

DETAILED ITINERARY, NEPAL, Wonders of Nepal

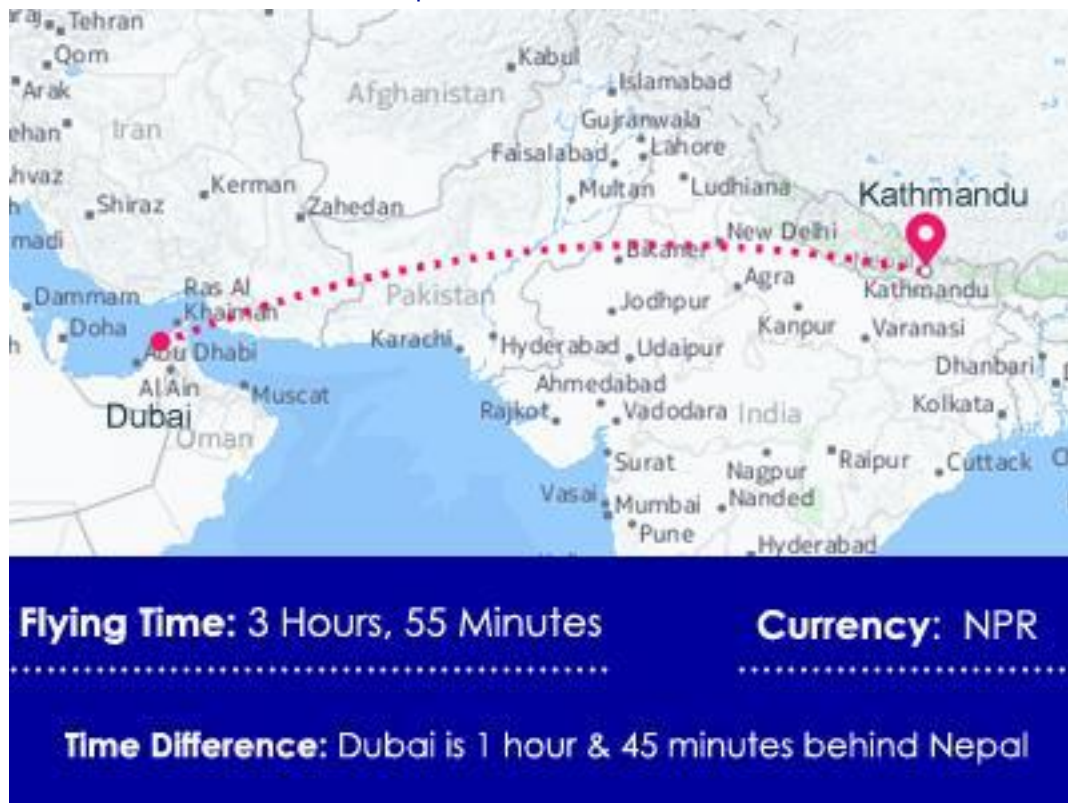
AED 4,750/- per person, prices are based on twin sharing.

Duration: 7 Days / 6 Nights.

Destinations: Kathmandu Pokhara & Chitwan.

1 DAY

Arrival at Kathmandu Airport



Welcome to Nepal

On arrival at Kathmandu International Airport you will be met by our local representative and you will be transferred to the hotel.

Day is free, for you to explore the city at your own pace.

Kathmandu, Nepal's capital, is set in a valley surrounded by the Himalayan mountains. At the heart of the old city's mazelike alleys is Durbar Square, which becomes frenetic during Indra Jatra, a religious festival featuring masked dances. Many of the city's historic sites were damaged or destroyed by a 2015 earthquake. Durbar Square's palace, Hanuman Dhoka, and Kasthamandap, a wooden Hindu temple, are being rebuilt. Kathmandu an exotic and fascinating showcase of a very rich culture, art and tradition. The valley, roughly an oval bowl, is encircled by a

range of green terraced hills and dotted by compact clusters of red tiled-roofed houses.

Overnight in Kathmandu.

2DAY

Kathmandu

Breakfast at the hotel.

Today morning explore the beautiful city of Kathmandu by visiting the Pashupatinath temple, Boudhanath temple and Durbar Square. The Pashupatinath Temple is a famous and sacred Hindu temple complex that is located on the banks of the Bagmati River. The temple serves as the seat of Nepal's national deity, Lord Pashupatinath. Boudhanath is a stupa in Kathmandu, Nepal. The stupa's massive mandala makes it one of the largest spherical stupas in Nepal. The Buddhist stupa of Boudha Stupa dominates the skyline; it is one of the largest stupas in the world. Also visit Swayambhunath Stupa, the most ancient and enigmatic of all the holy shrines in Kathmandu valley. In the evening, visit Thamel & Garden of Dreams. The Garden of Dreams, also, the Garden of Six Seasons, is a neo-classical garden in Kaiser Mahal Kathmandu, built in 1920. Designed by Kishore Narshingh, it consists of 6,895 square metres of gardens with three pavilions, an amphitheater, ponds, pergolas and urns.

Overnight in Kathmandu.

3DAY

Kathmandu-Pokhara

Breakfast at the hotel.

Prepare for check out and the driver will pick you up and drive you to Pokhara, enroute enjoy a cable car ride to Manakamana temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Goddess Bhagwati, an incarnation of Parvati and it is situated in the village of Manakamana in Gorkha District.

On arrival in Pokhara, the driver will drop you to the hotel and check in.

Later in the afternoon enjoy a half day tour in Pokhara town including a one-hour boat ride on Phewa Lake.

Pokhara is a city on Phewa Lake, in central Nepal. It's known as a gateway to the Annapurna Circuit, a popular trail in the Himalayas. Pokhara is known for its lovely lakes Phewa, Begnas and Rupa, which have their source in the glacial Annapurna Range of the Himalayas. Tal Barahi Temple, a 2-story pagoda, sits on an island in the lake. On the eastern shore, the Lakeside district has yoga centres and restaurants. In the city's south, the International Mountain Museum has exhibits on the history of mountaineering and the people of the Himalayas.

Overnight in Pokhara.

4DAY

Pokhara-Chitwan

Breakfast at the hotel.

Prepare for check out and the driver will pick you up for a half day tour by visiting Sarangkote hill. Sarangkot is a former Village Development Committee west of Pokhara in Kaski District Gandaki Zone. The view of the Annapurna Himalaya from Sarangkot is almost a religious experience. From here, you can see a panoramic sweep of Himalayan peaks, from Dhaulagiri (8167m) in the west to the perfect pyramid of Machhapuchhare (6997m), the tent-like peak of Annapurna II (7937m) to

Lamjung (6983m) in the east. Most people come here at dawn or dusk, when the sun picks out the peaks, transforming them from a purple-pink to a celestial gold. The main village is just below the ridge, but a set of steps leads uphill to a dramatic viewpoint, the site of an ancient kot (fort). There's a ruined fort at Kaskikot (1788m), a one-hour walk west of Sarangkot along the ridge road, with similarly jaw-dropping views.

On arrival in Chitwan, the driver will drop you to the hotel and check in.

Day is free, for you to explore the heart of the jungle at your own pace.

Chitwan- meaning 'Heart of the Jungle', is one of the premier drawcards in Nepal. The World Heritage-listed reserve protects over 932 sq km of forests, marshland and rippling grassland, and is home to sizeable populations of wildlife. Since the end of the 19th century Chitwan used to be a favorite hunting ground for Nepal's ruling class during the cool winter seasons. Until the 1950s, the journey from Kathmandu to Nepal's south was arduous as the area could only be reached by foot and took several weeks. Comfortable camps were set up for the feudal big game hunters and their entourage, where they stayed for a couple of months shooting hundreds of tigers, rhinoceroses, leopards and sloth bears.

Overnight in Chitwan.

5 DAY

Chitwan

Breakfast at the hotel.

Today explore the Chitwan National Park is a preserved area in the Terai Lowlands of south-central Nepal, known for its biodiversity. Its dense forests and grassy plains are home to rare mammals like one-horned rhinos and Bengal tigers. The park shelters numerous bird species, including the giant hornbill. Dugout canoes traverse the northern Rapti River, home to crocodiles. Inside the park is Balmiki Ashram, a Hindu pilgrimage site. Chitwan National Park is the first national park in Nepal. It was established in 1973 and granted the status of a World Heritage Site in 1984. It covers an area of 952.63 km² (367.81 sq mi) and is located in the subtropical Inner Terai lowlands of south-central Nepal in the districts of Nawalpur, Parsa, Chitwan and Makwanpur. In altitude it ranges from about 100 m (330 ft) in the river valleys to 815 m (2,674 ft) in the Churia Hills.

Overnight in Chitwan.

6 DAY

Chitwan-Kathmandu

Breakfast at the hotel.

Prepare for check out and the driver will pick you up and drive you back to Kathmandu.

On arrival in Kathmandu, the driver will drop you to the hotel and check-in.

Day is free, for you to explore the city of Kathmandu at your own pace.

Kathmandu is and has been for many years the centre of Nepal's history, art, culture, and economy. It has a multi-ethnic population within a Hindu and Buddhist majority. Religious and cultural festivities form a major part of the lives of people residing in Kathmandu. Tourism is an important part of the economy in the city. In 2013, Kathmandu was ranked third among the top ten upcoming travel destinations in the world by TripAdvisor, and ranked first in Asia. The city is considered the gateway to the Nepalese Himalayas and is home to several world heritage sites: the Durbar Square, Swayambhunath, Boudhanath and Pashupatinath. Kathmandu valley is

growing at 4 percentage per year according to the World Bank in 2010, making it one of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas in South Asia, and the first region in Nepal to face the unprecedented challenges of rapid urbanization and modernization at a metropolitan scale.

Overnight in Kathmandu.

7DAY

[Kathmandu / End of trip](#)

After breakfast. The day is free until checkout time. The driver will pick you up and drop you to the airport for your onward flight.

TOUR COST, TERMS & CONDITIONS



AED 4,750/- per person, prices are based on twin sharing.

Duration: 7 Days / 6 Nights.

Destinations: Kathmandu Pokhara & Chitwan.



The rates are subject to availability at the time of booking request. in Govt taxes, or hotel charges a surcharge, or BAR rates (Best available without notice). The exchange rate is subject to change. Please e permits & valid passport. The best source of visa information is the



If you are interested in going ahead with this booking, we would require payment in the form of cash or cheque:

- 30 days to 21 days prior to departure date: 50%.
- 21 days to 01 days prior to departure: 100%.
- Prices in this quotation are subject to availability. Al-Tayer Hotel reserves the right to a higher standard based in the event of non-availability at the time of booking.



Please ensure that the names given to us for reservations match the names on the passports. Our companies are very particular about name changes. Mismatched names can lead to booking issues. We strongly recommend travel insurance as part of your package – we can assist with this – please let us know if you wish us to add this to your package.

INCLUSIONS & EXCLUSIONS

INCLUSIONS



Economy class, Dubai / Kathmandu / Dubai.



Accommodation

3 nights in Kathmandu based on twin sharing basis.
1 night in Pokhara based on twin sharing basis.
2 nights in Chitwan based on twin sharing basis.



Transportation

Return airport transfers in Kathmandu on private car.



Sightseeing

City tour in Kathmandu, Pokhara & Chitwan on private standard car.
Visit the Pashupatinath temple, Boudhanath temple, Durbar Square.
Excursion to Chitwan National Park on private standard car.



Meals

Daily breakfast.



Insurance

Complimentary travel insurance.



Taxes

All airline and hotel taxes.

EXCLUSIONS



- Visa fees.
- Meals not mentioned in the itinerary.
- Items of personal nature viz. telephone calls, drinks, laundry
- Except all the above mentioned in inclusion.

TRAVEL TIPS

Nepal - is a country of shocking natural beauty and immense spiritual kindness. Home to eight of the world's ten highest mountain peaks, including Mount Everest, and a host of jungle valleys, rolling hills, and fertile river basins, Nepal offers numerous opportunities for photographers and outdoor enthusiasts. The country is also notable as the birthplace of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, as well as being home to a number of impressive Hindu temples, making it the perfect destination for travelers interested in hiking, photography, and ethno-tourism.

Trip Planning: The planning stage of your trip can be instrumental in its success and an enjoyable part of the experience itself. You have a world of options...and plenty to consider.

Entry and Exit formalities: Visitors must hold a passport valid for at least six months & beyond at the time of entering the country. Some nationalities can obtain visa on arrival and for nationalities who requires visa please refer to the Nepalese consulate website: www.ae.nepalembassy.gov.np

Transportation: Figuring out how to get around is one of your biggest pre-trip decisions. Get our holiday expert best advice on deciding between your options. Based on your trip itinerary, our experts will help you choose wisely. You'll also find a wealth of practical travel tips.

Money: Use your money wisely. Know the best time to use cash or card — and how to avoid unnecessary fees either way — as well as tipping etiquette.

Phones and Technology: Phones and other smart devices can be huge time-savers...or expensive distractions. Get our tips for making the best use of technology during your trip, and for calling home with or without your own phone.

Packing Light: On your trip you'll meet two kinds of travelers: those who pack light and those who wish they had.

Sleeping and Eating: Your hotel and restaurant choices can be a matter-of-face chore...or they can provide rich opportunities to connect with locals and their culture.

Health & Hygiene: Take comfort: Doctors, hospitals, laundrettes, and bathrooms aren't that different. Dealing with them can even be part of the fun of travel.

Sightseeing & Activities: Once you're on the ground, the real fun begins...but it pays to have a thoughtful plan. Our experts will help you get oriented to your surroundings, use your sightseeing hours wisely, and find your way off the beaten path.

Things to see & do:

Kathmandu - Nepal's capital, is set in a valley surrounded by the Himalayan mountains. At the heart of the old city's mazelike alleys is Durbar Square, which becomes frenetic during Indra Jatra, a religious festival featuring masked dances. Many of the city's historic sites were damaged or destroyed by a 2015 earthquake. Durbar Square's palace, Hanuman Dhoka, and Kasthamandap, a wooden Hindu temple, are being rebuilt.

Mount Everest - is Earth's highest mountain above sea level, located in the Mahalangur Himal sub-range of the Himalayas. The China–Nepal border runs across its summit point. Its elevation of 8,848.86 m was most recently established in 2020 by the Nepali and Chinese authorities.

Pokhara - is a city on Phewa Lake, in central Nepal. It's known as a gateway to the Annapurna Circuit, a popular trail in the Himalayas. Tal Barahi Temple, a 2-story pagoda, sits on an island in the lake. On the eastern shore, the Lakeside district has yoga centers and restaurants. In the city's south, the International Mountain Museum has exhibits on the history of mountaineering and the people of the Himalayas.

Chitwan District is one of 77 districts of Nepal, and takes up the southwestern corner of Bagmati Province. Bharatpur, largest city of Nepal after Kathmandu, is its administrative centre. It covers 2,238.39 km².

Lalitpur Metropolitan City, historically Patan - Patan is the third largest city in Nepal right after Kathmandu and Pokhara. It is now known as Lalitpur. Both names Patan and Patan are derived from the Sanskrit word 'Lalitapattan'. The city is located just across the river Bagmati from Kathmandu. Patan has a Durbar Square that is full of statues, temples, and palaces. In addition, Durbar Square also has the 'Patan museum' which is a must-see attraction. It is a traditional centre for handicrafts and is also a place to purchase traditional jewellery, Buddha statues, and masks.

Bhaktapur - also known as Khwopa, also known as the city of the temples, is a city in the east corner of the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal about 13 kilometres from the capital city, Kathmandu. It is located in and serves as the headquarters of Bhaktapur District in Bagmati Pradesh of Nepal.

Budhanilkantha - is a sprawling suburb that stretches into Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, a forested area home to leopards, monkeys, and bears, plus many species of local and migratory birds. At Bhuijasi Narayan Temple, a black basalt carving of the Hindu god Vishnu, draped in marigolds and reclining on a bed of serpents, lies in a small pond. ISKCON Nepal temple offers spiritual sessions and classes.

Birgunj - is a metropolitan city in Parsa District in Province No. 2 of southern Nepal. It lies 135 km south of the capital Kathmandu, attached in the north to Raxaul in the border of the Indian state of Bihar. As an entry point to Nepal from Patna and Kolkata, Birgunj is known as the "Gateway to Nepal".

Butwal officially Butwal Sub-Metropolitan - is one of the twin cities of rapidly growing Butwal-Bhairahawa urban agglomeration in Nepal. It lies in Lumbini Province, Rupandehi District, and also was the interim capital of Lumbini province until Deukhuri was formally voted as the state capital.

Damak - a city in eastern Nepal is one of the oldest municipalities in Jhapa District in Province No. 1 of Nepal. It is situated between the Ratuwa River in the east and the Maawa River in the west. It has Sivalik Hills in its north and ends with the intersection of Ratuwa River and Maawa River in the south.

Hetauda - is a sub-metropolitan city in the Makwanpur District of Bagmati Province in central Nepal. It is the administrative headquarters of the Makwanpur District and

the capital of Bagmati Province as declared by majority Provincial Assembly Members on 12 January 2020. It is one of the largest cities of Nepal.

Dhangadhi - is a sub-metropolitan city and the district headquarters of Kailali District in Sudurpashchim Pradesh of Nepal. It shares a border with Uttar Pradesh, India in the south, Godawari and Gauriganga Municipality in the North, Kailari Rural Municipality in the east and Kanchanpur District in the west.

Nepalgunj, also spelled Nepalganj - is a Sub-Metropolitan City in Banke District, Nepal. It lies on the Terai plains near the southern border with Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh, India. Nepalgunj is 153 kilometers south-west of Ghorahi and 16 km south of Kohalpur.

Kirtipur - is an ancient city of Nepal. It is located in the Kathmandu Valley 5 km south-west of the city of Kathmandu. It is one of the five municipalities in the valley, the others being Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Madhyapur Thimi. It is one of the most famous and religious places to visit.

Janakpurdham or Janakpur - is a sub-metropolitan city in Dhanusa District, Province No. 2, Nepal. The city is a hub for religious and cultural tourism. It has been declared as the temporary capital for Province No. 2 until the Province Assembly votes for a permanent capital.

Tulsipur - is a Sub-Metropolitan City in Dang District of Lumbini Province of Nepal. As per population, it is the district's second most populous city after Ghorahi. It was established in 1992 by merging the former Village development committees Tulsipur and Amritpur.

Panauti - is a municipality in Kavrepalanchok District in Bagmati Pradesh of Nepal located 32 km Southeast of the capital Kathmandu. The town is currently listed as a UNESCO tentative site since 1996.

Ghorahi - is the seventh largest city and largest sub-metropolitan city of Nepal. The city lies in Lumbini Province in the mid-Western part of Nepal. It is the largest city of Dang Deukhuri District of southwest Nepal.

Birendranagar - is a city in Surkhet District in Karnali province of Nepal. In February 2018, the city became the capital of the province of Karnali.

Ilam - is one of four urban municipalities of Ilam District, which lies in the Mahabharata hilly range of Province No. 1, eastern Nepal. Ilam also acts as the headquarters of Ilam District. Being the largest producer region for Nepali tea, its tea farms comprise a major tourist attraction in Province No. 1.

Siddharthanagar - is a municipality and the administrative headquarter of Rupandehi District on the Outer Terai plains of Nepal, 265 km west of Kathmandu Nepal's capital. It is the closest city to Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha, which is located 25 km to the west.

Dhulikhel - is a municipality in Kavrepalanchok District of Nepal. Two major highway B.P. Highway and Arniko Highway passes through Dhulikhel. Araniko Highway connects Kathmandu, Nepal's capital city with Tibet's border town of Kodari.

Kalaiya - is a sub-metropolitan city and headquarter of Bara District in the Narayani Zone of south-eastern Nepal. Also, it lies in State no. 2 of Nepal.

Banepa - a municipality and historical town is a valley situated at about 4,800 ft above sea level in central Nepal which is at about 25 kilometres east from Kathmandu.

Tansen - is a Municipality and the administrative center of Palpa District in the "hills" of western part of Nepal. It is located on the highway between Butwal and Pokhara,

on the crest of the Mahabharat Range or Lesser Himalaya overlooking the valley of the Kaligandaki River to the north.

Malangwa - is a town, a municipality, and the headquarters of Sarlahi District in Province No. 2 of Nepal. The district's oldest municipality, it is in parliamentary constituency 2. On the Mahendra Highway 24 kilometres south of Nawalpur, a small highway side town.

Gorkha is a municipality in Gorkha District in Gandaki Pradesh of Nepal created in 1996. It was initially named "Prithibinarayan" after King Prithvi Narayan Shah, who was born in Gorkha and united and founded modern Nepal. In 2009, the name was changed to "Gorkha" municipality after the end of the monarchy in Nepal.

Bhimdatta, is a municipality in Kanchanpur District of Sudurpashchim Pradesh, Nepal. The city and the municipality were named Mahendranagar in the honour of late king Mahendra of Nepal.

Khandbari is the district headquarters of Sankhuwasabha District in Province No. 1 of north-eastern Nepal. The 2011 Nepal census counted 26,301 population. A road connects Khandbari directly south to Biratnagar and the Terai. Khandbari will be soon connected with Kimmathanka and Tibet.

Gulariya - is a municipality and headquarters of Bardiya District in Province No. 5 of south-western Nepal. It is located in the plains of the Terai region near the southern border with the Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh state of India.

Madhyapur Thimi, also known as Thimi - is a municipality in Bhaktapur District in the Bagmati Zone of central Nepal. Thimi lies between Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur in the Kathmandu Valley. It is one of the ancient cultural and historical places along the trade route from Bhaktapur to Kathmandu.

Dhankuta - is a hill town and the headquarter of Koshi Zone located in Dhankuta District of Eastern Nepal.

Janakpur was one of the fourteen zones of Nepal, reaching from the Indian border in the south to the Tibetan border in the north and Sagarmatha Zone in the east and Bagmati and Naryani Zones in the west. The headquarters of Janakpur Zone and its main city was Janakpur.

Biratnagar - is a metropolitan city in Nepal, which serves as the capital city of Province No. 1. The largest city in the province and also serves as the headquarters of Morang district.

Bharatpur - is a city in southern central Nepal. It is the second largest city in Nepal and the district headquarters of the Chitwan District, as well as a separate metropolitan authority. Bharatpur is one of the fastest-growing cities in Nepal.

Dharan - is a sub-metropolitan city in Sunsari District of Province No. 1, Nepal, which was established as a fourth municipality in the Kingdom in Nineteen Hundred Fifty Eight.

Tikapur - is a Municipality in Kailali District in Sudurpashchim Pradesh of Nepal that was established in January 1997. Tikapur Municipality was further expanded on 10th March 2017 through merger with the two former Village development committees Narayanpur and Dansinapur. It lies on the bank of Karnali River.

Baglung - is a municipality in western Nepal, 275 km west of Kathmandu. It is the administrative headquarters of Baglung District and Dhaulagiri Zone.

Bidur - is the capital of Nuwakot District in Bagmati Pradesh, Nepal. At the time of the 1991 Nepal census it had a population of 18694 and had 3736 houses in it. In February 2008 terrorists damaged the town's water supply plant.

Inaruwa is a municipality and headquarters of Sunsari District located 25 km east of the Koshi Barrage and 18.6 km east of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in Province No. 1, Nepal. It covers an area of 77.92 km².

Bhimeshwar - is a municipality in north-eastern Nepal and the headquarters of Dolakha District in Bagmati Pradesh that was established in 1997 by merging the former Village development committees Charikot, Dolakha Town, Makaibari and Mati.

Dipayal Silgadhi - is a municipality and the district headquarter of Doti District in Sudurpashchim Pradesh of Nepal. Previously, it also served as the headquarter of the Far-Western Development Region. It lies in the Lesser Himalayas on the bank of Seti River.

Rajbiraj - is a mid-sized municipality located in the south-eastern part of Province No. 2 of Nepal. Rajbiraj is the district headquarters of Saptari and is the eighth largest city in the province.

Triyuga - is an urban municipality out of 4 urban municipalities located in the Udayapur district of the Province No. 1 of Nepal. Gaighat is the headquarter of the municipality.

Jaleshwar - is a municipality in Janakpur Zone, Nepal, and the headquarters of Mahottari District of Province No. 2 in Nepal. It is located in the Terai, on the border with India at Bhitthamore, Bihar, and has a Customs checkpoint.

Bhadrapur - is a town and municipality in Jhapa District in the Mechi Zone of southeastern Nepal. It lies on the banks of the Mechi River, and shares borders with Bihar state, India on south and West Bengal state on north. There is a border crossing with customs office for goods.

Gaur - is a municipality and headquarters of Rautahat district of Narayani zone, Nepal. It lies at the border of Nepal that links India via Bairgania and has a customs checkpoint. The former Prime Minister of Nepal Madhav Kumar Nepal is a resident.

Itahari - is a sub-metropolitan city in the Sunsari District of Province No. 1 of Nepal. Itahari is also counted as one of the biggest cities of Nepal.

Lahan - is a city and municipality in Siraha District in the Sagarmatha Zone of south-eastern Nepal. It is connected with Mahendra Highway, which is also called the east–west highway. It is located nearly 350 kilometers or 99.3 miles east of the capital, Kathmandu.

Vyas - is a municipality of Tanahun District located in Gandaki Pradesh in Nepal and incorporates the village Damauli, the district's headquarter, for which the municipality is also often referred to as Damauli.

Jitpursimara - is a sub-metropolitan city in Bara District in Province No. 2 of southern Nepal that was formed on 10 March 2017 after merging Gadhimai Municipality, Inarwasira, Amlekhganj, as well as parts of Manharwa, Haraiya and Rampur Tokani to form a new sub-metropolitan city.

Amargadhi - is a municipality and the district headquarter of Dadeldhura District in Sudurpashchim Pradesh of western Nepal.

Kamalamai - is a municipality in Sindhuli District, in the Bagmati Pradesh of central south Nepal. The city is located in the Sindhuli Valley of central south Nepal.

Boudhanath Stupa - dominates the Kathmandu skyline with its gargantuan spherical shape. Thousands of pilgrims from different religions gather here daily. They perform a ritualistic circumnavigation, known as the 'kora', of the colossal dome. It is believed that anyone who circumambulates the stupa with no ill thoughts

in their hearts receives good karma. Moreover, the gates of hell are permanently closed for them!

Pashupatinath Temple - is stretched across both the banks of the beautiful and sacred Bagmati River on the eastern fringes of the capital city of Kathmandu. The magnificent sanctum devoted to Lord Shiva draws in thousands of devotees who come to offer their prayers and seek blessings from him. Sprawled over a large area with temples and ashrams, it is believed that the Jyotirlinga housed in the Pashupatinath temple is the head of the body which is made up of the twelve Jyotirlinga in India. In 1979, the magnificent temple was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Swayambhu Temple - is one of the most important religious shrines in the city of Kathmandu. With a white dome stupa and an array of shrines, this place draws people to it daily. Circumnavigating the temple in a clockwise direction is a common practice among the pilgrims since it is believed to wash away all the sins. The sanctum is one of the holiest sites among the Buddhists and Tibetans and is second only to the Lord Boudha for them.

Thamel - one of the most popular and crowded commercial hubs in Kathmandu. Be it cultural monuments or pubs, cosy restaurants or magnificent temples, the narrow alleys of Thamel has never failed to serve the tourist industry of the country in over four decades. Whether you are looking for good food or clothes, new music albums or in the hunt for trekking gear, the street shops in Thamel have got you covered. The entire area is a Wi-Fi zone.

Kathmandu Durbar Square - The place which has witnessed and received one king after the other as they sat and ruled over Nepal a long time ago, where new rulers were crowned while the steady beats of drums and trumpets filled the place. Is one of the three durbar squares in the country. Till date, the place remains the most remarkable legacy of Kathmandu's traditional architecture. Even though the unfortunate earthquake of 2015 took its toll on the building and around half a dozen places within the premises collapsed, it has still retained its original glory. Three squares - A former elephant stable Basantapur square, main Durbar square on the west and another part of Durbar Square that houses the entrance to Hanuman Dhoka which are loosely connected make up the Durbar Square area.

Garden of Dreams in Kathmandu - also referred to as the 'Swapna Bageecha' and 'garden of six seasons' is a neo-classical garden in Kathmandu built by Kishore Narshingh in 1920. The garden has a magnificent amphitheatre, urns, gorgeous pavilions, paved perimeter paths, pergolas, and ponds that draw in locals and tourists alike.

Langtang National Park - With trekking trails, lush greenery, and a variety of species of flora and fauna, the fourth national park that was established in Nepal in 1976. It is situated at an approximate distance of 32 km to the north of the capital city of Kathmandu and is connected to the Qomolangma National Nature Preserve in Tibet.

Kumari Bahal - the palace where the Kumari lives while she is the chosen Devi, is a beautiful ancient palace. It is a three-story traditional structure made of wood and red bricks with intricately carved windows, doors, and balconies which quite resemble a Buddhist Vihara. This structure was built in the mid-1700s by Jaya Prakash Malla and also houses a stupa with symbols of Goddess Saraswati and a huge chariot that is used to take the Kumari around the city during the annual festival of Indra Jatra.

Hanuman Dhoka - Once the royal palace of Malla kings and Shah dynasty, is a complex of ancient structures with some as old as mid-16th Century. Located in the

Darbar Square of Kathmandu, it is locally known as Hanuman Dhoka Darbar, the name of which is derived from an antique idol of Lord Hanuman (Monkey God) near the main entrance of an ancient palace. 'Dhoka' means door in the local language. Spread over an area of 5 acres, Hanuman Dhoka was severely destroyed during the earthquake in 2015.

Narayanhiti Palace Museum - Located to the east of the famed Kaiser Mahal near Thamel, is a former royal palace which was home to the monarchs of Nepal. The stunning museum showcases the old furniture, art pieces, ornaments of the royal family and lavish lifestyle once adorning the durbar (halls) of the exquisite palace.

Budhanilkantha Temple - is an open-air shrine located at the foothills of the Shivpuri Hill in Kathmandu Valley. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and houses an exceptional idol of the presiding deity seen in a reclining posture in a pool of water. It is the largest stone statue in Nepal that attracts not just devotees but also tourists in large numbers, especially during the occasion of Haribondhini Ekadashi Mela which is held annually on the 11th day of Kartik month of the Hindus (Oct/Nov).

Asan Tole - is a famous market street in the city. The six spoked juncture of the street is always bustling with people selling everything from vegetables and fishes to clothes, jewellery and spices. It is a place where one can experience the daily life of Nepali people.

Kopan Monastery - Located on the picturesque Kopan Hills (20 minutes drive from the city centre) on the fringes of Kathmandu, is a stunning Tibetan Buddhist Monastery established between the late 1960s and early 1970s by (FPMT). It is a well-known tourist attraction and draws people who are interested in learning Tibetan Mahayana Buddhism. One can choose to enroll in a short-term (7 days) course to get a gist of this ancient way of living.

Indra Chowk - is a bustling maze of streets in Kathmandu that tourists can witness. Located on the India-Tibet trade route, it is a bustling commercial and ceremonial area having many shops where the local traders sell fresh regional produce. The moving crowds, the colourful shops and the sounds of this bustling marketplace are unique to Nepal. During the festive season, Indra Chowk becomes a ceremonial place, and several religious processions go through it.

Taudaha Lake - Located on the outskirts of Kathmandu, is a famous freshwater lake surrounded by hills covered with dense forests. The lake is full of fishes and is also a heaven for birdwatchers because of the migratory birds in the area. As per a legend, Taudaha is one of the lakes that were formed from the waters of a large lake after a mythical character cut the hill behind it and let the water flow away.

Phulchowki - is the highest hill located in Kathmandu Valley (2791 metres) known for its hike. The mountain is covered by a natural garden full of beautiful wild roses, yellow jasmine, iris and other native flowers. It takes a few hours to reach the top and return. The climb through the rough terrain covered with dense forests will be worth it after one reaches the top and gets to see the breathtaking view of the valley.

The Last Resort - perched on top of the elevated gorge is located three-hours away from Kathmandu. The Last Resort is Nestled amid terraced slopes with Bhote Kosi River flowing closeby. This magnificent resort is perfect for relaxing, undertaking adventure activities, lounging at the plunge pool or reading the book amidst the beautiful nature.

Kathesimbhu Stupa - is famous for being the copy of the Swayambhunath Temple. The courtyard, also called the Swayambhunath Complex, is quite a surprise when tourists find it while exploring the region. It comprises of a stunningly grand

16th-century stupa installed in between smaller stupas. The entrance is marked by a concrete gate, and there are no compound walls to the attraction.

Dakshinkali Temple - Situated at a distance of 22 km from Kathmandu, the is located only a km away from the village of Pharping. The place of worship is one of the most important temples in Nepal and is dedicated to the fierce and feared Goddess Kali. The fame of this temple lies in its rituals and traditions. Twice a week, animals are sacrificed at this religious place - uncastrated male goats and cockerels in particular – as an offering to the ferocious spouse of Lord Shiva. The temple was built in 1855 by Rani Rashmoni, a devotee of Kali.

Crematoria - Located near the Pashupatinath Temple on the banks of Bagmati River, is the place in Kathmandu where Nepali Hindus go to have their last rites. People of different beliefs perform varied kind of funeral practices here. Visitors can sit on the other bank of the river and observe the last rites.

Kala Bhairav - is a grand temple located at Kathmandu Durbar Square in the religious complex of Hanuman Dhoka, dedicated to a fierce manifestation of Lord Shiva. In this form, the lord is depicted carrying the decapitated head of Shani, wearing an ornamental snake, tiger skin, and a ritual apron made of human bones. The place of worship is an open-air area in the complex and has a gigantic 12-foot tall idol of Kala Bhairav sculpted in the 6th century and is regarded as the largest in the world. The idol and the structures that surround it are made of stone and were carved in the 5th century. It was discovered by King Pratap of the Malla dynasty amidst paddy fields in the 17th century.

Jagannath Temple - located in the very famous Kathmandu Darbar Square, is most famous for its architecture and religious significance. One thing that draws tourists in large numbers is the exquisite erotic carving all over the structure. It was built in the early 16th century during the reign of King Mahendra of the Mala dynasty and is one of the oldest shrines in the city. From what remains now, one can get a gist of how fascinating the structure would have been. It is a two-storey building raised over a platform and built in the traditional pagoda-style architecture mostly made of wood and bricks.

Also known as the Rashtriya Sangrahalaya among the locals, the National Museum - is one of the prime attractions situated in the capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu. This century-old museum has preserved and revered the exhibits through all these years to uphold the rich historical significance of Nepal. Home to three buildings - the Historical Museum Building, the Buddhist Art Gallery, and the Juddha Jayatia Kala Shala - this monument houses cultural, historical, and philatelic sections, including weapons, artworks, coins, statues, postage stamps, and several species of plants and animals.

White Monastery or Seto Gomba, also known as Amitabha Monastery - is a Buddhist Monastery in Nepal, offering a mix of religious importance and natural anesthetic. The vivid terrain and the lush green landscape of the surrounding make the sunset and sunrise here, a treat to watch. Visitors can observe the whole of the Kathmandu Valley from this place. The soothing atmosphere draws most travellers wanting to soak up some tranquillity after exploring the bustling city of Kathmandu.

Vajrayogini or Bajrayogini Temple – located on the hilltop is a Tantrik Temple dedicated to the Buddhist Tantric Goddess in Nepal. It is also known as Bodhisattva's Temple and is situated in Sankhu, a small place in the Kathmandu Valley. One needs to climb a stone stairway to reach the temple complex, but once there, every visitor is bound to be fascinated with the beauty of the ancient temple

complex that includes stonework, wood carvings, metalwork, smaller temples, caves and a stupa belonging to the time of Buddha Shakyamuni.

Basantapur Tower - was the tallest tower in Kathmandu Durbar Square once.

Basantapur Tower is an 18th-century monument built during the reign of King Prithvi Narayan of the Shah Dynasty. It has nine storeys, the top two floors of which were destroyed in the 2015 earthquake that hit Nepal. The levels have been restored, and tourists can explore the tower from the outside and the inside. Most of it is hidden behind scaffoldings, and one needs to take a closer look to see the ancient carvings on the restored wooden structure. The entrance is through Lohan Chowk up a narrow staircase, and one can enjoy a fabulous view of Kathmandu through the windows on every floor.

Nepal Tea Harvest Season - Nepal may not be the most famous tea producer, but the taste of this country's tea is unique and fresh. late March–early November

Trekking Season - Trekking in Nepal is one of lifetime adventures, since the Himalayan mountains are the highest in the world, and nature is unique. There are about three major treks in Nepal, including the Langtang region, Solu Khumbu region and Annapurna region. Out of these three Annapurna is considered to be the most accessible and boasts the widest variety of species

The wildlife - Trip to Chitwan National Park will change that. With wild elephants, leopards, tigers, rhinos and bears, a jungle tour should not be missed.

Observing Everest from the Gokyo Lakes - Nepal's largest glaciers with pristine turquoise water are a perfect spot to observe snowy mountains.

Holi Festival - A Hindu festival celebrated with lots of colours and picturesque traditions. During the first-day people put up a decorated pole and keep it burning all night. This symbolises the burning of the old year. Second-day special bonfires are lit to symbolize the death of demon Holika. Third day, is typically most colourful. During this day, people get together and throw everything colourful at each other.

Safari at Chitwan National Park - Take a safari trip at Chitwan National Park to get a chance of seeing rhinos, tigers, and, of course, mighty elephants

Red Machhendranath - One of the biggest events, that are socially important for Nepalese, features a huge decorated chariot moved around the city of Patan.

Honey Hunting Season - One of the unique activities in Nepal is gathering honey from the wild bees' nests. Men are climbing high cliffs to get to the nests and harvest the honey

Paragliding over the Pokhara Landscapes - It might be one of the most dangerous activities, but the unique view that you get is totally worth it

Losar - Also known as Tibetan New Year, Lhosar is celebrated by all Tibetan-speaking populations in a very colourful way

Boating with a View - Boating on Phewa Lake or further situated Rara and Phoksundo lakes is one of the top experiences in the winter period.

Mustard Fields in Bloom - Mustard is a vital plant for almost all Asian countries. In Nepal its yellow bloom covers many fields, making it a top destination for beauty seekers.

Sel Roti - Synonymous to great festivities, this delicacy is the real taste of Nepal.

Tihar - Also known as Swanti or Diwali, the festival lasts for three days and includes different events dedicated to animals and family members.

White Water Rafting and Kayaking Season - Although rafting and kayaking during the monsoon season might sound exciting, only a few rivers are accessible.

Therefore, try to make sure you are travelling outside the notorious season.

Chhath Festival - Originally Indian, the festival honours the god of sun. It is celebrated only in Terai region of Nepal.

Janai Purnima - One of the biggest days for higher class Hindus. During the event, the pilgrims bathe in the sacred water and change the threads on their hands.

Dashain Festival - One of the most important festivals in Nepal, Dashain is all about community building, worshipping and, of course, a marvelous tradition.!! However, it is also a major source worry for animal protection groups.

Gai Jatra Festival - The festival to commemorate the deaths of people throughout the year, is a picturesque one and unique to Kathmandu Valley and its Newar and Tharu communities.

Dumji Festival - Celebrated by the Sherpa community in Namche Bazar, the festival celebrates the birth of Guru Rinpoche on a lotus flower. It is a colourful and spectacular event, organized by one family from the village.

Swasthani - Worshipers of Swasthani and Shiva take a huge massive bath together, which is believed to make miracles.

Gathia Mangal - A Newar festival that celebrates the expulsion of the demons from the country.

Canyoning - is a unique way to experience Nepal's lush nature while participating in one of the most exciting activities ever

Yomari for Yomari Punhi - A special delicacy for Newari Yomari Punhi celebration.

Lhotse is the fourth highest mountain in the world at 8,516 metres, after Mount Everest, K2, and Kangchenjunga. Part of the Everest massif, Lhotse is connected to the latter peak via the South Col. Lhotse means "South Peak" in Tibetan. In addition to the main summit at 8,516 metres above sea level, the mountain comprises the smaller peaks Lhotse Middle at 8,414 m, and Lhotse Shar at 8,383 m. The summit is on the border between Tibet of China and the Khumbu region of Nepal.

Imja Tse, better known as Island Peak - is a mountain in Sagarmatha National Park of the Himalayas of eastern Nepal. The peak was named Island Peak in 1953 by members of the British Mount Everest expedition because it appears as an island in a sea of ice when viewed from Dingboche. The peak was later renamed in 1983 to Imja Tse but Island Peak remains the popular choice. The peak is actually an extension of the ridge coming down off the south end of Lhotse Shar. The southwest summit of Imja Tse was first climbed in 1953 as part of a training exercise by a British expedition that went on to summit Mount Everest. The team who climbed Imja Tse comprised Tenzing Norgay, Charles Evans, Alfred Gregory, Charles Wylie and seven other Sherpas. The main summit was first climbed in 1956 by Hans-Rudolf Von Gunten and two unknown Sherpas, members of a Swiss team that went on to make the second ascent of Everest and first ascent of Lhotse.

Kala Patthar, meaning 'black rock' in Nepali is a notable landmark located on the south ridge of Pumori in the Nepali Himalayas above Gorakshep. Although not a proper mountain, with a prominence of only 10 m, the ascent of Kala Patthar is very popular with trekkers in the region of Mount Everest since it provides the most accessible closeup view of Everest. Due to the structure of the Everest Massif, its high summit is blocked by Nuptse from much of the surrounding region. The views of Everest, Nuptse and Changtse are spectacular from Kala Patthar and there are glimpses of the northern flank and summit of Lhotse. The world's highest webcam, Mount Everest webcam, was located here. Kala Patthar is considered the highest altitude most will reach without a climbing permit, which must be obtained in Kathmandu, at the Nepal Mountaineering Association.

Makalu - is the fifth highest mountain in the world at 8,485 metres. It is located in the Mahalangur Himalayas. 19 km southeast of Mount Everest, on the border between Nepal and Tibet Autonomous Region, China. One of the eight-thousanders, Makalu is an isolated peak whose shape is a four-sided pyramid. Makalu has two notable subsidiary peaks. Kangchungtse, or Makalu II lies about 3 kilometres north-northwest of the main summit. Rising about 5 km north-northeast of the main summit across a broad plateau, and connected to Kangchungtse by a narrow, 7,200 m saddle, is Chomo Lonzo.

Ama Dablam - is a mountain in the eastern Himalayan range of Province No. 1, Nepal. The main peak is 6,812 metres, the lower western peak is 6,170 metres. Ama Dablam means "Mother's necklace"; the long ridges on each side like the arms of a mother protecting her child, and the hanging glacier thought of as the dablam, the traditional double-pendant containing pictures of the gods, worn by Sherpa women. For several days, Ama Dablam dominates the eastern sky for anyone trekking to Mount Everest Base Camp. For its soaring ridges and steep faces Ama Dablam is sometimes referred as the "Matterhorn of the Himalayas." Ama Dablam was first climbed on 13 March 1961 by Mike Gill, Barry Bishop, Mike Ward and Wally Romanes via the Southwest Ridge. They were well-acclimatized to altitude, having wintered over at 5800 metres near the base of the peak as part of the 1960–61 Silver Hut expedition, led by Sir Edmund Hillary. Ama Dablam is the third most popular Himalayan peak for permitted expeditions. The most popular route by far is the Southwest Ridge.

Lobuche - is a Nepalese mountain which lies close to the Khumbu Glacier and the settlement of Lobuche. There are two main peaks, Lobuche East and Lobuche West. A permit to climb the mountain is required from the National Mountaineering Association of Nepal, which classifies Lobuche East as a "trekking peak", and Lobuche West as an "expedition peak". As the easier, trekking peak, the East peak is climbed far more frequently than the West peak, however most of those climbers only do so to a false summit a few hours from the true summit of Lobuche East. Between the two peaks is a long deeply notched ridge, however a steep drop and considerable distance makes approaching the West peak from the East impossible. The first recorded ascent of Lobuche East was made by Laurence Nielson and Sherpa Ang Gyalzen on April 25, 1984. Lobuche West was first climbed in 1955 via the South Shoulder.