Nepal Parbat

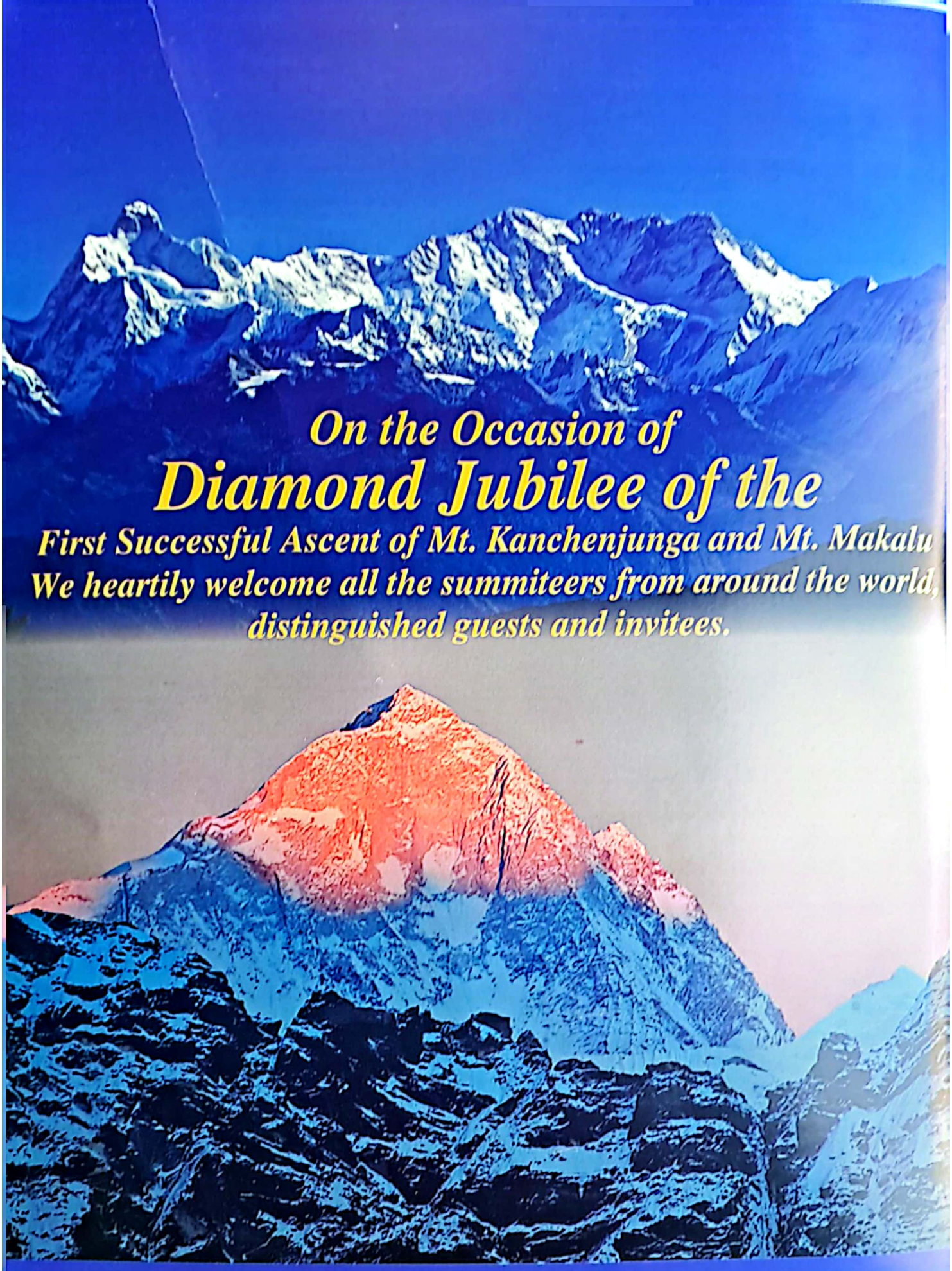
Vol 18 / No. 21 /November 2016



Diamond Jubilee

Mt. Kanchenjunga & Mt. Makalu

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION



On the Occasion of

Diamond Jubilee of the

First Successful Ascent of Mt. Kanchenjunga and Mt. Makalu

We heartily welcome all the summiteers from around the world, distinguished guests and invitees.

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

Nepal Parbat

Vol 18 / No. 21 /November 2016

Special Issue

Diamond Jubilee

Mt. Kanchenjunga &
Mt. Makalu



Photo © Hari Gopal Pradhan

Rato Machhindranath, Kathmandu

The Prime Minister

KATHMANDU
NEPAL



Message

It is my pleasure to know that **Nepal Mountaineering Association** is publishing a special issue of **Nepal Parbat** to mark the **Diamond Jubilee Celebration** of the first successful ascent of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga.

The over 8000 meter peaks are the pride of Nepal, hence important landmarks like the first ascents must be remembered through such celebrations. In this regards, the contribution made by **Nepal Mountaineering Association** over the years of the promotion of mountain tourism in Nepal has been commendable. I believe that it will make further worthwhile contributions in the future as well.

I would also like to congratulate the Editorial Board of **Nepal Parbat** for focusing on the urgent issues related to saving the Himalayan environment and promoting environment-friendly mountaineering activities.

I wish **Nepal Mountaineering Association** and the **Diamond Jubilee Celebration** to be successful.

Prachanda

November, 2016

Puspa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda'

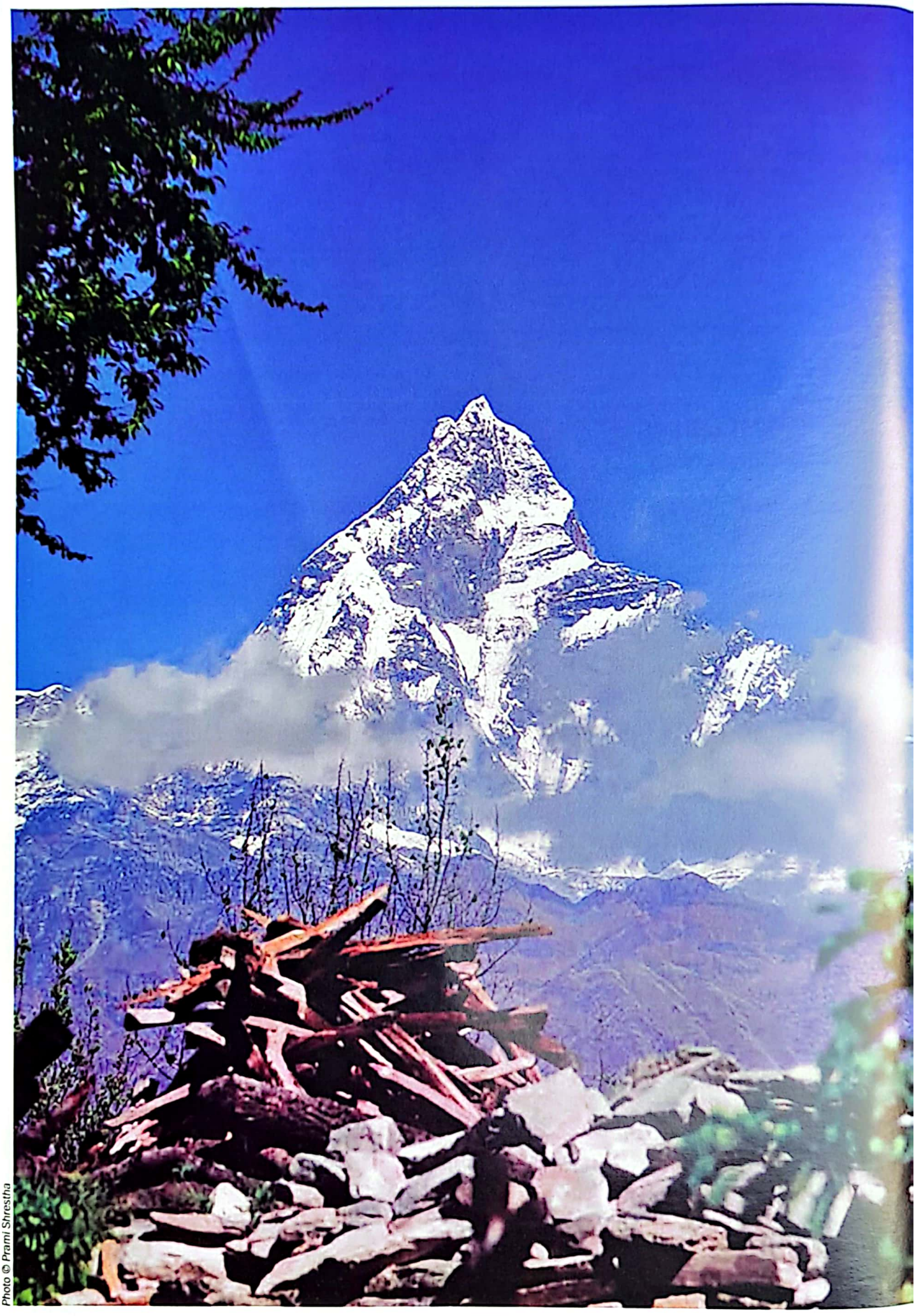


Photo © Prami Shrestha

Machhapuchhare (6,993m), Pokhara

INTERNATIONAL CLIMBING AND MOUNTAINEERING FEDERATION (UIAA)

MESSAGE

UIAA



The UIAA is delighted to be part of the celebrations, organised by the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), which mark the Diamond Jubilee of the first successful ascents of Kanchenjunga and Makalu. As the third and fifth highest peaks in the world, they are recognized as among the most difficult mountains to climb, from their steep pitches, significant technical elements and exposure to the elements. The achievements of those who have summited these mountains are etched in legend, including those who have climbed without supplemental oxygen, others who have battled the harsher winter months to those who have established and completed new routes. The UIAA wishes everyone involved a memorable few days of festivities.

Frits Vrijlandt
President
International Climbing and Mountaineering Federation (UIAA)

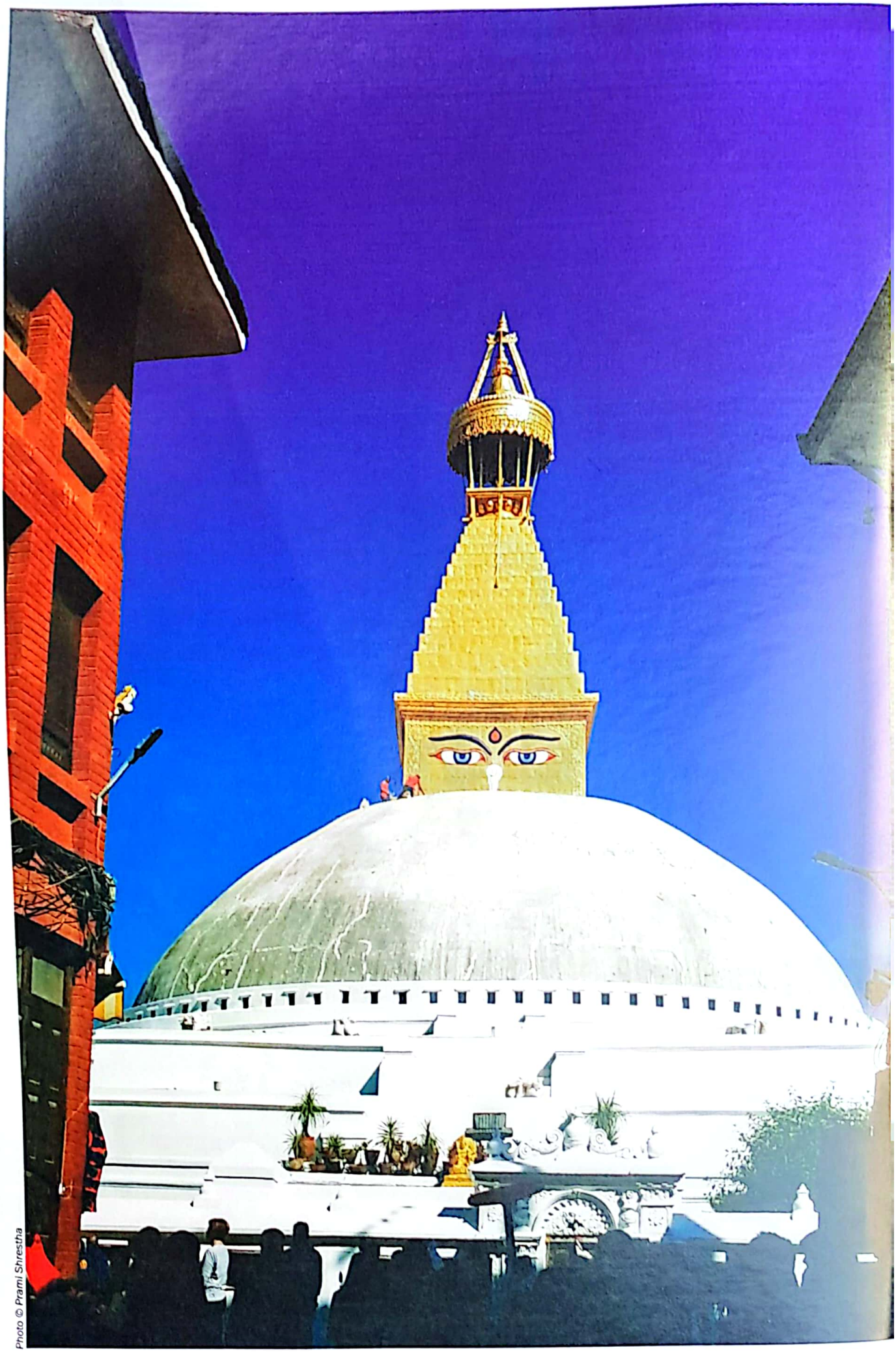
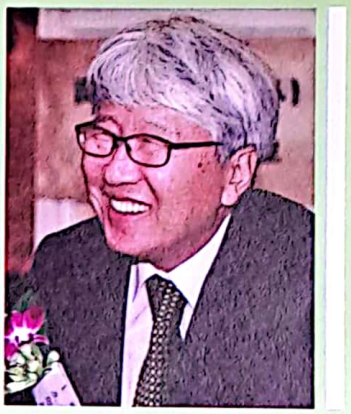


Photo © Prami Shrestha

Boudhanath, Kathmandu

UNION OF ASIAN ALPINE ASSOCIATIONS

MESSAGE



On behalf of Union of Asian Alpine Association (UAAA), I would like to congratulate the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) publication of the Special Issue of Nepal Parbat on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the ascents of Mt. Makalu amdMt. Kanchenjunga.

UAAA, the Asian Mountaineering and Climbing Union, has had a history of more than 20 years. I think Nepal is still in the center of attention because of the Himalayas.

I am glad that the UAAA assembly is being held in Kathmandu to coincide with the Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

Once again, congratulations to NMA and ***Nepal Parbat.***

In-Jeong Lee
President, UAAA



Photo © Hari Gopal Pradhan

Swoyambhunath, Kathmandu

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

MESSAGE

I feel it an honour to be able to say something on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga. The peaks are the 5th and 3rd highest among the 14 over-8000m in the world of which 8 lie in Nepal. It is time to remember the spirited and determined humans who, despite all the odds, faced all the challenges and scaled the mountains.

I am also glad that the General Assembly of the Union of Asian Alpine Association (UAAA) and the International Conference on Mountain Tourism, Climate change and Earthquake are also taking place at the same time.

One thing is certain that the jubilee celebrations of the first successful ascents of the Nepali peaks that stand over 8000m are a fit time to think about the conservation of the mountain environment which means the mountains must be looked upon due respect and that global united efforts are urgent in this regard.The conservation of the mountains, the mountain people, their culture, lifestyle and tradition must go together in a package as taking one into consideration would leave the picture incompleteand commensurate benefits will not accrue.

The past golden and diamond jubilee celebrations raised optimism that the international community would put in joint efforts to mitigate the effects that global warming and climate change are wreaking on the Himalayas.Herein I would like to remind you that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has been playing the role it was carved out for it since its establishment in 1973. In fact, NMA has charted newer avenues for promoting mountain tourism, conservation of the mountain environment and the welfare of the mountaineers.

It was on May 15, 1955 that Mt. Makalu, the fifth highest peak in the world, was first successfully ascended by Jean Couzy and Lionel Terray, French nationals. Similarly, on May 25, 1955, George Band, and Joe Brown(UK) first summitted Mt. Kanchenjunga, the third highestpeak in the world. Their feat on Nepali peaks also focused attention on the country renowned for the Himalayan peaks. Once again the diamond jubilee celebration will reminiscence the first successful ascents of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga.

Successes and failures are a fact of life and that includes mountaineers. The human spirit is indomitable and the quest for adventure and facing the challenges continues even today. In this regard, the hallmark of a committed mountaineers is endurance, courage and determination for success to follow. Mountaineering success is a matter of pride for all the fraternity of mountaineers and mountain lovers.



In theDiamond Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Makalu and Mount Kanchenjunga, the summiteers of these mountains, mountaineers and mountain lovers will gather in Nepal to mark these historic events. NMA has always been active in promoting mountain tourism in Nepal, as it is the only alpine club in the country.

NMA has a number of programmes planned to promote mountain tourism, efforts for the protection of the fragile mountain environment, honouring successful mountaineers, making mountaineering safer and secure by imparting various types of mountaineering climbing training and high altitude rescue training, welfare schemes for families of mountaineers who have lost their lives while on mountains and other related activities.

NMA wishes to offer heartfelt thanks to all our well-wishers, friends and NMA family members whose support has been the foundation to draw strength from and for which it was established. I believe that this genuine support and cooperation will continue so that NMA accomplishes the mission for which it is committed to stand for.

I would also like to thank the Publication and Publicity Committee for their dedication to bring out the Special Issue of ***Nepal Parbat*** on this momentous occasion.

Ang Tshering Sherpa
President
Nepal Mountaineering Association

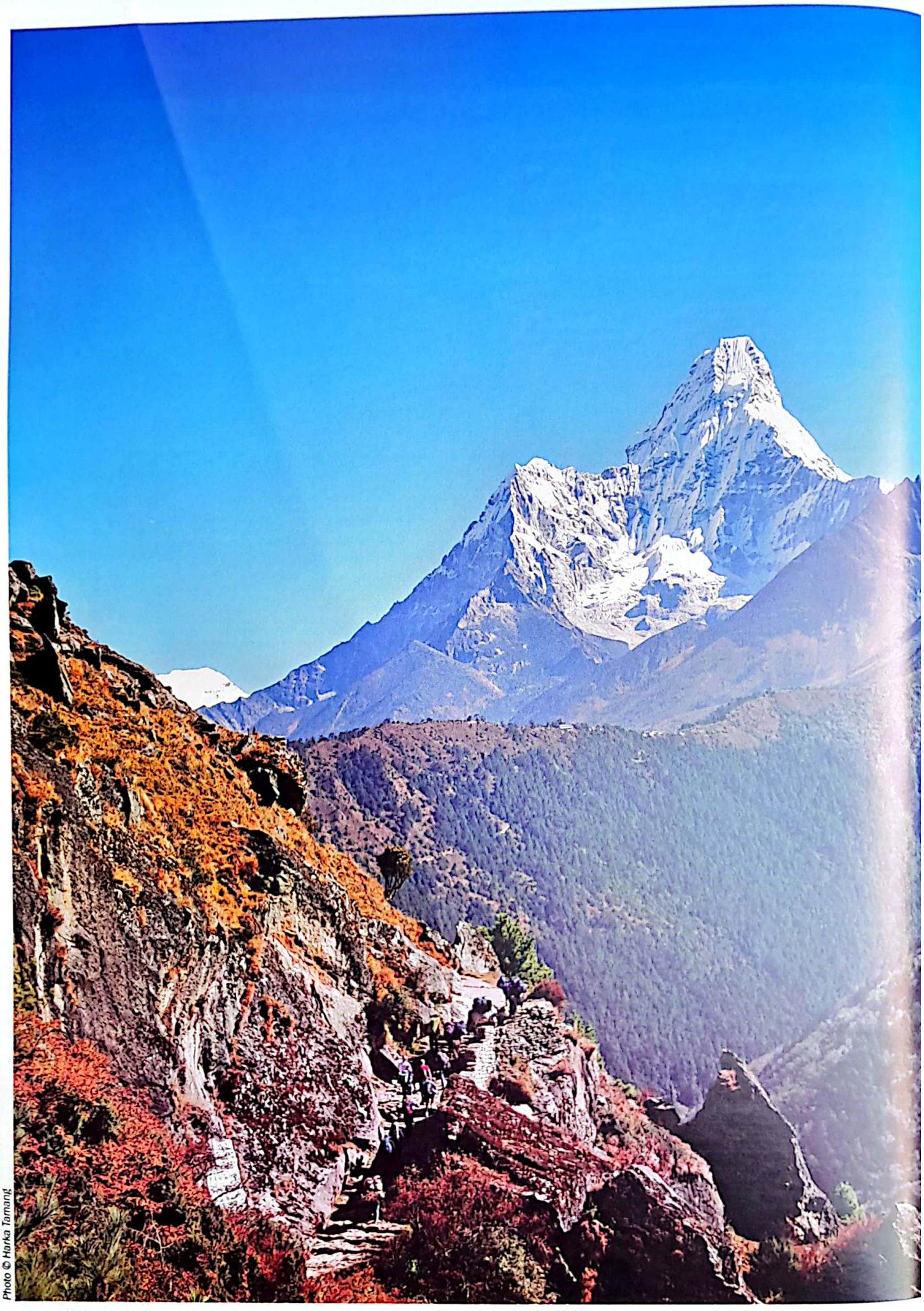


Photo © Harka Tamang

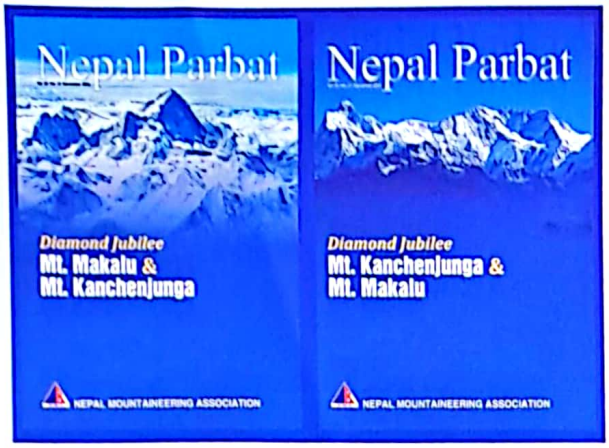
Mt. Ama Dablam, (6,814m)

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

According to the ministerial level decision on July 12, 2016, the Government of Nepal constituted the Kanchenjunga and Makalu Diamond Jubilee Celebration-2016. Main Organizing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, to mark the Kanchenjunga-Makalu Diamond Jubilee Celebration. The government agencies and various working associations related to the travel trade industry are represented in the Main Organizing Committee.

As per the decision of the Kanchenjunga and Makalu Diamond Jubilee Celebration-2016 Main Organizing Committee, the following Committees have been formed: Hospitality Committee, Logistic Committee, Conference Committee, Media handling Committee, Economic Committee, Publication Committee and Culture Committee. Similarly, Kanchenjunga Diamond Jubilee Organizing Committee, Taplejung and Makalu Diamond Jubilee Organizing Committee, Sankhuwasabha has been formed to celebrate the programs in district level.

The government has also designated Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) as the implementing agency for Kanchenjunga and Makalu Diamond Jubilee Celebration. NMA has successfully organized such celebrations in the past.



Vol.18/No. 21 /November, 2016

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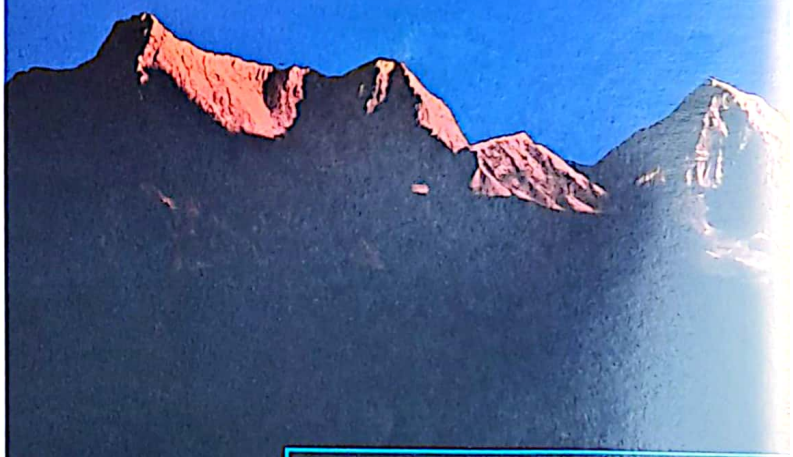
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COVER PHOTO
Mt. Kanchenjunga Massif with Mt. Kumbhakarna (Jannu), 7,711m on the left:
Hari Gopal Pradhan
Mt. Makalu:-**Ang Tshering Sherpa**

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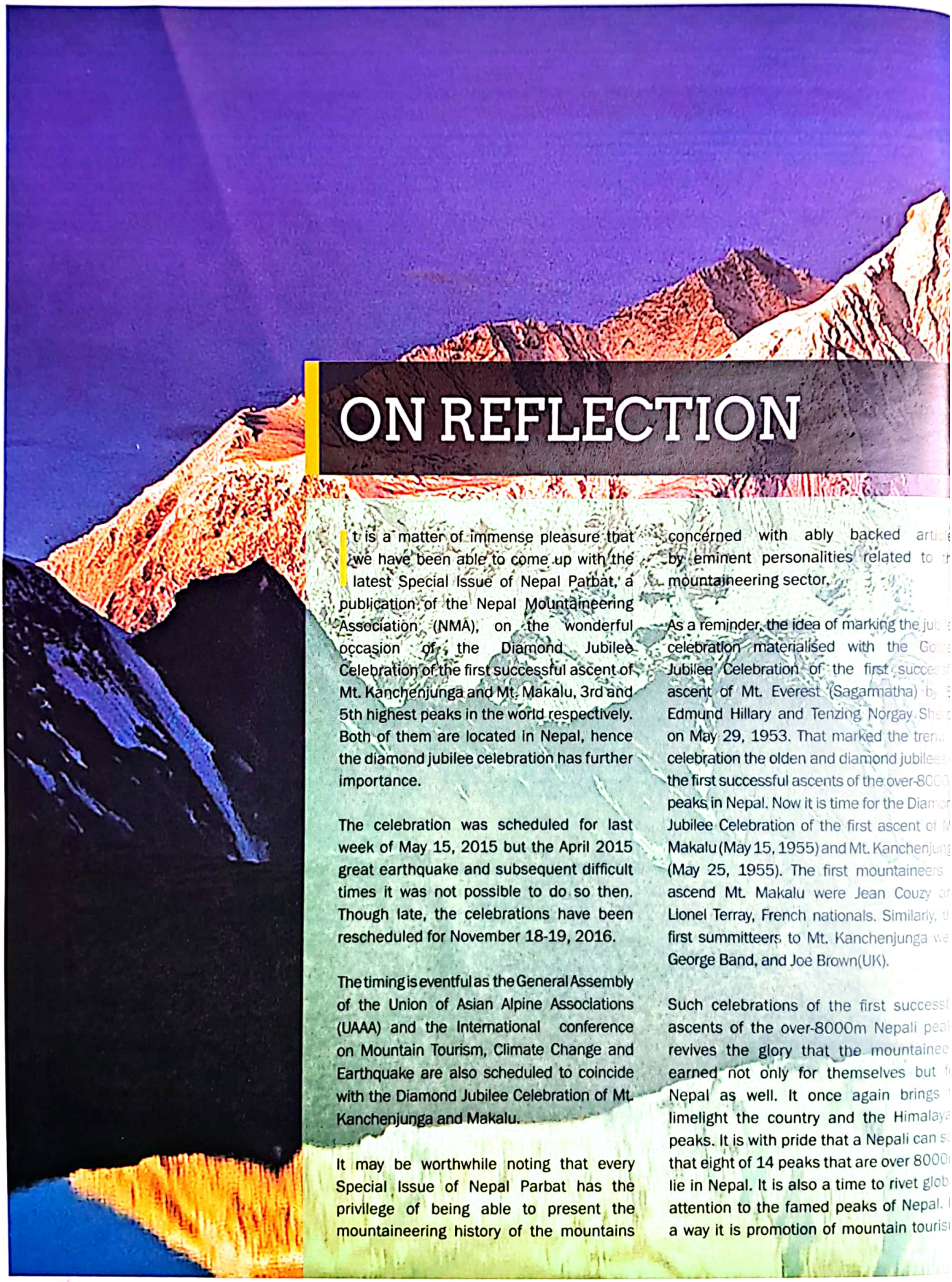
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ON REFLECTION

It is a matter of immense pleasure that we have been able to come up with the latest Special Issue of Nepal Parbat, a publication of the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), on the wonderful occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mt. Kanchenjunga and Mt. Makalu, 3rd and 5th highest peaks in the world respectively. Both of them are located in Nepal, hence the diamond jubilee celebration has further importance.

The celebration was scheduled for last week of May 15, 2015 but the April 2015 great earthquake and subsequent difficult times it was not possible to do so then. Though late, the celebrations have been rescheduled for November 18-19, 2016.

The timing is eventful as the General Assembly of the Union of Asian Alpine Associations (UAAA) and the International conference on Mountain Tourism, Climate Change and Earthquake are also scheduled to coincide with the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Mt. Kanchenjunga and Makalu.

It may be worthwhile noting that every Special Issue of Nepal Parbat has the privilege of being able to present the mountaineering history of the mountains concerned with ably backed artic by eminent personalities related to t mountaineering sector.

As a reminder, the idea of marking the jub celebration materialised with the Gol Jubilee Celebration of the first succes ascent of Mt. Everest (Sagarmatha) by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. She on May 29, 1953. That marked the tren celebration the olden and diamond jubilee the first successful ascents of the over-800 peaks in Nepal. Now it is time for the Diamo Jubilee Celebration of the first ascent of M Makalu (May 15, 1955) and Mt. Kanchenjun (May 25, 1955). The first mountaineers ascend Mt. Makalu were Jean Couzy a Lionel Terray, French nationals. Similarly, t first summitteers to Mt. Kanchenjunga we George Band, and Joe Brown(UK).

Such celebrations of the first successf ascents of the over-8000m Nepali peak revives the glory that the mountainee earned not only for themselves but f Nepal as well. It once again brings t limelight the country and the Himalaya peaks. It is with pride that a Nepali can s that eight of 14 peaks that are over 8000 lie in Nepal. It is also a time to rivet glob attention to the famed peaks of Nepal. I a way it is promotion of mountain touris



in particular and tourism in general. The celebrations have added another feather in the cap of Nepal's tourism promotional drive. The benefits have accrued as seen by the increased attraction among the mountaineers both domestic and abroad for the Nepali peaks.

Herein it must be noted that the responsibility of organizing the celebration has been given to Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) that has specially focused on the development and promotion of the mountain tourism sector since its establishment on November 1, 1973.

Mountaineering as such is full of risks to prior training and adequate safety measures and the latest technology have to go together. There is more satisfaction now that trained and skilled mountaineering personnel are on the the rise making mountaineering safer than ever before. The peaks remain for humans to exhibit their regard for the formidable peaks.

Tragedies on the mountains are painful but nature does not relent, but the people with the spirit of adventure must take it in their stride with the requisite safety measure. This applies to every mountain that we aspire to climb. Avalanches, snow storms, blizzards and so on always pose a continuing threat but but they have to be faced in the right spirit of adventure. Despite the tragedies, the march continues. In this respect, Nepal Mountaineering Association has been playing its role for safety in mountaineering through the mountaineering training that it conducts. Moreover, it engages in clean-up campaigns on a regular basis to keep the mountains clean by managing the garbage disposed by mountaineering teams.

NMA is still adhering to the ideals that it started with more than 43 years back. It is financially assisting mountaineers and their families. Philanthropy is the basis with which NMA is moving forward. With the royalty generated from managing 27 peaks, NMA has been able to conduct mountaineering training, rock climbing training, clean-up campaigns, and support to the mountaineers who meet tragedies in the mountains, among others. NMA could generate more funds if the government allocates more peak for it to manage. That would mean the capacity enhancement of NMA to shoulder additional responsibilities.

We would like to thank our well-wishers, friends, mountaineers, mountain lovers and others who have inspired us to perform better with every issue of *Nepal Parbat*.

ABOUT NEPAL



Continent : Asia

Capital : Kathmandu

Location : Situated between India in the south, east and west and Tibetan Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China in the north.
a. Latitude : 26° 22' North to 30° 27' North
b. Longitude : 80° 4' East to 88° 12' East

Size : a. Area : 147,181 sq.kms.
b. Length : 885 km. (East to West)
c. Width : Non-uniform, mean width of 193 km. (North to South)

Population : According to census of 2011

a. Male	12849041	48.5 percent
b. Female	13645463	51.5 percent
Total	26494504	100.00 percent

Population Growth Rate : 1.35 percent

Life Expectancy (Years) of 2006: Male: 63.6
Female: 64.5
Total: 69.1

People : Nepal has more than 60 caste/ethnic group and 70 spoken languages

Religion : Hindu, Buddhist, Islam, Kirat, Christian, Sikha, Jain etc.

Literacy Rate : a. Male : 65.08 percent
b. Female : 42.49 percent
Total : 52.74 percent

Date Soure: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Time Zone : 5 hours 45 minutes ahead of GMT

Unit of Currency : Nepali Rupees (Approximately US $ 1 equals NRs. 107.18 in 12 November, 2016

According to CBS F.Y. 2012/13

Per Capita GDP ($) : 717

Weather : Nepal has four major seasons, namely;
a. Winter : December - February
b. Spring : March - May
c. Summer : June - August
d. Autumn : September - November
Nepal can be visited the whole seasons.

What to wear : Light weight clothing is recommended for May through October.
Warm garments are required in October to March.
An umbrella or a Raincoat is necessary for the rainy season.

Entry Procedures : A visa is required to enter Nepal except for Indian nationals. One can get a visa at the Royal Nepalese Embassy or Consulate or at the Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu.

VISA Fees

1. Tourist VISA

Type	Duration	Fee
Multiple Entry	15 days	US $ 25 or Equivalent
Multiple Entry	30 days	US $ 40 or Equivalent
Multiple Entry	90 days	US $ 100 or Equivalent



National Flag



National Emblem



National Animal



National Bird

Tourism in Nepal : Despite enormous potential, tourism had a belated beginning in Nepal. In the real sense, tourism began after the advent of democracy in 1951. Due to various tourism products available in the country, there is a great scope for developing tourism in the country. The prime tourism attractions of Nepal are nature, culture and religious resources. Nepal is endowed with unique cultural famous for its natural beauty and nature based adventure tourism.

Mountaineering, trekking, rafting and wildlife sanctuaries are the special attractions for adventure tourism.

Tourism plays an important role in the national economy and it is a major source of foreign currency earnings. In the year 2015, total foreign currency earnings from tourism was US$ 497.83 m.

A total number of 5,38,970 tourists visited Nepal during the year 2015 representing decrease of -0.32 percent over the previous year.

The major tourist originating countries are India, P.R. China, Srilanka, U.S.A., Thailand, and so on. According to the data for 2015, tourists entering Nepal by air constituted 4,05,995 whereas 1,32,975 entered by land. The average length of stay of tourist was recorded as 13.16 days.

The role of mountain tourism is very significant in the overall tourism sector. In fact, tourism in Nepal began with mountain tourism. After the successful ascent by French nationals Maurice Herzog and Louis Lachenal of Mt. Annapurna I (8,091 m) on June 3, 1950 many mountaineers were attracted to Nepal. It was the first successful ascent among the 14 over 8,000 m. peaks of the world. The successful ascent of Annapurna I is significant in this respect. Three years later, in 1953, the successful victory over Mt. Everest (8,848 m) by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, Nepal was introduced all over the world.

There is great scope for developing mountain tourism in Nepal. Along with Mt. Everest among the fourteen snow-topped mountains over 8,000 m. in height is the world peaks like Mt. Kanchenjunga (8,586 m.), Mt. Lhotse (8,516 m.), Mt. Makalu (8,463 m.), Mt. Cho-Oyu (8201 m.), Mt. Dhaulagiri (8,167 m.), Mt. Manaslu (8,163 m.) and Mt. Annapurna (8,091 m.) are located in Nepal.

Moreover there are 1310 peaks above 6000m. In Nepal. It has been indicated that there are 3310 peaks along with the Himalayan range of Nepal. The Government of Nepal has opened a total of 414 peaks for mountain activities among its numerous peaks in Nepal. The Government of Nepal has authorized Nepal Mountaineering Association to issue permits and manage for 27 peaks out of 414 peaks open for mountaineering and rest mountain peaks are managed by Tourism Ministry.

The mountains of Nepal are the main source of attraction for many tourists, trekkers and mountaineers. Apart from the height, Nepal possesses some of the most beautiful peaks in the world viz. Machhapuchhre (6,993m.), Ama Dablam (6,812m.) etc., besides the glaciers, falls, lakes and topography make the natural sceneries exotic, gorgeous and enchanting. Along with the high mountains, the hilly middle region too has unique topography, enchanting views with their landscape, gorges, natural vegetations, valleys and villages. Nepal's topography provides opportunities for sight seeing, trekking and mountaineering. Nepal is a world leader in the latter. Such attractions are generally preferred by top end visitors, hence, Nepal possesses potential for attracting high spending visitors.

Trekking has been there since ancient times for religious purposes in Nepal. Commercially, trekking started since mid-1960s. It was Colonel Jimmy Roberts, a Gurkha officer and mountaineer who introduced trekking in Nepal. He established Mountain Travel Nepal, the first trekking agency, in 1964. So colonel Jimmy Roberts is known as the "father of trekking" in Nepal.

Everest region, Annapurna region and Langtang region are the main destinations for trekking activities in Nepal. Moreover, trekking around Manslu and Gorkha, Lower Dolpa, Upper Dolpa, Mustang, Upper Mustang, Rara lake, Dhorpatan circuit, Kanchanjunga, BC and trekking around Kathmandu valley are also popular.

Most tourists visiting Nepal have the holiday/pleasure purpose in mind. Ever since the beginning, over 75 percent tourists arriving in Nepal came for holiday/pleasure and it remained to till 1989. But, in recent years, the tourists coming for trekking/mountaineering have been increasing with the share growing from 0.4 percent in 1965 to highest 27.9 percent in 2001 and 26.1 percent in the year 2009. Trekking/mountaineering is also one of the major factors to increase the average length of stay of the tourists in the country.

In the year 2015 a total 381 expedition teams were granted permission to scale different peaks. The total number of mountaineers were 2,923 in 2015.

Similarly, under the permit issued by Nepal Mountaineering Association the total number of team, climbers and foreign currency earnings are 657, 62,506 and US $ 4,63,145 respectively.

FACTS ABOUT MT. MAKALU



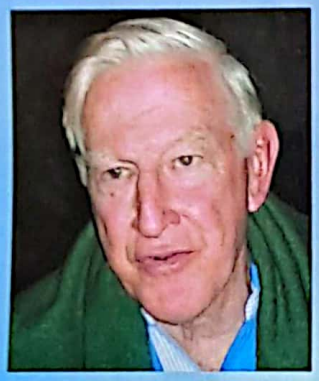
Name:	Mount MAKALU
Location:	Sankhuwasava District, East Nepal
Range:	Mahalangur
Evevation:	8463 metres/27,765 feet
Latitude:	27° 53' 23"N
Longitude:	87° 05' 20"E
First ascent date:	May 15, 1955
First ascent by:	Jean Couzy and Lionel Terray of France
First women summitter:	Catherine Calhoun of USA on 18 May, 1990
First Nepalese Ascent By:	Ang Chepal Sherpa on 1 May 1978
Rank in the World:	The fifth highest mountain in the world.
Caravan Route:	Kathmandu – Tumlingtar –Chichila – Num – Yak Kharka – BC.
Total No. of Summiteers within 60 Years (1955-2014):	434

FACTS ABOUT MT. KANCHENJUNGA



Name :	Mount KANCHENJUNGA
Location:	Taplejung District, East Nepal.
Rang:	Kanchenjunga
Elevation:	8,586 metres/ 28,169 feet
Latitude:	27° 42' 09"N
Longitude:	88° 09' 25"E
First Ascent Date:	May 25, 1955
First Ascent by:	George Christopher Band and Joesph (Joe) Brown
First Woman Summitter:	Ginette Lesley Harrison of UK in May 18, 1998
First Nepalese Ascent by:	Ang Phurba Sherpa of Khumjung on 14 May, 1980
Five Peaks of Kanchejunga:	Kanchejunga (Main) (8586m) Yakung Khang (Kanchenjunga North) (8505m) Kanchenjunga South (8476m) Kanchenjunga Central (8473m) and Yalung Khang West (Kanchenjunga West) (8077m)
Rank in the World:	The second highest mountain in the world
Caravan Route:	Kathmandu – Taplejung – Mamankhe – Yamphudim – Cheran – BC
Total No. of Summiteers within 60 years (1955-2014):	344

KANCHENJUNGA CLIMBED



This is a personal account of George Band's first successful ascent of Mt Kangchenjunga (8,586m). It will provide the readers an insight about his first hand experiences while making the successful ascent 61 years back on May 25, 1955.

By George Band
Renowned Mountaineer and
first person to summit Mt. Kangchenjunga
(8,586m).



Photo © Hari Gopal Pradhan



While I got the sleeping oxygen ready, Joe Brown lit the primus and began melting ice for drinks. We were determined not to let ourselves get dehydrated. We made lemonade from crystals and then a mug of tea for each and with lots of sugar. Supper consisted of asparagus soup from a packet, a tin of lambs' tongues with mashed potatoes, and a nightcap of drinking chocolate. I think that's better meal than most summit parties have had. Then we crawled into our sleeping-bags, keeping on every scrap of clothing - even our boots. We didn't want to risk ourselves getting frozen hard like Hillary's on Everest. I wore my boots solidly for three days and nights during the assault.

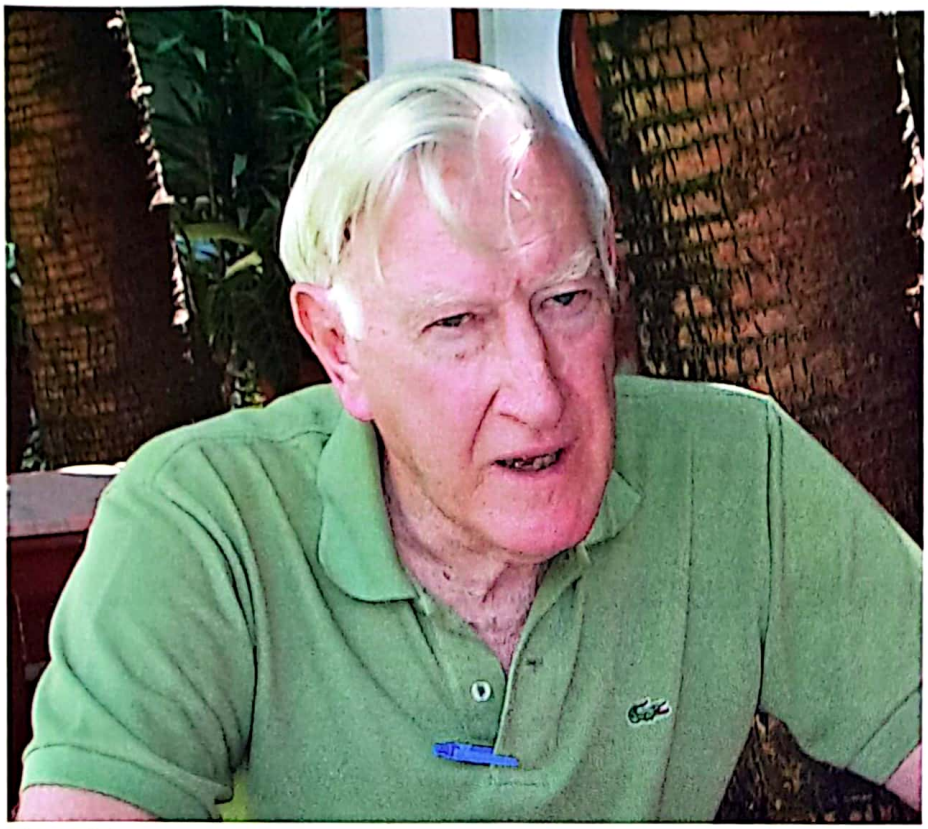


Photo © Pramil Shrestha

George Band

We shared a yellow 1,600-litre cylinder of oxygen between us. Being not quite full, it gave us nine hours' supply at one litre per minute each. I didn't sleep as well with it as usual. Perhaps, it was the excitement. As we lay side by side, fragments of snow kept skittering down the slope and hitting the tent. Sometimes I thought it was a snowfall beginning, at others I wondered what might happen if a really large lump or a stone came. We had stayed roped up just in case and tied the middle of it round a spike of rock close to the tent. I prayed for fine weather the next day, otherwise we would not stand a chance. The others had done their utmost to get us as high as possible, so we must not let them down. An awful responsibility lay upon our shoulders. I cursed myself for working with my bare fingers just a moment too long that morning for now they were slightly frostbitten: the tips all blistered. I hoped they wouldn't handicap me next day.

The God of Kangchenjunga was kind to us, for May 25 dawned fine. We woke automatically when the oxygen was exhausted at five o'clock. We breakfasted on a couple of pints of tea and a biscuit or two and made off up the Gangway at 8.15, swerving out left to meet the sunshine. Near the top of the Gangway, we had planned to turn off right at a string of snow patches and climb across the face, because we had seen earlier through binoculars that the West Ridge itself was extremely broken and difficult.

Unfortunately, we had very little idea as to how far up the Gangway we really were and we turned off too early at the wrong snow patch. By the time we had realized our mistake and turned back, an hour and a half of precious time was lost. So, we hurried on up the Gangway as fast as possible to try and make up time. Apart from the snow of the Gangway, most of the climbing would be on rock, so we had left our canvas overboots behind, and now, when we reached the first rocks, we took our crampons off.

We were aiming for a little subsidiary snow-ridge which would lead us back to the main West Ridge beyond its worst difficulties. The approach to this snow-ridge was steep and we had to climb pitch by pitch for about three hundred feet. There was one tricky section where you had to swing round a corner on your hands. It might have ranked as 'difficult' at sea level', and Joe safeguarded it with a piton since I had a poor belay. Just above was an impressive ice-slope, sixty degrees in places, which required two pitches. There was a sensational rocky eyrie half-way; one seemed to be poised in mid-air thousands of feet above the Shelf and the glacier below.

Because of the time we were taking, every breath of oxygen was vital, so we cut down our supply to the minimum rate of two litres per minute, only increasing the flow when wrestling with some difficulty. This low rate seemed hardly sufficient for a person of my size and weight, and may have accounted partly for the fact that Joe was now definitely going better than I was. I had led at first, then we had a period leading through, and now Joe was in front. He offered to stay in the lead, and I was happy to agree.

We came out on to the crest of the snow-ridge and the summit pyramid was at last visible, culminating about 400 feet above. We had been climbing for over five hours without a rest, such was our feeling of urgency, so after cutting up the snow-ridge, we joined the West Ridge and sand down in a little hollow behind and above the cluster of pinnacles. My throat was parched. We took off our oxygen masks and had a quick snack of lemonade, toffee and mint cake.

A strong breeze was blowing up the North-west face, carrying flurries of snow over our heads. I looked over at the North Ridge and then photographed our route ahead. The ridge was easier at first, and by keeping a little down on the right we would avoid the wind. But at the last a nose of rock reared up, sheer and smooth. We could have no idea what it held in store for us. It was 2 p.m. We only had a couple of hours' oxygen left.

'We ought to turn back by three o'clock, Joe,' I said, 'or we may have to spend the night out.'

'We've just got to reach the top before then,' he replied.

We carried on. The West and South peaks of Kachenjunga were now well below us. We skirted below the rock nose, round a corner, and up a little gully. There above

us the wall was broken by several vertical cracks about twenty feet high, with a slight overhang to finish. Joe was keen to try one. As he said later: 'I knew that at sea-level I could climb it quite easily, but at that height you don't know just how long your strength's going to last you if you hang by your arms for any length of time. You might just fall off in sheer exhaustion.' Turning his oxygen to the full six litres a minute and safeguarding his lead with a couple of running belays, he struggled and forced his way up. It was the hardest part of the whole climb; perhaps 'very difficult' had it been at normal altitudes. From the top, I remember him shouting, 'George, we're there!'

I joined him, with no more than a tight rope I'm glad to say, and there before us, some twenty feet away and five feet higher than the ground on which we stood, was the very top, formed by a gently sloping cone of snow. It was a quarter to three. We had come as far as we were allowed.

We took photographs of each other and of the view round about. There was a great sea of cloud at 20,000 feet, so only the highest mountains stood out like rocky islands with the waves lapping round about them. To the west, beyond the sharp ridge of Kangbachem, were the giants, Makalu, Lhotse and Everest, eighty miles away, silhouetted deep blue against the faint horizon. Sikkim was hidden by both cloud and the concealing curve of the summit, but over to the north were the snow-streaked, drumlin-like hills of Tibet. Close at hand, we could just see the summit of the Bavarians' north-east spur and, through rents in the cloud, the grey snake of the Kangchenjunga Glacier beneath us, where Dyhrenfurth's party had tried in vain.

We turned to descend. After an hour, the oxygen finished and we discarded the sets and carried on down, feeling very weary. Once, when crossing a patch of unstable snow, a foothold suddenly broke. I slipped, rolled over on to my stomach and dug my axe-point into the snow to arrest myself. In a split second it was all over, but I had to lie there panting while Joe said: 'It makes me breathless just to watch you do that.'

Guided by shouts, we reached out tent as darkness fell. As planned, Hardie and Streather had arrived there ready for a second attempt in case we had failed. They had been waiting anxiously, as we should really have gone on down to sleep at Camp V, but now, in the dark, it was too dangerous. So the four of us squeezed into that tiny two-man tent, overlapping the narrow ledge, and they plied us generously with tea and soup, and more tea and more soup. I'd never felt so thirsty in my life before. There was no tossing up for the outside position this time; they reckoned I knew all about it, so there I went. The sewing of the canvas would creak beneath me, and each time I thought: 'Supposing the stitching goes ?'

Somehow we managed to pass the night. We insisted that Hardie and Streather used the two sleeping-bags and some oxygen because they still wanted to have a crack at the top. Joe was in agony through snow-blindness-again caused by removing fogged-up goggles - but fortunately we were still able to see ourselves down early next day while the other two repeated our ascent. It was May 26, the day of the General Election at home.

Hardie and Streather had brought plenty of oxygen, as they felt that shortage of it would be the first reason for failure on our part. So when they left Camp VI at 8.30 a.m., they carried a yellow (1,600 litres) and a blue (800 litres) cylinder each. They followed our route and, being able to use traces of our old steps in places, they made good speed. Incidentally, unlike us, they wore their crampons the whole time. But, as Streather says, they didn't have everything their own way :

'Hardie was leading and I shouted to him to stop, for I noticed that the windproof jacket on his frame was loose. He stopped, and swung the frame off his back. As he did so, his large oxygen cylinder slid out of its straps and went sliding down the mountain. The valve was knocked open, and I can still remember the cylinder hissing as it rushed down the face and out of sight.' So they had to share the remaining oxygen, Hardie, carrying the yellow cylinder and leading, and Streather the two blue cylinders on a special one litre per minute flow rate.

At last they came to our vertical crack near the top. Joe and I had left a sling halfway up for them and were wondering how they would like it. They didn't, so they went on a few yards round the wall and there was a perfect little snow-ridge running easily up to the summit! They arrived at 12.15 pm. and spent an hour there. Streather changed his cylinders round and left the exhausted one behind. Unfortunately, a misconnection rendered the second one useless, so he had to make the whole of the descent without oxygen, and they, too, ended by spending the night at Camp VI.

Charles and Dawa Tensing were waiting at Camp V when they came down. When Charles shouted, 'Have you been to the top ?' there was now answer. It seemed a silly question; where else could they have been all that time ? A little closer, Norman shouted back, 'Who won the Election ?' Charles didn't' think that one worth answering either.

By May 28 everyone was off the mountain. But our great jubilation over the double success of our Kangchenjunga Reconnaissance was marred by some very sad news on our return to Base Camp. One Sherpa, Pemi Dorje, had returned exhausted from the high carry. Three days later he seemed recovered, but suddenly developed the symptoms of cerebral thrombosis and, despite all that John Clegg could do, he had dies on May 26 - within the very hour that Hardie and Streather had reached the near-summit. So, to the Sherpas, it seemed that, after all, the God of Kangchenjunga had demanded the sacrifice of one of the keenest and most likeable of their number. We buried him near the site of Pache's grave, under a rock carved by the other Sherpas with his name and the eternal Buddhist prayer, Om mane padme hum - 'Hail to the Jewel in the Lotus.'

(From 'Kangchenjunga Climbed' by George Band. Vol. LX.)

KANCHENJUNGA AND KANCHENJUNGA CONSERVATION AREA

A Gift to the Earth



Yankila Sherpa
Former State Minister for Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation and Chief Advisor of Nepal Mountaineering Association.

The Kanchenjunga Region lies in Taplejung district of eastern Nepal. This region encompasses the southern stretch of landscape surrounding Mt. Kanchenjunga, which spreads over diverse ecological zones in eastern Nepal, Darjeeling and Sikkim in India, and western Bhutan. On the northern side, a small part of the northern slope extends into the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. The large southern part of the landscape encompasses an area of about 6,000 sq. km, within a 100 km north-south stretch.

Bordered by Sikkim in the east and Tibet in the north, this region is named after Mt. Kanchenjunga, which after Mt. Everest and Mt. K2 is the third highest mountain in the world, with an elevation of 8,586 meters. The many glaciers originating from the Himalayas have no doubt added to the beauties of this region.

The region represents high mountain physiographic regions, with 65% of its area covered by rocks and ice. The remaining 35% is covered by forests (14.1%), shrubland (10.1%), grassland (9.2%) and agricultural land (1.6). The area is well known for its three river valleys: the Simbua Khola, the Ghunsa and the Tamur valleys.

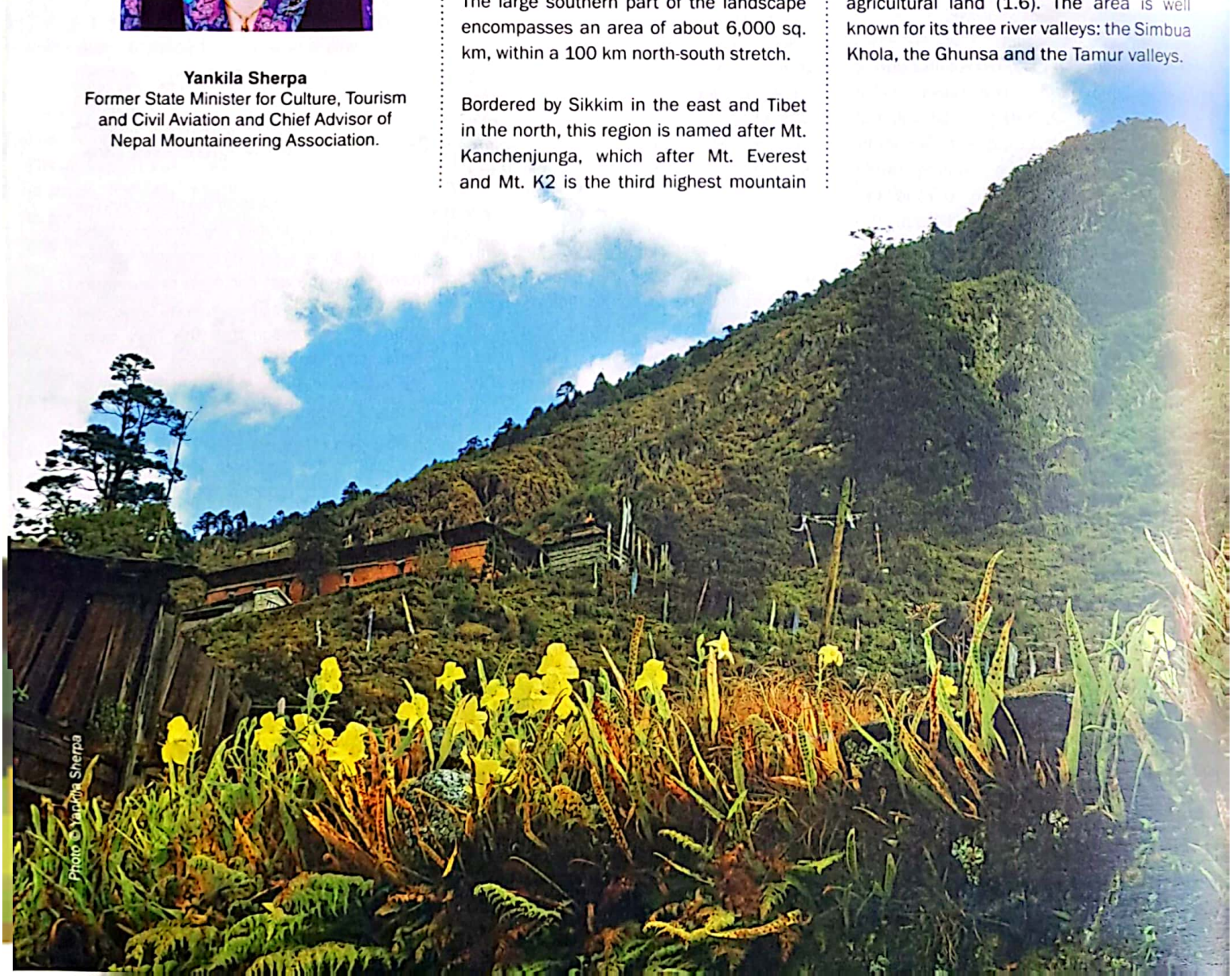


Photo © Yankila Sherpa



Photo © Yankila Sherpa

House of the writer in Olangchung Gola, KCA

Biodiversity

The landscape contains tropical to alpine vegetation. Ten species among 20 indigenous gymnosperms and 15 among 28 endemic flowering plants are found in this region. In addition, almost 30 varieties of rhododendron species and 69 varieties of orchids are found here. The area is splashed with colors every spring, with wild displays of rhododendrons, orchids, lilies, primula and other flowers. The region serves as a habitat for many species, including the snow leopard, red panda, takin, blue sheep, serow, Himalayan musk deer, Himalayan thar, and the tiger. Most remnant areas with high biological diversity are found in the border areas of the landscape and they are facing many conservation issues that are trans-boundary in nature, demanding an integrated approach for effective conservation through regional cooperation.

People

Although the Kanchenjunga region is sparsely populated, it boasts of a mosaic of diverse ethnic and cultural groups. Approximately 5,000 people of about 11 ethnic communities live in the area. As the original settlers of the Upper Tamur Valley, the Limbus are the dominant ethnic group in the lower regions. The Bhutias, Walungs and Sherpas live in the higher altitudes beyond which there is no possibility of permanent human settlement. Many of them arrived from Tibet more than four hundred years ago. The Sherpas of the region have a culture and tradition distinct from those in the Solukhumbu District in the Sagarmatha Region. The Rais, Chhetris, Brahmins and Newars live in the lower areas and in the outskirts of the region.

The village of Folay is Tibetan and markedly different from nearby Ghunsa. In Folay and Olangchung Gola, which is called Walung by the locals, the villagers speak Tibetan and wear traditional Tibetan clothing.

Religious sites (temples and monasteries) have also highly added to the Kanchenjunga region's rich cultural heritage. One of the oldest Nyingmapa Monastries of Nepal, the Diki Chholing Monastry is located in Olangchung Gola (Walung). It is supposed to be around 500 years old. Hundreds of years ago a white mushroom was found grown on a tree with "Om Mani Padme Hum" naturally engraved on it. The tall size of Chenrezi (Avalokeswara), the sacred mushroom and ancient texts of Kangyur and Tengyur has made this monastery one of the most sacred Buddhist monasteries in Nepal.

Economy

Life in the Kanchenjunga region is one of subsistence. Local people combine agriculture, pastoralism and trade to subsist. Yak and Zom raising is an important part of livelihood in the high altitudes and alpine meadows. Rice, wheat, maize, millet, mustard and vegetables are grown on narrow terraces. Cattle, water buffalo, sheep, and goats are also grazed during the summer and brought to lower levels for the winter. The local forests provide wood for fuel and construction. Mid-altitude grains are traded for high-altitude resources such as Tibetan salt and wool. This form of trading existed before the cultural revolution of Tibet, which had made the village of Olangchung Gola (Walung) an important trading spot in eastern Nepal.

There are no roads beyond Taplejung, from where a loaded porter takes three long days to reach Ghunsa and Waung. Houses are built of rock and timber; many have earthen floors. Plastic piping brings water from nearby streams to the village's watering points.

Declaration of KCA

Recognizing its rich natural and cultural resources, the Government of Nepal on April, 29, 1997, declared a core area of 1,650 sq.km. in the Kanchenjunga region as 'Kanchenjunga Conservation Area' (KCA)—a 'Gift to the Earth' in support of WWF's Living Planet Campaign . This was followed by the KCA being conferred a Conservation Area status on July 21, 1997 because it fulfilled the following criteria: contains sites of significant religious, cultural, archaeological or historic value; contains unique landform or geomorphic features; contains site of unique genetic diversity; and contains habitat essential for preservation and enhancement of rare or endangered species. On September 22, 2006, the KCA was handed over to the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area management Council, making it the first ever protected area to be handed to a community for their management. This action was in support of WWF's Living Planet campaign and part of a commitment from the then Nepal government to conserve the area's natural and cultural heritage. Subsequently, the Conservation Area boundary was extended to 2,305 sq.km. on 14 September, 1998, to cover the four Village Development Committees of Lelep, Tapeyhok, Walangchung Gola and Yamphudin. This was done to promote community-based conservation.

After the Nepal government's declaration of the KCA in 1997, the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Project was launched

on 22 March 1998 to conserve globally threatened wildlife species such as the snow leopard, combined with local development activities like the promotion of health services, informal education, and income-generating activities.

The Sacred Himalayan Landscape was also envisaged for the KCA as a landscape approach to biodiversity conservation and improving local livelihoods in the eastern Himalaya. The concept and vision has been endorsed by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation. A Sacred Himalayan Landscape Strategic Plan has been prepared under the leadership of the ministry and key partners. The vision of the SHL is that of "a Himalayan landscape where the biological and cultural treasures of the world's highest sacred mountains and deepest valleys are safeguarded while traditional rights over resource use are ensured, and livelihoods of mountain people are enhanced and sustained."

When the KCA was designated in March 1997, it was Nepal's third Conservation Area. In April 2003, a Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council was formed with the support of WWF Nepal, comprising seven Conservation Area User Committees, 44 User Groups, and 32 Mothers Groups. These community-based institutions support effective implementation of all planned activities. Due to the background of the region, its inhabitants, and its remote location, rugged terrain and Nepal's past political isolation, the region has historically been affected very little by external influences, either domestic or foreign.. No roads exist within the KCA, and a single rudimentary dirt airstrip is located several days' walk outside of the conservation area.

Transboundary Features

The KCA, with its unique mountain ecosystem, is envisioned as a tri-national peace park with the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of China to the north and Sikkim in India, in the east.

On September 22, 2006, the management of KCA was handed over to the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council at a ceremony in Taplejung.

This historic step was an important landmark in the history of biodiversity conservation in the country. It also signaled the commitment of the Government of Nepal towards the devolution of power to local communities, especially with regard to natural resources and equitable sharing of benefits.

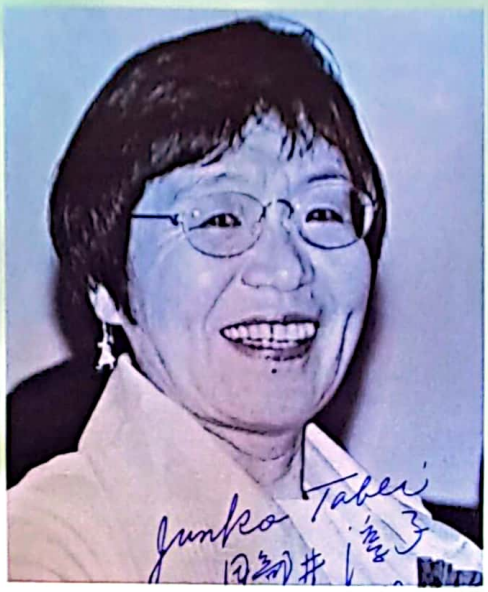
The people of Kanchenjunga had long been expressing their eagerness to take on the responsibility of this conservation area. To enable just that, the KCA Management Council was formed in 2000 representing all stakeholders.

Now, regional efforts need to be concentrated to effectively safeguard both the animal and plant biodiversity of this Himalayan region. The knowledge base of the traditional grazing patterns of yak and sheep herds need to be protected and made use of, and the importance of integrating biodiversity conservation with economics also needs to be understood, and propagated among all stakeholders.



Village of Olangchung Gola (Walung) in the KCA which was once on an important trade route.

Photo © Anukla Sherpa



On the sad and untimely demise of

Ms. Junko Tabei

the first woman to summit

Mt. Sagarmatha (Mt Everest)

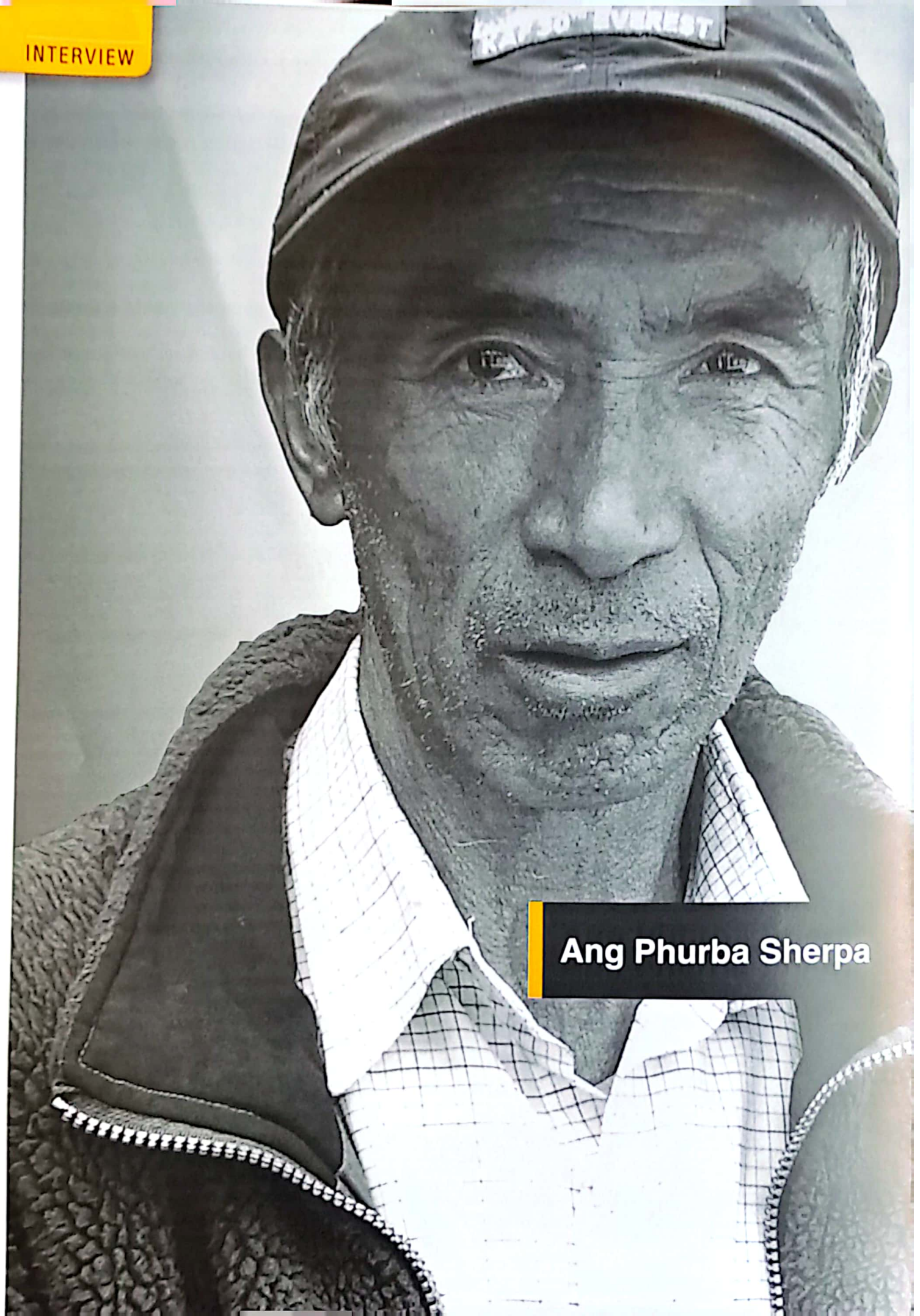
She broke the monopoly of men to take the challenge on such a scale, later widely known as Everest Mummy, we NMA family and the Nepalese mountaineering fraternity express our profound sorrow and extend our heartfelt condolence to her family on the irreparable loss caused thereby.

She was not only a mere mountaineer but also a children lover who always believed that tomorrow lies in their hands. The founding of Himalayan Adventure Trust proves her deep concern for overuse of nature and towards preserving the mountain environment world over.

We have truly lost a great friend of NMA. Her acomplishments in the field of mountaineering, mountain environment, people and the children shall be cherished forever.

May her great soul rest in eternal peace.

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION FAMILY



Ang Phurba Sherpa

CONTROL POLLUTION OF THE MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Ang Phurba Sherpa is the first Nepali mountaineer to summit Mount Kanchenjunga. That speaks for his achievement in the realm of successful ascents of Kanchenjunga. At the age of 69, he still that vigour of the youth which is a reflection of a hardy mountaineer who has made his name in the mountaineering records. He was born in Solukhumbu and spent many years in mountaineering before operating Greenlan Lodge with a bakery in Khumjung area. He also manages horses for rescue purposes. He has five sons and 2 daughters. He takes his mountaineering with pride. He firmly believes that pollutionon the mountains must be checked strictly and for aspirant mountaineers to take the necessary training before embarking on mountaineering as a profession.

In a talk with Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha and Prem N. Kakkar, he shed light on his mountaineering feats and other aspects of his mountaineering life.

Excerpts:

Q.1. When did you start mountaineering as a profession?
In fact, I started mountaineering in 1969. First, it was helping the Japanese team with all responsibility. That was the beginning for the mountaineering activity. Moreover, living in the vicinity of Mt. Sagarmatha was an inspiration to ascend the Himalyan peaks.

Q. 2.As the first Nepali summitteer of Mt. Kanchenjunga, how do you rate your experience?
It was interesting. I was with the Japanese expedition. It was a four-month mission. First, Dharan to Dhankuta, Tehrathum and Taplejung. I was assisting the Japanese team. I was tired but happy. There was no respite. From the Base Camp to the peak required three months of acclimatization. The weather was fine and helpful. Five Japanese nationals and three nepali mountaineers reached the summit.

Q. 3.What are the peaks that you have climbed successfully?
The peaks that I have climbed include Sagarmatha, Manaslu, Makalu, Nangga Parbat and of course Kanchenjunga. It was quite an experience for me.

Q. 4.What did your family feel about your mountaineering career?
Well, they were always worried as mountaineering was full of risks. For me, it was compulsion to embrace this career not a pastime. And altitude sickness is ever present. A mountaineer has to be very careful and alert. However, I stopped undertaking mountain climbing since 1993 and am busy with my business.

Q. 5.How do you feel about women mountaineers?
Very good. They have the opportunity as all are weldome to the mountaineering fraternity.

Q.6. What is your opinion about the activities of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA)?
NMA's role is exemplary. It is working for the good of the mountaineers. The mountaineering training it provides offers a foundation for potential mountaineers which is good as they enable them toface risks on themountains. Its welfare program for mountaineers and assistance for children and families of mountaneers who have perished on the mountains is praiseworthy. Moreover, introduction to modern mountaineering equipment has added to safety on the mountains while climbing.

Q. 7. What do you have to say about global warming?
I have felt it. There has been a big change in the Himalayas in the past decade. Something must be done in a big way to check it. The turning of glaciers into lakes is quite worrying.

Q. 8. What is your advice to new mountaineers?
They are welcome but preparation is essential before climbig mountains. The first is adequate and proper mountaineering training is necessary. In the bginning, smaller peaks must be attempted before moving to peaks over 8000m. Trained mountaineering manpower is good to create confidence and attraction for mountaineers both Nepalis and foreigners alike.

Q. 9. How do you see the pollution of the mountain environment?
It is very bad. It has a detrimental effect on the mountain environment. Therefore, pollution of the mountains must be effectively controlled then only the mountain enviroment can be preserved.

Q. 10. What is your opinion about the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascents of Mt. Kanchenjunga and Mt. Makalu?
It is a matter of satisfaction that the climbers of these peaks are recognised. Moreover, to be able to meet mountaineers from Nepal and abroad will be quite refreshing. Such celebration will help in popularising Nepal's mountain tourism. I wish the success of the celebration.

TINJURE-MILKE-JALJALE REGION

ECO-TOURISM DESTINATION

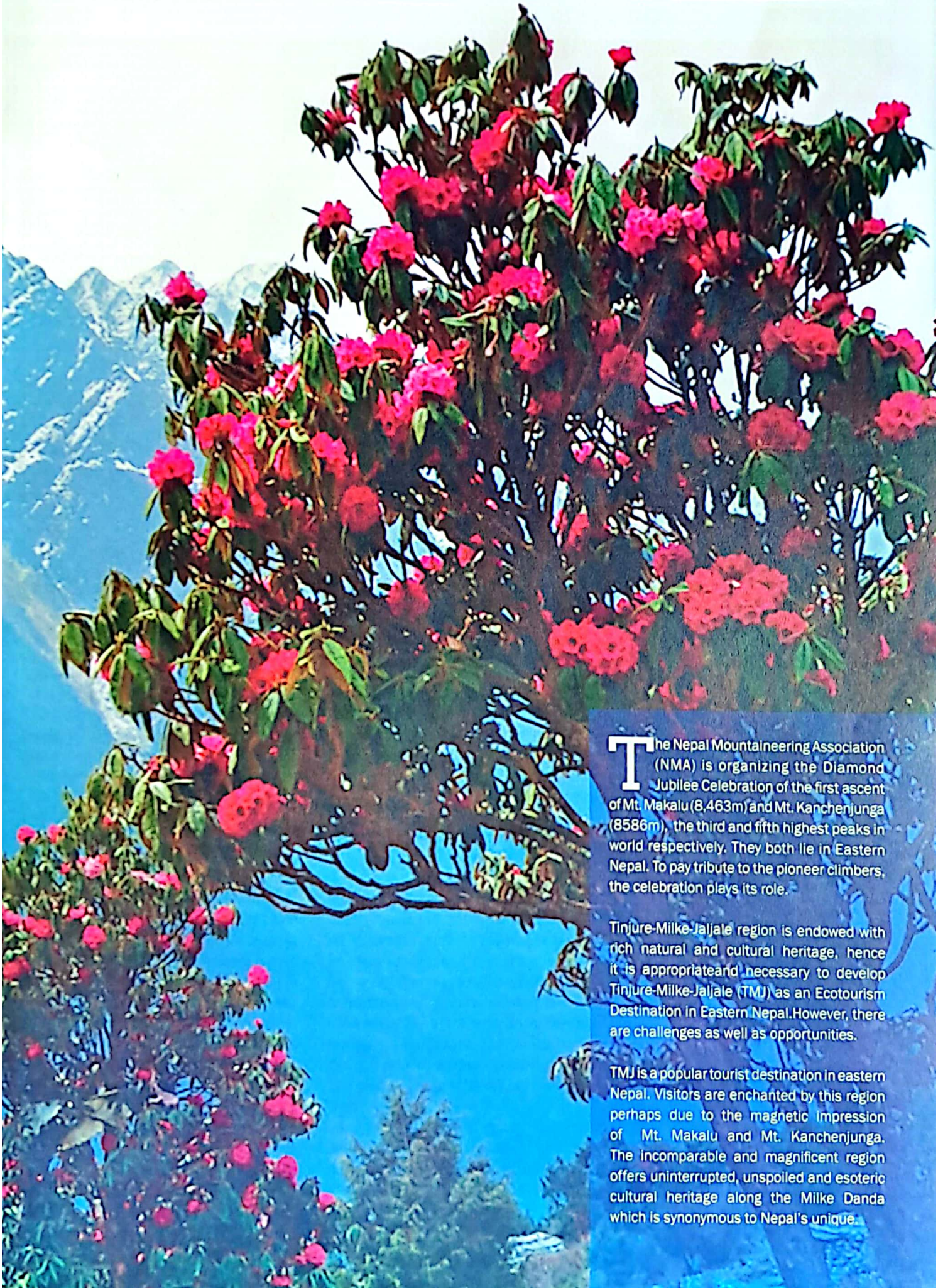


Ang Rita Sherpa
Chairman, The Partners Nepal

Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale region is endowed with rich natural and cultural heritage, hence it is appropriateand necessary to develop Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale (TMJ) as an Ecotourism Destination in Eastern Nepal.However, there are challenges as well as opportunities.



Photo © Yankila Sherpa



The Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is organizing the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first ascent of Mt. Makalu (8,463m) and Mt. Kanchenjunga (8586m), the third and fifth highest peaks in world respectively. They both lie in Eastern Nepal. To pay tribute to the pioneer climbers, the celebration plays its role.

Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale region is endowed with rich natural and cultural heritage, hence it is appropriateand necessary to develop Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale (TMJ) as an Ecotourism Destination in Eastern Nepal.However, there are challenges as well as opportunities.

TMJ is a popular tourist destination in eastern Nepal. Visitors are enchanted by this region perhaps due to the magnetic impression of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga. The incomparable and magnificent region offers uninterrupted, unspoiled and esoteric cultural heritage along the Milke Danda which is synonymous to Nepal's unique.

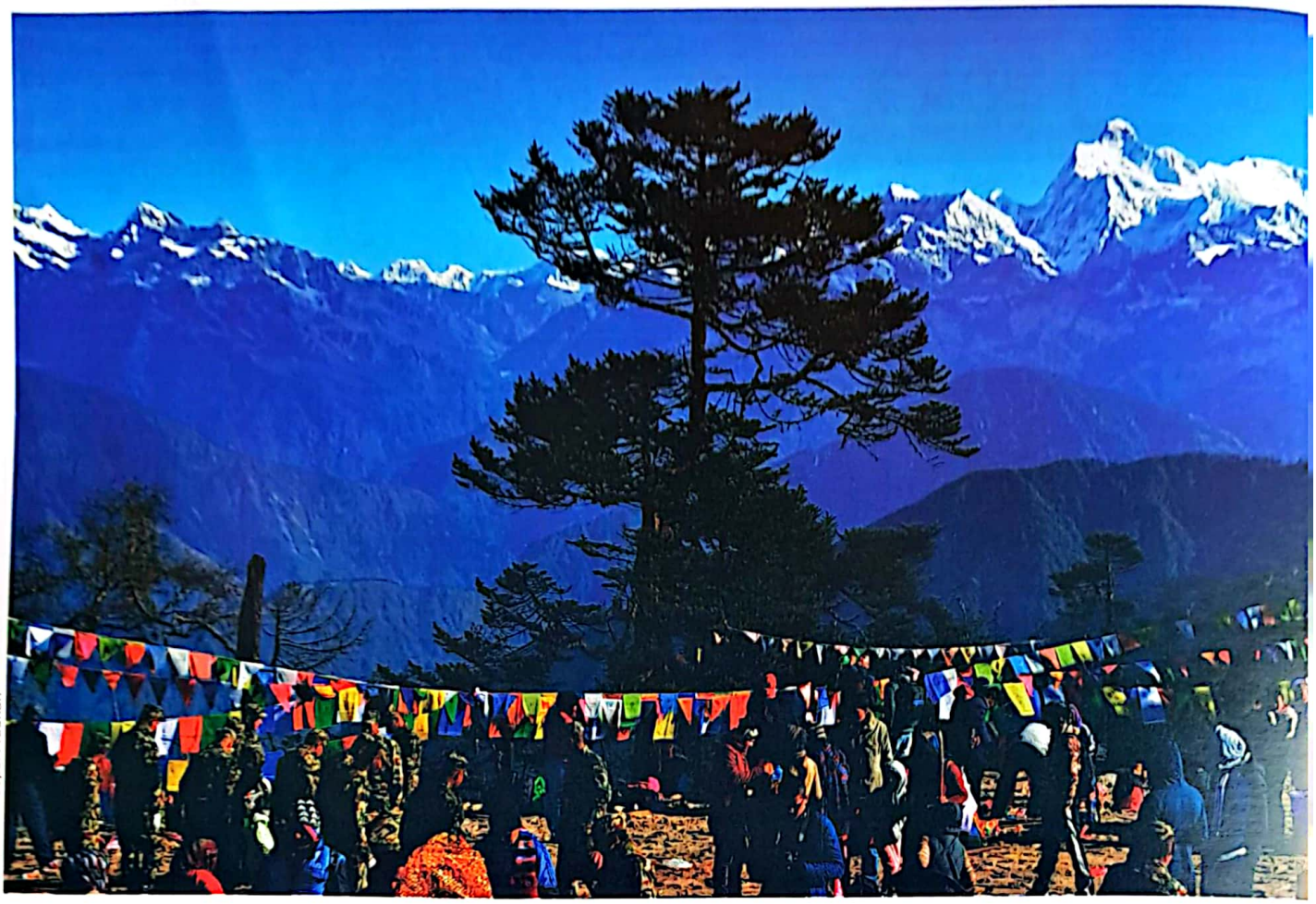


Photo © Hari Gopal Pradhan

About 1000-1500 trekkers and mountaineers take the TMJ route every year.The number is expected to grow more due to the steadily improving trails, road and facilities, and increased international publicity about the area.

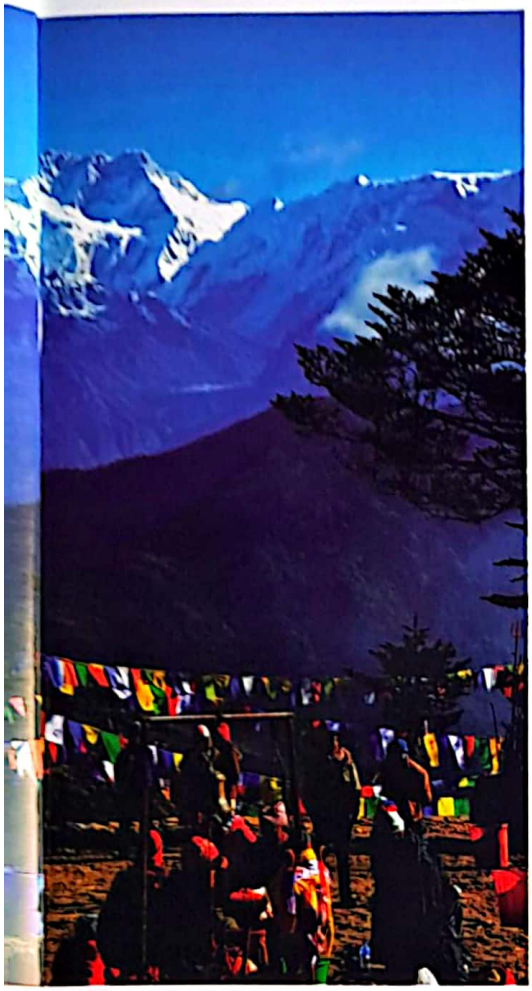
The Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale of Sankhuwasaba is one of the longest mountain ridges lying between the watersheds of the Arun and Tamur rivers. The TMJ covers Sankhuwasabha and Tehrathum districts whereas Milke and Jaljale lie at the border of three districts. The area covers seven Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Sankhuwasabha, ten VDCs of Tehrathum and six VDCs of Taplejung.

The TMJ region is a 2,349 km2 non-protected corridor that lies between the protected areas of the Makalu-Barun National Park and Buffer Zone and the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in Eastern Nepal. This region was accorded special recognition for the conservation efforts there. It is considered the capital of Rhododendron forest with more than 25 species of the flowering trees.

The TMJ area encompasses the sacred lakes of Gupha Pokhari, Sabha Pokhari, and Lam Pokhari, which are revered by both the Buddhists and Hindus. Sabapokhari, Guphapokhari, Singhadevei, Siddhakali, Gaunkhuridham and Pathibhara temples are important religious sites.

The TMJ area is well-known for its ethnic, cultural and religious diversity. There are more than ten ethnic groups, who have their own cultural and religious practices, traditions and languages. The majority of the people belong to the Rai and Limbu ethnic groups followed by the Brahman and Chhetris (35%), Sherpas and Bhote (7%) and Tamangs (5%). Other castes, like the Newars, Kami, Damai and Sarki account for five percent. A large number of festivals are celebrated in the area, which vary with castes and religion. The population of the area is over 52,000 with 8892 households distributed over 128 settlements in 23 VDCs.

The TMJ is renowned for its high diversity of Nepali rhododendron species (25 out of the 32 species found in Nepal). The rhododendron arboreum (laligurans in Nepali) was designated the national



flower in 1962. At least 15 nationally endangered species of birds, and another 48 internationally rare bird species, are found in the area. Butterflies are common in temperate forests and mid-elevation pastures, while Himalayan honeybees build their large, sheet-like hives along the TMJ's innumerable cliff faces. Ten threatened species of mammals are found here; leopards, clouded leopards and possibly snow leopards have been spotted in the region.

Potential

The TMJ area is an ideal destination for trekkers searching for a new, authentic experience in Nepal's eastern hills. Until the 1980s, few people except for herders and traders knew of the Jaljale and Milke Himal. With spectacular natural and cultural landscape, the TMJ area has a great potential for Eco-tourism development. Despite the area's potential as anEco-tourism destination, only few adventure tourists who wished to escape from the overcrowded areas and dedicated scientists keen in studying the biodiversity of the region visited this remote area. Today, TMJ offers visitors the opportunity to experience nature in its most pristine form.There is potential for the region to be developed geared towards community-based tourism as well as adventure tourism.

About 1000-1500 trekkers and mountaineers take the TMJ route every year.The number is expected to grow more due to the steadily improving trails, road and facilities, and increased international publicity about the area.

Milke Danda and Jaljale have great potential as unique tourism product due to several reasons:

- This area is bound to attract trekkers in increasing numbers as it becomes more accessible and more known due to improved roads and other means of transportation;
- This area is equally unique and attractive for trekkers and mountaineers because it offers impressive views of the mountains from Mt. Makalu in the north to Kanchenjunga to the east. On a clear morning, both mountain ranges are visible from the TMJ ridge.Mountains in the TMJ are important assets for the tourism industry;

The area is equally rich in scenic landscape that is not likely to be found in other areas especially in the western part of Nepal. At least 15 nationally endangered species of birds, and another 48 internationally rare bird species, are found in the area. 10 threatened species of mammals are found here; leopards, clouded leopards and perhaps snow leopards have been spotted in the region;

- The other popular routes such as Annapurna and Sagarmatha National in the west are already noticed to be over crowded so TJM area can be developed to offer a new and fascinating route;

- The world grade Rhododendron forests have been the center of attraction for many people since the opening of the country for tourism. Tinjure-Milke-Jaljale (TMJ) area has the largest Rhododendron arboreum forest in the world. During the months of March-April,the fascinating view of of the Rhododendron blooming is the prime attraction for the visitors;
- Excellent views of the sunrise and the sunset can be seen from the Tinjure and Manchayan ridges. Besides, Pathivara temple on the Tinjure hilltop (2800m) and Sabapokhari, there are also other attractions for the tourists;
- The road linkage (Biratnagar-Dharan-Basantapur) and the upgradation of Biratnagar and Tumlingtar airports have made the destination easily accessible to both domestic and international tourists. The present flow of tourists is likely to increase in the future and be an alternative source of income for local people and
- The ranges are the source of nine major tributaries of the Arun River and therefore foreigners as well as local visitors have the option to use the area as trekking and recreation site and indulge in fishing, hiking, bird watching, wildlife viewing and mountain sceneries.

Challenges

Tourism benefits local economies because it injects money directly into receiving rural areas. If it is managed effectively, tourism can be used as a vehicle to deliver socio-economic benefits directly to rural and remote areas via employment as guides and porters..

The current situation of TMJ is that the tourist destinations and activities have not been diversified and tourism related services (guide, porters, food, accommodation etc.) are considered to be very poor. Most of the lodge operators in TMJ area are illiterate and inexperienced trying gradually to move away from the traditional sheep and yak herding and investing their time in the potential to be found in eco-tourism. The benefits of trekking-based tourism are not distributed equitably throughout the park and many areas remain culturally and economically isolated and underdeveloped. According to local sources, the number of tourists flowing into TMJ has dramatically declined

due to various reason such as the political instability (insurgency in the country) and the lack of tourism information. Inadequate and poor infrastructures such as hotels, roads and communications etc. have limited tourism activities only to organized groups with their own equipment. There is a severe lack of basic facilities such as toilets, refuse disposal pits and safe drinking water. Besides, the rising trend in mountain tourism has upset the delicate cultural-ecological balance. The negative effects on the environment in popular tourist areas include deforestation, fuel wood shortages, andlittering of mountain trails, architectural pollution, water pollution, wildlife disturbances and cultural pollution etc. Such a trend indicates that the local communities do not derive much benefit from organized groups.Therefore it is important that tourism is developed taking into consideration the enhancement of the local capacity.

To alleviate and overcome the aforementioned problems, The Mountain Institute (TMI), with financial support from the European Outdoor Conservation Association (EOCA), began to implement programs to introduce an innovative form of tourism known as Community-Based Tourism (CBT). This project was to develop sustainable tourism development in the landscape corridor between Kanchenjunga and Makalu that contains some of Nepal's best "off the beaten track" trekking destinations.

The Mountain Institute will develop sustainable tourism development in TMJ through:

- Awareness and capacity building
- Develop visitors'information
- Develop eco-friendly signage along the fork trails
- Promote the use of alternative sources along the trekking route
- Conduct and Apply Leave No Trace (LNT)
- Hold Community Based Eco-tourism Workshops
- Conduct community consultation with district level stakeholders
- Develop Gupha Pokhari as Community Based Eco-tourism Destination
- Provide tourism related training including Lodge Management Training and
- Formation of Tourism Association

The Mountain Institute believes that through CBT, sustainable management of mountain tourism by motivating community members to partake proactively in tackling threats and problems associated with tourism, livelihood and conservation will develop. Likewise, it promotes a sense of pride in the local population and inspires them to retain their own cultural assets and identity in order to protect their environment.

This type of community-based initiative for the common good is particularly helpful in strengthening the value systems of the local religion and culture, both of which are indispensable in creating awareness among inhabitants towards sustainable tourism, balancing preservation with economic progress.

CONDOLENCE



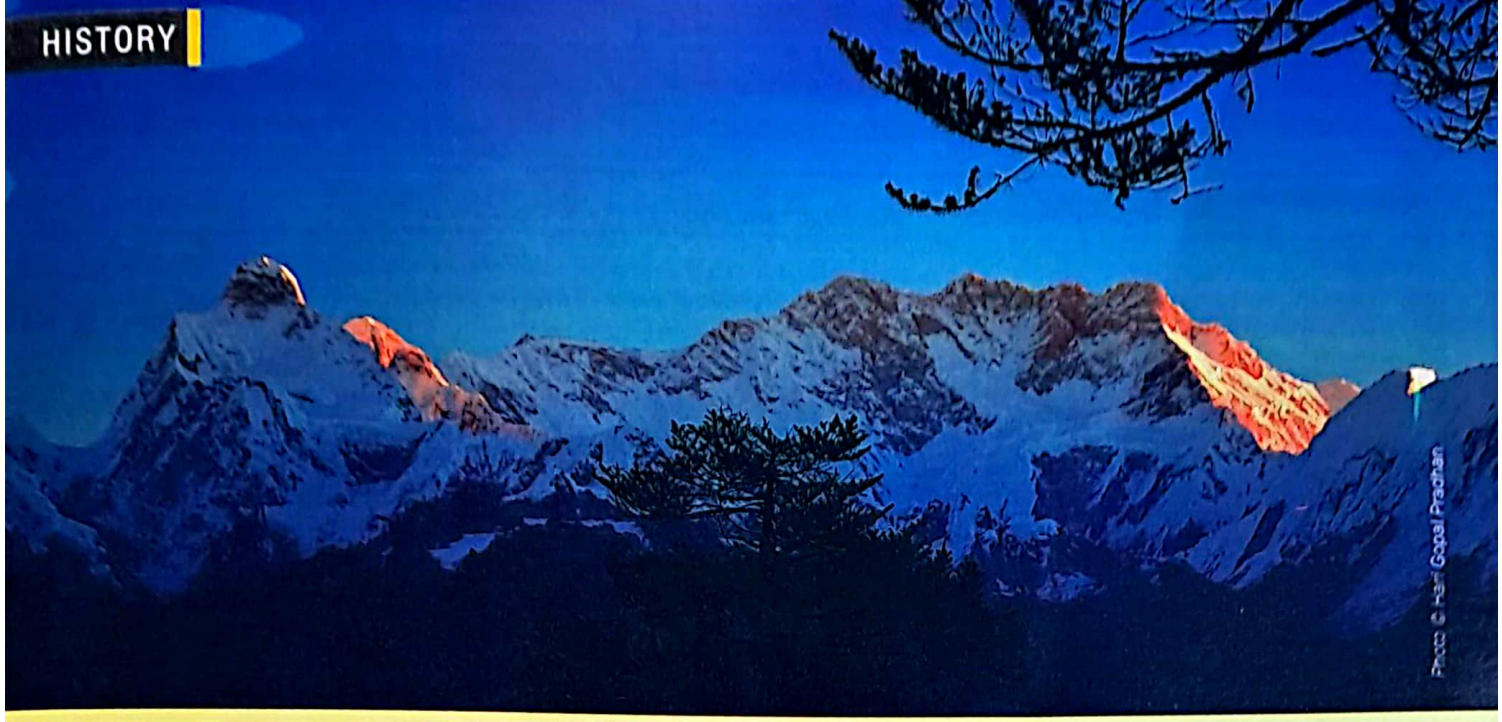
We are deeply grieved at the untimely demise of Mountaineer

Dorje Lama,

President of Nepal Mountain Guide Association (NMGA) and IFMGA Guide, in a landslide on September 22, 2016.

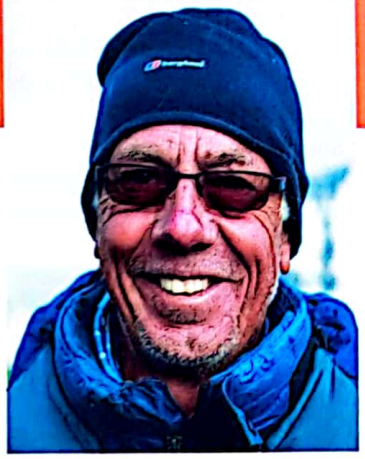
We wish his soul to rest in peace and express condolence to the bevered family.

Nepal Mountaineering Association Famliy



KANCHENJUNGA

THE FIVE TREASURES OF THE GREAT SNOW



Ian Wall
Involved in Trekking activities in Nepal

The area around Kangchenjunga is said to be home to mountain deity, Dzö-nga or the `Kangchenjunga Demon'. A British geological expedition in 1925 spotted a bipedal creature about which they asked the locals , who referred to it as the `Dzö-nga '.

There have been legends handed down from one generation to the next concerning a valley of immortality hidden high on the slopes of Kanchenjunga. These stories are well known to the Lepcha ethnic community who live in the area. This valley is also known as Beyul Demoshong to the Tibetans and in 1962 a Tibetan Lama, Tulshuk Lingpa, led over 300 followers into the high snow slopes of Kanchenjunga to 'open the way' to Beyul Demoshong.

'Kanchenjunga', when loosely translated from the Tibetan, refers to the five great glaciers that originate high up on the slopes of this great mountain massif, 'The Five Treasures of the Great Snow'. As a mountain Kanchenjunga has a unique place inhistory as being probably the first of the 8000 meter peaks to have attracted such attention from outside the realms of actual mountaineering, post cards of Kanchenjunga were available from as early as 1870. The line of the summit ridge, like a spider's fine silk thread, glistens in the morning light seemingly detached from the earth by the mists of the low surrounding area has attracted the attention of artists, poets and writers alike all of whom visited the old British Hill Station since the early Victorian times in Darjeeling.

Joseph Hooker, the great botanist, visited the area in 1848 - 1849 to study and collect new plant species and to carry out observations and experiments on behalf of Charles Darwin. In 1883, a party consisting of W.W. Graham together with his two Swiss guides climbed in the area and made the first ascent of Kabru having first crossed the Kang La pass.

In 1899, the British mountaineer Sir Douglas Freshfield and Italian Vittorio Sella are credited with being the first 'mountaineers' to explore lower western face of Kanchenjunga rising from the Yalung Glacier. Freshfield then went onto circumnavigate the mountain. Between 1900 and 1931 the Kanchenjunga Massif was visited by two other British expeditions along with expeditions from Norway, Germany, a lone American and in 1931 an Austrian team. The war put an end to exploration until 1954 when John Kempe led a British party comprising J. W. Tucker, S. R. Jackson, G. C. Lewis, T. H. Braham and medical officer Dr. D. S. Mathews to explore the upper Yalung glacier with the intention of discovering a practicable route to the great ice-shelf that runs across the south-



Photo © Ian Wall

The late George Band, first ascent of Kanchenjunga 1955, died 2011

west face of Kangchenjunga.

The majority of early expeditions approached Kanchenjunga in the post-monsoon season but it was not until expeditions were launched pre-monsoon that a successful summit bid became realistic. At that time, permission to mount an expedition to Kanchenjunga had to be secured from the Sikkimese, even if the mountain was to be attempted from the Nepal side. Permission was granted to the British in 1954 for the 1955 expedition on two conditions, firstly they were not to go beyond a point on the mountain from which the summit could be assured and secondly not to desecrate the immediate area surrounding the summit.

In 1955, Joe Brown and George Band made the first ascent on 25th May. Joe Brown was probably the best rock-climber of the era, not only in Britain but probably in the world. The upper section of the west ridge was of a mixed nature, snow and ice covering easy rocky sections. Finally Brown and Band found themselves at the base of a twenty foot high steep buttress split by several vertical cracks. Brown was in his element, turning the valve on his oxygen cylinder to maximum flow he launched his assault on the buttress and after fixing two 'runners' for protection he reached the top. Just twenty feet in distance and perhaps only five feet in height separated the two climbers from the true summit. Keeping true to the conditions of their agreement with the Dewan, the Prime Minister of Sikkim and as there were no further difficulties preventing the pair from actually reaching the summit they declared, that that was the limit to which they were allowed to climb. The following day N. Hardie and T. Streather made the second ascent avoiding Brown's difficult crack line by finding a much easier route to near the summit. The team also included John Clegg (team doctor), Charles Evans (team leader), John A Jackson, Neil Mather, and Tom Mackinnon. They set out on the 18th April, and everyone was back to the base camp by 28th May 1995.

The second ascent was completed by an Indian expedition in 1977, led by Colonel Narendra Kumar via the North East Spur, the ridge that defeated the Germans in 1929 and 1931. A multiple summit success was recorded in 1978 when a Polish team reached the near top of Kangchenjunga Central and Kangchenjunga South

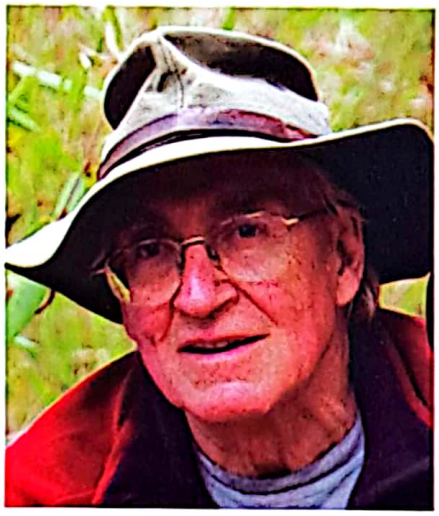


Photo © Ian Wall

Doug Scott made the third ascent of Kanchenjunga in Alpine style in 1979

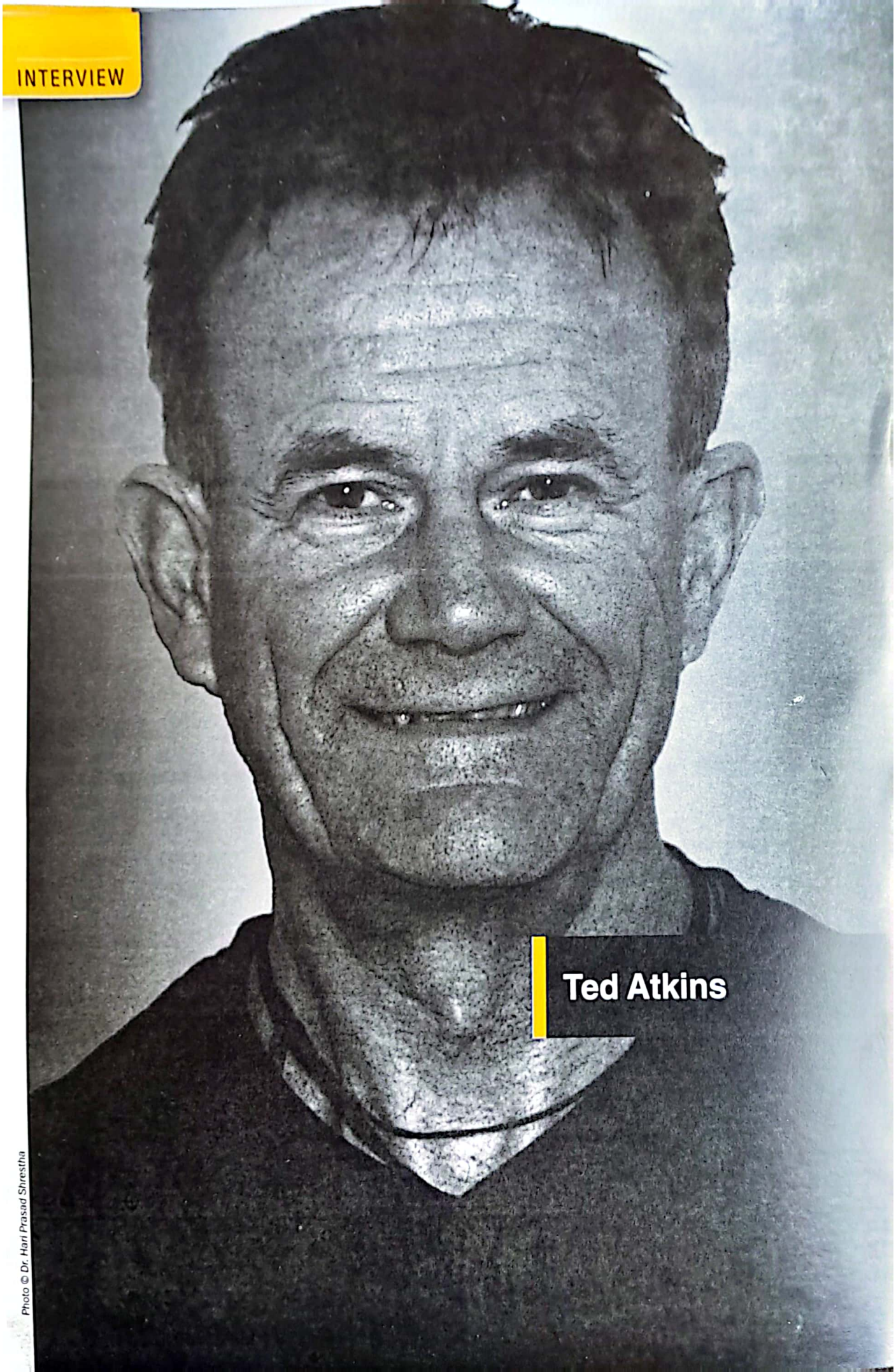
In 1979, the third and a historic British ascent was completed by Doug Scott, Peter Boardman and Joe Tasker. This was a notable achievement as it was made without supplementary oxygen and did not use porter support although the climbers did have a back up team consisting of Ang Phurba, the Sirdar, Nima Tenzing and Nima Tamang. This was the first expedition of its kind to tackle a big Himalayan face using a light weight Alpine style.

Since 1979 many other 'firsts' have been successfully completed on Kanchenjunga, the first solo ascent in 1983 by Pierre Beghin without bottled oxygen, the first winter ascent in 1986 by Polish climbers Krzysztof Wielicki and Jerzy Kukuczka, the American expedition of 1988 put Buhler, Habeler (Austrian) and Zabaleta (Bask) on the summit. The four 8000m peaks of Kangchenjunga were traversed by a Soviet expedition in 1989. The North Wall was climbed in 1989 by an American expedition and the South Ridge of the South Summit was climbed in 1991 Alpine style by the Slovenians Stremfelj and Prezelj. British climbers Ginette Harrison summated via the north face in 1998 and Alan Hinks reached the summit in 2005.

The genre of Himalayan climbing has changed over the last 60 years. Initially the challenge was to reach the summits of all the big mountains. In the late 1960 - mid 1970s, the objective changed to looking at the possibilities offered by the large technical Himalayan faces. Then Alpine style ascents, without supplementary oxygen, by the mid to late 1990s commercial expeditions appeared on the Himalayan scene. With the cost of big expeditions to Nepal escalating, smaller teams then came in search of lower altitude challenges of highly technical routes. One of the more significant issues at present is accessibility and the cost both in terms of time and expense in getting to the Base Camp and then the time spent on the mountain; bad weather can add days just to the approach walk and many people don't have that flexibility of time or money when there are challenging and cheaper alternatives. A fine example of the new style approach to Himalayan climbing is that presented on Talung just south of Kanchenjunga. The north-northwest pillar was climbed by the Ukarainian climbers, Nikita Balabanov and Mikhail Formin between the 18th and 25th October 2015. The route (Daddy Magnum Force) is 2,350m and was given an overall grade of ED2 with individual sections graded M6, A16, A3, it is reported as being very steep, but with the additional problems incurred with heavy sacks and altitude. The route mainly consisted of hard mixed climbing on thin ice, the descent route taken was via west side of the mountain. The technical difficulties began at 5,600m at the bergschrund followed by pitches of M6 and A3, the summit was reached on the 23rd October after five bivouacs with another on the descent at 6,700m.

FOURTEEN 8000 METER OVER MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF NEPAL

S.N.	Mountain	Range Himal/Location	Meter	Feet	First to Summit	Date	Nationality
1	Everest	Khumbu, Solukhumbu District	8,848	29,028	Edmund Hillary	May 29, 1953	New Zealander
					Tenzing Norgay Sherpa		Nepalese
2	Kanchenjunga	Kanchenjunga, Taplejung District	8,586	28,169	George Band	May 25, 1955	British
					Joseph (Joe) Brown		British
3	Lhotse	Khumbu, Solukhunbu District	8,516	27,940	Ernst Reiss	May 18, 1956	Swiss
					Fritz Luchsinger		Swiss
4	Yalung Khang (Kanchenjunga North)	Kanchenjunga, Taplejung District	8,505		Yutaka Ageta	May 14, 1973	Japanese
5	Kanchenjunga South	Taplejung District	8,476				
6	Kanchenjunga Central	Taplejung District	8,473				
7	Makalu	Sankhuwasabha District	8,463	27,766	Jean Couzy	May 15, 1955	French
					Lionel Terray		French
8	Lhotse Middle	Khumbu, Solukhumbu District	8,410	27,590	Eugerg Nirogradsky	May 23, 2001	Russian
					Sergree Tenofev		Russian
					Alexey Bolotov		Russian
					Peter Kuznetsov		Russian
9	Lhotse Shar	Khumbu, Solukhumbu District	8,3832		Sepp Mayerl	May 12, 1970	Austrian
					Rolf Walter		Austrian
10	Cho Oyu	Solukhumbu District	8,201	26,906	Herbert Tichy	October 19, 1954	Austrian
					Joseph Jöchler		Austrian
					Pasang Dawa Lama		Nepali
11	Dhaulagiri	Dhaulagiri, Myagdi District	8,176	26,795	Ernest Forrer	May 13, 1960	Swiss
					Kurt Dimberger		Austrian
					Peter Diener		German
					Albin Scelbert		Swiss
					Nawang Dorje Sherpa		Nepalese
					Nima Dorje Sherpa		Nepalese
12	Manaslu	Mansiri, Gorkha District	8,163	26,781	Toshio Imanishi	May 9, 1956	Japanese
					Gyalzen Norbu Sherpa		Nepalese
13	Annapurna	Annapurna	8,091	26,545	Maurice Herzog	June 3, 1950	French
					Louis Lachenal		French
14	Yalung Khang (Kanchenjunga West)	Kanchenjunga, Taplejung District	8,077		Unclimbed		



Ted Atkins

Photo © Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha

PASSION FOR MOUNTAINEERING

Mr. Ted Atkins is an ex Royal Air Force (RAF) engineering officer. He has earned himself a name as an accomplished mountaineer. He started his mountaineer career since 1974. He first came to Nepal in 1983 to climb Mount Manaslu. Since then he has been returning to Nepal on a regular basis.

He is qualified as a Basic 1 Alpine Ski Instructor, Basic Nordic Ski Instructor and is a MLC Winter, Science and Engineering Ambassador.

He is known for his invention of the Topout oxygen system and was was the subject of an ITV documentary where he was shown close to death as he tested his new system on Everest. However, he was fortunate to survive as he was rendered valuable assistance by Mingma Sherpa, his co-mountaineer.

He has made the ascent of Makalu (5th highest mountain in the world), Kangchenjunga (3rd highest peak) and Lhotse and Everest among others.

As for his mountaineering experience, he was an RAF Mountain Rescue Party Leader and latterly the Staff Officer for Scotland. In 1983, he was with the British team for Manaslu North expedition. For his contribution as Mountain Leader, skidoo mechanic and surveyor, he was awarded the Polar Medal by HM the Queen.

He invented the Topout oxygen system and is an author. He was the subject of an ITV documentary where he was shown close to death as he tested his new system on Everest. His life was saved by Mingma Sherpa of Seven Summiits they have remained friends. Some years later Ted summitted Kanchenjunga with Mingma. This was the last 8000m peak that Mingma climbed to be the first Nepali to climb all 14 8000m peaks.

In a talk with Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha and Prem N. Kakkar for the Nepal Parbat, Atkins shared some of his experiences and achievements.

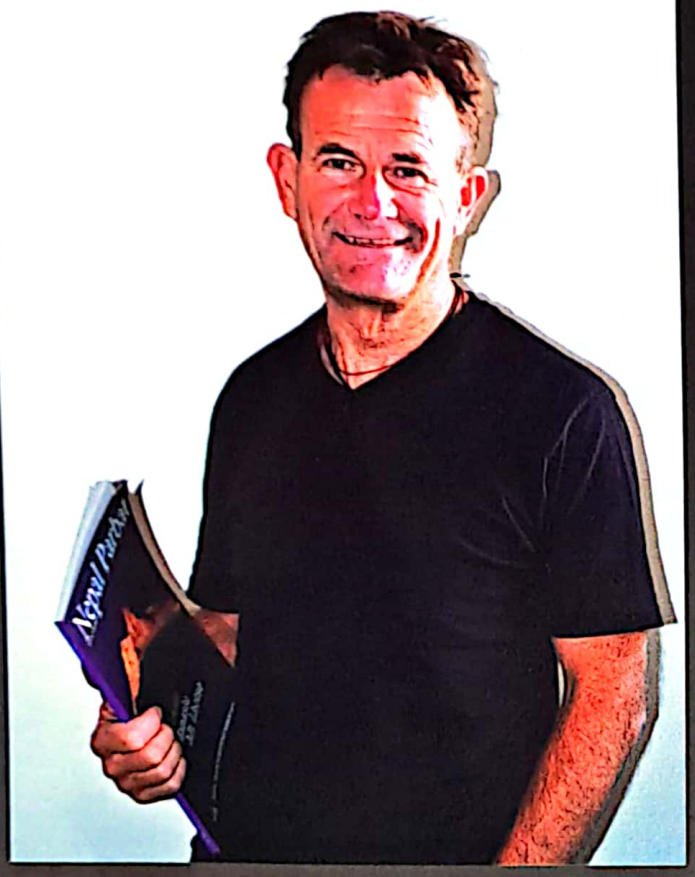
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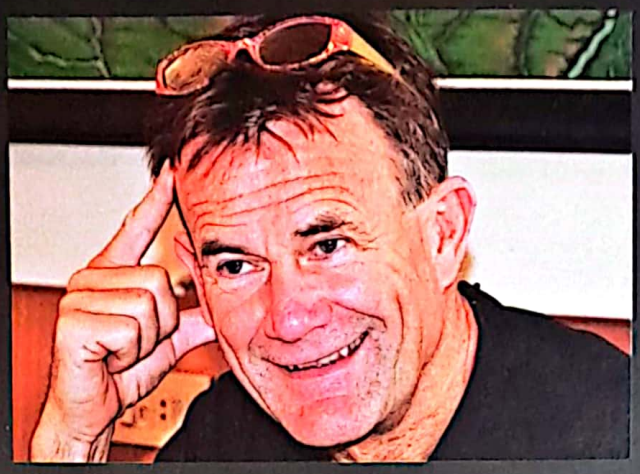


1. What was the inspiration behind your interest in mountaineering?
   I had always been interested in climbing mountains. I started climbing at the age of 12, in Britain. Moreover, as an RAF officer in command of mountain rescue service, it had to do with professional mountaineering.

2. When did you really get started with mountaineering in earnest?
   I first came to Nepal in 1983 with a British military team for an expedition to Manaslu. That was mountaineering in earnest. Then I returned to Nepal in 1988 to climb Everest through the West Ridge but it was not a success. My big achievement then in 1997 was climbing Gimsghels (26,000ft.), near Kanchenjunga, as climbing team leader for a new route and the first British ascent. It was a happy, successful expedition. It was the last old style expedition and not commercially organised. Climbed Everest from the Tibet side in 2001 with an all RAF team of 12 people. It was a success though I did not summit personally. In 2004, on my own joined a commercial team which took the normal Everest route. It was successful expedition. There with the oxygen cylinder glitch and Mingma Sherpa providing me oxygen and saved my life. That incident led to my invention of the topout oxygen system that is a life saver for mountaineers.

3. Could you elaborate on the peaks that you have successfully climbed?
   Makalu was a solo event. Climbing it was wonderful. In my opinion, it is the most impressive mountain to climb. The climbing is technical so it is the delight of every mountaineer. Makalu is more difficult that Kanchenjunga. The Kanchenjunga





peak is remote and it is only a 200meters of technical climbing. In the case of Makalu, the route finding is complex and difficult.

4. Are failures in mountaineering usual?
   It is usual.

5. How do you look at your successful ascents of Mt. Kanchenjunga and Mt. Makalu?
   They have been wonderful.

6. What is your opinion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascents of Mt. Kanchenjunga and Mt. Makalu?
   I am glad. I feel a part of the Nepali mountain scene. I am among the very few who have climbed Kanchenjunga. Most people say Kanchenjunga is more difficult but I can't see how.

7. How do you view the Golden and Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the first ascents of the over-8000m peaks?
   The celebrations will see more tourists coming but carrying the message to the tourist generating market is important. Unless that is done, celebration will merely be confined to within the country without the message being conveyed to those who matter in the world.

8. What must be done to preserve the mountains from the onslaught of climate change and rising temperatures?
   There are two schools of thought. Some believe that pollution is destroying the planet. That is a fact. Some scientists says climate change is a natural sequence. May be the earth is evolving. However, it is bound to make some impact. We all should be aware of our environment. The first and foremost is to avoid plastic in any form.

9. What is your opinion about Nepal, Nepali people and the Himalayas?
   Why do people choose the Himalayas in Nepal? What is different? It's the Nepali people. People return from Nepal with a good feeling for the Nepali people. It's the people who make a place memorable.The Nepali people are clever to evolve with tourism like they have embraced the English language. There is good accommodation, travel agencies and so on. The only downside is the unstable political situation. Moreover, Nepal has the best Himalayas with the highest peak Everest.

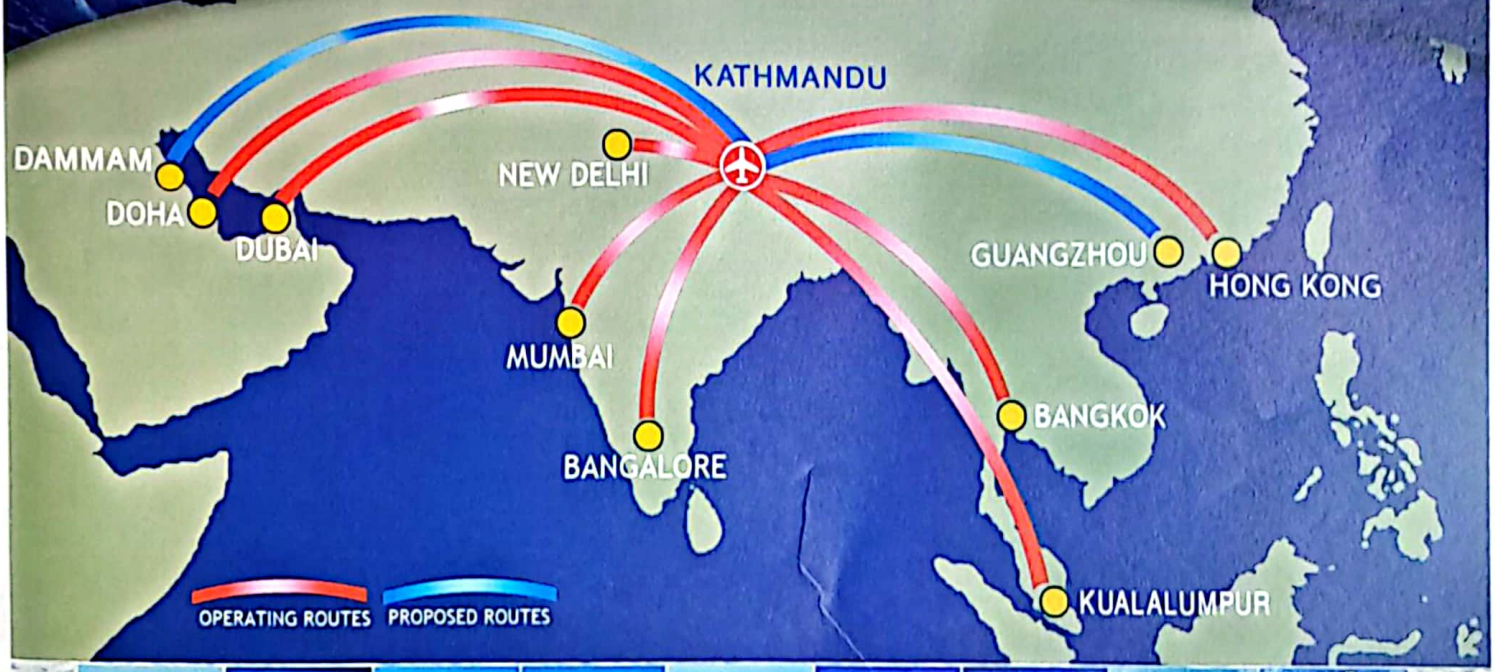
10. What was the purpose of your skydiving achievements?
    It is for the unique experience. I did the skydiving for the satisfaction it gives. But for this, first trekking must come. However, helicopter services can be availed. Now there is improved safety situation.

11. Are you doing anything related to mountaineering at present?
    Yes. Besides mountaineering that I was involved, my near death experience on Everest gave me a very valuable idea. So I invented the Topout oxygen that can save the lives of the mountaineers. Now, I have plans to train Sherpas in safety measures. I also think of the needed oxygen located on the route in Khumjung. This will mean that empty cylinder will not have to be carried all the way from Kathmandu, and empty cylinders can be filled or returned nearby. This is concerned with making Nepal a better destination so that people feel comfortable and welcome.

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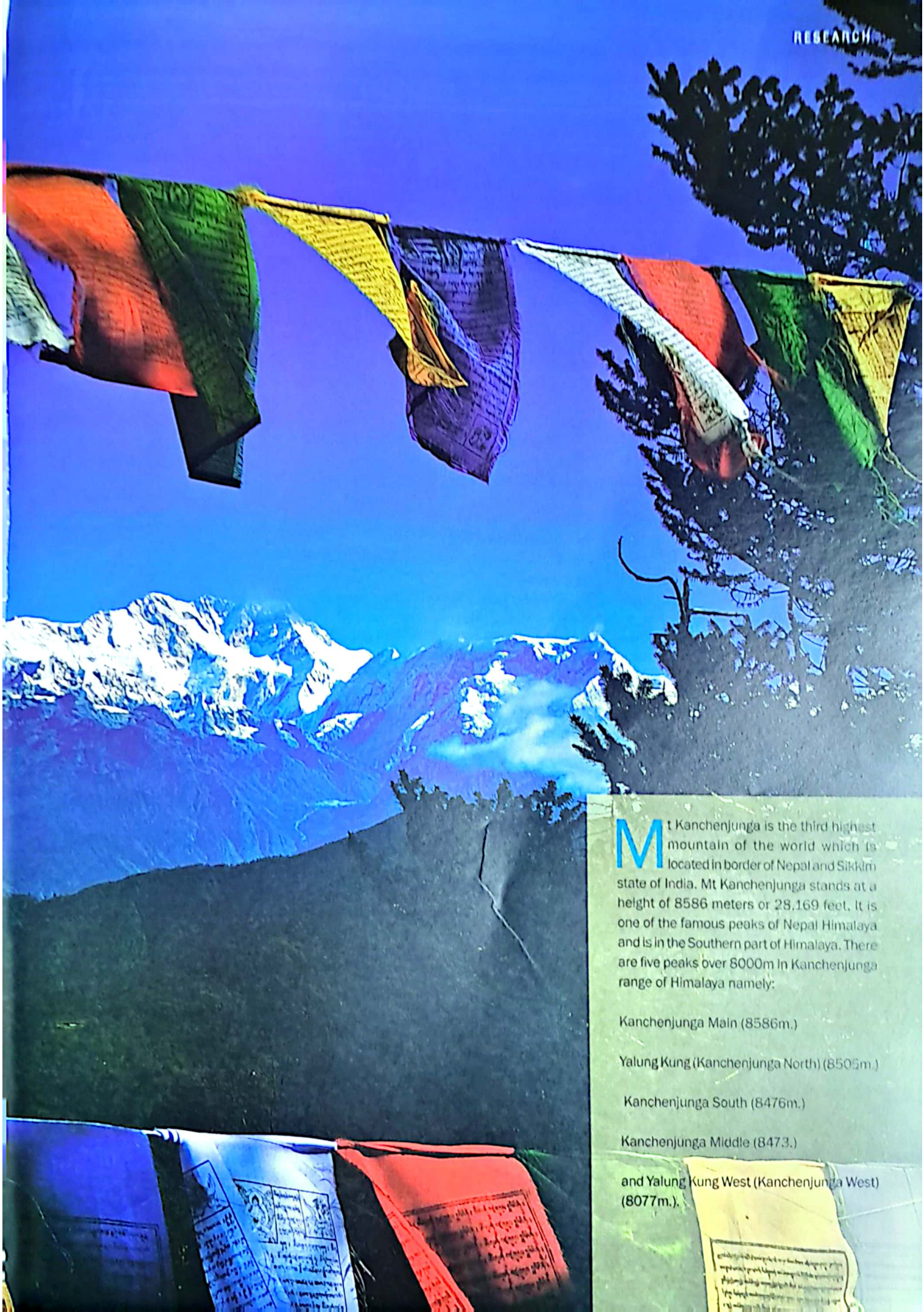
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SIX DECADES OF MT. KANCHENJUNGA



Prof. Hari Prasad Shrestha PhD
Professor, Trivuwan University,
Central Executive Member and Coordinator, Publication
and Publicity Committee of
Nepal Mountaineering Association.

Photo © Hari Gopal Pradhan



Mt Kanchenjunga is the third highest mountain of the world which is located in border of Nepal and Sikkim state of India. Mt Kanchenjunga stands at a height of 8586 meters or 28,169 feet. It is one of the famous peaks of Nepal Himalaya and is in the Southern part of Himalaya. There are five peaks over 8000m in Kanchenjunga range of Himalaya namely:

Kanchenjunga Main (8586m.)

Yalung Kung (Kanchenjunga North) (8505m.)

Kanchenjunga South (8476m.)

Kanchenjunga Middle (8473.)

and Yalung Kung West (Kanchenjunga West) (8077m.).



Kanchenjunga is spelled in different ways such as `Kanchinjunga`, `Kanchenjanga`, `Kanchenjunga`, `Kanchendzanga`, `KangchenDzō-nga`, `Kangchanfanga` etc. In Tibetan language the literal meaning of Kanchenjunga is `Five Treasures of Snow` which indicates the five above 8000m peaks of Kanchenjunga massif.

Mt. Kanchenjunga Main (8586) lies at latitude 27° 42` 09`` and longitude 88° 09` 25``. This peak lies about 128 Km (90Km) east of Mt. Everest. Though Kanchenjunga was believed to be the highest mountain in the world till 1852, the various readings and measurements of Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in 1849, and the calculation based on then concluded that Mt. Everest (then know as Peak XV) was the highest peak in the world. With further verification, in 1856, it was officially made known that Kanchenjunga was the third highest peak in the world.

The caravan route taken for Kanchenjunga Main from Kathmandu passes through Taplejung-Siwa-Tapethok-Ghunsa-Ramchauer to the Base Camp. An alternative route is through Kathmandu-Taplejung-Simbu-Tellok-Sangadin-Yamphudin-Ramchour to the Base Camp. The caravan route distance is 67.1540 Kilometres through Yamphudin and 67.7998 Kilometres through Ghunsa. The total climbing route length is 20.1069 Kilometers. The nearest settlement to the peak is Yamphudin at a distance of 25.5657 Kms. and Ghunsa at a distance of 13.2816Kms.

The first attempt to climb Mt Kanchenjunga Main was headed by Aleister Crowley in 1905 but team had to return back from around 21,300 feet as 4 members were killed in an avalanche. Kanchenjunga Main was first ascended by British climbers Joseph (Joe) Brown and George Christopher Band on 25th May, 1955. Norman Hardie, Tony Streather, John Clegg, Charles Evans, John Angelo Jackson, Neil Mather and Tom Mackinnon were the other members of the team. Norman Hardie and Tony Streather also ascended the peak the next day on 26th May, 1955. Ginette Lesley Harrison of UK was the first and only woman to summit Kanchenjunga until 2005. She had summited Kanchenjunga on 18th May, 1998 and later she died in an avalanche while attempting Mt. Dhaulagiri in 1999.

Climbing Trend of Mt. Kanchenjunga

Year-wise

Mt. Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world, is an attractive and challenge for mountaineers who have a dream to conquer it. Many have failed in their attempt to ascend it, some have lost their lives, while only a few have been successful. Since the first successful ascent of Kanchenjunga by four British nationals in 1955, in the six decades till 1914 only 344 mountaineers have been successful in climbing the peak. After the 1955 success, there were many attempts but all were failures. And it it was only in 1977 that two Indian nationals Prem Chand and Nima Dorje Sherpa successfully climbed the mountain. Barring 1978, every year there was one successful ascent, with a maximum of 40 mountaineers were successful in one year. In 1989, there was the maximum number of 40 mountaineers who were successful in ascending Kanchenjunga, 33 among them were Russians, 6 from USA and one Nepali. Similarly, in 2011, there were 37 and in 2014 there were 33 mountaineers who were successful. The minimum number of one mountaineer being successful in climbing Kanchenjunga was in the years 1990, 1992, 1994, 1997, 2005 and 2012. In the later years after the dissolution of the USSR, the independent countries separating from USSR like Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhistan, Russia, Azerbaizan

Number of Summiteers of Kanchenjunga in 60 years (1955-2014)

Year	No. of Summiteers
1955	4
1977	2
1978	x
1979	3
1980	12
1981	10
1982	6
1983	4
1984	5
1985	2
1986	2
1987	9
1988	5
1989	40
1990	1
1991	8
1992	1
1993	7
1994	1
1995	4
1996	3
1997	1
1998	20
1999	3
2000	9
2001	4
2002	14
2003	5
2004	10
2005	1
2006	13
2007	5
2008	10
2009	28
2010	6
2011	37
2012	1
2013	15
2014	33
Total	**344**

Source: **Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation**, *Government of Nepal (2015), Mountaineering in Nepal Facts and Figures*, Kathmandu, Nepal



Photo© Yankila Sherpa

Entrance "Kanji" into the village of Olangchung Gola, beyond is the Tiptala Pass entry into Tibet.

Number of Kanchenjunga Summiteers in Different Countries in 60 Years (1955-2014)

S.N.	Country	Number
1	UK	15
2	New Zealand	2
3	India	29
4	Japan	26
5	Nepal	83
6	Germany	3
7	Czechoslovakia	2
8	France	5
9	Italy	16
10	Austria	3
11	Mexico	1
12	Ukraine	7
13	Belarus	1
14	China	12
15	Portugal	2
16	Kazakhstan	7
17	Czech Republic	2
18	Finland	2
19	Equador	1
20	Sweden	1
21	Norway	1
22	Serbia	1
23	Turkey	1
24	Iran	2
25	Russia	5
26	Azerbaiyan	1
27	Slovakia	1
28	Hungary	2
29	Bulgaria	1
30	Switzerland	10
31	Canada	2
32	Poland	4
33	Spain	28
34	Australia	4
35	S. Korea	14
36	USA	12
37	USSR	33
38	Yugoslavia	2
	Total	**344**

Source: **Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation**, *Government of Nepal (2015), Mountaineering in Nepal Facts and Figures*, Kathmandu, Nepal

etc. also put their mountaineers on top of Kanchenjunga.

Country-wise

The Kanchenjunga 8586m was first successfully ascended in 1955 by the nationals of UK and New Zealand. Since then till 2014, in six decades, mountaineers from 38 countries have successfully climbed the peak.In this period, most mountaineers successfully climbing Kanchenjunga have been Nepalis (83). After Nepal, in the second position is Russia with 33 successful mountaineers, India is third with 29 successful mountaineers, then Spain with 29, Japan with 26, Italy with 16, South Korea with 14, China with 14, Switzerland with 10 and so on. Mexco, Belarus, Equador, Sweden, Norway, Serbia Turkey, Azerbaizan, Slovakia and Bulgaria have each had one successful mountaineer. Though UK had earned fame by putting its nationals on the peak for the first time, only 15 UK nationals have climbed the peak till 2014. In 1989, USSR put a total of 33 climbers on the peak. As the USSR broke up in 1991, there were success stories from the breakaway states.

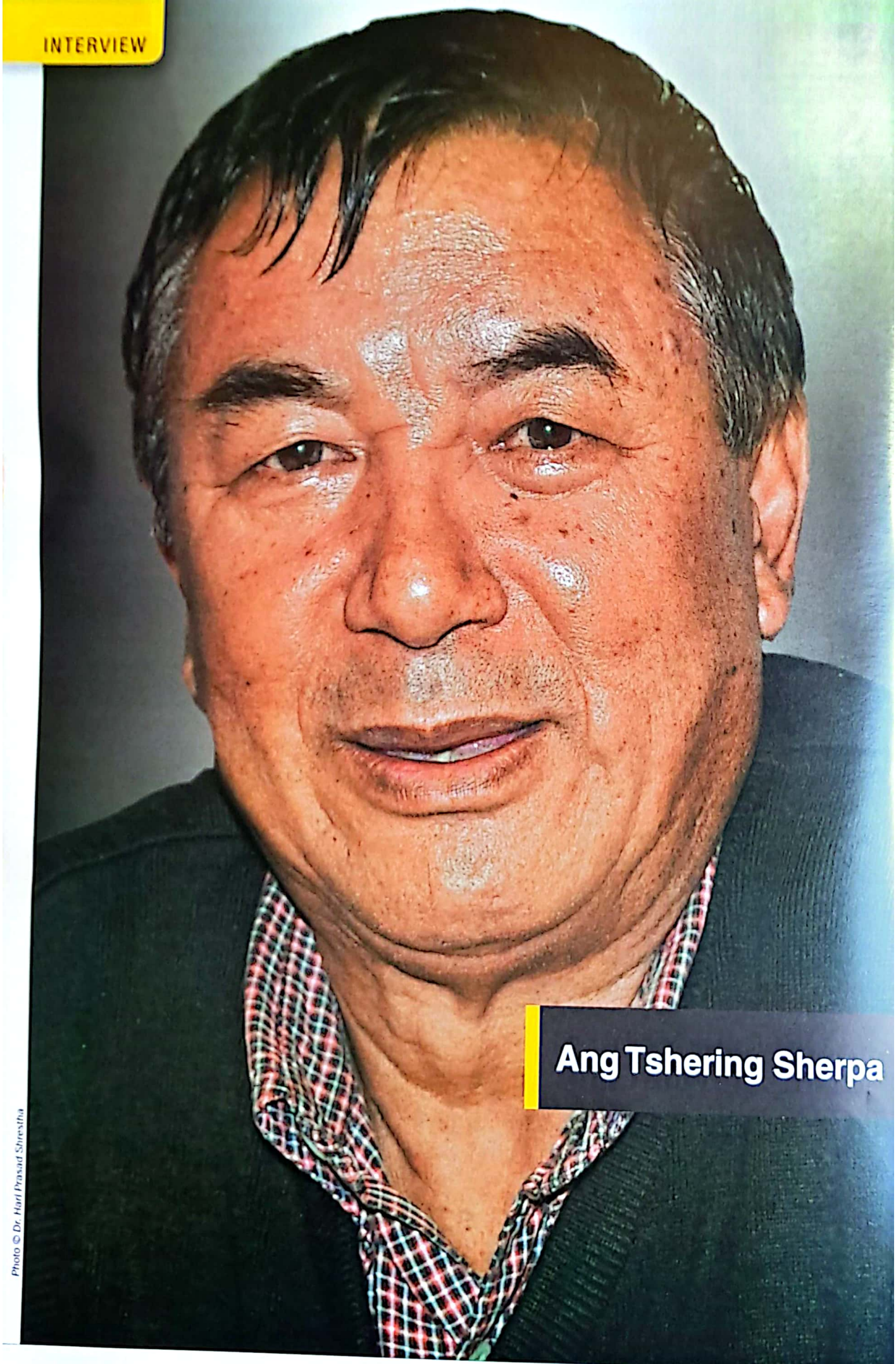
Despite the fact that Kanchenjunga is the third highest peak in the world and the second highest in Nepal after Mt. Everest, it has not been able to be very attractive for mountaineers internationally. In a review of the peaks (over 8000m) climbed till 2014, a maximum of 4428 have successfully climbed Sagarmatha (Everest), Manaslu (1079), Lhotse (555), Dhaulagiri (456), Kanchenjunga (344) Makalu (434), Annapurna (222) and the minimum of Cho Oyu (14). In this context Kanchenjunga stands sixth.

Problems

Because of topographical reasons, it is inconvenient for an expedition to reach Kanchenjunga. It takes 9 days to reach the North Base Camp from Taplejung, and seven days to reach the South Base Camp from Suketar.The other problems include ups and down of the caravan route, camping sites, and difficulties of infrastructure like health, sanitation, food, hotel etc; the technical problems of climbing also are reasons for the attraction for Kanchenjunga not growing.

Positive Measures

It is necessary to initiate steps to increase attraction for the world famous Mt. Kanchenjunga. For creating a conducive environment or attracting more mountaineers to Kanchenjunga, the necessary improvement must be made for infrastructure development and publicity and promotion of the peak at an international level. Besides, the programs like Kanchenjunga Diamond Jubilee Celebration must be expansive, invitation to international mountaineers and print and electronic media, royalty fee waiver or reduction for the mountaineers, etc. Such measures can also increase the flow of mountaineers to climb Kanchenjunga.



Ang Tshering Sherpa

Photo © Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha

'NOT AN EASY TASK AT THE HELM OF NMA'

Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa was born on November 15, 1953 in Khumjung village of Solukhumbu district, in Nepal. He is now serving as the President of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) for the third time. This is an accomplishment that he has been able to guide the only alpine club in Nepal for so many years and that he has the trust of his colleagues and cooperation from them.Born and brought up in the mountain region, there was fascination for the mountains since his childhood. Moreover, observing his uncles and relatives go together with foreign mountaineers the desire for climbing the snowy peaks was nurtured. He had once become an interpreter because of his command of the English language.

Mr. Sherpa is the Chairman of Asian Adventures Travel and Tours (P.) Ltd. and Chairman/Managing Director of Asian Trekking Pvt. Ltd. among others. He had the aim of becoming a doctor but for various reasons that could not materialize. So he involved himself in the tourism sector where has made his presence felt. The varied experiences have helped him in every way.

He has a very good relations with all those with he has worked personally. As NMA is a member of international organizations like Union of Asian Alpine Associations (UAAA) and International Climbing and Mountaineering Federation (UIAA), Mr. Sherpa has had good relations with their members. He has also become the President of UAAA and is an Honorary Member of UIAA. This speaks of the good standing that he has in the world mountaineering fraternity. That relation has brought benefits to NMA also in various ways.

He has been decorated *Knight in the Order of Leopard* by King Albert II of Belgium, Suprabal Gorkha Dakshin Bahu and other awards in Nepal and abroad. In a talk with **Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha** and **Prem N. Kakkar** for Nepal Parbat, he had many things to share particularly with the achievements and challenges as President of NMA.

Excerpts:

Q 1. How do you evaluate your tenure as the President of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA)?

I am very happy and satisfied that I have been able to fulfil my responsibilities to the fullest of my capacity as the chief of the only alpine club of my country.

It has been an honor that all the Jubilee Celebrations taken place during my tenure. All the Golden Jubilee Celebrations beginning with Mt. Everest, barring that of Annapurna, were marked during my tenure. Moreover, the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations too have been marked during my term. That makes me very satisfied. These celebrations of historic events like the first successful ascents by mountaineering pioneers have been very helpful for enhancing the image of the country globally. They also have helped the publicity and promotion of Nepal's mountain tourism in particular and tourism in general.

Q 2. What has been the role of NMA during the natural disasters in the mountains?

I am grieved at the tragedies on the high mountains. I can recall the avalanche on April 18, 2014 that killed 16 high altitude climbers on Everest. The snowstorm and blizzard on October 13 and 14, 2014 that led to the death of 43 trekkers/climbers in the Annapurna region. But, we were able to rescue 532 persons.

The April 25, 2015 mega earthquake was very devastating. The avalanche on Mt. Pumori and the subsequent effect on Mt. Everest Base Camp was responsible for the death of 18 people and 71 were injured. The injured were rescued and evacuated to Kathmandu hospitals for treatment. This reflects the activity of NMA during natural disasters.

Q 3. What has NMA done after the April 25, 2015 earthquake?

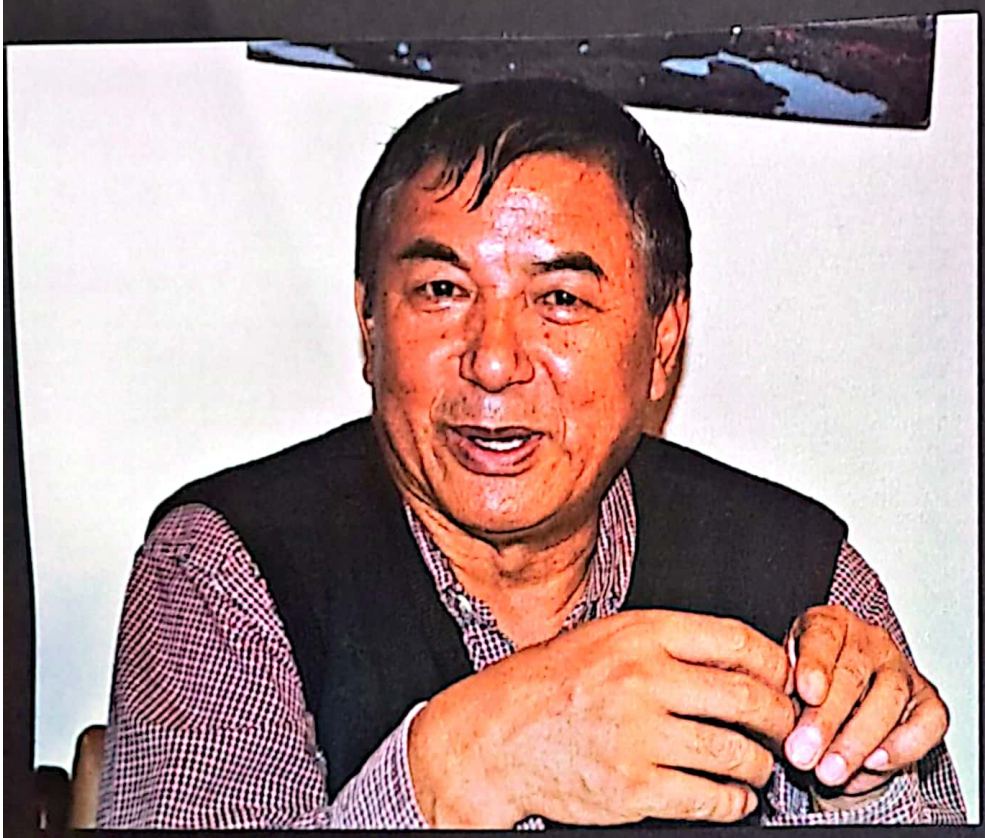
We have been active for rebuilding and reconstruction of many damaged trails, routes and bridges (wooden) in the mountain region. The UN World Food Program support in this respect was appreciable. This is important because the earthquake's effect was mostly on the Himalayan region which is not easily accessible. The lack of developed infrastructure made it difficult for relief supplies and it was time-consuming and difficult. Yet, we did our best in this regard. Our relief efforts were concentrated mostly in the districts of Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha.

After the April 18, 2014 Everest tragedy, we created the Mountaineering Disaster Relief and Education Support Fund for providing scholarship to one child (of the deceased mountaineer) till the completion of the Bachelor's level of studies. Now, there are 54 students who are fully funded by the scholarship. In this, the Himalayan Trust is also supporting.

Q 4. What has NMA done as regards the damage to cultural and natural heritages?

We have made serious attempts in this regard. Many temples, gumbas, entry gates, school buildings etc. were damaged in the earthquake. NMA took up the responsibility of rebuilding, renovating, repairing them with the available resources. For this, the necessary funds were allocated and proposals for assistance were sent to donors. Many such projects are in progress and some are in process.

My thanks goes to UAAA members for the help extended in this regard. Chinese Taipei Alpine Club and six mountaineering organizations of Japan were also helpful. Their assistance was for relief goods. Korean Alpine Federation also lent us their helping hand.



Q 5. What are the other activities of NMA?

We have been very active in seeing that the mountain environment remains clean. Therefore, NMA is continuing its clean-up campaign on popular mountains where there is a presence of many climbers and mountaineers.

NMA also has regular mountaineering training so that there are skilled people going on the mountains and that increases safety and avert mishaps as far as possible.

Q 6. Could you tell us something about the government decision earlier to stop NMA issuing permits for 27 peaks?

The decision of the then government to take back the authority of NMA to issue permits to 27 smaller peaks was quite an ill intention. In fact, the vested interests had worked based on the good reputation that NMA had earned in the mountain tourism sector. With the loss of authority of NMA to issue climbing permits, they were difficult times. So NMA had to knock the door of Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its verdict a few months back reinstated the authority of NMA to issue climbing permits to the previous situation. This was victory for NMA, its well-wishers and the mountain lovers. I am glad with the turn of events during my term.

Q 7. What do you think are the challenges of mountain tourism in Nepal?

Our neighbors are the main challenge. They have better infrastructure than ours, the royalty fee for mountaineering if far higher in Nepal than in our neighboring countries. With road facility to the base camps in Nepal still non-existent, the operating cost for mountaineering is very high compared to what it is in our neighbors. Therefore, safety and security is not guaranteed. Moreover, there are problem of clean and good food and accommodation along the caravan route.

Another problem is the condition of the national flag carrier. It is well-known that travelers to Nepal would always like to travel in the country's airlines. The national flag carrier has to be strong with a network of connections international destinations. That is very essential to maintain the inflow of tourists including mountaineers. So, the national flag carrier must enhance its capacity to cater to more international destinations which would contribute to sustaining mountain tourism in particular and tourism in general.

Now, the problem is that Nepal has only one international airport which is not enough to cater to a rising number of guest. The talk of the construction of other international international in Nepal has not gathered momentum which is unfortunate. This must receive top priority.

Q 8. Can you throw some light on the jubilee celebrations?

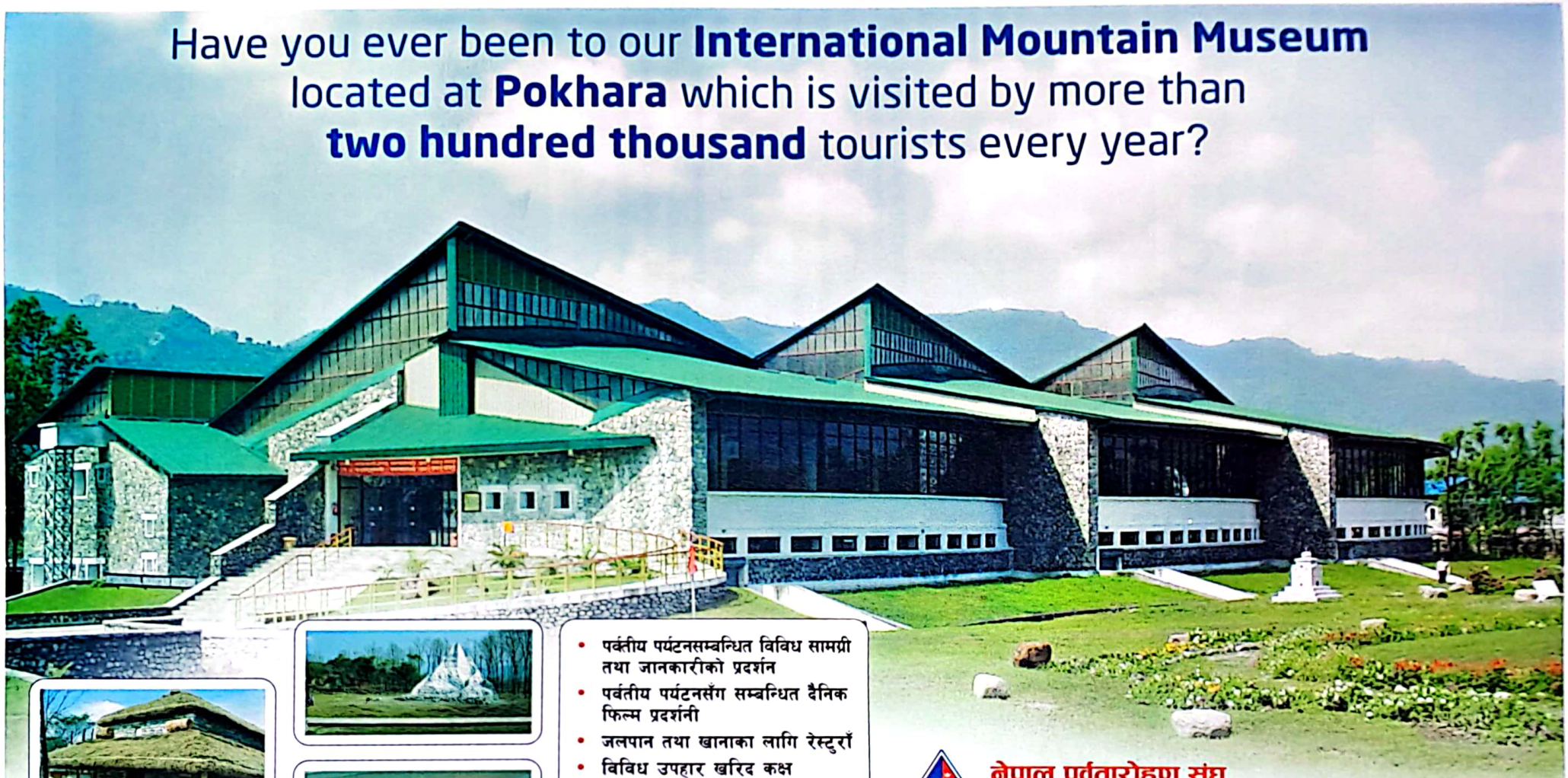
When we started celebrating the golden jubilee, internal conflict was was at its extreme. Despite it, mountain tourism registered a growth of 10 percent annually. In fact, the mountaineers did not suffer because of the conflict which is borne by the fact that no tourist suffered physically.

For this, the role of UIAA's positive role in sending the message that the situation was good for mountain tourism in Nepal. It gave a strong message that Nepal was a safe destination for mountaineers and trekkers. I would like to thank UIAA for this.

Q 9. It is realized that Nepal has 14 peaks higher than 8000m., but the government recognizes only 8 peaks. What be done regarding this?

Yes, I know. But international recognition is needed to rectify the situation. For this, intense lobbying is needed. But the authorities don't listen. With frequent changes in the government and concerned minister and officials, NMA's suggestions regarding this has been sidelined. It has been NMA"s thrust. Recognition would mean six additional over 8000m. peaks in addition to the existing eight peaks to further enhance mountain tourism and Nepal stands to gain in the long run.

Have you ever been to our **International Mountain Museum** located at **Pokhara** which is visited by more than **two hundred thousand** tourists every year?







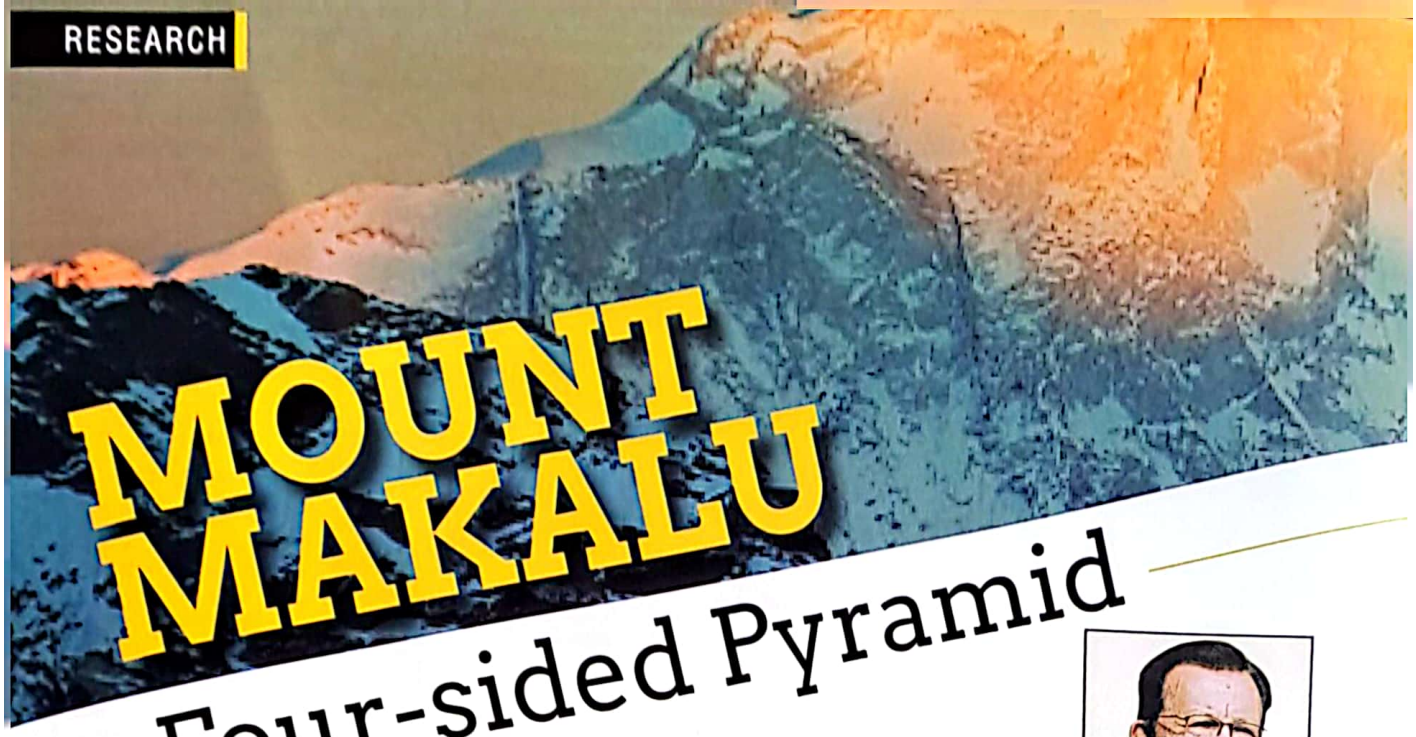


- पर्वतीय पर्यटनसम्बन्धित विविध सामग्री तथा जानकारीको प्रदर्शन
- पर्वतीय पर्यटनसँग सम्बन्धित दैनिक फिल्म प्रदर्शनी
- जलपान तथा खानाका लागि रेस्टुराँ
- विविध उपहार खरिद कक्ष

- Exhibition of information and different equipments related to mountaineering tourism.
- Daily screening of mountaineering tourism movies and documentary.
- Restaurant for food and snacks
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MOUNT MAKALU

Four-sided Pyramid



Buddhi Narayan Shrestha
Border Researcher and
Advisor to Nepal Mountaineering Association

Nepal is a renowned beautiful Himalayan country. The Himalayas are the King of Mountains and regarded as the most beautiful part of the earth.Nepal has towering mountains, more than any other of the planet.

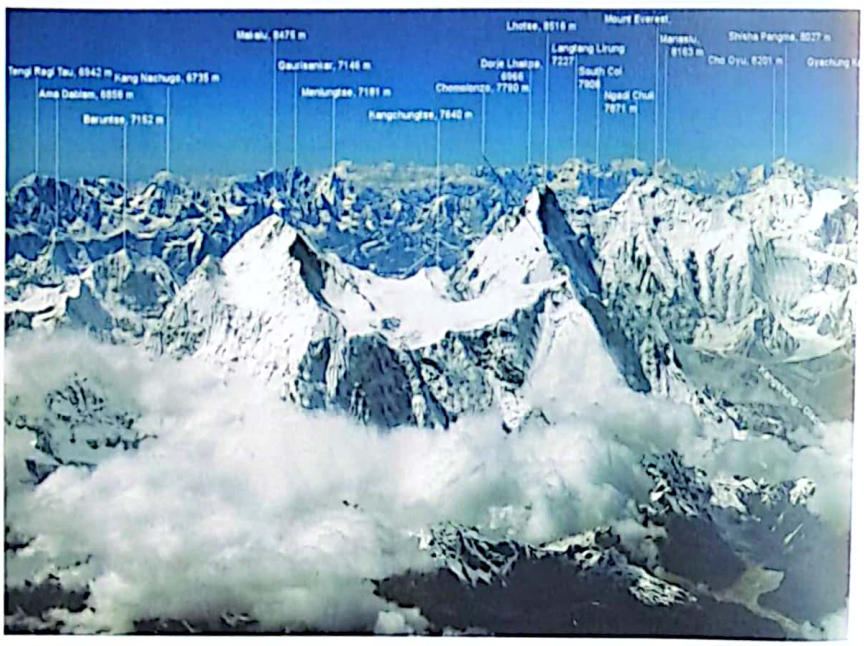
The country has diverse elevations from 57 meters to 8848 meters above mean sea level, as it is physically composedd of the Himalayas, Mountains and Plain areas. If someone drives 120 kilometers south to north for ten hours, he can experience sub-tropical summer climate to cold tundra type climate. Fourteen mountain peaks, higher than 8,000 meters, are in Nepali territory. And Mount Makalu, located on the border between Nepal and Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) of China, is one of them.

Makalu, aneight-thousander, is an isolated peak whose shape is a four-sided pyramid. Its geographical co-ordinate is 27°53′23″ North Latitude and 87°05′20″ East Longitude, located at the height of 8,463 meter above mean sea level.

Mountains of Nepal

There are in total 1,310 mountain peaks over 5,000 meters high in Nepal as identified till date. Among them 246 peaks are located in the western segment, 567 in central and 497 peaks in eastern segment. According to the Ministry of Tourism, Government of Nepal, 414 mountain peaks have been opened for climbing expeditions. Mountaineers have stepped on the top of 185 mountain peaks till date. And there are still 229 mountain peaks to be conquered by human beings.

The total number of summiteers to Mount Makalu are 434 till December 2014. Among the successful summiteers, 114 are from Nepal, 39 from Spain, 24 from Japan, 39 from France and the rest from other countries of the world.



Mountaineering in 2016

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Tourism, 614 expedition members and mountaineers from 40 countries of the world, including Nepal, have successfully climbed 23 mountain peaks during the Spring season in 2016. Among them, 55 were women climbers and the rest 559 male mountaineers. Among the 614 people who reached the top of 23 mountains, 307 were Nepali climbers and the rest 307 were foreigners.

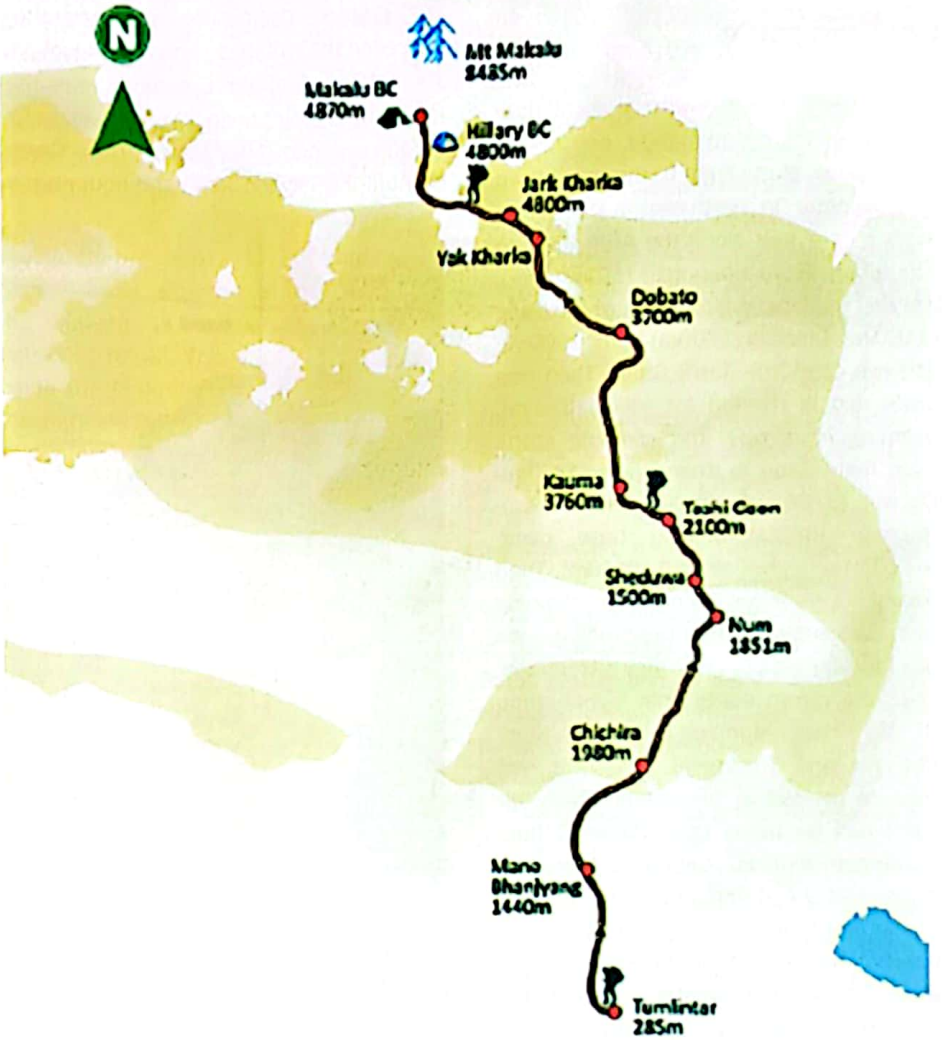
Actually, 746 mountaineers had obtained permission to climb various mountains in the Spring season of 2016, but only 614 of them obtained the certificate of success. Among them, 40 mountaineers achieved success in reaching the top of Makalu.

Identity of Mount Makalu

Mount Makalu is located in the MahalangurHimalayan Range, 14 km south-east of Mount Everest, on the border between Nepal and China. In local Limbu language, this mountain is named 'Makalungma.' In China, it is officially called 'Makaru.'

Makalu is the world's fifth highest peak rising to 8463 meters above mean sea level. This beautiful and impressive massif is situated east of Everest in the Khumbu region. Its size alone is impressive, but its perfect pyramid structure with four sharp ridges make this mountain all the more spectacular. However, Makalu is actually a double peak. The subsidiary peak rising just north of the main summit connected by a saddle is called Chomo Lonzo (7818m). It is interesting to note that the summit ridge is the demarcation point indicating the border between Nepal on the southern side and Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) of China to the north.

The name of the mountain 'Makalu' was probably derived from the Sanskrit word Maha-Kala, which means 'Big Black' or Great Bleak' or 'The Giant' and is by the name of Shiva- one of the most important gods of Hinduism that translates into 'Big Black.'Shiva is sometimes an evil, cruel destroyer but at other times he tends to be gentle and kind-hearted. The mountain has another name in the local dialect- 'Kumbha Karna' which means 'The Giant.' Originally, Mount Makalu was registered as 'Peak-XIII' by Survey of India in 1849 AD.



Makalu has two notable subsidiary peaks. Kangchungtse, or Makalu-II (7678m) lies about 3km north-northwest of the main summit. Rising about 5km north-northeast of the main summit across a broad plateau, and connected to Kangchungtse by a narrow 7200 meter saddle, is Chomo Lonzo (7818m). The summit ridge is the border between Nepal and Tibet.

Makalu is considered to be one of the most difficult mountains in the world to

climb. The mountain is notorious for its steep pitches and knife-edged ridges. The final ascent of the summit pyramid needs technical rock climbing or ice climbing. It is somewhat dangerous as well. The first five unsuccessful attempts were made before success was achieved on scaling Makalu.

Caravan route

The journey begins with a flight into Katmandu. From Kathmandu, one has to take a small plane flight to the small town of Tumlingtar in north-east Nepal. From there it is a trek along the Arun River to Khandbari. From Khandbari (1036meter), the real trekking begins to Manybhanjyang (1100 m)- Chichila (1700m)-Num (1600m)-Seduwa (1560m)- Tashi Gaun. Then one day's rest is needed for acclimatization. overnight.After rest, the climbing starts from Tashi Gaun to Khongba-La (3760m)-Dobato (3700m)-Nebe Kharka (4320m)-Sherson (4630m)-Makalu base camp (4870m) to higher camp-2 (5160m). Then nearly 33 days are required for climbing and descending. After descending, one day for cleaning the camp may be required. Then the return starts from higher camp to Yak Kharka-Mumbuk-Tashi Gaon-Num-Chichira and Tumlingtar. Overnight rest may be needed at Tumlingtar. Finally, air flight has be taken to Kathmandu from Tumlingtar air-field. Generally, there's a day's rest in Kathmandu and farewell dinner.And then one couldtransfer to the international Airport and fly home. In such a way, it takes approximately 75 days round trip expedition period to climb to the top of Mount Makalu. The length of caravan route is 93.7 kilometers through Tumlingtar.

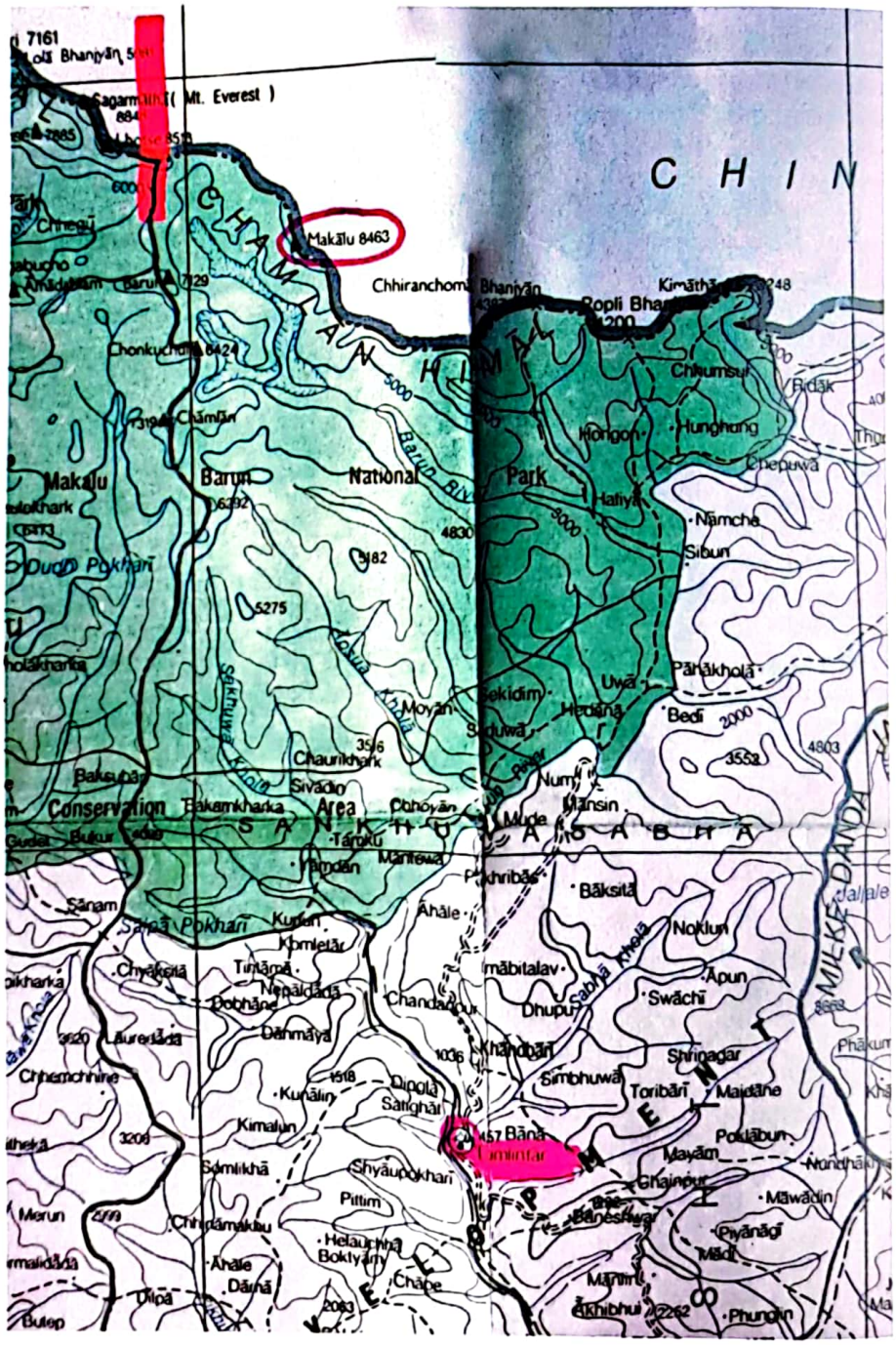
Climbing route

From the base camp, the climbing route can be divided into four parts.The bottom part begins at the base of the West Face at 5800 meters and climbs to the hanging ice-fall at 6100 meters to the right of the ice-fall. The second part extends from the plateau above the ice-fall along 35 to 45 degree rock up to the bergshrund at 6500 meters. The next section is an ice-rock wall, 50 to 55 degrees steep, that extends to 7400 meters. The final part begins with a 70 to 75 degree rock pillar that leads to the West ridge at 8000 meters, and on to the summit (8463 m). The climbing route is 5.8 kilometer long.

Successful ascent

The French association with Makalu dates back to 1934 when they had been first granted permission and later they cancelled their plan to climb the mountain. Their 1955 Makalu Expedition was the follow-up of their previous year's successful reconnaissance. After leaving Base Camp on April 23, oxygen was used both on the march and in the camp above 6969 meters. Six days later, Camp-V was located beyond the col and the weather had remained fine. The first summit party of Jean Couzy and Lionel Terray established a subsidiary camp at about 7752 m and on May 15, 1955, they set their steps upon the fragile cone of snow that forms the summit of Makalu. The ascent was repeated the following two days during which all the nine members of the assault party reached the summit !

In this aspect, Makalu was first successfully climbed by Jean Couzy and Lionel Terray of



Administrative map of Sankhuwasabha

a French expedition led by Jean Franco via the west face on May 15, 1955. Franco and G. Magnone summitted the next day, followed by Bouvier, S. Coupe, Leroux and A. Vialatte on May 17th. This was an amazing achievement at the time to have the vast majority of expedition members summitting, especially on such a difficult peak.

However, the first attempt to climb on Makalu was made by an American team led by William Siri in the spring of 1954. The expedition was composed of Sierra Club members including Allen Steck, and was called the California Himalayan Expedition to Makalu. This was the first American mountaineering expedition to the Himalayas. They attempted the southeast ridge, but were turned back at 7100m by a constant barrage of storms. A team including Sir Edmund Hillary was also active in the spring, but did not get very high due to injuries and illness. Prior to Makalu's first ascent in 1955, it was admired and studied by several Everest expeditions like a lot to other giants in the Khumbu region. So Makalu was not attempted until the first successful ascent of Everest in 1953.

Ang Chepal Sherpa is the first Nepali to climb Mount Makalu on May 1, 1978. Among women, Catherine Calhoun (USA) is the first lady to summit Makalu when she climbed the mountain on May 18, 1990. Labert Schaver (Austrian) is the first to solo ascent on April 25, 1981. Marjan Manfreda (former Yugoslavian) is the first person to reach the summit without using oxygen, on October 6, 1975.

Neighbourhood of Makalu

Makalu is a close neighbor of Mount Everest, lying in the northeast region of Nepal. Besides, the Makalu Barun National Park in the region offers some of the most spectacular scenery in the Himalayas. This region is blessed with an incredible diversity of natural beauty and culture.

Gurung, Rai and Sherpa are the main inhabitants in this region. Settlements of Rai, Sherpa, and Shingsawa (Bhotia) are common. Though economically poor and isolated, they retain a rich cultural heritage. They hold the key to the preservation of the unique biological and cultural treasures of the Makalu Barun area.

Makalu-Barun Valley is a Himalayan glacier valley situated at the base of Mt. Makalu in the Sankhuwasabha district of Nepal. This valley lies entirely inside the Makalu Barun National Park. The park of 2330 sq km and bordered by the Arun River in the east and the Sagarmatha National Park in the west. Barun Valley is a sanctuary for wild animals such as wolves, lynx, fox, falcon, red panda, musk deer, wild boar and the elusive snow leopard. Recognized for its tremendous diversity of plants, animals and people, the area contains 25 species of rhododendrons, 47 types of orchids, and 56 rare or endangered plants. Barun Valley provides stunning contrasts, where high waterfalls cascade into deep gorges, craggy rocks rise from lush green forests, and colorful flowers bloom beneath white snow peaks. This unique landscape shelters some of the last pristine mountain ecosystems on earth. Rare species of animals and plants flourish in diverse climates and habitats, relatively undisturbed by human kind.

Makalu region, rich in natural heritage, includes beautiful mountains. The grand vistas include views of Mt. Makalu, Mt. Chamlang (7319m), Mt. Baruntse (7129m), Mera Peak (6654m) and other Nepal's known peaks.

Administratively, Mount Makalu is located in the Eastern Development Region, Sankhuwasabha District at Makalu Village Development Committee (VDC). The nearest settlement is Sadema, 41 kilometers from the base camp. In the same way, the distance to the nearest health post from the base camp is 48 km at Murmi Danda. Mountaineering royalty fee for the Nepali mountaineers is Rs. 10,000 in Spring, Rs. 5,000 in Autumn and Rs. 2,500 in Winter season. For the foreigners, the royalty rate is US$ 1,800 in Spring, US$ 900 in Autumn and US$ 450 in the Winter season.

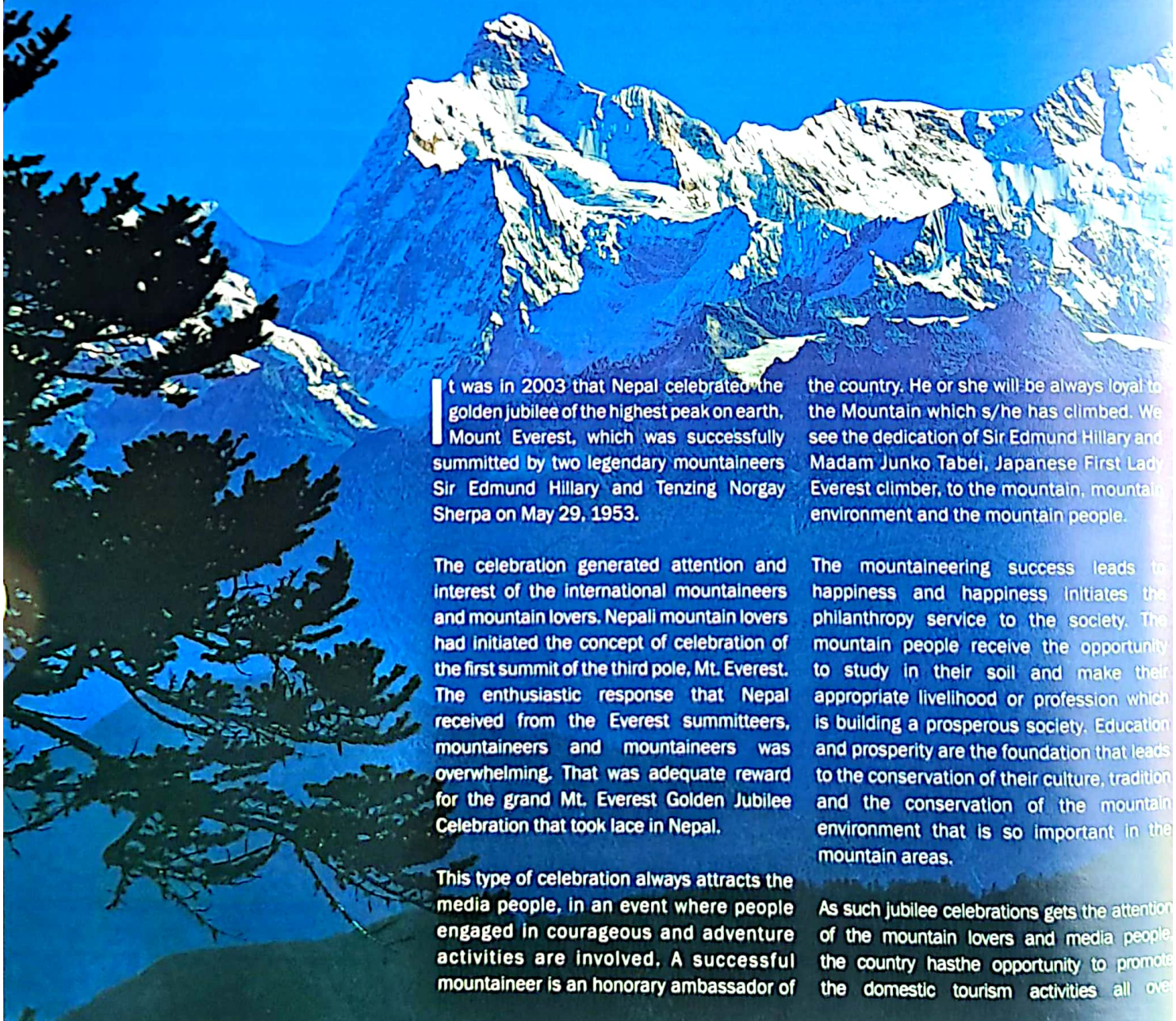
Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) with the collaboration of the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation was almost ready to observe the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first ascent of Mount Makalu on May 15, 2015, but it could not materialize because of the 7.9 Richter Scale April 25, 2015 Great Earthquake in Nepal. Almost nine thousand people were killed, about five hundred thousand houses and buildings had collapsed, and more than two hundred fifty thousand constructions were partially damaged.

Due to this natural disaster, the diamond jubilee celebration function of Mount Makalu was postponed. Now, the function is being organized in mid-November 2016. Let us celebrate Mount Makalu Diamond Jubilee celebration in a grand successful manner so that it could attract the mountaineers and expeditioneers fromof all over the world for the development and expansion of mountain tourism of Nepal.

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3 **Kantipur** *Daily, 14 July 2016*
4 **Weekly Mirror** *(Magnificence of Makalu), 19 February 2016*

JUSTIFICATION OF *Jubilee Celebrations*



It was in 2003 that Nepal celebrated the golden jubilee of the highest peak on earth, Mount Everest, which was successfully summitted by two legendary mountaineers Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa on May 29, 1953.

The celebration generated attention and interest of the international mountaineers and mountain lovers. Nepali mountain lovers had initiated the concept of celebration of the first summit of the third pole, Mt. Everest. The enthusiastic response that Nepal received from the Everest summitteers, mountaineers and mountaineers was overwhelming. That was adequate reward for the grand Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration that took lace in Nepal.

This type of celebration always attracts the media people, in an event where people engaged in courageous and adventure activities are involved. A successful mountaineer is an honorary ambassador of the country. He or she will be always loyal to the Mountain which s/he has climbed. We see the dedication of Sir Edmund Hillary and Madam Junko Tabei, Japanese First Lady Everest climber, to the mountain, mountain environment and the mountain people.

The mountaineering success leads to happiness and happiness initiates the philanthropy service to the society. The mountain people receive the opportunity to study in their soil and make their appropriate livelihood or profession which is building a prosperous society. Education and prosperity are the foundation that leads to the conservation of their culture, tradition and the conservation of the mountain environment that is so important in the mountain areas.

As such jubilee celebrations gets the attention of the mountain lovers and media people the country hasthe opportunity to promote the domestic tourism activities all ove

Photo © Hari Gopal Pradhan



Vinaya Shakya
Member, Publication and Publicity Committee, NMA and
Lecturer, Kathmandu Academy of Toursim & Hospitality

the world. Such celebrations are not only important from the viewpoint of the gathering of world renowned mountaineers but also an opportunity for the world to learn more about the great achievements made on the mountains, all exhibiting the indomitable human spirit. Moreover, the media attention is valuable as it aids the tourism promotion of Nepal.

Most of the pioneer mountaineers have become celebrities on their own rights in their native countries. Their activities are always publicized with high value movement by the media. Therefore, when record holder mountaineers arrive in Nepal, it becomes news for their fans and lovers in the international forum. Nepal also gains publicity and promotion through such celebrations which is an opportunity as a lot of mountain heroes and mountain lovers are the participants.

The international mountaineering community take part in every jubilee celebration as their part of life achievement. They are actually the ambassadors of Nepal in the case of tourism promotion. They motivate their country folks to visit Nepal at least once in a life time. They are the teachersin their country of domicile. The story behind every successful climbing and trekking is the guideline for future travelers and their followers.

Once the celebration is commences, the media keeps a track and news stories circulate around the world which is publicity on a grand scale. The interviews, the success and failure stories, the government policies, the taxes, the transport system, the accommodation, the weather and climates, the society, the mentalities during the climbing become the subject of intense discussion.

Not only the stories of climbers, but also of the porters, guides, local authorities, local people, yaks and road status are the interesting subjects making the round. The comparison of the then and now is wonderful education for upcoming trekkers and mountaineers.

Technology has made the world a global village where each and every activity can can be shared in an instant. This is what Nepal must tap through the celebrations so that the international community gets the message of the tourism potential of the country and what delight and experiences together the convenience exist in the country for the would-be tourists to be attracted.

Therefore, Nepal needs such celebrations which can be a form of publicity and promotion from a broader point of view. Now, the Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first ascent of the peaks is being marked which is yet another opportunity to do the needful in promoting Nepal as a prime mountain tourism destination in the world.



LOOKING AT MT. MAKALU



Sharad Regmi
Senior Urban Planner
NATHM and PYC

The present text is prepared on the auspicious occasion of Diamond Jubilee of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchanjunga. It basically covers the knowhow about Mt. Makulu in particular and Makalu Barun National Park and Conservation Area in general, both supported by data and information from various relevant sources and site studies of the author in some parts of it.

Recognized internationally as the fourth highest mountain in Nepal and fifth in the world Mt. Makalu summit maintains its elevation of 8463 meters above sea level. It lies some 20 kilometres east of Mt. Everest in the Khumbu Region. North latitude 27° 53' and 23" and east longitude 87° 05' and 20" intersect it. It is one of the difficult eight thousanders in the world with very difficult terrain to climb up. It faces Tibet (China) in the north with two secondary peaks in its periphery -Makalu second and Chomolongo. Similarly, other attractive peaks are Chamlong (7319m), Baruntse (7129m) and Mera (6654m). Geologically they all are composed of rugged structure with some undulating slope followed by steep escarpment. A normal ascent route has been fixed on North East Ridge whereas an adventurous tourism recommends north face trail. Tumlingtar is a starting point for caravan route that touches 3 major points on the way to Makalu as Chichila, Num, and Yak Kharka.

The expedition history explains that the first climb was initiated by an American Team in 1954 followed immediately by a French group. Both of the team could not achieve success to scale it. For the first time, it was on May 15, 1955 that Lionel Terray and Jean Couzy -French Expedition members scaled it. The first Nepali climber Ang Chyapel Sherpa reached the peak on May 1, 1978. By 2014, the sucessfull mountaineers have reached 434. Now, Mt. Makalu has been gaining popularity with internnational expeditions.

Following table shows number of summiteers by country till 2014

SN	Country	No.
1	France	23
2	Japan	24
3	India	7
4	Yugoslavia	7
5	Czechoslavia	3
6	Spain	39
7	Germny	9
8	Nepal	114
9	Austria	5
10	Switzerland	17
11	USA	21
12	Poland	10
13	S. Korea	18
14	Italy	21
15	Mexico	3
16	Kazaksthan	5
17	Australia	12
18	Newzealand	4
19.	Finland	2
20	UK	7
21	USSR	18
22	Bulgaria	4
23	Czech Republic	3
24	Andorra	1
25	Denmark	1
26	Chile	3
27	Iran	10
28	Slovakia	2
29	Portugal	2
30	China	13
31	Lemao	1
32	Norway	1
33	Brazil	2
34	Equador	1
35	Argentina	1
36	Ireland	1
37	Hungary	1
38	Romania	2
39	Sweden	2
40	Netherland	2
41	Turkey	1
42	Greece	1
43	Ukraine	3
44	Russia	2
45	Canada	3
46	Serbia	1
	Total	**434**





With the aim of ensuring more effective conservation and management of wild life resources and their habitats, the Government of Nepal enforced National Park and wild life conservation Act in 1973, and accordingly, National Parks have been designated as protected areas of Nepal. Depending upon their strategic location, they contain diverse flora and fauna with their unique ecological features having special attractions and potential activates. It is in this regard that Makalu Barun National Park and Conservation Area designated as a Strict Natural Reserve is taken as a case study to make it an eco-tourism destination. The boundary of the park extends to river Arun in the east and Sagarmatha in the west. It is located both in Sankhuwashabha and Solukhumbu districts. It covers a total area of 2330 sq. km. of which 1500 sq. km is the park space and 830 sq.km as its buffer zone. Topographically lower Arun valley in the south covers tropical forests whereas the high mountains are full of glaciers, glacial lakes, hot water springs, pasture land and decidious forests. However, a vast stretch of land along with extreme differences in their relief features and natural gradients enjoys sub tropical to sub alpine climatic condition associated with *sal* and *chilaune* forest in the low belt, oak and maple in the middle range and rhododendron in high altitudes. Each of the ecological belts provide the habitat for snow leopard, musk deer, black beer and different types of birds and aquatic.

Park attraction

The park is attractive for various tourism activities like mountaineering, trekking, climbing, hiking, bird watching, village walks and cultural programs. Camping is the only means for accommodation. Sherpa culture, the life style of the local people are country's assets for tourism. The best season to visit the area is October-November and March-May. An access to it is the nearest airport Tumlingtar which is connected to Kathmandu and Birathnagar for daily flights. The park headquarters is Seduwa- the distance of a whole day walk from Tumlingtar. It provides detail information about tourism activities of the park area.

MT. MAKALU PROMOTION & NMA

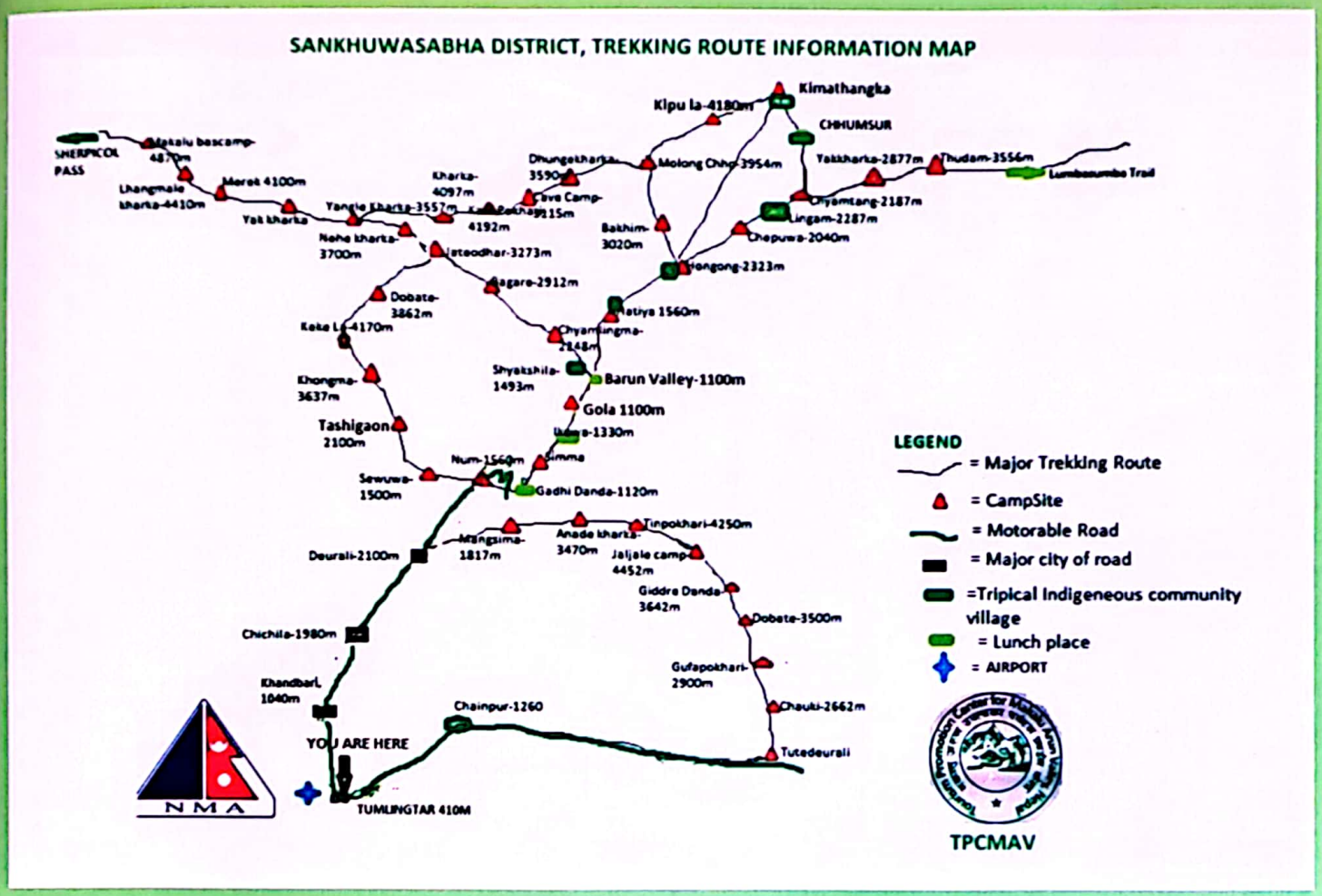


Tikaram Gurung
Treasurer, Nepal Mountaineering Association
and Mountaineer

Photo© Tikaram Gurung

In the year of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga, I would like to share some of my experiences including the construction of the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) supported new trekking trail from Gola to the Makalu Base Camp.

Belonging to Sankhuwasabha district, I feel extremely happy on the completion of the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) initiated trail from Gola (1100m) to the Makalu Base Camp. The trail is about 60km in length. With the financial support from the NMA, the trail took six months to complete with voluntary labor by the local people.



The importance of the trail newly constructed is immense. It not only shortens the distance to the Makalu Base Camp but also avoids the high altitude that had to be taken earlier. The present route goes along the Barun Valley making it more convenient, easy and less time-consuming than the earlier used route. This is significant as the Makalu Base Camp is a sort of junction to go towards Mera Peak, East Col, West Col and so on. That makes the shorter route of utmost benefit not only for trekking and expeditions to the Makalu Base Camp but also for moving further towards Everest.

I have been actively involved in the construction of the trail so I realize how much it can contribute to the overall tourism prospect of the region and thereby the benefits to the local people. The local people had, in fact, requested for the new route to be made considering the difficulties encountered on the previous route. The new route is saving time and effort and its publicity and promotion would lead to a growing number of tourists, both domestic and international, coming to this region.

Lying between Arun and Barun rivers, the region is paradise which lacks promotion and publicity. As NMA has taken the initiative to build the new trail, other stakeholders including the government must take it in positive light and do the needful to attract more tourists to the region. It is particularly important as the new shorter and less time-consuming route leads to the Makalu Base Camp which is a point of access to many other places, hence its importance. As it is in the Makalu National Park, it is of greater significance to make access for tourists in general with the construction of the new Barun Valley "NMA Route". There are other attractions in the area like the Shivdhara, Sabhapokhari and so on.

As for Mt. Makalu, for me it is specially difficult to climb and I feel it is like Mt. K2. From Camp 2 Tibet can be seen. Motor vehicles can reach till Num (1560m), from there it is a 7/8 days of trekking to reach the Makalu Base Camp, which has been quite reduced now avoiding the high altitude passes. The new route is along Barun Valley so there is less height to be climbed hence more convenient and less strenuous.

However, at present there are various problems to make it more popular. First of all, transportation still remains a problem which will be resolved to further construction of roads to Kimathangka.

Accommodation along the route remains a problem, the only alternative is to carry your own camping equipment. Fooding on the way is also a problem. However, the security situation is good considering the fact there is a police post. There is also



Photo© Tikaram Gurung

a health post and the park office. Yet the other logistics have to be developed to make it a better trekking destination and attract more mountaineers to Makalu.

One reason for the slow pace of local tourism promotion is the lack of awareness in the local people about the tourism potential of the region. I would suggest making a Tourism Master Plan for the region, increase the relevant awareness of the local people, more coordination and cooperation among the concerned stakeholders particularly the District Development Committee. Proper management is necessary. The caravan route to Makalu too must be upgraded.

In all this, I feel satisfied that I have been able to contribute in whatever small way it may be to do something for the development of the area particularly with my involvement also in the construction of the new route.

As for my association with tourism, I have been in the profession for almost 22 years.

I have climbed Makalu till 7500 before I was forced to return due to bad weather.

As a mountaineer, I have ascended Everest, K2, Gaserbrum I, Gaserbrum II, Manaslu and Cho Oyu among others.

I feel that the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations are justified considering the fact it offers scope for further mountain tourism development, publicity and promotion of the jubilee peaks, raising awareness about the importance of mountains and mountain environment.

NMA's role in this regard has been encouraging. NMA's contribution has been important for mountain tourism development. Preparing the new route and the map of the area from Tumlingtar to Makalu Base Camp (including the verious trekking route together with the newly constructe NMA route) is a pioneering and commendable effort. The government too has played a significant role in mountain tourism promotion.

I am happy that the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga is being marked this year. Such celebration will definetly enhance the image of Nepal and also help in developing Mountain Tourism.

NMA PROFILE



INTRODUCTION

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization and it is the only national alpine club of Nepal. It was established on November 1, 1973. This association is working as a prime institution for mountain tourism promotion and mountain environment protection in the country.

INCOME GENERATION

The Government of Nepal has authorized NMA to issue permits for 27 peaks between 5,806 meter to 6,654 meter in the Manang, Annapurna, Langtang and Khumbu area.

At present, fees collected from issuing peak permits for 27 peaks to foreign climbing teams is the main financial resource of NMA. Beside this, NMA draws its financial resource from membership fees, donations, assistance and gifts received in cash and kind from the Government of Nepal, national and international individuals and organization.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS

NMA since its establishment has had the foremost objective of not only promoting mountain tourism in the country but also work for the conservation of the fragile mountain and Himalayan ecology. It also has undertaken the task of organizing mountaineering training programs and conduct welfare works in the form if assistance to the families of those mountaineers who unfortunately meet tragedy on the high Himalayas. In addition to NMA's regular activities, it has other major plans and programs as below:

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this association are:

- To familiarize everyone with mountains, mountaineers and mountain activities.
- To provide support to professional climbers and all those involved in mountaineering.
- To organize mountain cleaning campaigns.
- To coordinate with regional and international organizations related to mountaineering and Himalayan environment.
- To develop mountaineering skills, efficiency and rescue techniques.
- To establish International Mountain Museum and International Mountaineers Memorial Park.
- To popularize mountaineering activities among Nepalese students and youths and so on.

INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN MUSEUM, POKHARA

The International Mountain Museum (IMM) in Pokhara is opening for last 10 years. Pokhara was chosen as the site for this unique and the only kind of museum in the world because of the scenic location, and first eight thousand Mt. Annapurna I summated by Maurice Herzog and Luis Lachnel, lies in the laps of mighty Annapurna range. Moreover, almost every visitor to Nepal has Pokhara included in the itinerary.

International Mountain Museum is not a museum of the ordinary kind, it has the basic objectives of documenting, recording and chronicling the past and present development of mountaineering not only in Nepal but the world over. It can be said that it is the only place where **man, mountain and mountain activities** will meet under one roof.

The official opening of the International Mountain Museum took place on February 5, 2004. Since its opening, IMM has become a site of must visit for the foreign as well as domestic tourist arriving in Pokhara. Only last fiscal year IMM received more than 2oo thousand visitors.

The importance of the museum lies in the fact that Nepal has the longest range of the Himalayan range including eight of the world's 14 highest peaks over 8,000 meters.

IMM is spread over a total floor area of 4,242 square meter in 12.5 acres of land.



International Mountain Museum, Pokhara

INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAINEERS MEMORIAL PARK, KAKANI

Nepal Mountaineering Association has always accorded deep respect and has kept its tradition of honoring mountaineers. However, the hazards of mountain climbing are always there. It needs no mention that tragedies do occur on the high mountains which sometimes is unavoidable.

Many mountaineers have met unfortunate death while on the mountains. They also must be respected and honored. With this objective in mind, Nepal Mountaineering Association is moving ahead for the establishment of International Mountaineers Memorial Park in Kakani north of Kathmandu, Kakani is one of the most scenic sites in Nepal and such a park here would offer solace to the bereaved families of mountaineers and their friends.

The Mountaineers' Memorial Park is being constructed in Makaibari of Kakani area. The foundation laying ceremony was held on May 28, 1998.

The Mountaineers Memorial Park could also be instrumental in attracting tourists as well as people from within the country so that they would be able to learn the risks that mountaineers face while on expeditions. They will also realize that mountaineering involves great dangers and those who face it must be respected.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Nepal Mountaineering Association consists of members' General Body, Central Executive Board under which are the Advisory Committee, Central Secretariat, and various Committes.The General Meeting is held once a year. The General Meeting is the supreme body of the Association. The policy, programs and annual audited balance sheet, annual budget, etc. presented by the Central Executive Board is approved by



IMMP, Kakani

the General Meeting. The Central Executive Board is a 25-member body. It includes the President, Immediate Past President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, General Secretary, Secretary, Treasurer, 9 elected members, 4 members from among the mountaineers registered with NMA, 1 institutional member, 3 members nominated by the President and 1 representative from Tourism Ministry. From among the Central Executive Board, the Central Secretariat is formed to look after the day-to-day affairs of the Association. The term of the Central Executive Board officials and members is three years. The types of members of NMA are Ordinary Member, Resource Members, Bookholder Members, Life Members, and Honorary Members. There is one Advisory Committee to provide suggestions and advice to the Central Executive Board.

COMMITTEES

There are various other committees in NMA:

International Mountain Museum Committee,
International Mountaineers Memorial Park Committee
Training and Expedition Committee
Environment Conservation Committee
Mountain Rescue Committee
Discipline Committee
Publication and Publicity Committee
Welfare Committee
Chapter Coordination Committee
Local Development Committee
Sports Climbing Committee
Code of Conduct Committee
Public Relation Committee
Casual Program Implementation Committee
NMA Manang Moutaineering School Repaire and Maintainance Committee
Langtang International Mountaineering School Construction Committee.

ROYALTY RATE IN NEPAL HIMALAYAS

As per the notice published in Nepal Gazette on 12th February 2014, the royalty rate for mountaineering in Nepal has been amended for foreign and Nepali climbers as follows.

1. Royalty for foreign climber per person in us dollar

S.no.	Mountain	Spring season	Autumn season	Winter/summer
1	Everest normal route	11000	5500	2750
2	Everest other route	11000	5000	2500
3	Others mountain more than 8000 m.	1800	900	450
4	7501m. - 7999 m.	600	300	150
5	7000 m. - 7500 m.	500	250	125
6	6501 m. - 6999 m.	400	200	100
7	Mt. Amadablam (6812m.)	400	400	200
8	Less than 6500 m.	250	125	70

The provision of royalty for foreign climbers will come into effect from 1 January 2015 (B.S. 20171/09/17)

2. Royalty for Nepalese climber per person in Nepalese Rupees

S.no.	Mountain	Spring season	Autumn season	Winter/summer
1	Everest normal route	75000	37500	18250
2	Everest other route	60000	30000	15000
3	Others mountain more than 8000 m.	10000	5000	2500
4	7501m. - 7999 m.	8000	4000	2000
5	7000 m. - 7500 m.	6000	3000	1500
6	6501 m. - 6999 m.	5000	2500	1250
7	Mt. Amadablam (6812m.)	8000	8000	4000
8	Less than 6500 m.	4000	2000	1000

Royalty for Nepalese climbers will come into effect from 13 February 2014 (B.S. 20170/11/01).

3. The mountaineering royalty has been totally waived for mountains situated on mid- western and far western development region of Nepal for 5 years effective from 2070/04/01-2075/03/32 (16 July 2013 to 15 July 2018).
4. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation of Nepal expects that the timely amendment in royalty for mountaineering in Nepal will be a milestone for the promotion of Nepalese mountaineering sector around the world.

NMA peaks will also be charged as per the above scheduled royalty fees.

As per the decision of secretary level dated 2071/1/16, the insurance amount for Sardars, Mountain Guides and High Altitude Workers is fixed as Rs. 15 lakhs. Similarly, medical insurance is fixed as Rs. 4 Lakhs.

Garbage deposit to acquire climbing permit will be the same i.e. US$ 500.00.

SERVICE CHARGE FOR NMA PEAKS

Group A

Service Charge for Foreign Climber per person in US dollar

S.No.	Name of the peak	Region	Height	Spring March-April-May	Summer June-July-August	Autumn Sept-Oct-Nov	Winter Dec-Jan-Feb
1	Mt Cholatse	Khumbu	6423m	$250	70	125	70
2	Mt. Kyazo Ri	Mahalangur	6151m	250	70	125	70
3	Mt.Phari Lapcha	Mahalangur	6017m	250	70	125	70
4	Mt. Nirekha	Mahalangur	6159m	250	70	125	70
5	Mt. Langsisa Ri	Jugal	6412m	250	70	125	70
6	Mt. Ombigaichen	Mahalangur	6340m	250	70	125	70
7	Mt. Bokta	Kanchenjunga	6114m	250	70	125	70
8	Mt. Chekigo	Gaurishankar	6121m	250	70	125	70
9	Mt. Lobuje West	Khumbu	6135m	250	70	125	70
10	Mt. Larkya Peak	Manaslu	6416m	250	70	125	70
11	Mt. ABI	Mahalangur	6043m	250	70	125	70
12	Mt. Yubra Himal	Langtang Himal	6048m	250	70	125	70

Group B

S.No.	Name of the peak	Region	Height	Spring March-April-May	Summer June-July-August	Autumn Sept-Oct-Nov	Winter Dec-Jan-Feb
1	Hiunchuli	Annapurna Himal	6434m	$250	70	125	70
2	Singu Chuli (Fluted Peak)	Annapurna Himal	6501m	400	100	200	100
3	Mera Peak	Khumbu Himal	6470m	250	70	125	70
4	Kusum Kangru	Khumbu Himal	6360m	250	70	125	70
5	Kwangde	Khumbu Himal	6086m	250	70	125	70
6	Chulu West	Manang district	6419m	250	70	125	70
7	Chulu East	Khumbu Himal	6584m	400	100	200	100
8	Imja Tse (Island Peak)	Kanchenjunga	6165m	250	70	125	70
9	Pharchamo	Rolwaling Himal	6279m	250	70	125	70
10	Lobuje	Khumbu Himal	6090m	250	70	125	70
11	Ramdung	Rolwaling Himal	5900m	250	70	125	70
12	Pisang Peak	Manang district	6091m	250	70	125	70
13	Khongma Tse (Mehra Peak)	Khumbu Himal	5849m	250	70	125	70
14	Ganja La Chuli (Naya Kanga)	Langtang Himal	5863m	250	70	125	70
15	Paldor Peak	Langtang Himal	5903m	250	70	125	70

Group A

Service Charge for Nepalese Climber in Nepalese Rupees

S.No.	Name of the peak	Region	Height	Spring March-April-May	Summer June-July-August	Autumn Sept-Oct-Nov	Winter Dec-Jan-Feb
1	Mt Cholatse	Khumbu	6423m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
2	Mt. Kyazo Ri	Mahalangur	6151m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
3	Mt.Phari Lapcha	Mahalangur	6017m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
4	Mt. Nirekha	Mahalangur	6159m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
5	Mt. Langsisa Ri	Jugal	6412m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
6	Mt. Ombigaichen	Mahalangur	6340m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
7	Mt. Bokta	Kanchenjunga	6114m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
8	Mt. Chekigo	Gaurishankar	6121m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
9	Mt. Lobuje West	Khumbu	6135m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
10	Mt. Larkya Peak	Manaslu	6416m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
11	Mt. ABI	Mahalangur	6043m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
12	Mt. Yubra Himal	Langtang Himal	6048m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000

Group B

S.No.	Name of the peak	Region	Height	Spring March-April-May	Summer June-July-August	Autumn Sept-Oct-Nov	Winter Dec-Jan-Feb
1	Hiunchuli	Annapurna Himal	6434m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
2	Singu Chuli (Fluted Peak)	Annapurna Himal	6501m	Rs 5000	Rs 1250	Rs 2500	Rs 1250
3	Mera Peak	Khumbu Himal	6470m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
4	Kusum Kangru	Khumbu Himal	6360m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
5	Kwangde	Khumbu Himal	6086m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
6	Chulu West	Manang district	6419m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
7	Chulu East	Khumbu Himal	6584m	Rs 5000	Rs 1250	Rs 2500	Rs 1250
8	Imja Tse (Island Peak)	Kanchenjunga	6165m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
9	Pharchamo	Rolwaling Himal	6279m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
10	Lobuje	Khumbu Himal	6090m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
11	Ramdung	Rolwaling Himal	5900m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
12	Pisang Peak	Manang district	6091m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
13	Khongma Tse (Mehra Peak)	Khumbu Himal	5849m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
14	Ganja La Chuli (Naya Kanga)	Langtang Himal	5863m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000
15	Paldor Peak	Langtang Himal	5903m	Rs 4000	Rs 1000	Rs 2000	Rs 1000

DATA OF VARIOUS TRAININGS CONDUCTED BY NMA IN DIFFERENT YEARS (1979 TO 2016)

Year	Basic Mt. Training	Advance Mt. Training	Basic Rock Training	Advance Rock Training	Trek Tour Leader	Junior Basic Training	Mountain Rescue Training	Female Training	Instructors' Upgrade Refreshment Course	PETZL Training	Aspirant Guide Training	Mountain Guide Training	Ice Climbing Training
1979	20	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1980	45	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1981	46	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1982	24	3	-	-	-	-		-					
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1984	30	7	-	-	-	-		-					
1985	24	11	-	-	-	-		-					
1986	31	9	-	-	-	-		-					
1987	30	15	-	-	-	-		-					
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1989	31	22	-	-	-	-		-					
1990	30	17	-	-	-	17		-					
1991	29		-	-	30	-		-					
1992	33	17	-	-	-	-		-					
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1994	30	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1995	32	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-		-					
1997	13	11	-	-	-	-		-					
1998	16	13	29+34	-	-	-		-					
1999	-	16	-	7	-	-		15					
1999	31	-	-	-	-	-		-					
2000	32	11	12	-	-	-		13					
2000	15 (Singaporean Student)												
2000/01		17						15					
2001	30	11					10						
2002	18							16					
2002	8	8											
2003		20						17					
2003	16												
2003	31												
2004	15	21						15					
2004	33								10				
2005	37	14											
2006	37	14					13						
2007	37						7			14			
2008	38						12			27			
2009	84						9						
2010	86	24					12						
2011	33	24					15			16			
2012	41 (33rd)	22 (22nd)								11			10
2013	38+23 (34th)	21 (23rd)					10			16			
2014	(Group A - 36)												
(Group B - 21) = 67	20 (24th)											10	
2016	46												
Total	**1260**	**368**	**75**	**7**	**30**	**17**	**88**	**91**	**10**	**84**	**27**	**33**	**20**

Grand Total 2064

NMA NEWSLINE

World cup Bouldering 2016, Mumbai

NMA President handed over the national flag and NMA flag to the participants of World Cup Bouldering 2016 to be held in Mumbai on May 14-15, 2016. The names of the participants are Pemba Sherpa, Saman Shrestha, Pranil Sherstha, Panchamaya Tamang and team official was Niraj Karki.



Press Conference

To celebrate International Sagarmatha Day 2016 (Everest Day) on May 29, 2016 the Main Organizing Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Secretary of Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Mr. Prem Kumar Rai. Ang Tshering Sherpa, President of Nepal Mountaineering Association(NMA), is the Member Secretary of this committee. To inform about the program detail, a press conference was organized on May 24, 2016at Nepal Tourism Board.



Press release

In a press release, Prem Kumar Rai, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day Main Organizing Committee provided information regarding the celebration of the 9th International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day through a press conference on May 24, 2016.

Prem Kumar Rai: "It is our great pleasure to inform you that Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation has decided to celebrate 9th International Everest day on 29th May 2016. In order to celebrate the program, Int'l Everest Day Main Organizing Committee has been formed under my chairmanship. Nepal Mountaineering Association is the Member Secretary of this committee and coordinating the programme. The other members of the committee are Joint Secretary of MoCTC, Director General of Department of Tourism, CEO of Nepal Tourism Board, Presidents of HRA, EOA, PATA, NARA, NATTA, HAN, TAAN, ESA, EOAN, TTDB and VITOF. The committee has decided to invite Hon'ble Minister of Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Ananda Pokharel as a chief guest for 9th International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day. The program on 29th May will begin with the morning procession starting from Thamel, Tridevi Marg and will conclude at Nepal Tourism Board's premises, where the formal program will be held.

The Expeditions on Everest was disturbed since 2013. This year more than 400 Nepalese and Foreign Summiteers climbed the Mt. Everest successfully. Due to the local dispute in 2013; the avalanche of 2014, which was killed 16 Nepalese Everest Climbers and Earthquake of April of the last year, created the situation of worst upon mountain tourism of Nepal. But this year's successful expeditions erased all these negative connotations and helped our mountain tourism to reposition it almost in previous stage. While talking about the successful expeditions, it is worthwhile to mention about the contribution of nine Nepalese climbers this year, who fixed the rope on the way to the summit of Everest in this season on time. They completed the very difficult task of rope fixation putting their lives in risk and their achievement is reflected in the successful ascent of Everest by more than 400 climbers in the Spring Season of this year. Therefore, on this occasion of International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day, the chief guest of the program will felicitate those courageous hard worked climbers with the cash prize of Rs. 50,000 per climber managed by Nepal Mountaineering Association. On the same occasion, we have also the program of first day cancellation of envelope published to mark Int'l Everest Day. Other expenses are supported by Department of Tourism and NTB by their regular budget and programme.

Last month, we have successfully celebrated the Mt. Manaslu and the Mt. Lhotse Diamond Jubilee Celebration. The successful

diamond jubilee celebrations of these two mountains in the presence of the member of first successful expedition on Mansalu-Minoru Higeta spread the message of our reviving mountain tourism. Now, we are celebrating 9th International Sagarmtha (Everest) day, which has become very important for the promotion of our tourism over all after the devastating earthquake and blockade. We must be ready to make such kind of event more fruitful in future also. We are planning to celebrate the diamond jubilee of all the mountains above 8000 meters in proper time. We need to joint effort to make International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day as an International Day in practice in all over the world. At last, I would like to request to you all to make this event success. I also request the all concern agencies and individuals for their active and meaningful contribution for this event."

International Sagarmatha Day

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation organized a program to celebrate 9th International a Sagarmatha (Everest) Day on May 29, 2016. The program started with the morning procession from Sanchaya Kosh Building, Thamel and ended at Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) premises. Mt. Everest summiteers and other mountaineers, high level government officials, advisors and members of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), and representative from different tourism related organization were present in the program.

The official program started at the premises of NTB after the arrival of Chief Guest Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister K P Oli.He offered garlands to the statues of Tenzing Sherpa, Edmund Hillary and Boris Lisanevich. After the welcome speech by Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa, Member Secretary of International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day Main Organizing Committee and President, Nepal Mountaineering Association, theChief Guest inaugurated the program by lighting the lamp. The program observed one-minute silence in memory of the demise of known and unknown mountaineers.



Expeditions on Everest was disturbed since 2013. Due to the local dispute in 2013; the avalanche of 2014, which killed 16 Nepali Everest climbers and the April 25, 2015 earthquake hadled to the worst mountain tourism of Nepal. But the successful expeditions of 2016 erased all the negative connotations and helped Nepal's mountain tourism re-position itselflike previous years. While talking about the successful expeditions, it is worthwhile mentioning about the contribution of nine Nepali climbers in 2016, who fixed the rope on the way to the summit of Everest during the spring season on time. They completed the very difficult task of fixing ropes putting their own livesat risk and their achievement is reflected in the successful ascent of Everest by more than 400 climbers in the 2016 Spring Season. Therefore, on the occasion of International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day, the Chief Guest of the program felicitated the following courageous climbers with a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 each and was managed by Nepal Mountaineering Association.



1. Pasang Tenzing Sherpa- Gaurishankar -1 Dolakha – Ascent Himalayas Treks and Expedition
2. Ang Pemba sherpa- Namche 9 Solukhumbu - IMG
3. Gyalzen Dorji Sherpa- Khumjung 9 Solukhumbu – Himes
4. Pasang Dorjee Sherpa- Namche 5 Solukhumbu – Arun Trek
5. Ngima Tshiri Sherpa –Khumjung 5 Solukhumbu – AC
6. Mingma Chhiri Sherpa – Juving 1 Solukhumbu – NCC (Himalayan Expedition)
7. Shera Geljen Sherpa – Khumjung 1 Solukhumbu – Asian Trekking
8. Lhakpa Chhring Sherpa – Khumjung 8 Solukhumbu – Meddion Mountaineering
9. Mingma Thindu Sherpa – Sankhuwashabha 9 Makalu – Seven Summit

At the same time, the Chief Guest of the program also felicitated the following coordination teams for successfully coordinating the rope fixing Sherpa team.

1. Expedition Operators Association
2. Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee
3. Ang Janbu Sherpa
4. Dr. Nima Namgyal Sherpa
5. Russel Brice

On the same occasion, the Chief Guest also made the first day cancellation mark on the envelope published on International Sagarmatha (Everest) Day. On behalf of all Nepali Mt. Everest Summiteers, Mr. Pasang Tenzing Sherpa expressed his view and



requested the government of Nepal to ensure the retirement plan and policy for the Sherpas, financial support to the climbers who became disabled while climbing. Mr. Sherpa also opined that there should be a separate specialized rope fixing team above Camp Two. On behalf of foreign Mt. Everest Summiteers, Mr. Isaih Paul Janzen from USA shared his experience about climbing Mt. Everest.

Mr. Deepak Raj Joshi, CEO of NTB, expressed his views about Mountain Tourism in Nepal. The Chief Guest of the progra,m Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister K P Oli put forth his views on the importance of mountains in Nepal. The program concluded with aVote of Thanks by Mr. Prem Kumar Rai, Chairman of International Sagarmatha Day Main Organizing Committee and Secretary for Ministry for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation.

UAAA Council Meeting

NMA President Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa and Treasurer Mr. Tikaram Gurung departed on June 7, 2016 to Chengdu, China to participate in UAAA Council Meeting to be held from March 8 to 10, 2016 and hosted by China Mountaineering Association. NMA's 1st VP Mr. Santa Bir Lama, board members, Mr. Hari Prasad Shrestha and other NMA family members gave them a warm send off at the NMA secretariat.



Basic Mountaineering Course

NMA 37 Basic Mountaineering Course class was scheduled to start from June 12, 2016. The following applicants were selected for the training.



46 trainees and 12 instructors had left for Manang for 37th Basic Mountaineering Course 2016. The training started form June 12, 2016 and and ran till July 21, 2016.

Cleanup

On the occasion of Mt. Lhotse Diamond Jubilee Celebration Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) in partnership with Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee (SPCC) organized a cleanup campaign at Mt. Everest and Mt. Lhotse Base Camps from June 13 to 20, 2016.





Climbing Competition

Nepal Mountaineering Association organized the Monsoon Madness Lead Climbing Competition to promote sports climbing activities in Nepal. The competition was held on June 25, 2016 at Astrek Climbing Wall, Thamel.

Mr Sudershan Prasad Dhakal, Directer General for Department of Tourism was the chief guest. In this competition, there were 25 male participants and 13 female participants and the results of the competition are as follows.

Rank	Male	Female
1	Vinayak Jaya Malla	Pancha Maya Tamang
2	Pemba Sherpa	Anna Savchenko
3	Saman Shrestha	Kitty Hannah Seckirk
4	Pranil Man Shrestha	Rusha Pradhan
5	Prakash Gurung	Asha Kumari Singh
6	Anup Gurung	Jocelyn Powelson







Meeting concludes

The 9th Nepal-Tibet Joint Tourism Coordination Committee Meeting between the Government of Nepal and Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of People's Republic of China was held in Kathmandu from June 25-29, 2016. During the meeting, the Nepali delegation team was led by Mr, Sudarshan Prasad Dhakal, Director General of Department of Tourism and the Chinese delegation team was led by Mr. Ga Ma Ze Deng, Vice Director General of the Tibet Tourism Development Committee. The meeting concluded with the signing of a 16- point MoU.







Mountain Leader Course

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) successfully organized the NMA Mountain Leader Course-2016 from July 7 to 21, 2016 at Kathmandu and International Mountaineer's Memorial Park, Kakani. There were a total of 16 participants. Mr. Tulsing Gurung co-ordinated this training successfully. This training course covered the following topics:

1. Safety
2. Leading Group
3. Orientation and Navigation
4. Basic knots and rope use
5. Culture and Religion
6. Mountain Meteorology
7. First Aid
8. Flora & Fauna



Flag Handover

Nepal Mountaineering Association organized a flag handover program to Kanjiroba and Tobsar peak exploration team on July 6, 2016 at he NMA Secretariat. Team members for Kanjiroba Himal Exploration Team were Ashok Kumar Tamang (Team leader), Sanjib Gurung, Chandra Bikram Shahi, Resham Shahi, Dhurba Bista and Riten Jangbu Sherpa, while the team members for Tobsar Peaks Exploration team were Sunar Bahadur Gurung (Team leader), Iman Gurung and Anup Gurung.

Presentation

NMA team led by its President Ang Tshering Sherpa were at the Industrial Security at Armed Police Force Command and Staff APF College, Sano Gaucharan.President Sherpa made a presentation on Industrial Security for the students of Master of Security, Development and Peace Studies (MSDP), on July 27, 2016.



SC Verdict In NMA's favor

The Supreme Court issued the final verdict on August 3, 2016 on the decision of the Government of Nepal regarding the withdrawal of authority of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) to issue climbing permits for 27 peaks.

The Government of Nepal authorized NMA on January 18, 1978 to issue permits on the basis of service charges for 18 peaks between 5,587 meter to 6,654 meter in the Manang, Annapurna, Langtang and Khumbu areas. On September 16, 2002, NMA was further given the responsibility by the Government of Nepal to issue mountaineering permits to 15 more new peaks to climbers and mountaineers. These peaks are also known as the NMA Climbing Peaks. After the decision of the government to waive royalty for the mountains below 5800m, currently NMA is issuing permits for 27 peaks. The cabinet decision taken on October 9, 2015 canceled its authority to issue climbing permits and since then, it was issued by the Department of Tourism.

The final verdict by the respected Supreme Court on August 2016 instructed Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation not to follow the cabinet decision of October 9, 2015, which paved the way for NMA to continue issuing climbing permits for the said 27 peaks.

Approval

Nepal Mountaineering Association, full member of IFSC (International Federation of Sport Climbing) since 2007 announced on August 4, 2016 that 129th International Olympics Committee session in Rio Do Janerio had approved sports climbing event for Tokyo 2020.NMA congratulated Mr. Marco Maria Scocaris, President of IFSC and his team for all their hard work.

Relief Material

Nepal Mountaineering Association distributed different relief materials to the flood victims of Saptari district. On behalf of NMA Members of NMA Environment Committee Bhumi Lal Lama (Coordinator), Pasang Bhote and Awadhesh K Das distributed foods and tarpaulins to the victims, on August 10, 2016.





Meeting

Mt. Makalu and Kanchenjunga Main Organizing Committee meeting was held on August 24, 2016 at Nepal Tourism Board in the presence of Mr. Prem Kumar Rai, Chairman of the Main Organizing Committee and Secretary for Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation, CA members, representatives from different tourism related organization, and members of the main organizing committee. NMA is the member secretary of the committee. At the meeting, NMA President Ang Tshering Sherpa briefed about the detailed program of Makalu and Kanchhenjunga Diamond Jubilee Celebration, UAAA General Assembly and International Conference on Mountain Tourism, climate change and earthquake in Nepal to be held from November 18 to 22, 2016.

NMA Annapurna Chapter AGM

At the special program organized on August 13, 2016, Director General of Department of Tourism Sudarshan Prasad Dhakal inaugurated the 11th AGM of NMA Annapurna Chapter. It is the first chapter of NMA opened outside Kathmandu. NMA President Ang Tshering Sherpa, First Vice President Santa Bir Lama, Treasurer Tika Ram Gurung and CAO Jinesh Sindurakar also participated in the program. The AGM also selected a new executive board, led by Krishna Kafle, for the next three years.

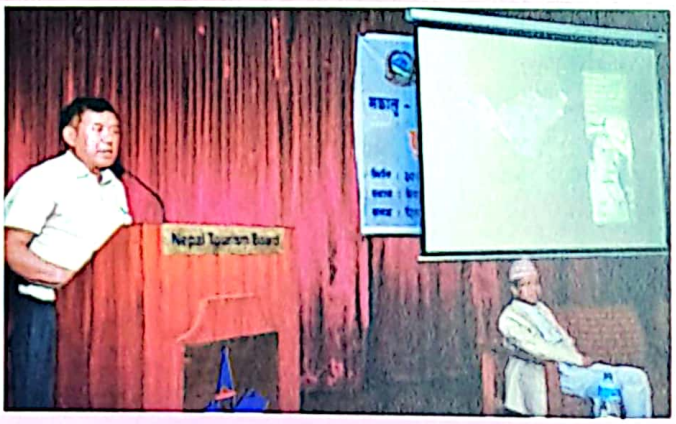




Visit

NMA representatives led by President Ang Tshering Sherpa monitored Gurung Museum in Lamjung, on August 14, 2016. They also supervised the statue of late Dr. Harka Gurung established in the premises of the museum. NMA is the major financial contributor for the establishment of Dr. Gurung's statue and some development works in the museum.







Cleaning Campaign

NMA in coordination with HAT-Nepal organized Chagunarayan cleaning campaign and environment awareness program on August 22, 2016. The students of the local school and local people actively participated in the program.





Courtesy Visit

NMA Executive Board led by its Chief Adviser Yankila Sherpa and President Ang Tshering Sherpa paid a courtesy visit on the newly appointed Minister for Culture, Civil Aviation and Tourism Jeeban Bahadur Shahi, on August 29, 2016. During the meeting, NMA President briefed him about the activities of NMA and upcoming program Makalu and Kanchhenjunga Diamond Jubilee Celebration, UAAA-GA and International Conference of Mountain Tourism, climate change and earthquake in Nepal.



Reception for TAFI

NMA organized a welcome reception for the 50 visiting representatives of Travel Agents Federation of India (TAFI) on September 3, 2016. They were in Nepal to hold the annual general meeting of TAFI. The meeting also focused on the mutual cooperation that can be exchanged for development of tourism in both countries. Government officials, representatives of different travel organizations and Nepal Tourism Board were also present at the program. NMA President Ang Tshering Sherpa gave a welcome speech on behalf of NMA at the program.



Interaction program

NMA organized an interaction program with US scholar Ms. Mari Margil on September 4, 2016 at NMA. Ms. Margil is traveling Nepal to hold discussions with Nepal's parliamentarians, social organizations and environmental organizations on right to nature and rights to Himalayas. The interaction program focused on the challenging issues of saving the Himalayas from the adverse effect of climate change and global warming. NMA President Ang Tshering Sherpa, NMA Chief Adviser Yankila Sherpa, Adviser Ganesh Gurung, Bhumi Lal Lama-Convener, Environment and Conservation Committee and other members were also present in the program.



26th NMA AGM

NMA's 26th Annual General Meeting was held on September 7, 2016 at Hotel Yak and Yeti, Durbarmarg, Kathmandu. Hon'ble Minister for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation hon'ble Jeevan Bahadur Shahi was the Chief Guest at the program. High level government officials, NMA advisors, representatives from tourism related organizations, tourism entrepreneurs along with general members were present during the program. The program observed one minute silence in the memory of the demise of all national and international mountaineers. First Vice President Mr. Santa Bir Lama welcomed everyone in the hall which was followed by the inaugural program done by watering the plant by the chief guest.

In the program, the Chief Guest felicitated the following resource member for issuing the highest number of climbing permits for NMA peaks during fiscal year 2072/073.

1. Snowy Horizon Treks & Expedition (P) Ltd. - 1st
2. Himalayan Ecstasy Nepal Treks & Expedition Pvt. Ltd. - 2nd
3. Himalayan Ecstasy Pvt. Ltd. - 3rd
4. Satori Adventure Pvt. Ltd. - 4th
5. Adventure Geo Treks (P) Ltd. - 5th
6. Summit Nepal Trekking - 6th
7. Himalayan Guides Nepal Trekking & Expedition - 7th
8. Asian Hiking Team (P.) Ltd. - 8th
9. ACE The Himalaya Trekking (P) Ltd. - 9th
10. Makalu Adventures Pvt. Ltd - 10th





After this, NMA Advisor and Convener of Award Selection Committee Mr. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha gave a brief introduction and criteria for selection of Kumar Khadka Bikram Adventurous Award, Dr. Harka Gurung Mountaineering Award, and Dawa Norbu Mountaineering Journalist Award. In the same program, family member of late Kumar Khadka Bikram Shah, Mr. Deebas Bikram Shah and Chief Guest awarded Kumar Khadka Bikram Adventurous Award to "First Person from Nepal" Long Line Helicopter Rescue Specialist, Mr. Tshering Pande Bhote for his active Long Line Rescue from 1995 to 2015 that included working after the avalanche on Everest on April 18, 2014 along with other rescue activities on different mountains.

Ms. Saroj Gurung, wife of late Dr. Harka Gurung and Chief Guest awarded Dr. Harka Gurung Mountaineering Award to Mr. Mahabir Pun, a Nepalese teacher known for his extensive work in applying wireless technologies to develop remote areas of the Himalayas. He is also known as the "Wireless Man of Myagdi "The wireless technology innovated is used to track the trekkers and mountaineers on their way. It helps to find the lost ones easily.

Ms. Dawa Yanji Sherpa, wife of late Dawa Norbu Sherpa and the Chief Guest awarded Dawa Norbu Mountaineering Journalist Award to Mr. Narayan Bhandari for his continuous effort in promoting Tourism and Mountain Tourism in Nepal through radio and television.

Along with this award distribution NMA also distributed Letter of Appreciation to the instructor and certificates to all participants of 36th Basic Mountaineering Course 2016 and also distributed cheque to the students and disable mountaineers supported by NMA.

After the certificate distribution program, Hon'ble CA Members Mr. Ramhari Khatiwada, Mr. Rameshwor Phuyal and Mr. Tek Bahadur Basnet expressed their views on the development of tourism sector in Nepal. This was followed by remarks from Mr. Amar Man Shakya, Acting President of Hotel Association of Nepal (HAN) and Mr, Chandra Prasad Rijal, President of TAAN. On behalf of the participants of 36th Basic Mountaineering Course 2016, Ms. Bhumira Gurung expressed her experience of training and importance of this training in mountaineering sector. Mr. Surya Thapa, representative from Department of Tourism expressed his views on the importance of Mountain Tourism in the development of tourism sector of Nepal.

This was followed by the presentation by Mr. Manish Kayastha on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. M.L. Kayastha and Associates regarding the construction of NMA Secretariat building.

Hon'ble Minister for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation Mr. Jeeban Bahadur Shahi expressed his views regarding the importance of tourism in Nepal And finally the Chairperson of the program and President of NMA, Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa concluded the first session by his vote of thanks.

In the second session of the meeting, NMA Second Vice President Mr. Deebas Bikram Shah welcomed all general members at the meeting. General Secretary Mr Thakur Raj Pandey presented the progress report of the fiscal year 2072/2073 and Treasurer Tikaram Gurung presented the financial statement of the fiscal year 2072/73 along with the annual program with budget for the fiscal year 2073/2074. The general members seriously discussed the

presented programs and budget and questioned General Secretary, Treasurer and other members of Executive Board on some matters related with the budget. After thorough discussion, the general meeting endorsed all the plan-programs and budget. At the same program the NMA Treasurer informed that three proposals had been received for Audit of 2073/74 financial details and among them Wagle & Associates was selected. Finally, NMA President Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa thanked all the general members for their presence and assistance in approving the programs for the fiscal year 2073/2074.

Courtesy Call with Tourism Secretary

NMA delegation led by President Ang Tshering Sherpa met with newly appointed Secretary for Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Shanker Prasad Adhikari on September 22, 2016. Mr, Sherpa briefed him about the ongoing activities of NMA, future programs, Makalu and Kanchenungha Diamond Jubilee Celebration and UIAA-GA 2016.



Sports Climbing Training

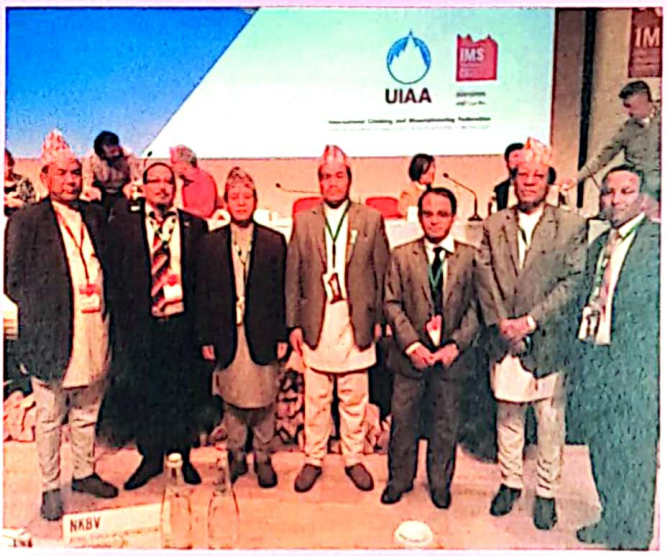
Mr. Vinayak Jay Malla and Ms. Panchamaya Tamang left for Korea on September 19, 2016 for the sports climbing training to be organized by Park Young Seok Exploration and Culture Foundation from September 20 - 30, 2016. NMA President Ang Tshering Sherpa and General Secretary Thakur Raj Pandeu along with other officials gave them a warm see off at NMA Secretariat.



UIAA-GA 2016 in Italy

NMA President Ang Tshering Sherpa led the NMA delegation for the General Assembly of Union of International Alpine Association 2016 (UIAA) held in Brixen of Italy from October 12-16, 2016. The delegation of NMA included Dr. Ganes Gurung (Advisor), Deebas Bikram Shah (Second Vice President), Kaman Singh Khatri (Representative, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation), Executive Board Members Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha and Pasang Bote and Jinesh Sindurakar (Chief Administrative Officer). There was also visit to Messner Mountain Museum on October 14, 2016. NMA President handed over the invitation card to Mr. Messner for Makalu Kanchenjungha Diamond Jubilee Celebration on November 18 -19, 2016.

The UIAA-GA 2016, held in Italy re-elected Vrijlandt Frits from Netherlands for the term of four three years. And NMA IPP Zimba Zangbu Sherpa elected for UIAA Management Committee





60 years CHRONOLOGY

MT. KANCHENJUNGA SUMMITEERS

(1955-2014)

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
1	George Christopher Band	UK	25.5.1955	SW Face	Charles H. Evans
2	Joe Brown	UK	25.5.1955	SW Face	•
3	Norman D. Hardie	New Zealand	26.5.1955	SW Face	•
4	H. R. Anthony (Tony) Streather	UK	26.5.1955	SW Face	•
5	Prem Chand	India	31.5.1977	E Spur-N Ridge	Narinder Kumar
6	Nima Dorje Sherpa (India)	India	31.5. 1977	E Spur-N Ridge	•
7	Douglas K. (Doug) Scott	UK	16.5.1979	W F of N Col-N Ridge-N F	Doug Scott
8	Peter David Boardman	UK	16.5.1979	W F of N Col-N Ridge-N F '	•
9	Joseph T. (Joe) Tasker	UK	16.5.1979	W F of N Col-N Ridge-N F	•
10	Ryoichi Fukada	Japan	14.5.1980	N Face	Masatsugu Konishi
11	Haruichi Kawamura	Japan	14.5.1980	N Face	•
12	Naoe Sakashita	Japan	14.5.1980	N Face	•
13	Shomi Suzuki	Japan	14.5.1980	N Face	•
14	Ang Phurba Sherpa (Khumjung)	Nepal	14.5.1980	N Face	•
15	Georg Ritter	Germany	15.5.1980	SW Face	Karl Herrligkoffer
16	Lhakpa Gyalu Sherpa (Phortse)	Nepal	15.5.1980	SW Face	•
17	Nima Dorje Sherpa (Pangboche)	Nepal	15.5.1980	SW Face	•
18	Motomu Ohmiya	Japan	17.5.1980	N Face	Masatsugu Konishi
19	Toshitaka Sakano	Japan	17.5.1980	N Face	•
20	Dawa Norbu/Nuru Sherpa (Yilajung)	Nepal	17.5.1980	N Face	•
21	Pemba Tshering Sherpa (Thamo)	Nepal	17.5.1980	N Face	•
22	Kazumi Fujikura	Japan	9.5.1981	SW Face	Kinichi Yamamori
23	Akinori Hosaka	Japan	9.5.1981	SW Face	•
24	Kunio Kataoka	Japan	9.5.1981	SW Face	•
25	Shigeru Suzuki	Japan	9.5.1981	SW Face	•
26	Noburu Yamada	Japan	9.5.1981	SW Face	•
27	Nima T. Sherpa (Lukla)	Nepal	9.5.1981	SW Face	•
28	Jozef Psotka	Czechoslo-vakia	20.5.1981	N Face	Ivan Galfy
29	Ludovit Zahoransky	Czechoslo-vakia	20.5.1981	N Face	•
30	Jean-Jacques Ricouard	France	15.10.1981	SW Face	Jean-J. Ricouard
31	Michel Parmentier	France	15.10.1981	SW Face	•
32	Innocenzo Menabreaz	Italy	2.5.1982	SW Face	Franco Garda
33	Oreste Squinobal	Italy	2.5.1982	SW Face	•
34	Nga Temba Sherpa (Kharikhola)	Nepal	2.5.1982	SW Face	•
35	Reinhold Messner	Italy	6.5.1982	N Face-N Ridge	Reinhold Messner
36	Gottfried (Friedl) Mutschlechner	Italy	6.5.1982	N Face-N Ridge	•
37	Ang D. Sherpa (Thamo)	Nepal	6.5.1982	N Face-N Ridge	•
38	Georg Bachler	Austria	28.5.1983	SW Face (variation on lower part)	Hanns Schell

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
39	Pierre Beghin	France	17.10.1983	SW Face	Pierre Beghin
40	Marc Bruchez	Switzerland	21.10.1983	N Face	Denis Bertholet
41	Vincent May	Switzerland	21.10.1983	N Face	"
42	Takashi Ozaki	Japan	19.5.1984	SW Face to Main Smt	Katsuhiko Kano
43	Ang Tshering Sherpa (Namche Bazar)	Nepal	19.5.1984	"	"
44	Toichiro Mitani	Japan	20.5.1984	S Smt-Central Smt Traverse to Main Smt	"
45	Satoshi (Seishi) Wada	Japan	20.5.1984	"	"
46	Roger Gough Marshall	Canada	18.10.1984	SW Face	Roger Marshall
47	Jerzy Kukuczka	Poland	11.1.1985	SW Face	Andrzej Machnik
48	Krzysztof Wielicki	Poland	11.1.1985	SW Face	"
49	Josep Permanye Sabates	Spain	24.10.1986	SW Face	Joan Hugas Maurici
50	Ang R. Sherpa (Yilajung)	Nepal	24.10.1986	SW Face	"
51	Choten Tsering	India	25.5.1987	NE Spur from E	Prem Lal Kukrety
52	Phupu Bhotia	India	25.5.1987	"	"
53	Phu Dorjee Sherpa (Gangtok)	India	25.5.1987	"	"
54	Subhas Limbu	India	31.5.1987	"	"
55	Bhawan Singh	India	31.5.1987	"	"
56	Chander Singh	India	31.5.1987	"	"
57	Michael Groom	Australia	10.10.1987	SW Face	Michael Groom
58	John William Coulton	Australia	10.10.1987	SW Face	"
59	Jeong-Chel Lee	S Korea	2.1.1987	SW Face	Jung Sang-Moo
60	Carlos P. R. Buhler	USA	3.5.1988	N Ridge	Carlos Buhler
61	Peter Habeler	Austria	3.5.1988	N Ridge	"
62	Martin Zabaleta Larburu	Spain	3.5.1988	N Ridge	"
63	Masayuki Unno	Japan	17.10.1988	SW Face	Masaaki Fukushima
64	Nima T. Sherpa (Lukla)	Nepal	17.10.1988	SW Face	"
65	Evgeni Klinetski	USSR	9.4.1989	SW Face	Eduard Myslovsky
66	Vladimir Koroteev	USSR	9.4.1989	SW Face	"
67	Alexander Shinov	USSR	9.4.1989	SW Face	"
68	Vasili Elagin	USSR	9.4.1989	SW Face	"
69	Victor Dedi	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
70	Alexander Glushkovski	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
71	Zijnur Khalitov	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
72	Grigori Luniakov	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
73	Yuri Moiseev	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
74	Vladimir Souviga	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
75	Leonid Troshchinenko	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
76	Kazbek Valiev	USSR	16.4.1989	SW Face	"
77	Sergei Bogomolov	USSR	29.4.1989	SW Face	"
78	Vladimir Karataev	USSR	29.4.1989	SW Face	"
79	Rinat Khabibulin	USSR	29.4.1989	SW Face	"
80	Mikhail Mojaev	USSR	29.4.1989	SW Face	"
81	Viktor Pastukh	USSR	29.4.1989	SW Face	"
82	Sergei Bershov	USSR	1.5.1989	From Yalung Kang up; to Central and S Smts down	"
83	Anatoli Boukreev	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
84	Alexander Pogorelov	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
85	Mikhail Turkevich	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
86	Evgeni Vinogradski	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
87	Sergei Anatolievich Arsentiev	USSR	1.5.1989	SW Face up; S Ridge-SW side down	"
88	Valeri Khrishchati	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
89	Evgeni Klinetski	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
90	Vladimir Souviga	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
91	Vladimir Balyberdin	USSR	1.5.1989	South/Central Smts-S Ridge up; Yalung Kang down	"
92	Zijnur Khalitov	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
93	Vladimir Koroteev	USSR	1.5.1989	"	Eduard Myslovsky
94	Grigori Luniakov	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
95	Vasili Elagin	USSR	1.5.1989	"	"
96	Nikolai Cherny	USSR	3.5.1989	SW Face	"
97	Sergei Efimov	USSR	3.5.1989	SW Face	"
98	Babu Chiri (Babu Tshering) Sherpa (Taksindu)	Nepal	3.5.1989	SW Face	"
99	Philip (Phil) Ershler	USA	18.5.1989	N Face-N Ridge	Lou Whittaker
100	Craig Douglas Van Hoy	USA	18.5.1989	"	"
101	Edmund K. (Ed) Viesturs	USA	18.5.1989	"	"
102	Robert Link	USA	21.5.1989	"	"
103	Lawrence D. (Larry) Nielson	USA	21.5.1989	"	"
104	Ronald G. (Greg) Wilson	USA	21.5.1989	"	"
105	Mark Emery Udall	USA	15.5.1990	SW Face	Robert Gustke
106	Stipe Bozic	Yugoslavia	1.5.1991	SW Face	Anton (Tone) Skarja
107	Viktor (Viki) Groselj	Yugoslavia	1.5.1991	SW Face	"
108	Hirotaka Imamura	Japan	24.5.1991	NE Spur (E Ridge)-N Face/ Ridge	Hukam Singh, Yoshio Ogata
109	Hideji Nazuka	Japan	24.5.1991	"	"
110	Ryuzo Oda	Japan	24.5.1991	"	"
111	Kanhaiya Lal	India	25.5.1991	"	"
112	Sunil Dutt Sharma	India	25.5.1991	"	"
113	Tsewang Smanla	India	25.5.1991	"	"
114	Carlos Miguel Carsolio Larrea	Mexico	12.5.1992	N Face-N Ridge	Carlos Carsolio
115	Valentin Boiko	Ukraine	23.5.1993	NE Spur-N Ridge/N Face	Prajapati Bodhane, Vadim Sviridenko
116	Alexei Kharaldine	Ukraine	23.5.1993	"	"
117	Aleksander Serpak	Ukraine	23.5.1993	"	"
118	Mikail Sitnik	Ukraine	23.5.1993	"	"
119	Vladislav Terzyul	Ukraine	23.5.1993	"	"
120	Aleksander Perkhomenko	Ukraine	26.5.1993	"	"
121	Ibragim Zade	Ukraine	26.5.1993	"	"
122	Victor Koulabatchenko	Belarus	23.10.1994	SW Face	Sergei Novikov
123	Erhard Loretan	Switzerland	5.10.1995	SW Face-W Col-NW Ridge	Erhard Loretan
124	Jean Troillet	Switzerland	5.10.1995	"	"
125	Sergio Martini	Italy	14.10.1995	"	Sergio Martini
126	Abele Blanc	Italy	14.10.1995	"	"
127	Alberto Inurrategi Iriarte	Spain	6.5.1996	N F (nearly Scott's '79 rte)	Enrique-Julian De Pablo
128	Felix Inurrategi Iriarte	Spain	6.5.1996	"	"
129	Juanito (Juan) O. Urtaga	Spain	6.5.1996	"	"
130	Scott McKee	USA	24.5.1997	N Face	Jonathan Pratt
131	Akebu (Akbu)	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	Samdrup
132	Dachung	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	"
133	Gyalbu (Jia Bu)	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	"
134	Lodue (Lho Tse)	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	"
135	Pemba Tashi (Bianba Zhasi)	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	"
136	Ren Na	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	"
137	Tshering Dorje (Cerin Duoji)	China	9.5.1998	SW Face	Samdrup
138	Fausto De Stefani	Italy	15.5.1998	SW Face	Fausto De Stefani
139	Gyalzen Sherpa (Kartika)	Nepal	15.5.1998	SW Face	"
140	Taro Tanigawa	Japan	15.5.1998	NW Ridge	Taro Tanigawa
141	Kenzo Akasaka	Japan	15.5.1998	NW Ridge	"
142	Kenta Hirose	Japan	15.5.1998	NW Ridge	"
143	Masakazu Okuda	Japan	15.5.1998	NW Ridge	"

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
144	Atsushi Shiina	Japan	15.5.1998	NW Ridge	•
145	Ms. Ginette Lesley Harrison	UK	18.5.1998	N Face (Japanese '80 rte)	Gary Pfisterer
146	Timothy Stephen Horvath	USA	18.5.1998	•	•
147	Jonathan C. Pratt	UK	18.5.1998	•	•
148	Christopher Shaw	USA	18.5.1998	•	•
149	Johann (Hans) Kammerlander	Italy	18.5.1998	SW Face	Hans Kammerlander
150	Konrad Johan Auer	Italy	18.5.1998	SW Face	•
151	Young-Seok Park	S Korea	12.5.1999	SW Face-Col betw Yalung Kang & Kangch	Park Young-Seok
152	Sange Pemba Sherpa (Phortse)	Nepal	12.5.1999	•	•
153	Sherap Jangbu Sherpa (Khumjung)	Nepal	12.5.1999	•	•
154	Adrian Cole	UK	13.5.2000	SW Face	Stevan Jackson
155	John Doyle	UK	13.5.2000	SW Face	•
156	Nima Dorje (Dorje) Sherpa (Beding)	Nepal	13.5.2000	SW Face	•
157	Pemba Norbu Sherpa (Beding)	Nepal	13.5.2000	SW Face	•
158	Hong-Gil Um	S Korea	19.5.2000	SW Face	Um Hong-Gil
159	Mu-Taek Park	S Korea	19.5.2000	SW Face	•
160	Wangchuk Sherpa	India	20.5.2000	SW Face	Sunil Dutt Sharma
161	Dawa Wangchuk/Ongchu Sherpa (Mathilow Walung)	Nepal	20.5.2000	SW Face	•
162	Pasang Norbu Sherpa (Walung)	Nepal	20.5.2000	SW Face	•
163	Piotr Pustelnik	Poland	15.5.2001	SW Face	Piotr Pustelnik
164	Brian Duthiers	Switzerland	15.5.2001	SW Face	•
165	Martin W. (Marty) Schmidt	New Zealand	15.5.2001	SW Face	•
166	Gonzalo M. S. B. Velez	Portugal	15.5.2001	SW Face	•
167	Sergei Brodsky	Kazakhstan	13.5.2002	SW Face	Ervand Elyinski
168	Vassily Pivtsov	Kazakhstan	13.5.2002	SW Face	•
169	Denis Urubko	Kazakhstan	13.5.2002	SW Face	•
170	Maxut Zhumayev	Kazakhstan	13.5.2002	SW Face	•
171	Wang-Yong Han	S Korea	13.5.2002	SW Face	Han Wang-Yong
172	Woong-Sik Kim	S Korea	13.5.2002	SW Face	•
173	Dawa Wangchuk/ Ongchu Sherpa (Mathilow Walung)	Nepal	13.5.2002	SW Face	•
174	Martin Minarik	Czech Republic	13.5.2002	SW Face	Zdenek Hruby
175	Sergei Lavrov	Kazakhstan	14.5.2002	SW Face	Ervand Elyinski
176	Damir Molgachev	Kazakhstan	14.5.2002	SW Face	•
177	Alexei Raspopov	Kazakhstan	14.5.2002	SW Face	•
178	Radek Jaros	Czech Republic	14.5.2002	SW Face	Zdenek Hruby
179	Stuart A. (Stu) Findlay	UK	24.5.2002	N Face	Daniel Mazur
180	Christopher Hugh (Chris) Grasswick	Canada	24.5.2002	N Face	•
181	Christian Kuntner	Italy	20.5.2003	SW Face	Christian Kuntner
182	Gian Mario Merelli	Italy	20.5.2003	SW Face	•
183	Silvio Mondinelli	Italy	20.5.2003	SW Face	•
184	Juan Carlos Pauner Gotor	Spain	20.5.2003	SW Face	•
185	Jakob (Kobi) Reichen	Switzerland	20.5.2003	SC-SE Ridge	Norbert Joos
186	Pemba Rinji Sherpa	Nepal	10.10.2004	S. W. Face	Lt.Col. S.C. Sharma, ASM.
187	Damai Chhiri sherpa	Nepal	10.10.2004	•	•
188	Dawa Wangju Sherpa	Nepal	10.10.2004	•	•
189	Ngima Oangdeki Sherpa	Nepal	10.10.2004	•	•
190	Major M.S. Chauhan	India	10.10.2004	•	•
191	Nb/Sub Mohinder Singh, SC	India	10.10.2004	•	•
192	Nb/ Sub Chhering Norbu, SC	India	10.10.2004	•	•
193	Nb/Sub Neel Chand, SC	India	10.10.2004	•	•
194	Nk Surender Singh	India	10.10.2004	•	•
195	Lnk Ashok Kumar	India	10.10.2004	•	•
196	Alan Hinkes	UK.	30.5.2005	Normal Route	Norbert Joos

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
197	Ralf Dujmovits	Germany	14.5.2006	Normal Route	Ralf Dujmovits
198	Mrs. Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner	•	•	•	•
199	Andrew James Lock	Australia	•	•	•
200	Hirotaka Takeuchi	Japan	•	•	•
201	Eero Veikka Juhani	Finland	•	•	•
202	Joao Jose S.A Garcia	Portugal	22.5.2006	•	•
203	Ivan Vallejo Ricaurte	Eqador	23.5.2006	•	•
204	Nobert Joos	Switzerland	14.5.2006	•	Norbert Joos
205	Gujan Markus	•	•	•	•
206	Christian Zinsli	•	•	•	•
207	Fura Gyalzen Sherpa	Nepal	•	•	•
208	Pemba Rinji Sherpa	•	•	•	•
209	Dawa Tshiring Sherpa	•	•	•	•
210	Oscar C. I. Puig	Spain	May 24,2007	S.E.Ridge	Oscar Cadiach
211	Inigo De P. Blance	Spain	May 24,2007	•	•
212	Julen G. R. Anton	Spain	May 24,2007	•	•
213	Francisco J. G. Lobera	Spain	May 24,2007	•	•
214	Inigo De P. Blance	Spain	May 24,2007	•	•
215	Mr. Manoj Dahal	India	25.05.2008	SW Tradition route	N.S. Satish Chander Nair
216	Mr. Kamlesh Kumar	India	25.05.2008	S.W. Tradition	•
217	Mr. Loveraj Singh	India	25.05.2008	SW Tradition	•
218	Mr. Praveen Kumar	India	25.05.2008	SW Tradition	•
219	Mr. Kedar Singh	India	25.05.2008	S.W. Tradition	•
220	Mr. Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	25.05.2008	S.W. Tradition route	•
221	Mr. Ngada Sherpa	Nepal	25.05.2008	SW Tradition	•
222	Mr. Dawa Jangbu Sherpa	Nepal	25.05.2008	S.W. Tradition	•
223	Mr. Lhakpa Sherpa	Nepal	25.05.2008	S.W. Tradition	•
224	Mr. Sange Phuri Sherpa	Nepal	25.05.2008	S.W. Tradition	•
225	Ms.Oh Eun Sun	Korea	6-May-09		Oh Eun Sun
226	Dawa Wonju Sherpa	Nepal	6-May-09		•
227	Pema Tshiring Sherpa	Nepal	6-May-09		•
228	Nurbu sherpa	Nepal	6-May-09		•
229	Mr. Jose Ramon Lasa	Spanish	18 May '09		Oscar Cadiach Puig
230	Mr. Alberto Cerain	Spanish	18 May '09		•
231	Mr. Kinga Baranowska	Polish	18 May '09		•
232	Mr. Francisco Javeer Goni Lobera	Spanish	18 May '09		•
233	Mr. Juan Jose Garra Lorenzo	Spanish	18 May '09		•
234	Mr. Kim Jae Soo	Korea	18 May '09		Kim Jae Soo
235	Ms. Mi Sun Go	Korian	18 May '09		•
236	Mr. Peter Mattias Karlsson	Swedish	19 May '09		•
237	Mr. Jon Gangdal	Norway	19 May '09		•
238	Mr. Keith Sraham	British	19 May '09		•
239	Kami Chhiring Sherpa	Nepal	18 May '09		
240	Nada Sherpa	Nepal	18 May '09		•
241	Kami Chhiring Lama	Nepal	18 May '09		•
242	LaKpa Dorjee Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
243	Tendi Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
244	Namgel Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
245	Da Temba Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
246	Dawa Tengi Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
247	Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
248	Dendi Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09		•
249	Mr. Edurne Pasaban Lizarribar	Spanish	16 May '09		Edurne Pasaban Lizarribar
250	Mr. Asier Izaguirre Pasaban	Spanish	16 May '09		•

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
251	Mr. Fernando Latorre	Spanish	16 May '09		•
252	Mr. Oyarzabal Urteaga Juan Eusebio	Spanish	16 May '09		•
253	Mr. Jon Alexander Chicon Carvaez	Spanish	16 May,10		•
254	Janbu Sherpa	Nepal	16 May,10		•
255	Mr.Chang Ho Kim	Korea	4/29/2010	Normal	Mr.Bo Seong Hong
256	Mr.Sung Ho Seo	Korea	4/29/2010	•	•
257	Mr.Sange Furi Sherpa	Nepal	4/29/2010	•	•
258	Mr.Ngima Gayljen Sherpa	Nepal	4/29/2010	•	•
259	Ms. Cleonice P. Weidlich	U.S.of America	5/20/2011		Ms. Cleonice P. Weidlich
260	Mr. BlairJohn Falahey	Australia	5/20/2011		•
261	Mr. Dragan Celinkovic	Serbia	5/20/2011		•
262	Mr. Chunfeng Yang	China	5/20/2011		•
263	Mr. TungFinkik	Turkey	5/20/2011		•
264	Mr. Jinfeng Rao	China	5/20/2011		•
265	Mr. Ian Edward Atkins	United Kingdom	5/20/2011		•
266	Mr. Anselm Benedict Murphy	United Kingdom	5/20/2011		•
267	Mr. Azim Gheichisaz	Iran	5/20/2011		•
268	Ms. Rosa Maria Rubio Fernandez	Spain	5/20/2011		•
269	Mr. Mingma Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
270	Mr. Dawa Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
271	Mr. Dawa Finjhok Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
272	Mr. Ming Temba Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
273	Mr. Kami Chhiring Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
274	Mr. Ming Temba Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
275	Mr. Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
276	Mr. Pema Chhiring Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
277	Mr. Ang Kami Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
278	Mr. Chhang Dawa Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
279	Mr. Sange Phura Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
280	Mr. Ludovic Paul Nicolas Challeat	France	5/19/2011		Mr. Ludovic Paul Nicolas Challeat
281	Mr. Cederic Hahlen	Switzerland	5/19/2011		•
282	Mr. Philippe Francois Erasme Gatta	France	5/19/2011		•
283	Mr.Basanta Kumar Singharoy	India	5/20/2011		•
284	Mr.Debasish Biswas	India	5/20/2011		•
285	Mr.Mario Luciano Panzeri	Italy	5/20/2011		•
286	Mr.Pasang Tendi Sherpa	Nepal	5/19/2011		•
287	Mr.Dawa Nurbu Sherpa	Nepal	5/19/2011		•
288	Mr.Phu Dorchi Sherpa	Nepal	5/19/2011		•
289	Mr.Pasang Phutar Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
290	Mr.Nga Tashi Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
291	Mr.Pemba Chhoti Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2011		•
292	Mr. Alexey Bolotov	Russia	5/19/2011		Mr. Alexey Bolotov
293	Mr. Nikolay Totmyanin	Russia	5/19/2011		•
294	Mr. Christian Stangl	Austria	5/20/2011		•
295	Mr. Israfil Ashurli	Azerbaijan	5/20/2011		•
296	Mr. Peter Hamor	Slovakia	5/17/2012		Mr. Horia Dan Colibasanu
297	Mr. Mario Vielmo	Italy	5/20/2013		Mr. Carlos Soria Fantan
298	Mr. Mohammadrezashahram Shahlaei	Iran	5/20/2013		•
299	Mr. Mingma Gyalje Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2013		•
300	Mr. Bibas Gurung	Nepal	5/20/2013		•
301	Mr. Oscar Cadiach Puig	Spain	5/20/2013		Mr. Oscar Cadiach Puig
302	Mr.Zsolt Eross	Hungary	5/20/2013		•
303	Mr.Peter Kiss	Hungary	5/20/2013		•
304	Mr.Liang Zhang	China	5/20/2013		•

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
305	Mr.Yongzhang Liu	China	5/20/2013		•
306	Mr.Hongbin Kim	Korea	5/20/2013		•
307	Mr.Namsoo Park	Korea	5/20/2013		•
308	Mrs.Jing Luo	China	5/20/2013		•
309	Mr. Ming Temba Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2013		•
310	Mr.Phu Dorchi Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2013		•
311	Mr. Nuri Sherpa	Nepal	5/20/2013		•
312	Mr.Carlos Soria Fontan	Spain	5/18/2014		Mr.Carlos Soria Fontan
313	Mr.Carlos Alberto Martinez Garcia	Spain	5/18/2014		•
314	Mr.Luis Carcavilla	Spain	5/18/2014		•
315	Mr.Luis Miguel Lopez Soriano	Spain	5/18/2014		•
316	Mr.Muktu Lakpa Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
317	Mr.Pasang Temba Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
318	Mr.Jangbu Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
319	Mr.Denis Urubko	Russia	5/21/2014		Mr.Denis Urubko
320	Mr.Romano Benet	Italy	5/17/2014		•
321	Mr. Yukio Matsuhira	Japan	5/18/2014		•
322	Mr.Boyan Petrov Petrov	Bulgaria	5/21/2014		•
323	Mr.Martin Ramos Garcia	Spain	5/18/2014		•
324	Mr.Jorge Egocheaga Rodriguez	Spain	5/18/2014		•
325	Mr.Rajib Bhattacharya	India	5/18/2014		•
326	Ms.Chhanda Gayan	India	5/18/2014		•
327	Mr. Nuri Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
328	Mr. Lakpa Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
329	Mr.NgaTashi Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
330	Mr.Dawa Wangchhu Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
331	Mr.Marco Camandona	Italy	5/18/2014		Mr.Emric Favre
332	Mr. Kim Migon	Korea	5/18/2014		Mr. Kim Migon
333	Mr. Ghosh Dipankar	India	5/18/2014		•
334	Ms. Tusi Das	India	5/18/2014		•
335	Mr. Mansikka Mika Samuli	Finland	5/18/2014		•
336	Mr. Matsumoto Tatsuo	Japan	5/18/2014		•
337	Mr. Ryzhenko Arkadiy	Russia	5/18/2014		•
338	Mr. Manuylov Andrey	Russia	5/18/2014		•
339	Mr. Sanu Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
340	Mr. Perna Tshiring Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
341	Mr. Perna Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
342	Mr. Furba Ongdi Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
343	Mr. Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
344	Mr. Nga Dorjee Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Nepal (2015), **Mountaineering in Nepal Facts and Figures**, Kathmandu, Nepal



S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
1	Jean Couzy	France	15.5.1955	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Jean Franco
2	Lionel Terray	France	15.5.1955	"	"
3	Guido Magnone	France	16.5.1955	"	"
4	Gyaltsen Norbu Sherpa	India	16.5.1955	"	"
5	Jean Franco	France	16.5.1955	"	"
6	Jean Bouvier	France	17.5.1955	"	"
7	Serge Coupe	France	17.5.1955	"	"
8	Pierre Leroux	France	17.5.1955	"	"
9	Andre Vialatte	France	17.5.1955	"	"
10	Yuichi Ozaki	Japan	23.5.1955	SE Ridge	Masao Kumazawa
11	Hajime Tanaka	Japan	23.5.1955	SE Ridge	"
12	Bernard Mellet	France	23.5.1955	W Pillar	Robert Paragot
13	Yannick Seigneur	France	23.5.1955	W Pillar	"
14	Stainslav (Stane) Belak-Srauf	Yugoslavia	6.10.1975	S Face	Ales Kunaver
15	Marjan Manfreda	Yugoslavia	6.10.1975	S Face	"
16	Janko Azman	Yugoslavia	8.10.1975	S Face	"
17	Jernej (Nejc) Zaplotnik	Yugoslavia	8.10.1975	S Face	"
18	Viktor (Viki) Groselj	Yugoslavia	10.10.1975	S Face	"
19	Ivan (Ivc) Kotnik	Yugoslavia	10.10.1975	S Face	"
20	Janez Dovzan	Yugoslavia	11.10.1975	S Face	"
21	Milan Krissak	Czechoslovakia	24.5.1976	SE Buttress up; SE Ridge down	Ivan Galfy
22	Karel Schubert	Czechoslovakia	24.5.1976	SE Buttress up; SE Ridge down	Ivan Galfy
23	Jordi Camprubi Casas	Spain	24.5.1976	SE Ridge	Josep Montfort
24	Hermann Warth	W Germany	1.5.1978	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Hermann Warth
25	Ang Chepal Sherpa (Kharikhola)	Nepal	1.5.1978	"	"
26	Karl Landvogt	Austria	10.5.1978	"	"
27	Nga Temba Sherpa (Kharikhola)	Nepal	10.5.1978	"	"
28	Johann (Hans) V. Kaenel	Switzerland	10.5.1978	"	"
29	Kurt Diemberger	Austria	21.5.1978	"	"
30	Nawang Tenzing Lama	Nepal	21.5.1978	"	"
31	John Fenton Charles Roskelley	USA	15.5.1980	W Pillar (Ridge)	John Roskelley
32	Robert Schauer	Austria	25.4.1981	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Hanns Schell
33	Jerzy Kukuczka	Poland	15.10.1981	NW side (acclim to 8000m)	Wojciech Kurtyka
34	Young-Ho Heo	S Korea	20.5.1982	SE Ridge-E Face	Hahm Tak-Young
35	Ang Phurba Sherpa	Nepal	20.5.1982	SE Ridge-E Face	Hahm Tak-Young
36	Pasang Norbu/Nurbu Sherpa	Nepal	20.5.1982	SE Ridge-E Face	Hahm Tak-Young
37	Kazuo Yuda	Japan	30.9.1982	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Kazuo Yuda
38	Makoto Ishibashi	Japan	30.9.1982	"	Kazuo Yuda

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
39	Yukihiro Michiwaki	Japan	30.9.1982	•	Kazuo Yuda
40	Andrzej (Leszek) Czok	Poland	10.10.1982	W Face-NW Ridge	Adam Bilczewski
41	Angel Maria (Mari) Abrego Santesteban	Spain	16.5.1984	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Mari Abrego Santesteban
42	Enrique-Julian (Kike) De Pablo Benito	Spain	16.5.1984	•	•
43	Romolo Nottaris	Switzerland	29.9.1984	W Face- NW Ridge up; variation down	Romolo Nottaris
44	Sergio Martini	Italy	1.10.1985	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Sergio Martini
45	Fausto De Stefani	Italy	1.10.1985	•	Sergio Martini
46	Almo Giambisi	Italy	1.10.1985	•	Sergio Martini
47	Juan Jose (Juanjo) San Sebastian	Spain	1.10.1985	•	Sergio Martini
48	Fabio Stedile	Italy	1.10.1985	•	Sergio Martini
49	Marcel Ruedi	Switzerland	24.9.1986	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Krysztof Pankiewicz
50	Krzysztof Wielicki	Poland	24.9.1986		•
51	Reinhold Messner	Italy	26.9.1986	•	Reinhold Messner
52	Johann (Hans) Kammerlander	Italy	26.9.1986	•	•
53	Gottfried (Friedl) Mutschlechner	Italy	26.9.1986	•	•
54	Glenn E. Porzak	USA	12.5.1987	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Glenn Porzak
55	Christopher J. (Chris) Pizzo	USA	12.5.1987	Makalu La-NW Ridge	•
56	Lhakpa Nuru (Ang Lhakpa)	Nepal	12.5.1987	Makalu La-NW Ridge	•
57	Gary R. Neptune	USA	16.5.1987	•	•
58	Moti Lal Gurung	Nepal	16.5.1987	•	•
59	Da Nuru (Dawa Nuru/ Norbu)	Nepal	16.5.1987	Makalu La-NW Ridge	•
60	Marc Batard	France	27.4.1988	W Pillar up; NW Ridge down	Marc Batard
61	Carlos Miguel C. Larrea	Mexico	12.10.1988	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Hans Eitel
62	Ryszard Kolakowski	Poland	14.10.1988	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Anna Czerwinska
63	Tomasz Kopys	Poland	14.10.1988	Makalu La-NW Ridge	•
64	Pierre Beghin	France	6.10.1989	S Face up; NW Ridge down	Pierre Beghin
65	Hiroshi Onishi	Japan	6.5.990	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Makoto Hara
66	Nima Dorje (Dorje) Sherpa (Beding)	Nepal	6.5.990	Makalu La-NW Ridge	•
67	Ms. Catherine (Kitty) Calhoun	USA	18.5.1990	W Pillar	Catherine (Kitty) Calhoun
68	John Schutt	USA	18.5.1990	W Pillar	•
69	Jorge Angeles Soler	Spain	3.10.1990	Kukuczka Rib direct to NW Ridge	Joaquim Prunes
70	Antonio (Toni) Bros Busquet	Spain	3.10.1990	Kukuczka Rib direct to NW Ridge	•
71	Lhakpa Sherpa	Nepal	3.10.1990	•	•
72	Josep Permanye Sabates	Spain	24.9.1991	Makalu La- Kukuczka Rib	Jordi Bosch
73	Alberto Inurrategi Iriarte	Spain	30.9.1991	•	Alberto Inurrategi
74	Felix Inurrategi Iriarte	Spain	30.9.1991	•	•
75	Felipe Uriarte Camara	Spain	30.9.1991	•	•
76	Carles Figueras Torrent	Spain	30.9.1991	•	Jordi Bosch
77	Xavier Robiro Robiro	Spain	30.9.1991	•	•
78	Carles Valles Ocana	Spain	2.10.1991	W Pillar	Carles Valles
79	Manu Badiola Otegi	Spain	2.10.1991	W Pillar	•
80	Erhard Loretan	Switzerland	2.10.1991	W Face (to 7800m)	Erhard Loretan
81	Jean Troillet	Switzerland	2.10.1991	•	•
82	Hirotaka Imamura	Japan	5.10.1991	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Hirotaka Imamura
83	Yuji Futamata	Japan	5.10.1991	•	•
84	Yuko Okada	Japan	5.10.1991	•	•
85	Ang Dorje Sherpa (Chaplung)	Nepal	5.10.1991	•	•
86	Takumi Ishizaka	Japan	7.10.1991	•	•
87	Ms. Taeko Nagao	Japan	7.10.1991	•	•
88	Fabrizio Manoni	Italy	22.5.1993	NW side	Oreste Forno
89	Salvatore Panzeri	Italy	22.5.1993	NW side	•
90	Dario Spreafico	Italy	22.5.1993	NW side	•
91	Leopold Sulovsky	Czechoslovakia	22.5.1993	NW side	•
92	Mingmar (Mingma) Tamang	Nepal	22.5.1993	NW side	•

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
93	Tirtha Tamang	Nepal	22.5.1993	NW side	•
94	Neal J. Beidleman	USA	15.5.1994	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Thor Kieser
95	Anatoli Boukreev	Kazakhstan	15.5.1994	•	•
96	Benoit Charnoux	France	7.5.1995	•	Benoit Charnoux
97	Pierre Alain Royer	France	7.5.1995	•	•
98	Juanito (Juan) O. Urtaga	Spain	8.5.1995	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Juanito Oiarzabal
99	Benzamin R de Infante	Spain	8.5.1995	•	•
100	Hong-Gil Um	S Korea	8.5.1995	•	•
101	Juan Vallejo Llamos	Spain	8.5.1995	•	•
102	David Victor Hume	Australia	8.5.1995	•	David Hume
103	Mark Auricht	Australia	8.5.1995	•	•
104	Alberto Z. Berasategui	Spain	9.5.1995	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Juanito Oiarzabal
105	Robert Edwin (Rob) Hall	New Zealand	18.5.1995	•	Rob Hall
106	Veikka Gustafsson	Finland	18.5.1995	•	•
107	Edmund K. (Ed) Viesturs	USA	18.5.1995	•	•
108	Toshihiko Arai	Japan	21.5.1995	NE Ridge to plateau E of Makalu La-NW Ridge	Tsuneo Shigehiro
109	Masayuki Matsubara	Japan	21.5.1995	•	•
110	Osamu Tanabe	Japan	21.5.1995	•	•
111	Atsushi Yamamoto	Japan	21.5.1995	•	•
112	Munehiko Yamamoto	Japan	22.5.1995	•	•
113	Takeshi Ono	Japan	22.5.1995	•	•
114	Hirotaka Takeuchi	Japan	22.5.1995	•	•
115	Taro Tanigawa	Japan	22.5.1995	•	•
116	Daniel Lee (Dan) Mazur	USA	9.10.1995	SE Ridge	Daniel Mazur
117	Andrew (Andy) Collins	UK	9.10.1995	SE Ridge	•
118	Aleksei (Alex) Nikiforov	Russia	9.10.1995	SE Ridge	•
119	Jonathan C. Pratt	UK	9.10.1995	SE Ridge	•
120	Nikolai Kogemiako	Russia	19.5.1996	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Vladimir Bachkirov
121	Vladimir Koroteev	Russia	19.5.1996	•	•
122	Ivan Plotnikov	Russia	19.5.1996	•	•
123	Gleb Sokolov	Russia	19.5.1996	•	•
124	Vladimir Bachkirov	Russia	23.5.1996	•	•
125	Sergei Bogomolov	Russia	23.5.1996	•	•
126	Alexander Foigt	Russia	23.5.1996	•	•
127	Juri Outechev	Russia	23.5.1996	•	•
128	Vladimir Stalkovski	Russia	23.5.1996	•	•
129	Alexandre Vegner	Russia	23.5.1996	•	•
130	Alexei Bolotov	Russia	21.5.1997	W F-W Pillar-S Ridge	Sergei Efimov
131	Igor Bougatshevski	Russia	21.5.1997	•	•
132	Yuri Ermatchek	Russia	21.5.1997	•	•
133	Nikolai Jiline	Russia	21.5.1997	W F-W Pillar-S Ridge	Vladimir Bachkirov
134	Dmitri Pavlenko	Russia	21.5.1997	•	•
135	Andrei Alexandrov	Russia	16.5.1998	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Doytshin Vassilev
136	Ivan Aristov	Russia	16.5.1998	•	•
137	Nikolai Kadoshnikov	Russia	16.5.1998	•	•
138	Doytchin T. Vassilev	Bulgaria	19.5.1998	•	•
139	Zaprian S. Horozov	Bulgaria	19.5.1998	•	•
140	Zdravko Petkov	Bulgaria	19.5.1998	•	•
141	Ivan G. Valtchev	Bulgaria	19.5.1998	•	•
142	Josef Simunek	Czech Republic	19.5.1998	Makalu La-NW Ridge	Josef Simunek
143	Ms. Sona Vomackova	Czech Republic	19.5.1998	•	•
144	Lhakpa D. Sherpa (Sanam)	Nepal	19.5.1998	Makalu La-NW Ridge	•
145	Oscar Cadiach Puig	Spain	19.5.1998	•	Oscar Cadiach

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
146	Ms. Nuria Duro Aragot	Andorra	19.5.1998	'	'
147	Markus Stofer	Switzerland	30.4.1999	NW Ridge	Gary Pfisterer
148	Michael Knakkergaard-Jorgensen	Denmark	30.4.1999	NW Ridge	Michael Knakkergaard
149	Andre Georges	Switzerland	13.5.1999	NW Ridge	Andre Georges
150	David P. Bridges	USA	16.5.1999	NW Ridge	Matthew Rolfe
151	Michael Groom	Australia	16.5.1999	NW Ridge	'
152	Ms. Danette L. Harrison	UK	22.5.1999	NW Ridge	Gary Pfisterer
153	Hamish Robertson	Australia	22.5.1999	NW Ridge	'
154	Alan Charles Hinkes	UK	23.5.1999	NW side (normal rte)	Alan Hinkes
155	Dawa Chiri(Chhiri Sherpa	Nepal	23.5.1999	NW side	'
156	William Earl (Bill) Pierson	USA	25.5.1999	NW Ridge	Gary Pfisterer
157	Christian Kuntner	Italy	15.5.2000	NW Ridge	Christian Kuntner
158	Stephen Andres	Italy	15.5.2000	NW Ridge	'
159	Abele Blanc	Italy	15.5.2000	NW Ridge	'
160	Young-Seok Park	S Korea	15.5.2000	NW Ridge	Park Young-Seok
161	Hyun-Jo Lee	S Korea	15.5.2000	NW Ridge	'
162	Dawa Chhiri (Da Chhiri)	Nepal	15.5.2000	NW Ridge	'
163	Goetz Wiegand	Germany	15.5.2000	Left of NW Ridge	Goetz Wiegand
164	Bernd Mehnert	Germany	15.5.2000	'	'
165	Frank Meutzner	Germany	15.5.2000	'	'
166	Thomas Tuerpe	Germany	15.5.2000	Left of NW Ridge	Goetz Wiegand
167	Olaf Zill	Germany	15.5.2000	'	'
168	Guy Cotter	New Zealand	12.5.2001	NW Ridge	Guy Cotter
169	Takashi Ozaki	Japan	12.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
170	Lhakpa D. Sherpa (Saniam)	Nepal	12.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
171	Pablo G. Cheetham	Chile	12.5.2001	NW Ridge	Carlos Bascou
172	Ernesto Olivares Miranda	Chile	12.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
173	Andres Stambuk Buc	Chile	12.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
174	Eghbal Aflaki Aghbelagh	Iran	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	Sadegh Agajani
175	Jalal C. Ghasabani	Iran	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
176	Davoud Khadem Asl	Iran	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
177	Mohammad H. Najarian	Iran	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
178	Mohammad Oraz	Iran	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
179	Reza Zarei Toudeshki	Iran	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
180	Lhakpa (Lhakpa Nuru)	Nepal	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
181	Lhakpa Ongyal Sherpa (Tumlingtar)	Nepal	13.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
182	Wang-Yong Han	S Korea	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	Han Wang Yong
183	Mi-Gon Kim	S Korea	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
184	Chhang Dawa Sherpa (Nurbu Chaur)	Nepal	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
185	Mingma Sherpa (Nurbu Chaur)	Nepal	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
186	Ms. Karin Katstaller	Austria	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	Helmut Ortner
187	Alexander Lugger	Austria	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
188	Sebastian Ruckensteiner	Austria	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
189	Rudolf Denk	Austria	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	Hermann Trippacher
190	Ms. Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner	Austria	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
191	Karl Watschinger	Austria	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	'
192	Giampiaolo Corona	Italy	14.5.2001	NW Ridge	Renzo Corona
193	Helmut Ortner	Austria	18.5.2001	NW Ridge	Helmut Ortner
194	Ms. Edurne P. Lizarribar	Spain	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	Edurne Pasaban
195	Gian Mario Merelli	Italy	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	'
196	Silvio Mondinelli	Italy	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	'
197	Juan Carlos Pauner Gotor	Spain	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	'
198	Dorje (Dorje Lambu, Big Dorje)	Nepal	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	'
199	Norbert Joos	Switzerland	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	Norbert Joos

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
200	Jakob (Kobi) Reichen	Switzerland	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	•
201	Piotr Pustelnik	Poland	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	Piotr Pustelnik
202	Martin Gablik	Slovakia	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	•
203	Gonzalo Manuel Sobral Blanco Velez	Portugal	16.5.2002	NW Ridge	•
204	Gyalbu (Jia Bu)	China	14.5.2003	SW Ridge	Samdrup
205	Lodue (Lho Tse)	China	14.5.2003	SW Ridge	•
206	Pemba Tashi (Bianba Zhasi)	China	14.5.2003	SW Ridge	•
207	Ren Na	China	14.5.2003	SW Ridge	•
208	Tshering Dorje (Cerin Duoji)	China	14.5.2003	SW Ridge	•
209	Ignacio Ochoa De Otza	Spain	16-17.5. 2004	Normal Route	Peter Guggemos
210	Ivan Vallejo icaurte	Spain	•	•	•
211	Jon Alexander C. Narvaez	Lemao	•	•	•
212	Ricardo Valencia Martinez	Spain.	•	•	•
213	Joby Ogwyn	U.S.A.	•	•	•
214	Mauricio E.L. ahumada	Mexico	•	•	•
215	Ms. Rosa Maria F. Rubio	Spain	16-17.5. 2004	Normal Route	Peter Guggemos
216	Jose I. Orviz Menendez	Spain	•	•	•
217	Mrs. Badia B. Bonilla Luna	Mexico	•	•	•
218	Fura Dorjee Sherpa	Nepal	20.5.2004	•	•
219	Dawa Chhiri Sherpa	Nepal	•	•	•
220	Eayula Sherpa	Nepal	•	•	•
221	Lhakpa Sherpa	Nepal	•	•	•
222	Sven Gangdal	Norway	21.4.2004	The Fench Route	Sven Gangdal
223	Dava Chhiri Sherpa	Nepal	20.5.2004	•	•
224	Mario Vielmo	Italy	24.5.2006	Normal	Mario Vielmo
225	Angelo Giovanetti	•	24.5.2007	•	•
226	Renzo Benedetti	•	24.5.2008	•	•
227	Mario L. Panzeri	•	24.5.2009	•	Nardi Deniele
228	Daniele Bernasconi	•	24.5.2010	•	•
229	Mrs. Anna Barbara Czerwinsak	Poland	25.5.2006	•	•
230	Mr. Roberto Rojo Vaquero	Spain	10.05.2008	•	Roberto R. Vaquero
231	Mr. Juan E.O. Urteaga	Spain	10.05.2008	•	•
232	Mr. Carlos J.M. Angulo	Spain	12.05.2008	•	•
233	Mr. Cristina Casilacma	Spain	11.05.2008	•	•
234	Mr. Gian Paoolo Casor	Spain	11.05.2008	•	•
235	Mr. Pasang Nurbu Sherpa	Nepal	10.05.2008	•	•
236	Mr. Peter Gschwendtner	Austria	12.05.2008	•	Peter Gschwendtner
237	Mr. Niklaus Alpiger	Swiss	13.05.2008	•	•
238	Mrs. Eun Sun Oh	Korea	12.05.2008	•	•
239	Mr. Lil Bdr. Tamang	Nepal	12.05.2008	•	•
240	Dorje Sherpa	Nepal	13.05.2008	•	•
241	Mr. Waldemar Niclevicz	Brazil	11.05.2008	•	Waldemar Niclevicz
242	Mr. Irivan G. Burda	Brazil	11.05.2008	•	•
243	Mr. Santtago Q. Sylva	Equador	11.05.2008	•	•
244	Mr. Wilke Cailos Heinan	Argentina	12.05.2008	•	•
245	Mr. Francos J.J. Marsigny	France	11.05.2008	•	•
246	Mr. Carlos Soria Fontan	Spain	11.05.2008	•	•
247	Mr. Fafael S. De La Coba	Spain	11.05.2008	•	•
248	Mr. Atkins Lan Eowaro	Ireland	11.05.2008	•	•
249	Mr. Pemba Jungbu Sherpa	Nepal	11.05.2008	•	•
250	Mr. Chhang Dawa Sherpa	Nepal	11.05.2008	•	•
251	Mr. Pemba Nurbu Sherpa	Nepal	11.05.2008	•	•
252	Mr. Radek Jros	Czech Republic	21.05.2008	•	Zdenek Hruby
253	Mr. Jonathan D. Percival	UK	04.05.2008	Northern Ridge	David C. Tait

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
254	Mr. Dawa Chhiri Sherpa	Nepal	04.05.2008	Northern Ridge	"
255	Mr. Matthew John Hing	UK	18.05.2008	Northern Ridge	"
256	Ms. Lara Jane Herbert	UK	18.05.2008	Northern Ridge	"
257	Mr. Da Yula Sherpa	Nepal	18.05.2008	Northern Ridge	"
258	Mr. Lakpa Dendi Sherpa	Nepal	18.05.2008	Northern Ridge	"
259	Mr. Zsolt Eross	Hungary	18.05.2008	Normal	Atis Plakans
260	Mr. Denis Urubko	Kazakhstan	12.05.2008	"	Joao J. S.A. Garcia
261	Ms. Svetlana Sharipova	Kazakhstan	12.05.2008	"	"
262	Mr. Boris Dedeshko	Kazakhstan	12.05.2008	"	"
263	Mr. Evgeniy Shutov	Kazakhstan	12.05.2008	"	"
264	Mr. Alexandru C. Gavan	Romania	12.05.2008	"	"
265	Mr. Joao Jose S. A. Garcia	Portugal	19.05.2008	"	"
266	Mr. Andrew J. Lock	Australian	19.05.2008	"	"
268	Mr. Hisashi Hashimoto	Japan	21.05.2008	"	Kazuyoshi Kondo
269	Mr. Ryoji Hatano	Japan	21.05.2008	"	"
270	Mr. Furba Dorjee Sherpa	Nepal	21.05.2008	"	"
271	Mr. Kami Sherpa	Nepal	21.05.2008	"	"
272	Mr. Kam Singee Syanba Tamang	Nepal	21.05.2008	"	"
273	Mr. Ludovic Paul Nicolas Challeat	France	18.05.2008	"	Ludovic P. N.Challeat
274	Mr. Olivier Coudurier	France	18.05.2008	"	"
275	Mr. Jean-Francois M.G. Gourgine	France	18.05.2008	"	"
276	Mr. Christian M. Maurel	France	18.05.2008	"	"
277	Mr. Pemba Sherpa	Nepal	18.05.2008	"	"
278	Mr. Phurba Sherpa	Nepal	18.05.2008	"	"
279	Mr. Prakash Rai	Nepal	18.05.2008	"	"
280	Mr. Nil Prasad Gurung	Nepal	18.05.2008	"	"
281	Mr. Hong Bin Kim	Korea	08.05.2008	"	Manuel G. Diaz
282	Mr. Mingma Tenjing Sherpa	Nepal	08.05.2008	"	"
283	Mr. Chhiri Nurbu Sherpa	Nepal	08.05.2008	"	"
284	Mr. Sung Ho Seo	Korea	05.05.2008	"	Bo Seong Hong
285	Mr. Joungyoung Park	Korea	05.05.2008	"	"
286	Mr. Chang Ho. Kim	Korea	05.05.2008	"	"
287	Mr. Tshring Dorji Sherpa	Nepal	05.05.2008	"	"
288	Mr. Mingma Dorchi Sherpa	Nepal	05.05.2008	"	"
289	Mr. Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	05.05.2008	"	"
290	Mr.Kang Yeon Ryong	Korea	May 1 '09	"	lee Sang Ho
291	Mr.Yun Chi Won	Korea	1 May '09	"	"
292	Mr.Kim Jae Soo	Korea	1 May '09	"	"
293	Mr.GO Mi Sun	Korea	1 May '09	"	"
294	Migma Sherpa	Nepal	1 May '09	"	"
295	Sona sherpa	Nepal	1 May '09	"	"
296	Chhirng Dorjee Sherpa	Nepal	1 May '09	"	"
297	Mr. Hans Fredrik Strang	Sweden	2 May '09	"	Hans Fredrik Strang
298	Mr.Jan Niklas Hallstrom	Sweden	2 May '09	"	"
299	Chhiring dorje Sherpa	Nepal	2 May '09	"	"
300	Pasang Lama	Nepal	2 May '09	"	"
301	Furtemba sherpa	Nepal	2 May '09	"	"
302	Mr. Michael Parker	Australia	21 May '09	"	Juan Vallejo Lianos
303	Mr. Roland stuart Hunter	UK	21 May '09	"	"
304	Mr. Kusang Dorjee Sherpa	Indian	19 May '09	"	Neeraj Rana
305	Mr. Pawel Sharma	Indian	19 May '09	"	"
306	Mr. Rajendra Singh Jalal	Indian	19 May '09	"	"
307	Mr. Neel Chand	Indian	19 May '09	"	"
308	Sherpa Jangbu Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09	"	"

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
309	Dorchi Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09	"	"
310	Lakpa wangel Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09	"	"
311	Nima Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09	"	"
312	Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09	"	"
313	Pasang Sherpa	Nepal	19 May '09	"	"
314	Mr. Ueli Steck	Switzerland	24 Sep. '09	West side	Ueli Steck
315	Mr. Arnold Coster	Netherlands (Holland)	5/25/2010		Mr. Arnold Coster
316	Mr. Tunc Findik	Turkey	5/25/2010		"
317	Mr. Guntis Ivars Miko Brands	Switzerland	5/25/2010		"
318	Mr. Zaharias Kiriakakis	Greece	5/25/2010		"
319	Mr. Dawa Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2010		"
320	Mr. Lakpa Wangel Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2010		"
321	Mr. Kanchha Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2010		"
322	Ms. Alexia Zelda Cecile Zuberer	Switzerland	5/23/2010		Ms. Alexia Zelda Cecile Zuberer
323	Mr. Philippe Pierre Clement Bourgine	France	5/23/2010		"
324	Ms. Sandrine Marie Rose Ollagnier	France	5/23/2010		"
325	Mr. Christoper John Klinke	U.S.of America	5/23/2010		"
326	Mr. Chhiring Dorje Sherpa	Nepal	5/23/2010		"
327	Mr. Angdu Sherpa	Nepal	5/23/2010		"
328	Mr. Serhiy Bublyk	Ukraine	5/23/2010		Mr. Mstyslav Gorbenko
329	Mr. Volodymyr Roshko	Ukraine	5/23/2010		"
330	Mr. Dmytro Venslavovskyi	Ukraine	5/23/2010		"
331	Mr. Josef Lunger	Germany	5/25/2010		Mr. Luis Andreas Stitzinger
332	Mr. Martin Walter Schmidt	U.S.of America	5/24/2010		Mr. Fabrizio Zangrilli
333	Mr. Artur Henryk Hajzer	Poland	9/30/2011		Mr. Artur Henryk Hajzer
334	Mr. Tomasz Jerzy Chwastek	Poland	9/30/2011		"
335	Mr. Adam Radoslaw Bielecki	Poland	9/30/2011		"
336	Mr. Robert Mads Anderson	New Zealand	5/17/2011		Mr. Robert Mads Anderson
337	Ms. Adele Marie Pennington	United Kingdom	5/17/2011		"
338	Mr. James Roy Lister Nevile	Australia	5/17/2011		"
339	Mr. Dawa Ongju Sherpa	Nepal	5/17/2011		"
340	Mr. Lakpa Wangel Sherpa	Nepal	5/17/2011		"
341	Mr. Funuru Sherpa	Nepal	5/17/2011		"
342	Mr. Ngima Sherpa	Nepal	5/17/2011		"
343	Mr. Peter Hamor	Slovakia	5/21/2011		Mr. Peter Hamor
344	Mr.Jorge Rodriguez Egocheaga	Spain	5/21/2011		"
345	Mr.Horia Dan Colibasanu	Romania	5/21/2011		"
346	Ms. Joelle Catherine Brupbacher	Switzerland	5/21/2011		"
347	Ms. Oxana Morneva	Russia	5/17/2011		"
348	Mr.Martin Garcia Ramos	Spain	5/21/2011		"
349	Mr. Pasang Gyalzen Sherpa	Nepal	5/21/2011		"
350	Mr. Jinchol Cha	Korea	5/17/2011		Mr. Jinchol Cha
351	Mr. Kim Jinil	Korea	5/18/2011		"
352	Mr. Eun Sunghoon	Korea	5/17/2011		"
353	Mr. Mingmar Tamang	Nepal	5/17/2011		"
354	Mr. Tapchen Bhote	Nepal	5/17/2011		"
355	Mr. Ngima Gyaljen Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2011		"
356	Ms. Cleonice Pacheco Weidlich	U.S.of America	10/21/2012		Ms. Cleonice Pacheco Weidlich
357	Mr. Pemba Sherpa	Nepal	10/21/2012		"
358	Mr Jianfeng Rao	China	5/10/2012		Mr Jianfeng Rao
359	Mr Mingma Dorje Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		"
360	Mr Pechumbe Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		"
361	Mr. Mahmoud Hashemisougheh	Iran	5/9/2012		Mr. Alireza Behpour

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
362	Mr. Mohmoud Shoaei	Iran	5/9/2012		•
363	Mr. Hossein Moghaddam	Iran	5/9/2012		•
364	Ms. Jing Luo	China	5/9/2012		•
365	Ms. Jing Wang	China	5/10/2012		•
366	Mr. Liang Zhang	China	5/10/2012		•
367	Mr. Yongzhong Liu	China	5/10/2012		•
368	Mr. Lakpa Sherpa	Nepal	5/9/2012		•
369	Mr. Nima Tenji Sherpa	Nepal	5/9/2012		•
370	Mr. Lakpa Tsering Sherpa	Nepal	5/9/2012		•
371	Mr. Pasang Dawa Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		•
372	Mr. Angdu Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		•
373	Mr. Jen Jen Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		•
374	Mr. Tashi Tsering Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		•
375	Mr. Lakpa Dendi Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		•
376	Mr. Ngima Sherpa	Nepal	5/10/2012		•
377	Mr.Mika Samuli Mansikka	Finland	5/22/2013		Mr. Gia Tortladze
378	Mr. Chunfeng Yang	China	4/24/2013		Mr. Chunfeng Yang
379	Mr.Azim Gheichisaz	Iran	4/24/2013		•
380	Mr.David Jon Abramski	U.S.of America	5/24/2013		•
381	Mr.Xingyang Liu	China	4/24/2013		•
382	Mr. Dawa Sherpa	Nepal	5/24/2013		•
383	Mr. Lakpa Dendi Sherpa	Nepal	5/24/2013		•
384	Mr. Benegas Guillermo	U.S.of America	5/25/2014		Mr. Benegas Guillermo
385	Mr. Moniz Matthew Joseph	U.S.of America	5/25/2014		•
386	Mr. Nima Kanchha Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
387	Mr. Pemba Tshering Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
388	Mr. Roux Frederic George Gilbert	Switzerland	5/17/2014		Mr. Latorre Torres Fernando
389	Mr. Horn Michael Fredrick	Switzerland	5/17/2014		•
390	Mr. Gatta Philippe Francois Erasme	France	5/18/2014		•
391	Mr. Cook Vance Logan	U.S.of America	5/25/2014		•
392	Ms. Burke Christine Patricia	New Zealand	5/25/2014		•
393	Mr. Lakpa Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
394	Mr. Pasang Gombu Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
395	Mr.Ngima Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
396	Mr. Galden Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		•
397	Mr. Randolph kidder Luskey	U.S.of America	5/25/2014		Mr. Christopher Bernard Warner
398	Mr. Ashish Sharad Mane	India	5/25/2014		•
399	Mr. Mingma Dukpa Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
400	Mr. Pemba Rinji Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
401	Mr. Dorchi Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
402	Ms. Husser Suzanne Katharina	Switzerland	5/25/2014		Ms. Husser Suzanne Katharina
403	Mr. Schmitz Jacob Francis	U.S.of America	5/25/2014		•
404	Mr. Baranov Sergey	Russia	5/25/2014		•
405	Ms. Bierling Barbara Susanne	Germany	5/25/2014		•
406	Mr. Ishikawa Naoki	Japan	5/25/2014		•
407	Mr. Bergsma Renee Michael	Netherlands (Holland)	5/25/2014		•
408	Ms. Sand Geb. Schott	Germany	5/25/2014		•
409	Mr. Chhebi Bhote	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
410	Mr. Chhungba Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
411	Mr. LhakpaNuru Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
412	Mr. Pasang Tshering Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
413	Mr. Pemba Gyalgen Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•
414	Mr. Tashi Chhiring Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		•

S.N.	Name of Summiteer	Country	Summit Date	Route	Team Leader
415	Mr. Adolphus Gordon Hancock	Canada	5/18/2014		Mr Adolphus Gordon Hancock
416	Mr. Alexandros Aravidis	Greece	5/19/2014		"
417	Mr. Debasish Biswas	India	5/25/2014		"
418	Mr. Dragan Celikovic	Serbia	5/18/2014		"
419	Ms. Naoko Watanabe	Japan	5/19/2014		"
420	Mr. Khoo Swee Chiow	China	5/19/2014		"
421	Ms. Monique Richard	Canada	5/18/2014		"
422	Mr. Arvid Lennard Lahit	Norway	5/18/2014		"
423	Mr. Pemba Chhoti Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		"
424	Mr. Pechhumbe Sherpa	Nepal	5/19/2014		"
425	Mr. Lakpa Wangel Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		"
426	Mr. Dowa Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		"
427	Mr. Pasenji Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		"
428	Mr. Phurba Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		"
429	Mr. Tawa Chhiri Sherpa	Nepal	5/19/2014		"
430	Mr. Sange Furi Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		"
431	Mr.Phurba Dorchi Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		"
432	Mr.Nima Dorjee Sherpa	Nepal	5/18/2014		"
433	Mr.Karma Thile Sherpa	Nepal	5/25/2014		"
434	Mr.Mingma Gyabu Sherpa	Nepal	5/19/2014		"

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Nepal (2015), **Mountaineering in Nepal Facts and Figures**, Kathmandu, Nepal

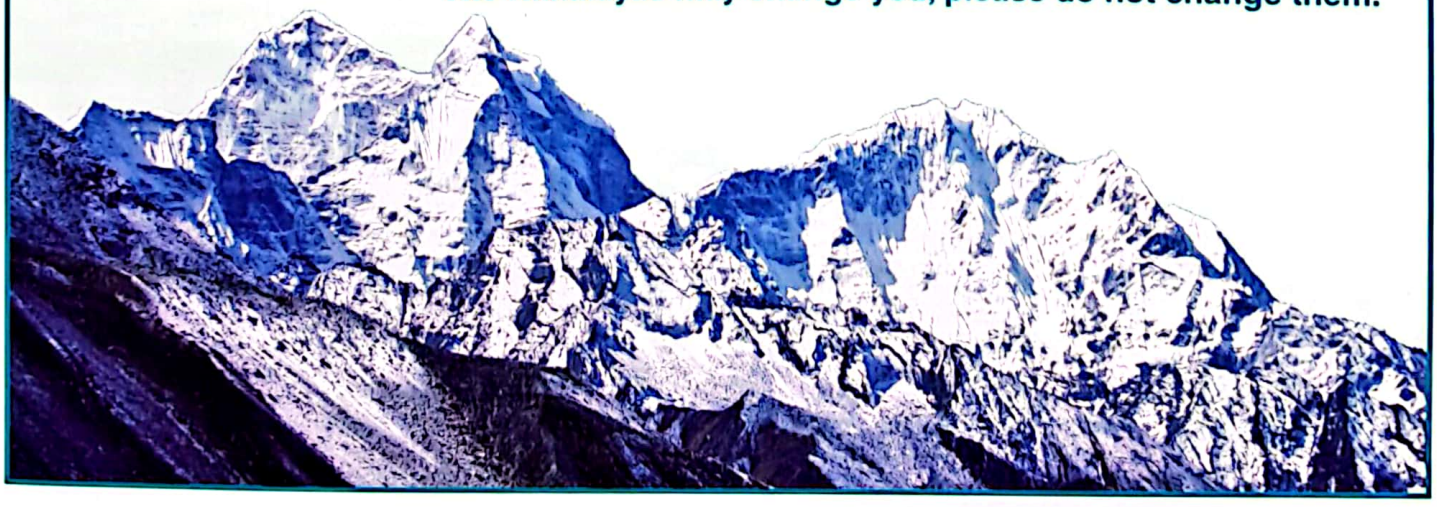
THE HIMALAYAN CODE OF CONDUCT

ADOPTED BY UNION INTERNATIONAL DES ASSOCIATIONS D' ALPINISME (U.I.A.A.)

By following these simple guidelines, you can help preserve the unique environment and ancient cultures of the Himalayas.

- Keep camp site clean : Remember that another party will be using the same camp site after you have vacated it. Therefore, leave the camp site cleaner than you found it.
- Limit deforestation : Make no open fires and discourage others from doing so on your behalf. Where water is heated by scarce firewood, use as little as possible. When possible, choose accommodation that uses kerosene or fuel-efficient firewood stoves. You will help the cause greatly by taking with you some saplings and planting these on your trail.
- Burn dry paper & packets in a safe place : Bury other waste paper and biodegradable material including food. Carry back all non-biodegradable litter. If you come across other people's rubbish, remove their rubbish as well.
- Keep local water clean and avoid using pollutants such as detergents in streams or spring : If no toilet facilities are available, make sure you are at least 30 metres away from water sources, and bury or cover wastes.
- Plants should be left to flourish in their natural environment : Taking cuttings, seeds and roots is illegal in many part of the Himalayas.
- Help your guides and porters to follow conservation measures : Do not allow the cooks or porters to throw garbage in the nearby stream or river.
- When taking photographs, respect privacy : Ask permission and use restraint.
- Respect holy places : Preserve what you have come to see, never touch or remove religious objects. Remove shoes when visiting temples and shrines.
- Refrain from giving money to children since it will encourage begging : A donation to a project, health center or schools is a more constructive way to help.
- Respect for local etiquette earns you respect : Loose, light clothes are preferable to revealing shorts, skimpy tops and tight fitting action wear. Hand holding or kissing in public are disapproved by the local people.

The Himalayas may change you, please do not change them.



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Advisor


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Advisor


Buddhi Narayan Shrestha
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Prachanda Man Shrestha
Advisor


Bikram Pandey
Advisor


Jagat Man Lama
Advisor

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Mr. Lambabu Sherpa	Member

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Mr. Tenzeeng Sherpa	Member
Mr. Gyalzen Sherpa	Member
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Mr. Bikram Neupane	Advisor
Dr. Sonam Jangbu Sherpa	Advisor

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Mr. Ang Rita Tshering Sherpa	Advisor

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Mr. Phurba Namgyal Sherpa	Member
Mr. Pasang Wangchuk Sherpa	Member

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Mr. Pasang Bhote	Co-convener
Mr. Deepak Poudel	Member
Mr. Sarki Tamang	Member
Mr. Awadhesh K Das	Member
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Mr. Ravi Poudel	Member
Mr. Thaman Singh	Member
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Mr. Balaram Neupane	Member
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Mr. Jwalant Gurung	Member
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Mr. Saroj Neupane	Member
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Mr. Kaji Sherpa (speed)	Advisor
Mr. Jal Krishna Shrestha	Advisor
Dr. Bishal Nath Upreti	Advisor
Mr. Mingma Sherpa	Advisor
Mr. Akinobu Otsu	Advisor

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Mr. Himal Ghale Gurung	Member
Mr. Dawa Tshering Sherpa	Member
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Mr. Rigjen Jangbu Sherpa	Member
Mr. Mingmar Dorje Sherpa	Member
Mr. Govinda Prasad Pant	Member
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Mr. Janak Pandey	Member
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Mr. Mukunda Pokharel	Member
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Mr. Padam Singh Ghale	Convener
Mr. Prem Bahadur Gurung	Member
Mr. B.B. Thapa	Member
Mr. Yukta Gurung	Member
Mr. Deebas Bickram Shah	Advisor

Langtang International Mountaineering School Construction COMMITTEE

Mr. Lakpa Sherpa	Convener
Mr. Da Gelje Sherpa	Co-convener
Mr. Lhakpa Norbu Sherpa	Member
Mr. Lhakpa Kitar Sherpa	Member
Mr. Thile Lama	Advisor
Mr. Balaram Neupane	Advisor

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Ang Tshering Sherpa
President



Zimba Zangbu Sherpa
I.P. President



Santa Bir Lama
1st Vice President



Deebas Bickram Shah
2nd Vice President



Thakur Raj Pandey
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Pasang Sherpa
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Dr. Nima Namgyal Sherpa
Member



Lakpa Sherpa
Member



Da Gelje Sherpa
Member



Dhan Bahadur Gurung
Member



Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha
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Pemba Dorje Sherpa
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Kamini Lambi Lama (Sherpa)
Member



Pasang Tenzing Sherpa
Member



Padam Ghale
Member



Mingma Sherpa
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Pasang Bhote
Member



Late, Dorje Khatri
Member



Jayanarayan Acharya
Member
(DG, Department of Tourism, Representative, MoCTCA)



Prem Bahadur Gurung
Member



Bimal Naharki
Member



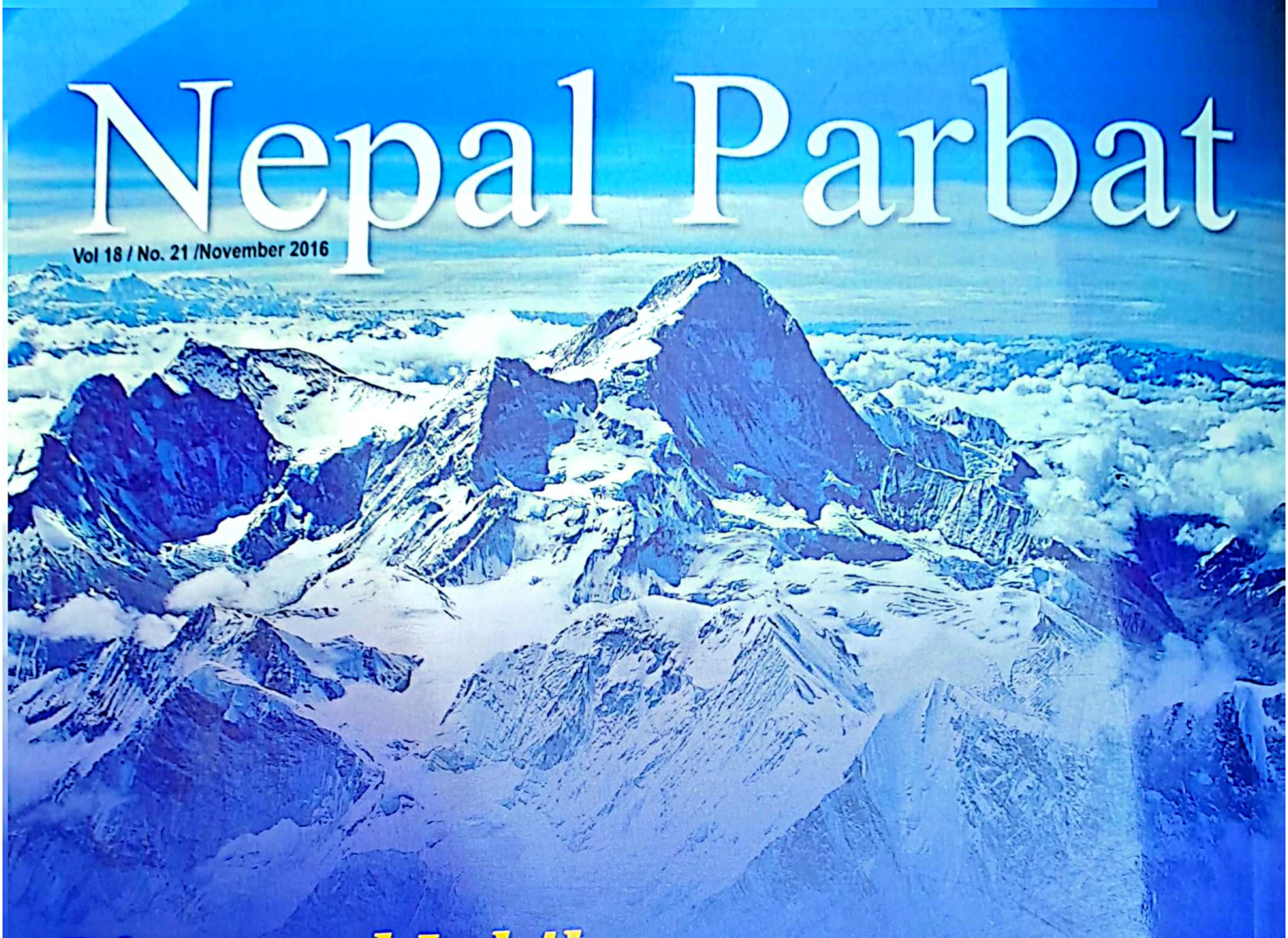
Cheban Devkota
Member



Jinesh Sindurakar
Chief Administrative Officer

Nepal Parbat

Vol 18 / No. 21 /November 2016



Diamond Jubilee

Mt. Makalu & Mt. Kanchenjunga

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION