

Tiger Mountain Pokhara Lodge – Sustainability Review Season 22/23 and 23/24

Performance has been moderate, but the seeds of positive performance are visible.

Guest nights declined by 7% between the two seasons (which align with financial years and the Nepal fiscal year).

Overall CO₂e was 9.24 kg per bed-night (BN) in 22/23 and 9.88 in 23/24 – the overall rise more attributable to both the fixed nature of part of the emissions (for example a vehicle collects food for guests be it one or 25 guests in a journey) with a declining number of guests.

Electricity was a standout with an 80% decline per bed night largely due to more efficient use of power and significant reduction in use of backup generator due to better supply from Nepal Electricity.

Diesel increased by 21% due to increased use of a diesel vehicle due to legal changes in Nepal that removed our access to other vehicles. This will be mitigated with conversion to EVs which is discussed later.

The use of LPG dropped in line with guest decline (8%) showing good performance as the staff kitchen continues to cook for all staff irrespective of guest numbers and uses a mix of bio-gas and LPG. Plans to convert to bio-gas cylinders could not materialize as the cylinders are too bulky to transport from the car park to staff or guest kitchens. The price of manageable cylinders at extra high pressure capacity rendered it uneconomic and probably impossible to import into Nepal due to the arcane rules in place for small scale private imports.

Firewood dropped massively but this figure is very variable with guest numbers in the winter season being very variable.

An 18% drop in Kerosene per bed night is attributable to the transition from kerosene lighting on the pathways to electricity and thus very satisfactory.

Solid waste reduction in total by 33% is good to report and 21% in liquid waste.

Other aspects:

We have increased hiring of women for casual labour posts – an important element of a longer term approach to encourage ladies to learn about working at the lodge on a casual basis in view of providing encouragement for women to apply for full time posts when vacancies occur.

Salary increment restrictions and other covid related constraints have all been removed and any dues to staff (by voluntary agreement with employees) have all been cleared. A 15% increment given was above inflation over the period.

Water supply monitoring was disrupted due to the repeated breakage of water meters at our borehole – it became uneconomic to keep replacing the meters that were unable to cope with the pressures. We have evolved a different approach to monitoring for season 24/25 and so data will be available.

Goals and Objectives for season 24/25:

1. With rising guest numbers, we expect to see improved performance on a per bed night basis in this season.
2. Installation of a higher capacity electricity line (Nepal Electricity Authority is now almost 100% hydropower) will enable us to reduce kerosene use further as it is still necessary for room heaters in the winter months – these will be phased on in favour of electric hydraulic radiators in this season.
3. EVs are being actively sought – finding a robust model suited to light commercial needs from the limited range in Nepal makes this complex but we hope to buy at least 1 EV this season.
4. EVs are being sought for sightseeing and general movements in Pokhara for which we sometime hire vehicles – supply is very limited. In Kathmandu we use EV for guest airport transfers and sightseeing wherever and whenever available.
5. Water data monitoring to re-start.

Sr. Manager Admin/Accounts & Regenerative Tourism to follow up with Goals # 2 & 3 closely and report to the directors.

Report read and approved by:



Ishwar Kumar Basnet

Sr. Admin/Accounts & Regenerative Tourism