



Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport  
Department of Roads  
Development Cooperation Implementation Divisions(DCID)

**STRATEGIC ROAD CONNECTIVITY AND TRADE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
(SRCTIP)**

**Final Report  
on  
Indigenous People Development Plan  
(IPDP)  
Of  
Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road and Bridges**



**Environment & Resource Management Consultant (P) Ltd.;**



**Group of Engineer's Consortium (P) Ltd.;**  
**and**



**Udaya Consultancy (P.) Ltd.**

**February, 2020**

## कार्यकारी सारांश

### १. आयोजनाको विवरण

नागदुंगा-नौबिसे-मुग्लिङ सडक नेपालको व्यापारिक र यातायातको पहुँचका दृष्टिकोणबाट एक महत्वपूर्ण सडक खण्ड हो जस्तै काठमाण्डौँ उपत्यकालाई तराई र भारतलाई समेत जोड्ने मद्दत गर्दछ। काठमाण्डौँ उपत्यका र तराई क्षेत्रलाई जोड्ने अन्य सडकहरू विद्यमान भएता पनि ती सडकहरूले सर्व सुलभ रूपमा यातायात र सामानहरूको ढुवानीमा खासै योगदान पुर्याएका देखिदैन। नागदुंगा-नौबिसे-मुग्लिङ सडक एसीयाली राजमार्गको एउटा भाग हो जसलाई ए.एच.-४२ रूपमा सुचिकरण गरिएको छ। यो सडक नेपालकै एक मात्र रणनीतिक महत्वको सडक हो। मुग्लिङदेखि काठमाण्डौँसम्मको यो सडक भौगोलिक रूपले अत्यन्त कठिन तथा जोखिमयुक्त पहाडी भूरातलमा अवस्थित छ। यस सडकमा रहेको उच्च सवारी चापका कारण हालको सडक सुविधा प्रयाप्त नभएको पाइन्छ। यो सडक नागदुंगाबाट शुरु भएर सिस्नेखोला, खानीखोला, नौबिसे, धार्के, गल्छी, मलेखु, बेनीघाट, कुरिनटार, मनकामना हुँदै मुग्लिङ बजारमा गएर टुङ्गिन्छ। यस सडकको नागदुंगा देखि नौबिसे सम्मको १२.३ कि.मी. खण्ड विभुवन राजपथ अन्तर्गत पर्दछ भने नौबिसे देखि मुग्लिङ सम्मको ८२.४ कि.मी. खण्ड पृथ्वी राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत पर्दछ। तसर्थ यस सडक आयोजनाको कूल लम्बाई ९४.७ कि.मी. छ।

### २. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकासयोजनाका उद्देश्यहरू

यो योजना आदिवासी/जनजाती विकाससँग सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रिय नीति तथा रणनीतिहरूका साथै सडक विभागको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी संरचना र विश्व बैंकको बातावरणीय र सामाजिक संरचनामा आधारित भएर तयार पारिएको छ। यस योजनाको ध्येय आयोजना प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजाती घरधुरी र तिनका समुदायका जीवनस्तरमा सुधार ल्याउनु हो भने यसका विशिष्ट उद्देश्यहरू देहाय बमोजिम रहेका छन्। क. आयोजनाबाट आदिवासी/जनजातीहरूलाई जतिसक्दा बढी लाभान्वित गराउने, ख. सांस्कृतिक रूपमा स्वीकार्य र प्रभावकारी रूपमा आदिवासी/जनजातीहरूलाई आयोजनाका हरेक चरणहरू जस्तै योजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुगमनमा उनीहरूको सहभागिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, ग. आदिवासी/जनजातीमा पर्न जाने सम्भाव्य असरहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने, र घ. उनीहरूलाई क्षतिपूर्तिको व्यवस्था गरी उनीहरूका जीविकोपार्जन पहिनाकै अवस्था वा सो भन्दा अझै सुदृढ गर्ने।

### ३. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजनाको तयारी विधि

प्रस्तात सडक आयोजनाले पार्ने क्षतिको मात्रा एकिन गर्न र जोखिम अवस्थाको विश्लेषण गर्न पुरै सडक खण्डमा सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्यांकन गरिएको थियो। यस दौरानमा आदिवासी/जनजाती लगायत सडक प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूका सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो। सर्वेक्षणका विधिहरूमा जनाकार व्यक्तिहरूसँग अन्तर्बार्ता, समूह केन्द्रित छलफल र सामुदायिक पराकशंहरू गरिएका थिए।

### ४. आयोजना क्षेत्रमा आदिवासी/जनजातीको अवस्था विश्लेषण

यस योजना निर्माणार्थ नागदुंगा-नौबिसे-मुग्लिङ सडक सुधारबाट पर्न सक्ने संभावित असर र प्रभावहरूका छेडाजोडासामाजिक सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो। नागदुंगा -नौबिसे-मुग्लिङ सडक आयोजनासुधार तथा निर्माण गर्दा आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने सम्पत्तीको क्षेती सम्बन्धी प्रभाव यस अध्ययनमा समेटिएका छन्। सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत नागदुंगा-नौबिसे-मुग्लिङ सडक सुधार गर्दा सडक केन्द्र देखादेखि दायीं १५ मीटर र बायाँ १५ मीटर गरी ३० मिटर सडक प्रभाव क्षेत्र (ROW) भित्र रहेका सम्पत्ती तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू समावेश गरिएको छ।

### ५. आयोजना प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजातीहरूका घरधुरी प्रोफाइल

आयोजना प्रभावित ७८ घर परिवार मध्ये २५ घर परिवार आदिवासी/जनजाती समूहमा पर्दछन्। ती आदिवासी/जनजातीहरूनेवार, मगर, चेपाङ, गुरुङ/धले, भुजेरा र तामाङ रहेका छन्। जस मध्ये नेवार ३२%, मगर २०% चेपाङ १६%, गुरुङ/धले १२%, भुजेरा १२% र तामाङ ८% रहेका छन्। नेवार बाहेक अधिकांश यी सडक प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजातीहरू आर्थिक सामाजिक र सांस्कृतिक कारणहरूले गर्दा उनीहरूका शैक्षिक स्थिति कमजोर देखिन्छ। अधिकांश आदिवासी/जनजातीहरू समय नेपालमै र विशेष गरी वर्तमान आयोजना क्षेत्रमा विपन्न तथा सुविधा वञ्चित

अवस्थामा रहेका देखिन्छन् । आयोजना प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजातीहरूको जनसंख्या १२३ रहेको छ । उनीहरूका सरदर वार्षिक आम्दानी रु २५९७५० रहेको छ र प्रतिव्यक्ति आय रु ७०२०३ रहेको छ ।

#### ६. आदिवासी/जनजातीमा पर्ने आयोजनाको प्रभाव र विश्लेषण

माथि बताइए अनुसार, आयोजनाबाट आदिवासी/जनजातीका २५ घरधुरी प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । जस मध्ये २३ घरधुरीका नीजि संरचना प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ भने २ घरधुरीका निजी जग्गा प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । २८४.६२ वर्ग मी. निजी जग्गा हुने देखिन्छ । निजी संरचना प्रभावित घरधुरी मध्ये २१ परिवारको १/१ वटा संरचना र २ वटा घरपरिवारको २/२ वटा संरचना प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । यस सङ्क प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजातीका २३ जनाको आवास प्रभावित हुने छ र ११ घरपरिवारले व्यापार व्यवसाय गुमाउने छ ।

#### ७. सुचना प्रवाह, परामर्श एवं सहभागिता

सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण र इन्भेन्ट्री सर्वेक्षणका दौरान विभिन्न सामुदायिक छलफलहरू/बैठकहरू आयोजना क्षेत्रका विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए । छलफलमा जननफकार व्यक्तिहरू, समूह केन्द्रीत छलफल तथा सामुदायिक परामर्श जस्ता विधिहरूका अवलम्बन गरिएका थिए । प्रारम्भिक छलफल संभाव्य अध्ययनपूर्व धुनीवेशी, गजुरी र बेनीघाट गाउँपालिकाहरूमा सन् २०१७ को जनवरी २७ देखि ३० सम्म गरिएको थियो । त्यसरी नै ४ वटा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई धुनीवेशी, गजुरी, बेनीघाट र इच्छाकामना गाउँपालिकाहरूमा गरिएको थियो । सन् २०१८ को जुन महिनामा आयोजना प्रभावित गापारनपाहरूका २२ स्थलहरूमा थप सामुदायिक परामर्शहरू सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए । यस अतिरिक्त आयोजना स्थलका महिला, आदिवासी/जनजाती तथा अन्य विभिन्न वर्गका मानिसहरूसँग सन् २०१९ को मे देखि नोभेम्बरसम्म परामर्श लिने काम गरिएका थिए । परामर्श बैठकहरूमा विभिन्न मुद्दाहरूमा केन्द्रित रहेर गरिएका थिए । सार्वजनिक परामर्श बैठकमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने सम्पत्तीको उचित मूल्याङ्कन र क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणको विषय प्रमुख मुद्दाको रूपमा छलफल भएको थियो । चलनचल्तीको दरमा प्रभावित सम्पत्तीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिएमा सबैजसो प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू आफ्नो जग्गा तथा घरसंरचना आयोजनालाई दिन तयार रहेको पाइयो । सडक निर्माण तथा सुधारमा स्थानीयको सहयोग तथा समर्थन रहेको पाइयो ।

#### ८. कानुनी व्यवस्था खाका

आदिवासी जनजातिसमुदाय विकास योजना विश्व बैंकको बतावरणीय तथा सामाजिक संरचना, र सडक विभागको बातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन संरचना लगायत आदिवासी जनजातिसमुदाय योजनासँग सम्बन्धित अन्य नीति निर्देशिका तथा ऐनमा रहेको प्रावधानको आधारमा रहेर यस योजनाको निर्माण गरिएको छ भने कार्यान्वयन पनि तिनै निर्देशिका र ऐन अनुसार गरिने छ ।

#### ९. आयोजना प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजातीका आय आर्जन बहाली र पुर्नस्थापना

यस योजनामा समावेश गरिएका सामुदायिक र व्यक्तिगत तवरका विकास क्रियाकलापहरूमा आयोजना प्रभावित आदिवासी जनजातीका घरपरिवार र तिनका समुदायहरूले सहभागिता जनाई आय आर्जन बहाली र पुर्नस्थापना गर्न सक्ने छन् । यसका अलावा आयोजना प्रभावित ७८ वटै घरपरिवारका महिलाहरूले महिला सशक्तिकरण कार्यक्रममा सहभागिता जनाउन सक्ने छन् । आयोजना प्रभावित २५ आदिवासीजनजातीका घरपरिवारहरूले व्यक्तिगततवरका कार्यक्रममा सहभागिता जनाउन सक्नेछन् ।

#### १०. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापन

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना र आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजनालाई एकै साथ कार्यान्वयन गरिने छ । प्रस्थापित नागदुंगा-नौबिसे-मुग्लिङ सडक सुधार आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय कार्यकारी निकाय र सडक विभाग कार्यान्वयन निकायको रूपमा रहेका छन् । सडक विभाग अन्तर्गत आयोजना प्रबन्धकको नेतृत्वमा आयोजना कार्यान्वयन ईकाईको स्थापना गरिएको छ, जस्तै समय आयोजना र उप आयोजनाहरूका योजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र समन्वयकारी

भूमिका खेल्ने छ । उक्त, इकाईले संस्थागत संरचनाको स्थापना गरी आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजनाको समेत कार्यान्वयन गर्ने छ ।

#### ११. अनुगमन, मूल्यांकन तथा प्रतिवेदन

आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आन्तरिक मूल्याङ्कन, सुपरिवेक्षण गर्ने कार्य, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाईका परामर्शदाताका सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विज्ञको जिम्मेवारी रहनेछ । योजनाको वार्षिक अनुगमन परामर्शसेवा दाताबाट वार्षिक रुपमा गरिने छ भने वार्षिक परामर्शदाताबाट नै योजना अवधिको मध्य र अन्तिम समयमा मूल्यांकन गरिने छ । हरेक प्रकारका अनुगमन र मूल्यांकनका वेग्ला वेग्लै प्रतिवेदनहरू तयार पारिने छन् । सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विज्ञले आन्तरिक अनुगमनका प्रतिवेदन तयार पारी सडक विभागमा पेश गर्नेछ भने वार्षिक अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन कर्ताले सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदन आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाईमा पेश गर्नेछ । सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विज्ञको सहयोगमा सडक विभागले त्रैमासिक रुपमा विश्व बैंकलाई आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना सम्बन्धि प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ ।

#### १२. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना लागत एवं आर्थिक योजना

आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजनाको सारांश लागत रु. १९०००००० अनुमान गरिएको छ । आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आवश्यक यी सबै खर्च लागत सडक विभागले व्यहोर्ने छ ।

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Project Description

Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road is as an important trade and transit route for linking Kathmandu Valley with Terai region and India. There are other roads as well linking Terai and Kathmandu valley, but they do not fulfill the required standards for smooth and safe movement of commercial vehicles. NNM road is a part of Asian Highway (AH-42) and is the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Mugling to Kathmandu lies on geologically difficult and fragile hilly and mountainous terrain. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively very high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide the efficient services. Thus, the timely improvement of this road is considered the most important. The project road starts at outskirts of Kathmandu City at a place called Nagdhunga and passes through Sisnekhola, Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Gulchchi, Malekku, Benighat, Kurintar, Manakamana and ends at Mugling Town. The section of project road from Nagdhunga to Naubise (12.3 Km. length) is part of Tribhuvan Highway and the section from Naubise to Mugling (82.4 Km. length) is part of Prithvi Highway. Thus, the total length of project road along existing alignment is 94.7 Km.

### 2. Objectives of IPDP

The Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) was prepared based on the national policies/strategies as specified in National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati<sup>1</sup> Act, 2058 (2002) as well as world bank's ESF (ESS7). The main objective of this Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is to improve living conditions of project affected indigenous peoples and their communities. The specific objectives of IPDP are:

- (i) To increase appropriate and adequate benefits to IPs from the project;
- (ii) To enhance participation of IPs in project planning, implementation and monitoring ensuring project activities are culturally acceptable and effective;
- (iii) To redress any grievances related from IPs
- (iv) To ensure that project benefits are accessible to IP communities living in the project area
- (v) To avoid any kind of adverse impact on the IP Communities to the extent possible and
- (vi) To mitigate any potential adverse impacts of the project on IPs, and
- (vii) To develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities

### 3. Key Impactson IPs

There are six IP communities present in the project area, although outside the RoW of the NNM Road. While these communities will be benefit from improved transport accessibility, they will facing some negative impacts during the project construction and operation. The upgrading of NNM existing road may cause anticipated impacts i.e. labor influx gender based violence –Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), impact in health and sanitation, spreading of communicable disease, pressure in public utilities, disturb in cultural practices in project

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<sup>1</sup> Ethnic groups and communities who have their own mother tongue language and traditional rites and customs, considering their diverse socioeconomic status the total 59 IPs.

areas are expected and assessed as Substantial risk. The focus of the SRCTIP- Regional Connectivity Improvement operational procedure is to localize the economic benefits with minimal opportunities for outside labor to service work that require specialized/skilled labor that is not present in project localities. The priority for local labor (dependent on skill, experience capacity) is expected to minimize the risk of influx, where there is a requirement for special skills. For external workers, proper labor camp will be established. If it is necessary, there will be dedicated camps established for worker accommodation in the project. Specific requirements to manage risks associated with labor influx, related to the interaction between project workers, local communities and IPs, such as communicable diseases and gender-based violence most specifically sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, will be managed through contractual requirements, code of conduct and training set out in this document. During project operation, road safety will be a risk that the IP communities will face. These communities are located outside the project RoW, and the project will not cause adverse impact to their land, will not cause relation of IP communities, and will not have significant impacts to their cultural heritages.

#### **4. Legal Framework**

This IPDP has been prepared on the basis of National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati<sup>2</sup> Act, 2058 (2002) and world bank's ESS-7. WB's ESF and other norms regarding Indigenous Peoples (IPs).

#### **5. Implementation Arrangement of IPDP**

At central level, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructures and Transport (MoPIT) is the Executing Agency (EA) and Department of Roads (DoR)-Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) is the key implementing agency for the sub-projects forthcoming under this program a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) DCID at DoR, and Project Office (PO) headed by the Project Manager (PM). This PCU will be responsible for the overall planning, budgeting, approval and implementation of IPDP of the sub-projects.

#### **6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) safeguards experts and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant will be responsible for internal monitoring thereby ensuring timely implementation of IPDP based activities by overseeing, and supervising the target beneficiaries and activities being implemented and providing on the spot feed-back. External monitoring will be carried out through outside researcher or consulting agency or through independent consultants. The evaluation of the plan will be carried out at midterm and at the end of the project.

Each type of evaluation works will be followed by the reporting. Both mid-term and end term evaluation reports will be prepared and submitted to the PIU by the evaluation agency. Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant will be responsible for monitoring the resettlement activities and will submit monthly Resettlement Action Plan

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<sup>2</sup> Ethnic groups and communities who have their own mother tongue language and traditional rites and customs, considering their diverse socioeconomic status the total 59 IPs.

implementation progress report to DOR. DOR will submit trimester report of IPDP implementation to WB with the help of Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant.

## **7. Budget and Financing of IPDP**

The summary of estimated cost for the implementation of Indigenous People Development Plan is NRs 1,900,000. The cost for IPDP is integral part of project cost and laid by DoR (Project implementation authority).

## ABBREVIATIONS

|       |                                                                 |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| AH    | Asian Highway                                                   |
| AIDS  | Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome                             |
| BOQ   | Bill of Quantity                                                |
| BS    | Bikram Samvat                                                   |
| CDC   | Compensation Determination Committee                            |
| CDO   | Chief District Officer                                          |
| CFUGs | Community Forest User Groups                                    |
| CPR   | Common Property Resources                                       |
| CSC   | Construction Supervision Consultant                             |
| CTEVT | Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training         |
| DCC   | District Coordination Committee                                 |
| DCID  | Development Cooperation Implementation Division                 |
| DDC   | District Development Committee                                  |
| DIA   | Direct Impact Area                                              |
| DoR   | Department of Road                                              |
| EMP   | Environmental Management Plan                                   |
| ESF   | Environmental and Social Framework                              |
| ESIA  | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment                      |
| ESMF  | Environmental and Social Management Framework                   |
| ESS   | Environmental and Social Standard                               |
| FGS   | Focus Group Discussion                                          |
| FPIC  | Free, Prior and Informed Consent                                |
| GAF   | Grievance Action Forum                                          |
| GBV   | Gender Based Violence                                           |
| GESU  | Geo-Environment and Social Unit                                 |
| GoN   | Government of Nepal.                                            |
| GRC   | Grievance Redress Committee                                     |
| GRM   | Grievance Redress Mechanism                                     |
| HHs   | Households                                                      |
| HIV   | Human Immuno Deficiency Virus                                   |
| HIV   | Human Immuno Virus                                              |
| IEC   | Information Education and Communication                         |
| IIA   | Indirect Impact Area                                            |
| IPDP  | Indigenous People Development Plan                              |
| IPs   | Indigenous Peoples                                              |
| KIIs  | Key Informant Interviews                                        |
| Km    | Kilometer                                                       |
| LCF   | Local Consultative Forum                                        |
| LEST  | Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training                           |
| M & E | Monitoring and Evaluation                                       |
| M     | Municipality                                                    |
| NEFIN | National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities                 |
| NFDIN | National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities |
| NGOs  | Non-Governmental Organizations                                  |
| NNM   | Nagdhunga Naubise Mugling                                       |

|        |                                                           |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| NRs    | Nepalese Rupees                                           |
| NSTB   | National Skills \Test Board                               |
| NTFPs  | Non-Timber Forest Products                                |
| PAPs   | Project Affected Peoples                                  |
| PIC    | Project In-Charge                                         |
| PIU    | Project Implementation Unit                               |
| PMO    | Project Management Office                                 |
| PMU    | Project Management Unit                                   |
| PRM    | Prithivi Rajpath                                          |
| RA     | Rapid Appraisal                                           |
| RAP    | Resettlement Action Plan                                  |
| RE     | Resident Engineer                                         |
| RM     | Rural Municipality                                        |
| ROW    | Right of Way                                              |
| SDRS   | Social Development and Resettlement Specialist            |
| SLC    | School Living Certificate                                 |
| SRCTIP | Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project |
| STDs   | Sexually Transmitted Diseases                             |
| TNA    | Training Need Assessment                                  |
| TRP    | Tribhuvan Rajpath                                         |
| TSPs   | Trining Service Providers                                 |
| TYIP   | Three Year Interim Plan                                   |
| VCs    | Vulnerable Communities                                    |
| Viz    | Namely                                                    |
| WB     | World Bank                                                |

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# 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 Project Background

Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road serves as a main backbone for linking Kathmandu Valley with Terai region and India, particularly as an important trade and transit route. Almost all goods and passengers coming from India and other parts of country come through this road. There are other roads as well linking Tarai and Kathmandu valley, but they do not fulfill the required standards in terms of horizontal curvature, vertical gradient, carriageway width, safety measures and other technical parameters for smooth and safe movement of commercial vehicles. Thus, the timely improvement of this road is considered the most important.

This is a part of Asian Highway (AH-42) and is the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Mugling to Kathmandu lies on geologically difficult and fragile hilly and mountainous terrain. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively very high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide the efficient services. The project road starts at outskirts of Kathmandu City at a place called Nagdhunga and passes through Sisnekhola, Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Gulchchi, Malekku, Benighat, Kurintar, Manakamana and ends at Mugling Town. The section of project road from Nagdhunga to Naubise (12.3 Km length) is part of Tribhuwan Rajpath (TRP) and the section from Naubise to Mugling (82.4 Km length) is part of Prithvi Rajmarg (PRM). Thus, the total length of project road along existing alignment is 94.7 Km.

## 1.2 Project Area

NNM road is a major access route to Kathmandu. This project road starts at Nagdhunga and ends at Mugling. The project area covers Kathmandu, Dhading, and Chitwan districts and lies in Chandragiri and Dhunibeshi municipalities and Thakre, Galchhi, Gajuri, Ichchhakamana rural municipalities. The major settlements include Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Mahadevbesi, Thakre, Gajuri, Bairani, Majhimatar, Malekhu, Benighat, Charaudi, Kurintar, Darechwok, and Mugling. The IPs groups found in project area are Newar, Bhujel, Gurung, Magar, Tamang and Chepangs who live along the NNM existing road alignment were identified as indigenous people in Nepal as defined by ESS7 of the World Bank. Although there are six above mentioned IPs communities have collective attachment to the project area, the communities are located outside project RoW. The nearest Tamang and Chepang communities' settlements are 4Km. away from the NNM road RoW. The remaining IPs Gurung, Newar, Magar and Bhujel are located at 6km to 8 Km. away from the NNM road RoW. The total population of IPs near the vicinity of the project area is given below:

**Table-1 Different IPs population reside near vicinity of project area**

| S.N | IPs Communities | Population Near by village as per respective RM |         |         |          |           | Total Population |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|------------------|
|     |                 | Thakre                                          | Bairani | Gajuri, | Benighat | Darechwok |                  |
| 1.  | Tamang          | 1926                                            | 4509    | 2229    | -        | -         | 8664             |
| 2.  | Newar           | 272                                             | 701     | 646     | 669      | 622       | 4113             |
| 3.  | Magar           | -                                               | 428     | 525     | 611      | 1825      | 3389             |
| 4.  | Gurung          | -                                               | -       | 101     | 296      | 2525      | 2922             |
| 5.  | Chepang         | 382                                             | -       | 1405    | 804      | 1305.     | 3514             |
| 6.  | Bhujel          | 307                                             | 435     | -       | -        | -         | 742              |

NNM ESIA-October, 2019

## 1.3 Indigenous Peoples in Nepal

Indigenous peoples (IPs) with a social and cultural identity are distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged and excluded in the mainstream development process in Nepal. Based on the population size and other socio-economic

variables such as literacy, housing, land holdings, occupation, language and area of residence, the Government of Nepal (NFDIN Act) has recognized 59 different nationalities as indigenous peoples. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), 2004 has classified Adivasi/Janajati groups into five different categories while characterizing their economic and social features: (i) endangered, (ii) highly marginalized, (iii) marginalized, (iv) disadvantaged, and (v) advantaged groups.

The constitution of Nepal recognizes indigenous people as Janajati or Nationalities. The National Foundation for Improving the Living Standard of Adhibasi/Janajati has defined indigenous people as “those ethnic groups or communities who have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own”. Following this definition, the same source identified 59 groups in Nepal as ethnic indigenous groups or nationalities.

**Table 2:** Classification of Janajati in Nepal

|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Endangered Groups          | Bankariya, Kusunda, Kushbadia, Raute, Sural, Hayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche (10 groups)                                                                                                         |
| Highly Marginalized Groups | Santhal, Jhangad, Chepang, Thami, Majhi, Bote, Dhanuk (Rajbansi), Lhomi (Singsawa), Thudamba, Siyar (Chumba), Baramu, Danuwar (12 groups)                                                         |
| Marginalized Groups        | Sunuwar, Tharu, Tamang, Bhujel, Kumal, Rajbansi (Koch), Gangai, Dhimal, Bhote, Darai, Tajpuria, Pahari, Dhokpya (Topkegola), Dolpo, Free, Magal, Larke (Nupriba), Lhopa, Dura, Walung (20 groups) |
| Disadvantaged Groups       | Jirel, Tangbe (Tangbetani), Hyolmo, Limbu, Yakkha, Rai, Chhantyal, Magar, Chhaintan, TingaunleThakali, Bahragaunle, Byansi, Gurung, MarphaliThakali, Sherpa. (15 groups)                          |
| Advanced Groups            | Newar, Thakali (2 groups)                                                                                                                                                                         |

*Source: National Foundation for Indigenous Nationalities, 2004*

Since there are IP communities present in the project area, the ESS7 is relevant to the component. This IPDP was prepared for enhancing socio-economic and living conditions of IP communities along the NNM road alignment as per ESS-7 under World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

#### 1.4 Objectives of IPDP

The Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) was prepared based on the national policies/strategies as specified in National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati<sup>3</sup> Act, 2058 (2002) as well as world bank's ESF. The specific objectives of IPDP are:

- (i) To increase appropriate and adequate benefits to IPs from the project;
- (ii) To enhance participation of IPs in project planning, implementation and monitoring ensuring project activities are culturally acceptable and effective;
- (iii) To redress any grievances related to IPs issues
- (iv) To ensure that project benefits are accessible to IP communities living in the project area
- (v) To avoid any kind of adverse impact on the IP Communities to the extent possible and to mitigate any potential adverse impacts of the project on IPs, and
- (vi) To develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities

<sup>3</sup> Ethnic groups and communities who have their own mother tongue language and traditional rites and customs, considering their diverse socioeconomic status the total 59 IPs.

## **2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS**

### **2.1 Summary of Project Impacts**

Since the six identified IPs communities are located outside the NNM existing road RoW and our project interventions will be conducted within the RoW, the project direct impact to these IPs can be considered as minor. The project will have no adverse impact on their community land and natural resources, no cause relocation of IPs community from their existing traditional land. And the project will cause no adverse impact of their cultural heritage. The project may have positive and negative impacts on IPs communities. Increase employment & business opportunities, and safer and faster accessibility are the positive impacts. However, labor influx impacts, GBV risk, and potential human trafficking risk are potential negative impacts to the communities. The project needs for temporary land use for storage materials, disposal of construction waste, construction of labor camps as identified during ESIA but all of these lands have been identified as public lands outside IP communities.

### **2.2 Considerations for Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts**

The proposed project is envisaged to avoid negative social impacts or when unavoidable will minimize these impacts by exploring project design alternatives. Analysis of alternatives were done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this highway in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for management of E&S risks and impacts. For example, initially, the original project proposal covered the whole RoW including the construction of two bypass section (12.5km. and 15.2km.) which may cause significant impacts on IPs communities and their traditional land with having collective attachment. Consideration for avoidance and minimization such impacts with the recommendation of social safeguard team, now it has been decided the project will limit its civil works within NNM existing road sections. Therefore, both Environmental and social impacts had been reduced significantly.

## **3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1 Relevant Policies on Indigenous Peoples**

Nepal does not have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples, however in the Tenth Plan significant emphasis has been placed on delivering basic services to the disadvantaged people such as indigenous community. One of the main thrusts of the Tenth Plan is the implementation of targeted programs for the uplift, employment and basic security of indigenous people.

The policy provision also outlines that the government should pilot strong and separate package of program of basic security for vulnerable sections of society. Policies and action for their protection and development have also been developed in the plan. The plan states that targeted and empowerment programs shall be promoted to enhance the wellbeing of the vulnerable, disadvantaged and exploited groups.

14<sup>th</sup> Development Plan adopts inclusive and equitable development strategy to uplift the living standard of the excluded groups including, *Adibasi/Janajati*, women, people with disability and remote geographical areas and poor people of the various regions of the country from the prevailing discriminatory practices in the society. One of the

strategies of its Social Development Policy is to increase the accessibility of socially, economically and geographically deprived class, region and community in the available resources by empowering them through the principles of equity and inclusion.

The plan emphasized to increase investment to support development by promoting inclusion of excluded communities, region and gender in all structure, sector and processes of the nation. The plan has given emphasis in implementing different types of income generation supportive program targeting the poor and vulnerable people

Similarly, the National Foundation for Upliftment of *Adivasi/Janjati* Act, 2058 (2002), the National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Environmental Act 1997, and the Forest Act 1993 have emphasized protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' knowledge in particular. In 1999, the Local Self-Governance Act was amended to give more power to the local political bodies, including authority to promote, preserve, and protect the IP's language, religion, culture, and their welfare.

In 2007 the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. Nepal ratified ILO Convention No. 169 on September 14, 2007 (BS 2064/05/28). Article 1 of the convention provides a definition of tribal and indigenous peoples.

Article 6 requires consultation with the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly. In Article 15, it states that indigenous and tribal peoples shall, wherever possible, participate in the benefits of natural resource utilization activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

Article 16(2) clearly mentions that where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary, such exceptional measures and such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned.

Article 16(3) mentions that, whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional land as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist. Article 16(5) specifies the persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury

### **3.2 The World Bank Definition**

According to ESS7 of the WB's ESF, applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified the term "*Indigenous Peoples, Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities* Indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "vulnerable and marginalized groups," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations" or "tribal groups." the term Indigenous Peoples (IPs) is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment<sup>4</sup> to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

ESS7 applies the procedures to all such groups (indigenous peoples or historically underserved traditional local communities) may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources, in recognition of this vulnerability, project will have to obtain the FPIC procedures in following circumstances:

- Adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
- Cause relocation of indigenous peoples or historically underserved traditional local communities from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
- Have significant impacts on indigenous peoples or historically underserved traditional local communities' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected indigenous peoples/ lives.

The ESS 7 also applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples, who, during the time of members of the community or group, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area. This also applies to forest dwellers, hunter-gatherers, pastoralists or other nomadic groups, subject to satisfaction of the criteria of indigenous peoples (IPs). The main objective of this standard is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource based livelihoods of indigenous peoples. Similarly, to avoid or not possible, minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impact related to indigenous people and underserved traditional local communities.

#### **4 Community Consultations**

The development of the IPDP followed a participatory approach to enable indigenous peoples have a role in the project planning and development process. Indigenous people have been consulted in group discussions and meetings in order to understand and collect their views on their needs, priorities, and preference regarding the project implementation and design. Separate focus group discussions were held with indigenous communities to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups

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<sup>4</sup> "Collective attachment" means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.

during ESIA and IPDP preparation. Their views when relevant are incorporated in the project design, this IPDP and other E&S documents. The public consultation exercise has been summarized in Annex 1 of this IPDP. Through these consultations, it is concluded that the project development achieve broad community support from each IP communities and they want the project can start as soon as possible to improve the quality of the existing NNM road.

The IPDP implementation will also continue this participatory approach to enable meaningful consultation and effective participation of indigenous peoples. Core components agreed in consultations are:

- a. The representation of indigenous people on project implementation phase and generation of employment
- b. Communities support the implementation of the project
- c. Organizing outreach Reproductive health camp
- d. Development of community infrastructures
- e. Orientation on GBV/trafficking and installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/trafficking
- f. a grievance management system for the resolution of grievances and disputes; and
- g. monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track implementation issues.

The detailed implementing plans will be developed jointly with the indigenous communities. The project team will work with them on the community schemes as well as household-specific schemes.

IPDP developed for indigenous people will be disseminated through appropriate means of communication/information dissemination mechanisms, including written documents (information sheets and newsletters), Social Media, FM radio broadcasts through local radio stations, community meetings, focus group discussions, participatory appraisal techniques, household interviews and social mobilization techniques.

## **5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE**

Baseline conditions are existing settings and conditions. The baseline conditions are the social, economic, and cultural setting in which the project affected vulnerable groups/communities are located and impacts expected to occur. These conditions are the standards against which are compared projected future conditions from project alternatives. This section portrays the baseline information on demographic, socio-economic and cultural environment of the IP communities along the NNM road alignment.

### **5.1 Ethnographic Descriptions**

**Newar:** They are the historical inhabitants of the Kathmandu Valley and its surrounding areas in Nepal and the creators of its historic heritage and civilisation. Newars form a linguistic and cultural community of primarily Indo-Aryan and Tibeto-Burman ethnicities with Nepal Bhasa as their common language. They have developed a division of labour and a sophisticated urban civilisation not seen elsewhere in the Himalayan foothills. Newars have continued their age-old traditions and practices and pride themselves as the true custodians of the religion,

culture and civilisation of Nepal. Unlike other common-origin ethnic or caste groups of Nepal, the Newars are regarded as an example of a nation community with a relict identity, derived from an ethnically-diverse, previously-existing polity. Newar community within it consists of various strands of ethnic, racial, caste and religious heterogeneity, as they are the descendants of the diverse group of people that have lived in Nepal Mandala since prehistoric times. Newars are known for their contributions to culture, art and literature, trade, agriculture and cuisine. Today, they consistently rank as the most economically, politically and socially advanced community of Nepal. According to Nepali government, the Newar people had been categorised as “advanced group”. The total population near by vicinity of NNM road alignment approximately is 4113.

**Magar:** The Magar, also spelled as Mangar, and Mongar, are the third largest ethno linguistic groups of Nepal representing 7.1% of Nepal's total population according to the Nepal census of 2011. The original home of the Magar people was to the west of Gandaki river, and roughly speaking, consisted of that portion of Nepal which lies between and around about Gulmi, Argha, Khanchi, and Palpa. This bit of country was divided into twelve districts known as Barha Magarat (Confederation of Twelve Magar Kingdoms) which included Satung, Pyung, Bhirkot, Dhor, Garhung, Rising, Ghiring, Gulmi, Argha, Khanchi, Musikot, Isma. During the medieval period, the whole area from Palpa to Gorkha was called the Magarat as the area was inhabited by Magars. A second Confederation of Eighteen Magar Kingdoms known as Athara Magarat also existed which was primarily inhabited by Kham Magars. Magars are divided into the following six tribes (clans) listed here in an alphabetical order: Ale, Bura/Burathoki, Gharti, Pun, Rana, and Thapa. These tribes all intermarry with each other, have the same customs, and are in every way equal as regards to social standing. Each tribe is subdivided into many sub-clans. According to Nepali government, the Magar people had been categorised as “Disadvantaged group”. The total population of Magar near project vicinity approximately is 3389.

**Chepang:** Chepang is one of Nepal's most backward indigenous peoples (IPs). They were originally nomads, but are now embracing a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Chepangs are known for shifting cultivation practice (slash and-burn agriculture), which is their main source of livelihood. Farming alone is not enough for them to sustain their families, so they also depend on hunting, fishing and collecting Githa and Vyakur (shoots and roots), wild yams, catch bats and wild birds. Recently, they have also started working as manual workers in towns near their settlements. They are spread across Makawanpur, Dhading, Chitwan, Gorkha, Lamjung and Tanahu districts. Chepangs had Kipat system, which allowed them to use and tax lands until the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, nearly 95 percent of Chepangs are landless and depend on forage for food. They worship nature. Their main festival is 'Bhui Jyasa'/Bhumi puja (prayer to the land). They also worship Chiuri trees (*Diploknema butyracea*). They extract butter from seeds produced by these trees. Butter trees are often gifted to Chepang daughters when they get married. This tradition still prevails. Thus, Chiuri trees are not merely a source of income but also bear a cultural value. Chepangs possess vast indigenous knowledge about herbal medicines. The forest is the most important resource for them in terms of food, fiber, medicine, housing materials, fodder and various other needs. Chepangs depend upon a diversified livelihoods strategy comprising of agriculture, livestock, wage labor, collection and sale of NTFPs, skilled and salaried jobs, handicrafts, and

remittance. Although Chepangs have come a long way from forest based hunting-gathering nomadism to sedentary agriculture, the contribution of forest resources to their livelihoods has remained significant. According to Nepali government, the Chepang people had been categorised as “Highly Marginalized group”.altogether chepangs is 3514.

**Gurung:**The Gurung people, also called Tamu, are an ethnic group from different parts of Nepal. They are one of the main Gurkha tribes. They believe that until the 15th century they were ruled by a Gurung king. When the British Empire came to South Asia, the Gurung people began serving the British in Army regiments of Gurkhas. At the time of the 2011 Nepal census, 522,641 people (2.0% of the population of Nepal) identified as Gurung. At the time of the 2011 Nepal census, 522,641 people (2.0% of the population of Nepal) identified as Gurung. Priestly practitioners of the Gurung Dharma include Ghyabri (Klehpri), Pachyu (Paju), and Bon Lamas. Shamanistic elements among the Gurungs remain strong and most Gurungs often embrace Buddhist and Bön rituals in communal activities. Most Gurungs live along with other ethnic groups in the middle hills and valleys along the southern slope of Annapurna Himalaya in the mid-western Nepal. Gurung use Tamukwyi, their mother tongue while communicating with each other and use Nepali to communicate with other ethnic groups. They perform Sorathi, Ghado, Ghatu and other forms of traditional dance. The social structure of Gurung includes “char jat” which is divided further into several clans. The Char Jat categories are: Ghale (King); Ghotane (Minister),; Lama (Priest) and Lamichhane (Concillor). The Char Jat as a whole is endogamous, while each of four categories is exogamous. According to Nepali government, the Gurung people had been categorised as “disadvantaged group”.Gurungs, the other religious groups. Forests play a key role in the gurung lifestyle, traditions, and culture. They have a long tradition of practicing natural healing arts. The Gurungs have a rich tradition of music and culture. They practice a social traditions called “Rodi” to socialize, share music, dance, and find marriage partners. They their own local deities, which are believed to have considerable power over nature and influence in human life. Approximately. The total population of Gurung is 2922.

**Bhujel:**Bhujel is a caste group in Nepal.As per Janajati socio-economic categories, Bhujel belongs to marginalized group. The Bhuji and Nishi area in Baglung are considered the ancestral place of the Bhujels. Nowadays they are scattered all over the country. Some are known as Bhujels and some as Ghartis within this group of indigenous nationalities of Nepal. Some mention that Nishel are Ghartis and Bhujels are Khawas. Their myth reveals that their ancestors had chieftdom in and around Nishi-Bhuju area. Because of unhappy incidences in Magarat they had to scatter in different parts of the remote hill area of river Gandak region. They were oppressed and exploited extremely in the past. Culturally and historically, they are close to the Magars. The religion and culture of these backward people are close to extinction, and Hindu influences have been encroaching on their ways of life. In religious matters they have affinities with the Magars while in language they are closer to the Chepangs. Their Bhujel language belongs to Tibeto-Burman family. They are engaged in farming and in domestic chores. Ninety percent of them live below poverty line and less than 20 percent are literates. According to Nepali government, the Bhujel people had been categorised as “marginalized group”.**Bhujel** is culturally, historically and religiously close to the Magars.The religion and culture of these backward people are close to extinction, and Hindu influences have been encroaching on their ways of life. The total population approximately is 742.

**Tamang:** The Tamang people are an ethnic group of Nepal. Traditionally Buddhist by religion, they constitute 5.6% of the Nepalese population at over 1.3 million in 2001, increasing to 1,539,830 as of 2011 census, their languages are the fifth most spoken in Nepal. In Tamang society four types of specialist namely, Lama (Priest of Tamang and other few ethnic groups following Tibetan Buddhism), Tamba, Ganba and Bonbo. The Lama who considered to acquire the knowledge from the Lamaist Buddhism and from its texts, while Tamba are called antiquarian of Tamang ancestral history, and Ganba helps to complete the any of the ceremony with his knowledge of rites and customs of the community. Most Tamangs are farmers, engaged in agriculture. Due to the lack of irrigation at higher altitudes, their crops are often limited to corn, millet, wheat, barley, and potatoes. They often supplement their farming income with manual labour. Due to the discrimination experienced by the Tamang people in the past, they have remained on the whole poorly educated, and the majority have been limited to working as farmers, mountain trekking, portering, and driving in Kathmandu. According to Nepali government, the Tamang people had been categorised as “Marginalized group”. Tamang people have a mixed religion of animism and Tibetan Buddhism. The Tamang culture is characterized by various traditional social institutions such as Nangkor, Gedung, Chokpa, and Ghyang. Tamang communities are organized, maintained, and regulated through these social institutions. Total population of Tamang in the project area is 8664.

## 5.2 Cultural Heritage

The WB’s ESS8 of ESF recognizes the need to consider for the protection of cultural heritage in the context of indigenous peoples (IPs) that are being existed in communities in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. IPs identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly revolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people’s cultural identity and practice. WB has its policy of avoidance if a project significantly impacts cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected IPs’ lives. The ESIA survey team consulted with affected communities including IPs and applicable government agencies regarding cultural heritage consistent with the requirement of ESS8 of ESF of WB.

The inventory of *tangible* and *intangible* religious and cultural sites was made through a consultation process along the NNM road alignment. Local celebrate their local deities (demons, gods, natural powers) on open land close to the stream near the village. The ESIA consultation process did not identify any known critical *tangible cultural heritage sites* like built shrine structures, sacred places, monasteries, crematory sites, and so forth that would significantly affect by the project.

As an *intangible cultural heritage*, a significant majority of the population within zone of influence is composed of various indigenous peoples like Newar, Magar, Chepang, Tamang, Gurung, and Bhujel along the road alignment. They have their own religions, social and cultural practices blended with different religious ideologies. Their culture is characterized by

various traditional social institutions. These IP communities are organized, maintained, and regulated through these social institutions.

## 6 Development Action Plan

### 6.1. Development of Infrastructures

24 bus waiting sheds, 10 market sheds, 6 public toilets and 15 foot-over bridges have been endorsed through community consultations held during project preparation stage. Emphasis will be given to IP communities while developing these community service items along the road alignment. The construction of these community based public infrastructures is envisaged to be instrumental increasing access of local communities to public services. The aforementioned public infrastructures will be constructed as per the DoR's standard drawings and having consultations with respective local communities during the construction phase.

The cost of construction of waiting shed, market shed and public toilet has been incorporated in bill of quantity (BOQ) as "provisional sum of public utilities and social safeguard" heading. Hence, the budget for the development of community based infrastructures have not been included into this IPDP. The detail list and locations of public toilets and foot-over bridges have been given in **Annex-9**. The details of public service items to be constructed under IPDP is presented below.

**Table 6.1:** Proposed Public Service Items under IPDP

| Road Section | Proposed Public Service Items Under IPDP |             |               |                  |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | Bus Waiting Shed                         | Market Shed | Public Toilet | Foot-Over Bridge |
| NNM          | 24                                       | 10          | 6             | 15               |

*Source: Field Study, 2017/2018*

### 6.2 Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp

Majority of women in Nepal has uterus prolapse (UP) problems. Even in that, the problem is more acute among women of IP communities. There are many women especially IP women who are being suffered by this problem along the NNM road alignment. In aforesaid context, 1 outreach reproductive health camp regarding uterus prolapse focusing IP community has been planned to be undertaken under this IPDP. The financial details of this activity is presented below. Detailed design and operation plan of RH camp will be discussed with and endorsed by relevant health agencies.

**Table 6.2:** Detailed account of outreach health camps

| Proposed Activities                | Unit        | Quantity | Rate/Ujnit (NRs) | Total amount   |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| Conduction of outreach<br> RH camp | No          | 1        | 700000           | 700000         |
| Medicine and other<br>supports     | Lump<br>sum |          | 300000           | 300000         |
| <b>Total</b>                       |             |          |                  | <b>1000000</b> |

### 6.3 Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking

As identified by the consultation, the proposed project area is substantially prone to GBV /trafficking. Hence, 10 community level orientations on GBV/trafficking will be organized by the project along the road alignment for these IP communities. The duration of such

orientations will be one day each and the orientations will be organized having outsourced trainers (resource persons). The participants of such orientations will be mostly the women and young girls from the indigenous communities. The details about these orientation is presented below.

**Table 6.4:** Detailed account of orientation trainings on GBV and trafficking

| Proposed Activities                  | Unit   | Quantity | Rate/Ujnit (NRs) | Total amount |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| Oroientations on GBV and trafficking | Events | 10       | 30000            | 300000       |

#### 6.4 Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking

Numbers of hoarding boards as an information, education, and communication (IEC) materials with appropriate messages will be prepared and displayed at strategic locations with prime aim of awakening and preventing women and young girls from the GBV and illicit trafficking along the road alignment. The details about the hoarding boards is presented below.

**Table 6.5:** Detailed account of hoarding boards on GBV and trafficking

| Proposed Activities                           | Unit | Quantity | Rate/Ujnit (NRs) | Total amount |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| Preparation and displaying of hoarding boards | No   | 30       | 20000            | 600000       |

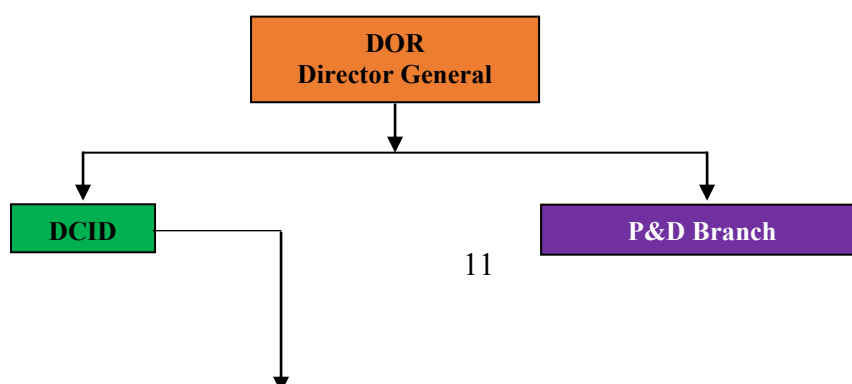
**Table 6.9:** Action Plan for IPDP Activities

| Sn  | Proposed Activities                                             | I Year (2020) |        |         |        | II Year (2021) |        |         |        | III Year (2022) |          |         |        |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|
|     |                                                                 | Trimesters    |        |         |        |                |        |         |        |                 |          |         |        |
|     |                                                                 | I<br>I        | I<br>I | II<br>I | I<br>V | I<br>I         | I<br>I | II<br>I | I<br>V | I<br>I          | II<br>II | II<br>I | I<br>V |
| I   | Community Level Activities                                      |               |        |         |        |                |        |         |        |                 |          |         |        |
| 1.1 | Development of Community Infrastructures                        |               |        |         |        |                |        |         |        |                 |          |         |        |
| 1.2 | Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp               |               |        |         |        |                |        |         |        |                 |          |         |        |
| 1.4 | Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking                       |               |        |         |        |                |        |         |        |                 |          |         |        |
| 1.5 | Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking |               |        |         |        |                |        |         |        |                 |          |         |        |

## 6. Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for IPDP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for IPDP implementation and management will occur at both central and project level

### Organizational Framework for IPDP Implementation



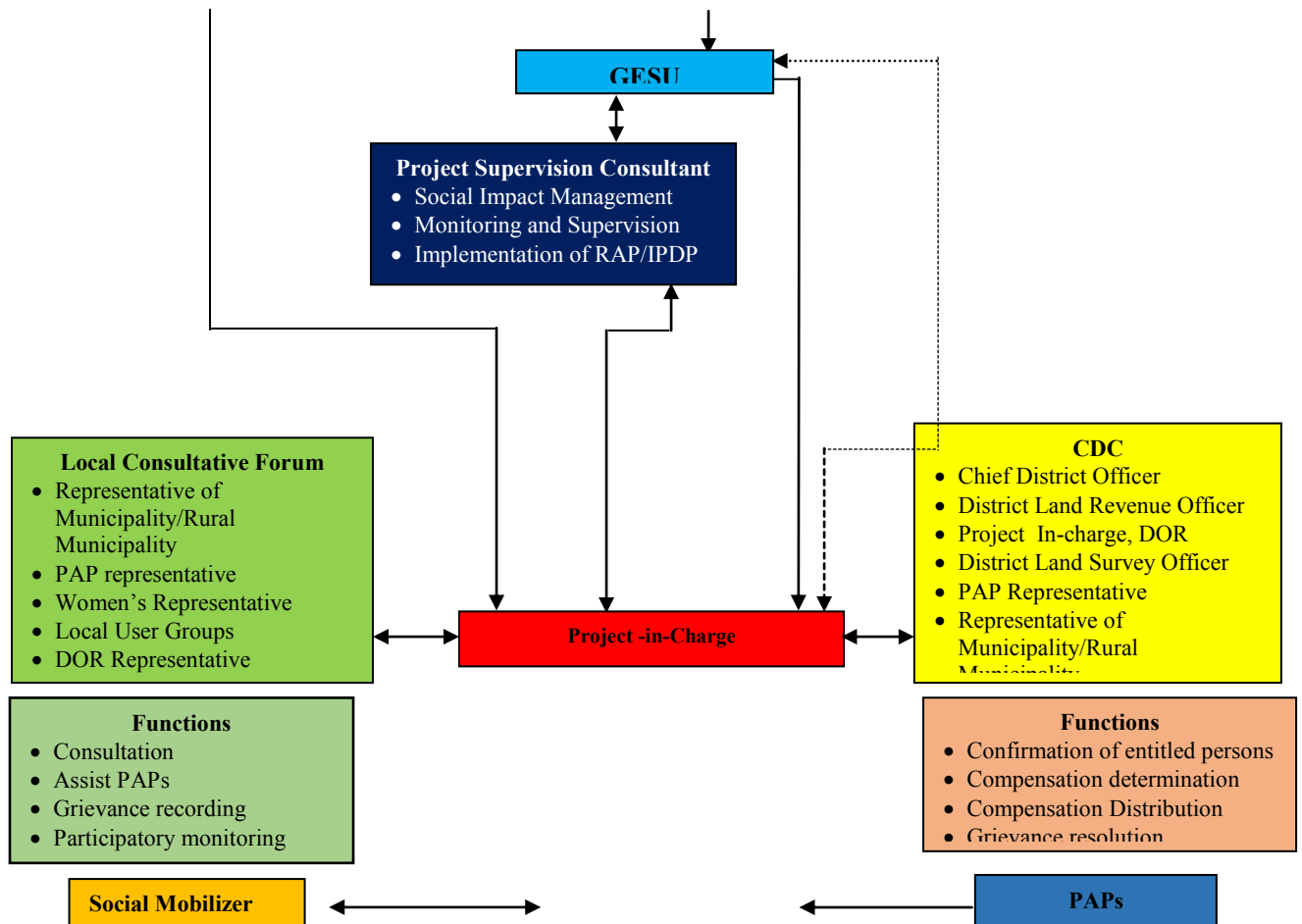


Figure: 9.1: Organizational Framework for IPDP Implementation

### 7.1 Central Level Arrangement

The central level arrangement of resettlement starts from the financial management for land acquisition and compensation from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport. The money goes to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) through the Department of Road (DOR). Project Coordination Unit of DOR is responsible to draft policy documents and project implementation strategies. The project coordinator with his team from the project coordination unit will be responsible for overall project coordination, management and approval of IPDP implementation. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (GESU) also support formangement of social issues, and monitoring of IPDP.

### 7.2 Project Level Arrangement

While central level arrangements are necessary for coordination of IPDP activities, project level arrangements are required for effective IPDP implementation. Project Office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) will be established at project level. The PIC will have a road section support team. Other relevant district officials will be deputed to project team as per the requirement. As the project authority, Project Management Unit (PMU) will resume with overall responsibility for IPDP implementation. This will require:

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts throughout the planning, design and implementation phases;
- Implementation of procedures for the recording of all project affected persons by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises;
- Establishment of procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;

- Implementation of information dissemination campaigns; and
- Coordination with other government line agencies and NGOs to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures.

## 7. COST ESTIMATE

The summary of estimated cost for the implementation of Indigenous People Development Plan is NRs. **1900000**. All the cost will be borne by the project implementation authority.

**Table 10.1:** Summary of Estimated Cost for IPDP

| Activities                                                        | NNM road       | Total Amount (NRs.) | Remarks           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Community Level Activities</b>                                 |                |                     |                   |
| 1 Development of Community Infrastructures                        | -              | -                   | Included in B o Q |
| 2 Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp               | 1000000        | 1000000             |                   |
| 3 Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking                       | 300000         | 300000              |                   |
| 4 Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking | 600000         | 600000              |                   |
| <b>Total</b>                                                      | <b>1900000</b> | <b>1900000</b>      |                   |

**Note:** The cost for construction of proposed bus waiting sheds, marketing sheds, public toilets and foot over bridge will be incurred from the project cost.

## 8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

In order to address the incoming grievances in regards to implementation of the SRCTIP- Regional Connectivity Improvement two level grievance redresses committee will be formed; one at the project level and next at the Central Department of Roads Level. The project level GRC has recorded all the grievances at site office and will analyzed the grievances and central submit its recommendation to the central level GRC for further action. The Central Level GRC will take the decision of the grievance and sent the decision to the project level GRC for disclosure to the complaining parties. The grievances related to labor will redress through GRM mentioned in LMP and grievances related to GBV (if occurred) will be referred to referral committee to GBV service provider. The complaining parties will be notified about the decision through appropriate means. The GRM will be functional throughout the project cycle.

## 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

### a. Monitoring Indicators

The major internal monitoring indicators and frameworks is presented in Table 12.1 below.

**Table-12.1:** Internal monitoring indicators with Framework

| Type | Activities     | Variables | Target | Monitoring Framework |                |
|------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|----------------|
|      |                |           |        | Frequency            | Responsibility |
|      | Development of |           |        |                      |                |

|  |                                                                 |        |    |         |          |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|---------|----------|
|  | Community Infrastructures                                       |        |    |         |          |
|  | Bus waiting sheds                                               | Number | 24 | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |
|  | Market sheds                                                    | Number | 10 | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |
|  | Public toilets                                                  | Number | 6  | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |
|  | Foot-over bridge                                                | Number | 15 | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |
|  | Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp               | Event  | 1  | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |
|  | Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking                       | Events | 10 | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |
|  | Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking | Number | 30 | Monthly | SDRS/SMs |

**Table-12.2:** External monitoring indicators with Framework

| Type | Activities                                                      | Variables | Target | Monitoring Framework |                     |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|
|      |                                                                 |           |        | Frequency            | Responsibility      |
|      | Development of Community Infrastructures                        |           |        |                      |                     |
|      | Bus waiting sheds                                               | Number    | 24     | Annually             | External Consultant |
|      | Market sheds                                                    | Number    | 10     | Annually             | External Consultant |
|      | Public toilets                                                  | Number    | 6      | Annually             | External Consultant |
|      | Foot-over bridge                                                | Number    | 15     | Annually             | External Consultant |
|      | Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp               | Event     | 1      | Annually             | External Consultant |
|      | Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking                       | Events    | 10     | Annually             | External Consultant |
|      | Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking | Number    | 30     | Annually             | External Consultant |

#### **b. Monitoring Mechanism**

The project will have a close monitoring and supervision mechanism to ensure that the socio-economic condition of vulnerable communities will not worsen than that of their situation prior to the project intervention. Regular monitoring is essential and only an instrument to understand the improvement in their socio-economic conditions. Two types of monitoring: internal and external will be administered and monitoring will be carried out at 3 levels viz. : (i) process level; (ii) output level, and (iii) impact level thereby recording and assessing the inputs and number of households supported and measuring changes before and after implementation of the IPDP in terms of living standards of the concerned.

Monitoring is envisaged to be instrumental to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems encountered as early as possible. The PAFs in general and project affected vulnerable households in particular will be duly consulted throughout the monitoring process which will be followed by disclosure of monitoring results. The IPDP

based activities will be monitored internally by Department of Roads (DOR), and external evaluation will be conducted through an independently appointed agency, to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible.

### **c. Evaluation Mechanism**

As stated earlier, the evaluation of the project will be carried out at midterm and at the end of the project. Each type of evaluation works will be followed by the reporting. Both mid-term and end term evaluation reports will be prepared and submitted to the PIU by the evaluation agency.

### **d. Arrangements for adaptive management**

Adaptive project management is a structured and systematic process that allows to gradually improving decisions and practices, by learning from outcomes of the decisions that were taken at previous stages in the project. As the name suggests, project management process changes and adapts to the needs, ultimately boosting value. It is a structured, iterative process of robust decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via system monitoring. In this way, decision making simultaneously meets one or more resource management objectives and, either passively or actively, accrues information needed to improve future management. It is a tool which should be used not only to change a system, but also to learn about the system. The life cycle of a particular project or plan is composed of different phases, around which the project management scheme is organized. The present IPDP will have 4 different phases namely: planning, implementation, monitoring and learning.

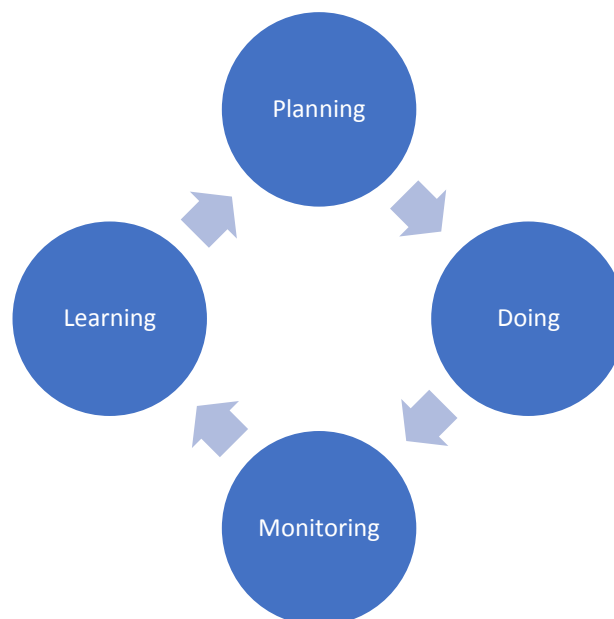


Figure-12.1: IPDP project cycle

## Annex-1: Public Consultation Matrix

| S.N.                                  | Community | Settlement | No. of Participants | Issues Discuss in Consultation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Measures to Resolve the Issues                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Responsible Agency                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Nagdhunga-Naubise Road Section</b> |           |            |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                          |
| 1.                                    | Tamang    | Thakre     | 195                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and drawing of public toilet has been shared with local people</li> <li>▪ Local people have shown full support to construct public toilet</li> <li>▪ The responsibility of operation and management of public toilet after construction will be borne by local community</li> <li>▪ Local people demanded bus waiting shed at that location</li> <li>▪ Health camp for women related desiasies</li> <li>▪ Orentation and training</li> <li>▪ Awareness program on, GBV risk and human trafficking</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consideration will be given to construct bus waiting shed</li> <li>▪ Supports of local people are highly appreciated</li> <li>▪ Reproductive health camp</li> <li>▪ Awareness developing activities on GBV/SEA/SH/HIV/AIDS</li> <li>▪ Hoarading boards on GBV and human trafficking</li> </ul> | Project, CSC Contractor, Local Community |
| 2.                                    | Newar     | Beneghat   | 115                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people</li> <li>▪ Local people highly appreciated the provision of construction of foot-over bridge</li> <li>▪ Local people demanded one more foot-over bridge at school area</li> <li>▪ The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Demand of additional foot-over bridge will be reviewed</li> <li>▪ Supports of local people are highly appreciated</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                   | Project CSC, Contractor, Local Community |
| 3.                                    | Magar     | Darechwok  | 214                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people</li> <li>▪ Local people highly appreciated the provision of construction of foot-over bridge</li> <li>▪ The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supports of local people are highly appreciated</li> <li>▪ Recomendated at Design</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Project, Contractor, Local Community     |
| 4.                                    | Gurung    | Darechwoke | 213                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people</li> <li>▪ Local people highly appreciated the provision of construction of foot-over bridge</li> <li>▪ The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community</li> <li>▪ Employment opportunity in construction phase</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supports of local people are highly appreciated</li> <li>▪ recomendated at design</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Project, Contractor, Local Community     |
| 5.                                    | Chepeng   | Gajuri     | 189                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people</li> <li>▪ Local people highly appreciated the idea of construction of foot-over bridge</li> <li>▪ The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community</li> <li>▪ Health camp for women related desiasies</li> <li>▪ Orentation and training</li> <li>▪ Awareness program on, GBV risk and human trafficking</li> <li>▪ use of female worker</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supports of local people are highly appreciated</li> <li>▪ Reproductive health camp</li> <li>▪ Awareness developing activities on GBV/SEA/SH/HIV/AIDS</li> <li>▪ Hoarading boards on GBV and hum</li> </ul>                                                                                    | Project CSC, Contractor, Local Community |
| 6.                                    | Bhujel    | Bairani    | 114                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and drawing of public toilet has been shared with local people</li> <li>▪ Local people have shown full interest to support to construct public toilet</li> <li>▪ The responsibility of operation and management of public toilet after construction will be borne by local community</li> <li>▪ Awareness training</li> <li>▪ employment opportunity</li> <li>▪ use of local and female worker</li> </ul>                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supports of local people are highly appreciated</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Project, Contractor, Local Community     |

आज मिति २०७२।०३।१२ मा धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धुलिखेल नगरपालिका वडा नं. ५ -याने बथौवाली (७+३५०) मा नेपाल मातृ नैत्रिय ग्याप्रा तथा माताघात आयोगका अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुन गइरहेको हार्बजसिक सौचालयको प्रभाव तथा उपयोगिता सम्बन्धि जानकारी सम्बन्धीन विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गर्दै काठमाडौं - बागडुङ्गा लोकसेवा खण्डको प्रमुखी शौचालय निर्माणमा पुर्णतः सहयोग पुर्याउने इच्छापूर्वक हामी निम्न खरोकावाला व्याक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तयारित समोजिमको कलफल र निर्णयहरु गरेको हौं ।

उपस्थिति :

| क्र.सं. | नाम                 | हेजाना               | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| १.      | श्री साइला राई      | का अध्यक्ष धुलिखेल-५ |           |
| २.      | राम चन्द्र के.सी.   | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| ३.      | रमेश कुमार के.सी.   | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| ४.      | नियत्र बाइसे थापा - | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| ५.      | देव. वा. रक्सी -    | देव. वा. २९२         |           |
| ६.      | इन्दुलीका पाण्डे,   | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| ७.      | जीवन के.सी. -       | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| ८.      | दिल्ली बी. रक्सी,   | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| ९.      | सुजनक के.सी.        | हस्ताक्षर            |           |
| १०.     |                     |                      |           |
| ११.     |                     |                      |           |

निर्णयहरु :

- प्रस्तावित शौचालयको नक्साको हराका स्थानिय समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा कलफल गरियो ।
- प्रस्तावित शौचालय यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्ने उपयुक्त हुने राम्र सहितको निर्णय गरियो ।
- प्रस्तावित शौचालय लोडिङ, अपाङ्ग, वाल अग्निदुर्घटना
- शौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानियको पुर्ण सहयोग रहने छ ।

उपाह-यति :

| क्र.सं. | नाम                  | ठेगाना                 | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| १.      | श्री लालूदास राई     | का अद्यतन धुनेबिही - ५ | २०१५/३    |
| २.      | राम चन्द्र दे. श्री. | ह. २१५, चण्ड.          |           |
| ४.      | रमेश कुमार दे. श्री. | अ. २१५, चण्ड.          |           |
| ५.      | नियम बादास पाण्डे -  | वि. २१५, चण्ड.         |           |
| ६.      | देव. वा. रक्ता -     | वि. वा. २१५            |           |
| ७.      | रुक्मिणी पाण्डे,     | वि. २१५, चण्ड.         |           |
| ८.      | जीवन दे. श्री.       | वि. २१५                |           |
| ९.      | दिल. वा. रक्ता -     | वि. २१५                |           |
| १०.     | रुक्मिणी दे. श्री.   | वि. २१५, चण्ड.         |           |
| ११.     |                      |                        |           |

निर्णय ::

- १) प्रस्तावित शौचालय को तबसाको खाका स्थापित समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा हस्तगत करायो ।
- २) प्रस्तावित शौचालय घर स्थापना निर्माण गर्ने उपयुक्त हुने राय सहितको निर्णय गरियो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित शौचालय लोडिङ, अपलोडिङ, वाल्व मैग्निटुडिनुपर्ने
- ४) शौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानियको पूर्ण सहयोग रहने छ ।

५) संचालन निर्माण सम्पन्न प्रारम्भिक स्थानिक समुदायों में व्यावस्थापन तथा संचालन, जिम्मेवारी वहन जैसे निर्माण गरियो ।

6) शौचालय निर्माण संज्ञा एउटा प्रतिष्ठानको पनि ~~आवश्यकता~~ आवश्यकता भएकोले प्रतिष्ठान निर्माणको लागि प्रस्ताव सहित माग गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

१. कृष्ण. वा. राई —
२. जिवन खत्री —
३. शक्ति सुनुवा —
४. कमला खत्री —
५. शिव उमा सुनावा —
६. गीता खत्री —
७. जयरात्र थापा
८. ज्ञानादास थापा
९०. साईला लमछु —
९१. नारायण बज्जी थापा —
९२. कान्ही लोखरी —
१३. प्रतिष्ठा प्काल

[illegible]

Sp 15/3

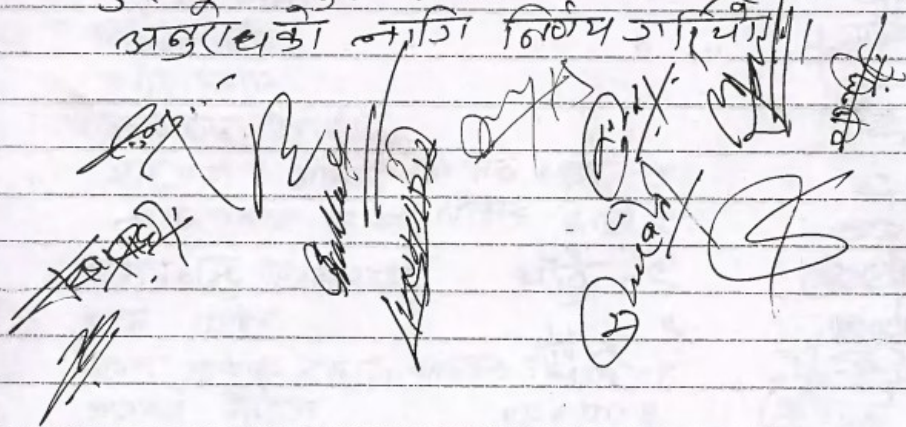
आज मिति २०७२/०६/१२ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धुनिवेशी तथा वडा नं. ८ खानिखोला मा नेपाल मातृ चैत्रिय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने गडरहेको कठमाडौँ-हाकिह-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक निर्माणको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले सडक निर्माणको समयमा ह्यान्डिय प्रमुहाय तथा सडक प्रयोगकर्ताहरुको खातिमालाई ह्यान्ड राखि पैदलयात्री आवासीय पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अन्तर्गत भई प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आवासीय पुल निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न श्रेणीका वाला व्याक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपोशिला वसतिगृहमा सलफल २ निर्माण हुने गरेको छ।

### उपस्थित :

| क्र.सं. | नाम                  | ठेगाना                    | पेशा          | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| १.      | सुरेश आचार्य         | धुलिखोला                  |               |           |
| २.      | प्रकाश राज रिमाल     | धु.नं. ८                  | डा. प्रकाश    |           |
| ३.      | आम्बा रिमाल          | धु.नं. ८                  | कुषी          |           |
| ४.      | केशव प्र. पाण्डे     | " "                       | र कुषी        |           |
| ५.      | प्रन्हाद कार्की      | " "                       | र " समाजसेवी  |           |
| ६.      | राम कुमार गिरी       | " "                       | र " समाजसेवी  |           |
| ७.      | राज कुमार कार्की     | " "                       | र " कुषी      |           |
| ८.      | राम कुमार कुँवर      | " "                       | र कुषी        | राम कुमार |
| ९.      | रामेश्वर खपाखेती     | " "                       | र समाजसेवी    |           |
| १०.     | राज कुमार पाठक       | " "                       | र " "         |           |
| ११.     | रामचन्द्र कार्की     | " "                       | र " रामचन्द्र |           |
| १२.     | प्रमोद डुम्रे पौखरेल | इ.प्र.का. खानीखोला        |               |           |
| १३.     | अनिला पाण्डे         | धुलिखोला नं. ८-८ कर्मचारी |               |           |
| १४.     | दुर्गा भण्डारी       | "                         |               |           |
| १५.     | बाबु प्रताप कुशी     | " वडा हाकिम               |               |           |
| १६.     | विमल पाण्डे          |                           |               |           |

निर्णय :-

- 1) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको लम्बाई र खाका सम्बन्धमा स्थानिय समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा कलफ गरियो ।
- 2) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको अपाङ्ग मैत्रि समेत भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- 3) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्न उपयुक्त हुने राय सहितको निर्णय गरियो ।
- 4) पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा सहोकावानाहरूको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा सहयोग रहने निर्णय गरियो ।
- 5) कडाकोटमा निर्माण गर्न बाँकी रहेको पुलको विद्यार्थीहरूको लागि पुलको लागि अनुदानको लागि दिने कडाकोटमा सम्मिलित गरिने कडाकोटमा २०२१ पुल निर्माण गर्न पुलको सहित अनुदानको लागि निर्णय गरियो ।

The bottom section of the document contains several handwritten signatures and stamps. On the left, there is a signature that appears to be 'सुन्दर' (Sunder) and a circular stamp with the text 'सुन्दर' (Sunder). In the center, there is a signature that appears to be 'सुन्दर' (Sunder) and a circular stamp with the text 'सुन्दर' (Sunder). On the right, there is a signature that appears to be 'सुन्दर' (Sunder) and a circular stamp with the text 'सुन्दर' (Sunder).

अजमिति २०५५ साल ३ महिना १२ गते धुलिचौरी  
नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ धार्चु बजारमा कठमाडौं बागडुङ्गा  
मुक्ति सडक रोड अन्तर्गत नेपाल भारत सीमा व्यापार  
तथा व्यापारमा आयोजना गर्ने स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा  
हाराकावाला समक्ष सामाजिक विज्ञको उपस्थितिमा पैदल  
यात्रुको समस्यालाई मुक्ति सडक आयोजना गर्ने भएर स्थानीय  
आकाशो पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा  
सँग सम्बन्धित विज्ञको जानकारी तथा हलफनामा प्रस्ताव  
लई निर्माणमा सहभागि हुनु तयारीले कमजोर रह्यो।

कमजोरी :-

| क्र.सं. | नाम                  | पद             | बैमाना     | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| १.      | राजु प्रो. रेग्मी    |                | धु.न.पा. ६ | रेग्मी    |
| २.      | सुन्दर प्रसाद कोराला | का.उ.ना.सं. ६  | ६          | कोराला    |
| ३.      | कृष्ण भुजेल          | धु.न.पा. ४     |            | भुजेल     |
| ४.      | साधु रेग्मी          | "              |            | रेग्मी    |
| ५.      | मिश्र रेग्मी         | "              | "          | रेग्मी    |
| ६.      | प्रमोद प्रधान        | "              | "          | प्रधान    |
| ७.      | सुन्दर प्रसाद रेग्मी | "              | "          | रेग्मी    |
| ८.      | हरिप्रसाद आचार्य     | विज्ञक थपे - ९ |            | आचार्य    |
| ९.      | नन्द प्रकाश के.सी.   | विज्ञक थपे, ८  |            | के.सी.    |
| १०.     | राम चन्द आचार्य      | धार्चु - ९     |            | आचार्य    |
| ११.     | नन्द भुजेल           | धु.न.पा. ६     |            | भुजेल     |
| १२.     | कृष्ण सुन्दर हमाल    | धार्चु - ९     |            | हमाल      |
| १३.     | अश्वतोष नेपाल        | धु.न.पा. ६     |            | नेपाल     |
| १४.     | सुन्दर प्रसाद रेग्मी | धु.न.पा. ६     |            | रेग्मी    |

निर्णय :-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाशो पुलको लम्बाईको हाराकावाला स्थानिय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा हलफनामा गरियो।
- २) निर्माण हुने आकाशो पुल अफड. मी. हुने जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- ३) आकाशो पुल निर्माणमा स्थानियको पुर्ण सहयोग रहने छ।
- ४) यस सम्बन्धमा पैदलयात्री आकाशो पुल अन्तिम कार्य आवश्यकता रहेको राय प्रस्तुत गरियो।

आज मिति २०७५/०५/१५ गते • थाके गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६  
महोदयवैसी (१०+६८०) मा नेपालभारत मैत्रिय व्यापार तथा यत्नयात  
आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं - लण्डन दुई - बीचको मुलान्त सडकखण्ड  
अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित, पैदल यात्री आकाश पुल (Foot-over  
Bride) सडक निर्माणको समयमा निर्माण हुने विषयमा  
सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट अकात गरई तपखील वमोजिमक,  
सल्लाह, सुझाव, निर्णय (उपस्थित) रदया ।

उपस्थितः

| क्र.सं. | नाम                | पद                | ठेगाना                     | सल्लाह |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| १.      | श्री वहादुर कार्की | वडा अध्यक्ष       | थाके गा.पा. महोदयवैसी      | ५५     |
| २.      | रामचन्द्र डुपारेली | विद्युत सह-प्र.अ. | जलजामुति गा.वि.            | ५५     |
| ३.      | इन्द्र व. थापा     | सल्लाहकार         | मन्दी (बान्थापन) महोदयवैसी | ५५     |
| ४.      | मोहन लामा          | न्यावसायी         | थाके-६                     | ५५     |
| ५.      | दिपक लामा लामाडु   | सदस्य             | पुथेचनव                    | ५५     |
| ६.      | राम कुमार लामाडु   | न्यावसायी         |                            | ५५     |
| ७.      | अरुण लामाडु        | विद्यार्थी        | महोदयवैसी                  | ५५     |
| ८.      | देव वि. लामा       |                   | महोदयवैसी                  | ५५     |
| ९.      | डीन लामा           |                   | थाके-६ महोदयवैसी           | ५५     |
| १०.     | दिपिका मोक्तान     |                   |                            | ५५     |
| ११.     | कुमार विष्णुका     | सदस्य             | थाके गाउँ कार्यपालिका      | ५५     |
| १२.     | सुबिर लामा         |                   |                            | ५५     |
| १३.     | विनायक लामा        | न्यावसायी         | थाके गा.पा.                | ५५     |

निर्णयः:-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाश पुलको खाका सम्वन्धमा स्थानिय समुदाय सम्वन्ध प्रस्तुत तथा दृढपुल गरियो ।
- २) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाश पुलको अपाङ्गति भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाश पुल परास्थानमा निर्माण गर्नु उपयुक्त हुने राय सहितको निर्णय गरियो ।
- ४) पैदल यात्री आकाश पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा सरोकार-वालाहरूको पूर्ण सहभाग तथा सहर्षत रहने निर्णय गरियो ।

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आज मिति २०७२/३/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धात्रे गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ खिम्ले बजारमा नेपाल भात क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अङ्ग्रेज काठमाडौं-नयाँदुङ्गा-नेर्किरे मुहाने लड्कु खण्ड अङ्ग्रेज पैदलयात्री आकाशलाई स्थानमा राखि आयोजनाले सामाजिक विरोधको उपस्थितिमा स्थानिय समुदायलाई प्रस्तावित आकाश पुलको उपयोगिता प्रहल तथा लोका सम्बन्धमा जानकारी गराई नृपक्षित वसोनिष्ठ, सन्ताह युभाव, निर्माण र उपस्थिति गरियो।

उपस्थिति :-

| क्र.सं. | नाम                     | पद              | ठेगाना   | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| १.      | विवेक शर्म              | व्यवसाई         | धात्रे-२ |           |
| २.      | दिपेश लामा              | व्यवसाई         | धात्रे-२ |           |
| ३.      | <del>सुन्दर</del> नेपाल | स्थानीय         | धात्रे-२ |           |
| ४.      | कान्छा तामाङ            | स्थानीय         | धात्रे-२ |           |
| ५.      | हरिचन्द्र कामाख         | व्यवसाई         | धात्रे-२ |           |
| ६.      | सम्राज व्यापार          | "               | " - २    |           |
| ७.      | राजु शर्मा              | "               | - २      |           |
| ८.      | लक्ष्मी पुरी            | -               | - २      |           |
| ९.      | गुमरा मिश्र             | "               | - २      |           |
| १०.     | सुभा शर्मा              | स्थानीय व्यापार | - २      |           |
| ११.     | बलराम तामाङ             | स्थानीय         | - २      |           |
| १२.     | साइली थापा              | "               | " १      |           |

निर्णयः:-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाशपुलको लोका तथा जानकारी सामाजिक विरोधबाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- २) प्रस्तावित आकाशपुल अपाङ्ग मैजो हुने भन्ने जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- ३) प्रस्तावित आकाशपुल निर्माण गर्ने यस स्थानमा उपयुक्त हुनेछ।
- ४) प्रस्तावित आकाशपुल निर्माण भएपश्चात् रैचाह तथा व्यवस्थापन स्थानिय समुदायले गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
- ५) आकाश पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय वालिको पूर्ण सहयोग रहनेछ।

सुभा शर्मा

उत्तरांतर :

4) प्रस्तावित योजनाय सम्बन्धित खाका, नैडि, 3 मैत्र तथा उपाध्याय।  
चारै सामाजिक विशेषज्ञवाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।

કુ) ઝાં-ચાલ્ય તિર્મોઝા-ધ્યાનિયકો પૂર્ણ સમર્થત રહેને દુર નિર્મોઝા પશ્ચાત સમૂર્ણ ઝાલધ્યાપૂર્ણ ધ્યાનિયને ગતેને મૂર્તિ નિર્મોઝા કર્યો

श्री गुरुदेव  
 ज्ञान  
 गोविन्द  
 ज्ञान  
 राम गो  
 लक्ष्मी  
 साक्षात्  
 श्री  
 लक्ष्मी  
 श्री गुरुदेव  
 ज्ञान

आजमिति २०७२/११/१४ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६ वज्रेश्वर (२३+७५०) नेपाल-भारत क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा सहज आयोगमा अन्तर्गत कार्डमा तपाइँदा - नौकिले - मुजिलङ्ग, सहज निर्माणको, शिलशिलामा सहज आयाजमा ले सहज निर्माणको, समथमा स्थानिय समुदाय तथा सहज प्रयोगको यमिछाले ध्यातमा राखी यावजति सौचालय निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अन्तर अर्इ प्रस्तावित स्थानमा य निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निर्मा सरोकाराला उपकिहड्को उपस्थितिमा तपशिल वम, निम्नका हलफल र निर्णय गरियो।

| क्र.स. | नाम              | पद         | ठेगाना                            | हस्ताक्षर |
|--------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| १.     | पुतली तामाङ्ग    | आवलायी     | वज्रेश्वर - ६ गजुरी गा.पा.पु.स. १ |           |
| २.     | कली तामाङ्ग      | "          | " " "                             | मालो      |
| ३.     | कृष्ण व. तामाङ्ग | स्थानिय    | " " "                             | शुभ       |
| ४.     | राम व. तामाङ्ग   | "          | " " "                             | शुभ       |
| ५.     | सुदिप तामाङ्ग    | विद्यार्थी | " " "                             | शुभ       |
| ६.     | माइली तामाङ्ग    | स्थानिय    | " " "                             |           |
| ७.     | लक्ष्मी तामाङ्ग  | "          | " " "                             |           |
| ८.     | शानु तामाङ्ग     | "          | " " "                             | शानु      |
| ९.     | शुभित्रा तामाङ्ग | "          | " " "                             | शुभित्रा  |

निर्णयहरू :-

- १) प्रस्तावित सौचालयको नक्साको खाका, प्रकृति लैङ्गिक भन्नि आकार स्थानिय समुदाय समथ प्रस्तुत तथा हलफल गरियो।
- २) प्रस्तावित सौचालय वम स्थानमा निर्माण गर्ने उपयुक्त हुने राय ललितको निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) सौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा सरोकारालाको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा समर्थन रहनेछ।
- ४) सौचालय निर्माण सम्पन्न भएपछि स्थानिय समुदायले व्यावस्थापन तथा सञ्चालनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

शुभित्रा पुतली काजी शानु राम

आज मिति २०७२।३।१४ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ गजुरी माथिल्लो कृषा जेट (३७+६००) मा विपन्न मातृ त्रैविध्य व्यापार तथा सडक आयाजता, अन्नगणित काठमाडौं बागडुङ्गा, मोविमै सुजिल्ले सडक-बुड निर्माणको शिलानिर्माण पदमया विपन्न, एभानियम कृषिदालाई सुविधा पुऱ्याउने उद्दिष्टले आकस्मिक इला निर्माण गर्न गैरहेको छ। सामाजिक विशेषज्ञकार अवगत गराई तपश्चिन्ता उपस्थिति, पुकार, सल्लाह र निर्णय गरियो।

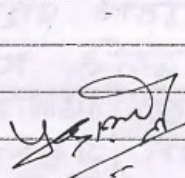
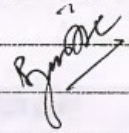
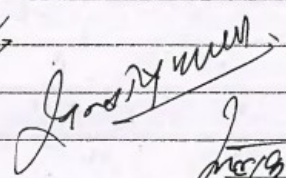
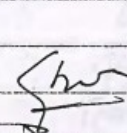
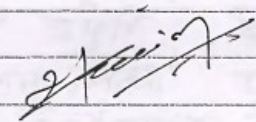
उपस्थिति :-

| क्र.सं. | नाम                   | पद                            | ठेगाना | हस्ताक्षर    |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| १)      | राजकुमार पण्डित       | वडाध्यक्ष गजुरी १ उपल्लो कृषा |        | रामेन्द्र    |
| २)      | दिप खरेल              | "                             | "      | दिप खरेल     |
| ३)      | प्रकाशकुमार खरेल      | "                             | "      | प्रकाश       |
| ४)      | राजु अधिकारी          | "                             | "      | राजु         |
| ५)      | देव नारायण शीर्ष      | "                             | "      | देव          |
| ६)      | इश्वरी थापा           | व्यवसायी                      | "      | इश्वरी       |
| ७)      | वृद्धिनाथ शीर्ष       | "                             | "      | वृद्धिनाथ    |
| ८)      | सुधित खरेल            | "                             | "      | सुधित        |
| ९)      | सुन्दर रिजाल          | "                             | "      | सुन्दर रिजाल |
| १०)     | मोतिका शीर्ष          | "                             | "      | मोतिका       |
| ११)     | गोबर्धन भण्डारी       | "                             | "      | गोबर्धन      |
| १२)     | राजेश्वर प्र. भण्डारी | "                             | "      | राजेश्वर     |
| १३)     | रामचन्द्र शीर्ष       | "                             | "      | रामचन्द्र    |
| १४)     | चेलनाथ शीर्ष अधिकारी  | "                             | "      | चेलनाथ       |
| १५)     | डा. निपल पाण्डे       | विद्यार्थी                    | "      | निपल         |
| १६)     | अमन आचार्य            | "                             | "      | अमन          |
| १७)     | आकाश भुजेल            | "                             | "      | आकाश         |
| १८)     | जिवन शीर्ष            | "                             | "      | जिवन         |
| १९)     | केशवराज न्यौपाने      | स्थानीय                       | "      | केशव         |
| २०)     | हर्नाथ उप्रेती        | "                             | "      | हर्नाथ       |
| २१)     | विष्णुप्रसाद पाठक     | "                             | "      | विष्णु       |
| २२)     | विमल राना भण्डार      | "                             | "      | विमल         |
| २३)     | डार्जिली श्रेष्ठ      | स्थानीय                       | अमर    | डार्जिली     |
| २४)     | सुरिना सुवेदी         | "                             | "      | सुरिना       |

| ક્રમ | નામ               | અધિકાર | સહી |
|------|-------------------|--------|-----|
| ૨૬   | અરુણ શેઠ          |        |     |
| ૨૭   | વિજય શેઠ          |        |     |
| ૨૮   | મિન લાલ મેઘ       |        |     |
| ૨૯   | અમિત કંડેલ        |        |     |
| ૩૦   | મલ કુમારી અધિકારી |        |     |
| ૩૧   | મલક વહાલુ (વરેલ)  |        |     |

નિર્ણય :

- ૧) પ્રસ્તાવિત આકારો પુલને લંબલાંબા (લોક) તથા આપણે મેં જિંદગી વિષયમાં સમજાવેલ વિશેષજ્ઞતા જાણકારી પ્રાપ્ત થઈ.
- ૨) પણ લંબાનમાં આકારો પુલ નિર્માણ અવ્યવસ્થિત રહેશે, લાંબા સમય નિર્માણ ગરિયો.
- ૩) પ્રસ્તાવિત આકારો પુલ નિર્માણમાં સ્થાનિકો અને રૂપમાં લાંબા તથા સહયોગ રહેશે નિર્માણ ગરિયો.

પ્રમુખ      


अजमिति २०७५/३/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ (३७+५०) दूधपिठ पोखरा नजिक नेपाल भारत सीमा व्यापार तथा यातायात आयाजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-लामाडुग्रा मुठिल्लु हाडक बाड खुल्न गतै क्रममा स्थानिय तथा पैदल यात्रिको सुविधालाई हयनमा लखि पैदल यात्रि आवासी स्थल निर्माण गर्ने प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धमा सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ वार अक्यात गराई लक्षित समितिमा उपस्थित, कलफल, सुझाव र निर्णयहरु गरियो ।

#### उपस्थिति :-

| क्र.सं. | नाम                  | पद                         | हेगाबा                 | हस्ताक्षर    |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| १.      | आशिष खरेल            | व्यावसायी                  | गजुरी - १ तहसीलका      |              |
| २.      | दिनेश डहलकोटी        | "                          | "                      |              |
| ३.      | योग प्र. खोपाने      | "                          | "                      |              |
| ४.      | सन्जय शीवा           | "                          | "                      |              |
| ५.      | अमर शीवा             | "                          | "                      |              |
| ६.      | टिकामथा खिलवाल       | "                          | "                      | टिकामथा      |
| ७.      | सुन वहादुर तामाङ     | "                          | "                      | सुन          |
| ८.      | सन्तोष रिजाल         | वडा सदस्य                  | "                      | सन्तोष रिजाल |
| ९.      | शुद्ध उष्टि          | वडा सदस्य पूर्व            | "                      |              |
| १०.     | गोपिलाल शीवा         | गाउँपालिका प्रमुख निर्वाचक |                        | गोपिलाल      |
| ११.     | राजेश्वर विक्रम खरेल | प्रमुख गजुरी               | गाउँपालिका गजुरी       | राजेश्वर     |
| १२.     | मोहन न्यारिकाम       | व्यावसायी                  | गजुरी गा.पा. वडा नं. ६ |              |
| १३.     | गोमा पण्डित          | "                          | "                      | गोमा         |
| १४.     | सन्दिप रावत          | "                          | "                      | सन्दिप       |
| १५.     | काजी शिवा            | "                          | "                      | काजी         |

#### निर्णयहरु :-

- १) प्रस्तावित आवासीय स्थलको पुर्णतया खान्ना तथा आवासीय स्थलको निर्माण प्रकृतिमा वारमा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञ वार जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु ।
- २) आवासीय स्थल निर्माण उपलब्ध रहेको र निर्माणमा स्थानियको स्थान हाइपोथेस हुनेछ ।
- ३) आवश्यक पर्ने आवश्यकतापत्रमा पनि स्थान हाइपोथेस रहेको ।

मार्गदर्शक समिति

अज्ञाति २००२/३१९५ जते धादि, जिम्मा वैनिहाट री राडु गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३ मलेखुञ्ज (४४+३२०) मा नेपाल मातृ मैत्रिय-छापा तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं नगरपालिका मुख्यालय राखेर १०९ विमोठाका स्थानीय स्तरीय बसहरू तथा पैदल यात्रुहरूको सुविधा पु-याउने उद्देश्यले आयोजनाले विमोठा गर्ने गरेको रहेको कुरा समाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गराई हामी उपखिल कमिजिम्मा ध्यादि हड्डि उपस्थितिमा २५, २५, २५, २५ र निर्माण गरियो ।

उपस्थिति :-

| क्र.सं. | नाम              | पद            | हेतुना          | बसहरू  |
|---------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| १.      | नरहराज त्रिपाठी  | आयोजक         | मलेखु           | ना-५२५ |
| २.      | अमर त्रिपाठी     | आयोजक         | "               | "      |
| ३.      | विष्णु त्रिपाठी  | "             | "               | "      |
| ४.      | निरा चन्द रावल   | स्थायी        | ९८५१०२५८०२      | मलेखु  |
| ५.      | कृष्ण पाल        | "             | मलेखु           | "      |
| ६.      | प्रदिप पन्त      | निर्माण आयोजक | वैनिहाट-३ मलेखु | "      |
| ७.      | सुमित्रा खिलवाल  | आयोजक         | "               | "      |
| ८.      | दिनेश चन्द       | "             | "               | "      |
| ९.      | धुव बाल          | "             | "               | "      |
| १०.     | देवराज त्रिपाठी  | "             | "               | "      |
| ११.     | सविता खिलवाल     | "             | "               | "      |
| १२.     | ज्योतिराया बज्रा | "             | "               | "      |
| १३.     | बसन्त यादव बज्रा | "             | "               | "      |
| १४.     | इन्द्र ज्ञेयवाल  | "             | "               | "      |
| १५.     | गणेश केन्द्रे    | "             | "               | "      |

निर्माण :-

- १) प्रस्तावित आकार, फलक, तम्हा तथा प्रकृतिगत विशेषताहरू स्थानीयलाई जानकारी गराइयो ।
- २) यस ठाउँ अन्तर्गत वदी दुर्घटना हुने भएकोले आवाशहरूको आवश्यकतालाई ध्यानमा राखि निर्माणका लागि जोडदा भाग गर्ने निर्माण गरियो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पूरा निर्माणमा स्थानीयको पूर्ण साथ र सहयोग रहेको छ ।

ज्योती

(सहस्र)

१५

२५

३५

आज मिति २०७२/१२/१२ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला बेनिघाट रोड,  
गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३ मलेखु पेट्रोलपम्प (४४+६००) मानेमा  
भारत क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजनाले कुम्माडा नागदुङ्गा  
सिक्किम सुग्लिन हाउस खण्डको निर्माण तथा पुर्वाधार काममा  
स्थानिय कालिगढा तथा चेदन यात्रीको सुविधाना ह्यान्ड  
रावि-सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट विषयवस्तुको जानकारी गराई  
तयारिल चर्चाजिम्मा उपस्थितिमा मुख्य एजेन्डा र निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थित:-

| क्र.सं. | नाम                   | पद/पेशा           | ठेगाना               | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| १       | मान व. मगा            | किलान             | बेनिघाट रोड, ३ मलेखु |           |
| २       | रम रज त्रिपाठी        | व्यावसायी         | " "                  |           |
| ३       | ओम प्रसाद खिमरे       | "                 | " "                  |           |
| ४       | शिव प्र. पाण्डे       | समाजसेवी          | " "                  |           |
| ५       | कृष्णराज खिलवाल       | किलान             | " "                  |           |
| ६       | देवराज त्रिपाठी       | समाजसेवी          | " "                  |           |
| ७       | शैल प्रसाद त्रिपाठी   | व्यावसायी         | " "                  |           |
| ८       | शुक्रराज खिलवाल       | "                 | " "                  |           |
| ९       | विमला खिमरे           | व्यावसायी         | " "                  |           |
| १०      | अशोक खनाल             | व्यावसायी         | " "                  |           |
| ११      | राज कुमार पाण्डे      | व्यापार (कलामाधे) | सिक्किम खण्ड         |           |
| १२      | फणिन्द्र वी. क्षेत्री | व्यापार           | " "                  |           |
| १३      | भगवति कुँडेल          | व्यावसायी         | " "                  |           |
| १४      | प्रमोद राज खिलवाल     | वडा सदस्य         | भिम                  |           |

- १) प्रस्तावित आकारो पूलको नक्सा तथा प्रकृतिको कौमो सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- २) प्रस्तावित पूल अपाङ्ग क्षेत्र हुने जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- ३) यस ह्यान्डमा स्थानिय तथा चेदन यात्रीको चाप उपलव्ध गर्ने वदी भएकोले पूल निर्माण अवधारणामा रहेकोले निर्माणमा लागी जाँड्दा मग्न गरियो।
- ४) पूल निर्माणमा स्थानियको पूल साथ सहयोग लक्ष्य प्राप्त रहेको निर्णय गरियो।

२०७२  
संकेत: १२०२  
१२/१२/२०७२

आज मिति २०७२/३/१६ गते बैतुङ रौराङ गाउँपालिका वडा नं ५ बैतुङ बजार धादिङ (२०+३९५) मा नेपालमा नै विद्युत आपात तथा घातघात आयोजना गर्ने काममा लागेका हुन्। यसै भूमिगत सडक खण्ड निर्माणमा स्थानीय तथा चैदल यात्रीहरू युविद्यालाई ह्यानमा राखि पैलन इ-यानि आकारको पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गराई प्रस्तावित आकारको पुल निर्माणमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न कार्यका लागि व्यापारिक उपाध्यायमा तपशिल समितिमा हस्तान्तरण गर्ने निर्णय गर्दछौं।

उपस्थिति:

| क्र.सं. | नाम                               | पद/पेशा           | ठेगाना          | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| १.      | रौराङ कुमार सिंहवाल               |                   |                 |           |
| २.      | मान बहादुर धर्ले                  | वडा सदस्य         | बैतुङ रौराङ     |           |
| ३.      | राम बहादुर गौली                   | " "               | " " राम ब. गौली |           |
| ४.      | गीता नेपाली                       | द.म.स.            | " "             |           |
| ५.      | इन्दोरा डडेन                      | म.स.              | " "             |           |
| ६.      | रौराङ बहादुर पुजेल                | उ.अध्यक्ष         | " "             |           |
| ७.      | राम ब. - वडा - सचिव - बैतुङ रौराङ |                   |                 |           |
| ८.      | सुभाष कटेल                        | वडा अध्यक्ष       |                 |           |
| ९.      | सुभाष कटेल - वडा - बैतुङ रौराङ    |                   |                 |           |
| १०.     | कुमार मिश्र                       | वडा - बैतुङ रौराङ |                 |           |
| ११.     | प्रमोद कटेल                       | बैतुङ रौराङ बजार  |                 |           |
| १२.     | प्रभात शीवा                       | सामाजिक सेवा      | " "             |           |

निर्णयहरू:

- १) प्रस्तावित आकारको पुल सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञले पुलको प्रकृति, उचाई, नक्सा, आयु, मर्मत जस्ता विषयमा जानकारी भयो।
- २) यस ह्यानमा विद्युतले रहेको र विद्युतीयता चैदल यात्रीलाई प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा रहेको जानकारी गराई निर्माणका लागि जोडदार भ्यागुत गरियो।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पुल निर्माणमा स्थानीयको पुल लाय सहयोग र समर्थन रहेको निर्णय गरियो।

*(Signatures)*

आजमिति २०७२।३।१६ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला चैनिघाट रौराङ्ग गाउँ-  
पालिका वडा नं. ५ विशालटार (२३+३२५) मा नेपाल भात चैनिघ  
व्यापा तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत बाह्रमाडा नागदुङ्गा नैविहि  
मुनिन सडक २००३ निर्माणको थिनाथिलामा पैदल यात्रि तथा  
स्थानिय धरोकावालाहरुको सम्बन्धन सहयोग जुटाउने उद्देश्यले  
सामाजिक विकास • जानकारी गराई तपस्विलवमोजिम्का हामी  
उपस्थित भई राम्र सुझाव सहभाह तथा निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति:

| क्र.सं. | नाम               | पद/पेशा  | ठेगाना             | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| १.      | सुमित्रा शाह      | छवि      | चैनिघाट-५ विशालटार | अमरकुमार  |
| २.      | व.री विष्णुपल     | छवि      | " " "              | छवि       |
| ३.      | अभिषेक पाण्डे     | "        | " " "              | अभिषेक    |
| ४.      | दुपक विष्णुपल     | "        | " " "              | दुपक      |
| ५.      | लक्ष्मी विष्णुपल  | "        | " " "              | लक्ष्मी   |
| ६.      | सानुवा विष्णुपल   | "        | " " "              | सानुवा    |
| ७.      | शर्मिला गौली      | शिचक     | " " "              | शर्मिला   |
| ८.      | अर्जुन विष्णुपल   | व्यापा   | " " "              | अर्जुन    |
| ९.      | विष्णुवा विष्णुपल | "        | " " "              | विष्णुवा  |
| १०.     | लक्ष्मी गौली      | छवि      | " " "              | लक्ष्मी   |
| ११.     | जिवन गौली         | व्यापा   | " " "              | जिवन      |
| १२.     | रामकुमार गौली     | चालक     | " " "              | रामकुमार  |
| १३.     | प्रदिप गौली       | व्यापा   | " " "              | प्रदिप    |
| १४.     | मदन विष्णुपल      | छवि      | " " "              | मदन       |
| १५.     | रमिला गौली        | व्यापा   | " " "              | रमिला     |
| १६.     | सुवास विष्णुपल    | कर्मचारी | " " "              | सुवास     |

निर्णयहरू:-

- प्रस्तावित आकारो पुलको लम्बाई खाका, अप्पु मेशी, लम्बाई रोजाई  
आदि प्रकृतिवारे सम्बन्धीत विशेषज्ञको जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- यसै स्थानमा पुल निर्माण गर्न स्थानियको र्भ सहयोग र साथ  
रहने छ ।
- पुल निर्माण अति आवश्यक रहेको जानकारी सहितको पत्र  
प्रस्तुत गरियो ।

अमरकुमार  
छवि  
अभिषेक  
दुपक  
लक्ष्मी  
सानुवा  
शर्मिला  
अर्जुन  
विष्णुवा  
लक्ष्मी  
जिवन  
रामकुमार  
प्रदिप  
मदन  
रमिला  
सुवास

उपस्थिते :

निर्णयद्वय :-

- 1) प्रस्तावित सर्वजनिक शौचालयको बचत तथा साफ, हान्यरहित विशेषताको जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु।
- 2) निर्माण हुने शौचालय (आपाङ्ग, बैथि, बालबैथि, डुनुपत्र) निर्माण गरियो।
- 3) शौचालय निर्माण तथा व्यवस्थापनमा स्थानियको प्रत्यक्ष सहभागिता रहेको सुनिश्चित गर्नु।

**Annex-3: List and location of public toilets and foot-over bridge**

| S.N. | Settlement      | Chainage | Type of Structure | Remarks           |
|------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1    | Ryale           | 7+375    | Public Toilet     | Nagdhunga-Naubise |
| 2    | Khanikhola      | 10+775   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Nagdhunga-Naubise |
| 3    | Dharke          | 2+775    | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 4    | Mahadevbesi     | 10+680   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 5    | Simle           | 14+250   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 6    | Eklephat        | 15+875   | Public Toilet     | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 7    | Galchhi-Baireni | 23+650   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 8    | Ghumnejhari     | 29+750   | Public Toilet     | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 9    | Ghatbesi        | 35+000   | Public Toilet     | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 10   | Gajuri          | 37+600   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 11   | Gajuri          | 37+850   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 12   | Malekhu         | 43+400   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 13   | Malekhu         | 44+350   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 14   | Malekhu         | 44+700   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 15   | Benighat        | 50+915   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 16   | Bishaltar       | 53+325   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 17   | Khatritar       | 56+130   | Public Toilet     | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 18   | Majhimtar       | 60+900   | Public Toilet     | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 19   | Majhimtar       | 61+000   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 20   | Kurintar        | 74+800   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |
| 21   | Mugling         | 82+300   | Foot-Over Bridge  | Naubise-Mugling   |