



OCHA Nepal Situation Overview

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Highlights:

- Diarrhoea outbreak claims 233 lives to date in Mid and Far Western Region
- Pre-monsoon disaster preparedness workshops completed to prepare lowland districts for possible floods.
- Budget for the fiscal year 2009/10 presented to the Legislature-Parliament (L-P)
- UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) extended for an additional six months
- Government requests one year extension of UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

CONTEXT

Political Developments

Following a series of meetings between the UCPN-M, Nepali Congress (NC) and Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist Leninist (UML), an agreement was reached that allowed the resumption of the Legislature Parliament (L-P) proceedings on 6 July. As reported in earlier editions of situation overviews, the UCPN-M had blocked parliamentary proceedings for two months, to protest President Yadav's reinstatement of the Chief of Army Staff (CoAS), Rookmangud Katawal, claiming that the action was unconstitutional, and to press for "civilian supremacy" over the Army. The three parties agreed to hold consultations on the issues with the aim of reaching consensus within a month.

The Government's Policies and Programmes that forms the basis for the budget for the fiscal year 2009/2010 were presented to the (L-P) by President Ram Baran Yadav on 9 July. The 94-point programme prioritizes writing a new constitution by May 2010 on the basis of national consensus, State restructuring, improving public security and achieving rapid economic development, including infrastructure development and employment creation.

On 13 July, the budget of about \$3.7 billion (Nepalese Rupees (NRS) 285.93 billion) for the fiscal year 2009/2010 for implementing the Policies Programmes was presented to the L-P by Finance Minister, Surendra Pandey and the debate began at that session. Few UCPN-M legislators attended the meeting and the Party indicated that it will not participate in the debate on the budget.

The Finance Minister outlined the government's priorities to conclude the Peace Process, draft the new Constitution on the basis of national consensus and expedite economic development through State restructuring. He also said that "the proposed budget for the FY 2009/10 is based on the government priorities of the three-year interim plan."

On 13 July, the cabinet reconstituted the Special Committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate Maoist combatants. Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal was appointed as Chairperson and Ishwor Pokharel as the second UML member. Ram Sharan Mahat and Minendra Rijal, continued as the NC representatives. Former Defence Minister, Ram Bahadur Thapa, continued as a UCPN-M representative and was joined by Barsha Man Pun. MPRF previously had two seats on the Committee, however, the party was accorded one seat and the Terai-Madhes Democratic Party (TMDP) was provided one seat.

The UCPN-M Central Committee meeting, which began on 8 July in Kathmandu, discussed Chairman Prachanda's document entitled 'Current situation and responsibilities of

the proletariat group', which refers to the establishment of a "Maoist-led national government" and states the time is not right for a "people's revolt", as had been advocated by a hardline faction led by Mohan Vaidya.

On 15 July, the World Bank (WB) announced the re-allocation to other programmes of the US\$ 18 million originally assigned under its Emergency Peace Support Programme (EPSP) to reimburse the Government for salary payments to MaoA personnel. The decision was made following the broadcast of the controversial video two months ago by the Maoist Leader, Prachanda.

On 17 July, a press statement issued by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) announced the discharge and rehabilitation of the 4,008 MaoA personnel including 2,973 minors, disqualified in the verification process carried out by UNMIN and the government. The discharges would stay for a maximum of 45 days in transition centres, following which they could take part in rehabilitation programmes of their choice. The MoPR would develop a time-bound action plan whose implementation would be supported by the United Nations. A Committee led by the MoPR and with participation of the UCPN-M and the United Nations would support, coordinate and monitor the process. The statement also noted that the MoPR expected the full support of the UCPN-M for the entire process. The Ministry has also indicated that it intends to establish project offices in the five administration regions of Nepal to oversee the process locally.

An 11-member team headed by Joint Secretary of MoPR including Peace ministry officials, Maoist fourth divisional commander, and the representatives of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA visited the Maoist's fourth satellite camp at Hattikhori of Nawalparasi district to inform about the details developed jointly by UN bodies and the government. In a statement issued by UNMIN and the UN Country Team on 17 July, the agreement to carry out the discharge and rehabilitation of the disqualified was welcomed as an important milestone.

Following several days of protests by civil servants in Kathmandu, on 19 July, the Cabinet decided to increase the salaries of government employees by up to 6 per cent.

The Government of Nepal officially requested an extension of UNMIN for a further 6 months to 23 January 2010, with the same mandate. The Representative of the Secretary-General, Karin Landgrun, travelled to New York for the release of the Secretary General Report (13 July) and the Security Council meet (20 July). In his latest report, the Secretary-General voiced concern over setbacks in the peace process following the crisis sparked by the resignation of former Prime Minister Dahal. The Security Council adopted a resolution in which it called for the creation of a high-level consultative

mechanism to discuss obstacles to consolidating peace in Nepal.

The UN human rights office in Nepal, OHCHR also received an extension from the government, for an additional year, to June 2010 with the same mandate.

Leaders of the major Political Parties continued to discuss the appointment of the Chairperson of the core Constitutional Committee (CC). UCPN-M Chairman Prachanda proposed senior party leader Baburam Bhattarai for the position. Meanwhile, the NC proposed that it should head the Committee. Constituent Assembly (CA) Chairman Subas Nembang on 23 July urged party leaders to reach consensus on key difficult issues that the CA Committees urgently need to resolve, including State restructuring, the parliamentary and government system and distribution of natural resources.

The Supreme Court ruled that the oath taken by Vice-President Paramananda Jha in Hindi on 23 July 2008 was invalid and urged him to take a fresh oath in Nepalese on 25 July 2009, as prescribed by the Interim Constitution of Nepal-2007. The Vice-President criticized the ruling saying that it was biased. Several leaders of the Terai-based parties also voiced objections.

Safety and security

During July, there has been a significant increase in the number of security related incidents and bandh, including roadblocks. An increasing trend in the closure of main highways and roads after traffic accidents, followed by bargaining for compensation largely disrupted movement of essential services.

A clash between members of the Nepali Congress (NC) affiliated Nepal Students Union (NSU), and Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist Leninist) (UML) affiliated All Nepal National Free Students Union (ANNFSU) and Youth Force (YF) cadres in Trichandra College occurred in Kathmandu on 5 July. The clash reportedly broke out following a dispute over bidding for a tender and led to injuries to two persons, including a central member of NSU who was shot in the foot.

In Chapacho area of Madhyapur Thimi in Bhaktapur district, locals severely beat four youths, accusing them of being kidnappers on 7 July. Three of the youths died from the beatings and the fourth seriously injured. An ad-hoc struggle committee was formed by locals from deceased's area and it had been staging protests since 8 July.

UCPN-M cadres led by a UCPN-M District Committee Member assaulted the headmaster of a school in Chauganphaya Village Development Committee (VDC) in Humla district, accusing him of supporting the formation of a school management committee in which the UCPN-M was not represented on 8 July.

The Tharuhat Joint Struggle Committee (TJSC) threatened to resume protests if the government did not meet its demands on 9 July. It submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 9 July calling for implementation of its six-point agreement reached with the Government in March.

The Tharuhat Autonomous State Council (TASC) reportedly established a 1,500 member Tharuhat Liberation Army (TLA) brigade in Banke district to raise concerns of the Tharu people and demand their rights on 10 July.

Security-related incidents continued in the central and eastern Terai. Public movement, daily life and general operations were moderately affected due to the strikes and road blocks called by different political and non-political

groups throughout Terai. The general life of the people started to come back to normalcy following the call off of the Tharuhat protest. However the current political crisis has created a sense of the political uncertainty across the Terai.

Recently there was also an evident push to restore law and order in the Terai, with an increase in crack downs on prevention of roadblocks. There were various media reporting on the Government of Nepal's resolution to curb the culture of strikes, market and road closures (bandh) and roadblocks that impact on daily lives and cause local markets to stagnate.

At a briefing to the diplomatic community on 20 July, Home Minister Bhim Rawal, said that between February and April stated that 580 strikes and 465 road obstructions were reported throughout the country. Furthermore, crime had increased by 11 per cent during the past 11 months with 25 per cent of the increase being abductions. He said that there were 109 armed groups operating in the country and that the Home Ministry was trying to determine those that were criminal gangs and those politically-motivated so that the Government could determine which ones to engage in dialogue with.

Other Backward Community (OBC) strike was in effect from 23 July to pressure the government to implement the previous agreement. However, minima; impact of the bandh was observed.

The National Struggle Committee of Conflict Victim Army-Police (NSCCVAP) called for a strike along the East-West Highway East-West Highway Strike by Conflict Affected Police and Army since 16 July. The strike is to pressure the government to address the 5-point demands, which includes re-induction to service with a subsequent promotion plan, reasonable compensation, as well as salary and rations effective from the date of their resignation or termination.

Madheshi Teachers Forum staged a sit in protest in front of district education office (DEO) in Siraha putting forward five points' demands including permanent status for the temporary teachers and promotions etc on 23 July.

Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party (TMLP) announced a Kapilvastu Bandh on 24 July protesting against the government for not allocating the Budget for the construction of Tauliahwa - Khunwa (Indian Bordering Area) road sector.

On 30 July, CPN- Maoists, Matrika Yadav faction, carried out torch rally in Mahendra Chowk of Biratnagar, Morang District, to protest the abduction of their two cadres allegedly by UCPN-Maoists in Janakpur.

Dharan Municipality Office was padlocked by Indigenous Nationalities Federation in protest against the inequitable distribution of the financial year budget, according to local media on 2 July.

Reach of the State

Government officials, in particular VDC secretaries, continued to face challenges from different groups:

The threats against VDC Secretaries in Khotang, Bhojpur and Udayapur Districts continue to be reported. CPN-Maoist - Matrika Yadav local representatives in Khotang District reportedly demanded donations from the Simpani VDC Secretary on 21 July by phone, threatening physical if the specified amount was not provided. On 18 July, Kirant Janabadi Workers Party (KJWP) torched the office of Indrenipokhari VDC, Khotang District, for refusing to

provide the requested donation fee of NPR 200,000, according to INSEC.

The Tharuhat cadres have increased the tax collection in the Terai Districts in MWR/FWR on 15 July. Tharuhat cadres looted a tax receipt and cash from the District Development Committee (DDC) officials and asked not to collect the tax on the natural resources products at Khutiya of Shripur Village Development Committee (VDC) in Kailali district. Reportedly all Party meeting has decided to take action against those involved in looting the tax and the receipt and requested DAO to provide the security to the DDC officials.

Operational Space

A UCPN-M ambulance from Ilam district that carried a PLA combatant for medical treatment to Biratnagar was reportedly vandalized by cadres of Limbuwan State Council Revolutionary at Itahari in Sunsari district on charge of defying their strike on 25 July.

On 28 July following the Supreme Court decision to extract the oath taken by Vice-President in Hindi language, chairman of JTMM (JS) warned Judges originating from the hilly region presiding over Courts in the Terai to leave 'Terai-Madhesh' at the earliest else face consequences, according to a press statement.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Natural Disasters

Recent heavy rainfall throughout the country triggered several small natural calamities across the country. Fifteen districts are affected by the flood-landslide claiming 27 deaths, affecting more than 769 families across the country, according to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS).

Heavy rainfall caused two landslides in Tamku VDC, 9 Sikdem Village in Sankhuwasabha District that affected an estimated 200 people, injured two and led to an estimated 13 dead (4 bodies found, 9 people missing), 42 families are displaced according to NRCS Sankhuwasabha.

Due to the possibility of further landslides, security personnel relocated the displaced and vulnerable families to Majhkharka area, a two-hour uphill climb from Sikidem. Sankhuwasabha DDRC is appealing for support for the relocation of the remaining households at high risk of landslides in the affected area.

Ten people were swept away by the rising river currents in Siraha district. A group of people were collecting water along the Kamala River banks for the Shiva Puja on 27 July, according to NRCS Siraha

NRCS has reported that there are 27 deaths and 791 families affected due to the natural disasters across the country as of 1 August 2009.

Koshi Flood Recovery, Eastern Region:

All Koshi camps are closed and households returned to their pre-flood place of origin. A total of 7,457 families from the flood affected areas have received the Return Package of NPR 50,000. There are about 50 applicants yet to receive the Return Package, as they lack sufficient documents. The DAO is investigating these cases. As of 22 July 3,259 families in the Red Zone, 2,212 families in the Yellow Zone and 1986 in the Green zone received the Return Package.

The Comprehensive package distribution to Koshi flood affected people is expected to commence from mid August. The distribution process includes 4 steps: 1. Collection of application with the actual claim with sufficient evidences 2. Verification of claim/land by district land revenue office 3.

Classification into red, yellow and green categories with exact area in each class 4. Calculation of compensation of both land and crop by computer based database system. Local government planned to complete these tasks within three months. The allocated compensation for each client will be transferred to individual saving accounts directly in local banks in Inaruwa.

In case of landless families, compensation of land will be provided with a bond, to ensure that the land is not sold for certain period. Potential land in various locations was identified by the task force committee. DDRC will finalize the procurement process of land for landless and will hand over ownership certificates. Compensation will also be provided to support house repair for flood affected of Red and Yellow Zones.

Recovery Activities

- Food for Work with cash top up programme is ongoing. The project is expected to complete in 2 weeks.
- Seven trainings are being conducted through MEDEP (micro-enterprise development project with UNDP and WFP support) and there are 104 people enrolled.
- UN-Habitat is conducting three types of training and 253 people are enrolled:
 - a. Masonry
 - b. Carpentry and
 - c. Electricity/wiring
- WASH: 490 tube wells were installed in the 3 VDCs in Sunsari. Arsenic test of the drinking water completed, two found contaminated and reinstalled.
- Decommissioning of WASH facilities in Jhumka camp is completed but yet to be done in Shelter Box camps.
- Education: District Education Office has received NPR 48.5 million to distribute in 23 educational institutions including 9 Madrasa schools. The funds are to be spent on infrastructure development.
- Irrigation: Ground water irrigation office installed 120 shallow tube wells-boring and distributed 9 pumps to farmers. East Irrigation Office completed the design of five irrigation channels and is waiting start the tender process.
- Rural road construction: District road department completed primary work of planning and designing.

Cluster Updates:

Food Security

Rainfall received in July has improved the paddy outlook in some areas; however, the consequence of delayed and erratic monsoon rainfall is still a concern for summer paddy cultivation across the country. Summer paddy contributes up to 70 percent of Nepal's cereal output; a poor summer crop would have devastating consequences as Nepal already has a 133,000 metric ton cereal shortage because of the winter drought.

Many of the districts affected by diarrhoea outbreak continue to report food shortages due to drought. Since May, WFP has provided more than 1,700 metric tons (MT) of food in Jajarkot, and 812 MT in Rukum alone - districts with the most severe diarrhoea outbreaks. WFP's response to the drought has been significantly hindered by lack of funding for its drought operations. WFP still needs more than US\$12 million in order to expand existing operations to include food

assistance for hundreds of thousands of drought-affected people in the Mid and Far West. Government is likely to



Figure 2: FAO Staff monitoring Maize performance in Rukum, Photo Credit: FAO

request that more emergency food be sent to the cholera impacted districts.

Nutrition

The National Nutrition Priorities Meeting was held on 27-28 July. The focus was on strengthening the connection between the IASC Nutrition Cluster and the government coordination mechanisms, with an aim to strengthen the government's response to nutrition during emergencies.

Agriculture

During July, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted a series of trainings on crop, livestock and nutritional aspects to increase beneficiaries' knowledge, funded by the Government of Spain (GoS). A Training of Trainers (ToT) conducted in Salyan and Pyuthan in the MWR focused on food, nutrition, health and hygiene issues, targeting female community health volunteers. Another ToT about livestock management, held in Nepalgunj (Banke district), trained 15 participants from each District Livestock Development Office from Salyan, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa and Jajarkot under the same project (funded by GoS). As a result of the diarrhoea outbreak in the Mid Western Region, the farmers' training on goat management was postponed.

FAO is supporting 30,000 households against the effects of soaring food prices, through a CERF funded project, in the Western Region of Nepal. Following the distribution of cereal and vegetable seeds in Nawalparasi, Arghakhanchi, Parbat, Gulmi, Myagdi and Kapilvastu, 566 MT of fertiliser was distributed to beneficiaries. Out of which, 189 MT was Urea and 377 MT was complex fertiliser containing nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur. The nutrients provided will improve the yield, increasing the availability of food locally. Under the Soaring Food Prices (ISFP), 165 MT rice seeds was distributed to flood affected farmers in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts in the Far Western Region. FAO plans to distribute vegetables composite packages containing seeds from 10 different species.

FAO is supporting flood affected farmers in Sunsari district in the Eastern Region with funding from Government of Sweden. In coordination with the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) and SFRALSO (Sapta-Koshi Flood Rehabilitation Agriculture and Livestock Service Office), FAO has procured 254 MT of Urea and complex fertilisers to be distributed to beneficiaries through local NGOs to increase crop production.

Following the approval of the European Commission Food Facility for Nepal, FAO plans to support two of the ten target districts. In the Far Western Region, beneficiaries of Bajhang and Darchula districts will receive winter vegetables packages and lentil seeds. The project will be implemented in partnership with local NGOs.

Avian Influenza Support Programme

In close collaboration with the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) and the Ministry of Health (MoHP), FAO is preparing a field simulation exercise on the containment of the Avian Influenza (AI) virus in the district of Makwanpur in the Central Region. A second exercise will be conducted in Dhulikhel. The simulation activity will focus on rapid response in the context of outbreaks in poultry.

FAO is organizing a regional workshop on the value chain analysis in poultry production and marketing in the context of cross border trading, funded by the USA government, which will include participants from Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

DIARRHOEA OUTBREAK-MWR/FWR

The diarrhoea outbreak in the Mid-Western Region continues to be a concern for the humanitarian community. The cumulative death toll from diarrhoea related causes is 233 deaths in 115 VDCs of 17 districts, as of 2 August.

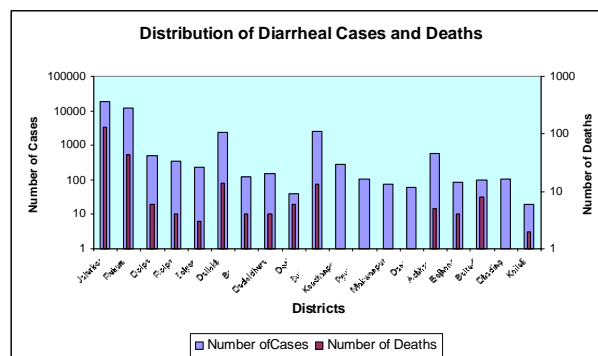


Figure 1: Distribution of Diarrheal Cases and Deaths

The number of districts reporting diarrheal cases continues to increase, with 17 districts. The trend of the number of deaths in Jajarkot and Rukum indicate a decrease in the number of deaths, according to WHO. Nevertheless, the risk of further infection remains. Therefore, the implementation of prevention activities is important, including continued mass hygiene information campaigns in the vulnerable districts.

The government and humanitarian agencies continue to respond to the outbreak, including a mass prevention hygiene campaign. However, the response is affected by the difficult terrain and the weather conditions that further obstruct transportation and communication.

According to WHO, eight samples were tested positive for Vibrio Cholera out of 20 samples collected from two districts.

The Government of Nepal (GoN) announced a Short Term Plan and Long Term Plan to coordinate the response and preventative measures, led by the Ministry of health and Population (MoHP) and Prime Minister's Office respectively. The GoN requested for the international community's support in the implementation of both plans.

The Ministry of Health and Population is strengthening the coordination measures by placing officials in Surkhet and Jajarkot to coordinate the response at the ground level.

Health

The Health Cluster highlighted the need to continue the response to the affected areas, as well as scale up prevention activities in neighbouring districts.

The Health Cluster is maintaining the 'Who, What, Where' matrix, including a list of stocks and supplies available in the country, which is available on the Nepal Information Platform (<http://un.org.np/resources/diarrhoea-outbreak/>).

Surveillance

WHO distributed surveillance forms to the 15 Surveillance Medical Officers (SMO) located in the affected areas, as well as to the case management protocols. Weekly reports will be submitted, based on information collected on a daily basis in the affected VDCs.

IFRC activated its internal global system for providing alerts to donor and relief partners on the situation.

WASH

The WASH Cluster meet regularly to determine the targeted response, including for the distribution of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and water treatments, as well as mass hygiene campaigns in the vulnerable areas on hand washing, how to use ORS and water treatments and importance of nutrition for sick children. The WASH Cluster response in Jajarkot and Rukum is coordinated by the Water Supply and Sanitation Sub Divisional Offices.

UNICEF along with DHO, NRCS, WSSDO, DEPROSC and National Health Education Information and Communication Centre (NHEICC) designed and developed additional standard messages for dissemination throughout Jajarkot through flex chart and general information booklets.

Public hygiene messages are also aired on the FM and television stations in affected districts to increase awareness and good hygiene practice.

WHO is issuing Outbreak Situation Reports available on <http://www.un.org.np/resources/diarrhoea-outbreak/>

WHO has distributed guidelines for rain water harvesting, which was used and tested in Myanmar during the Cyclone Nargis response in 2008. This method are considered useful in districts and VDCs that experience water shortages, which could lead to higher levels of contamination of the water sources being used by the population. In general 67-93% of collected rainwater is safe in all seasons.

Emergency Shelter/NFI

UN Habitat is discussing funding options for the construction of homes for 1,422 landless households affected by the Koshi floods.

The Shelter Cluster organised a workshop from 20-21 July in Kathmandu, which endorsed the Shelter Contingency Plan was endorsed, with the cluster also agreeing on a minimum standard for a Shelter and NFI's kit for emergency response. Details are provided within the contingency plan, available on the Nepal Information Platform. The cluster also participated in a review and revision of the Minimum Standards for Shelter, Settlement and NFI's. The process was facilitated by RedR India as part of the global review of Sphere standards.

Protection

Protection Cluster completed the eastern regional level protection training for natural disaster response in Biratnagar. There were 30 participants from different UN agencies, government and I/NGOs. Similar training was organized in Nepalgunj, Birtamod and Kathmandu.

Disaster Preparedness

Pre-Monsoon District Disaster Preparedness (DP) Workshops were completed throughout the Terai district, with some disaster preparedness initiatives underway in the hilly districts at the request of the DDRC.

COORDINATION

General coordination activities are ongoing both in region and at the central level.

- OCHA in coordination with MoHA activated DDRC in diarrhoea outbreak hit districts.
- OCHA supported in establishing the coordination mechanisms in Jajarkot to coordinate a strengthened and integrated response in the diarrhoea affected VDCs.
- Coordination with Health and WASH cluster continues to provide support in the diarrhoea affected districts.

UPCOMING EVENTS/ MEETINGS

- Thursday, 6 August: Contact Group Meeting, special session on Transitional Justice and Aid & Violence– 10:30 am – 12:00 pm, UN Conference Room. Open to public.
- Friday, 14 August: Operational IASC Meeting, 10:30 am – 12:00 pm, OCHA Conference Room
- **Wednesday 19 August: World Humanitarian Day** more info: <http://ochaonline.un.org/>
- Thursday, 20 August: Emergency Health and Nutrition Working Group Meeting, 10:00 am – 11:30 am, UNICEF Meeting Room

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

<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. Please visit Map Center of Nepal Information Platform (NIP) for more detail information on mapping products.

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/maps.php>

Nepal: Reports of Security Incidents, Jan - Jun, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=661>

Nepal: Reports of Bandhs/Blockades Jan - Jun, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=660>

Nepal: Operational Space- 01 May to 30 June, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=659>

Nepal: Reports of Bandhs / Blockades - 1 to 30 June, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=656>

Nepal: Reports of Security Incidents- 1 to 30 June, 2009
<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=655>

Nepal: Diarrhoea Outbreak in Jajarkot District - Location of Health Camps

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=658>

RECENT REPORTS AVAILABLE:

On behalf of IASC Nepal, a Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) webpage has been created on UN Nepal Information Platform. This page contains information on MIRA tools and other MIRA specific resources. Please visit UN Nepal Information Platform for more details.

<http://www.un.org.np/resources/mira/>

To provide updated information about diarrhoea outbreak at the western part of Nepal, a webpage has been created on UN Nepal Information Platform. This page contains information of contact list, coordination meeting minutes, situation reports, maps and other relevant resources. Please visit UN Nepal Information Platform for more details.

<http://www.un.org.np/resources/diarrhoea-outbreak/>

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

IRC Report: Access to Health Care in Rural Jajarkot: Final Survey, Report of Findings

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=547

Mercy Corps Report: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction – Good Practice

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=549

Mercy Corps Nepal Case Study: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction – Contribution to Hyogo Framework of Action

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=548 (Available in Nepali version also)

IRC Report: Elimination of Kala-azar in Mahottari District

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=546

IASC Protection National Cluster: Contingency Plan 2009 (Draft)

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=544

CONCERN WORLDWIDE Report: Nutrition Survey Report

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?id=543

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: Rita Dhakal Jayasawal, National Coordination Officer on ph. 9851072938, dhakal@un.org

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Visit the Nepal Information Platform at <http://www.un.org.np>