Time flies

It has been two years since the 2015 earthquake, but many survivors still haven’t got help to rebuild homes, and only half the money pledged by donors has materialised. Yet, families are doing the best they can and some are no longer waiting for the government.

Time stands still in many of the villages destroyed in the earthquake. A report by The Asia Foundation concludes that the situation of earthquake survivors is overwhelmingly bad, with 72 per cent of the 4,855 household respondents still unable to rebuild homes. (See page 14-15).

Another report by the Central Department of Population at Tribhuvan University this week indicates that many women survivors feel insecure as they continue to live in flimsy shelters.

Largely to blame for the delay is political interference in the functioning of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), as political parties compete for disbursement and to take credit.

Another reason is that donors have not put their money where their mouth is. Only half the $4.1 billion pledged in June 2015 has actually materialised, and there is a shortfall of more than $1 billion for earthquake recovery.

The NRA was supposed to be an autonomous agency to circumvent the slow-moving bureaucracy for fast-track reconstruction, but has itself been paralysed by red tape.

Newly re-instated CEO Govind Raj Pokharel says: “The NRA has to be made more autonomous with the power to mobilise and disburse its own funds.”

Many donors are spending their pledged amounts through their own aid agencies, and not through the NRA. Other donors haven’t even sent a single dollar that they promised.

The Norwegian Embassy’s Elin Linnested told us: “Norway made a re-prioritisation within its existing development budget and in the interest of time decided to use already established partner organisations to channel the $30 million pledged.”

Despite the delays and confusion, more than 90 per cent of families have got their first government grant, and need to build as per approved norms to be eligible for the next two tranches. Nearly 30,000 families have used their first grants, and applied for second and even third tranches.

Says a multilateral donor representative: “Two years is too early to expect fantastic results after a big disaster like this, even in developed countries. If the NRA is left alone to do its work, it would help expedite relief.”

REAPING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

The expression ‘the child is the father of the man’ is very prevalent in present-day Nepal, but not exactly in the way the poet William Wordsworth intended. Babies born in Nepal today will have to take care of far more elderly people than those born 30 years ago. This is because of a phenomenon called ‘demographic transition’ in Nepal, which has seen a sharp drop in child mortality, population growth and the average number of children per parent in the past 50 years. This is one of the most dramatic drops among low-income countries, but what it also means is that Nepal’s population is now ageing rapidly.

Indeed, such rapid declines in fertility can propel a country’s economic growth through a process known as the ‘demographic dividend’, but Nepal has limited time to take advantage of this potential. We are half-way through a window of opportunity lasting another 30 years or so to get our act together and invest in the health, education and upbringings of children born today. Nepal can buy more time to care for larger numbers of older people if we raise the average year of marriage and ensure later births now and in the future. And a sure-fire way of doing that is to improve present female literacy levels, and reduce the drop-out rate of girls.

Nepal’s age pyramid, which looks like a cone today (with large numbers of children), will be inverted by 2066 as today’s children grow up to live longer, and fewer babies take their place. As a report revealed last week by the National Planning Commission, UNICEF Nepal and the Population Council points out (see page 4), Japan went through a similar transition 30 years ago. The only difference is that Nepal is experiencing this age shift at a much less advanced stage of economic development.

Nepal must also be investing in geriatric care, setting up homes for the elderly, changing laws to protect older people and spreading public awareness. As activist Krishna Murari Gautam argues in his Guest Editorial (below), there is an epidemic of loneliness among senior citizens as traditional family and community systems break down and more and more younger people migrate for work and study.

So, we know the problem. Experts have presented solutions, and they need urgent implementation. Rural with longer time horizons and requisite political will are needed to prepare for this transition. Fewer and fewer younger people need to earn enough and be capable of providing for more and more elderly people. We have already squandered half the window of opportunity since 1992, let us not waste the other half till 2047.

Old is gold

After my father was diagnosed with Alzheimer’s, and while caring for him, my eyes were opened to the plight of the elderly in Nepal. If this was too difficult to bear for my family, what of those families that don’t have the resources? I realised that getting aid in Nepal is a curse not just for the geriatric people, but for an entire generation as well. The family safety net is collapsing as men migrate and joint families disintegrate. There are no policies and laws to protect older people in our society.

In 2009 after my father passed away, I quit my job and opened a geriatric centre. It didn’t work because families that consigned their elderly to an old-age home were ostracised because of the social stigma of abandoning their parents. Others would come to the centre and demand to be cared for free. This notion that old-age homes should run like orphanages is influenced by the government’s neglect of senior citizens and the homes being synonymous with helplessness and poverty.

By Nepal’s population growing, we have gained more knowledge and understanding of the elderly and their health care needs, through education and advocacy about this. This is much more important than opening up institutions (and poorly run) instead of care centres.

The problem of the elderly in Nepal is getting more serious by the day because of the demographic transition. Last year alone, 126 bodies were found abandoned all over the country, most of them were of widows and elderly people.

The laws discriminate against senior citizens. Older people cannot sell their land without the consent of their children, they are not entitled to their own property if their sons banish them from home.

We have government programs for children, women and the disabled but not for the elderly. People talk about women’s rights as if women above 60 aren’t women anymore. Let us examine the way we treat elderly members of our own families. Do we really treat them well? Do we understand their situation? Their need for company and communication? Or do we dismiss them as ‘bills’?

Kathmandu’s Nevada has the guts, which takes care of a community’s needs from birth to death, and the unique practice of holding meetings that could be preserved and promoted to expand and widen. When people are too old, they have human rights and the need to be treated with dignity like everyone else.

Krishna Murari Gautam

GUEST EDITORIAL

KRISHNA MURARI GAUTAM

ONLINE VIDEOS

OLDER NATION

Nepal is a rapidly ageing society. 14% of people will be above 60 by 2035. The good news is we still have 33 years before our dependent population our numbers working age adults. With a video of experts speaking about rearing in today’s children to be better prepared for an ageing future.

REBUILDING HOMES

As survivors across earthquake-ravaged districts start reconstructing their homes, most have found the government’s reconstruction grant insufficient to build earthquake-resistant buildings and are taking loans. By the time they finish rebuilding, most will be declared ineligible for any reliable source of finance. With video of people in Kathmandu sharing their reconstruction woes.

LEVERAGE OR LIABILITY?

Nepal’s experience has shown that donor leverage at the hands of donors offer to hands, who lack understanding, experience and accountability could severely undermine Nepal’s chronically sluggish development efforts (Post-development era). Kanak Mari Dahi, #8511.

We owe the success of community forestry in Nepal to the nationwide network of forest users groups, the exclusive vehicle for local development. But after 1990, the new rulers in their feverish bid to undo everything Panthayat, replaced the decentralization act with legislation that fell far short of the power of user groups. By 1996, the donor community had so much ‘leverage’ that two of them, the UNDP and DANIDA, were engaged in cutthroat competition to usurp the ownership of decentralization and get their own versions of the same. After three years of wrangling, the Local Self-Governance Act was passed but a highly diluted formulation allowing local governments more control.

The massive corruption at the local level is largely due to this donor leverage. It bypassed the professional potential of bureaucrats and integrity of the politicians. Nepal’s donors must reflect with humility that their 73 years of existence in the country has very little to show for it. Bihari Krishna Shrestha

THE ONLY DEMOCRACY

An article that all Nepalis must read (Southwest wind, #8505). The only democracy in this age is a secular democracy. Trying to force castes (another name for Hindus) to eat meat is an illegal act. People’s threat will end up in disaster. Look at India, its thirsting jewel is to secular democracy despite having over a billion Hindus. Al. Joshi

WHAT’S TRENDBLING

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

Most trending on Twitter. (4 tweets, 50 likes).

Most visited and commented tweets (486 likes).

War and peace

by Dipesh Gyawali

Nepal’s policemen in South Sudan are working to help a community that has suffered greatly from war and politics. A sobering lesson for Nepal.

QUOTE & TWEETS

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

As decades of development come to a close, we simply move towards a new era of...”

Most popular on Facebook.

Most watched and commented on YouTube.

QUICKLY

Kathmandu Times

Gandaki Pradesh to be a...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

“...is a见证 of what it will be...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

“A fair game is possible...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

The war is over, let’s...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

The only democracy...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

We must...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

The only democracy...”

Nepal Times@nepaltimes

In the natural disaster Attraction badge too much.

Publisher and Chief Editor: Kamal Adhikari
Associate Editor: Dil Bahadur Thapa 
Managing Editor: Anil K. Kandel
Editor-In-Chief: Ram Krishna Rijal
Published from Kathmandu P.O. Box 1439, Kathmandu 44600, Nepal.
Telephone: 665-6551, 666-6666, 667-6767, Fax: 665-6551
Website: nepaltimes.com. Email: times@nepaltimes.com
Online Edition: http://nepaltimes.com
Printed at Nepal Times (P) Ltd. 446-000-0025

© 2017 Nepal Times P. Ltd.
All rights reserved.
DISCOVER THE USA WITH TURKISH AIRLINES

KATHMANDU - 977-01-4438363/4438436
KTMSALES@THY.COM

TURKISHAIRLINES.COM
Cakes and Community

As more Nepalis develop an appetite for breads and sweets, bakers are rising to their communities’ challenges

The first thing you notice when approaching one of Kathmandu’s many bakeries is the delicious smell of pastries and freshly-baked breads. It is almost impossible not to be drawn inside.

One of the city’s first and most famous bakeries is Hetmann Hedoers German Bakery in Jawalakhel. It was founded by Ashok KC in 1982, after he learned the art of German baking in Bremen, Northern Germany. Ashok was so fascinated by German bakery culture that he decided to open his own place in Kathmandu.

Ashekar’s son Nirmal KC (pic), left, now runs the bakery. He has been working there since he was 16, when the bakery’s clientele was mainly tourists. “About 60 per cent of our customers used to be foreigners,” he remembers.

“But now about 60 per cent of the people who come into our shop are Nepali.”

Kathmandu’s bakery culture has been rising among locals in recent years, coinciding with a change in food habits among Nepalis, who are starting to eat more western-style food. While many people in the West no longer eat gluten, a major component of wheat products, Asian societies are starting to discover the world of breads and pastries. Consumption of wheat in Asia has gone up about 15 per cent in the last 3 years.

The change is due mainly to growing urbanization and exposure to the West. The Valley’s population is increasing at four per cent a year, making it one of the fastest-growing urban areas in South Asia. The hectic life in big cities doesn’t leave much time for preparing meals, so the average Nepali worker is starting to buy food that is easy to prepare.

Before work, younger people get breakfast and coffee at their local bakeries.

As the bakery business booms, bakery culture is also evolving and having an impact on communities in Kathmandu. There are bakeries that run cafés, offer spaces to meet people, showcase local art and even host events. Some bakeries are creating jobs for people in need. Higher Grounds Café and Bakery trains women and men who have been unemployed for years to become bakers. Higher Grounds founder Himala Shrestha Pokharel says: “With our bakery we want to create a home for people who have a complicated background and never had a job before. We train and encourage them to open up their own place.”

Pokharel focuses on giving a voice to the voiceless. The money she makes in the bakery funds her other projects, including workshops on raising awareness about abuse and Higher Grounds Crafts, where women learn how to make jewellery. For Pokharel, her bakery serves a bigger purpose: creating a community and helping those who need it most.

Likewise, Reetika Baniya (pic top) opened an Austrian bakery in Jawalakhel after customers in her husband’s restaurant praised the bread she served there. After the bakery became a quick success, she began hiring help. But instead of getting trained and educated staff members, Baniya, who was trained by a German master baker, focused on hiring girls threatened by exploitation.

The growth in Kathmandu’s bakeries is not only a sign of a growing middle-class, but of a desire for people to create a sense of community. Bakeries are becoming platforms for people who want to make something of their own and have an impact beyond the cash register. The pastries and breads are a delicious side-effect of that effort.

Every Saturday morning, Namgyal T. Lama (picted) sets up his small booth at the Le Shorpa farmers market. Alongside people selling cheese, coffee and bread, he is the only one offering homemade bagels.

Lama started his small business because of his own appetite for bagels. When he came back from studying and working in New York, he missed eating fresh bagels for breakfast. “Having learned to make bagels while in New York, I decided to sell them to people who miss bagels as much as I did,” he says.

Lama established Bagels Kathmandu as a side-business: his main income-earner is carpets. His clients are mostly foreigners but also young Nepalis who, after studying abroad, all of them miss the American practice of bagels for breakfast.

Lama’s booth at the farmers market has become so popular that he is going to open a bagel shop in Thamel in May. “It’s going to be Kathmandu’s first bagel shop,” he says proudly.

Interested in tasting a bagel? Lama recommends the Everything bagel, which is flavoured with sesame seeds, garlic and salt.
The ideation of the nation

We need more nuanced and practical ways to imagine a Nepal for the future of Nepalis

Nepali identity is in its inherent contradiction. This ideation of the nation as a compromise between otherwise boisterous ethnicities leads to a miniaturisation of nationalism and suggests a precarious arrangement always on the verge of violent eruptions. This confusion about our identity has transferred to foreigners as well. One friend making an effort to learn Nepali after saving spent almost a decade in Nepal, confused that the reason she did not do as earlier was because she believed the act of learning just one of Nepal’s many languages was itself a political statement supporting ethnic hegemony.

The idea of Nepal has been turned into a great commodification by a one-sided dominance of scholarly, political and fictional narrative building over the years, mostly guided by a superficial foreign vision. We now need more nuance, and more practicality, to imagine a Nepal for the future of Nepalis.
Call of the wild

Forty years later, I can still taste the fear and feel my trembling knees as I cowered uselessly behind the tree to dodge the charging rhino into the forest. The mahouts urge them backwards, anxious not to drive the rhino closer towards me. Stories of adrenaline-fuelled feats in the face of extreme danger flash through my frozen brain, but there is no way that I can find a climbable tree to scale from among the smooth trunks of the towering sal or solid silk-cotton trees whose horizontal branches are of unreachable height. The rhino mother, short sighted and aggressive in protection of her young, pauses uncertainly on the track. Head high with concern, she turns first to me and then to the retreating elephants, assessing her options. Deciding I am the easier target she charges towards me, the baby close behind. Another revelation — how quick and nimble is an oncoming rhino, despite its massive bulk, and how impressive her huge size and great folds of rough skin, like armour plating. I have no hope of outrunning her, and can only clamber onto the high but inadequate buttress roots behind a handy bombax tree. Rup Kali with her load of startled tourists and Sultana in full cry hurl down the road in pursuit, trumpeting, shouting, waving and throwing sticks. The rhino veers away and takes off into the undergrowth. That evening much Khukri rum flowed in the elephant camp at my expense. I was mercilessly teased for my ignorance of the danger of walking alone in the Chitwan jungles. I can still taste the fear and feel my trembling knees as I cowered uselessly behind that tree. Too little knowledge and too much confidence is a treacherous combination in the wild. But I had survived the lesson, saved by Sultana and Rup Kali.

I'm khaki shorts and floppy hat I greet the arriving guests at the bottom of the wooden aircraft steps, the same ones used for boarding the elephants who are lined up patiently behind me, drivers lolling on their flat grey heads.

On this particular afternoon, soon after I first started work at Tiger Tops, I am meeting a group of middle-aged middle-Americans who chatter excitedly at Tiger Tops, I am meeting a group of middle-aged middle-Americans who chatter excitedly as I supervise their loading for the two-hour elephant safari through the national park to the Lodge.

The elephants emerge onto a Park track that I recognise, and I signal to Sultana that I’ll get down and walk. Setting off on foot down the straight jungle road, I ignore a sound in the bushes, my mind occupied with dinner recipes dependent on today’s supplies and my legs enjoying the exercise. The crushed-insect scent of pale clerodendrum flowers is heavy in my nostrils and a fine dust rises with my footsteps. A shot alerts me. I turn in horror to see a large rhino emerging onto the open road behind me, a young calf close behind. Another rush of adrenalin rushes through my veins.

“Please do not drop litter and be silent once inside the jungle so as to maximise wildlife sightings — rhinoceros, deer, wild boar, monkeys, crocodiles, birds and always the chance of leopard or tiger.” A frisson of expectancy always the chance of leopard or monkeys, crocodiles, birds and – rhinoceros, deer, wild boar, ever-changing Tarai waterways, of pools left stranded by the course and the afternoon light of pale clerodendrum waterways, the wildlife safari is running its ever-changing Tarai waterways, pools left stranded by the afternoon light.

To the north, the shadowy white outlines of the Himalaya float above the wrinkled middle hills. Most days I take the open baggage vehicle back to the Lodge but today it is piled high with provisions so I elect to join the Americans on the elephant safari. My ride, Rup Kali extends her bony grey back in my thin plimsolls, feeling smugly like an expert. Off we all lumber, across straight jungle road, foot down the long field in 1972. Having trawled the thick grasslands and passed a couple of pools left stranded by the ever-changing Tarai waterways, the wildlife safari is running its course and the afternoon light is fading to rose. Weary from the wildlife safari is running its course and the afternoon light is fading to rose. Weary from this, I signal to Sultana to start their load of startled tourists and Sultana in full cry trumpeting, shouting, waving and throwing sticks. The rhino veers away and takes off into the undergrowth. That evening much Khukri rum flowed in the elephant camp at my expense. I was mercilessly teased for my ignorance of the danger of walking alone in the Chitwan jungles. I can still taste the fear and feel my trembling knees as I cowered uselessly behind that tree. Too little knowledge and too much confidence is a treacherous combination in the wild. But I had suffered the lesson, saved by Sultana and Rup Kali.

Imitating nature

Nepal’s most modern printing facility, Jagadamba Press, now makes natural colours come alive with its state-of-the-art equipment.

City Office
Bathundh, Lalitpur
Tel: 977-01-5529210/11

Printing Plant
Hattiban, Lalitpur, Nepal
Tel: 977-01-5358717/18
sales@jppl.com.np
URL: www.jagadambapress.com

Tel: 977-01-5529210/11
New Road to New York

Phiroj Shyangden has no regrets leaving 1974 AD and fame in Nepal for America

TSERING DOLKER GURUNG in NEW YORK

It’s Friday night at Jackson Heights in Queens, and the Himalayan Yak Restaurant is filled to capacity. Nepali diners craving a taste of home are scattered all over the restaurant’s two floors. The regulars at the bar are starting to drink the night away. It is busy and it is loud.

Drowning in all the noise is the voice of Phiroj Shyangden, former lead singer of Nepal’s most popular rock band, 1974 AD. He is singing ‘Parelima’, the song that helped catapult the band from relative obscurity to a dominant force on Nepal’s airwaves in 1998.

When the song ends, faint applause follows. Few eyes glance over at the stage where Shyangden and company are set up. Had this been Nepal the crowd would have been singing along, word for word.

This was a band that once sold over 40,000 concert tickets, a record at the time.

“It doesn’t affect me,” Shyangden says. “I have got used to the apathy and anonymity. It’s my job and I do it.”

A few sips of beer later, he is more honest. “Of course, I feel bad at times. Sometimes I just stop playing to make the crowd realise they have spoiled the atmosphere.”

Shyangden’s words carry no resentment: they are soft and composed. He has none of the airs of a celebrity. He politely ignores two drunks who say to him, “Hey, bro, you performing today?”

Shyangden was 22 when he started 1974 AD with bassist Nirakar Yakshuma and drummer Bhaskar A in 1994. The three met while working at a school owned by Yakshuma’s mother in Kathmandu. All shared a passion for Western music, especially of the ‘70s, and were inspired by American bands like Deep Purple and the Eagles.

“Back then we were total amateurs, we thought we were great because we could play covers of Western songs,” recalls Shyangden, now 44. “All that changed with the release of their first album Time Out. Fans loved it and the pop rock ballad Monthly became an anthem of sorts for young Nepali men in love.

“I changed the course of the Nepali music scene for good,” says Prajwal Makhija, the 26-year-old singer who took over as 1974 AD’s lead singer after Adrian Pradhan’s departure in 2011. “He influenced me and many other musicians who are active today.”

Seven more albums followed from 1998-2007, each more successful than the last. But success and fame in the Nepali music industry doesn’t necessarily equate with financial prosperity.

“It’s hard to survive as a musician in Nepal,” says Shyangden. “Even though our band was selling out stadiums, it was the organisers who were making the money, not us.”

But fans didn’t know that. So, when news surfaced in 2009 that Shyangden had left the band to move to America, many were distraught. “The main reason was financial,” Shyangden admits. “I wasn’t financially stable and needed to make the move to be able to support my family.”

His father still lives on the tea estate in Daccheling where Shyangden grew up, and his wife is based in Kathmandu. Shyangden’s daughter joined him in New York last year and is currently studying music at LaGuardia College.

Besides performing at Himalayan Yak, a restaurant owned by a trio of Nepali businessmen, three nights a week, he also teaches guitar privately, mainly to children of Tibetan and Nepali immigrants.

Shyangden has no regrets. Although he is no longer part of 1974 AD, he is still close to its members. He wrote two songs for the band’s new album and joined them on stage during their US tour last summer. He also released two solo albums post 1974 AD, the latest titled Jindagti Asal Cha. Says Shyangden: “Life’s good here but I miss my family and friends and especially the food back home.”
Nepal’s population is ageing rapidly, so today’s children must be better equipped to take care of the elderly and develop the country when they grow up.

SONIA AWALE

Demographic transition of Nepal: pyramid to kite
Age-old Problem

Natural and human-made disasters in developing countries result in large numbers of people, especially women, children, and the elderly, becoming displaced. In the aftermath of a disaster, the needs of these populations are often neglected,

The Hope Foundation, a charity in Nepal, is working to provide support.

Our mission is to provide a safe environment for children to learn and grow in.

We believe in the power of education and the capacity of the human spirit.

The Hope Foundation provides schools, medical care, and other essential services to those in need.

Our goal is to create a brighter future for all children.

With your support, we can make a difference in the lives of those affected by disaster.

Donate today and help us achieve our mission.

Together, we can create a better world.

Donate now: hopefoundation.org

The Hope Foundation

Nepal
Events

Kathmandu trail series, Gear up for a picturesque run that passes through the Shivapuri Hills. Escape the chaos of the city with fellow runners. 4 April, 7 am to 9 am. Starting point: Kathmandu’s Trail Series, Kathmandu. For registration, http://bit.ly/2OZJlMx

Chandrangi hike, Gear up for a hike to Chandragiri hill starting from Machanau, going through forests and smaller villages, and finally reaching the top to get an impressive view of the city. 14 April, Meeting point: Boudhaorth Gate. Rs. 1,000 per person. Registration: UJ. 5 pm, 12 April. For more information: 9841/40175/9881/11186; hiketripnepal@gmail.com

Fool’s night out, Laugh your lungs out at this all women standup comedy event featuring Saliliee Basnet and Sumea Golecha. The headline of the show will be Indian comedian Vaapi Pritamsh. 4 April, 7:30 pm, Southern Crowne Plaza, Satdobato. 900/200/100, Tickets Rs. 2,000. Tickets available at bees, Jawalnath & New Road, Del. Mantra, Ncell. Alam Mall, Pashupati.

Art of Bangladesh, Mark your calendars for LINES:REVIEW, an art exhibition by eight Bangladeshi artists portraying present-day Bangladesh. Unit-4, April, 11 am to 7 pm, Park Hyatt, Pashupati.

Run for Parkinson’s, Mark your calendars for this run organized by Parkinson’s Support Nepal and help raise awareness about Parkinson’s. 1 April, 7:30 am, Nepal Tourism Board, Exhibition Road, KTM. Free, 9841/59509

Kathmandu Triennale, Familiarise yourself with the city through artwork by local and international artists and learn about Nepal’s art history in this year’s edition of the Kathmandu International Art Festival. More on page 6-7. 24 March to 1 April, Multiple venues. For more information, artmanifesto.org

CSGN lecture series, Attend a talk by former BRJ-based investment banker James C. Hopkins, who has worked for a Tibetan monastery in Kathmandu for the last 10 years. Open only to members of Cultural Studies Group Nepal. 31 March, 5.30 pm onwards, Hotel Shree. Councillor, csghelpline@gmail.com

Festival March, Be a part of this month-long festival and experience music in its entirety. Bhojpur, surajpur, ragini and many more genres. Until 31 March, Bose Bank, Bhaktapur. For more information: 9841/220791, jaseidhern@gmail.com

Music

Shivapuri Heights Cottage, Book for a blissful lunch around Budhanilkhasa to escape the hustle of the city. Enjoy some quiet family time on a mugga or sip to stay overnight at this cottage. Advanced booking recommended. Shivapuri Heights Cottage, Budhanilkheta. Rs. 20,000 per person. A minimum of 2 persons are required. For more information: 9841/3527/9881/2222, nipa@shivapuricottage.com

Milla Guesthouse, If you prefer the quiet, and admire a mix of old and new, this is the perfect place to stay. Not too far away from the city, yet miles apart. Bhaktapur. 9841/344137

Mission Tree Lodge, Culture vultures, rattling in the Kazam, wildlife exploration, and jungle safari at Bardia National Park. Bhairahawa. 844/30/300. ryd@missiontreelodge.com

Dining

Manor’s, Head down for some delicious Corn Fritters, Tod Thai Noodles, Crunchy Crisp Pizzas and don’t forget their signature Manor’s Spicy Wings. All served with fine hospitality in an excellent space. Jawalnath. 01/451/419

Chez Caroline, Authentic umbrella, exquisite French food, glorious sunshine and more. Ham 1010, Bharat Hotel Revisited. 01/453/2070

Hotel Shangri-La, Tantalize your taste buds and enjoy a relaxing Sunday brunch with live shawms and palla counters. Every Saturday, 10 am to 3 pm, Shangri-La Garden & Club Sunflowers, Hotel Shangri-La, Lampod, 9841/2208, KTM. Rs. 1,500 per person

Wunjala Moskva, Treat your palate to Newani and Russian dishes in the lush garden with ancient trees and drooling streams. Based, 9841/451765

Fire & Ice Pizzeria, For the best Italian pizzas in town. Tthalpokhari. 01/452/2710

Getaway

KLC for kids, A 10 day camp where kids get to learn about music, musical instruments, vocal workshops, songwriting, studio recording and more fun activities. For children 5 to 12 years. 3 to 7 April and 9 to 13 April, 10 am to 4 pm, Kathmandu Jazz Conservatory, Jomolhari. Package fee: Rs. 900, For more information: 9841/262554

Food and music, Tap to the beats of jazz, hip-hop, reggae, soul and electronic, and enjoy a great evening with friends and family with good food and drinks. 31 March, 4 to 7 pm, Kat Me Coffee, Jomolhari. 9841/27722

Kathmandu Panoramic, Familiarise yourself with the city through artwork by local and international artists and learn about Nepal’s art history in this year’s edition of the Kathmandu International Art Festival. More on page 6-7. 24 March to 1 April, Multiple venues. For more information, artmanifesto.org

Food and music, Tap to the beats of jazz, hip-hop, reggae, soul and electronic, and enjoy a great evening with friends and family with good food and drinks. 31 March, 4 to 7 pm, Kat Me Coffee, Jomolhari. 9841/27722

Festive March, Be a part of this month-long festival and experience music in its entirety. Bhojpur, surajpur, ragini and many more genres. Until 31 March, Bose Bank, Bhaktapur. For more information: 9841/220791, jaseidhern@gmail.com

Miss Motivation

Kripa Joshi

I myself am made entirely of flaws, stitched together with good intentions.

Aashish Jha

IN THE NEWS

The world of farming...
On the path to recovery

The Uhip-Tatopani Trail has been gradually transformed into a safe and secure route for tourists, providing a much-needed income for the local community. The trail is now one of the most popular routes for trekkers, contributing significantly to the local economy.

Revisiting the epicenter of the 2015 earthquake, we find a village that has managed to rebuild and recover. The women of Uhip have been instrumental in the reconstruction process, working tirelessly to bring back their homes and livelihoods. Their resilience and determination are a testament to the strength of the human spirit.

The trail is not only a path for tourists but also a route for disaster relief and recovery. It has become a symbol of hope and regeneration for the people of Uhip and the wider Gorkha region.

NIR PRADHAN in GORAKHA

Uhip village clings to the steep side of a mountain high above the Budi Gandagi River, its cluster of houses stacked vertically on the slope. To the northeast, there is a stunning view of Ganesh Himal. Only a few km from the epicenter of the earthquake that struck on 25 April 2015, Uhip was almost completely destroyed. But unlike its more famous neighbors such as Barpak and Laprak, few had heard of this tiny settlement. It remained cut off for months because rockslides had destroyed trails and bridges.

The monsoon rains that followed made the trails even more treacherous. As elsewhere, the outmigration of young men increased after the quake, and today there are only women, the elderly and children left in Uhip. Being a single mother, and with their limited Nepali, the women of Uhip have faced a double burden while trying to access help to reconstruct their homes.

The only way to reach our village was to walk through dangerous trails, clutching at clumps of grass on cliffs, so it was very difficult to bring food and relief here,” remembers Sun Kumari Gurung, a social mobiliser for earthquake relief.

Two years later, Uhip looks completely different. Most homes have been rebuilt, and the five-km trail to the market towns of Tatopani and Machhkhola have been rehabilitated. Local women were hired to rebuild the trail, which generated income and also provided new opportunities for small businesses. The path has brought down the prices of goods in Uhip and villages up the mountains.

The Uhip-Tatopani and Philim-Khipchot trails in Gorkha, which were badly damaged in the earthquake, were rehabilitated by WFP with support from UK aid agency DFID. This has not just made it safer to walk: it has also raised local income with the return of trekkers on the Manaslu Trail. Other trails are being rehabilitated in Dhading and Rasuwa.

Sensodyne
Do these cause sensitivity in your teeth?

“I recommend Sensodyne.”
- Dr. Subir Golar, dentist practising in the UK.

World’s No.1 Sensitivity Toothpaste*
My expectations were low when I sat down to watch Kong: Skull Island, given its uninspired title. So, imagine my surprise when about 20 minutes into the film, I began to realise that it was actually really, really good.

Part of the reason is that Kong: Skull Island has an excellent script, fast-paced without being mind-boggling, with some great lines that underscore an already good dialogue, free of the inanities you usually find in movies like this. Added to the script is an epic soundtrack: the film is set in 1973, so rock n’ roll classics underscore the incredible cinematography. A wide range of likable characters bring the film to life, barring poor Samuel J. Jackson as the demoted Preston Packard, a US Lieutenant Colonel who loses it after his helicopters are annihilated by a furious Kong, the default protector of Skull Island.

This is yet another origin story, but a good one. Kong is terrifying, regal, a lonely king in his remote island. While he is initially misunderstood by these explorers who come searching for this much talked about island, the film does a decent job of creating an aura around Kong that clues in the viewer to his true nature: he epitomises the romanticised trope of the noble savage.

In addition to various, quite scary monsters, the film is populated by an ensemble cast including Tom Hiddleston as James Conrad, a quiet but charismatic former British Army captain (the film takes place at the tail end of the Vietnam War), and the talented, lovely Brie Larson as Mason Weaver, a famous photographer and pacifist who tags along on the ‘research mission’, which she senses might entail just a little bit more. Added to this mix, like icing, is John C. Reilly as Hank Marlow, a US lieutenant who has been stranded on Skull Island for 25 years, since his plane crashed there during the Second World War.

The film is an ode to Joseph Conrad’s Heart of Darkness - a homage evident from the surnames of Hiddleston and Reilly’s characters: Conrad and Marlow. (Marlow is the main character in Conrad’s novel of a man who slowly loses his mind, trapped in the African jungle). Heart of Darkness was adapted into the legendary Vietnam war film Apocalypse Now (1979), directed by Francis Ford Coppola, and it is easy to see the influences of both book and film on this Kong reworking.

This imbues the monster movie with a bit of weight, trying to anchor it in the grave context of the Vietnam war and the woes it brought to generations of Americans as their men foundered in the tropical jungle.

Whoever would have thought a film about Kong would be so entertaining and so thought provoking at the same time? The film is a surprising allegory of humankind’s lack of tolerance for anything it sees as ‘other’, an ongoing failing that may never be rectified.

**MUST SEE**
Sophia Pande

---

**HAPPENINGS**

**MEN IN BLACK**: Prime Minister Puspa Kamal Dahal met Chinese President Xi Jinping in the Great Hall of People in Beijing on Monday afternoon. The two leaders discussed bilateral issues for about half an hour.

**STRIKE A POSE**: Ambassador of India to Nepal, Maneer Singh Puri, presents his credentials to Nepal President Bidya Devi Bhandari at Shital Niwas on Sunday.

**FULL MONTY**: All three retired British Gurkha soldiers re-light a statue of Field Marshal Montgomery in London on Wednesday during proceedings over veterans’ pensions.

**FLY HIGH**: Abdullah Turcuk (left), General Manager of Turkish Airlines, with travel agents during an event at Hotel Yath & Yeni on Sunday.
Dahal’s China visit

Editorial in Aanepatra Post, 29 March

Pushpa Kamal Dahal visited India soon after becoming Prime Minister, but his visit to China was delayed for various reasons. As a result, he was dubbed ‘pro-India’ by the Chinese media. Dahal received a lot of support from India during the war waged by his Maoist party, and he also invited New Delhi’s mediation in Nepal’s internal affairs. So it was not hard to understand the Chinese media’s assessment, especially when Dahal wasn’t making time to travel to Beijing although he had already visited New Delhi.

The Prime Minister finally visited Beijing and met Chinese President Xi Jinping this week. Xi apparently told Dahal to build trust between Nepal and China at the political level, and implement the agreements signed between the two countries. He was hinting that Dahal was inefficient in implementing the trade and transit treaty signed by the two countries during his predecessor KP Oli’s visit to Beijing last year.

Dahal’s willingness to implement the deal with China is being questioned even in Nepal. Xi knows that people’s faith in the Prime Minister and other leaders is eroding, and the only way for them to regain the trust is to do what they say. Kathmandu and Beijing have not signed a deal during Dahal’s visit, but they have reached an understanding on some key issues: Nepal will join China’s Road and Belt initiative, extend the Tibet railway to the Ramnagar border and then down to Lumbini, and reopen the earthquake-damaged Kodari highway. This should not be seen by India as a case of Nepal and China gingling up against it. Nepal must assure India that the collaboration is not anti-Indian.

Tracking climbers

for Nepal, but many countries have already begun to track climbers with a GPS device.

How does this device actually work?
We give climbers a GPS device before they set out on their expeditions. They cannot turn it off even if they want to. That way we will always know their location. After returning from their expedition, they have to give the device back to us.

Is it costly?
These devices cost Rs. 30,000 apiece. If we get positive feedback from stakeholders, we can launch this program from the coming autumn season.

From this year, Nepal is preparing to track climbers with a GPS device. Durga Dutt Dhakal, spokesperson of the Department of Tourism, explains why it is needed. Hitam Khabarpattra, 26 March-1 April.

Why is it necessary to track climbers with a GPS device?
When climbers go missing or meet with an accident, rescue is often delayed because we cannot easily track their location. A GPS device will help us pinpoint their exact location.

At which stage is this plan?
We have had the first round of meetings with a supplier. We will now consult stakeholders and decide whether to go ahead.

Is it practical?
This may be a new technology
Two years after the earthquake only half the money pledged to Nepal by donors has actually been received

OM ASTHA RAI

On the first anniversary of the earthquake this time last year, most media coverage played the same angle: slow reconstruction, delayed relief and the $4 billion pledged by donors squandered. On the second anniversary of the disaster, it will be the same old story.

To be sure, donors did pledge more than $4.1 billion for Nepal’s reconstruction at a conference in Kathmandu in June 2015, exactly two months after the earthquake. But the net pledge, excluding commitments for non-reconstruction work, was just $3.45 billion.

Two years later, only $2.73 billion has actually been received by Nepal. Moreover, much of that has been spent by donors to fund their own projects, and hasn’t gone to the government. Some donors have not sent a single dollar of the amount they pledged, yet some of them are blaming the government for slow response.

"There is a general perception that we have billions of dollars in our account and we haven’t spent it because of our inefficiency," says Govinda Raj Pokharel, CEO of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). "The reality is that we face a huge funding crisis, and much of the reconstruction grant is not being spent through our channels at all."

The Post Disaster Recovery Framework prepared by the NRA estimated that Nepal requires $9.36 billion for rebuilding. It was readjusted after the government decided to increase the housing grant to NR 900,000 per household. So even if Nepal receives all the pledged money, there will still be a shortfall of more than $1.5 billion. More than half the money ($2.14 billion) pledged by donors is actually soft loans, so only $1.87 billion is being given to Nepal as a grant.

Permanant scars

Earthquake survivors wait for reconstruction grants that are too little too late

RAJNEESH BHANDARI

It’s midnight. Rain is making a din on the tin roof of Kunchaman Dong’s one-room, four-bed shelter. This has been his family home for the past two years after the April 2015 earthquake.

Kunchaman tried to ignore the rain and cold, and just hoped for a warm sunrise in the village of Dwawachaur, a jolting 6-hour ride across a rough mountain road. The earthquake killed seven members of the Dong community in Dwawachaur; every household lost someone. A Lalitpur-based relief agency promised to rebuild the 39 homes destroyed here, but after making nine tin-roofed huts, it didn’t come back.

The relief agency says it left construction material for the remaining houses but had to abandon the project because of a disagreement with villagers about their contribution to the reconstruction effort. It also says the Chief District Office in Chautara didn’t show much interest in the help it was bringing.

Dwawachaur is a story repeated right across the 14 earthquake-affected districts. It is a tale of how after initial interest, the government, aid agencies and relief groups slowly lost interest in helping survivors.

Meanwhile, Kunchaman Dong has just got the Rs 50,000 first installment of the government reconstruction grant, but it isn’t enough to buy the needed materials. In many earthquake-hit villages, the first installment has been spent to buy food and essentials, and the rebuilding never started.

Kunchaman Dong’s biggest problem is the cost of transportation, which is keeping him from rebuilding. He says: "It is going to cost Rs 50,000, Rs 150,000 and Rs 200,000 more. It is a huge amount and it is a huge amount of money."

The Ministry of Urban Development’s Design Catalogue for Reconstruction of Earthquake Resistant Houses has designs for homes made of stone and mud mortar, brick and mud mortar, stone and cement, brick and cement, and brick and cement. The cost to build these seismic-resistant designs is between Rs 1.5 million and Rs 5 million.

The grant he is getting from the government is Rs 900,000. Reconstruction in Kathmandu is even more expensive. Umesh Maharjan from Lalitpur is building a six-room house after his previous one was damaged in the quake. He hired a contractor for Rs 3.5 million to rebuild his house – 10 times more than what the government has promised in reconstruction grants.
It is not a free lunch, our children will have to pay this back,” says Bhimses Bhusal of the NRA, who coordinates with donors.

At the International Conference of Nepal’s Reconstruction, India was the biggest donor with a pledge of $1.4 billion. But its net commitment was just $1 billion, and three-fourths of that amount ($750 million) was actually a soft loan.

Nevertheless, India is releasing its entire pledged amount through Nepal’s Finance Ministry, meaning that the NRA is free to choose to spend this money on the projects it selects. India is one of the few countries that have already signed an agreement with Nepal for disbursement of its financial support.

Apart from India, only South Korea, Germany, the EU, the UK’s DfID and the IMF have signed financial agreements with Nepal for all their pledged amounts. Others like Norway, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Turkey have not released a single cent of their pledged amounts for post-earthquake reconstruction.

But Norway says it announced funding without pledging new money. “Norway made a prioritisation within its existing development budget and in the interest of time, decided to use already established partner organisations to channel the funds (about $30 million),” said the Norwegian Embassy’s Ellen Linnetz.

“To instead establish a new contract with the Norwegian government would have taken a very long time.”

China was the second largest donor with a pledge of $767 million and the entire amount was a grant. However, unlike China, Nepal has its own projects like repairing the earthquake-damaged Aniklo Highway, the Syabru-Basawaing road and rebuilding the Naukuchi (time-stone) temple in Kathmandu.

China will simply inform the NRA when it completes these projects. Sri Lanka too chose itself to rebuild the Rato Machhindranath temple in Bungamati. Half the portions of these pledges made by the US, Australia, Switzerland and others will also never get to the NRA: they will all be spent on the country’s own earthquake projects.

Pokharel is now lobbying with political leaders to create a National Reconstruction Fund so the remaining pledge money is deposited at the NRA, and can be disbursed through a single agency. This is because government agencies are working at cross-purposes on relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, relief, rela...
Gross National Sadness

Once more Nepal finds itself at the top of the heap of high-adversity. Last month, Nepal was recognised for being the third most corrupt country in Asia, and this week we have been voted the third happiest country in the region. There must be a correlation between being on the take and being blissful.

This just goes to prove that among the many failures of governance in the past decades, the most glaring is the inability of successive rulers to ensure that we Nepalis are consistently enriched. We elected our politicians to keep Nepal poor and sad, but not only have they allowed our multi-dimensional poverty rate to decline precipitously, they have also allowed us to be unanimously happy.

To mark this sombre and sad occasion of allowing Nepal to be the third happiest country in South Asia after Bhutan and Pakistan, the Cabinet should forthwith declare three days of national mourning, with the national flag flying at half mast in all non-government buildings and diplomatic missions manned by manpower ambassadors. Attendance of memorial services will be mandatory so that we can mope, bawl and figure out ways to be born again.

We could take a lesson that took our unhappiness seriously. It is stressful to suddenly be flooded with clean and competent ministers, electricity 24 hours a day, wide roads, efficient public transport, a Bagmati devoid of garbage, and the Himalayan water you can drink straight off the tap. What will we do now that there is no reason to whine? It is miserable to have to stop being miserable. Yet, we have to be strong as a people, we have to put on a grumpy face and wipe the grins off our faces.

Happily, there are still Nepalis who are happy to just sit around and complain about how unhappy we are. That gives us hope that in next year’s happiness rankings we will be back at the bottom of the heap. Which reminds me, what is it that makes Pakistanis so happy? What are they smoking? And who can compete with Bhutan, a country that is excelling because it’s on ecstacy. The concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH) was invented by King Jigme the Gloed, who found a way to make his country happy by ensuring that 120,000 of them became sad.

Besides corruption, another reason we Nepalis are unaturally happy is probably because alcohol consumption per head in this country is growing at a phenomenal rate. Just look at the ads on this page. Which is why the time has come to set up the National Commission on Sorrows and Gloom (delayed by fierce competition between political parties for the pre-paid position of Chair) so that we can go back to our traditional way of life that involved lighting a candle and cursing the darkness.

Nepal needs another index to measure our hidden national angel. How about the Corruption Prevention Ratio (CPR) which is arrived at by calculating the square root of GNP per capita with wealth-redistribution potential and multiplying it with an inverse decimal for the public expenditure as a proportion of total budget which this year amounted to 91.2% of GDP. Yes, 24 Arazis, 720 Candies and 87 Labs. And if that won’t make us sad again, nothing will.

FORD ECOSPORT
Special offer available for Expatriates with Duty Free Privileges

Door Ajar Warning Reverse Camera DVD Player (Video)

Offer also available for Ford Figo & Aspire

For Details Call: 9801196600

GO FORD, G.O. Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Thapathali, Kathmandu
Thapathali Showroom: 4244294, 4257031, 9801203235.
E-mail: info@ford.com.np, Website: www.ford.com.np
- Kathmandu: 01-669727, 9802928910, 980294764-7
-耐泊爾(加德滿都): 01-669727, 9802928910, 980294764-7
- धारावः ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७
- दोहा: ०७-५५५३३, ९९०११२५२५
- สิ่งที่สามารถแสดงถึงวิธีการให้บริการที่ดีที่สุดได้ ๖, ๙๘๐๒๙๒๘๕, ๙๙๐๘๐๑๐๙, ๙๙๐๕๐๐๓๙๔
- 曼谷: ๐๒-๐๒-๔๙๐๑๒๙, ๙๙๐๙๐๐๓๙๔
- नेपाल: ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७
- बुधगढ़: ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७
- बनाल्या: ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७
- नेपाल: ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७
- बुधगढ़: ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७
- बनाल्या: ०१-६६९७२७, ९८०२९२८९१०, ९८०२९४७६४-७

Like us on: www.facebook.com/fordnepal.