

Trekking in Nepal and introduction of International Mountain Museum

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Brief introduction of Nepal

Official Name: Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Location: South Asia

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 147,181 sq km (56,827 sq miles)

Population: 26,620,809 (Nepal Census 2011)

Preliminary Report, Males (12,927,431) and Females (13,693,378)

Time: GMT + 5.45

Language: Official language - Nepali (spoken by 49%). About 100 regional and indigenous languages.

Religion: Mainly Hindu (81%), Buddhist (11%), Muslim minority (4%) and others (4%).

Geography: A landlocked former kingdom sharing borders with India to the east, west and south and Tibet to the north and northwest, the larger part of the country lies on the southern slope of the Himalayas and extends down from the highest peaks through the hills region to the plains known as the Terai bordering India.

Climate: The climate ranges from subtropical in the south and temperate in the hills to arctic at the higher altitudes. The monsoons begin in June and continue up to September, There are four distinct seasons:

* March to May: Spring (warm and dusty with rain showers)

* June to August: Summer (dominated by the monsoon)

* Late September to November: Autumn (cool with clear skies - most popular trekking season)

* December to February: Winter (cold at night and can be foggy in the early morning: afternoons are usually clear and pleasant). There is occasional snow in the mountains.

Introduction

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) was established on November 1, 1973. It is a non-governmental, non-profit and non-political organization working as a National Alpine Association

of Nepal to promote mountain tourism, climbing sports, protect mountain environments and preserve and promote cultural heritage of mountain people. It is the only national alpine club authorized to issue climbing permits for 33 mountain peaks of Nepal.

Affiliation with NMA

As per the Tourism Act 2035, sirdar, cook, guides, high altitude porters are not allowed to join any trekking or expedition without registering at Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA). The trekking company will not be allowed to operate expedition, trekking in Nepal without affiliation of NMA.

NMA Peaks

Government of Nepal has authorized NMA on 18 January 1978 to issue permits for 18 peaks between 5,587 meter to 6,654 meter in the Manang, Annapurna, Langtang and Khumbu area. On 16 Sep 2002, NMA has been shouldered upon the responsibility by 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. The royalty rate for these 33 climbing peaks are given below.

Group "A" NMA Peaks

	<u>Name of the peak</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Region</u>
1	Mt. Cholatse	6440 m.	Khumbu
2	Mt. Machhermo	6273 m.	Mahalangur
3	Mt. Kyazo Ri	6186 m.	Mahalangur
4	Mt. Phari Lapcha	6017 m.	Mahalangur
5	Mt. Nirekha	6159 m.	Mahalangur
6	Mt. Langsisa Ri	6427 m.	Jugal
7	Mt. Ombigaichen	6340 m.	Mahalangur
8	Mt. Bokta	6143 m.	Kanchenjunga
9	Mt. Chekigo	6257 m.	Gaurishankar
10	Mt. Lobuje West	6145 m.	Khumbu
11	Mt. Larkya Peak	6010 m.	Manaslu
12	Mt. ABI	6097 m.	Mahalangur
13	Mt. Yubra Himal	6035 m.	Langtang Himal
14	Mt. Chhukung Ri	5550 m.	Khumbu
15	Mt. Yala Peak	5732 m.	Langtang

Fee Structure for Group "A" NMA Peaks

<u>Royalty for up to seven members</u>	<u>Royalty for each additional member upto 12 person</u>
<u>(U.S. Dollars)</u>	<u>(U.S. Dollars)</u>
500.00	100.00

Group "B" NMA Peaks

<u>Name of the peak</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Region</u>
1. Hiunchuli	6441m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
2. Singu Chuli (Fluted peak)	6501m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
3. Mera peak	6654m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
4. Kusum Kangru	6367m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
5. Kwangde	6011m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
6. Chulu West	6419m	Manang District, Gandaki
7. Chulu East	6584m	Manang District, Gandaki
8. Imja Tse (Island Peak)	6160m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
9. Pharchamo	6187m	Rolwaling Himal, Janakpur
10. Lobuje	6119m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
11. Ramdung	5925m	Rolwaling Himal, Janakpur
12. Pisang peak	6091m	Manang District, Gandaki
13. Tharpu Chuli (Tent Peak)	5663m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
14. Khongma Tse (Mehra peak)	5849m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
15. Ganja La Chuli (Naya kanga)	5844m	Langtang Himal, Bagmati
16. Pokhalde	5806m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
17. Mardi Himal	5587m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
18. Paldor Peak	5896m	Langtang Himal, Bagmati

Fee Structure for Group "B" NMA Peaks

<u>Group Size</u>	<u>Rate US\$</u>	<u>Additional P/P US\$</u>
1-4 Persons	350.00 Only	
5-8 Persons	350.00 Plus	40.00 (Per person)
9-12 Persons	510.00 Plus	25.00 (Per person)

Note : Maximum number of members in a team is 12.

GARBAGE DEPOSIT FOR ALL 33 NMA PEAKS

An amount of US\$ 250.00 should be deposited to NMA as garbage deposit to get permit to all 33 NMA peaks. The refund shall be made as per the provisions made by NMA.

Protection of mountaineering environment:

NMA has been regularly conducting mountain cleaning campaigns in order to protect the Nepalese mountain & natural beauties and environment of mountain areas since its establishment. In coordination with Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and other tourism stakeholders, it has already conducted cleaning movements on Mt. Everest, Mt. Manaslu, Mt. Amadablam, Island peak, Langtang area etc.

Mountaineering Information

Government of Nepal has made following decisions in a bid to make mountaineering royalty fee competitive amongst the neighboring countries, promote mountains lying in remote and less privileged areas, and create environment to transform the seasonal mountaineering business operational round the year and materialize the concept of 'Nepal for all Seasons'.

1. Provide discount of 50% in winter and Summer Season and 75% in Autumn Season keeping intact the Royalty Fee in Spring Season.
2. Increase the number of climbing member in an expedition from 12 to 15.
3. Provide 100% discount on Royalty Fee for mountains located in mid and Far Western Development Regions for 5 years.
4. Implement Incremental Royalty Break-down System (IRDS), a system under which permit fee increases with the increase in number of climbing members, on all mountains instead of lump sum per expedition having climbing members seven or less than that.

Royalty and Size of Expedition Team

Annex-4

(Related to Rule 4, Sub-Rule 1)

Name of Mountain: Everest (8,848m)

Climbing Route: South East Ridge (Normal Route)

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	25,000	12,500	6,250
Two Climbers	40,000	20,000	10,000
Three Climbers	48,000	24,000	12,000
Four Climbers	56,000	28,000	14,000
Five Climbers	60,000	30,000	15,000
Six Climbers	66,000	33,000	16,500
Seven Climbers	70,000	35,000	17,500
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	10,000	5,000	2,500

Name of Mountain: Everest (8,848m)

Climbing Route: All Routes except South East Ridge (Normal Route)

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	15,000	7,500	3,750
Two Climbers	21,000	10,500	5,250
Three Climbers	27,000	13,500	6,750
Four Climbers	33,000	16,500	8,250

Five Climbers	39,000	19,500	9,750
Six Climbers	45,000	22,500	11,250
Seven Climbers	50,000	25,000	12,500
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	10,000	5,000	2,500

Height of Mountain: All Mountains above 8,000 m (except Mt. Everest)

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	5,000	2,500	1,250
Two Climbers	6,000	3,000	1,500
Three Climbers	7,000	3,500	1,750
Four Climbers	8,000	4,000	2,000
Five Climbers	8,500	4,250	2,125
Six Climbers	9,000	4,500	2,250
Seven Climbers	10,000	5,000	2,500
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	1,500	1,000	500

Height of Mountain: All Mountains above 7,501m to 7,999m

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	2,000	1,000	500
Two Climbers	2,400	1,200	600
Three Climbers	2,800	1,400	700
Four Climbers	3,200	1,600	800
Five Climbers	3,600	1,800	900
Six Climbers	3,800	1,900	950
Seven Climbers	4,000	2,000	1,000
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	500	400	200

Height of Mountain: All Mountains above 7,000m to 7,500m

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	1,500	750	375
Two Climbers	1,800	900	450
Three Climbers	2,100	1,050	525

Four Climbers	2,400	1,200	600
Five Climbers	2,600	1,300	650
Six Climbers	2,800	1,400	700
Seven Climbers	3,000	1,500	750
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	400	250	150

Height of Mountain: All Mountains above 6,501m to 6,999m (Except Mt. Amadablam)

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	1,000	500	225
Two Climbers	1,200	600	300
Three Climbers	1,400	700	350
Four Climbers	1,600	800	400
Five Climbers	1,800	900	450
Six Climbers	1,900	950	475
Seven Climbers	2,000	1,000	500
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	300	200	100

Name of Mountain: Amadablam (6812m)

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	1,000	1,000	500
Two Climbers	1,200	1,200	600
Three Climbers	1,400	1,400	700
Four Climbers	1,600	1,600	800
Five Climbers	1,800	1,800	900
Six Climbers	1,900	1,900	550
Seven Climbers	2,000	2,000	1000
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	300	300	200

Height of Mountain: 6,500 or Below

No. Of Climbers	Mountaineering Royalty Fee (In US \$)		
	Spring	Autumn	Summer/Winter
One Climber	400	200	100
Two Climbers	500	250	125
Three Climbers	600	300	150

Four Climbers	700	350	175
Five Climbers	800	400	200
Six Climbers	900	450	225
Seven Climbers	1000	500	250
Per Extra Climber (One Expedition Team has 15 members in maximum)	200	100	50

Trekking Permit

The Department of Immigration located at IMPACT Building, Maitighar, Kathmandu (Tel 4223590) issues permit for tourists who intend to trek on any part of the country. Trekking permits are as follows.

Restricted areas which have been opened for Group Trekking

The following restricted areas are open only for group trekkers. And a trekking permit will not be issued to individual trekkers for such areas. The areas and required fees are as follows:

S.No.	Trekking	Trekking Permit Fee
1	i) Dolpa district	Per week per person US\$ 10 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency. For the first 10 days per person US \$500 and After 10 days per day per person US\$50
	a) Areas of lower Dolpa	
	b) Areas of Upper Dolpa	
	ii) Taplejung District	
2	Kanchanjanga Region (Areas of Olangchunggola, Lelep, Papung and Yamphudin Village Development Committee)	Per week per person US\$ 10 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
3	Mustang district. (Upper Mustang)	For the first 10 days per person US \$500 and After 10 days per day per person US\$50.
4	Gorkha District (Manaslu Area)	From September to November per week per person US\$ 70 and After 7 days per day per person US\$ 10.and From December to August per week per person US\$ 50 and After 7 days per day per person US\$ 7 /Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
	Chhekampar & Chumchet VDC(Sirdibas-Lokpa-Cumling-Chhekampar-Nile-Chhule Area)	
5	Dolakha District (Gauri Shankar & Lamabagar)	Per week per person US\$ 10 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency. For the first 7 days per person US\$ 50 and After 7 days per day per person US\$ 7 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
	Humla District (Simikot and Yari)	
	Areas of Limi and Muchu village Development Committee, and area way to Tibet via	

	Tangekhola of Darma Village Development committee.	
6	Rasuwa District :- Thuman and Timure	Per week per person US\$ 10, Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
7	Sankhuwasabha District (Makalu Region):-Areas of Kimathanka, Chepuwa,Hatiya and Pawakhola Village Development Committee.	For the first 4 weeks per week per person US\$ 10 and After 4 weeks per week per person US\$ 20, Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
8	Solukhumbu District Makalu Region):-Areas of Kimathanka, Chepuwa,Hatiya and Pawakhola Village Development Committee.	For the first 4 weeks per week per person US\$ 10 and After 4 weeks per week per person US\$ 20, Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
9	Manang District:- Areas of Nar, Phu, and Northern area of Tilche Village of Thochhe Village Development Committee	From September to November per week per person US\$ 90 and December to August per week per person US\$ 75 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
10	Mugu District:- Areas of Mugu, Dolpu, Pulu and Bhangri.	For the first 7 days per person US \$90 and After 7 days per day per person US\$15 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
11	Baihang District:-Areas of Kanda, Saipal, Dhuli.	For the first 7 days per person US \$90 and After 7 days per day per person US\$15 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.
12	Darchula District:- Areas of Byas Village Development Committee.	For the first 7 days per person US \$90 and After 7 days per day per person US\$15 Or equivalent convertible foreign currency.

Note:

- To get a group trekking permit an application form with other relevant documents should be submitted through any registered trekking agency of Nepal.
- Trekking fee can be paid in Nepalese currency: Notwithstanding anything written in above, the Indian citizen can pay in Nepalese currency equivalent to US Dollars.

Trekkers' Management Information System (TIMS)

The Government of Nepal has made some changes in existing Trekkers' Management Information System (TIMS) provisions from April 1, 2010. As per the government decision, Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and Trekking Agencies' Association of Nepal (TAAN) will jointly implement the TIMS.

NTB and TAAN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on March 18, 2010 to implement the TIMS system under a new format from April 1, 2010. As per the MoU, they have introduced separate TIMS Cards for FITs and organized groups. FITs need to have Green TIMS cards by paying Nepali currency equivalent to US \$20 per person, while those travelling in groups need to have Blue TIMS cards by paying Nepali currency equivalent to US \$10 per person. Trekkers taking the service of trekking agencies can pay fee for TIMS card in US dollar.

Where and how to obtain a TIMS Card

Free Individual Trekkers:

Free Individual Trekkers can obtain TIMS cards at the offices of Nepal Tourism Board in Kathmandu and Pokhara, TAAN Secretariat at Maligaon and TAAN Pokhara Secretariat in Pokhara upon filling the TIMS application form.

Organized Trekkers:

Trekking companies will collect trekkers' data and enter it in the central database and will provide trekkers with a TIMS card after paying the fee prescribed above.

TIMS Card is compulsory to trek in all the trekking areas in the country. However, TIMS cards aren't required for following:

1. Expedition members with mountaineering permits issued by the government and Nepal Mountaineering Association.
2. Visitors to controlled areas having permits issued by the Department of Immigration
3. Foreign guests invited by the Government of Nepal
4. Authorities from the various diplomatic missions present in the country, who hold official letter/s and travel at their own risk
5. Visitors on certain missions recommended by the concerned Governmental Department(s)
6. Foreign Nationals possessing a residential visa.

Why is TIMS Necessary?

The following considerations have been taken into account in the process of issuing TIMS: All important details regarding trekkers and trekking routes shall be maintained in a computerized Database Management System, which can be useful for the trekkers' safety and security. In order to help carry out search and rescue operations for trekkers in case of natural calamities and other accidents by means of Authentic Information Service. It also maintains a record system that includes personal details of trekkers, trekking area, trekking routes, handling agencies, duration, etc. The data generated from the system will be useful to all concerned stakeholders such as tourism organizations, Government agencies, diplomatic missions, tour operators, research institute, etc. Unauthorized trekking operations will be controlled, thus, resulting in better management of trekking services, which will not only benefit trekkers and field staff, but also trekking companies and Government agencies. Occasional untoward incidents will also be better prevented. Furthermore, TIMS will upgrade the service standard and will contribute to better management of sustainable mountain tourism development in Nepal.

International Mountain Museum

There may be many people in the world who know little about this small country called Nepal, but they will certainly have heard of the tallest peak in the world, Mount Everest. However, Nepal is home not only to this highest peak, but also to 8 of the 14 highest peaks in the world that rise above eight thousand meters and lie in the great Himalayan range.

The Himalayan serves as an invaluable source of water for billions of people living in Asia. Flora and fauna in the Himalayan range is the natural habitat for thousand of known and unknown species that contribute to maintain a balance in the ecosystems of our world. The little known cultural values of the friendly mountain people, geological mysteries hidden beneath the surface and the serene natural beauty that abounds in the country, make the Nepalese people from around the world; Nepal is an enchanting land of adventure and exploration.

Nepal's majestic eight thousand meter high peaks have attracted the world's greatest mountaineers like a magnet, and have a long history of successful climbs. Beginning with the historic climb of Mt. Annapurna by Maurice Herzog and L. Lachenal in 1950, within a little more than a decade, all eight-thousanders had been climbed successfully by climbers from many different countries. The Himalayan range in Nepal holds significance not only to mountaineers but also to the world's foremost geologists, scientists, environmentalists and sociologists as it harbors innumerable mysteries and facts that these scholars have been able to unearth and record for posterity.

The International Mountain Museum, located right at the doorstep of the Himalayan range, in Pokhara, showcases all its values and mysteries within its confines.

With the objective of maintaining systematic records of successful climbs of the eight thousanders as well as the geographic flora and fauna and human activities in the range, the International Mountain Museum has been established at the foot of Fishtail Peak, the gateway to the Himalaya. Every visitor who enters through the museum gate will notice the shape of the museum roof, which resembles the mountain skyline. The museum has a ramp for disabled people on the right side of the main entrance. The detector Gate at the entrance ensures security and safety of the museum and a digital display screen mounted on top of the sensor gate displays the number of persons present inside the museum at all times.

The first hall in the basement showcases indigenous inhabitants of the mountainous regions of Nepal and the world. Their lifestyle and culture is represented below this first basement hall, enabling the visitors to visualize and understand how they live and what they value in life.

For closer observation, when visitors take the stairs down to the basement, they are ushered in by the museum guides to the adjoining video hall to inform them about the people, culture and the mountains of the Khumbu region.

After 18 minutes of orientation through videos, the visitors are then exposed to more information, in the form of life size models of the mountain people of Nepal as well as from other parts of the world. Seeing the culture, costumes and artifacts of the people of Nepal, Taiwan, Slovenia and Japan often amuses visitors who are not from the mountainous regions. This section is also important for comparative studies of the Alpine mountain people of Europe and Nepal with the help of photographs taken more than 50 years ago.

The Second hall known as the Hall of World Mountains introduces visitors to Nepal's mountains as well as to those from the rest of the world; their historical background, the highest peaks, and geographical information besides facts on the flora and fauna of the Himalayan range. Information on all fourteen peaks over 8000 meters and their photographs are also found in this section. In the Geological Section of this hall, there are on display some important rock samples that were part of the geological formation of the mountain range. The diverse flora and fauna are presented in pictures and stuffed replicas.

In yet another small section called the Corner of Dedication, contributions of five prominent personalities are displayed: Dawa Norbu Sherpa- a prominent contributor to the construction of the museum building, Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah- who interpreted the vision of International Mountain Museum, Dr. Toni Hagen, the well-known Swiss explorer and geologist, Reverend Ekai Kawaguichi- the first Japanese to visit Nepal in 1899, and Dr. Harka Gurung- the renowned geographer, development partner and conservationist of Nepal are preserved here for public display.

The third hall displays equipment, clothes, different professional kinds of ropes and photographs of the French Expedition team leader and record holder Maurice Herzog who was the first to scale Annapurna-I in 1950. Beside Herzog is Junko Tabei, the first Japanese women to scale Mt. Everest and Imanishi, the first Manaslu summiteer. Equipment belonging to other mountaineers is also showcased here. The fourteen peaks over eight thousand meters are shown in chronological order according to the year they were conquered.

Equipment necessary for climbing mountains and rocks, their variety and uses give the visitors a general idea of how hard it can be to scale these mountains. Last but not least are the legendary tales of the Yeti, its myths, and publications about the elusive giant brown bear in one corner of the first floor. Although nobody has seen the mysterious Yeti in real life, many have claimed they have. Some have claimed to have photographed its foot prints on the icy blanket of snow, and some claim to have seen it with their eyes closed. This section is dedicated to the Yeti that nobody has seen but many like to believe exists high in the mountains.

In order to create awareness about mountain ecology and environment, a separate section has on display, garbage collected from Mount Everest between the year 2000 and 2003 which demonstrates a gloomy picture of possible environmental degradation if care is not taken to preserve the environment. Moving past this section takes the visitors to yet another section which

has been named Imaging Everest. Here, a large number of photographs of British expeditions to Mount Everest from 1921 to 1953 are showcased. These pictures were donated by the Royal Geographical Society.

After a visit to the basement, the visitors then move to the first floor for further information related to socio-economic life of the mountain people and their activities in the various periods through time. There are plans for better conservation of the flora and fauna and the environment of the region. This section is called the Hall of Associate's Guest Exhibition. In this Hall, IUCN and ICIMOD display their past, present and plans for future activities. 39 quiz questions and their answers related to mountains are put on tin folios fixed along the railing to stimulate the visiting students with IQ tests.

For those who want to internalize the true sensitivity of the Buddhist prayer room, the Lakhang Room is always open for offering prayers. The library on the right of the Lakhang Room awaits the scholars and students who seek more information.

The open corridor on the right side of the first floor gives visitors the opportunity to enjoy the spectacular view of three Himalayan peaks that rise above 8000 meter height, namely Mt. Dhaulagiri, Mt. Annapurna and Mt. Manaslu. No museum in the world can boast of such a unique and fascinating backdrop.

The tour of the International Mountain Museum does not end with the findings on the legendary Yeti and the enchanting view of the three giant peaks. The Living Museum that is located just outside the main building and within the museum premises, awaits the visitors in 5.10 hectares of land area. The living museum showcases the culture of the indigenous people of Nepal, their homes and culture in real models representing the different tribes and clans. Among the various houses stands the 31-foot high model of Mt. Manaslu, where visitors are invariably seen scaling up and taking photographs.

A tall, six facets rock climbing wall stands invitingly at the entrance gate enticing all enthusiasts and avid rock climbers to give it a go, before they head off to face the real mountains. Students, domestic tourists, visitors from SAARC countries as well as from other foreign countries throng to visit the International Mountain Museum and are informed about the majestic mountains, the intriguing flora and fauna and the colorful culture of the people of mountainous regions under one roof in Pokhara, Nepal.

The ever-increasing number of domestic and international visitors including researchers arriving at the Mountain Museum in Pokhara speaks volumes, highlights its importance on an international level. However, timely changes and improvements on many relevant issues is the next challenge facing the museum and Nepal Mountaineering Association.

尼泊爾長途山中健行及國際登山博物館的介紹

原著：Zimba Zangbu SHERPA*

壹、尼泊爾簡介

正式名稱：尼泊爾聯邦民主共和國

位置：南亞

首都：加德滿都

面積：147,181 平方公里 (56,827 平方哩)

人口：26,620,809 (2011 尼泊爾人口普查)

初步報告，男性 (12,927,431)以及女性 (13,693,378)

時區：格林威治時間(GMT) + 5.45

語言：官方語言 – 尼泊爾語(49%的人使用)。約 100 個地區和地方語言。

宗教：主要為印度教 (81%)，佛教 (11%)，少數回教 (4%) 及其他 (4%)。

地理：尼泊爾是一內陸國家，前身為王國，在東面、西面和南面與印度接壤，北面和西北面與西藏交接，國土的大部分位於喜馬拉雅山脈的南坡，從最高峰向下延伸，通過丘陵地區到達被稱為特萊(Terai)的平原與印度接壤。

氣候：氣候區分從南邊的亞熱帶和山上的溫帶到更高海拔區的極帶氣候都有。雨季從 6 月持續到 9 月，一年四季鮮明：

* 3 月 - 5 月：春季 (溫暖多塵土，有陣雨)

* 6 月 - 8 月：夏季 (雨季)

* 9 月末 - 11 月：秋季 (涼爽的晴空 – 最適合山中健行的季節)

* 12 月 - 2 月：冬季 (夜晚寒冷，清晨偶有大霧，白天通常晴朗舒適)。山區偶爾會下雪。

介紹

尼泊爾登山協會(Nepal Mountaineering Association, NMA)成立於 1973 年 11 月 1 日，為一非政府、非營利性及政治性的組織；作為一個尼泊爾的國家山岳協會，旨在促進山區旅遊，登山運動，保護山區環境，維護和促進山區人民的文化遺產。這是唯一被授權可以核發在尼泊爾境內 33 座山峰的登山許可的國立山岳俱樂部。

和 NMA 的聯繫

根據旅遊法 2035，若是沒有在尼泊爾登山協會（NMA）登記，不管是領隊、廚師、導遊或高海拔挑夫都不被允許加入任何的山中健行或探險。徒步旅遊旅行社也不得經營和 NMA 沒有任何聯繫的在尼泊爾的長途山中健行或登山探險。

屬 NMA 範圍的山峰

1978 年 1 月 18 日，尼泊爾政府授權 NMA 可以核發 18 座位於眉南(Manang)，安納布爾納峰，藍塘和昆布地區、介於 5587 米到 6654 米的山峰的許可證。2002 年 9 月 16 日，尼泊爾政府另外核准了 15 座山峰，賦予 NAM 對攀登者、登山客發出許可的責任。這些被統稱為 NMA 山峰攀登。稍後會列出攀登這 33 座山峰的特許費用。

屬 NMA 範圍的山峰-A 組

<u>山峰名稱</u>	<u>高度</u>	<u>地區</u>
1. Mt. Cholatse	6440 m.	Khumbu
2. Mt. Machhermo	6273 m.	Mahalangur
3. Mt. Kyazo Ri	6186 m.	Mahalangur
4. Mt. Phari Lapcha	6017 m.	Mahalangur
5. Mt. Nirekha	6159 m.	Mahalangur
6. Mt. Langsisa Ri	6427 m.	Jugal
7. Mt. Ombigaichen	6340 m.	Mahalangur
8. Mt. Bokta	6143 m.	Kanchenjunga
9. Mt. Chekigo	6257 m.	Gaurishankar
10. Mt. Lobuje West	6145 m.	Khumbu
11. Mt. Larkya Peak	6010 m.	Manaslu
12. Mt. ABI	6097 m.	Mahalangur
13. Mt. Yubra Himal	6035 m.	Langtang Himal
14. Mt. Chhukung Ri	5550 m.	Khumbu
15. Mt. Yala Peak	5732 m.	Langtang

屬 NMA 範圍的山峰-A 組的收費方式

7 人以下的特許費

(美元)

500.00

7 人以上每增加一人所加收的特許費，至多 12 人

(美元)

100.00

屬 NMA 範圍的山峰-B 組

<u>山峰名稱</u>	<u>高度</u>	<u>地區</u>
1. Hiunchuli	6441m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
2. Singu Chuli (Fluted peak)	6501m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
3. Mera peak	6654m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
4. Kusum Kangru	6367m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
5. Kwangde	6011m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
6. Chulu West	6419m	Manang District, Gandaki
7. Chulu East	6584m	Manang District, Gandaki
8. Imja Tse (Island Peak)	6160m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
9. Pharchamo	6187m	Rolwaling Himal, Janakpur
10. Lobuje	6119m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
11. Ramdung	5925m	Rolwaling Himal, Janakpur
12. Pisang peak	6091m	Manang District, Gandaki
13. Tharpu Chuli (Tent Peak)	5663m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
14. Khongma Tse (Mehra peak)	5849m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
15. Ganja La Chuli (Naya kanga)	5844m	Langtang Himal, Bagmati
16. Pokhalde	5806m	Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha
17. Mardi Himal	5587m	Annapurna Himal, Gandaki
18. Paldor Peak	5896m	Langtang Himal, Bagmati

屬 NMA 範圍的山峰-B 組的收費方式

<u>團隊人數</u>	<u>基本費(美元)</u>	<u>每增加一人所加收的特許費(美元)</u>
1-4 人	350.00	
5-8 人	350.00	5 人以上每人加收 40.00
9-12 人	510.00	9 人以上每人加收 25.00

備註：每個團隊人數至多 12 人。

攀登屬 NMA 範圍的 33 座山峰，需另外繳交 250 元的廢棄物處理保證金。若遵守每項 NMA 所制定的條款，保證金將會被歸還。

山區環境保護

成立以來，NMA 即會定期發起淨山活動以保護尼泊爾山區的山區環境和自然美景。在和旅遊民航局及其他旅遊部的合作協調下，NMA 已經進行了在珠穆朗瑪峰、馬納斯魯峰、阿瑪達布藍峰、島峰以及藍塘區等山區的山區淨山活動。

登山資訊

尼泊爾政府在一次的競標中作出以下決定，要使登山特許使用費在鄰近國家間具有競爭力，宣傳促進在較偏遠地區且沒有特許保護的山峰，並將季節性登山業務轉為整年都可以做

的活動，以實現「一年四季的尼泊爾」的理念。

1. 在冬夏兩季提供 50%的折扣，秋季提供 75%的折扣，春季則維持原本的特許權使用費。
2. 攀登會員數從 12 增加到 15。
3. 取消位在中部及較遠的西部發展區的山峰的特許登山費，取消期為五年。
4. 實施累進許可費分開計費系統(Incremental Royalty Break-down System, IRDS)，這是一個將所有山的登山許可費隨登山成員的增加而增加的系統，而非每一次成員為七名或小於七名的攀登就收取一筆固定的特許費。

特許費及攀登隊人數

山名：聖母峰 (8,848 公尺)

攀登路線：東南稜 (傳統路線)

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	25,000	12,500	6,250
2 位攀登者	40,000	20,000	10,000
3 位攀登者	48,000	24,000	12,000
4 位攀登者	56,000	28,000	14,000
5 位攀登者	60,000	30,000	15,000
6 位攀登者	66,000	33,000	16,500
7 位攀登者	70,000	35,000	17,500
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	10,000	5,000	2,500

山名：聖母峰 (8,848 公尺)

攀登路線：除了東南稜 (傳統路線)以外的所有路線

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	15,000	7,500	3,750
2 位攀登者	21,000	10,500	5,250
3 位攀登者	27,000	13,500	6,750
4 位攀登者	33,000	16,500	8,250
5 位攀登者	39,000	19,500	9,750
6 位攀登者	45,000	22,500	11,250
7 位攀登者	50,000	25,000	12,500
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	10,000	5,000	2,500

山的高度：所有 8000 公尺以上的山 (除了聖母峰)

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	5,000	2,500	1,250
2 位攀登者	6,000	3,000	1,500
3 位攀登者	7,000	3,500	1,750
4 位攀登者	8,000	4,000	2,000
5 位攀登者	8,500	4,250	2,125
6 位攀登者	9,000	4,500	2,250
7 位攀登者	10,000	5,000	2,500
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	1,500	1,000	500

山的高度：所有高度介於 7501~7999 公尺的山

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	2,000	1,000	500
2 位攀登者	2,400	1,200	600
3 位攀登者	2,800	1,400	700
4 位攀登者	3,200	1,600	800
5 位攀登者	3,600	1,800	900
6 位攀登者	3,800	1,900	950
7 位攀登者	4,000	2,000	1,000
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	500	400	200

山的高度：所有高度介於 7000~7500 公尺的山

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	1,500	750	375
2 位攀登者	1,800	900	450
3 位攀登者	2,100	1,050	525
4 位攀登者	2,400	1,200	600
5 位攀登者	2,600	1,300	650
6 位攀登者	2,800	1,400	700
7 位攀登者	3,000	1,500	750
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	400	250	150

山的高度：所有高度介於 6501~6999 公尺的山 (除了 Mt. Amadablam)

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	1,000	500	225
2 位攀登者	1,200	600	300
3 位攀登者	1,400	700	350
4 位攀登者	1,600	800	400
5 位攀登者	1,800	900	450
6 位攀登者	1,900	950	475
7 位攀登者	2,000	1,000	500
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	300	200	100

山名: Amadablam (6812 公尺)

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	1,000	1,000	500
2 位攀登者	1,200	1,200	600
3 位攀登者	1,400	1,400	700
4 位攀登者	1,600	1,600	800
5 位攀登者	1,800	1,800	900
6 位攀登者	1,900	1,900	550
7 位攀登者	2,000	2,000	1000
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	300	300	200

山的高度：6500 公尺以下

攀登隊人數	登山特許費 (美元)		
	春	秋	夏/冬
1 位攀登者	400	200	100
2 位攀登者	500	250	125
3 位攀登者	600	300	150
4 位攀登者	700	350	175
5 位攀登者	800	400	200
6 位攀登者	900	450	225
7 位攀登者	1000	500	250
7 人以上每增加一位攀登者 (每個攀登隊人數至多 15 人)	200	100	50

長途山中健行許可

位於加德滿都 Maitighar 的 IMPACT 大樓的出入境事務處（電話：4223590）負責簽發許可證給想要在這國家任何一處登山的旅客。旅行許可的詳情如下所示。

只開放給團體旅遊的管制區

以下的管制區只開放給團體遊客。旅行許可將不簽發給欲前往這些區域的個人旅客。這些區域和所需費用如下所列：

序號	旅遊區	旅遊簽證費
1	i)多帕區	每人每週為 10 美金或等值外幣。 頭 10 天為每人 500 美金，超過第 10 天起每人每天 50 美金。
	a)下多帕區	
	b)上多帕區域	
	ii)Taplejung 區	
2	肯欽真加峰區域	每人每週為 10 美金或等值外幣。
	(Olangchunggola, Lelep 區域, Papung and Yamphudin 村落發展委員會)	
3	Mustang 區 (上 Mustang)	頭 10 天為每人 500 美金，超過第 10 天起每人每天 50 美金。
4	Gorkha 區	9 月至 11 月，每人每週為 70 美金，超過第 7 天起，每人每天 10 美金；12 月至 8 月，每人每週為 50 美金，超過第 7 天起，每人每天 7 美金/或 換算等值外幣。
	(馬南鹿峰 (Manaslu) 區)	
	Chhekampar & Chumchet VDC(Sirdibas-Lokpa-Cumling-Chhekampar-Nile-Chhule Area)	
5	Dolakha 區 (Gauri Shankar & Lamabagar)	每人每週為 10 美金或換算等值外幣。 頭 7 天為每人 50 美金，超過 7 天起，每人每天 7 美金/或 換算等值外幣。
	Humla 區 (Simikot & Yari)	
	Limi & Muchu 地區村落發展委員會及 Tibet via Tangekhola of Darma 村落發展委員會。	
6	Rasuwa 區 :- Thuman 及 Timure	每人每週為 10 美金或換算等值外幣。
-	Sankhuwasabha 區	頭先的 4 週，每人每週為 10 美金，第 4 週之後，每人每週為 20 美金，或 換算等值外幣。
	(Makalu Region):- Kimathanka 區域, Chepuwa, Hatiya & Pawakhola 村落發展委員會	

序號	旅遊區	旅遊簽證費
8	所盧庫布(Solukhumbu) 區	頭先的 4 週，每人每週為 10 美金，第 4 週之後，每人每週為 20 美金，或 換算等值外幣。
	Makalu Region):- Kimathanka 區域, Chepuwa,Hatiya & Pawakhola 村落發展委員會	
9	眉南(Manang) 區:- Nar, Phu, 及 Northern Tilche 村落於 Thochhe 村落發展委員會	9 月至 11 月，每人每週為 90 美金；12 月至 8 月，每人每週為 75 美金，或換算等值外幣。
10	Mugu 區:- Mugu, Dolpu, Pulu and Bhangri 區域	頭 7 天為每人 90 美金，超過 7 天起，每人每天 15 美金，或換算等值外幣。
11	Baihang 區:- Kanda, Saipal, Dhuli 區域	頭 7 天為每人 90 美金，超過 7 天起，每人每天 15 美金，或換算等值外幣。
12	達奇拉(Darchula) 區:- Byas Village 區域發展委員會	頭 7 天為每人 90 美金，超過 7 天起，每人每天 15 美金，或換算等值外幣。

注意事項：

- 要取得團體山中健行許可，必須透過在尼泊爾登記註冊的登山健行旅行社提交申請表及相關文件。
- 登山健行費用可以尼泊爾盧比支付：儘管如此，印度公民可以以尼泊爾盧比或換算等值的美金支付。

登山者資訊管理系統

尼泊爾政府從 2010 年 4 月 1 日起已經對現行的登山健行者資訊管理系統(Trekkers' Management Information System, TIMS)的條文做了一些修正。依據政府的決定，尼泊爾國家旅遊局 (NTB) 和尼泊爾登山健行旅行社協會 (TAAN) 將共同執行 TIMS。

NTB 和 TAAN 已在 2010 年 3 月 18 日簽署了備忘錄 (MOU)，從 2010 年 4 月 1 日起在新格式的架構下實施 TIMS 系統。根據備忘錄，他們為散客和團體推出了個別的 TIMS 卡。散客每人須支付相當於 20 美元的尼泊爾盧比以取得綠色的 TIMS 卡，而團體旅遊的遊客則是每人須支付相當於 10 美元的尼泊爾盧比以持有藍色的 TIMS 卡。透過登山健行旅行社辦理此項服務的遊客可以以美元支付 TIMS 卡費用。

申請 TIMS 卡的地點及流程

自由行的個別登山健行者：

自由行的個別登山健行者可以在加德滿都或博卡拉的尼泊爾國家旅遊局的辦公室，TAAN 在 Maligaon 的秘書處以及在博卡拉的秘書處遞交 TIMS 申請表格

團體登山健行者：

登山健行公司會收集登山者的資料並輸入到中央資料庫，並在登山者支付過上述的費用後將 TIMS 卡提供給登山者。

在尼泊爾所有的登山健行區旅遊，一定要持有 TIMS 卡。然而，在下列的情況下，TIMS 卡是不需要的：

1. 登山探險隊成員已持有政府和尼泊爾登山協會所發出的登山許可。
2. 要前往管制區的遊客已持有出入境事務處所簽發的許可。
3. 由尼泊爾政府所邀請的外國賓客。
4. 目前在尼泊爾國內的外交使團當局，持有正式函件且自行承擔旅遊風險。
5. 負有由相關政府部門所建議的特定任務的遊客。
6. 持有居留權的外國人。

為何需要 TIMS?

在核發 TIMS 時，以下是列入考慮的幾項要點：所有有關登山者以及登山健行步道的詳情應該要被維護在電腦化的資料庫管理系統中，這有助於保障登山者的安全和保安。為了在發生自然災害或有其他意外事故的情況下，透過確實的資訊服務協助進行搜索和對登山者的救援作業。它同時也維護了一個包括攀登者的個人資料、登山區域、登山路線、代辦旅行社、以及攀登期間等的紀錄系統。系統產生的資料對相關的人或單位，如旅行團、政府機構、外交使團、旅遊業者、以及研究機構等，來說都是很有用的。

未被授權的登山作業會被管制，因此對登山健行服務可以有更好的管理，這不僅可以使登山者和現場工作人員受惠，同時也對旅行社和政府機構有益。偶爾突發的不幸事件也更能被防止。此外，TIMS 將可以提高服務水平，有助於更好地管理尼泊爾山區旅遊發展的永續性。

貳、國際登山博物館

世界上也許還有很多人不知道稱作尼泊爾的這個小國家，但他們一定聽過世界最高峰—珠穆朗瑪峰。然而，尼泊爾不僅是這世界最高峰的所在地，它同時也是世界上最高的 14 座山峰中的 8 座的所在地，這 14 座山峰都高過八千公尺且都屬於偉大的喜馬拉雅山脈的範圍。

喜馬拉雅山脈為居住在亞洲的百億計人口提供了珍貴的水資源。而且喜馬拉雅山脈是成千上萬的已知和未知物種的植物群及動物群的自然棲息地，這幫助了我們所居住的世界保持一個平衡的生態系統。友善的山區居民、隱藏在地表之下的地質奧秘、以及在這個國家寧靜卻豐富的自然風光，這些都是鮮為人知的文化價值，這也使得尼泊爾有來自世界各地的人民；尼泊爾正是這樣一塊值得冒險和探索的迷人土地。

在尼泊爾達到八千公尺的雄偉山峰就像磁鐵一樣吸引著來自世界各地的登山者，而且有著攀登成功的悠久歷史。從 1950 年 M·埃爾佐（Maurice Herzog）和 L·拉什納爾歷史性的攀登安納普爾那峰開始，十年出頭的期間，所有八千公尺以上的山峰都有被來自不同國家的登山者攀登成功的紀錄。在尼泊爾境內的喜馬拉雅山脈不僅對登山者意義重大，而且對世界上最重要的地質學家，科學家，環境學家和社會學家也是，因為它藏著無數的奧秘，使得這些學者已經能夠為後人發掘並記錄這些事實。

位在博卡拉的國際登山博物館，坐落在喜馬拉雅山脈入口，向大眾展示著它所有的價值和境內的奧秘。

為了將八千公尺以上高峰的成功攀登以及在山脈的植物群和動物群與人類活動紀錄作系統性的維護，國際登山博物館因此被建立在喜馬拉雅山脈入口的魚尾峰腳下。每一位從大門進入博物館的訪客都會注意到博物館屋頂的形狀是近似於山的天際線。博物館的主要入口右側有為殘疾人士設置的斜坡。入口的偵測門是為了確保博物館的保安和保全，同時在感應門的頂端裝有數字的顯示畫面時時顯示當下在博物館裡面的人數。

在地下室的第一個大廳展示在尼泊爾和世界的山區的原居民。他們的生活方式和文化展示在這地下室大廳中，讓遊客可以了解並視覺化他們當時如何生活，以及他們人生的價值觀。

為了更仔細觀察，當遊客下樓到地下室，博物館的人員會將他們引領到相鄰的影帶放映廳，影帶所放映的是可以使遊客了解當地居民，文化和以及昆布地區的山脈。

在 18 分鐘的影帶簡介後，遊客接著可以藉由參觀尼泊爾及世界其他地方的山區居民的真人大小模型得到更多的資訊。看到這些尼泊爾、台灣、斯洛文尼亞和日本原住民的文化和傳統服飾，往往可以帶給不是居住在山區的遊客驚喜和滿足。這一區，再輔以 50 年前所拍攝的照片，對於比較歐洲的阿爾卑斯山區居民和尼泊爾山區居民的研究也是很重要的。

二樓為世界山館的第二大廳介紹給遊客的是在尼泊爾以及世界各地的山脈；這些山脈的歷史背景、最高峰、有關喜馬拉雅山脈中的植物群和動物群和地理資訊。在此區也展示了 14 座超過八千公尺的高峰的資訊和照片。在此廳的地理區展示了一些重要的岩石樣本，這些岩石是不同地理形成的部分。不同的植物群和動物群是以圖片和填充複製品展出。

此外還有小小的一區稱為奉獻的一角，五位重要人士的貢獻在這一區被展示：達娃羅布夏爾巴(Dawa Norbu Sherpa) – 對博物館的建立扮演重要角色的貢獻者，庫馬爾卡德加·比克拉姆夏爾巴(Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah) – 他詮釋了國際登山博物館的願景，托尼·哈根博士(Dr. Toni Hagen) - 著名的瑞士探險家和地質學家，河口慧海 (Eki Kawaguchi)– 於 1899 年第一位訪問尼泊爾的日本人，以及 Harka 古隆博士 - 著名的地理學家，發展夥伴和尼泊爾的保育專家，都在這裡作公開展示。

第三大廳展示了設備，衣物，不同的專業繩索和法國遠征隊的領導者和紀錄保持者莫里斯·埃爾佐的照片，他在 1950 年成為第一位登上安納普爾那峰的人。除了埃爾佐之外，田部忠淳子是第一位登上珠穆朗瑪峰和今西，馬納斯魯第一高峰，的日本女性。其於登山者的設備也在這兒展示著。14 座八千多米的山峰按它們被征服的年份的時間順序顯示。

被展示的登山和攀岩所需的設備，其多樣性和用途可以讓參觀者了解到要攀登上這些山脈是多麼不容易的一件事。最後，但並非最不重要的是傳說中的雪人的故事，有關它的神話和難以捉摸的巨大棕熊的出版物是在一樓的一個角落。雖然現實生活中沒有人見過神秘的雪人，但很多人都宣稱他們看過。有些人聲稱拍到了它在結冰的雪毯上的腳印，另有一些聲稱閉著眼睛看到了他們。這一區就是展示雖然沒有人看過，但大家寧願相信他們存在高山上的雪人。

為了要喚起對山區生態和環境的意識，單獨劃分的一區陳列了從 2000 到 2003 年間在珠穆朗瑪峰所收集到的垃圾，這提醒了大眾如果再不注重保護環境，一個可能的環境退化將是如何陰沉的一副景象。在參觀完這一區後，會將訪客帶至另一稱為顯像珠穆朗瑪峰的區。在這裡展示的是英國探險隊在 1921 至 1953 年在珠穆朗瑪峰所拍攝的大量照片。這些照片是由英國皇家地理學會捐贈。

參觀完地下室後，遊客可以再移動到一樓參觀和山區居民的社會經濟生活以及他們在各個時期隨時間前進的活動的相關展示。這是為了更好地保護植物群和動物群以及區域環境的計劃。這區被稱為副訪客展覽之廳。在此廳內，世界自然保育聯盟(IUCN)和國際山地綜合發展中心(ICIMOD)展示了他們在過去、現在以及未來活動的計畫。39 個和山峰相關的問題和答案都被放在沿著欄杆固定的錫箔紙上，以此 IQ 測試激勵來訪的學生。

對於那些想要內化佛教祈禱室的真實感受的，Lakhang 室始終是對祈禱者敞開的。想要尋求更多資訊的學者或學生則可以到 Lakhang 室右側的圖書室。

一樓右側的露天走廊上，讓遊客有機會享受超過 8000 米的高度的喜馬拉雅山峰的壯麗景色，在這裡可以看到道拉吉裡峰，安納普爾那峰和馬納斯魯峰。世界上找不到第二個博物館可以如此誇耀其所處的獨特而迷人的背景。

國際登山博物館之旅在雪人的傳說和三大高峰的迷景色中並未結束。位於主體建築外和博物館內的生活館還在等待遊客在這 5.10 公頃的土地面積上繼續這趟博物館之旅。生活館展示了尼泊爾的原著民的文化，以真實大小模型展示的他們的家園和文化代表了不同的部落和部族。在各式不同的房子前矗立有馬納斯魯峰 31 英尺高的模型，在這兒總是可以看到遊客不約而同興奮的拍照留念。

一座高大、6 面的攀岩牆引人目光的矗立在入口處大門，仿佛在引誘攀岩的狂熱愛好者在出發面對真正的山之前，先在這裡試一下身手。學生，國內的旅客，從南亞區域合作聯盟國家(SAARC)以及其他國家來的遊客，來來去去的參觀國際登山博物館，看博物館訴說著山峰的雄偉、耐人尋味的植物和動物群、和山區居民豐富多彩的文化，而這些都在尼泊爾博卡拉的同一個屋簷下。

不斷大量增長的國內和國際遊客數包括了到博卡拉的山峰博物館的研究人員，凸顯了其在國際上的重要性。然而，與時俱進的改變和許多相關問題的改善正是博物館和尼泊爾登山協會所面臨的下一個挑戰。