Donors glad
Foreign countries have generally welcomed the formal ceasefire announcements by the Maoist movement and government. An Indian Embassy statement said it "found "triumph" the developments and added, "To achieve durable peace, security and stability in Nepal, we believe that all parties should be involved in national dialogue in a constructive environment free from violence."

The UK Embassy said, "We welcome the immediate cessation of all Maoist military activities and hope that these announcements are a demonstration of the commitment of both sides to a negotiated political solution."

The British Foreign Office Minister Mike 'O Brien said from London, "A lot of work needs to be done, and it is vital that all groups in Nepal do everything to help bring about a peaceful settlement." He added that "there is a growing belief among the international community that there will be no military solution to the conflict in Nepal." He said that "the UK government has TableName=""stated it will provide all necessary assistance to the parties to ensure that this process is not allowed to fail because it does not have the support of the international community.""
The absence of war is not peace.

The truce, however fragile, is a prize for Nepal.

The year 2003 was a watershed in the complex history of the Nepalese people. After years of bitter fighting between Maoist rebels and government forces, a ceasefire was finally signed in November 2006, bringing a temporary pause to the violence.

The peace agreement was a significant step towards resolving the conflict, which had lasted for over two decades. The agreement included provisions for political reform, the release of political prisoners, and the establishment of a transitional government.

However, the implementation of the agreement was fraught with challenges. Despite initial progress, the political process stalled, and the country experienced periods of violence and instability. The peace process eventually led to the establishment of a federal democratic republic in 2008, but the road to a lasting peace remained fraught with obstacles.

The Asia Pacific Journal

31 JANUARY - 6 FEBRUARY 2003

3
Mental Hai

According to the UN, 90% of all mental health and substance abuse disorders are in the developing world, where treatment options are limited. The World Health Organization estimates that mental health problems account for 45% of the global burden of disease, yet only 10% of the world’s health resources are devoted to mental health. This is a significant underestimate, as many mental health problems are not diagnosed or treated. Mental health problems are estimated to cost the global economy $2.4 trillion annually, with depression and anxiety affecting one in four people at some point in their lives. Despite this, only 25% of people with mental health problems receive any form of treatment.

Mental illness is the leading cause of disability worldwide, and the World Health Organization estimates that one in three people will experience a mental health problem at some point in their lives. Yet, only one in four people with a mental health problem receives treatment. This is a significant underestimate, as many mental health problems are not diagnosed or treated. Mental health problems are estimated to cost the global economy $2.4 trillion annually, with depression and anxiety affecting one in four people at some point in their lives. Despite this, only 25% of people with mental health problems receive any form of treatment.

The United Nations Secretary-General has declared 2013 the International Year of the World’s Mental Health, and has called for action to improve access to mental health services worldwide. The Secretary-General has also called for a global commitment to improve mental health services and to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness. The World Health Organization has also set a target of providing universal access to mental health services by 2030.

The challenge of mental illness is not limited to any particular country or region. Mental health problems affect people of all ages, genders, and nationalities. The United Nations has called for a global commitment to improve mental health services and to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness. The World Health Organization has also set a target of providing universal access to mental health services by 2030.

Mental health is a critical determinant of health and well-being, and it is important to recognize that mental health problems are preventable. The World Health Organization has identified several factors that contribute to the development of mental health problems, including poverty, inequality, violence, and discrimination.

The World Health Organization has also identified several factors that contribute to the development of mental health problems, including poverty, inequality, violence, and discrimination. These factors can be addressed through policies and programs that promote social justice, economic development, and human rights. The World Health Organization has also identified several factors that contribute to the development of mental health problems, including poverty, inequality, violence, and discrimination. These factors can be addressed through policies and programs that promote social justice, economic development, and human rights.
The World Bank has become a dynamic link between two countries. A global organization now has its offices in Nepal.

“Quiet governance revolution”: World Bank

The bank recently upgraded its lending programme for Nepal from the “low case” ($0-50 million annually in new lending) to the “base case” (around $100 million or more annually). The upgrade has been met with strong public support and merit the fullest support of the Bank group.”

Despite gloom and doom, the World Bank sees some silver linings in the Nepali clouds. It’s “quiet governance revolution.”

The two parties wearing the label “communist” in Nepal continue to vie for political power. The CPN-UML remains twice—as the staunchest defender of national sovereignty was sacrosanct. The Maoists, who have militarized the conflict in more than 100 palaces, are now working together to reassert the legitimacy of the palace as a student’s university. The Maoists have marched in the streets of the capital, now and again, to protest against the government’s actions.

The global economy is contracting and companies are cutting costs. The Japanese government has already endorsed the Kyoto Protocol. Of course, we have to wait for the US to ratify it. We do not want to end up having a policy that is not uniform across the world. We intend to stay ahead in the competition, how does Toyota plan to achieve it? Given tough global competition, how does Toyota plan to maintain its lead? What exactly is Toyota’s strategy to maintain its lead?

What has been your company’s response to climate change due to greenhouse effect?

So, you believe the automobile industry will be affected? These are some of the specific programs you discussed there. We are developing environment-friendly vehicles. The first one is a Toyota hybrid. The lightest hybrid in the market is now available. It is a five-seater. It is marketed in Europe and it is very well known among the Japanese public and the Americans. The Ultra-low emission cars are sold as electric vehicles and we are mostly launched in Japan and the US. We are developing technology for representing the company. There is a lot of effort to make it sustainable for the future.

What are some of the specific programs you discussed there? We are developing environment-friendly vehicles. The first one is a Toyota hybrid. The lightest hybrid in the market is now available. It is a five-seater. It is marketed in Europe and it is very well known among the Japanese public and the Americans. The Ultra-low emission cars are sold as electric vehicles and we are mostly launched in Japan and the US. We are developing technology for representing the company. There is a lot of effort to make it sustainable for the future.

What are some of the new technologies that you are working on? We are working on new technologies that we call the “hybrid electric vehicles.” We are also working on the “fuel cell electric vehicles.” These are the technologies that we are working on. They are the technologies that we are working on to make the automobile industry more sustainable.

What exactly is Toyota’s strategy to maintain its lead?

What has been your company’s response to climate change due to greenhouse effect?

So, you believe the automobile industry will be affected? These are some of the specific programs you discussed there. We are developing environment-friendly vehicles. The first one is a Toyota hybrid. The lightest hybrid in the market is now available. It is a five-seater. It is marketed in Europe and it is very well known among the Japanese public and the Americans. The Ultra-low emission cars are sold as electric vehicles and we are mostly launched in Japan and the US. We are developing technology for representing the company. There is a lot of effort to make it sustainable for the future.

What are some of the new technologies that you are working on? We are working on new technologies that we call the “hybrid electric vehicles.” We are also working on the “fuel cell electric vehicles.” These are the technologies that we are working on. They are the technologies that we are working on to make the automobile industry more sustainable.

What has been your company’s response to climate change due to greenhouse effect?

So, you believe the automobile industry will be affected? These are some of the specific programs you discussed there. We are developing environment-friendly vehicles. The first one is a Toyota hybrid. The lightest hybrid in the market is now available. It is a five-seater. It is marketed in Europe and it is very well known among the Japanese public and the Americans. The Ultra-low emission cars are sold as electric vehicles and we are mostly launched in Japan and the US. We are developing technology for representing the company. There is a lot of effort to make it sustainable for the future.

What are some of the new technologies that you are working on? We are working on new technologies that we call the “hybrid electric vehicles.” We are also working on the “fuel cell electric vehicles.” These are the technologies that we are working on. They are the technologies that we are working on to make the automobile industry more sustainable.

What has been your company’s response to climate change due to greenhouse effect?

So, you believe the automobile industry will be affected? These are some of the specific programs you discussed there. We are developing environment-friendly vehicles. The first one is a Toyota hybrid. The lightest hybrid in the market is now available. It is a five-seater. It is marketed in Europe and it is very well known among the Japanese public and the Americans. The Ultra-low emission cars are sold as electric vehicles and we are mostly launched in Japan and the US. We are developing technology for representing the company. There is a lot of effort to make it sustainable for the future.
Sikkim is unique for its high alpine zones as well as its population density. It has a population of about 630,000 people, with the majority being Nepalese, Lepchas, Limbus, and Sherpas. The state is known for its rich biodiversity, with over 1,000 species of flowering plants, 700 species of birds, and a great variety of herbs and animals. It is also a leading example of real, people-based democracy. The SDF has been in power in Sikkim since 1994, and was re-elected in 2007.

One of Chamling's major achievements was securing the right to the state's natural resources, including forests and water. He has also worked to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. Sikkim has been successful in procuring scheduled tribe status for the Limbus and the Lepchas, who are thought to be the original inhabitants of Sikkim. The state also has a significant tourism industry, with visitors coming to experience its natural beauty and cultural heritage.

The rule of law has been strengthened under Chief Minister Pawan Chamling, who has been described as a strong, visionary leader. Under his administration, Sikkim has achieved 100 percent literacy, 70 percent of the population is literate. The state also has a high female literacy rate of 87 percent. Sikkim has also made significant progress in eliminating HIV and tuberculosis, with the state government's efforts helping to reduce the prevalence of these diseases.

Sikkim has also been involved in the formulation of a development agenda that is in line with the principles of the government of India, focusing on partnerships in order to promote sustainable development. The state government is also working towards the development of new projects, such as the Sikkim Renewable Energy Project, which aims to harness the state's abundant solar and wind resources.

In conclusion, Sikkim is a unique and diverse state in India, with a rich history and culture. Under the leadership of Chief Minister Pawan Chamling, the state has made significant progress in various areas, including education, health, and the environment. Sikkim is a model for sustainable development and good governance, and it is an example for other states to follow.
on the warpath

The deployment of Australia's troops for a war in Iraq appears to have eroded the political support for the war within government and the broader community. The balance of support for the war has swung somewhat to the opposition, where the Labor Party now appears to have a slight edge over the coalition government. The Labor Party appears to have a clear lead on their plan to withdraw Australian forces from Iraq.

The US military buildup has made it clear that the war in Iraq is a regional war. The US has already sent troops to neighboring countries and has announced plans to send more troops to the region. This buildup has raised concerns about the possibility of a wider conflict in the region, with some experts predicting a potential conflict with Iran.

The Bush administration has been accused of using false pretenses to justify the war in Iraq. The administration has argued that Iraq poses a threat to global security, but many experts believe that this is a justification for political and economic interests. The war in Iraq has also raised concerns about the use of torture and other human rights violations.

On the warpath

The deployment of Australia's troops for a war in Iraq appears to have eroded the political support for the war within government and the broader community. The balance of support for the war has swung somewhat to the opposition, where the Labor Party now appears to have a slight edge over the coalition government. The Labor Party appears to have a clear lead on their plan to withdraw Australian forces from Iraq.

The US military buildup has made it clear that the war in Iraq is a regional war. The US has already sent troops to neighboring countries and has announced plans to send more troops to the region. This buildup has raised concerns about the possibility of a wider conflict in the region, with some experts predicting a potential conflict with Iran.

The Bush administration has been accused of using false pretenses to justify the war in Iraq. The administration has argued that Iraq poses a threat to global security, but many experts believe that this is a justification for political and economic interests. The war in Iraq has also raised concerns about the use of torture and other human rights violations.

On the warpath

The deployment of Australia's troops for a war in Iraq appears to have eroded the political support for the war within government and the broader community. The balance of support for the war has swung somewhat to the opposition, where the Labor Party now appears to have a slight edge over the coalition government. The Labor Party appears to have a clear lead on their plan to withdraw Australian forces from Iraq.

The US military buildup has made it clear that the war in Iraq is a regional war. The US has already sent troops to neighboring countries and has announced plans to send more troops to the region. This buildup has raised concerns about the possibility of a wider conflict in the region, with some experts predicting a potential conflict with Iran.

The Bush administration has been accused of using false pretenses to justify the war in Iraq. The administration has argued that Iraq poses a threat to global security, but many experts believe that this is a justification for political and economic interests. The war in Iraq has also raised concerns about the use of torture and other human rights violations.
Murders most foul

Murders most foul of all is the murder of a woman. When two women were killed in the southern district of Nuwakot and then a third, a young girl, was killed in the central region of Kavre, the nation was alerted to the increasing threat of violence.

The murders were executed in an extremely cowardly manner. The Maoists may feel they have been mistaken for the recent killing of a woman in the southern district of Morang, where the body of a woman was found in a forest. This has led to speculation that the Maoists may be trying to send a message.

The murders have now made it easier for the international community to list the Maoists as a terrorist group, as they have committed so many atrocities. The international community has already condemned the recent killings of civilians, including children and women, and has called for an immediate end to the violence.

As a result of the recent killings, the government has announced that it will take strong action against the Maoists. The government has also called on the Maoists to stop their violence and to open talks with the government.

The recent killings have also led to a rise in the number of refugees. The number of refugees has reached 40,000, and the government is facing a crisis. The government has announced that it will provide shelter and food to the refugees, and it has also called on the international community to provide help.

The recent killings have also led to a rise in the number of refugees. The number of refugees has reached 40,000, and the government is facing a crisis. The government has announced that it will provide shelter and food to the refugees, and it has also called on the international community to provide help.

The recent killings have also led to a rise in the number of refugees. The number of refugees has reached 40,000, and the government is facing a crisis. The government has announced that it will provide shelter and food to the refugees, and it has also called on the international community to provide help.

Vacancy for Thermal Energy Expert from Nepal Institute of Environmental Technology (NIET) in Kathmandu, Nepal

The Nepal Institute of Environmental Technology (NIET) is currently looking for a Thermal Energy Expert to work on a project related to the development of a thermal energy system in Nepal. The position is based in Kathmandu, Nepal, and the candidate should have a background in thermal engineering.

The project involves the development of a thermal energy system to provide electricity and heat to a remote village in Nepal. The candidate will be responsible for designing and implementing the system, and will work closely with local stakeholders to ensure the success of the project.

The candidate should have a Master's degree in thermal engineering or a related field, and should have experience in the design and implementation of thermal energy systems. The candidate should also have strong communication and project management skills.

If you are interested in this position, please send your CV and covering letter to hr@niet.org.np. The closing date for applications is 31st January 2023.
Kathmandu's untold stories

A new film that peers under the surface of the Valley's sexual culture.

Coming out...safely

On February 1, a film premiere at the Blue Diamond Society in Kathmandu. "Coming out...safely" is a new film that peels back the layers of the Valley's sexual culture. The film explores the complex issues of sexual orientation and gender identity in Nepal, with a particular focus on the experiences of the LGBTQ+ community.

The film is directed by Subina Shrestha and produced by Michael Bass. It premiered at the Blue Diamond Society in Kathmandu on February 1, 2003.

The Blue Diamond Society, located in the heart of Kathmandu, is a community-based sexual health service provider that offers comprehensive services to members of the LGBTQ+ community. The society provides counseling, support groups, and workshops to help individuals navigate the challenges of coming out in a country with conservative attitudes towards sexuality.

The film "Coming out...safely" explores the experiences of individuals who have come out of the closet and the challenges they face in doing so. It highlights the importance of creating safe spaces and providing support for individuals who are struggling with their identity.

The film is available for screening at the Blue Diamond Society in Kathmandu, Nepal. For more information, please contact the society at 844-798-2002 or visit their website at www.bds.edu.np.
Visit Nepal (Or Else) Year, 2003

Michael, the mountaineer

Michael's interest in Nepal and the mountaineering community there grew after he served several years with Gurkha soldiers during the counter-insurgency conflict in Malaya. After his military service, he continued climbing. "A few Sherpas quit and went back to farming, but many got hooked and went on," reports Michael. "They're quite content." Apparently, he found the Sherpas thought too. "When I first met Sherpas, they were quite rich, but now they're not looking good," Michael says. "So Nepal had climbing and began studying the anthropology of expedition, their organisation and financial aspects, looking at things like 'risk perception'."

"On average there was one death on every Bonnington expedition. And with it went the money from that side. But the Sherpa side were not looking good," Michael says. "So Nepal had climbing and began studying the anthropology of expedition, their organisation and financial aspects, looking at things like 'risk perception'." Of the numerous Sherpas, Michael found himself in a role as an anthropologist, studying the impact of mountaineering on the Sherpa culture and economy.

"This is a critical subject for countries like Nepal," he adds, "you have to make logical decisions, for example with high dams on tidal river systems. I think the potential impact is too big."