

BUSINESS / BUSINESS

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He arrived in the UAE as a worker in 2008. His story now joins an international recruitment business with a public role representing Nepalis abroad.

The Day the Businessman Went Back to the Disaster Zone

On 27 August 2026, a relief convoy moved from Kathmandu toward communities hit by flooding along the Trishuli River. The relief mission carried food and shelter supplies in three trucks, with a medical team joining the response. Ramesh Shrestha, a

Dubai-based Nepali businessman, was among roughly 35 to 40 people involved in a wider NRNA-led mission. He had been in Nepal for business when the disaster unfolded.

Damaged roads, disrupted communications and uncertainty made the operation more difficult for affected families. Shrestha contributed NPR 511,111 toward the relief effort. It was a collective response, not a mission he funded or led alone. His presence matters because it shows a public role different from the one attached to his company.

At that moment, the important questions were not about turnover, subsidiary brands or how many countries appeared on a corporate map. They were about getting mattresses, tents and medicines to families who needed them. The experience brought an unusual clarity to a career that joins commercial recruitment with the concerns of people far from home.

Shrestha's story is often described as the transformation of a worker into an entrepreneur. There is truth in that framing. But his later NRNA responsibilities make it a story about two kinds of obligation: building a business and remaining answerable to a community whose labour helped create the market in which that business operates.

The Journey That Started in 2008

Shrestha traces his arrival in the UAE to July 2008, when he came as a worker searching for opportunities that felt out of reach in Nepal. He credits an early familiarity with business, and particularly his father's example, as part of the influence behind his eventual move into entrepreneurship. These are details of his own recollection rather than independently established employment or financial records.

His roots lie in Bheerkhot Municipality in Syangja, Gandaki Province. The public record offers little about his first salary, housing, employer or the private conversations that preceded his departure. His transition from overseas worker to businessman is compelling without imagined scenes or invented hardship.

The established arc is already significant. Shrestha entered a foreign labour market seeking work and, over time, shifted toward an enterprise built around international employment. That movement across the recruitment chain changes a person's relationship to the system. A worker relies on what an employer or intermediary promises. An entrepreneur must make promises that workers and clients can depend on.

This does not mean every hardship experienced by Nepali migrants was experienced by Shrestha himself. It means his public career developed in a market whose human consequences he

could not plausibly regard as abstract. The more consequential question is what he and his businesses have done with that position and whether the protections they describe can be demonstrated in practice.

From Worker to the GCD Chairman

Shrestha is identified as chairman of the GCD Group of Companies . Its recruitment network includes GCD HR & Management Consultancies in Dubai and G.C.D. Worldwide Pvt. Ltd. in Nepal, connecting jobseekers with employers. The group describes opportunities in construction, technical trades, hospitality, cleaning, security and administrative services.

In an industry often described in terms of vacancies and headcount, the crucial product is actually trust. Employers need candidates with the right qualifications and valid documents. Workers need dependable information about contracts, travel, pay and conditions. A recruitment intermediary occupies the vulnerable space between these needs.

GCD describes transparency, quality control and long-term employer relationships as priorities. Those commitments matter, but they do not independently establish outcomes. A 2024 business profile described activity across Dubai, Qatar, Nepal and parts of Europe. Historical staffing or operational figures cannot be treated as current audited group totals without further

documentation.

The transition from employee to chairman also raises an organisational question. Can a business designed around personal relationships develop systems that remain reliable when its founder is not directly involved? Document control, employer verification and accessible grievance handling are less visible than an office opening, but they matter more to the ordinary person depending on the service.

What makes GCD worth examining is therefore not the title held by one person, but the complex relationship between a founder's story and the structure of the business associated with his name.

Following the Network From Nepal to Europe

The geography of GCD's described network helps explain its business design. Nepal is presented as a sourcing base, while the UAE and Qatar appear as employer-facing Gulf markets. European destinations broaden the set of opportunities and introduce additional legal systems, employer requirements and administrative processes.

The group describes GCD-branded operations in Malta, Bulgaria and Greece, with Croatia also appearing in its international ambitions. Bulgaria is described as an administrative base for European recruitment and legal compliance. The company

separately lists a Nepal operation and a Qatar consultancy, with addresses and contact details.

These distinctions are worth keeping precise. A company-described location establishes its stated commercial footprint, not independent proof of every operation. It does not prove that every location functions as a fully staffed branch, that each operation is presently licensed for every advertised activity or that the entities share the same ownership structure. Nor should an office address be confused with verified worker-deployment totals.

Still, the strategy is intelligible. Countries can differ significantly in labour demand, visa rules, recognition of qualifications and employer expectations. By positioning itself across several markets, GCD may seek to diversify beyond a single destination and adapt when demand in one sector or country changes.

That potential comes with complexity. A candidate suitable for a UAE role may not meet language, qualification or procedural requirements for a European employer. Contracts that are legally acceptable in one jurisdiction cannot simply be copied into another. Each additional market can bring commercial opportunity, but it also increases the need for local counsel and compliance systems.

A Group Built Around Adjacent Services

The GCD business network extends beyond recruitment into cleaning, facilities management, travel, document services and security. In Dubai, GCD Security Services LLC is part of that wider offering. Its security and cleaning operation promotes outsourced guarding and related site services for commercial properties, residential facilities, events and other customers. Those offerings bring the group into a different kind of employment relationship: managing personnel and ongoing service delivery rather than simply arranging placements.

The distinction between recruitment and outsourcing matters. Placing a worker with an employer is one responsibility; providing guards, cleaners or facilities personnel as an ongoing contracted service brings additional obligations involving supervision, training, working conditions, continuity and client accountability. Document clearing and travel services address other practical needs around work and mobility. Each line may reinforce the others commercially, but each also has its own regulatory requirements and operational risks.

There is a strategic reason to consider such diversification. A recruitment contract can be episodic: an employer hires, places workers and may not need the same service again immediately. Ongoing facilities or cleaning contracts, by contrast, can potentially create recurring customer relationships. Document and

travel work may create additional transactions around the same institutional client.

But this apparent synergy must not be mistaken for demonstrated financial performance. Public descriptions do not establish the revenue contribution or profit margins of the individual businesses. Nor can a list of brands establish that each company is directly owned by Shrestha or consolidated into one audited group.

Seen together, these activities position GCD as a network of recruitment and outsourced services rather than a recruitment broker alone. Their commercial durability depends on execution, compliance, service standards and the quality of client relationships; the public descriptions do not establish audited earnings or performance for any individual business.

Beyond the Boardroom: Football, Cricket and Community

Shrestha's involvement in the Nepali diaspora is visible away from recruitment offices and association meetings, too. Football and cricket have become another part of GCD's presence in the UAE, bringing together people who might otherwise know one another only through work, business or community organizations. Sport offers a different kind of meeting place: a team, a shared fixture and a reason for families and friends to gather.

On the football side, GCD Royal Gurkha FC announced its first GCD Open seven-a-side tournament for October 2025, with 24 teams expected to take part. Shrestha was among the figures backing the club and tournament, which was presented as a celebration of football and Nepali community ties during the festival season. A separate GCD Dashain Cup event listing reflects the club's efforts to make football an occasion for connection across UAE-based Nepali teams. These records establish organized tournament activity and planning, rather than a verified annual attendance or competition history.

Cricket has developed an equally tangible presence. The UAE-based GCD Gorkhali Rhinos appear in competitive match records, while the group was associated with the inaugural GCD Nepali Premier League UAE in September 2026. Four Nepali teams competed over a programme running from 5 to 26 September at Al Farhan Cricket Ground in Sharjah. Shrestha took an organizing role in the tournament, providing a practical platform for Nepali players in the Emirates.

The competition ended with a notable result: Gorkhali Rhinos defeated NCC Hard Hitters in the final, claiming the championship and AED 5,000 prize; the runners-up received AED 2,000. The tournament's four-team format was modest compared with large professional leagues, but its purpose was closer to home. For players whose working lives unfold far from Nepal, opportunities

to compete, represent a club and build friendships have a value that is not captured by a trophy alone.

These initiatives reveal an additional dimension of Shrestha's public life: a willingness to invest attention and resources in community sport alongside his business interests and NRNA work. The long-term value will depend on continuity, fair access for players and the ability to create opportunities beyond any single event. At their best, such tournaments turn a diaspora from a collection of individual workers into a community that meets, plays and belongs.

The Association as a Second Responsibility

Beyond his businesses and sporting initiatives, Shrestha holds the role of Middle East Regional Coordinator in the Non-Resident Nepali Association, based in the UAE. Shrestha was selected unopposed for the 2026-2028 term, following earlier responsibilities within NRNA UAE and regional coordination.

An association position is different from a corporate office. NRNA has to address people whose priorities are not always aligned: established professionals, entrepreneurs, new arrivals, low-wage employees and workers facing legal or financial difficulty. Good intentions alone cannot resolve these differences. What matters is whether representation produces reliable, accessible assistance.

Worker welfare is a stated priority of his regional role. Shrestha has proposed an emergency support mechanism for people affected by accidents, illness, legal difficulty and wider regional crises. An announced fund is a commitment, not proof that a funded program has begun operating or delivered results.

His commercial experience may give him useful familiarity with recruitment systems and employers. The same proximity creates the need for clarity about possible conflicts of interest. Someone who earns a livelihood within cross-border recruitment must still be prepared to advocate for workers when a commercial arrangement disadvantages them. Transparency is therefore not an optional virtue for a leader occupying both positions.

NRNA leadership is meaningful when people can distinguish the organization's service from the publicity associated with an office bearer. Shrestha's next chapter will be judged partly by that distinction.

Fair Recruitment as an Operational Test

There is a larger responsibility behind a business built on international migration. Workers may spend savings, leave families, change countries and reorganize their lives on the strength of information provided during recruitment. A process that appears to the employer as procurement may be one of the most consequential decisions of the worker's year.

International fair-recruitment principles establish that recruitment fees and related costs should not be charged to workers. They also call for clear employment terms, protection from deception and access to effective grievance mechanisms. These are benchmarks against which recruitment businesses generally can be assessed; citing them does not imply that GCD has breached them.

For a company like GCD, the important test is how these principles translate into routine procedure. Are job offers verified with employers before candidates are encouraged to proceed? Can workers understand the contract before departure? Are intermediaries audited? What happens if the promised terms are changed? Is there a route for a worker to report a problem without putting their livelihood at unnecessary risk?

It is not possible to answer these questions conclusively from promotional copy. The public materials describe transparency and ethical standards, but do not provide a complete independently verified record of fees, remediation outcomes or placement experiences.

Commercial growth and worker protection need not be conflicting objectives. In a well-managed model, fewer disputes and better-matched placements can protect both parties and reduce costly failures. But the alignment has to be designed into contracts, supplier relationships, staff incentives and complaint handling. It

cannot be achieved through a slogan alone.

What the Relief Mission Revealed

The 2026 flood-relief response offered a concrete example of diaspora responsibility. An NRNA emergency meeting preceded the journey to affected communities. The broader team carried relief supplies through difficult conditions as damaged roads and disrupted communications complicated distribution. The collective operation assisted hundreds of families and supported relocation efforts.

The journey was a collective mission, not a solitary act of rescue. Shrestha was in Nepal on business when the flooding changed his plans. He joined volunteers on the relief journey, witnessed the scale of the disruption and called for disaster preparation alongside emergency aid.

His comments emphasized early-warning systems, organized evacuation arrangements and supplies ready before the next emergency. That view shifts the measure of charitable work from the photograph of a donation to the durability of institutions that might reduce future harm.

Diaspora organizations can bring money, networks and volunteers into a crisis. They cannot replace local government or independently solve every structural problem. Their strongest contribution may be to help resources move quickly while

supporting coordination with established responders.

For Shrestha, a relief mission also made visible an enduring tension in migration. Living and working abroad does not end a person's connection to the places that shaped them. Sometimes that connection becomes most apparent when the economic rewards of working abroad are irrelevant to the urgent task at hand.

Business, Community and the Standard of Proof

There is a temptation to treat the combination of entrepreneurial growth and diaspora service as a complete success story. A more demanding measure is needed. GCD presents an international recruitment and business-services network, and Shrestha has occupied documented leadership roles in NRNA. Neither fact, on its own, tells us how fairly individual workers are treated or how effectively every community program operates.

Business strength would be more convincingly demonstrated through independently verifiable licenses, active client relationships, reliable placement outcomes, audited group accounts and accessible grievance mechanisms. Community leadership would be more convincingly demonstrated through documented assistance, resolved cases, transparent finances and progress on publicly announced commitments.

Not every private business can disclose every commercial detail, and no single number captures the value of community work. Even so, meaningful scrutiny must distinguish aspiration from results that can actually be demonstrated.

Shrestha's arrival as a worker in 2008 and his part in the 2026 flood response reveal different sides of the same cross-border life. Between them are a growing business network, football and cricket projects that bring Nepalis together, and an association role intended to represent people who work across borders.

In the end, the most important measure is not how far the GCD name travels or how many titles Shrestha holds. It is whether the relationships built across borders leave workers and communities more secure.

The real legacy will be measured in promises kept.

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