



# NEPAL AS THE BEST DESTINATION

Responsible Tourism POST-COVID

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The Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) said in its report for the 2020-21 fiscal year ending in mid-July that the aviation sector lost around 12 billion Nepali rupees (102 million dollars) in potential earnings. Airlines lost about 25 billion Nepali rupees (212 million dollars) due to flight restrictions enforced after the first and second waves of the pandemic that hit the country in early 2020 and this April, the report said. According to the report, the Nepal Airlines lost around 7 billion Nepali rupees (59 million dollars), and the Himalaya Airlines, a China-Nepal joint venture, lost around 3 billion Nepali rupees (25 million dollars) in potential earnings. Nepal's other airlines involved in domestic flights lost around 15 billion Nepali rupees (127 million dollars). The South Asian country first suspended international flights on March 22 last year and later a lockdown imposed from March 24 to July 21 halted domestic flights as well. Domestic and international flights resumed on Sept. 1 last year, but the ban was reinstated after the coronavirus battered the country again in early April this year. The government suspended regular domestic flights from May 3 and international flights from May 6 and allowed limited international and domestic flights from June 1 and July 1, respectively, after the pandemic eased to some extent. Raj Kumar Chhetri, CAAN's spokesman, told Xinhua on Monday that the suspension of domestic and international flights have resulted in heavy losses to both the regulator and the airlines. "For example, our monthly income has come down to 200 million Nepali rupees (about 1.7 million dollars) to 300 million Nepali rupees (about 2.56 million dollars) in recent days from 800 million Nepali rupees (about 6.83 million dollars) to 900 million Nepali rupees (about 7.69 million dollars) in normal times before the pandemic first hit the country," said Chhetri. "Our monthly income plunged to as low as 40 million Nepali rupees (about 341,650 dollars) a month when the lockdown was strictly enforced," he added. The CAAN has raised various fees from the airlines, including airport development fee. "In recent days, only 12 to 18 international flights are taking place daily from Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu," said Chhetri. "In normal times, there are over 40 international flights in a day in July and August." .....	18
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## Tourism

Tourism, basically in simple words is a social, cultural, ethical, educational, and economic phenomenon that includes the movement of people from one place to the other or one country to the other, the essential thing is the people (also known as the tourist) travels to different parts of the world, for many reasons such as education, hobby, business, entertainment, relaxation, Divertissement, etc. These possess may be permanent or temporary. Tourism is actually a benefit for both sides of the team if you come to think about it more deeply it is because when the tourists travel to a new spot they have the facilities and the opportunity of a lifetime as they get to know about the different places as well as their culture, tradition, art, history, environment, the differences in the weather the climate, the people's morality, and even their government or king/queendom it gives the tourist a memory for a lifetime. And in the other side the tourism industry the place/country gets the benefit of earning international/national coins which is one of the best ways of profit for a country.

Guided tourism has been taking place in several places on the earth for a very long amount of time but over the time of its existence, the general people have been neglecting the actual meaning of guided tours, and have come up with many unnecessary stereotypes and ridiculed talk about it extensively so much so that many people's first thought to the term guided tourism is that countless people in professional uniforms chasing one person with a Red umbrella, this is most definitely not a positive impact on this phenomenon as it has been considered as highly choreographed action. Meanwhile Guided tourism is a type of multi-faced facility or industry that is not only constantly developing itself but also helping the overall tourism industry in order to meet the needs of each one of the new audiences all around the world to guide them all around the world providing them with all of the basic needs while also offering them much educational information about the place its history, meaning, importance, believes, facts and much more interesting info that people may want to know. This concludes that the importance of guided tours has been growing rapidly as the tourism industry is becoming more and more of a global phenomenon.

## Tourism in Nepal

Nepal is a country that is commonly known for a lot of different immaculate reasons such as history, culture, tradition, language, unnaturally beautiful geography, and many world heritages most popularly Mount Everest. When talked about this country through the eyes of the tourism business it is basically a perfect country with all the potential and capability of being a very successful country on the basis of tourism as this country has the advantage of having many different types of aspects that in general is very much adored by the tourists and even tourists in general. Some of the aspects that are sure to attract many tourists to this country besides the amazing cultures, tradition, and sub-tradition are: The naturally given gift having a geographical diversity containing all sorts of land types such as the Himalayans(mountains), The hills, and also the terai region(flat), The different types of climate, the surprising number of water resources as it is the 2nd richest countries when it comes to water recourse even though it being a fully bounded country, it also has the scenario of many different Beautiful and eye-catching mountains, the great history, for example, the history about the tragic ending of the kingdom and the new beginning of the democracy, the history of the power full Gorkhas and Ranas, the generations

of different stages of the kingdom and the beautiful view from the spots that are in one of the top best places of our country, the different palaces, different festivals and many more

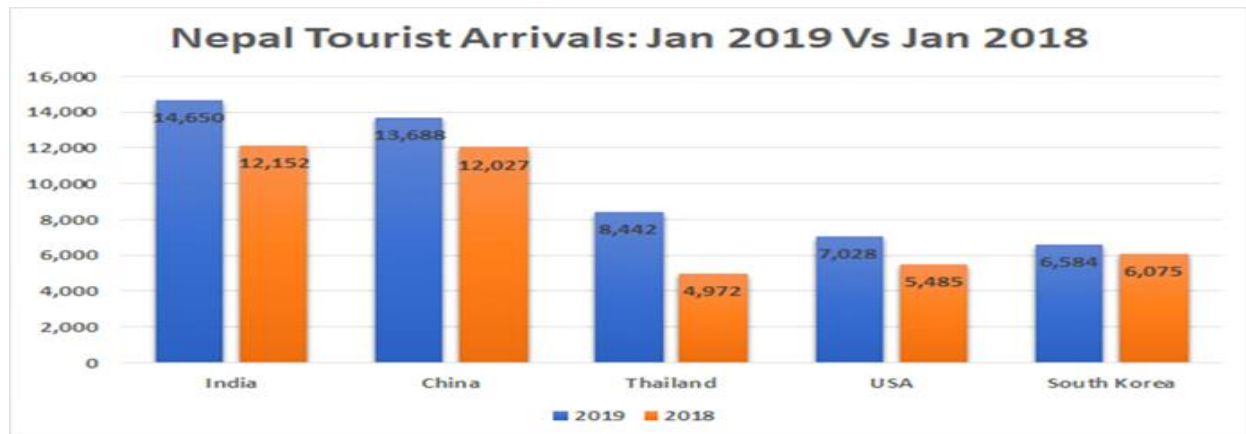
Tourism is one of the largest industries in Nepal. Similarly, it is the source of foreign exchange and revenue with less remittance. There is a good possibility of tourism in Nepal because Nepal is full of beautiful scenery. Nepal is rich in various resources and cultural diversities. Many people come to Nepal to see its god-gifted natural places and other beautiful aspects. There are green forests, flora, and fauna, snow-capped peaks, the religious, and artistic temples. A famous Nepali proverb “ Hariyo ban, Nepal ko Dhan” well states the importance of natural resources in Nepal. A majority of the international tourists travel to Nepal for a long weekend, trekking and mountaineering. Tourism is incredibly significant to Nepal and is a key sector; so much so that to some extent it represents the third most significant religion in Nepal following Hinduism and Buddhism. Due to the economic implications of critically needed foreign exchange, the government’s tourism ideology is to increase international tourists, and consequently hopes to bring in more revenue, work opportunities, and tax collections.

In 1951 Nepal followed an open-door policy after the establishment of democracy, before that; there were no any proper records of tourism statistics in Nepal. During the period of the Rana Regime, Late Mr. Tenzing Norge and Mr. Edmund Hillary made history by stepping onto the summit of Mount Everest on 29th May 1953, for the first time which caught the attention of international visitors. Officially, the Department of tourism in Nepal was established in 1996 AD under the act of tourism development and the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB). After that, Nepal got membership of UNESCO, and Nepal’s heritage sites were listed in UNESCO and were known to the world. And after knowing the fact that Nepal has tremendous future potential in the tourism industry, it succeeded to get membership in the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), South Asian Travel for Commission, Pacific Area Travel Association PATA, and American Society of Travel agents.

## Nepal Tourism Statistics

### Pre-covid

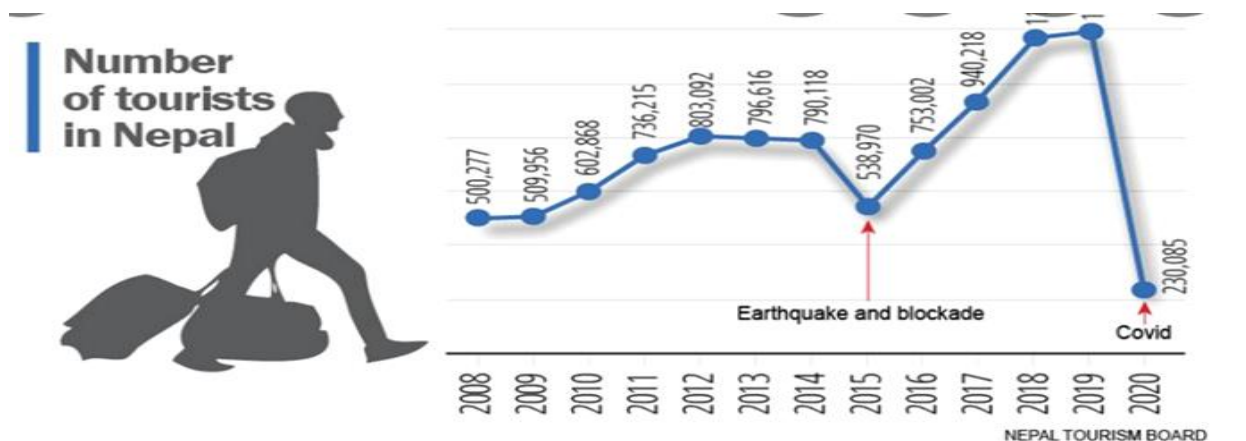
In 2007, the number of international tourists visiting Nepal was 526,705, which was an increase of 37.2% compared to the previous year. In 2008, the number of tourists decreased by 5% to 500,277. In 2018, the number of international tourists arriving was 1.17 million. Pokhara is one of the main tourist destinations in Nepal.



In 2008, 55.9% of the foreign visitors came from Asia (18.2% from India), while Western Europeans accounted for 27.5%, 7.6% were from North America, 3.2% from Australia and the Pacific Region, 2.6% from Eastern Europe, 1.5% from Central and South America, 0.3% from Africa and 1.4% from other countries. Foreign tourists visiting Nepal in 2008 stayed in the country for an average of 11.78 days.

### Post Covid

On the other hand, Nepal experienced its first incidence of imported COVID-19 on January 23. The government canceled the "Visit Nepal 2020" promotion on March 3 in reaction to the exponential global increase in cases and growing public concern. On or shortly after March 13, when the World Health Organization (WHO) proclaimed COVID-19 a pandemic, all mountaineering expedition permits, and all visas were suspended by the government.



Following the confirmation of the second imported case on March 23, the authorities shut down the nation and halted all domestic and international travel. Massive hotel and tourist booking cancellations

that came after caused widespread unemployment, and revenue loss, and jeopardized thousands of people's livelihoods. A 2% decrease in visitor arrivals in January 2020 compared to 2019 was followed by the collapse of both domestic and international tourism. Although many of them were finally deported, more than 10,000 visitors who had arrived in Nepal before the shutdown was also left stuck.

## How had community dealt with Covid 19?

In the year 2019 just after the brightest year of tourism in the history of Nepal, the entire world was hit with the news of covid 19 by that time every one and even every country was struggling to find the resources to provide for each other just to survive of this pandemic, especially with all the people dying in the world so rapidly it was hard to even provide people with oxygen in this time Nepal was struggling to keep up with the most basic requirement as this news was nothing that anyone had prepared for in as in this time everyone was strictly prohibited to even step out of the house nobody paid attention to the fact that our tourism was almost dying.

And after the years that we have been affected by covid 19, the tourism industry or any industries of Nepal have not been the same and the same goes for the other countries. The pandemic has had a lot of impact in Nepal as the country in general, so the leaders of our country are being more and more careful towards the country as the country has already fallen to rock bottom when it came to economics. This has greatly affected the way of tourism in our country there is a lot of negative and positive aspect to this topic and the negative aspects are :

- The progression that Nepal had in the tourism industry in 2018 has to restart again as popularity has compressed in several other main problems that the world has been through.
- Some of the places in Nepal have also not been taken care of and it has decreased some of its delicacy that it used to have.
- The leaders of our country are also not showing their consideration towards trying to improve the status of our country.
- The huge impact the country has on the economic aspect will take a long time to recover and it will affect the tourism industry.

Like every coin has two sides this has also come to a positive aspect:

- Nepal has the chance to start it all over again when it comes to development
- The sudden rush of the news in 2019 has also made the leaders aware the user that everything can happen at any time and has also taught a lesson for everyone to be prepared.
- In the pandemic as everyone had to stay in For Years, it has also made the country cleaner than it used to include all the roads, forests, and water resources which may attract more tourists. The covid pandemic has encouraged many people to stay in the country and not go off somewhere else as they have found ways to earn their living in Nepal even if it was force full and the more people there are the more possibility there
- It gives time to gradually increase the development on its own as it has given enough time for the countries and the leaders even the citizens to reflect on their actions in their country which may attract more tourists and make them more comfortable than just a naturally attractive country it will also be an economically and well-developed country in some years in some years.



## Why should Nepal enrich tourism?

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural country. Nepal has many things to share with its citizens and other international people. It has such a high potential to be an example of the most visited country. Nepal in a rough glance:

- Its mountain peak is one of the attractions for tourists
- Nepal has such places to have many activities like bungee jumping, Paragliding, etc...
- Moreover, Nepali culture and tradition has made a high influence on the people of Hindu and Buddhist culture
- Nepali food is also a nice example to share...
- Nepal consists of 10 UNESCO heritages, 7 are in Kathmandu where the first international airport was built, this can be a minor example of tourism profits

From eight of the fourteen tallest mountains in the world to the flourishing Terai plains of Jhapa, you'll be forgiven for having your camera glued to your hands at the slightest degree times.

## Capital Of Nepal

Kathmandu isn't just Nepal's capital and also the largest urban jungle, it's also the town of Nepal that has the very best percentage of individuals that follow their culture, tradition, traditional and cultural beliefs, history, and spiritual values due to the high percentage of individuals follow styles of culture and tradition which will be similar or drastically different or unique from the others this place has many temples, churches, mosque, gurudwara, monastery and also many other places. Though having many varieties of traditions and cultures within the same place there has NEVER been a complaint or an inflict about this matter therefore it's an awfully understanding and democratic place. Kathmandu was accustomed be called "Valley" during the medieval period before King Prithivi Shah unified the country. This landmark place, considered rich in cultural and ancient artifacts, is the cultural and political heart of Nepal. The Kathmandu Valley contains three royal cities - the capital Kathmandu, Lalitpur (Also referred to as Patan), and Bhaktapur. Kirtipur and Thimi are two other smaller municipalities that are located inside the valley. There are seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites within the Valley.

Kathmandu is most known for:

Basantapur Durbar Square: Palaces of old kings, with pagoda-style structures, the living Goddess Kumari, museums, and freak street (the hippie hangout within the 70s) Thamel: for the food, nightlife, and culture Pashupatinath Temple: Hindu pilgrimage, the temple of Lord Shiva Swayambhunath and Boudhanath: Buddhism Narayanhiti Palace: Home of the last monarch of Nepal According to the reports, articles, and reviews from many tourists all round the world, the subsequent are the most effective things that may be done while their stay in Kathmandu which has made them even more mesmerized by Kathmandu's beauty. • Hanuman Dhoka (Durbar Square) • The Kumari Ghar • Boudhanath Stupa • Pashupatinath Temple • Swayambhunath Stupa, • Pashupatinath Temple, • Monkey Temple, Boudha Stupa, • Basantapur Durbar Square, • Bhaktapur Durbar Square, • Patan Durbar Square, • Garden of Dreams, • Hanuman Dhoka Durbar...

## Hospitality in Nepal

Hospitality is a very common feature that can be found in Nepalese people. Nepalese people have seen a lot of hardships there but they will always have heartwarming smiles on their faces. In 2012 when the earthquake stroked in Nepal a foreign reporter went to Nepal there he met an old woman who told him how the earthquake took everything from her but with a warm if she wants to eat launch with her.

The fact that they will go out of their way to help people is because they have gone through a lot There is a saying in Nepal that is

"Atithi Devo bhava" Which translates to "guests are like gods"

People in Nepal treat guests like gods. they make sure that the guests are comfortable living in Nepal. It is said that first people visit Nepal for the tourist sites but return for the warm-hearted, friendly, and hospitable people.

Nepal country located between two heavy-weight countries China and India was still in the late-first phase of tourism where people who did not travel once in a lifetime were neglected in society. This was mainly due to the century-long Rana regime that seized the independence of people and limited travel. People

mostly traveled for trade and educational purposes. Only after the end of the Rana regime did the hospitality industry started to take form what we know today.

The end of Rana dynasty opened the door for tourism and helped blossom the hospitality industry. The first hotel was established in Nepal "Nepal Hotel" in 1951 located in Patan. After 2 years in 1953, for the first time, Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Edmund Hillary climbed the world's tallest mountain which gave a boost to the growing hospitality industry, letting people know about the country Nepal.

If we looked back, the first international hotel to be established in Nepal was the "Royal Hotel" in 1952. Shah and Rai was Nepal's earliest and oldest travel agency, but it only lasted a year. It was established in 1965 A.D. Bill Tillman was Nepal's first tourist (trekking, 1949 A.D).

The year 2020 is referred to as a black year for tourism and hospitality as the pandemic restricted the movement of people. Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation initiated a new mission to boost the tourism and hospitality industry of Nepal. It was named 'Visit Nepal 2020'. The main objective of visiting Nepal 2020 was to attract 20 million tourists at the end of 2020.

However, it failed due to the increased case of COVID-19 which led to the nationwide lockdown.

As cases of COVID-19 are decreasing as well as people being aware of how to prevent the virus from spreading, the nationwide lockdown was lifted not too long ago. The hospitality industry is steadily gaining its ground after the year-long knockout from the pandemic. In 2021, Nepal attracted 150,962 tourists it is the lowest number since 1977.

## Role of Young tourism entrepreneur

Many faiths think that children are the backbone of humanity. The young generation is crucial to the development of humankind. When young children are forced to follow a path of hard work and desiccation, the country itself and how it carries out its civic duties change. The curiosity a person possesses is the real strength that steers them in the right direction when it comes to young tourism entrepreneurship. Numerous studies have found that engaging children's curiosities with something they enjoy does so to astronomical levels. The way that youngsters see something new can produce fantastic consequences. Young tourism entrepreneurship focuses on inspiring the next generation to innovate the tourism industry. When the tourism component is integrated. Children develop ideas when the tourist component is kept in mind. Change is brought through creativity. The secret to putting a beautiful light on the tourism business is the creative and innovative mindset that youngsters possess. Awareness organizations like TRTI run various programs and policies for the young generation and aim to spark interest and awareness about youngsters studying in Nepal, providing a fresh atmosphere for us to consider and work diligently on. When kids stand up, they seize their ideas and effect change. like that Young people's entrepreneurship in the tourist industry is encouraged when it is driven by enthusiastic and imaginative young people.

Various organization like Ghumna Jau, Ghumante and Youth Entrepreneurship and Tourism for Social Development (YESTD).

## Top 10 destinations to visit in Nepal

### 1. Pokhara



Pokhara is stuffed with natural, cultural, and geographical landmarks. Its endowed air, the picturesque scenery of the snowy peaks of the Annapurna Range, and the serene Phewa, Begnas, and Rupa Lakes, make this destination 'the Jewel of the Himalaya'. Similarly, Pokhara has such places where adventure and adventurous activities can also contribute to earning foreign currency from international tourism.

### 2. Dhulikhel



Dhulikhel is home to numerous tourist attractions to create your Nepal tour a memorable one. To require within the wonders of the Himalayas, we recommend traveling to Dhulikhel, one of the foremost popular destinations to look at this chain of giants.

### 3. Ilam



Ilam is well recognized for its tea and makes a great escape from city life. A hill settlement belonging to a tea plantation in a district that is mostly covered in tea bushes offers glimpses of pristine landscapes that include sloping tea gardens, mountain streams, dense natural forests, ancient monuments, and diverse cultures.

#### 4. Chitwan National Park



For a walk on the wild side, we recommend a Nepal tour of Chitwan park. Chitwan translates to “heart of the jungle” and could be a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The park is home to several endangered animals like the one-horned rhino, royal tiger, gharial crocodile, and water Gangetic dolphin.

#### 5. Kathmandu Valley



A Nepal tour wouldn't be complete without exploring the fascinating Kathmandu Valley. Comprising the three ancient cities of Kathmandu, Patan, and Bhaktapur, the valley houses seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites and is additionally home to a myriad of monuments, sculptures, artistic temples, and luxurious artworks. take care to go to Kathmandu's Durbar Square (the historic seat of royalty), home to the Hanuman Dhoka, named after the monkey god, Hanuman. Follow this exploration with a stop at the Patan Durbar Square, which is found within the heart of Patan City and consists of three main chowks (squares). The Sundari Chowk holds a masterpiece of stone architecture, the Royal Bath called Tushahity, which may be a UNESCO World Heritage Monument

## 6. Pashupati Nath Temple



Pashupati Nath temple is additionally referred to as "The temple of Living Beings". The temple is known for its awe-inspiring and astounding pagoda architecture. The two-level roofs of the temple are embellished with gold and therefore the four main doors are silver.

## 7. Everest Base Camp



The Everest region may be a beautiful place to go to and a trek to Everest Base Camp is an ambition for several trekkers. This trek will provide you with several the foremost magical panoramas of the Himalayas, views that can't be found anywhere else in the world.

## 8. Nagarkot



Nagarkot is found at a mere 28-kilometer dispel from Kathmandu, Nagarkot offers one of the simplest views of the Himalayas within the entire region because it has an altitude of 7000 feet (2000 meters)! Perched at the sting of Kathmandu Valley, Nagarkot gives you one among the widest panoramas of the Himalayan ranges



## 9. Lumbini



Nestled within the Himalayas near the Indian border, the attractive town of Lumbini is the birthplace of Lord Buddha. Lumbini could be a UNESCO World Heritage Site and includes a plethora of ancient stupas dating back to 2000 years and monasteries that were built by past dynasties

## 10. Janaki Temple



The heart of the restored Mithila arts and crafts is Janakpur. A Hindu temple devoted to the goddess Sita is named Janaki temple. The main monument of the Janaki Temple is surrounded by over 70 other temples. The temple is assembled in the pagoda style. Considering that it includes some of the most remarkable sites and attractions, a short trip to Janakpur for the temple may be worthwhile.

Nepal is a home to diverse floral and faunal species, natural ecosystems, ranging from lowland Terai region to the high Himalayas. The diverse climatic and topographic conditions have favored a maximum diversity of flora and fauna in Nepal. The country occupies about 0.1 percent of the global area, but harbors 3.2 percent and 1.1 percent of the world's known flora and fauna, respectively.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) was established in 2037 BS (1980 AD) to conserve and manage wildlife and biodiversity of the country. Nepal has established a very good network of Protected Areas system with 12 National Parks, 1 Wildlife Reserve, 1 Hunting Reserve, 6 Conservation Areas, and 13 Buffer Zones extending from lowland Terai to high mountains, covering 23.39 % of the total country's land, which contribute to in-situ conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity across the country. Conservation efforts made by the government of Nepal is worldwide popular and highly recognized by the international societies.

With the goal of Nature Conservation 20 protected areas are established in Nepal. They cover landscapes and ecosystem from Himalayas and high mountain watershed to flood plains of Terai with a low representation in mid mountain area. It is assumed that 80 out of 118 ecosystems of Nepal are covered by the Protected Areas.



Nepal has been utilizing its own resources, local community participation and related stakeholders for management and conservation of Protected Areas. While managing the conservation activity in this way, DNPWC also has focus on programs that provide support for the development of local community. Tourism has also been an integral part of Protected Areas and efforts has been made for its development too.

Despite of cumulative efforts of Government of Nepal, local community and NGO's, due to increase in the human population, development activities, protected areas are facing a number of challenges. Encroachment of forest and dependency of local community on the protected areas for grass, wood, grazing and other forest products have been a great challenge. The extensive requirement of forest product from local community and growing human-wildlife conflict sometimes cause conflict among protected areas and local community.

With the implementation of the concept of buffer zone, increasing availability of the forest products to the local community, community development support, conservation education programs, a positive environment has been created. 30% to 50% of the income of Protected Area can be allocated and is utilized for development of bio-diversity through the community people and to increase their livelihood. This has been helpful to develop relation among protected area and local people, and also reduce the human pressure in protected areas.

Some wildlife reserves, national parks, and conservation areas are given below :

### National Parks:

- : Chitwan National Park
- : Sagarmatha National Park
- : Khaptad National Park
- : Langtan National Park
- : Rara National Park

### Conservation Areas:

- Manaslu Conservation Area
- Annapurna Conservation Area
- Kanchanjunga Conservation Area
- Gausrishankar Conservation Area

### Wildlife Reserve

- Koshitapu Wildlife Reserve

## The Significant Damage Corona Virus has Caused Within Tourism

The hospitality industry suffered significant losses during the pandemic. The highly anticipated government campaign, "Visit Nepal 2020" had to be completely called off. The campaign aimed to draw 2 million foreign visitors during the year, but COVID-19 disrupted everything. Nepal is an ideal destination for trekking, adventure tourism, wildlife and culture. Therefore, an equivalent of 8-percent of Nepal's GDP comes from tourism, and the hospitality sector is heavily dependent on it.

According to a paper from the Journal of Tourism and adventure, the Nepalese economy had suffered a preliminary loss of 14.37% as travel had been restricted around the world. According to the Nepal tourism statistics, 2020, Nepal hosted 230,085 tourists in 2020, a drop of more than 80 percent compared to 1,197,191 in 2019. Among many sectors that were terribly affected, the tourism and hospitality sectors were the sectors that had been hit the hardest. (Shrestha, 2021)

The COVID-19 pandemic is having far reaching impacts beyond the health crisis, and it seems to get escalated. Nepal was least prepared for the pandemic of this nature and scale because limited quarantine service and health-related services were only developed in the initial stage. The performance of government on managing the crisis and deescalating ramification of the pandemic seems challenging with the increasing numbers of infection (Ulak, 2020). Thus, the lockdown strategy to eliminate the transmission seemed effective in the initial stage; however, it could not be the permanent solution. Therefore, Government of Nepal should trace the chain of transmission to control the pandemic as it has already reached the third stage (Koirala et al., 2020). Addition of health-related service, PCR test facilities, quarantines and isolation wards were increased and upgraded with the help of WHO which is still felt inadequate with the rise of infected patients. (Ulak, 2020)

### Management

While the coronavirus crisis has nearly affected every single sector, its impact on the tourism sector cannot be denied. With partial lockdowns imposed by governments in almost every country within the world, people can now not make any travel plans. There have also been many important events canceled or postponed, including the world's biggest travel fair. Loss of jobs and travel bans have prompted people to cancel their holidays and business trips for later within the year or maybe next year. Meanwhile, more and more tour operators and travel agencies are forced to prevent trading. The imposed restrictions and the fear of the virus have caused a steep decline in businesses operating in tourism management. Airlines can now not continue flying to high-risk destinations and lots of hotels have lost out on business as they're ordered to shut down. This means restaurants, hotels, airlines, bus and rail networks, travel agencies, and almost every other travel or tourism-related business has seen a big drop in revenue. Many don't have any choice but involved in the continued expenses and wait it out while some have made the painful decision of closing.

### Impact on Travel Agencies

Travel agencies are business outfits whose functions include ticket sales outlets to book the airlines traffic, promote the business of the airline through intensive campaigns, use of effective media outlets to communicate innovations in the industry to the public and assisting the airline customers with information about desired flight information and reservation

### Impact of Hotel sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused widespread disruption amongst almost every industry, however, hospitality has undoubtedly been the most hard hit. Given the various travel restrictions imposed by the Nepal Government, and the lockdown forced on the local population in order to combat COVID-19, airlines, hotels, restaurants, bars, and travel agencies have all had to completely shut down.

Now, with a rapid surge of COVID-19 cases and fatalities continuing to increase across the globe, Visit Nepal 2020 - an initiation by the Government of Nepal to increase tourism - has had to be cancelled. With a target to bring 2 million foreign tourists into the country, this campaign planned to positively impact infrastructure development and create huge public, as well as private investments, in the tourism and hotel sectors in 2020. This, however, has all had to be cancelled and as a result, the hospitality industry is bearing severe consequences - with thousands of people dependent on it suffering massive losses and brutal job cuts. In response to the pandemic, many sectors have turned to remote working and now the hospitality industry will also have to rethink and find a new way to function if they wish to survive this crisis.

Such an impact on the industry has never been seen before and as such we are still unsure of the consequences it will have on the country as a whole. Therefore, The British College has assembled both academic and industry experts for a panel discussion on the topic. Together we will discuss the impact of this disruption and strategies for how the hospitality industry plans to bounce back. The discussion will include topics such as the challenges faced by the hospitality industry, future trends post-COVID, crisis management in the hospitality industry, recovery strategies, boosting Nepal's tourism potential - and particularly relevant for our students - the future of hospitality students in this field. (Shrestha, 2020).

### Impact on Airline Operation

The Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) said in its report for the 2020-21 fiscal year ending in mid-July that the aviation sector lost around 12 billion Nepali rupees (102 million dollars) in potential earnings. Airlines lost about 25 billion Nepali rupees (212 million dollars) due to flight restrictions enforced after the first and second waves of the pandemic that hit the country in early 2020 and this April, the report said. According to the report, the Nepal Airlines lost around 7 billion Nepali rupees (59 million dollars), and the Himalaya Airlines, a China-Nepal joint venture, lost around 3 billion Nepali rupees (25 million dollars) in potential earnings. Nepal's other airlines involved in domestic flights lost around 15 billion Nepali rupees (127 million dollars). The South Asian country first suspended international flights on March 22 last year and later a lockdown imposed from March 24 to July 21 halted domestic flights as well. Domestic and international flights resumed on Sept. 1 last year, but the ban was reinstated after the coronavirus battered the country again in early April this year. The government suspended regular domestic flights from May 3 and international flights from May 6 and allowed limited international and domestic flights from June 1 and July 1, respectively, after the pandemic eased to some extent. Raj Kumar Chhetri, CAAN's spokesman, told Xinhua on Monday that the suspension of domestic and international flights have resulted in heavy losses to both the regulator and the airlines. "For example, our monthly income has come down to 200 million Nepali rupees (about 1.7 million dollars) to 300 million Nepali rupees (about 2.56 million dollars) in recent days from 800 million Nepali rupees (about 6.83 million dollars) to 900 million Nepali rupees (about 7.69 million dollars) in normal times before the pandemic first hit the country," said Chhetri. "Our monthly income plunged to as low as 40 million Nepali rupees (about 341,650 dollars) a month when the lockdown was

strictly enforced," he added. The CAAN has raised various fees from the airlines, including airport development fee. "In recent days, only 12 to 18 international flights are taking place daily from Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu," said Chhetri. "In normal times, there are over 40 international flights in a day in July and August."

#### Impact on Tourist Inflow

Although the tourist flow into Ethiopia has reduced in recent times due to increasing security challenges in the country such as internal migration of people from one region to the others, ethnic conflict, violence of law in some parts of the country. The recent outbreak of covid-19 and lockdown policies that follows has only impaired the challenges of reduced tourist flow into the country. According to IATA as April, 2020, it is estimated that because of covid-19, Ethiopia will have 2.5 million travelers resulting in US\$0.91 billion revenue loss, risking 120,400 jobs and US\$0.80 billion in contribution to Ethiopian economy. (Biwota, 2020)

## Conclusion

The tourism of Nepal was devastated when the corona break-down occurs. With the post pandemic pickup, the tourism industry is on a way to be stable. Soon, with this case, domestic and international tourist will march forward and the industry might pick up the pace again.

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