

NO SHAME

ust when we thought everything necessary had been said about Nepal's corrosive corruption, it seems to be even worse.

The idea that 'corruption' is a Rs100 note slipped under a table is now just a quaint notion. Today, a network of politicians, bureaucrats, the legislature, judiciary and private sector cartels plunder and loot from the people, dividing the spoils. The beauty of it: no one is caught.

'Corruption in Nepal is not a

series of disjointed, individual acts. Instead, a range of stakeholders spanning public, private and criminal spheres operate as one to steal from the people and ensure impunity thrives,' says a new report by the Niti Foundation, Nepal's Kleptocratic Network: Mapping Corruption and Impunity.

The network is one of shifting alliances spanning multiple agencies, with powerful businesses

'Money flows upwards through the hierarchy while impunity and benefits flow downward,' adds the report. It uses flowcharts to show and shame politicians, political parties, public institutions and the private businesses.

'The private sector has gained primacy as the driver of corruption and impunity in Nepal ... its main roles are to distort the functions and policies of government regulatory agencies and to hijack key revenue streams to facilitate money laundering and rentier practices,' the report concludes.

In cahoots are political 'patrons' of the network and parties creating a 'culture of collusion', and public institutions, which also 'collude with private interests and politicians to steal directly from

you were thinking 'the judiciary', think again. The report states starkly:

interests of the Nepali people? If

'Through pressure and threats, including sackings, impeachments, and forced retirements, political parties control and extract loyalty from justices.'

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PAGE 14-15





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AKLEPTO REPUBLIC

ll of us witness examples of Nepal's corruption pandemic every day in every sphere of life: from slipping a few to get a driving license to setting land transactions. Roads that are dug up and not finished for years and bridges that collapse as soon as they are built are our monuments to malfeasance. Clever civil servants now deploy 'brokers' outside their offices to 'facilitate' state services that should be free, so they do not have to directly get hands dirty.

But these are cases of petty theft by small fry. At higher levels of government, corruption is so huge and widespread, so accepted as SOP, that the word 'corruption' does not do justice anymore to this contagion of loot and plunder.

One egregious example of the rot was the ugly scene in the Parliamentary Accounts Committee (PAC) on Tuesday when Nepal Communist Party MP Aman Lal Modi accused Kul Man Ghising of the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) of corruption. Ghising, many readers will remember, is the man who

this week by the Niti Foundation, Nepal's Kleptocratic Network: Mapping Corruption and Impunity, is an eye-opener. To be sure, none of what it contains should surprise us. We always knew rent-seeking was the modus operandi of the state, and politicians and bureaucrats were up to their necks in extraction and extortion. Such is the impunity, the big fish never get caught.

The report tries to show, not tell, just how nefarious, deep-rooted and interlocked rentseeking is in Nepal. Illustrating graft with graphics, we are given flowcharts to explain why plunder and impunity is so systemic.

'Core state entities responsible for regulation and upholding rule of law have been weaponised or hollowed out by the kleptocratic network to extract resources and guarantee impunity,' says the report. 'The impunity network comprises those that declare law, enforce law and apply law.

The report lays bare how Parliament is infiltrated by special interest groups who are in key committees drafting legislation

> for sectors like education, health and infrastructure. There is no separation of powers anymore -- the powersthat-be control all three branches of government.

The executive openly interferes in legislative functions, and tries to influence the courts with 'bench shopping' Those who stand in the way or try to expose the rot, like Kul Man Ghising, are themselves accused of corruption. The state is in open collusion with the private sector,

which is now well represented in Parliament. The CIAA corruption watchdog is a lapdog of the state. Lack of transparency and impunity is rife in the security forces. The report has gory details of how

The only remaining check and balance function is carried out by the fourth estate, hence the moves to try to censor its content through legislation. But even the media is used by powerful interest groups to target rivals or tar those who exose them.

Everyone seems to be on the take: it is a public-private partnership to loot the country. The private sector has gained primacy as the driver of corruption and impunity in Nepal ... by distorting the functions and policies of government regulatory agencies and to hijack key revenue streams to facilitate money

The Niti Foundation report makes for only hope is in a transparent and fair electoral

PRIVATE SECTOR (* # # #)

There is no ended the practice of his corrupt separation of predecessors of providing 24-hour powers anymore, power to industries in return for the powers-that-be bribes. Nepalis did not suffer are in control of all from load-shedding just because three branches of of undersupply but because of structural corruption — top NEA executives were selling government.

consumers in the dark for 10 years. Ghising recently asked those industries to pay a backlog of dues for dedicated feeders, prompting Nepal's so-called captains of industry to gang up on him. It does not take a Sherlock Holmes to figure out why MP Modi is using PAC to go after Ghising.

electricity to industrialists, leaving household

Then there was the sordid affair of the Melamchi contract. The much-delayed \$500 million project to bring water supply to Kathmandu Valley was nearing completion in December. A Dispute Resolution Board awarded the contractor Rs350 million for delays caused by the earthquake and Blockade in 2015, but a secretary in the Water Supply Ministry refused to sanction payment unless he got Rs50 million in kickbacks. The Italians abandoned the project, Melamchi is in limbo.

To understand just how deep-rooted corruption in Nepal is today, a report issued

Times.com

ONLINE PACKAGES



Watch video of Kiwi tetraplegic Jeeza Williams, who does not let his paralysis deter him from engaging in adventure sports, and is spreading awareness globally about making tourism destinations more inclusive for people like him. Profile: page 15.



The motorcycle ride-share Tootle serves as a reliable option for people with disabilities unable to use public transport. Follow us on a Tootle ride to see how the visually impaired and those with disabilities now have greater mobility because of this Nepali motorcycle ride share startup. Story:



Kopila Valley School in Surkhet is a model institution employing green technologies like rammed earth, rainwater harvesting and the solar cookers replacing LPG. And the kids love it. Follow our reporter on a guided tour of the school Story: page 8-9.

COUP

I have been saying there is a coup coming for some time ('A creeping coup', Editorial, #960). It is good to see it in the Editorial. If we look at the bigger picture we can see this coup coming from within the PMO by people intent on centralising power. Authoritarianism is a polite way of putting it, tyranny is another.

Badam V Dhunga

Not just in Lumbini the mentality Nepali rulers of various times shared in this article defines what is in essence liable for Nepal lagging behind in development despite of its abundant cultural, natural and human resources ('U Thant, Kenzō Tange and the Buddha's birthplace', Kunda Dixit, #960). Ang Karma Sherpa

CHHAUPADI

These are deplorable practices which need to be changed ('The curse of being new mothers', Prakash Singh, #960). It's incomprehensible to me how even the most patriarchal man could put his newborn baby and his wife in a shed.

David Zakus

I wonder how viable it would be for the government to set up and run delivery and residence centers for women and newborns to stay until they are considered 'clean' enough to move back into the home? Perhaps easier than trying to change superstition?

Jo Anne Kelly

'revenue capture' works through collusion between officials in all three levels of government and contractors.

laundering and rentier practices.'

thoroughly depressing reading, and what it lacks is a roadmap out of this morass. Our process that will one day punish thieves and reward the honest by electing them to office.

10 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

The Nepali Times edition #452 of 22-28 May 2009 was filled with analysis of the politics post-resignation of Pushpa Kamal Dahal over the Army Chief sacking. The Ass had his own take on the matter, and except for GPK, the cast of characters are the same in this excerpt from the Backside Column ten years ago:

Rate we are going, the new federal constitution of Nepal is looking more and more like a mirage. The closer we get to it, the more it recedes. The prolonged coalition-cobbling is reminiscent of mid-1990s. And it's the same old faces.

BijayG being pulled by both arms to switch sides when Upadro refused to toe the line. The only difference with 15 years ago is that this time the entire exercise is outsourced to Lainchaur. And the sight of both GPK and PKD courting Kamal Thapa for royalist support just shows how quickly fortunes turn in politics

And even the bigger parties are out to feather their nests. One senior NC leader, when asked by the Ass if he would be joining the Makunay-led govt, said: "You think I'm stupid to join a sarkar that will last three months? I will join the one formed after this." '





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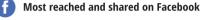


WHAT'S TRENDING



U Thant, Kenzō Tange and the Buddha's birthplace

Nepali Times looks back at involvement of UN Secretary-General U Thant and Japanese architect Kenzō Tange in turning the scared site into an international centre for peace. Last week's Buddha Jayanti special coverage was the most popular and shared all over the world. Read up on new The Lumbini Museum on nepalitimes.com for full report and watch video





Most popular on Twitter

The curse of being new mothers

Many women in western Nepal are banished to cowsheds not just at menstruation, but also after childbirth. Many babies do not survive the ordeal. The field reportage from Bajura district drew a lot of attention, many readers were appalled at the treatment of new mothers in Western Nepal. Join the



Child marriage in Nepal: eloped at 13, mother by 17

by Sewa Bhattara.

Former child brides are turning into activists to prevent others from marrying young. A report from Surkhet, one of the top districts for child marriage in Nepal. If you missed the story last week it can still be read on



Most visited online page

QUOTE >> TWEETS



Nepali Times @NepaliTimes Trekking in Nepal has never been just about the scenery. It is also about the people and travelling along the traditional caravan routes. the rural trading trails or herders taking mountain goats to goths in the monsoon. @kundadixit @RobinBoustead



Mona Bomgaars @monabomgaars Great admiration for the hardy open welcoming people of Nepal as well as those impressive



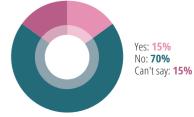
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Surya Upadhya @UpadhyaSp Namaste. Really great article on this important day. Thank you @NepaliTimes



Q. Are you satisfied with the performance of Nepal's Total votes: 191



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Q. Do you think Kul Man Ghising will be found to be





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WIDEN YOUR WORLD

India's new social media politics

There was no effort to curb 'fake news' during India's election campaign because the ruling BJP was responsible for disseminating much of it

Shashi Tharoor

NEW DELHI - What role has social media played in India's election?

Conventional wisdom had it that, in the Indian context, one should always be sceptical about the reach and political impact of social media. But with some 625 million Internet users in India, and upwards of 80% of Internet use on mobile phones, there could have been 625 million pairs of eyes looking at social media during the 2019 election, nearly eight times more than in 2014.

Though I was a Twitter pioneer among Indian politicians, my own



view is that no Indian election can be won or lost on social media alone. While perhaps above 40% of voters use social media, there are no reliable studies of how frequently they use it for political news and views. They could be in WhatsApp group chats or sharing Facebook snaps of their beach weekend,

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rather than debating the merits of the political parties. There's still no substitute for mass rallies, street-corner addresses, door-todoor canvassing, handshakes at marketplaces and busy junctions, and Jeep-top tours.

Twitter, the most 'political' of social media, has only 30 million active users in India. It is dwarfed by Facebook and WhatsApp, with over 240 million active users each. And, given parliamentary constituencies of some two million people, Twitter is of little help in political mobilisation. Twitter would be useless for organising a mass rally, it cannot be a substitute for conventional campaigning.

Nonetheless, political parties turned to social media during this election. Aside from its usefulness for issuing messages through memes, digital posters and WhatsApp forwards, social media's indirect impact (as a source for 'mainstream' media stories) makes it an indispensable communications tool for politicians. And that's where the trouble starts.

WhatsApp is the favoured medium because 82% of India's mobile phone users have downloaded the app, and because it is targeted to specific people. A political party can create groups defined by their interests, caste or religious identity, or by a specific issue or cause, and bombard them with messages to reinforce their biases and convince them the party is with them. The ruling BIP is the master of this technique, running an estimated half-million WhatsApp groups across the country. Its IT cell head, Amit Malviya, declared in March: "The upcoming elections will be fought on the mobile phone... In a way, you could say they would be a WhatsApp election."

The use of social media is not always benign. Disinformation is rife on the BJP groups, including concocted accounts of what leading Congress politicians portraying traitorous behavior by opposition leaders. 'Fake news' exists because it has been manufactured to serve the political interests of its disseminators. The BJP's attitude is that all is fair in love, war, and politics, but Indian democracy has become collateral damage.

WhatsApp took steps to limit the damage, restricting forwards, for example, to just five recipients in order to impede lies from going viral. It blocked numbers identified by the Election Commission as spreaders of 'fake news'. Guilty parties quickly find alternative numbers and create more groups, however. The BJP benefits from vast armies of people, paid and volunteers, whose job is to feed the WhatsApp groups.

The fears of democrats are not unfounded: people have been killed on the basis of fake WhatsApp rumours. Social media offers a marvelously useful set of communication tools that democratises public opinion. But in the hands of unscrupulous politicians who see it as a means of manipulation, social media can undermine democracy itself. Once you have voted for the wrong people on the basis of false information, there is nothing you can do about it until the next election. In that fact lies the danger posed by social media to Indian - and not only Indian – democracy. © Project Syndicate



Shashi Tharoor, a former UN under-secretary-general and former Indian Minister for External Affairs, is currently an Indian National Congress MP.

He is the author of Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century.



Qatar Unveils FIFA TVC

Qatar Airways has unveiled a new FIFA tv commercial in celebration of its sponsorship of the upcoming FIFA Women's World Cup, taking place 7 June to 7 July in cities throughout France. The new film features a mother telling her daughter a bedtime story about a new land where women's football reigns, where players rule and fans from many nations gather to cheer. Brazilian football superstar Neymar

MetLife Asia visits Nepal

MetLife's Executive Vice President and



Rebecca Tadikonda, is visiting Nepal for three days. During her visit, she will inaugurate MetLife Nepal's new, dedicated customer service area called 'One Customer Place' in the company's corporate office in Pulchok. Ms Tadikonda will visit various MetLife offices across Nepal until 23 May.

Nissan offer

Pioneer Moto Corp, the authorised distributor of Nissan in Nepal, has



announced a 'Pre-Budget Offer' of cash benefits with the purchase of Nissan four wheelers. Customers who buy a Newmicra

Active will receive a benefit of Rs301,000. Similar benefits are available with the purchase of Sunny, Nissan Kicks, Navara and X-trail.

Bira 91 cracks a deal

Bira 91, one of the fastest growing craft beer brands, has signed a major five-year deal with the International Cricket Council (ICC). The partnership confirms Bira 91 as the official sponsor of ICC global tournaments including the ICC Cricket World Cup, ICC T20 World Cup, ICC World Test Championship, ICC U19 Cricket World Cup and the ICC Women's World Cup. This month, Bira 91 is running the 'Fly to World Cup' promotion, where consumers can win all-expense-paid trips to England to see a World Cup match firsthand. It will also launch the 'Assured Gift' promotion featuring free Bira 91 merchandise and screenings of ICC World Cup matches at selected locations.

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Devolving the judiciary

New and old structural challenges remain in federalism and access to justice

Iain Payne and George Varughese

The organisational infrastructure of the court system is of critical importance for the success of Nepal's new constitutional order. It is in the lower courts that people come face to face with the judicial branch of government, and where the ordinary and routine forms of justice most directly affecting daily life are in practice. Subnational courts therefore should not be forgotten in considering the judiciary's irreplaceable role in instilling a commitment to the rule of law and encouraging a new way of doing politics.

Nepal's network of 77 district courts is the gateway for virtually all of the country's litigation (85,000 cases in 2017-18, over which district courts oversaw final resolution to 60%). Yet both in resource allocation and in public imagination, these courts are the most neglected. It is remarkable that a mere 241 judges discharge the enormous workload.

While the 2015 Constitution has changed the executive and legislative, the court structure has not undergone significant revision, except to add two district courts — for a total of 77 — and to refashion 16 appellate courts as seven high courts with their 11 benches extended across respective provinces.

The subordinate courts now have slightly enlarged purview. For the first time, provincial high courts



will be able to hear public interest litigation, hopefully lessening some of the Supreme Court's caseload burden. District courts now supervise all justice institutions, formal and informal, below the district level.

District courts also have increased authority to oversee criminal offences punishable by more than one year imprisonment, many of which were previously adjudicated by quasi-judicial bodies like the district administration office. They have new jurisdiction over some civil matters previously supervised by the district executive.

Critical access-to-justice issues have been inherited from the previous governance setup. For example, the geographical inaccessibility of the district courts, which remain the lowest court in judicial hierarchy and sit at the now obsolete district headquarters, are one of the key reasons why only a fraction of disputes tends to be registered with the proper court and judicial authority. The judiciary's absence in municipal government is glaring and hardly addressed by the presence of so-called judicial committees, which fall under the municipal executive.

Moreover, wholesale state restructuring must take into account roles and responsibilities of different justice sector institutions at the local level, and the judicial branch's reflections on these would be timely in guiding other branches of government. This is especially the case with regard to judicial committees in 753 locations, about which inconsistent visions are projected in the Constitution and the Local Government Operations Act of 2017— the federal framework legislation that presently guides local government operations. This is also the case with the option provided for in the Constitution allowing the creation of local courts if required. The judicial branch's reluctance to provide guidance

on constitutional provisions for accessing justice beyond district courts could result in costly adjustments.

These issues need to be addressed to guide the creation of a coherent and coordinated system for accessing justice locally, one that builds community and citizen trust in the entire justice sector and positions the judiciary in its rightful place in government. The lowest rungs of the judicial branch carry the greatest burden in making justice more accessible to more people. Much work, therefore, remains to be done to ensure that the promise of bringing all three branches of government closer to the people is fulfilled.

Renewed commitments to judicial independence headlined the recently concluded National Conference of Judges. However, aside from the hot-button topic of judicial appointments that dominated discussion, only a few creative ideas emerged. Perhaps

the most federally relevant of those related to empowering provincial courts to settle disputes between provinces and municipalities. Ideas such as this, while nascent, indicate that the judiciary may be willing to look for ways to be more responsive to the needs of the changed governance context.

With a recently appointed Chief Justice and remaining vacancies filled, Nepal's Supreme Court is drafting its fourth strategic plan with more stable leadership and better prepared justices than ever before. This will drive the judiciary's institutional vision, direction and contribution to democratic government in Nepal over the next five years.

Previous strategic plans have focused on court administration, caseload management, infrastructural and modernisation needs, and training programs. These remain necessary but will be insufficient to fulfil the difficult role of rethinking and reworking access to justice in a federal context. Oversight of the judicial functions of the state — wherever those may be located — is a key strategic metric of performance of the judicial branch.

More difficult will be the deep institutional introspection and principled actions required to assert independence while exercising guardianship of the rule of law. It is vital that the judicial branch of the government sees itself as a trusted partner of both state and society, with its functionaries embracing their role as 'justices of the people' and not just of the court.

Only then will a constitutional culture shaped by the rule of law translate into access to justice in federal Nepal. 💟

This concludes a three-part series by **Iain Payne** and **George Varughese** who are associated with Niti Foundation.





is the season of summits. We await news from the mountains with a mix of jubilation and dread. Facebook is full of down-drenched bulky bravado hero shots, but Twitter tells of more tragic tales where climbs have not gone according to plan.

Alongside the triumphant successes and athletic mountaineering achievements ever pushing the limits, which never cease to amaze, the annual disappointments and disasters remind us of our human fragility



in the face of natural forces. Storms have stymied many ego-fuelled assaults, and our 'abode of the gods' have regularly wreaked revenge on the unprepared or the untimely with apparently arbitrary disdain.

Sacred summits are a familiar theme in the Himalaya, not only a spiritual aspiration shared by indigenous mountain dwellers the world over, but also a means of coping with the vicissitudes of daily life at high altitude. As the Hindus sanctified cows because they were indispensible to existence, the fate of billions of souls depend on the resources, water and weather at the mercy of the raw power of the youngest mountain range on earth

No expedition, whether coddled commercial or at the forefront of exploration, dares depart without tsampa and rice offerings, prayers and blessings sought from the relevant deities. Multi-coloured flags flutter invocations to the wind and the clunk of prayer wheels resonates throughout the camps.

camps.

"Tourism, it's been good for the Sherpas...
but it's bad for the gods," Kancha, veteran of
the 1953 Everest expedition, said recently,
gesturing at the lines of trekkers and towering
mountains that lie beyond his Khumbu
window. "When I was a boy, there were many
feet of snow in winter. Now, the summits are
black. That's not good." (See profile, overleaf)

Far away in the hot heart of Australia, it has been a long battle for the aboriginal people to achieve a similar spiritual respect for Uluru (*Ayers Rock, right*), worshipped by the Anangu tribes as a creation of ancestral beings during Dreamtime. But it is happening. From 26 October 2019, the climb will close permanently.

To climb or not to climb? That was the dilemma we pondered leaving Alice Springs in 1997 with the dust billowing beneath our speeding wheels through the endless featureless desert of the Red Centre. Road trips in outback Australia have a mesmerising effect, lulled by the subtle colours of the harsh landscape, a brash blue sky, waves of weathered rust red rocks and gullies of grey green clinging to what little water is to be found. Dusty roadhouses plagued by flies had shelves of beer and freezers packed with ice cream and kangaroo tails.

Working with the aboriginal people and park authorities on a tourism strategy for Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, our New Zealand firm had been asked to tackle some complex cultural issues at Australia's best-known geological landmark, newly handed



The season of summits

In Nepal we live more easily with our holy mountains, balancing our reverence for them with the need for tourism income



back to its traditional owners.

Our team drew on Maori and Nepal experience to rise to the challenge.

"That's a really important sacred thing that you are climbing... you shouldn't climb. It's not the real thing about this place. This is the proper way: no climbing," Kunmanara, an Anangu traditional owner explained. But his people's plea to protect their ancestral heritage had fallen on deaf ears.

The Aussies were not easily deterred from their perceived privilege to tread the top of any rock they fancy. Stolid bus drivers in stubby shorts explained to their passengers that the locals venerate the mighty monolith and request us not to climb, but in the next breath announced that the hike to the top leaves early next morning.

Careless Qantas pilots flew over Uluru and the nearby outcrop of Kata Tjuta (the Olgas), desecrating the worshiped walls considered too sacred to be seen by ordinary mortals. A glass of sparkling wine at sunset was the mass market delivery of the Uluru experience as tourists piled out of their airconditioned coaches to witness the spectacle

of the streaked and fissured rock changing colour, much enhanced by a plastic tumbler of Aussie bubbles. "The colours get better by the glass," observed my friend Les.

Anangu elders realised their people needed a role in park tourism. Ageless aboriginal skills could navigate this ancient land by songlines, rub sticks to create fire and survive on wichetty grubs and bush tucker, and visitors were keen to learn how – local guides and indigenous tours followed, based in a sympathetic mud brick cultural centre brimming with art and handicrafts.

Requesting all tourists 'please don't climb' was our pragmatic but enforceable solution to the debate, as clearly some would not desist, despite spiritual sentiments. But it has taken until 2019 for cultural respect to be restored and for the sacrilege to end.

In the Himalaya we live more easily with our gods, honoured by locals and visitors alike, and acknowledge the significant value of mountain tourism in bolstering the economy. Mountaineers' long stays, high employment and unrelenting focus make them one of Nepal's most resilient and

valuable visitor segments.

Sacred spaces protect nature throughout the Himalaya, from lowland temple forests to monastery precincts, with ridge top ramparts of prayer flags, mani walls and chortens framing the soaring crystal peaks. Kangchenjunga is treasured by Sikkim, Tibetan Buddhists and Lepcha people, and Limbus believe the third highest peak to be home to omnipotent goddess Yuma Sammang. There are many other mountains that remain revered and unclimbed: Khumbila, Kang Guru and Om Parvat, amongst others.

Expediency can play a role. The story goes that Machapuchre's untrammelled top was closed to mountaineers out of hubris, not religion. Harka Gurung wrote early in 2001: 'That Machhapuchhre is sacred to the Gurungs is nothing more than a myth, and it is easy to speculate that it had something to do with Colonel JOM Roberts, a British Gurkha officer who led both the reconnaissance in 1956 and the 1957 expedition to the mountain. The climbing team had to retreat just 45m short of the summit due to heavy snowfall... It would seem natural that Jimmy Roberts should wish that no one else should succeed on a mountain... which he had failed to conquer.'

Having trekked at altitude throughout much of the country, I never underestimate the sheer hard work it takes to reach a Himalayan peak, whatever the individual motivation, however much Sherpa support has been rallied to get there, or however many comforts and espresso machines have been helicoptered to EBC.

Whilst sometimes quietly wondering why they bother, I salute every summit, each one a triumph in its own way. Knowing that the gods will always prevail.



Sharad Ojha

in Namche Bazar

n 1952, when a Swiss expedition camped out at Namche Bazar on its way to climb the world's highest mountain, Kancha Sherpa was impressed with the climbers' gear. They looked glamorous, and their Sherpa guides had swagger. It made a deep impression on the 19-year-old, who ran away from home to Darjeeling to join Tenzing Norgay, who was preparing for the 1953 John Hunt expedition.

As a teenager, Kancha Sherpa worked as a porter, crossing Nangpa La to Tibet with loads of paper and bringing back up to 40kg of salt to barter for maize or rice. When he was offered Rs8 per day to join the Everest expedition, with a bonus for going above Camp 7, it felt like a windfall.

Despite having no previous climbing experience, Kancha was trained to use ropes and crampons and set out for the icefall with heavy loads of oxygen cylinders for the higher camps. Being better acclimatised than western climbers and used to carrying heavy loads, Kancha made a good impression on the 'sahibs'.

Kancha made it to the South Col at 8,100m with his load, and remembers Tenzing Norgay trying to lift the spirits of young Sherpas like him who were not used to the dangerous mountaineering on the steep ice of the Lhotse Face. Kancha portered for other expeditions in the Himalaya, but after his brother Jangbu died on the slopes and following a 1973 tragedy in which 11 Sherpas were killed in an avalanche, he was convinced by his wife to give up climbing.



This is now the pre-monsoon season, with the heat building up in the north Indian plains hitting 45C every day. This creates low pressure and the annual retreat orthward of the jet stream that sucks in the monsoor rom the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The searing heat of the plains also causes updrafts along the Himalaya, forming the thunderstorms that we will be seeing later in the afternoons into Friday and on the weekend. The persistent haze is caused by raging forest fires across the Chure and western mid-m











1980s. He educated his two sons and two daughters, who are scattered in Kathmandu and Denmark. Grandson Tenzing Chogyal Sherpa is a climate scientist and part of a National Geographic expedition this season to study the impact of global warming on Mt Everest.

Just as Edmund Hillary returned after his 1953 first ascent to help the Sherpa people with schools and hospitals, Kancha set up a foundation to support fellow Sherpas

education. He has been featured in This is Home. The story is included in Google Earth Outreach's StoryCycle, which has a new interface called Voyager featuring map-

pursuing

higher









She was right: one-third of deaths on Mt Everest alone have been among Sherpa guides, who are much more exposed to avalanches on the Khumbu Icefall because they go back and forth many more times than their employers Kancha Sherpa openly admits he worked as a high altitude porter, and later as a trekking guide, for the money — he had no real desire to reach the top.

Kancha Sherpa set up the Nirvana Lodge in Namche and did well thanks to the trekking boom that started in the

THOSE WERE THE DAYS: Kancha Sherpa (circled, above) in a group photo taken after the first successful ascent of Mt Everest in May 1953. Standing (5th, 6th, 7th from left) are Edmund Hillary, John Hunt and Tenzing Norgay. Kancha Sherpa at 87, in his home in Namche Bazar this week. (left, right).

based stories from the Khumbu.

As the last living Sherpa of the first expedition to climb Mt Everest 66 years ago, Kancha Sherpa says he has no regrets, adding that the 1953 climb and changes to his homeland since then seem like a dream. He recalls: "It used to take two weeks to walk from Namche to Darjeeling; today I can take a helicopter to Kathmandu from a nearby helipad.

Kancha Sherpa retains his respect and reverence for the mountains, and believes their sanctity should not be defiled. "They are gods, it is not good for anyone if they get angry. We should keep the mountains clean, and prevent the snows from melting."









STARTING NEPAL'S **GREEN SCHOOL** MOVEMENT

Surkhet has a new, community focused eco-friendly school that could be a model for others



one made of bamboo, like the Green School she had seen in Bali.

"Look, we're not in Bali," Thapa told her. "We are in Nepal, and Nepal is known for mountains. With rammed earth, you're making mountains."

Rammed earth provides excellent thermal mass to keep temperature stable indoors, it uses local material and labour, the structure is durable and easy to maintain. The walls are nearly 0.5m thick, and reinforced with steel and concrete banding for seismic resistance.

"We wanted the school to feel Nepali through and through, to stay true to local architecture that is so stunningly beautiful," explains Doyne, showing us around the

The two-storey school blocks are simple and rectangular, with gabled roofs, breezy stairwells, and are connected by corridors on one side, much like traditional farmhouses in Nepal. The buildings are designed as modular blocks that can be arranged in various ways to suit the landscape and functions required by the school. The simplicity and repeatability of the modules were important considerations to allow ease of building by unskilled local labourers, many of them women trained on the job.

Standing within the grounds, it becomes clear why buildings were sited as they were: they form a protective coterie around a central sports court and create ancillary terraces where children play. The topography creates opportunities for passive surveillance from the administrative block that sits towards the top of the sloping site, and plenty of gathering and resting places along stone-lined steps that double as bleachers overlooking play areas and gardens. When children pour out of their classrooms, they tumble across the sports court and down the stairs, bobbing along ramps that slice across the school's terrace walls brightly coloured in house colours of reds, blues, yellows and greens.

"Construction was so difficult, and the only thing that got us through the really hard moments was knowing that one day there would be kids in these classrooms,

Maggie's mission

In 2005 when she was 19, Maggie Doyne was trekking in Nepal when she met Hima, a child worker. That started Doyne's Nepal journey, and her efforts to help children go to school eventually expanded to setting up Kopila Valley School and its sister initiatives in Surkhet.

Doyne was named the 2014 Unsung Hero of



clinic. KVS admits primarily children from disadvantaged backgrounds, providing for their education and welfare needs. It also runs a Futures Program to teach life skills, and provides vocational and academic support for senior

opinion about expectations and work values of intercultural and international teams proved to be challenges.

The project is not just a simple school. Strengthened with steel, stabilised with cement and concrete, fitted with high performance, durable windows, the school buildings called for experience and skills beyond those required by a traditional project. More advanced, outside-the-box technology gives the campus an edge of self-sufficiency, ease of maintenance and durability.

Green technology comes at a cost, with lengthy payback periods that are possibly out of reach of most other schools in Nepal, but are easily adaptable to the local context: filtration systems, biogas, rainwater harvesting by Smart Paani, and solar systems by Sun Farmer. At Kopila, all these design elements are integrated in the school's new buildings, their functions and terrain, giving







Sun roof

Concentrated solar panels on the roof of the canteen, by Sunworks Nepal, power cookers in the kitchen and replace Rs60,000 worth of LPG per year. Gas is still used as backup, but it is methane from a digester hidden under the artificial turf of a sports court, fed by effluent from the toilets. Irrigation for the school's vegetable garden and landscaping comes from black and grey-water filtration beds. Rainwater from the roofs is harvested into a 300,000l water storage tank under the school canteen, designed to fill all water needs for a year. Arrays of solar photovoltaics power the school, backed up by a diesel generator. Compost from black-water waste is used to grow the KVS's organic produce.

that had cost implications, or we had to forgo certain things in order to have others, but there's nothing I would change "says Downe

there's nothing I would change," says Doyne.

This approach is not limited to the physical design of the school; its curriculum is also grounded in place-based learning that adapts Nepal's national curriculum to the school's philosophy. Principal Naim Chaudhari explains: "It is about trying to integrate what we find in the community, what we can learn from and what we can give back to it. After all, when the children graduate they go into the community and they will live there. That is where they will grow further."

The school has a farm and a vocational focus, and the students learn at least one skill each year from among cooking, washing, cleaning, driving, farming, agro-forestry, animal husbandry, horticulture, welding, woodwork, machine work and electrical skills.

"When our children graduate from here, they should either go for further studies or be

able to find a job," says Chaudhari.

The school includes Grades 1-10 and an Early Childhood Village that focuses on self-learning through play and exploration. The older 'plus-two' students are still in an old bamboo school by the highway, but there are plans to bring them into the new buildings.

The school's design allows the new classrooms to blend into the greenery, preserving the productive fruiting trees on site. Just as village life still clings to the fringes of Surkhet, the school's program extends to the students' families, farms and the community.

"We are a full service community school," Doyne explains. "It is not just for the kids who study here — we want to bring the community in. This buildings belong to them, and I hope it makes them think about what they ultimately build someday. Just like Bali inspired Kopila, I hope that there will be other schools like this in Nepal, because this one existed."







EVENTS



Top of the Mountain

Celebrate 100 years of the birth of Sir Edmund Hillary with a lecture on View from the Top of the Mountain by mountaineer Billi Bierling. She will illustrate her tales about dangers and

31 May, 10:30am onwards, Rs500, Hotel Shanker, Lazimpat (01) 4410151

Cycle Rally

Get on your bicycle and ride to celebrate International Menstruation day. Break the silence about menstruation.

25 May, 7-9am, Kathmandou Durbar Square (start), Patan Durbar Square (finish) 9841804407

Open House

Got questions about SWO-YATRA 2019 (Solo Woman Travel Challenge)? Visit the open house to chat with the team and clear up your queries, discuss your travel plans and get help with your applications. 24 May-7 June (every Friday), 5-7pm, Outdoor Adventure Centre, Thamel, 9801002975

Traces

This printmaking exhibition displays 28 different works by the Batch of 2017, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Kathmandu University School of Arts, Department of Art and Design. 24-29 May, 11-6pm, Park Gallery, Pulchok (01) 5522307



Flea Market

The weekly market offers sections focused on babies and children, outdoors and biking, general items and local crafts. Visit for the local products on your shopping list. 25 May, 12-6pm, Genesis Café, Panipokhari 9869066010



Sound Healing

Sound healing is an ancient practice to heal through the sound of the singing bowl. In this advanced training, you will learn the theory behind the practice and receive practical direction.

24-30 May, 11am onwards, \$350 (basic) \$800 (advanced), Mandala Street, Thamel (01)

Dolpa Diary

Dolpa Diary, a film by traveler and filmmaker Prasuna Dangol, will be shown along with a discussion organised by Karnali Bahas with Martin Chautari.

30 May, 3-5pm, Martin Chautari, Thapathali (01) 4238050



Girl-a-thon

Run for a cause. Take part in this mass run to spread the message that women should have equal representation in decisionmaking positions. Register online. 25 May, 7-10am, Rs200, Jawalakhel (01) 4467876

Gender and Family Violence

Lorenn Walker is facilitating a three-day training on "Addressing Gender and Family Violence through Restorative Justice". It will help you to gain a deeper understanding of this violence and equip yourself with the necessary insights and skills. Call for details. 29-31 May, 10-5pm, Rs2,500, SAP Falcha, Baber Mahal (01) 5172052



Heranya Vala Heranya Laku Uttar Dhoka, Lazimpat 12th Century Courtyard, Patan Durbar Square, Patan



01-4412716, 98510 67168

info@hotelheranya.com | www.hotelheranya.com

MUSIC

Kutumba

Drop in to listen to Kutumba, an instrumental Nepali folk band playing at the closing of the photography exhibition Here and There. Enjoy the music and the final day of the show.

24 May, 6-9pm, Alliance Française Kathmandu, Pulchok, (01) 5009221



Rock N' Roll

Asthir

PahenloBatti Muni is celebrating the release of their first studio album – Asthir. The band will be accompanied by talented artists Baaja and Ishan R. Onta (Elements). Call to book

24 May, 5:30-9:30pm, Rs500 (includes album) Moksh, Jhamsikhel, 9808771281, 9861609634 or 9841027200

Abhaya & The Steam Injuns

Celebrate the music of rock band Abhaya & The Steam Injuns in Thamel to mark the end of the week.

24 May, 7pm onwards, Club Fahrenheit, Thamel



Ganatantra Ko Sawari

This Republic Day enjoy a fuelled up performance by Albatross LIVE for 'Ganatantra Ko Sawari' featuring Space and PahenloBatti Muni as supporting acts 29 May, 6pm onwards, Rs1,000, Lord of the Drinks, Thamel, 9843948991

OUR PICK



Opened in Kathmandu on 24 May

After a long run as an animated series, Disney is presenting *Aladdin* as a live action movie. The story, set somewhere in the Middle East, features street rake Aladdin. The boy (Mena Massoud) vies with the country's most powerful man for a magic lamp and the princess Jasmine (Naomi Scott). After much criticism, Disney has made more efforts to incorporate local context and sentiments into this film, so this effort starring Will Smith as the charismatic genie seems worth a watch.

DINING



Fire and Ice

One of the first pizzerias in Kathmandu, Fire and Ice offers genuine Napolitana pizza and dozens of variants to choose from. But we recommend the paesane, a combination of mozzarella, spinach, courgette and bacon. Thamel, (01) 4250210

Biryani and Beer

Have a taste of aromatic and flavorful Biryanis, in Hyderabadi, Malabari, Lucknowi and Kolkata styles. With an extravagant cyclic buffet and bottles of beer, enjoy rooftop dining on a summer evening. 24-31 May, 6:30-10:30pm, Rs1,799 (plus 24.3%

taxes), Terrace Garden Restaurant, Radisson Hotel, Lazimpat (01) 4411818



Muse Restobar

sophisticated wooden interior, providing Uttardhoka, Lazimpat, (01) 4445533

BBQ and music

Relax and enjoy your Friday evenings with BBQ and live music performance by Tattwo

Every Friday 7pm onwards, Rs2,500 per person, Hotel Shangril-La, Lazimpat (01) 4412999

Kebab and Biryani Festival

Dining Park Restaurant and Lounge Bar brings the Kebab & Biryani Festival to all lovers of Mughal Indian cuisine, with a wide range of choices.

29 May- 13 June, Dining Park Restaurant and Lounge Bar, Old Baneshor (01) 4486002/ (01) 4486003

GETAWAY



The hotel is a tranquil oasis in bustling Thamel. The gardens are beautiful and the rooftop terrace offers amazing views of Kathmandu. Their boutique rooms are unique and a refreshing change from the typical offerings. Thamel, (01) 4383566/ 4380636/ 4383528

Dahlia Boutique Hotel

A luxury hotel at the bank of Phewa Lake with a 180-degree mountain and city view: a great end to a memorable trek. Lakeside, Pokhara, (061) 466505



HeranyaYala

Immerse yourself in the rich cultural heritage of Patan by staying in the midst of MahaBoudha and the Hiranya monastery. The hotel provides a complete tour package to get a genuine feel of authentic Newari

Gujibahal, Patan, (01) 5523168, 9851067168

Grand Norling Hotel

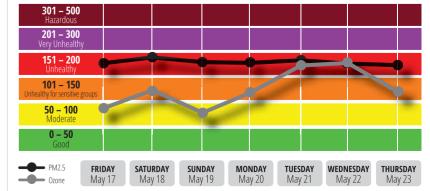
Enjoy a calm and relaxing stay at the hotel featuring spacious bedrooms and adjoining bathrooms and a large balcony overlooking the golf course, monkeys and deer herds not to forget the garden. Gokarna, (01) 4910193



The Last Resort

Take an exciting trip to the Bhote Koshi River for adventures like bungy jump, tandem swing, or whitewater rafting. Bhotekoshi, Sindhupalchok, (01) 4700525

AIR QUALITY INDEX KATHMANDU, 17 - 23 May



The air quality in Kathmandu this week, especially for harmful particles below 2.5 microns in diameter, has been consistently in the 'Unhealthy' zone. Despite a fresh breeze and passing showers, it looks like the air cannot be cleaned fast enough because of the buildup of fumes from vehicles. Added to this is the smoke from the wildfires that have been burning out of control in the western Tarai for 3 weeks. Satellite images clearly show the soot covering most of Nepal up to an altitude of 3,500m. The ozone concentration is also bad, due to increased daylight hours and two-wheeler emissions. For an hourly live update on AQI go to www.nepalitimes.com

https://np.usembassy.gov/embassy/air-quality-monitor/

'imes







Three toots for Tootle

The motorcycle ride-share serves as a reliable option for people with disabilities unable to use public transport

Sonia Awale

athmandu's overcrowded public buses are a daily challenge for commuters, but they are virtually impossible for the visually impaired and people with disabilities. Fortunately there is now Tootle, the motorcycle ridesharing app, for people like massage therapist Junu Shrestha, 31, who likes the door-to-door service.

"I am a female and a blind one at that. Micros are unsafe, taxis are expensive, but Tootle is affordable and convenient," says Shrestha (pictured above) who commutes every day to work at a Boudha branch of Seeing Hands, the blind massage therapy centres in

Chiran Paudel, 35, is fed up with

extortion from taxi drivers taking advantage of his inability to see. Paudel tells his female colleagues to avoid micros and taxis, and call Tootle or the other ride-sharing app, Pathao, instead.

"I can't count the number of times I've been cheated by taxi drivers," says Paudel, who also works for Seeing Hands.

Kushal Pandey, 26, is partially blind, and says it is nearly impossible to get on crowded buses. "As soon as conductors see our walking stick or someone on a wheelchair they speed off, and if the driver does stop it is impossible to get the seat for the disabled."

It is no coincidence that Tootle, which has been facing hurdles over taxation, has taken off among female commuters and people living with disabilities, who find public transport difficult and

dangerous. Women make up half of Tootle's users — and roughly 10% of the service's drivers — and there are more than 150 visually impaired riders a day.

'The Tootle app was developed to give everyone the freedom of movement, especially those living with disabilities, women who face harassment in crowded public transport and those without personal vehicles," says CEO Sixit Bhatta, who adds that the firm's software engineers have worked with the visually impaired and those with disabilities to make the

app more user friendly. Roma Neupane lost her left leg in an accident when she was eight. She is now a famous onelegged dancer and actress in Nepali movies. But despite her popularity, she hasn't been able to travel easily to shoots around Kathmandu.

"I have to perform all over the city and often times the shoot goes late into night; I now manage it all with Tootle," says Neupane, who calls for rides up to four times a day and to get home at night. "The drivers now know me and treat me like their sister.'

In the two years since its launch, the ride-sharing startup has also amassed support among the general public, created 10,000 jobs, and now serves thousands of passengers a day. Much more challenging has been navigating Nepal's byzantine tax laws and the lack of electronic micropayments.

Bhimmaya Sunuwar (pictured driving the motorcycle above) a mother of two from Dharan, works as a Tootle driver from 9AM-3PM. when she is free from her duties as a mother and homemaker. She makes Rs30,000 a month, and

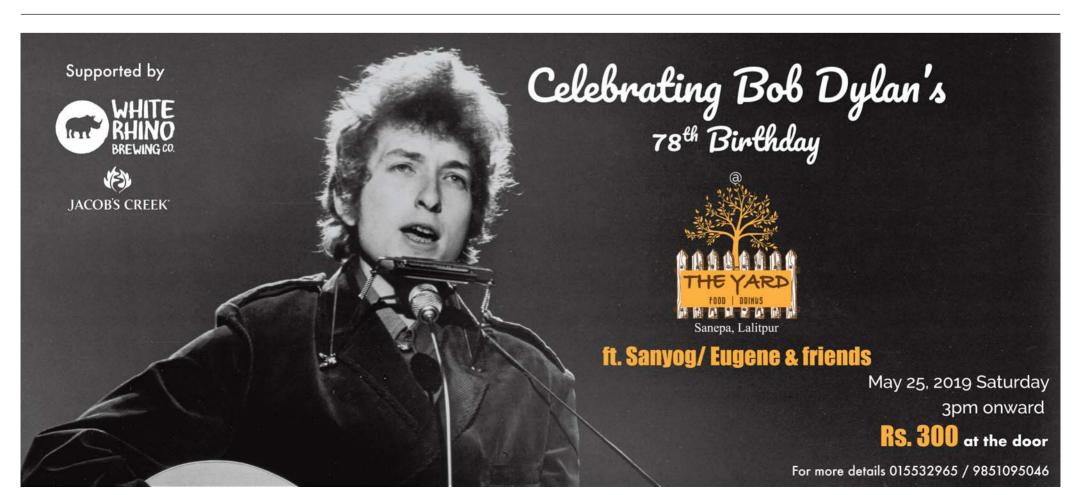
Tootle does not take any fee from women drivers like her.

Says the 37-year-old: "The best thing is that the working hours are flexible and I can choose to ride when I want to. And the money is handy."



Follow us on Tootle to see how the visually impaired and those with disabilities now have greater mobility and independence because of the service offered by the Nepali motorcycle ride-share startup.

nepalitimes.com



The contest runs from 27 May -

31 July 2019 and will be managed by Glocal Pvt Ltd in collaboration

featured on Glocal Teen Hero 2019, an online platform to recognise teenagers' initiation, creativity and enthusiasm, and to empower young

with Turkish Airlines. It will be

Students' entries for the competition can be drawings or paintings. Only one entry per person is permitted, and it must be submitted electronically in a good quality format (JPEG, PNG or PDF) to the school principal, who

will then select the best five to

address and contact number.

be original, no plagiarised art

will be accepted, and the airline suggests that the artist should try to portray the theme along with a Turkish Airlines aircraft.

be done by a panel of the Turkish Airlines team based in Kathmandu, using criteria like relevance to the theme, visual effectiveness and aesthetics, originality and the

Established in 1933 with a fleet of five aircraft, Star Alliance

member Turkish Airlines today has a fleet of 335 (passenger and cargo) aircraft flying to 307 worldwide destinations (258

international and 49 domestic),

in 124 countries. Glocal works

in education, entrepreneurship

and skilling through Glocal After

School, and runs an online media

to the growth and development of entrepreneurship and youth

Teen Conference.

named GlocalKhabar. It contributes

through various projects, like Glocal

Teen Hero and Glocal International

message.

send via email to flywithturkish@ glocalteenhero.com with full name,

title: Flying with Turkish Airlines

- Your Dream Destination (Country Name). All works submitted must

The art work should include the

The selection of the winner will

DIGITAL FIRST: Prime Minister KP Oli lays the foundation stone for the Mid Hill Information Highway in Dhading on Monday. The Rs3 billion project will see optical fiber expanded to 35 districts in Provinces 1, 2 and 3 in two years.



LABOUR TALKS: ILO Regional Director Tomoko Nishimoto, ILO Nepal Director Richard Howard, Labour Minister Gorkarna Bista and Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, Mahesh Prasad Dahal, meeting in Kathmandu on Monday.



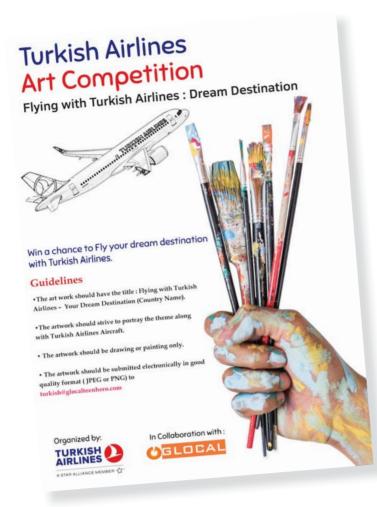
PEACEKEEPING: Nepal's envoy to the United Nations, Amrit Rai, speaks with his Libyan counterpart, Ghassan Salame, on Wednesday about the safety of Nepali peacekeepers posted in Libya.



VISIT NEPAL: Nepal Tourism Board CEO Deepak Raj Joshi and newly appointed UNDP Resident Representative Ayshanie Medagangoda-Labe sign an agreement on Monday to promote sustainable tourism in Nepal.



NURTURING NATURE: US Ambassador Randy Berry and WWF Country Representive Ghana Gurung present the Conservation Award to Nima Lama for his conservation work in the Manaslu region, on the 26th anniversary of WWF Nepal in Kathmandu on Sunday.



Turkish Airlines school art competition

School students in Nepal, would you like to win a trip to your dream destination anywhere in the world by entering an art competition?

If you are a Nepali school student aged 13-19, enter the themed art competition, 'Flying with Turkish Airlines: Dream Destination'. The winner will receive a return economy class

ticket of Turkish Airlines to his or her dream destination, along with a ticket for one adult.

students' artistic talents through fine art, to promote reflective and critical thinking regarding the visual arts and at the same time support students in building their dreams,' the airline said in a statement.

'The objective is to highlight the

कान्न बमोजिम लिन्पर्ने इजाजत नलिई वा इजाजत पत्र नवीकरण नगराई वा इजाजत प्राप्त व्यक्तिको मृत्य पश्चात हकवालाको नाममा नामसारी नगराई वा अन्य ज्नसकै तरिकाले नेपाल राज्यभित्र कोही कसैले अवैध हतियार र खरखजाना राखेको भए यो सूचना प्रकाशित भएको मितिले ३५ (पैंतीस) दिनभित्र नजिकको प्रहरी चौकी, जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय वा नेपाली सेनाको व्यारेकमा अनिवार्य रूपमा ब्र्ञाउन् हन नेपाल सरकार (मन्त्रिपरिषद) को मिति २०७४/११/१८ को निर्णय अनुसार यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ।

यसरी हातहतियार र खरखजाना ब्काउन ल्याएमा यसअघि ती अवैध हातहतियार र खरखजाना राखेको कारणले मात्र त्यस्ता व्यक्तिलाई क्नै कानुनी कारबाही नचलाइने हुँदा तोकिएको समयभित्र अवैध हातहतियार तथा खरखजाना अनिवार्य रूपमा बञाउनहन सम्बन्धित सबैमा जानकारी गराइन्छ। यदि इजाजत प्राप्त नगरी आफुसँग रहेका हातहतियार तथा खरखजाना तोकिएको अवधिभित्र स्वेच्छाले नव्छाएमा त्यस्ता व्यक्ति उपर प्रचलित कान्न बमोजिम कारबाही हुने व्यहोरा समेत सचित गरिन्छ ।







Health at home is an organization which facilitates home based health care services. Health at home service promotes health care i.e., out of hospital setting to the clients. Being the first of its kind in the whole South Asia, Health at Home is here to cater to the needs of those who desire health care facilities to be delivered at their doorsteps.

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Physiotherapy on Call

Visit by qualified and well experienced doc

Lab on Call

Doctor on call

All kinds of lab related work by professional la

Elderly Care Assistant

Fine and professional care by our qualified and experienced care giver.

Appointment Management Apointment management with required doc in different hospitals

Equipment Rental & Drug Supply Drug supply at your doorstep and best qua medical equipments in rent.

24 hours nursing care at home by qualified and experienced professionals.

Physio/Electro/Acupuncture therapy by qualified and experienced physiotherapist.

Travel Support for Sick Clients Travel support for sick clients are provided by professional.

> सञ्चार तथा सुचना प्रविधि मन्त्राल सचना तथा प्रसारण विभाग

NEPAL

Times 24 - 30 MAY 2019 #961

Naples-bound Somalis find themselves in Nepal

Gopal Gartoula

fter working in a garage for two years in Uganda, Abdi Khabor had saved only \$7,000, not enough to take him to

He was looking for a way to earn more money when a Ugandan man offered to smuggle him to Naples via Libya and the Mediterranean for \$10,000. Khabor did a Google image search of Naples, saw a prosperous city by the sea and was excited. He paid \$7,000, and his kind employer lent him the rest, saying as he was seeing him off at Kampala airport: "I know how difficult your life is. Pay me if you can. If not, consider it a help.'

This was the first time Khabor had been on a plane, and he was excited when he got to Dubai. After a short transit he boarded the next flight, not bothering to check his boarding pass. Five hours later, on 17 April 2014, the plane landed at a small airport surrounded by mountains. There was no sea nearby. He asked the person who came to pick him up where he was. "Kathmandu," came the reply.



Four years later, Khabor is still in Nepal, not Naples. After arriving, he was taken to a hotel, where he fell asleep. When he woke up the next day, the hotel receptionist told him to pay up or leave.

Nowhere to go, he broke down and wept on the sidewalk in Thamel. The human trafficker's agent who had picked him up at the airport had abandoned him, taking his passport

After spending 24 hours hungry in Thamel, he told an African person he met his story. The man gave him Rs200 and the address of the United Nations High Commission for

Refugees (UNHCR) in Kathmandu. Two months later, he received a refugee ID. Then began his long struggle working at construction sites or as a dishwasher to pay for food, clothes and rent.

Khabor lived with 12 siblings in Somalia's Suddur village near the border with Ethiopia, farming potatoes and barley and raising livestock. Since his father was paralysed, his mother Anav Haasan took care of the fieldwork as well as the family. But life was not easy, there was never enough food and the land owners treated them

One day, a gang of men with guns arrived at his home and stole all the grain. His uncle was

shot. Khabor's sister tried to run away, but was raped. Khabor went to the capital Mogadishu with his 17-year-old brother and 15-year-old sister. He started washing dishes at a hotel, leaving early in the morning and returning late at night. He found out too late that his sister was pregnant with the child of a man who had promised to marry her, but instead threatened to kill him if he spoke about it.

Fighting erupted in Mogadishu, and Khabor could not get away from his workplace. When he finally got to his room, his brother and sister were missing. He left, travelling through Kenya to Uganda. "I don't think any of my 13 family members are alive now," said Khabor one recent evening in Kathmandu. "When I see Nepalis happy with their families, I remember my childhood, the barley bread and soup that my mother used to make. I remember the yard where I used to play. I cry a lot."

In Kathmandu, Khabor met a few other Somalis like him. Among them was Marian Abdulhi, who had seen her husband and father murdered in front of her, and also fled to Uganda. She also paid \$10,000 to traffickers to get to Naples. Khabor and Abdulhi are married, and now have a 4-year-old daughter.

"Even mourning and grieving needs time, which we do not have," says Khabor. "So we cry in the night after the city goes to sleep."

Abdi Rasid, 27, and his two siblings used to live in Mogadishu. When the fighting started, three armed men entered their home, killed their father inside his shop, and then shot his mother, brother and sister in the yard. Abdi, a witness to this terror, managed to hide and was helped by his father's friend. He met a trafficker who promised to take him to Australia, but landed up in Kathmandu as well earlier this month. A man who came to get me at the airport said this was Australia," Abdi recalls. "He told me I would be working in a hotel, and took me to one." The hotel turned him out the next day, and he spent the night in an alley. He also received an UNHCR ID, and eventually married Sudi Abdi Ameena, a fellow Somali who entered Nepal last

The Nepal government has decided to waive the delayed visa fees of Somali refugees, and deport them. But they do not want to go back to Somalia where a civil war is still raging. "I saw my parents and siblings murdered before my eyes, how can I take my child there?" asks Abdi, whose one-year-old son needs a kidney transplant.

There are 27 Somali refugees in Nepal, and they do not know where to go next. Says Abdi: "the world has abandoned us."





Making Nepal accessible

The country is making a start in inclusive adventure tourism with disabled-friendly trekking and other facilities

Monika Deupala

As Nepal rebuilds many heritage sites and trekking trails that were damaged in the 2015 earthquake, activists say this is an opportunity to make them barrier free. Such improvements would render the facilities accessible not just for different kinds of tourists, but also for local people with disabilities, along with the elderly.

Accessible tourism simply means adapting facilities so they are easier to travel in, whether the visitors are people with disabilities or not. This gives tourists opportunities to visit areas they have been dreaming to see, but could not visit because of access difficulties. Inclusive tourism accepts everyone, no matter their physical state.

physical state.

"There is still a lot of work to be done to make Nepal an accessible destination, and we need a partnership between the state, tourism service providers and advocacy groups," says Pankaj Pradhananga of Four Seasons Travel (4ST), a key player in creating accessible tourism experiences in Nepal.

A milestone in promoting accessible tourism in this country was the visit five years ago by the late American inclusive tourism advocate, Scott Rains, who worked with Nepali tourism entrepreneurs to develop an accessible tourism strategy.



Then, two months after the 2015 earthquake, 4ST organised a day trip to Godavari Botanical Garden for 50 people in wheelchairs who were living in a temporary shelter in Jawalakhel. Since then, the visually impaired and double amputees have climbed Mt Everest, completed difficult treks, and have been participating in relatively easier experiences, like taking mountain sightseeing flights out of

Kathmandu.

In 2016, 4ST helped organise the 'Wounded Heroes Trek to Nepal', in which a group of amputee veterans trekked with prosthetics in the Annapurna Region (*above*). Last year, the organisation worked with Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and the National Federation of Disabled Nepal to host the inaugural International Conference on

Accessible Adventure (ICAA 2018) in Pokhara, during which Nepal's first ever accessible trail, near Sarangkot, was inaugurated by late Tourism Minister Rabindra Adhikari.

(See box, below)
Freedom of
movement and the right
to mobility and travel
are considered basic



Pokhara's first accessible trek trail



YUVARAJ SHRESTHA

epal's tourism city may not have wheelchair-friendly streets or sidewalk guiding blocks for the visually impaired, but it now has an accessible trail nearby designed for hikers with disabilities.

A 3km stretch of the trekking trail between Kaskikot and

Naudanda has been made wheelchair friendly for day hikers. There are no steps and guardrails have been built along cliff sections as the trail winds its way through thick forests and ridge meadows with full frontal views of the Annapurnas. There are wheelchair-friendly toilets along the way, and

parts of the trail are also stone-

Tourists in wheelchairs
can now ride in a vehicle
from Pokhara to Sarangkot for
the sunrise view, drive on to
Kaskikot, and then hit the trail in
wheelchairs up to Naudanda, a
distance that can be covered by
lunchtime. Lodges and eateries
along the way have built ramps
and disabled-friendly bathrooms.

"We built this trail as a model, so more and more trekking paths in Nepal should be made like this," says Bishnu Hari Sharma, who heads a local committee that built the trail. "After all, those with disabilities also want to be in the outdoors to admire the scenery. Please spread the word."

Heman Gurung of the advocacy group Swabhalamban in Pokhara says: "It is short, but exciting. It is a great experience for those who are wheelchair bound, not only for us in Nepal, but for those like us from all over the world."

The trail offers a stunning panorama of the Annapurna Range, Dhaulagiri and Machhapuchhre to the north, and Phewa Lake and Pokhara city to the south and east. Most hikers can return to Pokhara from Naudanda along the Baglung Highway. The easy gradient means that the trail can also be used by the elderly and those who have problems with steep climbs.

The trail was built as a model with a Rs1.9 million grant from the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), which is adding more guardrails and pavement. It was inaugurated by the late Tourism Minister Rabindra Adhikari in 2018 as a pilot project.

"This trail is also designed to spread awareness among the general public about the special needs of people with disabilities, and also to show the world that Nepal is accessible to all," says NTB CEO Deepak Raj Joshi.



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human rights in an international covenant signed by most of the world's countries. However, accessible tourism is still not a reality in many places, including in developed destinations. In Nepal, the concept is new and since most travel products involve adventure, inclusive tourism is still a long way

However, a start has been made with recent initiatives that use tourism to raise awareness among local people about the need to offer wheelchair access and make infrastructure safe and easy to navigate for people with disabilities.

More than 4,000 Nepalis were left with physical disabilities as a result of the 2015 earthquake. They join an estimated 600,000 people in this country with physical handicaps.

"It is actually more important to build accessible infrastructure for the benefit of the locals than for foreign tourists," says Pradhananga.

Suman Timsina of the Washington-based International Development Institute, which organised the Annapurna trek for veterans on prosthetics adds: "There are many advantages to promoting accessible tourism: it will open up Nepal as a new destination for people with disabilities, and senior citizens, and it will spread awareness among locals to care for people with special needs. Accessible tourism is not an easy thing to do but the right thing to do."



Watch video of tetraplegic Jeeza Williams, who does not let his paralysis deter him from engaging in adventure sports, and is spreading awareness globally about making tourism destinations more inclusive for people

nepalitimes.com



Nepal opens doors to a different world

If people with disabilities are seen as potential customers, all hotels would be wheelchair-friendly

Prabhas Pokharel

🖊 ami Jhakri Magar (*behind desk, right*) rides fearlessly and comfortably in her wheelchair inside Hardik Hotel, where she has worked for nearly four vears. Most infrastructure in Kathmandu is inaccessible for wheelchair users like Magar, but in her workplace she feels completely independent as she requires no help from peers to use the bathroom or move about the workplace.

Hardik Hotel is one of those rare establishments in Kathmandu that have tried to address the mobility of people with disabilities, many of whom cannot find work because workplaces are not wheelchair friendly. And even if employers want to hire people with disabilities, most cannot provide the needed environment.

"If more hotels, even five-star hotels, start building such infrastructure their hiring policy could be very inclusive for persons with disabilities like me," says Magar.

Opened seven years ago, Hardik Hotel in Bagbazar is still one of few, non-5-star hotels in Kathmandu with accessible rooms, bathrooms, hallways and wheelchair ramps. For manager Ramesh Pandey it was not an easy journey. At first the incline on the



PRABHAS POKHAREL

ramps was too steep and wheelchair users had to be pushed up. (Video online.)

"When people hear accessibility they think it is costly, but if you include those elements during the initial design and not as an afterthought, the cost of ramps is the same as for stairwells. It does not cost a fortune."

Pandey was inspired to make a disabledfriendly hotel after watching a wheelchair user having to skip lunch because the

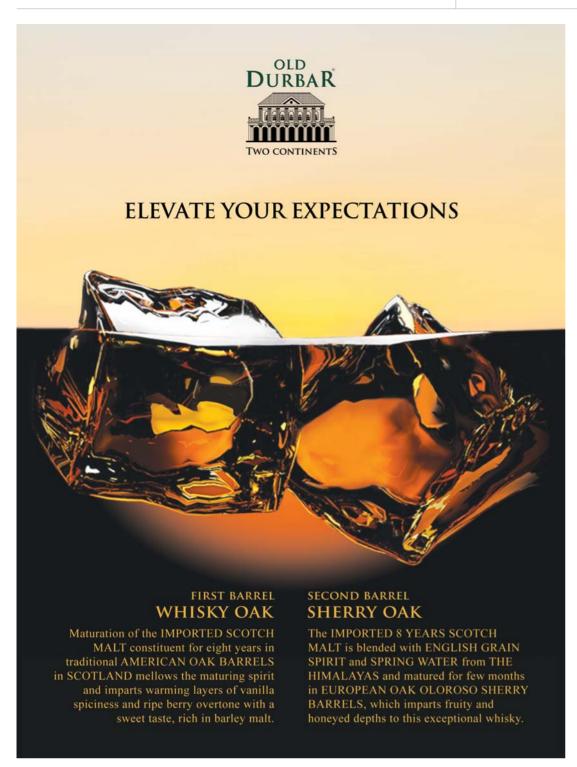
only way to the food was via stairs. "It affected me deeply at a personal level, and I decided that my hotel had to have accessible infrastructure," he recalls.

The move has been a plus for business. Many conferences and programs, not just ones for the differently-abled, now use Hardik as a venue. Ramps link the parking area to meeting halls and guest rooms with accessible bathrooms.

Says Sagar Prasai of the advocacy group Diverse Patterns: "As a person using a wheelchair, my major concern whenever I am invited to events is whether the bathroom is accessible to us."

Pandev says it is a mindset problem: most hotel owners do not regard people with disabilities as potential customers or employees. "Making a facility wheelchair friendly is only the first step," he explains. "What is the point in just making a hotel wheelchair friendly? Look at the state of our roads and sidewalks — how will people get to the hotel in the first place?" he asks.

Also, while wheelchair ramps are the most visible symbols of accessibility, they are of no help to other differently-abled persons, such as those having visual or hearing impairments. Pandey now plans to create a mobile app so the visually impaired can navigate the premises. \sum



Game of Clones

 ${f M}$ any of you have taken me aside at diplomatic receptions this week to ask deeply personal questions about what I thunk of the final episode of *Game of Thrones* , to which my diplomatic answer to all of you has been: "None of your business." It is strictly a matter between me and David Benioff alone, no one else. But for those of you who got older as GoT actors aged or were killed off, here is an abridged recap. Please do not hesitate to raise your hands and interrupt me during this presentation if anything is unclear:

The Wall keeps off illegal migrants called White Walkers from Westeros. Robert Baratheon (Cersei Lannister's husband) meets the Warden of the North, Ned Stark, and recruits him as his new Chief of Staff to replace someone whose name I forget. King's Landing is so corrupt it is ripe for rebellion by the Bigplop Faction when Ned Stark travels down with his daughters Sansa and Arya Starks. Bran is defenestrated by Jaime and his sister (I know, this part was censored by HBO for faint-hearted South Asians) and is wheelchair-bound for the next 8 years. Catelyn Stark suspects Tyrion Lannister of chucking Bran (even though that is impossible because he is a dwarf) and is challenged to a duel, which he fights through his proxy, Bronn. Cersei Lannister's son Joffrey has Lord Peytr Littlefinger Baelish decapitate Ned because he wants Stannis Baratheon and not him (Joffrey) as Protector of the Realm. Arya escapes and Sansa is arrested, King Robb of Winterfell goes to battle against Lannisters. Meanwhile Khal 'Dothraki' Drogo marries Daenerys Targaryen, who wants to capture Westeros and sit on the Iron Throne. Drogo dies, leaving Daenerys to give birth to three baby dragons capable of exhaling napalm.

[You following me up to here? So far the story is pretty straightforward, but the plot thickens after this.]

Jaime Lannister is a POW as Robb proposes joining forces with Balon Greyjoy in the Indo-Pacific Alliance, is double-crossed and Winterfell falls. Catelyn and Brienne of Tarth are suspected to be perpetrators of Renly's murder. Meanwhile, Jon Snow is freezing his semi-royal Ass off at The Wall, gets bored with Night's Watch and defects to Wildlings. Daenerys gathers her dragons and takes off for Qarth seeking an alliance against Westeros, and escapes to form a eunuch army, Joffrey is poisoned, Jaime's hand is chopped off, and Bran Stark becomes a wolf. Cersei is forced to walk naked through the streets of King's Landing (also censored), Daenerys firebombs Aleppo and Sanaa just before the Dothraki forces, now allied with ISIS, close in.

Meanwhile, not all is quiet on the Northern Front as Jon Snow is resurrected for a second coming to wage the Battle of the Bastards. Jon and Daenerys go to King's Landing to convince Cersei to fight the Johnny Walkers together. Two dragons are subsequently shot down by Scorpion heat-seeking missiles, as the living and the dead fight unto death with smart bombs.

[Still with me?]

Cheetah is on the branch of a baobab scouring the Serengeti for meat and mate. Carnal carnivore that she is, she finds a large hunk with nice fat assets after a brief chase. That was the mate. Good thing she didn't mistake him for prey and eat a future husband. Wearing spotted House Targaryen inspired leggings, Cheetah chases a particularly yummy gnu named Jenna and slits her throat.



[Who's fiddling with the remote? Why didn't you tell me we had switched to Discovery Channel?]

