

RESTORATION OF PATAN ROYAL PALACE COMPLEX

MUL CHOWK, KOT PATI, STONE GATES

AFCP 2009 LARGE GRANT

AWARD # S-NP-400-09-CA-029
FEDERAL TAX ID/DUNS # 65-951-9164

PHASE I - FINAL REPORT



KATHMANDU VALLEY PRESERVATION TRUST

JANUARY 2013

REPORT NARRATIVE

With the support of the 2009 US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation Large Grant, three buildings have been successfully completed: Mul Chowk courtyard building, Kot Pati rest house, and the two Stone Gates and adjacent courtyards. These buildings are now open and accessible to the general public for the first time in their history. Mul Chowk and Kot Pati are also the two access points for the future public park in the area east of Patan Darbar.

MUL CHOWK - 100% complete

After the removal of the layer of paving from 1972, the courtyard paving of Mul Chowk was carefully reconstructed to match the older layer. Exterior door and window frames were carefully cleaned to allow the intricate relief carvings to take on their historical appearance. The roof structure was completely reconstructed with rafters spaced in the traditional configuration. A new roof cover of hand-made terracotta tiles (*jhingati*), which had been lost after the 1934 earthquake, was installed. Significant sections of the building, including the east wing and the north wing, underwent major reconstructions using existing historical materials wherever possible. The final restoration work at Mul Chowk included interior finishes such as electrical supply and traditional terracotta tile floors. This was completed in time for the Kathmandu International Art Festival which used the newly restored second floor galleries as an exhibition space.

KOT PATI - 100% complete

Prior to restoration, Kot Pati rest house was a series of makeshift rooms separated by partition walls. After the successful completion of the restoration program, the rest house now appears in its original configuration as a continuous long arcade as documented in historic photographs. As with most of the other buildings in the Complex, the Pati's historical tiled roof had been replaced with machine-made flat pan tiles laid onto the timber battens, causing significant water leakage right through the building. This meant that large sections of the structure had to be dismantled and reconstructed using new timber elements. Out of the 34 carved columns and capitals 31 could be restored and were professionally cleaned and reinstalled in their original positions. All historic pillars required new sections of timber to be grafted to their base sections. Two original windows in the western section of the Pati were restored whereas all other small openings above the arcade had to be made new. The new roof structure and cover were designed in the traditional manner. The redundant horizontal ceiling planks were removed to allow for a more spacious and luminous interior. 1 inch hardwood planking and 3/4 inch marine-grade plywood united the roof timber members to create a strong diaphragm and uniform surface for a water proof membrane. Traditional terracotta roof tiles were then placed on a mud-bed on top of the membrane. The flooring was covered with traditional terracotta tiles, façades were rebuilt using *ma-apa* bricks, and the buttresses supporting the brick wall were consolidated.

STONE GATES - 100% complete

The two stone gates on the north and south of Degu Taleju Temple have been fully restored. All the stone objects from both gates were fully cleaned, and the recently applied black paint was removed. The upper portions of the brick walls above the South Stone Gate were rebuilt and lime plaster was applied. Both courtyards have been restored with new pavements, drains, and historical plinths. The dilapidated partition walls at Nasal Cok have been removed and the existing staircase has been renovated in a traditional configuration, using traditional materials.



MAJOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

MUL CHOWK (MC) - GENERAL

All proposed restoration activities of the Mul Chowk courtyard building were successfully completed. These activities included: repaving of the entire courtyard according to the traditional configuration, replication or repair of timber door jambs, cornices, and other missing or damaged elements, removal of damaging black paint from timber elements, installation of inner timber window frames, and leveling of all interior floors.

MC - WALL FABRICS

- Walls with minor damages were repaired using existing materials.
- Dilapidated walls, including partition walls, were dismantled and rebuilt in traditional *dachi* and *ma-apa* brick.
- The east wing was reconstructed from foundation level with new traditional *ma-apa* bricks. A salvaged carved window was installed on the first floor level and two existing carved doors were repaired.
- Lost cornices were replicated and installed on each façade at the first floor level.

MC - WALL OPENINGS AND DECORATIVE TIMBER ELEMENTS

- Grime and black paint on the timber doors and cornices were removed using water and caustic soda.
- Inner window frames were installed on all windows.
- Lost door jamb bases of the north wing were replicated at master carver Indrakaji Shilpakar's workshop in Bhaktapur, and were installed in their proper locations.
- Two new staircases were installed on the east and north wings.
- Damaged latticework of the windows were refabricated and installed.
- Lost timber pinnacles of the door tympanums were replicated and installed.
- Lost cornice banners of the south and north wing courtyard façades were replicated and installed.
- Interior window sills and bays were paved with traditional terracotta floor tiles (*chikah-apa*).
- Rotten interior door frames were repaired and replaced where necessary.

MC - FLOOR STRUCTURE

- The floor cover was repaved using both reuseable and newly fabricated traditional floor tiles (*chikah-apa*). The floor tiles were placed over flat brick soling using lime *surkhi* mortar where necessary.
- The damaged historical mud floors were completely removed.
- The excavation of the mud floor revealed that all the pine joists had been damaged and could not be reused except for the joists above the open arcade (*dalan*) on the west wing.
- The damaged joists were replaced with new pine joists throughout the building to stabilize floors.
- *Sal* hardwood planking and marine-grade plywood were installed over the joists to create a horizontal diaphragm.
- Double layer brick soling was installed and traditional *chikah-apa* (floor tiles) were laid in lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) mortar.
- A coat of linseed oil and bee wax was applied on the floor.

MC - ROOF STRUCTURE AND COVER

- The roofs of all four wings were completely removed. None of the timber members or machine-made roof tiles were fit to be reused for the restoration.
- Following the reconstruction and consolidation of the bearing brick walls, new horizontal wall plates were



added. Hardwood wall plates act as a firm base for connecting timber roof trusses and rafters to the brick walls and serve as important stabilizers in the event of an earthquake.

- A new roof structure was built in the traditional configuration using *sal* hardwood and pine.
- The connections between beams, rafters, joists, purlins, and window frames was improved using concealed stainless steel pins and bolts.
- *Sal* hardwood planking and marine-grade plywood was added to the roof structure, uniting the roof timber members to create a strong diaphragm and uniform surface for a water proof membrane.
- One layer of water proof membrane was added in case of seepage from the tiles so that water does not reach the timber elements.
- Salvaged terracotta roof tiles (*jhingati*) collected from different buildings were washed and laid over the mud bed.

MC - COURTYARD

- An archaeological excavation was carried out on south-east and north-west corner by senior Archaeologist Mr. Sukra Sagar Shrestha. The remains of masonry walls, flat brick soling and surface rainwater drains were discovered beneath the historical brick on-edge pavement.
- An improved water drainage system was designed and installed employing 6-inch PVC pipes, connecting the courtyard to both the stormwater drain as well as the adjacent garden area.
- The existing plinth with edge bricks was dismantled and reuseable historic bricks were carefully stored.
- The existing terracotta floor tiles, paved with cement mortar, were removed. While removing these tiles, an earlier layer of brick on-edge paving was discovered. This historical pavement was not properly level for drainage purposes and had been damaged by the later addition of cement mortar.
- After removing the existing bricks, the remaining cement mortar was carefully chipped out. The courtyard was re-paved at the historical level (approximately 5-6 inches lower) according to careful documentation of the original pavement. 50% of the original bricks were reused and the remaining bricks were ordered from Thimi as per the historic samples. The paving was re-set in the historical pattern, a sophisticated and complex design.
- The same was done on the plinth, where the 1972 paving had caused damage to the stone bases of the timber pillars. The plinth was repaved with traditional floor tiles (*chikah-apa*) in lime *surkhi* mortar.

KOT PATI

The restoration of Kot Pati progressed quickly. Partition walls were dismantled so that the space retained its original character as a long arcade. Tiling and soling of the floors was completed, and the back wall's supporting buttresses were rebuilt. Finally, the entire roof structure and cover was replaced.

Detailed Activities:

- The existing Kot Pati needed to be almost completely dismantled as it was in a highly dilapidated condition. The existing redundant partition walls and horizontal ceiling planks were removed.
- Missing or damaged stone pavement, plinth edges, and mouldings were recreated following existing historic examples.
- The historic plinth was completely re-built along the face of the Pati using edge stones and telia tile.
- After removing the cemented paving, the floor of the Pati was repaved with traditional floor tiles (*chikah-apa*) in lime *surkhi* mortar.
- After removing the existing roof structure, a new roof structure was reconstructed with new closely-spaced timber joists in the traditional configuration.



- Hardwood planking and marine-grade plywood to unite the roof timber members, creating a strong diaphragm and uniform surface for a water proof membrane.
- Traditional terracotta roof tiles were laid on a mud-bed on top of the membrane.
- New windows, fabricated as per the old ones, were installed on the principal façade.
- A PVC pipe was installed underground, running just along the Pati's plinth for telephone wiring.

STONE GATES

KVPT disassembled, cleaned, and stored the stone components of both gates in preparation for the arrival of the Austrian stone conservation team from the University of Vienna. Both stone gates were then fully restored. After the successful collaboration on the Tusha Hiti and Bhandarkhal Tank restoration projects, KVPT once again invited teaching staff and student volunteers from the University of Vienna to work together with local craftsmen.

SOUTH STONE GATE

- The courtyard filled with debris was cleaned.
- The plinths on the east, north and south side (Mul Chowk's north wing) of the courtyard was reconstructed using traditional materials, such as *dachi-apa* brick, edge stones, and *chikah-apa* (terracotta floor tiles) in mud and lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) mortar.
- A proper drainage system was installed along the edge of the paving in order to route the runoff rain water from the courtyard's interior to the main city drain.
- After excavation it was clear that the historic level of the courtyard had sunken 7 inches below the existing level. The paving was dismantled and re-paved using primarily new on-edge bricks matching the Mul Chowk pavement.
- The wall surrounding the gate was dismantled and rebuilt on new foundations using traditional materials, *dachi* and *ma-apa* bricks in lime *surkhi* mortar. The wall was set back 18 inches behind its existing position.
- Stone components were individually conserved and restored with the help of expertise from the University of Vienna.
- Lost parts of the statues were refabricated and joined.
- New timber door frames and panels were made and installed.

NORTH STONE GATE

- The staircase and partition walls, constructed in an earlier intervention, were dismantled.
- A new staircase was constructed in the traditional style with stone steps.
- The wall surrounding the gate was dismantled and rebuilt on new foundations using traditional materials, *dachi* and *ma-apa* bricks in lime *surkhi* mortar. The wall was set back to its original position 18 inches behind its existing position.
- Unhistorical brick paving was removed and repaved in the traditional configuration with brick on-edge.
- Stone components were conserved and restored with the help of expertise from the University of Vienna.
- Lost parts of the statues were refabricated and joined.
- New timber door frames and panels were made and installed.



IF THE PROJECT TURNED OUT DIFFERENTLY THAN PLANNED, AN EXPLANATION FOR WHY THAT WAS THE CASE

The Mul Chowk courtyard paving was thought to be at the correct level. However, after the removal of the 1972 paving laid in cement mortar, the original on-edge brick paving was found at a historic level 5 inches below. A similar situation was discovered at the three open arcades on the ground floor, where the raised floor levels had caused damage to the historic pillars. This is why all floors were completely rebuilt at the correct level using traditional materials. These unexpected discoveries meant that more time and energy had to be spent on adjusting the level of the courtyard.

The initial restoration plan foresaw the reuse of about 30% of existing joists for reconstruction of Kot Pati roof. However, after removal and analysis of all the joists, it was discovered that they were not reuseable. The joists had been damaged beyond repair due to water leakage from the poorly constructed modern tile roof. For this reason, new timber joists were used for the Kot Pati roof structure.



PROJECT QUANTITIES, IF RELEVANT (number of objects conserved, etc.)



PROJECT OUTPUTS OR DELIVERABLES (BROCHURES, DVDS, CALENDARS, ETC.)



PROJECT OUTCOMES, BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

KVPT completed the vast majority of its objectives, and the entire Patan Royal Palace Restoration Program is on schedule.

KVPT is especially pleased with the headway made since the last reporting period: Kot Pati and Mul Chowk are entirely completed, and the Stone Gates and small courtyards were completed much more quickly than anticipated. Mul Chowk's interior courtyard façades are now cleaned, all decorative timber elements are properly repaired, and all flooring in the ground floor rooms is complete. Plans have progressed with the future exhibition space to be housed in Mul Chowk's first-level galleries, and a proposal for materials and artifacts has been drafted for submission to donors. The recent Kathmandu International Art Festival exhibitions held in the Mul Chowk galleries demonstrated the quality of the space as a setting for display, even with makeshift lighting.

The restoration of Kot Pati has also met our expectations. The only issue we encountered had to do with the concealed burying of the local telephone lines, which now run behind the Pati's pillars in accordance with the neighborhood's demands. Overall, restoration work progressed smoothly. The only major challenge is the scarcity of long-sized timber pieces in the local market. This remains a hurdle for conservation work in the future.



COPIES OF MEDIA COVERAGE AND PRESS RELEASES



PHOTOGRAPHS, DIGITAL IMAGES, VIDEO, ETC.

MUL CHOWK - WALL FABRICS



February 2010: The restoration commenced with *kshama puja* (forgiveness prayer) inside Mul Chowk's Golden Doorway.



February 2010: The restoration project began by building scaffolding.





May 2010: East wing brick wall during deconstruction.



October 2010: The completely dismantled east wing, showing the severely damaged timber joists. None of the structural timber components could be reused for the restoration.



August 2011: Dismantling the dilapidated partition wall on the west wing.





June 2011: Reconstruction of the east wing façade.



June 2011: Rebuilding the partition wall on the east wing ground floor using traditional *ma-apa* bricks in mud mortar.





July, August, September 2011: Rebuilding the north wing façade.



MUL CHOWK - ROOF STRUCTURE AND COVER



August 2010, March 2010, January 2011:
Removing the existing roof structure
from the east, south and north wings.





June 2011, August 2011: Removal of roof structure from the west wing.





March 2011: Installation of roof timber structure on the east wing.



June 2011: Laying traditional roof tiles (*jhingati*) on a mudbed over the waterproof membrane on the east wing roof.



July 2011: East façade of the east wing during installation of roof cover.





January 2011: Installing hardwood and plywood planking on the timber joists of the south wing.



March 2011: Detail of *sal* hardwood planking on the south-east corner.



July 2011: Installing *jhingati* roof tiles over a mud-bed on a waterproof membrane.





July 2011: Installing new timber joists on the west wing roof.



September 2011: Uniting roof timber elements on the northwest corner.



September 2011: Installation of traditional *jhingati* roof tiles on the west wing roof.





September 2011: Installing new timber joists on the north wing roof.



September 2011: Detail of traditional timber joinery for the roof structure on the northwest corner.



September 2011: Placing a waterproof membrane over the hardwood planking.



MUL CHOWK - WALL OPENINGS AND DECORATIVE ELEMENTS



March 2012: Women cleaning existing timber cornice in-situ using plain water and caustic soda.



March 2012: Mason building brick cornice over timber cornice.



January 2011: Placing new inner window frames for the salvaged window brought from a house in Sundhara, Patan.





July 2011: The lion heads on the timber cornice were cleaned and reinstalled.



July 2011: Lost timber dental cornices were refabricated and installed above the lion heads using traditional timber joints.



May 2012: New door jamb bases were installed where old ones were missing.





December 2010, September and October 2011: Removing black paint from pillars and cornices using water and caustic soda.





October 2011: Removing roof struts for cleaning and repair.



October 2011: Cleaning a roof strut after removing paint.



October 2011: Grafting on an extension to a damaged roof strut, employing a cross-joint.





February 2007, October 2010: An existing east wing door-frame that had fallen into disrepair was repaired, reusing as much of the historical timber elements as possible. The doorway is shown here before and during restoration period.



MUL CHOWK - FLOOR STRUCTURE



July 2011: Floor levels of the rooms north of the arcade on the north wing were lowered to match the historical level.



August 2011: Flat brick soling was installed on a sand bed.



August 2011: Traditional floor tile *chikah-apa* were laid in lime and brickdust (*surkhi*).





November 2010: Installing new timber floor structure on the east wing first floor.



January 2011: *Sal*/hardwood planking being placed over the floor joists.



July 2012: Brick soling in lime *surkhi* mortar being applied over the timber floor structure.



MUL CHOWK - COURTYARD



October 2006: Courtyard before excavation.



January 2012: Courtyard during excavation.





July 2011: Dismantling unhistorical paving, steps, and plinth.



February 2012: Laying PVC pipes underground for installation of rain water drain.



December 2012: Removing the old plinth pavement that covered the stone bases of the pillars.





September 2011: Applying lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) grout after installing traditional *chikah-apa* floor tiles on the plinth.



March 2012: Installing brick on-edge pavement in the original pattern using reusable historic bricks and matching new bricks.





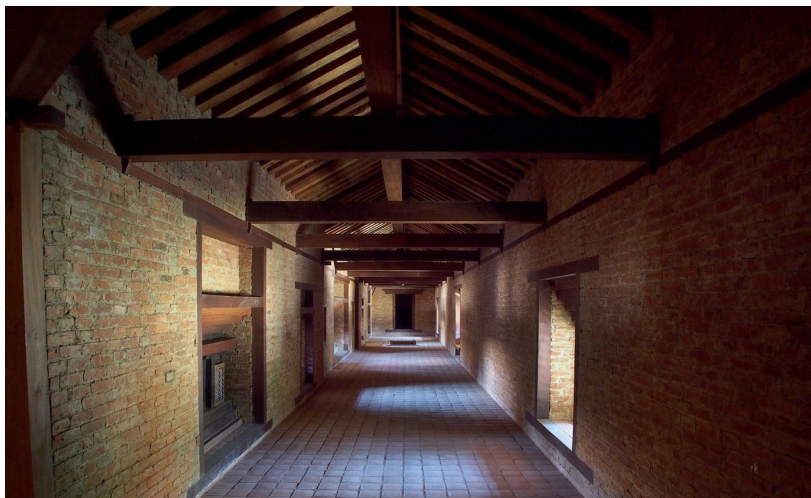
June 2012: Courtyard shortly after complete restoration. The redder bricks are newly made custom bricks and the rest are existing historical bricks that were reused.



MUL CHOWK - INTERIORS



September 2012: Building a timber partition on the first floor of the west wing.



December 2012: First floor halls shortly after restoration.





December 2012: First floor gallery during Kathmandu International Art Festival.



January 2011, December 2012: First floor lobby during and after restoration.



MUL CHOWK - GATE



February 2012: Raw step-stones were shaped, sized by chiselling, and carried to the main entrance of Mul Cok for rebuilding and re-setting the entry steps. Unfortunately, not all existing stone pieces were reusable, and some new stones had to be custom cut.





January 2011, March 2012: Mul Chowk gate before and after restoration.





May 2006, December 2011: The east façade of the east wing of Mul Chowk before and after restoration.





October 2006, December 2012: The courtyard façade of the east wing of Mul Chowk before and after restoration.





December 2012: Views of west wing's west (exterior) and east (courtyard) façade after restoration was completed.





October 2006, December 2012: The courtyard façade of the east wing of Mul Chowk before and after restoration. Taleju Temple, at right, was structurally reinforced.





August 2010: Tour of Mul Chowk and Sundari Chowk during the early restoration period with former US Ambassador Scott H. DeLisi.



October 2010: Site tour with Peter Burleigh.



September 2011: Tour of Mul Chowk and Sundari Chowk during the visit of US Congressman Steve Chabot.



KOT PATI



June 2009: Existing front and back elevations of Kot Pati before restoration.



June 2012: The plinth was rebuilt with traditional edge stone and stone *nagol* (bead) in lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) mortar.



February 2012: The building was fenced when construction began.





August 2012: Reconstruction of the Pati's roof structure after dismantling the existing, damaged timber elements.



August 2012: Installing hardwood and plywood planking over the rafters.



August 2012: Application of traditional terracotta (*jhingati*) roof tiles above a mudbed on a waterproof membrane.





June 2009: Back façade of Kot Pati before restoration.



June 2012: Rebuilding the buttress walls using traditional *ma-apa* bricks.



January 2013: Back façade and buttress walls after restoration.





August 2012: Installing *chikah-apa* floor tiles over lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) mortar.



November 2012: View of the newly restored arcade and ceiling rafters.



August 2012: Exterior frontal view of Kot Pati after restoration.





December 2012: The new gate at Kot Pati will be one of two access points to the future public park, which will also function as an earthquake refuge. The only other access point is through the museum at Mul Chowk, which will be closed during the evenings.



SOUTH STONE GATE AND COURTYARD



May 2011: The courtyard filled with junk was cleaned before restoration began.



February 2012: The badly damaged courtyard wall surrounding the south Stone Gate was demolished





February 2012: Excavating the courtyard to remove the foundation of the existing dilapidated plinth.



March 2012: The foundation of the principal wall running along the Darbar Square was excavated and built up again to ground level using yellow mud mortar.



March 2012: Debris was removed from site, and flat brick soling was done on the courtyard.





May 2012: Courtyard during installation of the brick on-edge pavement over a sand bed. A surface rain-water drain was installed along all walls.





March 2012: Woman cleaning a stone element of the gate using acetone.



April 2012: Artist carving the missing head of a stone sculpture.



June 2012: An Austrian volunteer cleaning a stone sculpture.





June 2012: The gate was rebuilt using the repaired stone statues and traditional bricks in lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) mortar.



August 2012: Stone conservators from the University of Applied Arts Vienna applied the finishing touches to the restored sculptural elements.





April 2008, November 2012: South stone gate before and after restoration. The inner courtyard will be part of the future Architecture Galleries at Mul Chowk.



NORTH STONE GATE AND COURTYARD



July 2012: Dismantling the dilapidated brick wall surrounding the stone gate.



July 2012: Debris being removed after excavation of the pavement.



October 2012: Building the brick wall surrounding the gate using traditional *ma-apa* brick in lime *surkhi* mortar.





November 2012: Building the parapet wall.



November 2012: Applying lime plaster to the parapet wall on the stone staircase.



November 2012: Installing floor tiles (*chikah-apa*) in lime *surkhi* mortar in front of the gate.





July 2012: Stone conservators from the University of Applied Arts Vienna cleaning stone sculptural elements.





July 2012: Stone sculptures had to be carefully cleaned to preserve the fine relief carvings.



September 2012: Local artist recarving damaged parts of a stone sculpture.



October 2012: The gate was rebuilt using existing stone statues and traditional bricks in lime and brickdust (*surkhi*) mortar.





November 2012: Finishing the stone gate brick wall.



November 2012: Installing brick on-edge paving in the courtyard.





July 2012, November 2012: North stone gate before and after restoration.



FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT

(Follow form instructions)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted U.S. EMBASSY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL		2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment) AWARD # S-NP400-09-CA-029		Page 1 of pages			
3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code) KATHMANDU VALLEY PRESERVATION TRUST, PATAN DARBAR SQUARE, MANGAL BAZAAR, NEPAL. G.P.O. BOX # 13349, KATHMANDU, NEPAL							
4a. DUNS Number DUNS # 65-951-9164	4b. EIN Fed. Tax ID/DUNS # 65-951-9164	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment) ACCOUNT # 004-0101-025-2072, NEPAL INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED, KATHMANDU, NEPAL		6. Report Type ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-Annual ☐ Annual ☒ Final	7. Basis of Accounting ☒ Cash ☐ Accrual		
8. Project/Grant Period From: (Month, Day, Year) 09.24.2009			To: (Month, Day, Year) 09.23.2012		9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year) 01.23.2013		
10. Transactions (Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)					Cumulative		
Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):							
a. Cash Receipts					873,000.00		
b. Cash Disbursements					900,162.81		
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)					-27,162.81		
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:							
d. Total Federal funds authorized					900,000.00		
e. Federal share of expenditures					873,000.00		
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations					27,000.00		
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)					900,000.00		
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)					N/L		
Recipient Share:							
i. Total recipient share required					N/L		
j. Recipient share of expenditures					N/L		
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)					N/L		
Program Income:							
l. Total Federal program income earned					N/L		
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative					N/L		
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative					N/L		
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)					N/L		
11. Indirect Expense	a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
g. Totals:							
12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:							
13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)							
a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official DR. ROHIT K. RANJITKAR, NEPAL PROGRAM DIRECTOR, KVPT						c. Telephone (Area code, number and extension) 977-1-5546055, 977-98510 10150	
b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official 						d. Email address INFO@KVPTNEPAL.ORG	
						e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year) 01.23.2013	
14. Agency use only:							

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