at a mentally retarded man on suspicion of being involved in child abduction, were reported in Morang District. On 10 May, a group of locals hacked a man to death in Bhalubahi VDC, Siraha District on claims that he was involved in child abduction. On 10 May, the Saptari District Rangeli VDC Area Police Office fired into the air to disperse an angry group of locals that attempted to attack a woman who was in police custody in Haripur VDC. The locals accused her of being a child abductor

On 5 May, the local community in Kamalpur VDC, Saptari District reportedly attacked a man attempting to re-build his home in the community, as he was from the 'untouchable' Dalit caste. The majority of the community members whose houses were recently destroyed by fire have rebuilt their houses. However the local community are reportedly preventing residents belonging to the Doom, untouchables, from rebuilding their homes in the village,

Similarly, on 14 May, the Sangam Tole Development Organization, a community organisation based in Inaruwa, Sunsari District, reportedly issued a letter ordering a Dom

family to leave the village within 24 hours due to the pig farming. The family, which practices pig farming, is blamed for spreading Japanese Encephalitis, a common viral infection within the community.

Disaster Preparedness:

On 12 May, the Emergency Health and Nutrition working group held a workshop to revise the group's contingency plans. Similarly, OCHA supported the preparation of district based lessons learnt workshops as follow up to National Lesson Learned and Pre-monsoon Preparedness Planning Workshop that was held on 3-4 May.

Coordination

Coordination meetings based on the cluster approach continue to take place both in the regions and Kathmandu to coordinate response and preparedness.

UPCOMING EVENTS/ MEETINGS

- 20 May, 2009: Humanitarian Reform and Cluster Coordination Meeting, 2:00 pm – 5:30 pm, UN Conference room (open session)
- 21 May, 2009: Mid-Year Review consultations on the Humanitarian Transition Appeal, 8:30 am – 5:30 pm, Godavari Village Resort
- 29 May, 2009: Operational IASC Meeting, 10:30 am – 12:00 pm, OCHA Conference room
- 31 May, 2009: CCCM: Settlement and Shelter Planning Training, 9:00am – 5:00pm, Gokarna
- 3 June, 2009: Contact Group Meeting, Kathmandu, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm, UN Conference Room (open to all)
- IASC Principals meeting (Head of Agencies)

For more details, please visit Meeting schedules at UN Nepal Information Platform.

<http://www.un.org.np/WebCalendar/month.php>

RECENT MAPS AVAILABLE:

OCHA IMU produced a number of mapping products, some of which are listed below and also available on NIP (<http://www.un.org.np/>).

Nepal: Reports of Security Incidents- 1 to 30 April, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=643>

Nepal: Reports of Bandhs / Blockades - 1 to 30 April, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=644>

Nepal: Reports of Incidents affecting Operational Space - 1 to 31 March, 2009

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=645>

NEPAL: Who is Assessing / Monitoring What, Where? (as of March 2009)

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=642>

NEPAL: Who is Assessing / Monitoring What, Where? Far-Western Development Region (as of March 2009)

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=640>

NEPAL: Who is Assessing / Monitoring What, Where? Mid-Western Development Region (As of March 2009)

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=639>

NEPAL: Who is Assessing / Monitoring What, Where? Western Development Region (as of March 2009)

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=641>

NEPAL: Who is Assessing / Monitoring What, Where? Central Development Region (as of March 2009)

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=637>

NEPAL: Who is Assessing / Monitoring What, Where? Eastern Development Region (as of March, 2009)

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=638>

For more detail assessment data and maps, please visit UN Nepal Information Platform

(<http://www.un.org.np/assessments.php>)

RECENT REPORTS AVAILABLE:

Some of the recent reports available on NIP are listed below.

On behalf of UN Resident Coordinator Office, a webpage on Influenza A H1N1 has been posted in the UN Nepal Information Platform. The page contains daily situation updates from the RC's office as well as global reports from WHO. Please visit UN Nepal Information Platform for more details.

<http://www.un.org.np/resources/influenza-a-h1n1.php>

WVI: Annual Review 2008

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=537

WASH Cluster Nepal Report: Koshi Flood Phase out and Decommissioning Plan

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=539

UNICEF Report: Wash Cluster Nepal Earthquake Contingency Plan

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=540

Disclaimer: The information in this report is consolidated from media, UN, NGO, and other humanitarian partners, subject to availability of data. Although OCHA aims to confirm reports independently, occasional factual inaccuracies can occur. For inputs, questions or comments please contact: Vincent Omuga, Humanitarian Affairs Officer on ph. 9851072870, omuga@un.org

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