

Nepal Monthly Situation Updates



Issue No. 57, covering the period 1-31 January 2010

Kathmandu, 10 February 2010

I. HIGHLIGHTS

- High-level political mechanism formed to support the peace process
- WFP receives US\$ 8 million from DFID to provide relief for food-insecure in coming months
- United Nations Security Council extends UNMIN mandate until 15 May 2010
- Prime Minister addressed the 12th Earthquake Safety Day in Kathmandu
- Disqualified Maoist combatants discharged from multiple cantonments across the country
- H5N1 outbreak confirmed in Pokhara, Kaski district
- Emergency Response Fund (ERF) rolled out for Nepal

II. CONTEXT

During the reporting period, progress in the political sphere – with the creation of the High Level Political Mechanism (HLPM) to support the peace process and address matters regarding the constitution-drafting process, and the Maoists suspending the fourth phase of their country-wide strikes – coincided with increased insecurity in parts of the country. In the Mid- and Far-Western Regions, for example, security continued to deteriorate, with threats and extortions appearing to be increasing, and frequent protests disrupting daily life. The 26 January killing of a VDC Secretary in Banke district underscored the security-related challenges facing the Government.

Political Developments

The High Level Political Mechanism (HLPM) was established on 8 January 2010 following an agreement between the top leaders of the three major political parties: Pushpa Kamal Dahal “Prachanda”, Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal–Maoist (UCPN-M); Girija Prasad Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress (NC); and Jhala Nath Khanal, Chairman of the Communist Party of Nepal–Unified Marxist Leninist (UML). The HLPM is mandated to support the peace process and constitution-writing, created with the aim of ending the current political impasse. Due to concerns raised by other ruling party leaders, regarding the ability of the HLPM to function without the inclusion of the Prime Minister (PM) in the mechanism, the HLPM made the PM an official invitee of the mechanism. The HLPM is also considering the inclusion of Madhesi parties. The HLPM is mandated to end the current political impasse and to support the peace process and constitution writing. It has also been requested by the Special Committee for the supervision, integration and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel to determine the numbers to be integrated into the different security forces.

Following the establishment of the HLPM, the UCPN-M withdrew the bandh¹ intended to begin on 24 January as part of the fourth phase of the group’s protests for “civilian supremacy”. However, the UCPN-M continued its publicity campaign against “foreign interference”, with its leaders visiting border areas to protest against the alleged Indian encroachment of Nepali territory. Party cadres waived flags in front of the Indian embassy during separate visits by the Indian External Affairs Minister SM Krishna and Indian Army Chief Deepak Kapoor in January.

The Constituent Assembly (CA) amended its work plan for the ninth time on 24 January, extending the deadline for discussions on the remaining two concept papers by the thematic committees until 4 February. The date set for the promulgation of the new constitution, 28 May 2010, remains unchanged.

¹ A general strike or shut-down with no vehicular transport and closure of all business, offices and schools.

On 21 January the CA Committee for State Restructuring and Distribution of State Power passed a federalist model proposing the creation of 14 federal provinces, largely based on identity and giving priority rights to dominant ethnic and linguistic groups in the respective provinces. The model, backed by a majority of UCPN-M and UML Committee members, was opposed by the NC and Madhesi Committee members who dismissed the proposal as undemocratic. Madhesi parties argue that the model does not address Madhesi concerns, and have objected to the proposed division of the Madhesh into two provinces, which would exclude Chitwan and adjoining areas. The Madhesi People's Rights Forum (MPRF), led by Upendra Yadav, stated that the preliminary draft of the federal model ignored past agreements, and threatened to launch protests. Similarly, the Tharu Welfare Assembly (TWA) issued a statement voicing its discontentment the proposed model of federalism, and said it would launch protests on 3 February.

The Legislature-Parliament (L-P) amended the Interim Constitution by a two-thirds majority on 28 January, to allow the President and the Vice-President (VP) to take the oath of office and secrecy in their mother tongue. This is the seventh amendment to the Interim Constitution and it allows VP Parmananda Jha to take a fresh oath and resume his post, which has been dormant since a 13 September 2009 Supreme Court ruling declared that the oath he had taken in Hindi in July 2008 had been unconstitutional.

A group composed of different minority and marginalized peoples' organizations submitted a memorandum to the PM, seeking the Government's commitment and action to implement the recommendations made by the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference. The memorandum includes issues to be addressed in both the short- and long-term to ensure equality and non-discrimination in terms of access to justice, promoting inclusion and representation minority groups, and better enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

The discharge of Maoist Army personnel disqualified on the basis of being minors or late recruits continued throughout the reporting period, with the discharge being completed in six of seven Maoist cantonments. A total of 2,100 disqualified combatants have so far been discharged from six cantonments across the country as of 5 February 2010. The discharge work is going forward as planned because it has been a collaborative work among the UN agencies, government and the Maoists. The process is scheduled to be completed on 8 February 2010.

The United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1909 supporting the Government of Nepal's request to extend the tenure of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) until 15 May 2010. UNMIN is mandated to monitor and manage the arms of Maoist Combatants and the Nepal Army, and assist in the peace process.

Safety and Security

Tarai Mukti Morcha (TMM) cadres reportedly killed three UCPN-M cadres in Bara district on 6 January, and seriously injured two others. In response to the incident, UCPN-M called for an indefinite *bandh* in Bara, Parsa and Rautahat districts, demanding martyr-status for the deceased, compensation to the families of the deceased, treatment of the injured free of cost and action against the perpetrators. The *bandh* adversely affected daily life for people in the three districts.

On 26 January, Village Development Committee (VDC) Secretary Indra Bahadur Shrestha was abducted and shot dead by Terai Jatantrik Mukti Morcha Madhes cadres in Seetapur VDC, Banke district. As a result, all VDC Secretaries deployed in the district fled to the District Headquarters (DHQ) in Nepalgunj to take refuge, further limiting the Government's reach. Clashes between members of the UML-affiliated Youth Force (YF) and UCPN-M-affiliated Young Communist League (YCL) in Surkhet district, and the confrontation between political parties in Kalikot district, further reflected the continued fragile law and order situation in parts of the Mid- and Far-Western Regions.

During the reporting period, a number of armed groups and underground outfits, many with affiliations to political parties, have stepped up extortionist demands, targeting in particular industrialists and businessmen in Sunsari and Morang districts. According to those targeted, groups are demanding at least NPR 200,000 (equivalent to US\$ 2,600) in the Eastern Region, and local media report of a growing fear and suspicion among businessmen and industrialists in the area.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) ordered heightened security at Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu, following warnings from India that Al-Qaeda-linked militants were plotting to hijack planes in South Asia prior to the Commonwealth Games, to be held in India in October 2010. Police and army personnel deployed to the airport are undertaking extra security measures in line with the “high alert” advisory, leading to longer waits for passengers. India has issued warnings for all its international flights and intensified security checks at airports.

Protests

Country-wide *bandhs* continued to affect the every-day lives of Nepalis in January, through the frequent closure of marketplaces, private offices, industries and educational institutions. A number of organizations representing indigenous and ethnic communities jointly called for a nationwide *bandh* on 1 January to demand the implementation of the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169, concerning the rights of “Indigenous and Tribal Peoples”. A *bandh* in Taplejung district, launched by the UCPN-M on 27 December in protest of past killings of its cadres, continued until 10 January. UCPN-M demanded that the deceased be declared as martyrs and called for compensation for the families of the deceased and treatment for those injured. Panchthar and Tehrathum districts were also affected by UCPN-M *bandhs*, motivated by similar demands.

A faction of the Koshi Flood Victim Struggle Committee (KVSC) called for a general strike in flood-affected areas from 5 to 7 January. The KVSC accused government authorities of reaching the decision to provide two Kattha’s² of land for each landless family without the consensus of those families subsumed under the Government’s Comprehensive Compensation Package (GCCP). The observed effects of the strike were, however, minimal.

Protests adversely affecting daily life in different parts of the Mid- and Far-Western Regions included: UCPN-M mass gatherings on 18 and 21 January in Salyan and Bardiya districts, as part of their fourth round of protests; a *bandh* called by the Rastriya Jana Morcha Nepal (RJM-N) in Rapti and Lumbini zones to protest against federalism on 20 January; and the announcement of protests by the Common Forum for Kamlari Freedom (CFKF)³ in Dang district. In Mugu district, locals demanding increased public security picketed the District Administration Office. The UML-affiliated All Nepal National Free Student Union (ANNFSU) in Surkhet district, called for a strike in educational institutions, and temporary teachers in Kalikot district called a *bandh* on 18 to 19 January, demanding better conditions.

Madhesi People’s Rights Forum (MPRF) and Tharuhat Struggle Committee (TSC) jointly launched the Joint Movement for a single state. The TSC, which had previously been opposed to the concept of “One Madhes One State”, reached an agreement with the MPRF after the word “Madhes” was replaced by “Terai”. The new alliance’s new protest programme includes the submission of memoranda to the PM and to the CA Chairman, publicity campaigns, meetings and rallies.

Operational Space

During the reporting period, an international organisation in Surkhet received a donation letter, as well as repeated visits by UCPN-M cadres. The staff responded by advocating for respect of the Basic Operating Guidelines.

In an effort to assess the level of local government presence throughout Nepal, UN OCHA recently completed a joint survey on the presence of VDC Secretaries⁴ across 3,862 out of a total of 3,915 VDCs in the country. Results showed that only 42% of the VDCs have a Secretary present full-time in the duty station; 39% of the VDC Secretaries are either partially present or provide services from the district headquarters; and 19% of the VDCs have no Secretary present.

² Kattha is a form of measurement frequently used in Nepal. One kattha is equivalent to 0.0338 hectare.

³ Kamlari are female bonded labourers. In the Kamlari system, adolescent girls from the Tharu community are sent by their families to work in private person’s residences to clear the debts of parents or ancestors, or as payment for using the property of a land-holder.

⁴ VDC Secretaries are local government civil servants with responsibilities including: the administration of the VDC budget for basic services and development; registration of births, deaths and marriages; management of voter lists; and tax collection.

III. CLUSTER/SECTOR UPDATES

The Pyuthan District Fire: Impacts and Responses

UN OCHA Nepalgunj sub-office reported that the fire that broke out in the Syaulibang VDC in Pyuthan district on 8 January left 52 households homeless. Estimates on the numbers of people affected range from 351 to 391. No deaths were reported, but three rescue-workers were injured during the rescue efforts. According to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) Pyuthan district chapter, survivors are still living with host families, in temporary shelters near their houses, or in cowsheds that were not destroyed by the fire, while some have begun reconstruction of their houses. According to the Regional Administrator of the Mid-Western Region, most of those affected are Dalits.⁵

On 10 January, the Minister for Home Affairs, the Regional Administrator and the District Secretary of the NRCS visited the area and provided initial food relief consisting of 80 kilos per family (rice, lentils and beaten rice), as well as tarpaulins and blankets. NRCS-Pyuthan distributed Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as tarpaulins, blankets, clothes, plastic buckets and kitchen utensils to each of the 52 affected households. The Home Minister announced compensation of NPR 5,000 (equivalent to US\$ 67) to each of the affected families. The Banke District Administration Office (DAO) and the Surkhet Regional Administration Office (RAO) provided 25 quintals of rice and around 3 quintals rice, respectively, for the affected families. Merlin provided 14 cartons of medicine to support the local sub-health post, and Terre des Hommes/Dalit Women Awareness Center-Rolpa jointly provided psychosocial counselling, blankets, warm clothes, nutritional food and sleeping mats to the affected children and their families. Further support to the survivors was provided by police, civil society organizations and local clubs, although the NRCS reported difficulties transporting these relief materials from the district headquarters to the affected areas due to the remoteness of the affected VDC. Plans are being made by various organizations to provide school kits and education materials for affected school-children. Some duplication was reported in the distribution of blankets, and funds were being collected for the reconstruction of the houses.

The Terai Cold Wave

Life in the Terai was adversely affected by the cold-wave and dense fog throughout the month of January. According to UN OCHA Biratnagar and Nepalgunj sub-offices, 35 people died: 28 in the Eastern Region and Central Terai; and 7 in Mid- and Far-Western Regions). The deaths are said to have been linked to the severe cold, leading to hypothermia among the elderly, and pneumonia and respiratory problems for children. Daily life was severely affected in cold-hit districts. In Dang district, the drop in temperature and continuous fog reportedly led to a 25% rise in the number of patients visiting the Rapti Sub-Regional Hospital. Similarly, airports were greatly affected by cancellations, due to the poor visibility on account of the fog.

UN OCHA sub-regional offices reported that the Government provided firewood to those people living in the open area to prepare fires to keep warm. NRCS also reported that they were closely monitoring the situation through their district chapters, and provided support as required.

Education

The education cluster has completed two capacity-building training courses, Training-of-Trainers (ToT) in Emergency-Education, in the Eastern Region, and are planning to launch a third course in Dhangadhi, Kailali district in the Far-Western Region. Concurrently, the education cluster is holding discussions with its partners, including the Ministry of Education, on how to include emergency-education as a component in Government planning. The cluster is also updating the education cluster contingency plan in consultation with partners.

⁵ Dalits are the so-called untouchable caste in the Hindu caste system.

Food Security

In December 2009, a funding shortfall forced the World Food Program (WFP) to cut its number of beneficiaries by half, from 1.2 million to 600,000 people. On 29 January, the WFP reported it had received two donations totalling US\$ 14 million to enable the provision of vital food supplies to the full 1.2 million people in Nepal over the coming three months. The funding secured includes US\$ 8 million from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and US\$ 6 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). According to a WFP press release, the funds will support its food- and cash-for-assets programmes, while providing humanitarian relief to Nepalese people suffering from severe food-insecurity in the coming months.

Agriculture and Livestock

Farmers in the Far-West Region have reported an acute shortage of chemical fertilizers, which is likely to further exacerbate food insecurity in the region. Even though the government has allowed the Agricultural Tools Company Limited (ATCL) to sell fertilizers at a subsidized price, it can meet less than half of the total demand. According to the District ATCL in Kanchanpur, 300 tons of fertilizers are urgently needed to fill the farmers' demand.

With more than € 8 million (equivalent to US\$ 11 million) in financial assistance from the European Union (EU), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing agricultural inputs support (seed and fertilizer) and technical training to vulnerable farming households in order to enhance food security and mitigate the effects of soaring food prices in ten districts of Nepal. The project, due to last for 26 months, is expected to benefit over 103,000 households in 10 districts, representing all of the country's five regions. In January, a field visit from a European Commission (EC) delegation was followed by a district-level stakeholders meeting, which took place at the District Agricultural Development Office (DADO) with FAO.

The formation of district project coordination committees is in progress in 10 districts. The Ministry for Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) organized a four-day ToT for 45 technicians at the Regional Agriculture Training Centre in Khajura, Banke district.

Health

World Health Organization (WHO) Nepal office conducted the WHO Country Office Emergency Readiness Workshop with a focus to enhance the capacity of WHO staff in responding to emergency situations. This was the first of 11 workshops planned in each of the WHO country offices in the Southeast Asian region. The workshop reviewed the current situation in Nepal, the humanitarian context and personal safety, prioritizing public health areas of intervention, and identified issues to be addressed for office readiness. The workshop ended with a one-day simulation exercise where the operational plans were tested. A Standard Operating Procedure for WHO Nepal office will be developed on the basis of the discussions held during the workshop.

A total of 1,740 people, mostly women, were beneficiaries of three reproductive health (RH) camps in Salyan district in January 2010, implemented by Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Nepal with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 101 women were diagnosed with third-degree uterine prolapses; 26 of these women were referred to the Nepal Medical College and Teaching Hospital (NMCTH) for immediate surgery. This project is implemented with the support of the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). In addition, UNFPA, through its implementing partner Phect Nepal, supported eight mobile RH camps in Kailali and Salyan districts, as part of a project funded by the Government of Denmark. On average, 500 persons benefited from each mobile camp, 90% of which were women. 34 of those diagnosed with uterine prolapses were referred to the NMCTH for immediate surgery.

UNFPA supported a three-day master ToT on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)⁶ for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Crises, from 17 to 19 January in Nepalgunj. The training was part of an emergency reproductive health outreach project implemented by ADRA Nepal, with financial

⁶ The MISP for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) is a set of priority activities to be implemented during the early stages of an emergency.

support from ECHO through UNFPA.

H5N1 Influenza Pandemic Updates

An outbreak of H5N1, avian flu, has been recorded at Ghari Patan, Pokhara in Kaski District. The Ministry for Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), meeting the press in Kathmandu on 3 February, stated that the flu was causing the death of ducks and chickens, and that Pokhara and surrounding areas have been placed under high alert. All six samples collected from a local poultry farm, examined at London's Weybridge laboratory, tested positive for the H5N1 virus, according to the MoAC spokesperson. The Government has formed a committee to be headed by the Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mrigendra Kumar Singh Yadav, directed to take necessary measures to control the spread of the disease. Nepal had its first confirmed case of avian flu in mid-January in Jhapa district, in the eastern region. Over 23,000 chickens as well as hundreds of pigeons, ducks and parrots were culled and the outbreak was quickly contained.

Nutrition

The field-data collection for the Child Nutrition Surveys has been completed in six districts in Mid- and Far-Western Regions. Preliminary estimates of child malnutrition prevalence rates will be available in February. Also in the Mid- and Far-Western Regions, there are plans to conduct a comprehensive Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS) in 2010. The survey will provide an opportunity to collect data on a wide range of indicators.

On 5 January, CARE Nepal, together with FAYA Nepal and WOREC Kailali, distributed food items and warm clothes for infants to a worth of NPR 568,619 (equivalent to US \$7,582) in the nine flood-affected VDCs in Kailali district. Beneficiaries were 300 pregnant and lactating mothers

The Government is planning to implement a child cash-transfer programme (NPR 200 per month and child, equivalent to US\$ 2.6, will be provided to each household (HH) in multiple districts in the Karnali area, supported by UNICEF. The cash-transfers have been found to be linked to improvements in child nutrition. Also supported by UNICEF, the Government is planning to implement complementary interventions related to Infant and Youth Child Feeding (IYCF), as well as supplementary feeding for children under the age of five.

Protection

The new Chairperson and 14 new members of the National Dalit Commission (NDC) assumed office on 7 and 13 January, respectively. The position of the Chairperson of the Commission had been vacant since the mandate of the previous Chairperson's term ended in June 2009. The incumbents were nominated by the Council of Ministers on 7 January for two-year terms.

On 12 January, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) announced that the Government organs, including the Office of the PM and Council of Ministers and the Office of the Attorney-General, together with NHRC, had agreed to develop a mechanism to implement the Commission's recommendations in a timely and effective manner.

On 19 January, the Supreme Court issued an interim stay-order in a public interest litigation challenging the Government's decision to grant a cash incentive of NPR 50,000 (equivalent to US\$ 667) to individuals marrying single women (widows). The court stated that since the cash incentive is not a form of social security, it would only make the single women more dependent and promote a system of "state-sponsored dowry".

Refugees

On 20 January 2010, an accidental fire broke out in a hut in Beldangi camp, one of seven camps in eastern Nepal hosting refugees from Bhutan. The fire left some 400 refugees homeless and destroyed 28 huts, including 48 huts that were dismantled to stop the fire from spreading further. The estimated relief and reconstruction cost for the survivors is US\$ 40,000. An emergency response committee, headed by the Government and with the participation of UNHCR, its NGO partners (Caritas, Lutheran World Federation, the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia), WFP, and refugee Camp Management Committee (CMC), coordinated immediate relief efforts. UNHCR and its NGO partners distributed food items, blankets, quilts, mattresses, mosquito nets, cooking

kits, as well as materials such as bamboo to help the affected families rebuild their huts. The Government provided food items and firewood for cooking. Other organizations such as NRCS and Sathya Sai Organization, and Community Forest User's Group also distributed relief items. WFP replenished food rations to all the affected families. UNHCR has already started relocating some affected families to vacant huts in the camps and building new huts for others.

Third Country Resettlement

A large-scale third country resettlement is underway for those refugees from Bhutan who have expressed an interest to resettle. As of 28 January 2010, more than 26,300 refugees from Bhutan have been resettled. Some 85,249 refugees remain in seven camps in eastern Nepal.

Disaster Preparedness

The 12th Earthquake Safety Day was celebrated nationwide with a series of events on and around 16 January 2010. The Government of Nepal observes this day annually in commemoration of the 1934 earthquake in Nepal and the Bihar region of India. Chief guest, PM Madhav Kumar Nepal inaugurated the national meeting, as well as unveiling the National Disaster Report 2009. The PM highlighted the vulnerabilities of Nepal to disasters and, noting the recent quake in Haiti, stressed the need of developing and executing disaster risk reduction initiatives in more coordinated and sustainable ways. The PM demonstrated the Government's commitment to implement policies to make the safer settlements.

Government is in the process of establishing the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), expected to be completed by mid-March 2010.

Disaster Response lessons-learned exercises at district level have been completed in 26 districts. One regional level lesson-learned workshop was successfully completed with the participation of all stakeholders, under the leadership of Government in Doti district.

IV. COORDINATION

Operational-level Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and Principal IASC meetings are being coordinated by OCHA at the national level on a fortnightly and monthly basis, respectively. Please contact OCHA for more information. OCHA has called for proposals for the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) from international and national NGOs to respond to emerging humanitarian needs, and to prevent new needs from emerging.

V. UPCOMING EVENTS/MEETINGS

- 15 February 2010: ILO 169 Interaction Programme, 2:00 pm-3:30 pm, SDC Meeting Room.
- 19 February 2010: Operational IASC Meeting, 10:30 am-12:00 pm, OCHA Conference Room.
- 25 February 2010: Principal IASC Meeting, 10:30 am-12:00 pm, UN Conference Room.

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

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

VI. RECENT MAPS AVAILABLE

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

Nepal: Reports of Security Incidents - 1 to 31 December, 2009

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=681>

Nepal: Reports of Bandhs / Blockades - 1 to 31 December, 2009

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=683>

Nepal: Reports of Security Incidents – January to December, 2009

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=682>

Nepal: Reports of Bandh/ Blockades – January to December, 2009

<http://www.un.org.np/maps/metadata.php?id=684>

VII. RECENT REPORTS AVAILABLE

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

DFID Report: Land Reform in Nepal

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?mid=563

UNICEF Report: Media Perception Study on Avian / Human Influenza

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?mid=562

CARE Nepal Report: Fifty Successful Stories on Community Support ASHA Program (in Nepali Language only)

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?mid=560

CARE Report: Health Problems among Urban Poor in Selected Slums along Bishunumati River in Kathmandu

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?mid=561

CARE Nepal and LIBIRD Report: Climate Change Impacts on Livelihoods of Poor and Vulnerable Communities and Biodiversity Conservation

http://www.un.org.np/reportlibrary/table_metadata.php?mid=559

*NB: Please note that UN OCHA Nepal is changing its monthly reporting template, starting from January 2010. Previously referred to as the OCHA Situation Overview, the report will now be known as the **Nepal Monthly Situation Updates**.*

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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