

Report On

Training to Legal Clinicians on Disaster, Pandemic and General Laws

Organized by: FNB, Nepal

Date: 28th and 29th Jestha , 2079

Venue: Marigold Hotel, Nagarkot



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Chapter 1

1.1. Introduction to FNB

The Forum for Nation Building (FNB) Nepal is a non-profit organization founded in March 2013 by Nepalese youth. FNB Nepal is an organization of diverse young people who engage in several different disciplines that have a direct or indirect impact on the nation-building process. The organization's thematic working areas include human rights, law and development, research, and policy advocacy. In March 2013, the group was registered with the Kathmandu District Administration Office (DAO) and became connected with the Nepal Social Welfare Council (SWC). FNB Nepal acts on the slogan "Contribution to Nation Building."

Community Mobile Legal Clinic (CMLC) is one of the organization's pioneering concepts meant to function in the legal elements of the vulnerable and marginalized population's access to justice. The CMLC methodology was first adopted by the organization in 2015 as part of the initiative 'Access to Justice for the Vulnerable and Marginalized via Mobile Clinics,' with a specific focus on domestic abuse survivors. During and after the 2015 megalithic earthquake, FNB was first active in rescue and relief activities in collaboration with government and non- governmental organizations.

After the initial phase, FNB continued to assist earthquake survivors with reconstruction through the module of mobile clinics, in which a team of FNB lawyers and law students visited the survivors' homes and provided consultations as well as procedures for obtaining government subsidies directed specifically for earthquake survivors by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). FNB Nepal is also accelerating training for local government officials on their rights, powers, and obligations as outlined under the countries newly implemented federal system. The organization's policy advocacy work has also had a significant influence on the formation, revision, and implementation of

laws and policies. This strategy has benefited in bridging the gap between policymakers and victims, hence addressing policy gaps and addressing the main concerns at hand. FNB Nepal is also experienced in implementing the aforementioned measures in the areas of gender-based violence and foreign employment.

1.2. Introduction to the Session

FNB has given a forum for attorneys and law students to put their interest in human rights into practice, with the objective to enhance a pro-bono culture. Through Training of Trainers (ToT), the organization has taught previously over 260 attorneys, law students, and social science students, as well as activating them in CMLC as resource persons and volunteers. On 2079-02-28 and 2079-02-29, the organization as a part of MEAN project conducted a TOT session for CMLC in Nagarkot. This year's TOT focused on disaster management focusing on the COVID-19 pandemic. The training was for the legal clinicians on questions of disaster, pandemic and general laws, that, the legal practitioners and volunteers might be raised in the community during the CMLC.

1.3. Objective of the Session

- i) To help the legal practitioners and volunteers of TOT understand about disasters, pandemic and its laws.
- ii) To help the legal practitioners and volunteers of TOT understand about the community and the questions that may be raised the community regarding the disaster, pandemic and general laws.
- iii) To help the legal practitioners and volunteers of TOT understand the concept of CMLC through role play.

1.4. Structure of the Session

The session was conducted for 2 days i.e. on 28th and 29th of Jestha. On the first day, 3 of our expert resource personnel's gave their presentation similarly 2 expert resource personnel's gave their presentation on the second day. The session of day 1 started from

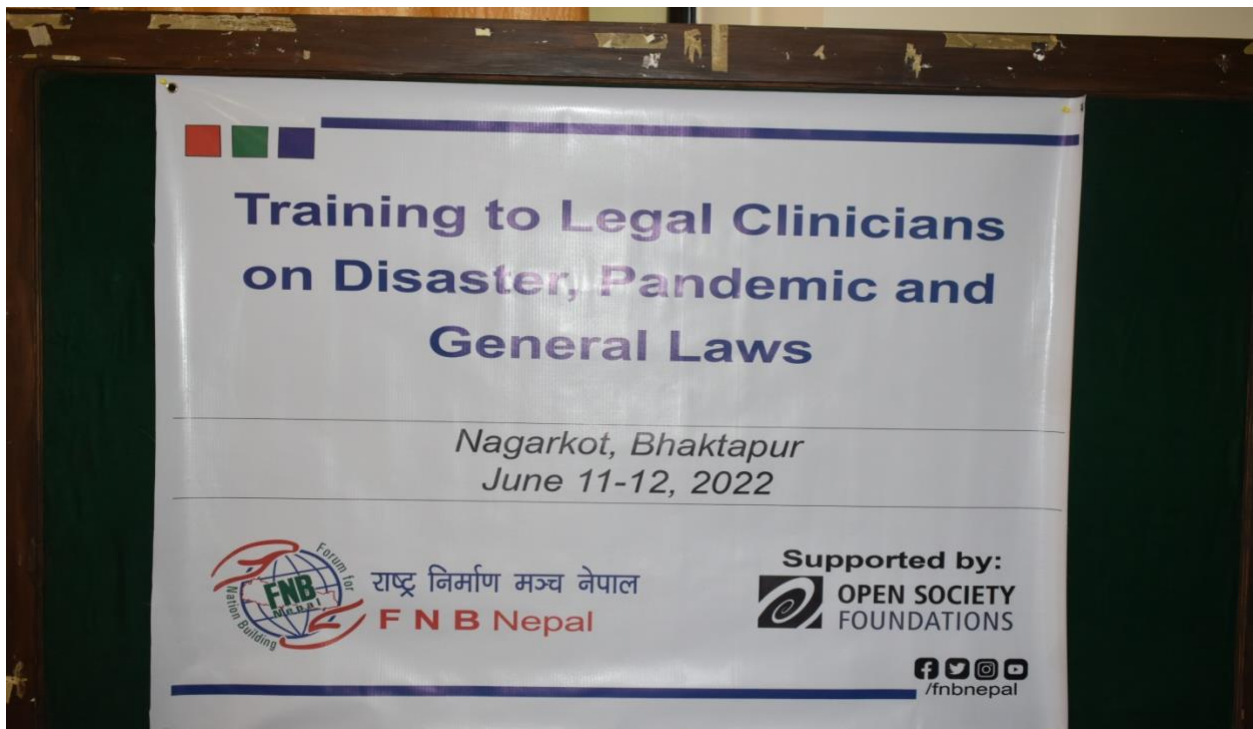
10 A.M. and counting breaks ended at 6 P.M. Similarly, the session of second day started at 8 A.M and ended at 3 P.M.

Chapter 2

2.1. Proceeding of the Program

DAY 1

2.1.1. Opening of the program



The interaction program was inaugurated by Advocate Nirmal Upreti, President of FNB Nepal. Advocate Upreti, welcomed all the participants and expressed thankfulness for attending the program. Thereafter, the designated experts Dr. Meen B. Poudyal Chhetri, Dr. Dijan Bhattraï, Mr. Basanta Acharya and Advocate Tika Ram Bhattraï were welcomed and requested have a seat on 28th jetha by FNB's President.

Mr. Upreti heartly welcomed all the participants and gave a brief introduction about the organization's mission vision and its past activities. He also edified about the project and the

rationale behind the initial day's session. After the short speech Mr. Upreti requested all the participants for round of introduction.

2.1.2. 1st Session/ Presentation

Topic: Rights and Duties of Local Government, Judicial Committee and Mediation

Resource Person: Adv.Mr. Basanta Acharya



Designation: Director, KMC (Kathmandu Metropolitan City)

a) Content of the session

i) Introduction

“If we take pain as an opportunity that might help us to live life in positive manner.” The theoretical aspect in life is not the way out for everyone practical aspect in life rather is. The principle and prospect aren't the same.”

Society is the core aspect of everything, our survival, our existence and our well being everything depends on. Individual interaction is the lower aspect and the prominent aspect of the society. And the local level is that lower level in a government.

ii) **Local government, legal committees, mediation and mediators**

“गोलि लागेर पनि ऊ मरेन तर उसको जबान छोरा कानून लागेर मर्यो”

A person even with a gun wound may survive but in Nepal once a person is charged in criminal matter, his or her life becomes devilish. Therefore, the government shall work on this matter and as a basic lower body the local government is focus on this.

However is Local Government really a literal government?

According to the constitutional framework there ought to be 3 parts, i.e. i) executive, ii) legislature and iii) judiciary and 5 rights i.e. i) political, ii) administrative, iii) financial, iv) legal and v) implementation

There is political authority in the local government that applies the political rights, the local government can further in itself resolve the dispute and the constitution in its schedule 8 has given the right to establish the local court moreover it can also impose tax and collect revenue. Article 50, Article 51(Cha), Article 56, and other different parts relates to the local government in the constitution. Hence, yes, local government is a government in literal sense.

Procedure to dissolve dispute in the local Government:

The major question that is asked in the local government is that how a dispute that comes to it is settled. The following are the major manner through which a dispute is settled:

- 1) Mediation
- 2) Quasi Judicial decision

Speedy justice is the core reason for the establishment of legal office in the local government and such is done through the mediation and the quasi judicial authority. Mediation Act 2068, 47(1) has stated about the when mediation is only the option and when the case can be transferred to the court.

Different aspect dealt by the Local Government: Mediation

Through the process of mediation, the parties address their differences with the help of an unbiased third party who helps them come to a resolution. It could be a scheduled settlement conference or an unofficial gathering of the parties. The issue could be one that has already been filed in court or one that could be. Disputes involving business transactions, personal injuries, construction, workers' compensation, labor or community relations, divorce, domestic relations, employment, or any other situations that don't involve complicated procedural or evidentiary issues are cases that are appropriate for mediation. Except as required by law or a contractual provision, participation in the mediation conference is voluntary on the part of the parties. Local Government has the authority to mediate dispute between parties.

The local government through Procedural law- “Namuna Kanoon” can make laws on the basis of such law. The core principle of Rule of law is that it shall be written that is feasible to be the people. Hence the laws that the local government create must be understood by laymen and it should imply that one shouldn't act opposite to the enacted laws.

Law – Process and result = Rule of law

Recommendation by the resource person:

- 1) Need of lawyers who are appointed without biasness and any influence in the local level judicial committee.

(The authorities have the right to appoint the lawyers and any other resource person or any other expert)

- 2) Mediation is not an alternative however, litigation is. (At least there should be 6 numbers of mediators)
- 3) The problem is “Me” and the solution is “WE”.

b) Questions raised in the session

- i) What can be done when the cases that isn't applicable to be mediated?

- ii) Right to property- the right of the people that work in footpath, also have such fundamental right, can any laws be established in a manner that is inconsistent to the constitution?
- iii) Can the MPC give the authority to the general public to work in the footpath that is situated in the world heritage site?

2.1.3. 2nd session/ presentation

Topic:

Resource Person: Dr.Meen B. Paudyal Chhetri



Designation: Executive Member, NCDM

a) Content of the session

i) Introduction

What is disaster?

A disaster is a major issue that occurs over a short or long period of time and results in widespread losses of people, property, or the environment that are more than what the affected community or society can reasonably expect to be able to recover from using its own resources. Both "natural disasters" and "human-instigated catastrophes" result from manmade dangers, and these categories are frequently used to categorize disasters. However, it can be challenging to distinguish between man-made and natural disasters in modern times.

Therefore, disaster is sudden calamity that causes destruction or damage, disruption to normal pattern of life.

General Cause of disaster

The general causes of disaster can be classified into 3 heads:

1. **Natural.** Examples are earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis
2. **Man Made.** Chemical spills, pollution, landslides (due to bad farming practices or poor infrastructure decisions), or nuclear fallout
3. **Complex.** Combination of any of the above

On their own, earthquakes, floods, landslides, and other disasters can be devastatingly destructive. However, the destruction is multiplied or diminished when combined with economic, environmental, and social factors. Therefore, human greed/ selfish human nature, mismanagement, limited resources , large (atmosphere, oceans), cruel nature are some of the general causes of disaster.

Reason for increment of disaster

The number of climate or environmental disasters that happen each year around the world has dramatically increased over the previous 50 years, according to the Ecological Threat Register's 2020 report. According to the data, there were 39 natural disasters in 1960 and 396 in 2019. This means that there are currently ten times as many natural disasters as there were in the 1960s. In addition, a 2020 report released by The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) notes that the number of natural disasters has increased by 35% since 1990 alone.

The increased population and density, increment of residency of citizens in high risk area, rapid and unplanned urbanization, improved media reporting, global warming, increased technologies, economic stress, and armed conflict might be some of the reasons for the increment of disaster.

Tools for effective Disaster Mitigation and Substantive Development

In humanitarian crises, natural disasters frequently exacerbate the conditions of populations that have already been weakened by conflict, epidemics, or other calamities in the past. SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE addresses this by incorporating catastrophe risk reduction into its programs.

2018 saw an increase in the frequency of natural disasters and catastrophes on a global scale, including floods, storms, hurricanes, but also waves of drought and fires. Without accounting for the most widespread effects of climate change on these populations' livelihoods and access to basic services, it is estimated that more than 60 million people have been negatively affected by these disasters, in addition to the rise in the number of critical occurrences. COVID-19 pandemic is one of the global disasters that the world faced during the 2020 and still is facing.

Building safety codes and laws, distribution of scientific information, registration of land within the authority, prediction, monitoring and warning ,reduction of urbanization, law enforcement are some of the effective tools for the effective disaster mitigation and substantive development.

Procedure of disaster management

Disasters can be prevented and their effects on communities are lessened by coordinated responses. Disaster management experts are essential in minimizing suffering, preserving people's means of subsistence, and promoting community recovery.

The practice of efficiently anticipating and responding to calamities is known as disaster management. In order to reduce the damage caused by disasters, resources must be strategically organized. The management of the duties associated with catastrophe prevention, readiness, response, and recovery also entails a systematic approach.

Therefore, preparation, mobilization of resources, priority given to the life safety and stability are the procedure through with the risk of disaster can be managed.

Problem of local government while dealing with disaster

The local government tries to set the higher governments accountable and hence they do not take responsibility for disaster management. They have wait and see tendency. Furthermore, lack of resourceful human resource, lack of priority, lack of accountability, DRM always being ignored are some of the problems of local government while dealing with disaster.

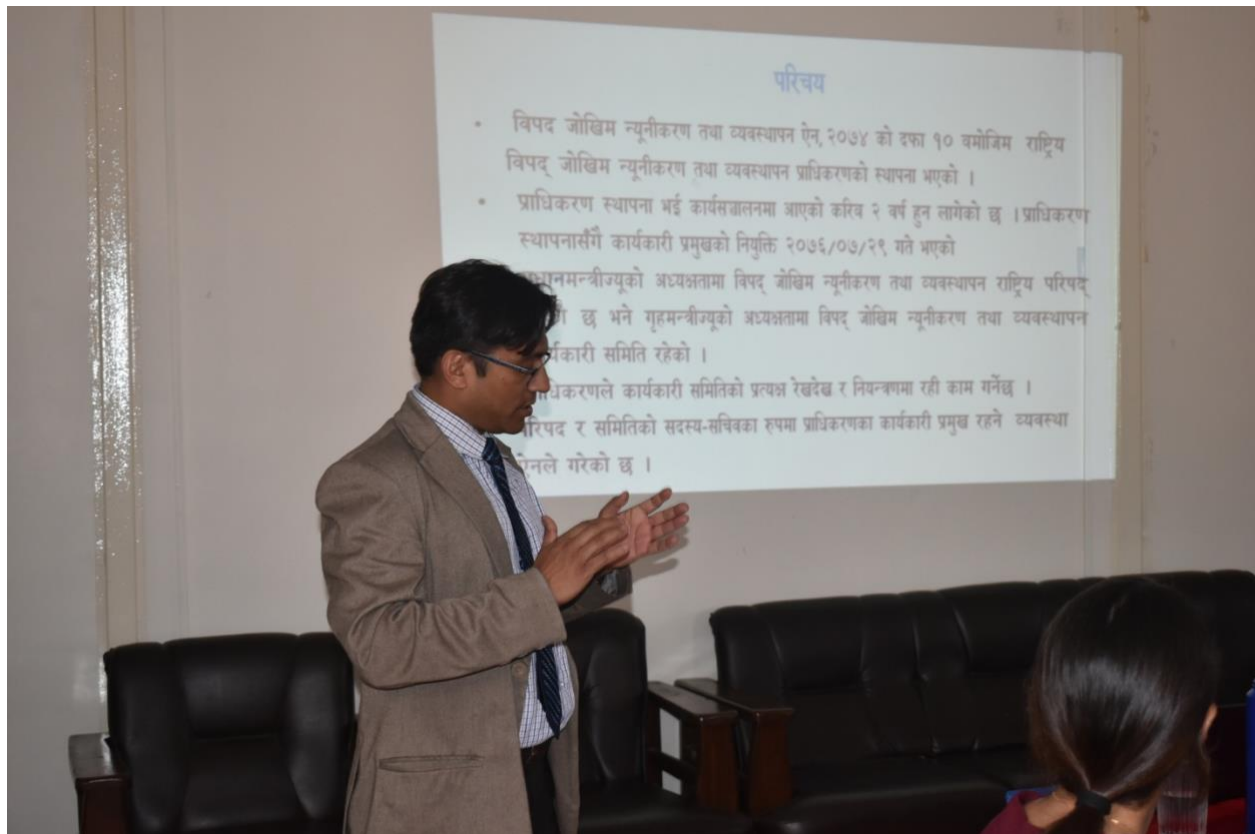
Recommendation of the resource person to the local government

- Establish incident command system
- Command Control, and coordination mechanism should be of main focus.

2.1.4. 3rd session/ presentation

Topic:

Resource Person: Dr.Dijan Bhattra



Designation: Under Secretary, NDRRMA

b) Content of the session

ii) Introduction

Meaning of disaster

A disaster is a major issue that occurs over a short or long period of time and results in widespread losses of people, property, or the environment that are more than what the affected community or society can reasonably expect to be able to recover from using its own resources. Both "natural disasters" and "human-instigated catastrophes" result from manmade dangers, and these categories are frequently used to categorize disasters. However, it can be challenging to distinguish between man-made and natural disasters in modern times.

Disasters are significant setbacks to a community's ability to function that go beyond what it can handle on its own. Natural, man-made, and technical risks, as well as a number of other variables that affect a community's exposure and vulnerability, can all result in disasters. Disasters are both tangible and intangible.

Introduction of NDRRMA:

According to Section 10 of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 BS, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority have been created. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) was created on December 15, 2019 (2076-08-29 B.S.), following the appointment of the executive head. The Rt. Honorable Prime Minister serves as chair of the National Council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, while the Honorable Home Minister serves as chair of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Executive Committee. The member-secretary of the council and committee will serve as the executive head of this authority, according to the provisions of the Act. This organization has the legal right to serve as the primary resource for managing and reducing disaster risk.

Its current office is in Kathmandu's Baber Mahal. The activity connected to disaster risk reduction and management has been accelerated with the foundation of NDRRMA. The National Council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management will be presided over by the Prime Minister in accordance with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act,

2074 BS. It creates strategies and policies for the country's catastrophe management. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority has been set up with a council, an executive committee, and a committee within that council that is led by the Home Minister.

Function of NDRRMA:

The main function of NDRRMA is to operate and manage activities related to disaster management in an effective manner.

Increment of disaster due to human's negligence:

The development of civilization is to blame for a variety of catastrophes that occur worldwide. Serious calamities are frequently caused by population increase, industrialization, and unplanned development. They may also be the result of human carelessness or mistake.

Questions raised before the resource person:

- 1) The latest news with regards to the Sindupalchowk, nedi landslide, the government stated that there was no budget to deal with the reestablishment of mankind, however, later news was published stating that 13 Crore out of 16 Crore was not utilized. What does this mean?
- 2) Shindupalchowk is one of the places that is in very weak spot and has been the focal point of many disasters. What are the instances through which the government can help the district as a whole?
- 3) What are the reasons for the grant (3 lakhs) to be given to the people?
- 4) Is pandemic the priority of the government like any other disasters?
- 5) Where did the fund provided by the international organizations and national entities go?

2.1.5. 4th session/ presentation

Topic: General laws

Resource Person: Tikaram Bhattra



Designation: Senior Advocate

a) Content of the session

Introduction

The general laws denote the national codes of Nepal. The command control and coordination all three are done by the law. Law in changing society is seen through the change in ancient laws that we had in the past. The Muluki Ain 1910 B.S. and the most recent previous County Code 2020 were repealed due to the need of the society. If there isn't balance between law and society, the law is unlikely to be enforced. For instance, Social Reform Act 2033.

The Muluki Ain, which was initially introduced in 1853 A.D. by the then-prime minister Janga Bahadur Rana and was then altered several times to reflect changing socioeconomic realities, has now been legally replaced by the new set of regulations adopted by parliament last year. "The new Muluki Ain has updated our legal framework and attempts to eradicate prejudice and taboos that have been pervasively present in our culture for a long time.

The new set of laws contains 20% new provisions based on the altered social norms and values, while 70% of the provisions are revisions of the previous Muluki Ain. Based on precedents established by the judiciary, the remaining 10% of provisions are additional provisions.

Features of National Civil Code 2074

- Eligibility for marriage 20 years for both male and female
- Women can use maternal family name after marriage
- Government approval a must for child adoption by foreigners
- Widow can claim husband's property
- Husband can also file for divorce at court
- One year cooling period on divorce application
- Landlords cannot remove tenants without prior notice of 35 days

Features of National Criminal Code 2074

- Match-fixing in sports is crime; guilty will face one-year prison
- Three months jail for forcing women to live in menstruation shed
- Eight years imprisonment for acid attack
- Picture tampering, eavesdropping or recording private conversation may land one year in prison
- Abandoning cattle or pet is punishable crime
- Hiring persons for begging alms is crime
- Five to 10 years jail for enslavement
- Five years jail for obstructing public road, disrupting public service
- Seven years jail for obstructing president or members of parliament in their work
- One year jail for postal stamp re-use
- Dowry system criminalized; three years jail and Rs 30,000 fine for taking dowry
- Imprisonment till death for six heinous crimes including killing after torture, murder after rape, genocide, murder after kidnapping, killing after hijacking or blasting aeroplane, and killing through poisoned mass-produced food and drinks

- Sentence on corruption, rape, genocide, kidnapping and human trafficking are unpardonable
- Life imprisonment increased to 25 years from 20 years
- Environment pollution and public land encroachment criminalized
- Stricter sentence on breach of privacy, defamation
- Three months jail for writing on currency notes or tearing currency notes
- Doctors may face murder case for wrong treatment leading to death

DAY 2

2.2.1. Opening of the program

The interaction program again for the second day was started by Advocate Nirmal Upreti, President of FNB Nepal. Advocate Upreti, asked the participants to revise the previous session. Along with such interaction he described about CMLC and the responsibility of the participants in the society during the CMLC. Thereafter, the designated Resource Person Ram Sharan Pokharel was welcomed and requested present on 29th Jestha by FNB's President.

2.2.2. 1st session/ Presentation

Topic: CMLC and Pandemic

Resource Person: Nirmal Upreti



Designation: Advocate, President of FNB

a) Content of the session

Reason behind CMLC on COVID -19 Pandemic

The FNB through this program seeks to enhance the access of general population, especially the vulnerable towards services, aid and economic upliftment policies and strategies of federal government along with legal education and assistance. The COVID pandemic has supplemented on the previously existing problem of derailing economy and scarce basic needs of population involved in the informal economy. FNB senses the slackness and chaos in government's initiatives and perceives that immediate action are required. Hence with the aim to sensitize and aware planners, it is a high time to bring major authorities together and cultivate the need of pre planning for such pandemic and any such kind of disaster in future. Considering the fact that COVID-19 is going to last for longer period of time long term planning is imperative. The incompetency of the government to respond to the unprecedented situation stands out as the distinguished aspect of the pandemic progression but the local governments couldn't also

activate their roles and make a greater impact by enabling their rights enshrined in the Constitution as well as Local Government Operation Act regarding crisis management, data management and rights relating to health.

Therefore, with the objective to raise awareness augment understanding of community people about COVID-19 also ensuring the access to services and access to right CMLC program and its sub part training to legal clinicians on disaster pandemic and General Laws are done.

2.2.4. 2nd session/ Presentation

Topic: Budget and Disaster

Resource Person: Ram Sharan Pokhrel



Designation: Deputy Director, NRB

a) Content of the session

Introduction

Inclusion of Disaster/Pandemic in budget 2079/80

The government through the budget expects to reduce multidimensional poverty and strengthen the foundation of social justice through social security programs, lay the foundation for a socialist-oriented economy, and contribute to building a just society.

Development of agriculture and industry sector, expansion of transmission lines, development of airport and tourism infrastructure, construction of roads, electricity, irrigation projects, and implementation of information technology projects will lay the foundation of economic development.

The government is confident that the implementation of the budget will create significant employment in agriculture and forest, tourism, industry, electricity, and services. The Minister clarified that the balanced economic policy taken by the government with economic growth and macroeconomic stability will create the basis for sustainable development including institutional development. The budget also states about the 30% discount on the renewal of the company that has been affected by the pandemic.

However, even through COVID -19 rates is still rising in various states the government of Nepal like the pre COVID era hasn't differentiated amount for the prevention of COVID 19 in the budget for the fiscal year. Pandemic and COVID-19 being old news, no assessment to determine impact of Covid 19 and identification of intervention to derive substantial result might be the reason for the lack of government's responsiveness.

Questions Raised before the Resource Person:

- How can agriculture be said to be source of income and survival if we rely on the import?
- Why actions are taken only after change, why not precaution?
- Why goods such as petrol, seeds taken care by the private sector?
- Why only 30% discount to the company owners on renewal?
- Why even after so much deduction on the tax rate on pads, why is the price of pad still more?, and why is the government industry of pads which has not been able to function well due to lack of raw materials not an emphasis of the government?

2.2.5. 4th session/ Presentation

Topic: COVID-19 Policy Review

Resource Person: Advocate Suman Neupane



Designation: Program Coordinator, FNB

a) Content of the session

Rationality of COVID-19 Policy Report

In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, not only national, regional, and global collaboration is required to combat the existing public health emergency but also a collaborative approach is required for generating and using the evidence for the response. Policy analysis can have multiple beneficial effects, which facilitates the adoption of more effective policies by identifying and systematically comparing potential solutions against clear goals and identifying the lowest-cost solutions. Through policy analysis, it is possible to gain a greater understanding of the possible benefits that will emerge from the adoption of a particular policy alternative. The

activity aims to carry out research and desk review of existing policy documents by different government bodies like Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Finance, Home Ministry etc.

Objective of Policy Assessment

The general objective of policy assessment is to evaluate the implementation practices of COVID-19 related policies, guidelines, and directives issued by government agencies. The specific objectives are:

1. To present the situation of COVID-19 in Nepal and list out COVID-19 related policies, guidelines, and directives endorsed by government agencies
2. To identify the policy gap for policy interaction meeting and provide recommendation
3. To explore the facilitators and barriers for implementing COVID-19 policies, guidelines and directives at the federal, provincial and local governments,
4. To find out the learning issues and measures to be taken to cope with similar kinds of pandemic in future.

Findings

The study was able to identify the gap in implementation of policies, acts, guidelines at the community level which created the situation of dismay during the different variant outbreak of COVID-19. The fundamental laws such as Constitution of Nepal, Specific laws such as Infectious Diseases Act 2020, Ordinance for the management of Covid-19, 2078, Local Government Operation Act 2074 etc are the major laws that deals with COVID-19 followed by various substantial policies.

Analysis

Even with ideal laws it was found that the laws, policies guidelines weren't coherent to the reality and the people faced various troubles that's infringed their fundamental rights during the COVID-19 pandemic. The lack of substantial internet to study online, health centers without beds and insurance policy without the reimbursement are some of the instances.

2.2.5. 5th session/ Presentation

Topic: CMLC Role Play

a) Content of the session

During the role play session, the participants were divided into 3 groups and were given 3 different cases each to enhance the role play session. 3 different scenarios were prescribed whereby the group inaugurated their performance before the judges on how they would act in the community.

Role Play cases

१. लकडाउनले गर्दा बेरोजगार भएपछि श्रीमान श्रीमती र परिवारबिच आर्थिक मन्दी आउछ, पढेलेखेको श्रीमती सरकारी जागीर भएको भए यो आर्थिक अवस्था आउने थिएन भनी सासु, पतिले श्रीमतीलाई कुटपित गरेको कानूनी साहयता मग्न आएको |
२. आफ्नो मान्छेसंग उठबस, खानपिन गर्दैमा कोभीद स्रने होइन | तल्लो जात वाअन्य जातले सार्ने हो | तल्लो जातलाईधारा, पानी, कुवा छुवाउन हुदैन भनी छुवाछुट भेदभाव गरी जातीय रूपमा भेदभाव समेत गरेकोले कानूनी साहयता मग्न आएको |
३. भूकम्पले गर्दा भएको घर चर्कियो र बस्न योग्य पनि भएन | दाजुभाईले बनाउने प्रयास पनि गरेन | यसै विषय सरकारी सहयोग पनि प्राप्त हुन सकेन | यस्तो बेला ती दाजुभाई मध्य एकजना कानूनी साहयता माग्न आयो |



Chapter 3

3.1. Conclusion and recommendation

The two days training to the clinicians on disaster, pandemic and general laws was very effective participation wise. Most of the participants in their review have admitted to have had an insightful time, however, some have addressed that the core intention i.e. how to act in the community lacked in various aspect. Therefore, in next session if the role of the volunteers and lawyers are drawn and laid down previously the session might be more effective.

Annex 1

List of Participants

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Bhuwan Bhandari	Volunteer
2.	Divya Dahal	Volunteer
3.	Apsara Bhujel	Lawyer
4.	Sushila Tahamata	Lawyer
5.	Pratiksha Gautam	Volunteer
6.	Shanta Bhandari	Lawyer
7.	Babu R. Shakya	Lawyer
8.	Niraj Shrestha	Lawyer
9.	Garima Khadka	Volunteer
10.	Puja Dahal	Volunteer
11.	Goma Subedi	Volunteer
12.	Alina Raut	Volunteer
13.	Prem Neupane	Volunteer
14.	Biraj Sangroula	Volunteer
15.	Asmita Nath	Volunteer
16.	Sagar Mahatara	Volunteer

17.	Asmita Thapa	Lawyer
18.	Zunu Shrestha	Volunteer
19.	Dipika Paswan	Volunteer
20.	Bipana Dahal	Volunteer
21.	Pratik Karmacharya	Lawyer
22.	Bishnu Khadka	Volunteer
23.	Leena Koirala	Volunteer
24.	Anju Kala Rai	FNB Staff
25.	Praveen Upreti	FNB Staff
26.	Dependra Rai	FNB Staff
27.	Bikash Upreti	FNB Staff

List of Organizers

S.No.	Name	Designation
1	Nirmal Kumar Upreti	President, FNB
2	Suman Neupane	Program Coordinator, FNB
3	Prajwol Bastakoti	Program Officer, FNB
4	Bibek Adhikari	Admin and Finance officer, FNB
5	Dharma Maharjan	Driver, FNB

List of Experts

S.No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Meen B. Poudyal Chettri	Executive Member, NCDM
2	Dr. Dijan Bhattra	Under secretary, NDRRMA
3	Basanta Acharya	Director, KMC
4	Tika Ram Bhattra	Senior Advocate
5	Ram Sharan Pokhrel	Deputy Director, NRB
6	Manaju Gautam	Secretary, Nepal Government

