



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 the
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
(IPDP)
of the
Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road**



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



Udaya Consultancy (P.) Ltd.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Description

The 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 Tarai 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/Janjati¹ Act, 2058 (2002) as well as World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples. 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 the 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 Impacts on IPs

There are six IP communities present in the project area, although outside the RoW of the NNM Road. Whilst these communities will be benefit from improved transport accessibility, they will facing some

¹Aadibasi/Janjati are defined as those ethnic groups and communities that 'have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own. The National Foundation for Upliftment of Aadibasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002) has identified 59 groups as Adivasi/Janajati (or indigenous peoples or nationalities) in Nepal.

negative impacts during the project construction and operation. The upgrading of existing NNM road may cause anticipated impacts i.e. labor influx gender based violence –Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), impacts on health and sanitation, spreading of communicable disease, pressure in public utilities, disturbances in cultural practices in project areas are expected and assessed as substantial risk. The focus of the SRCTIP- Regional Connectivity Improvement operational procedures 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 camps 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. However, these communities are located outside the project RoW, hence project activities are not expected to cause adverse impacts to IPs land, natural resources, cultural heritage or cause relocation of IPs from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.

4. Legal Framework

There are numerous legal provisions relevant to the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Nepal. The Constitution of Nepal (2015), National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act (2002), Local Government Operation Act (2017), Forest Act (1993) and Forest Regulation (1995) and periodic Five-Year Plans have been placed significant emphasis on delivering basic services to the indigenous people and protection and promotion of their traditional knowledge and cultural heritage.

The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act (2002) is a key policy initiative for the welfare and advancement of IPs (Adivasi/ Janajati). The Act aims to conserve and develop social, economic and cultural aspects of indigenous peoples, and to enhance their equal participation in the mainstream of national development. This IPDP has been prepared on the basis of National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act (2002) and the World Bank's ESS. WB's ESF and other norms regarding Indigenous Peoples (IPs).

5. Implementation Arrangement of IPDP

The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) is the Executing Agency (EA) and MoPIT will execute the project through a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established in the Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) under the Department of Roads (DoR). The PCU in DCID will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation of safeguard plans including the IPDP. The Project Office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) established at the project level will be responsible for the implementation of IPDP at project level. The DCID/PCU will be responsible for the overall planning, budgeting, approval and overseeing of implementation of IPDP.

The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (DoR-GESU) is responsible for compliance monitoring of IPDP implementation.

6. The Brief Description on Socio-economic Baseline and Ethnography

The proposed project areas are culturally and ethnically diverse and rich in cultural heritage. Six IP groups (Newar, Gurung, Magar, Tamang, Bhujel, Chepang) have been living in and around the proposed road corridor area for generations. These IP groups do not all come under a single socio-economic level or category and there exist numbers of socioeconomic disparities among them. For example, Chepang is categorized as 'highly marginalized', Bhujel and Tamang are categorized as 'marginalized', Magar and Gurung are categorized as 'disadvantaged' and Newar is categorized as 'advanced' groups (Table 2) based on the indicators such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets.

Subsistence farming and animal husbandry are the major occupations and sources of livelihood of these peoples. The agricultural cropping practices are dominated by rice, wheat, maize and seasonal vegetables. Domestic animals commonly include cows, buffalo, poultry, pigs and goats. However, along the highway and main roads, they are also involved in other businesses such as tea shops, vegetable and fruit shops, small groceries, hotels and restaurants. However, incidence of poverty is high among these Peoples as nearly one-fourth (24.6%) among the hill indigenous peoples are living below the poverty line. Similarly, hunger is rampant among the marginalized indigenous communities.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The PCU 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 PCU 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 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 the IPDP is NRP 1,900,000. The cost for IPDP is integral part of project cost and laid by DoR.

आदिवाशी/जनजाती विकास योजना

कार्यकारी सारांश

१. आयोजनाको विवरण

नागदुंगा-नीविसे-मुग्लिङ सडक नेपालको व्यापारिक र यातायातको पहुँचका दृष्टिकोणबाट एक महत्वपूर्ण सडक खण्ड हो जसले काठमाण्डौ उपत्यकालाई तराई र भारतलाई समेत जोड्न मद्दत गर्दछ। काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका र तराई क्षेत्रलाई जोड्ने अन्य सडकहरू विद्यमान भएता पनि ती सडकहरूले सर्व सुलभ रुपमा यातायात र सामानहरूको ढुवानीमा खासै योगदान पुऱ्याएका देखिदैन। नागदुंगा-नीविसे-मुग्लिङ सडक एसियाली राजमार्गको एउटा भाग हो जसलाई ए.एच.-४२ रुपमा सुचिकरण गरिएको छ। यो सडक नेपालकै एक मात्र रणनीतिक महत्वको सडक हो। मुग्लिङ देखि काठमाण्डौ सम्मको यो सडक भौगोलिक रुपले अत्यन्त कठिन तथा जोखिमयुक्त पहाडी धरातलमा अवस्थित छ। यस सडकमा रहेको उच्च सवारी चापका कारण हालको सडक सुविधा प्रयाप्त नभएको पाइन्छ। यो सडक नागदुंगाबाट शुरु भएर सिस्नेखोला, खानीखोला, नीविसे, धार्के, गल्छी, मलेखु, बेनीघाट, कुरिनटार, मनकामना हुँदै मुग्लिङ बजारमा गएर टुङ्गिन्छ। यस सडकको नागदुंगा देखि नीविसे सम्मको १२.३ कि.मी. खण्ड विभुवन राजपथ अन्तर्गत पर्दछ भने नीविसे देखि मुग्लिङ सम्मको ५२.४ कि.मी. खण्ड पृथ्वी राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत पर्दछ। तसर्थ यस सडक आयोजनाको कूल लम्बाई ९४.७ कि.मी. छ।

२. आदिवाशी/जनजाती विकासयोजनाका उद्देश्यहरू

यो आदिवाशी/जनजाती विकास योजना नेपाल सरकारको प्रचलित कानून र विश्व बैंकको बातावरणीय तथा समाजिक ढाँचा/रुपरेखा (ई.एस.एफ) को स्ट्याण्डर्ड ई.एस.एस-७ (आदिवासी जनजाती) अनुसार तयार गरिएको छ। यस योजनाको उद्देश्य आयोजना प्रभावित आदिवाशी/जनजाती समुदायका घरधुरीको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार ल्याउनु हो भने यसका विशिष्ट उद्देश्यहरू देहाय बमोजिम रहेका छन्।

क. आयोजनाबाट आदिवाशी/जनजातीहरूलाई जतिसक्ने बढी लाभान्वित गराउने,

ख. सांस्कृतिक रुपमा स्वीकार्य र प्रभावकारी रुपमा आदिवाशी/जनजातीहरूलाई आयोजनाका हरेक चरणहरू जस्तै योजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुगमनमा उनीहरूको सहभागिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने,

ग. आदिवाशी/जनजातीको कुनै गुनासो भए सो को समाधान गर्ने

घ. आयोजनाबाट हुने फाइदाहरू आदिवाशी/जनजातीको पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने

ङ. आदिवाशी/जनजातीमा पर्न जाने सम्भाव्य प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूलाई निषेध गर्ने

च. आदिवाशी/जनजातीमा पर्न जाने सम्भाव्य प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने, र

छ. उनीहरुलाई क्षतिपूर्तिको व्यवस्था गरी उनीहरुका जीविकोपार्जन पहिलाकै अवस्था वा सो भन्दा अझै सुदृढ गर्ने ।

३. आदिवासी/जनजातीमा पर्ने आयोजनाको मुख्य प्रभाव

यस आयोजना नागदुंगा-नीविसे-मुग्लिङ्ग सडकको सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भन्दा बाहिर विशेष गरेर ६ वटा आदिवासी/जनजाती समुदायको बसोवास रहेको पाइन्छ । नागदुंगा-नीविसे-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक स्तरोन्नति कार्यले सुरक्षित र छरितो यातायात व्यवस्थाको लाभ यी समुदायहरुले पाउने भए तापनि आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको दौरानमा यी समुदायमा केहि नकारात्मक प्रभावहरु पनि पर्न सक्छ । त्यस्तै गरेर सडक स्तरोन्नति कार्यले समुदायमा, लेबर इन्फ्लक्स जस्ता समस्याहरु-जैगीक हिंसा, स्वास्थ्यमा समस्या तथा सरुवा रोगहरु फैलिन सक्ने, सार्वजनिक सुविधाका वस्तुहरुमा ह्रास आउन सक्ने, स्थानिय संस्कृतीमा बाधा गर्ने जस्ता प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरु पहिचान गरिएको छ । यस आयोजनाले क्षेत्रगत संजाल कार्यान्वयन प्रकृया मार्फत अर्धतन्त्रलाई स्थानीयकरण गरी फाइदा तथा मौकाहरु सकेसम्म स्थानिय तहमा दिने कुराहरुलाई जोड दिएको छ । स्थानिय कामदारहरुको प्राथमिकताले लेबर इन्फ्लक्सबाट आउने जोखिमहरुलाई केहि कम गर्न सकिन्छ । वात्प्य कामदारहरुको लागि उचित बसोवासको व्यवस्थापन गरि लेबर इन्फ्लक्सको जोखिमलाई आपसि (आयोजनाका कामदार, स्थानिय तथा जनजाति समुदाय विच) छलफल तथा आचार सहिताको पालना तथा यस योजनामा उल्लेख गरिएको तालिमको माध्यमले कम गर्न सकिन्छ । आयोजना संचालनको वेलासा सडक सुरक्षा जस्ता समस्याहरु आदिवासी/जनजातीले दैनिकरुपमा भेल्लुपरे तापनि यी समुदायहरु सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (आर.ओ.इ.का) भन्दा बाहिर बसोवास गर्ने भएको र आयोजनाले उनीहरुको सामुदायीक जग्गा तथा साँस्कृतिक महत्वका प्राकृतिक संपदा स्थान्तरण गर्न नपर्ने देखिएको छ ।

४. कानूनी व्यवस्था खाका

यस आदिवासी/जनजाती समुदायको अधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्न धुपै कानूनी आधारहरु छन । नेपालको संविधान, नेपाल आदिवासी/जनजाती उत्थान तथा प्रवर्धन ऐन २००२, स्थानिय सरकार संचालन ऐन २०१७, वन ऐन १९९३, वन नियमावलि १९९५ र पंच वर्षिय योजनाले आदिवासी जनजाती तथा उनीहरुको साँस्कृतिक संपदाको सुरक्षणको लागि महत्वपूर्ण आधारहरु तय गरेको छ । नेपाल आदिवासी/जनजाती उत्थान तथा प्रवर्धन ऐन २००२ मुख्य रुपमा आदिवासी/जनजाती समुदायको उत्थान तथा प्रवर्धनको लागि निर्देशित छ । यसको मुख्य उद्देश्य आदिवासी/जनजातीको सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा साँस्कृतिक पक्षको जोरोर्ना गर्ने र त्यसलाई राष्ट्रको मूलधारमा ल्याउनु हो । यस आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना नेपाल आदिवासी/जनजाती उत्थान तथा प्रवर्धन ऐन २००२ बगायत नेपाल सरकारको प्रचलित कानून र विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय तथा समाजिक ढाँचा/रुपरेखा (ई.एस.एफ) को स्ट्याण्डर्ड ई.एस.एस-७ (आदिवासी जनजाती) अनुसार तयार गरिएको छ ।

५. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास कार्य योजना

यस आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास कार्य योजनामा महिला मैत्री शौचालयको निर्माण, तरकारी संकलन केन्द्रको स्थापना, पैदल यात्राको लागि आवश्यक कसिन्धको निर्माण, आदिवासि जनजाति महिलाका प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धि शिविर र लैंगिक हिंसा तथा यौन शोषण, यौन उत्पीडन र दुरूपयोग न्यून गर्न चेतनामुलक तालिमका कार्यक्रमहरु समावेश गरिएका छन

६. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापन

केन्द्रीय स्तरमा यस आयोजना कार्यान्वयन व्यवस्थापनको लागि भौतिक योजना तथा निर्माण मन्त्रालय कार्यकारी निकाय हुनेछ र सडक विभागको विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा (डि.सि.आई.डि) ले आयोजनाको योजना तर्जुमा कार्यान्वयन तथा समन्वयको सम्पूर्ण कामका लागि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ। आयोजना समन्वय शाखा (पि.सि.यु.) आयोजना सम्बन्धी समन्वय गर्ने, योजना तयार गर्ने, बजेटिङ्ग गर्ने, स्वीकृती गर्ने र सम्पूर्ण सेफगार्ड प्लान र यस आदिवासी जनजाति विकास योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्न पूर्ण रुपमा जिम्मेवार हुनेछ। स्थानीय तहमा रहेको आयोजना कार्यालयले आदिवासी जनजाति विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ र सो कार्यको लागि परामर्शदाताको तर्फबाट सामाजिक विकास तथा आदिवासी जनजाति विशेषज्ञ र सामाजिक परिचालकले सडक विभाग अर्न्तगत, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखाले भु-वातावरण तथा सामाजिक शाखाको सामाजिक विकास तथा आदिवासी जनजाति विशेषज्ञसंग सामान्यस्य गरी आदिवासी जनजाति विकास योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने छ। आदिवासी जनजाति विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनमा वहन गर्नुपर्ने सम्पूर्ण दायित्व आयोजना प्रमुखले वहन गर्नेछन।

६. संक्षिप्त सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था र इथनोग्राफीक विवरण

प्रस्तावीत आयोजना स्थलमा विविध सांस्कृतिक र आदिवासी जनजातिको बसोवास पाइन्छ। उक्त आयोजना वरिपरि विशेष गरेर ६ वटा जनजाति समुदायको (नेवार, गुरुङ्ग, मगर, तामाङ्ग, भुजेल र चेपाङ्ग) बसोवास पाइन्छ। यी आदिवासी जनजाति समुदाय एउटै सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्थाको नभएर विभिन्न सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्थामा भएको पाइन्छ। उधारणको लागि चेपाङ्ग समुदाय उत्पिडित सीमान्तीकृत वर्गमा पर्दछ। भुजेल र तामाङ्ग अति विपन्नमा वर्गमा पर्दछन् भने मगर र गुरुङ्ग, विपन्न वर्गमा पर्दछन्। नेवार असीम जनजाति समुदायमा पर्दछ। आदिवासी जनजाति समुदायको वर्गीकरण शिक्षा, आय, संपत्ति, ओगटेको जमिन, आदि सुचान्तरुको आधारमा गरिएको छ।

जिवन निर्वाहको लागि खेति तथा पशुपालन यीनीहरुको मुख्य व्यवसाय हो। कृषीवासीको रुपमा धान, मकै, कोदो गहुँ र तरकारी लगाइन्छ। घरपालुवा जनावरको रुपमा गाई, भैसि, सुँगुर, खसी पालिने गरिन्छ। तापनि यी समुदायहरु सडक किनारमा होटल व्यवसाय, तरकारी पसल, फलफूल पसल आदि व्यवसायमा पनि संलग्न देखिन्छ। तैपनि यी जनजातिहरु गरिबीको सूचीमा पर्दछ भने करिव २४.६

प्रतिशत पराङ्गि जनजाति गरिबीको रेखामुनि छन भने भोकमरीको समस्या सिमान्तकृत वर्गमा यदि देखिन्छ ।

७. अनुगमन, मूल्यांकन तथा प्रतिवेदन

आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आन्तरिक मूल्याङ्कन, सुपरिवेक्षण गर्ने कार्य, आयोजना समन्वय एकाईका (पि.सि.यु.) सामाजिक तथा आदिवासी जनजाति विज्ञ तथा परामर्शदाताका सामाजिक विकास तथा आदिवासी जनजाति विशेषज्ञ/विज्ञको जिम्मेवारी रहनेछ । योजनाको वास्तव अनुगमन परामर्शसेवा दाताबाट वार्षिक रुपमा गरिने छ भने वास्तव परामर्शदाताबाट नै योजना अवधिको मध्य र अन्तिम समयमा मूल्यांकन गरिने छ । हरेक प्रकारका अनुगमन र मूल्यांकनका वेग्ला वेग्लै प्रतिवेदनहरु तयार पारिने छन् । परामर्शदाताका सामाजिक विकास तथा आदिवासी जनजाति विशेषज्ञले आदिवासी जनजाति योजना विकास योजना कार्यान्वयन बारे मासिक रुपमा आन्तरिक अनुगमनका प्रतिवेदन तयार पारी सडक विभागको अर्न्तगत आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (पि.सि.यु.) मा पेश गर्नेछन् भने सडक विभाग अर्न्तगत आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (पि.सि.यु.) को सामाजिक तथा आदिवासी जनजाति विज्ञको सहयोगमा चौमासिक रुपमा विश्व बैंकलाई आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ ।

८ . आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना लागत एवं आर्थिक योजना

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

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
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harasement
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

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has requested financial support from the World Bank (WB) to prepare and implement the Nepal Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP). Amongst other activities, the proposed project will support improvement of the existing Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road into a 2-lane road with 1 metre paved shoulders. The 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 the 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 Tribhuvan 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 94.7km. Preparation of this IPDP is associated with the improvement of the existing NNM road to 2-lane with 1m paved shoulders.

1.2 Project Area

The 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 (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 the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous People. Although there are six above mentioned IPs communities which have collective attachment to the project area, the communities are located outside project Right of Way (RoW). The nearest Tamang and Chepang communities' settlements are 4 kilometres away from the NNM road. The remaining IPs Gurung, Newar, Magar and Bhujel are located at 6km to 8 Km away from the NNM road. 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 (GoN) (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, Surel, 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’s 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/Janjati² Act, 2058 (2002) as well as the World Bank's ESS 7. The specific objectives of the 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

2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

2.1 Targeted Social Assessments

A social assessment, as a part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study, was conducted to identify likely impacts of the project activities to the project communities including IPs groups. The social assessment includes defining and describing the socio-economic baseline, assess a range of social impacts in ESIA report and prepare appropriate mitigation-management plans. This IPDP has been prepared to mitigate likely impacts on the identified indigenous communities in the project area.

2.2 Summary of Project Impacts

Since the six identified IPs communities are located outside the NNM existing road RoW and project interventions will be conducted within the RoW, the project's direct impact to these IPs can be considered as minor. The project is not expected to have adverse impacts on IPs community land, natural resources, cultural heritage nor cause relocation of IPs community from their existing traditional land. Increase employment & business opportunities. Safer and faster accessibility are amongst the positive impacts of the project on IPs. However, the impacts of labor influx such as gender-based violence (GBV)/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks and communicable diseases require proper mitigation. The project needs for temporary land use for storage of materials, disposal of construction waste, construction of labor camps as identified during ESIA will be on public lands outside IP communities.

2.3 Considerations for Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts

The proposed project is envisaged to avoid negative social impacts or, where unavoidable, will minimize these impacts by exploring project design alternatives. An analysis of alternatives was undertaken for the proposed improvement of this road 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

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

their traditional land with having collective attachment. In consideration of avoidance and minimization of such impacts, with the recommendation of social safeguards team, the civil works are now limited to the existing NNM road sections, significantly reducing both Environmental and social impacts.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Relevant Policies on Indigenous Peoples

There are numerous legal provisions relevant to the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights and interests in Nepal. The Constitution of Nepal (2015), National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, (2002, Local Government Operation Act (2017), Forest Act (1993) and Forest Regulation (1995) and periodic Five-Year Plans have been placed significant emphasis on delivering basic services to the indigenous people and protection and promotion of their traditional knowledge and cultural heritage.

The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act (2002) is a key policy initiative for the welfare and advancement of IPs (Adivasi/ Janajati). The Act was enacted with a view to developing social, economic and cultural aspects of indigenous peoples, and to enhance their equal participation in the mainstream of national development. Fifty-nine indigenous communities have been officially and legally recognized by Government of Nepal under this Act. NFDIN established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework regarding indigenous peoples with overall goal of preservation of the languages, cultures, and empowerment of the marginalized ethnic nationalities. More specifically, NFDIN has following objectives:

- 1) To make overall development of the Adivasi/ Janjati by formulating and implementing the social, educational, economic and cultural programs.
- 2) To preserve and promote the language, script, culture, literature, arts, history of the Adivasi/ Janjati.
- 3) To preserve and promote the traditional knowledge, skill, technology and special knowledge of the Adivasi/ Janjati and to help in its vocational use.
- 4) To encourage the Adivasi/ Janjati to be participated in the mainstream of overall national development of the country by maintaining a good relation, goodwill, and harmony between different Adivasi/ Janjati, castes, tribes and communities.
- 5) To help in building an equitable society by making social, economic, religious and cultural development and upliftment of Adivasi/ Janjati

The GoN has developed the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARRP) for infrastructure project development in 2015. The policy has prescribed the following key provisions for project affected indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups:

- (i) In cases where people from the opportunity-deprived groups like Dalit, Indigenous, Janajatis, and single women get affected by any infrastructure development project, additional inclusive programs should be formulated to uplift their socio-economic status (Section 7.2.7);
- (ii) Requires livelihood restoration plan to retain the living standard of the seriously affected people and families belonging to poor, Dalit, Janajati, or marginalized indigenous groups,

single woman, differently abled, and senior citizens will be given additional assistances according to the provisions incorporated in resettlement plan (Section 8.2.7b);

- (iii) Employment opportunities to seriously project affected households and vulnerable groups (Dalit, Janajati or marginalized Indigenous, single women, helpless, disabled, senior citizen etc.) based on their skills and capabilities (Section 8.2.9d);
- (iv) Requires easy, simple, and transparent consultations with project-affected peoples with duly considering the presence of people from sensitive groups like poor, landless, senior citizens, women, children, indigenous, differently abled, and people with no legal rights of the lands in which they live (Section 8.3.2)

Similarly 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. Likewise, 14th 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

The above discussed constitutional, legal and policy provisions are supplemented with the provisions under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (2007) and International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (169), 1989. Nepal is a signatory to these international legal instruments since 2007.

UNDRIP sets a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity, wellbeing and rights of the world's indigenous peoples. The declaration affirms the basic rights of indigenous peoples: the right to self-determination, the right to equality and non-discrimination, the right to cultural integrity, the rights over the lands, territories, and natural resources, the right to self-government and autonomy, the right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). UNDRIP Articles 1-4 ensures the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues while implementing any development activities in the traditional territory of the indigenous people. Similarly, Article 25 states that the "indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters".

ILO Convention 169 is the most comprehensive legally binding treaty on the rights of indigenous peoples. The convention includes provisions on cultural integrity, land and resource rights and non-discrimination, and instructs states to consult indigenous peoples in all decisions affecting them. The ILO Convention No.169, Article 14(1) states that "the rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognized". ILO Convention No. 169 also calls for state parties and the governments to consult

with the peoples concerned with regard to legislative or administrative measures that may directly affect them, and establishes the right of these peoples to participate in decision-making processes regarding policies and programmes related to them.

3.2 World Bank Policy

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 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 attachment³ 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) which 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, the project will have to obtain FPIC in circumstances in which the project will:

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

ESS 7 also applies to communities or groups of IPs, 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

³ "*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.

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

Community consultation has been an integral part during scoping and ESIA preparation stage, as well as the proposed project design and will be carried out as a continuous process throughout the project cycle. Community and stakeholder consultations during the design and project planning stages provided the medium for sharing information about the project objectives and scope, alternative design options, and stakeholder perceptions regarding proposed project. Ensuring an open and transparent information exchange about the project at this stage has laid a good foundation for an inclusive and participatory implementation processes.

The stakeholder consultations during ESIA preparation were carried out through dispatching notice, corespondening and setting the time via phone with concerned stakeholders affected groups, IPs communities as well as local government line agencies (RM/M). The methods adopted for the consultation with affected parties was the individual interview and the group discussion and focus group discussion and key informant interview.

The development of the IPDP followed a participatory approach to enable indigenous peoples have a role in the project planning and development process. IPs have been consulted in group discussions and meetings in order to understand and collect their views on needs, priorities, and preference regarding the project design and implementation. Separate focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with indigenous communities to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups during ESIA and IPDP preparation. Their views when relevant were incorporated into project design, this IPDP and other E&S documents. The public consultation exercise has been summarized in Annex 1 and minutes of the consultation are provided in Annex 2 of this IPDP. Through these consultations, it is concluded that the project has broad community support from each IP community and they want the project to start as soon as possible to improve the quality of the existing NNM road.

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

- The representation of indigenous people on project implementation phase and generation of employment
- Communities support the implementation of the project
- Organizing outreach reproductive health camp
- Development of community infrastructures
- Orientation on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/ Sexual Harasement (SH) and installation of hoarding boards with message to SEA/SH
- A grievance management system for the resolution of grievances and disputes; and
- 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.

Disclosure and Dissemination of IPDP

The draft IPDP has already been disclosed in DoR's website (<https://dor.gov.np/home/publication/development-cooperation-implementation-division-dcid/indigenous-peoples-development-plan-of-nagdhunga-naubise-mugling-road-dor-srctip>) related with NNM and KDP roads on 19 March, 2020. The final IPDP will be disclosed on the website of DoR and made available to affected IPs and other communities; information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project execution. Executive Summaries (ES) of IPDP with key mitigation measures proposed in IPDP will be translated into the Nepali language and paper copies will be made available to the IPs of the project area through the concerned offices of local governments and offices of government line agencies. As per Clauses 3, 7 and 8 of Right to Information Act, 2064 (2007), copies of these documents will be provided to any requester, who pay the cost of the photocopy. Besides final IPDP will also be disseminated through appropriate means of communication like Social Media, FM radio broadcasts through local radio stations, community meetings, focus group discussions, participatory appraisal techniques, household interviews and social mobilization techniques.

5 DESCRIPTION ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND ETHNOGRAPHY

The proposed project areas are culturally and ethnically diverse and rich in cultural heritage. Six Indigenous Peoples (IPs) groups (Newar, Gurung, Magar, Tamang, Bhujel, Chepang) have been living in and around the proposed road corridor area for generations. Subsistence farming and animal husbandry are the major occupations and sources of livelihood of these peoples. The agricultural cropping practices are dominated by rice, wheat, maize and seasonal vegetables. Domestic animals commonly include cows, buffalo, poultry, pigs and goats. However, along the highway and main roads, they are also involved in other businesses such as tea shops, vegetable and fruit shops, small groceries, hotels and restaurants. However, incidence of poverty is high among these Peoples as nearly one-fourth among the hill indigenous peoples are living below the poverty line. Similarly, hunger is rampant among the marginalized indigenous communities.

A brief ethnographic description of each IPs group and summary of cultural heritage practices of IPs along the NNM road alignment are discussed below.

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 classification of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in 2005, the Newar people are categorised as “advanced group” based on the indicators

such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets. 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 BarhaMagarat (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 AtharaMagarat 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 classification of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in 2005, the Magar people are categorized as “Disadvantaged group” based on the indicators such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets. 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 19th century. Today, nearly 95 percent of Chepangs are landless and depend on forage for food. They worship nature. Their main festival is 'Bhuijyasa'/Bhumi puja (prayer to the land). They also worship Chiuri trees (*Diploknemabutyracea*). 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 classification of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in 2005, the Chepang people are categorized as “Highly Marginalized group” based on the indicators such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets. Total population of Chepangs along the proposed road alignment 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 Jatas as a whole is endogamous, while each of four categories is exogamous. According to classification of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in 2005, the Gurung people had been categorized as “disadvantaged group” based on the indicators such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets. 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 have 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 Bhujel 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-Bhujel 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 classification of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in 2005, the Bhujel people had been categorized as “marginalized group” based on the indicators such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets. **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 classification of Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in 2005, the Tamang people had been categorized as “Marginalized group” based on the indicators such as literacy and education, income, wealth, land holding and ownership of other assets. 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 on cultural heritage recognizes the need to protect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of indigenous peoples (IPs). IPs identify 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. Consultations were held with affected communities including IPs and applicable government agencies regarding cultural heritage consistent with the requirement of ESS8.

The inventory of *tangible* and *intangible* religious and cultural sites was made through a consultation process along the NNM road alignment. Locals celebrate their 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* such as 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

Twenty four 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 in increasing access of local communities to public services. The aforementioned public infrastructures (Annex-3) 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 has not been included into this IPDP. The details of public service items to be constructed under IPDP is presented below.

Table 3: 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

A majority of women in Nepal have uterus prolapse (UP) problems, with the problem more acute amongst women from IP communities. There are many women especially IP women who are suffering from this problem along the NNM road alignment. In aforesaid context, one outreach reproductive health (RH) 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 4: Detailed account of outreach health camps

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

6.3 Community Orientations on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

It is likely that there may be an increase in the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) along with other issues of labor influx in the proposed project area due to inflow of outsiders during the project implementation phase. The labor management procedures (LMP) for the project has provisions regarding labor code of conduct, separate labor accomodation system for male and female labor, and camp site management. 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 GBV most

specifically sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, will be managed through contractual requirements, code of conduct spelled out in LMP. During project operation, road safety will be a risk that the IP communities will face but these communities are located outside the project RoW, hence project activities are not expected to cause adverse impacts to IPs. However, community level orientation programs on these risks and issues is equally important and essential. Hence, one-day community level orientations programs on SEA/SH will be organized by the project for IP communities. It is planned to conduct total 10 orientations programs for the NNM road by the experienced trainers (resource persons) on SEA/SH. The participants selected for these orientations will be largely women and young girls from the indigenous communities. The estimated cost for these orientations is presented below.

Table 5: Detailed account of orientation trainings on SEA/SH

Proposed Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate/Unit (NRs)	Total amount
Orientations on SEA/SH	Events	10	30000	300000

6.4 Installation of Hoarding Boards with Message about SEA/SH

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

Table 6: Detailed account of hoarding boards on SEA/SH

Proposed Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate/Unit (NRs)	Total amount (NPR)
Preparation and displaying of hoarding boards	One	30	20000	600000

6.5 Action Plan for IPDP Implementation

The activities of IPDP have been planned to be implemented as per the following schedule:

Table 7: Action Plan for IPDP Activities

Sn	Proposed Activities	I Year (2020)				II Year (2021)				III Year (2022)			
		Trimesters											
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
I	Community Level Activities												
1.1	Development of Community Infrastructures												
1.2	Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp												
1.4	Community Orientations on SEA/SH												
1.5	Installation of hoarding boards with message to SEA/SH												

7 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

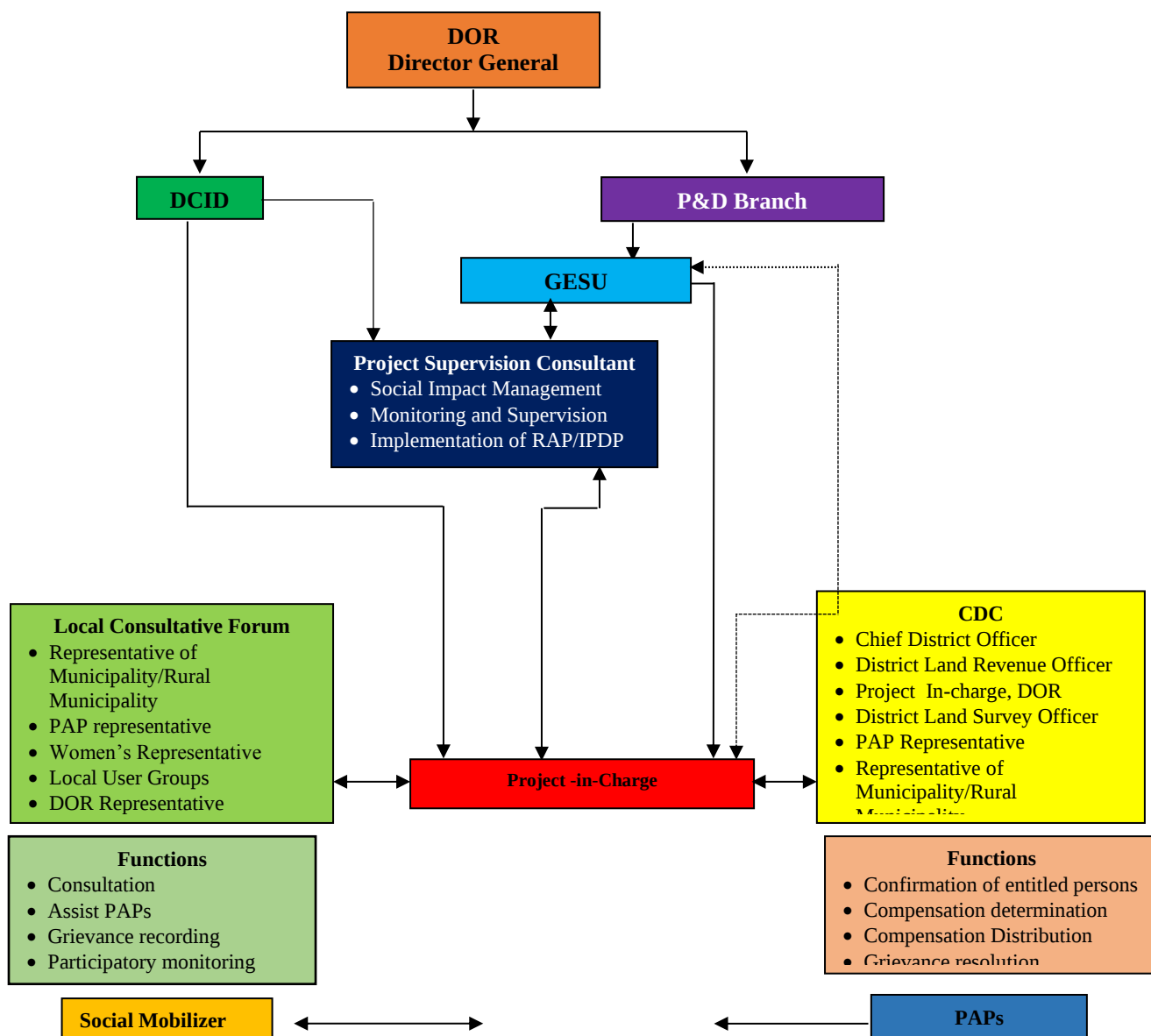


Figure: 9.1: Organizational Framework for IPDP Implementation

7.1 Central Level Arrangement

The Ministry of Physical Infrastructures and Transport (MoPIT) is the Executing Agency (EA) and MOPIT will execute the project through a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established in the Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID), under the Department of Roads (DoR). The PCU in the DCID will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation of IPDP. The budget required for implementing IPDP goes to the DCID/PCU through the DOR. The project coordinator and his/her safeguard team based in DCID/PCU will be responsible for overall coordination, planning, budgeting, approval and overseeing of

implementation of IPDP. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (DoR-GESU) is responsible for monitoring of IPDP implementation..

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. A 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. A Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will also be procured to review design and supervise the construction activities as per the project design. As the project authority, PIC will be responsible for the implementation of IPDP at project level. PIC and his/her team will implement IPDP with the help of safeguard experts of CSC.

8 COST ESTIMATE

The summary of estimated cost for the implementation of the IPDP is NRs. 1900000. All the cost will be borne by the project implementation authority.

Table 8: Summary of Estimated Cost for IPDP

Activities	Total Amount (NPR)	Remarks
Community Level Activities		
Development of Community Infrastructures	-	Included in BoQ
Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp	1000000	
Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking	300000	
Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking	600000	
Total	1900000	

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.

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A two-tiered grievance redresses committee will be formed-- one at the project level and next at the central (DoR) level - to address the project-related grievances, including incoming grievances from IPs about the project in general and the IPDP related in particular.

All grievances from IPs and local communities related to the project including IPDP issues, will be referred to the Project Level Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM). The project Level GRM consists of a Project Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The project level GRC will record all the grievances at the project site, screen and analyze the grievances. The project level GRC will initiate hearing process to resolve the incoming grievance at the site level and inform the decision accordingly to the complainers. If the grievance fails to settle at project level GRC then the project Level GRM will forward the grievance to central level GRM with recommendations for further action to Central Level Grievances Redress Committee (GRC). The central level GRC will take a decision and inform the complaining party regarding the decision

it has made through an appropriate channel. If the complaining party is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC, they can appeal to the courts of state at any stages of GRM hearing.

The functions of the GRC will include: (i) to provide redress to aggrieved person in all respects; (ii) oversee the implementation of decisions or mitigation measures in lieu of complaints;

The GRC will give its decision/verdict within 15 days after hearing the grievance. The final verdict of the GRC will be given by the Chairman/Head of GRC in consultation with other members of the GRC and will be binding to all other members.

Any grievances related to labor will be addressed through a separate GRM outlined in the LMP and any grievances related to SEA/SH will be referred to referral committee to SEA/SH service provider. The complaining parties will be notified about the decision through appropriate means

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

10.1 Monitoring Indicators

The major internal monitoring indicators and frameworks are presented in Tables 9.1 and 9.2 below.

Table-9.1: 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-9.2: 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

10.2 Monitoring Mechanism

The project will have a close monitoring and supervision mechanism to ensure that the socio-economic condition of the identified IPs 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 in providing feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems encountered as early as possible. The identified IPs 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 DCID/PCU of 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.

10.3 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 PCU by the evaluation agency.

10.4 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.

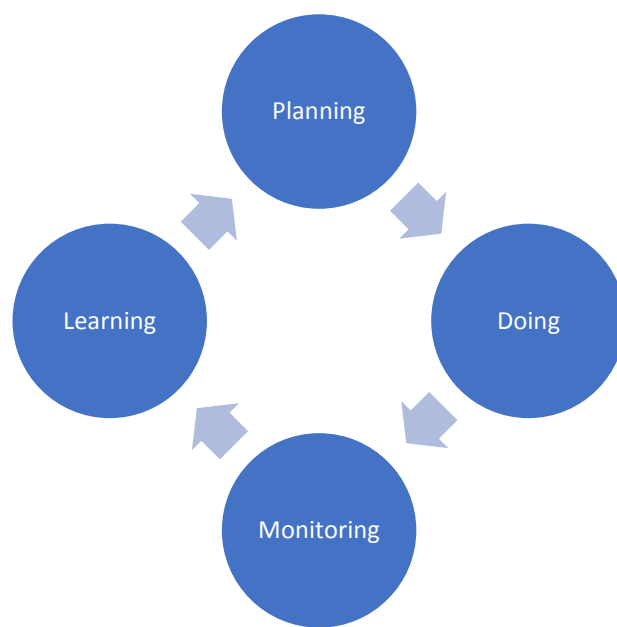


Figure-10.1: IPDP project cycle

Annex-1: Public Consultation Matrix

S.N.	Community	Settlement	No. of Participants	Issues Discuss in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
Nagdhunga-Naubise Road Section						
1.	Tamang	Thakre	195	- Design and drawing of public toilet has been shared with local people - Local people have shown full support to construct public toilet - The responsibility of operation and management of public toilet after construction will be borne by local community - Local people demanded bus waiting shed at that location - Health camp for women related desiases - Orentation and training - Awareness program on, GBV risk and human trafficking	- Consideration will be given to construct bus waiting shed - Supports of local people are highly appreciated - Reproductive health camp - Awareness developing activities on GBV/SEA/SH/HIV/AID S - Hoarading boards on GBV and human trafficking	Project, CSC Contractor, Local Community
2.	Newar	Beneghat	115	- Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people - Local people highly appreciated the provision of construction of foot-over bridge - Local people demanded one more foot-over bridge at school area - The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community	- Demand of additional foot-over bridge will be reviewed - Supports of local people are highly appreciated	Project CSC, Contractor, Local Community
3.	Magar	Darechwok	214	- Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people - Local people highly appreciated the provision of construction of foot-over bridge - The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community	- Supports of local people are highly appreciated - Recomended at Design	Project, Contractor, Local Community
4.	Gurung	Darechwoke	213	- Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people - Local people highly appreciated the provision of construction of foot-over bridge - The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community - Employment opportunity in construction phase	- Supports of local people are highly appreciated - recomended at design	Project, Contractor, Local Community
5.	Chepeng	Gajuri	189	- Design and drawing of foot-over bridge has been shared with local people - Local people highly appreciated the idea of construction of foot-over bridge - The responsibility of protection of foot-over bridge will be borne by local community - Health camp for women related desiases - Orentation and training - Awareness program on, GBV risk and human trafficking - use of female worker	- Supports of local people are highly appreciated - Reproductive health camp - Awareness developing activities on GBV/SEA/SH/HIV/AID S - Hoarading boards on GBV and hum	Project CSC, Contractor, Local Community
6.	Bhujel	Bairani	114	- Design and drawing of public toilet has been shared with local people - Local people have shown full interest to support to construct public toilet - The responsibility of operation and management of public toilet after construction will be borne by local community - Awareness training - employment opportunity - use of local and female worker	Supports of local people are highly appreciated	Project, Contractor, Local Community

Annex-2: Minutes of Public Consultations

आज मिति २०७२।०३।१२ मा धादिङ, जिल्ला धुलिखेली नगरपालिका वडा नं. ५ - यान्ते बथौवाली (७+३२०) मा नेपाल मातृ नैसर्गिक रक्षा तथा बालायात, आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुन गइरहेको सार्वजनिक शौचालयको प्रभाव तथा उपयोगिता सम्बन्धि जानकारी सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनबाट अवगत गर्दै काठमाडौं - बागलुङ्गा लोकसेवा कार्यालय प्रमुखले शौचालय निर्माणमा पुर्णतः सहयोग पुर्याउने इच्छामा हामी निम्न खरोका/पाना व्यक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तयारित समितिमा कलकल र निर्माण हुने गरेका छौं।

उपस्थिति :

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतु/कारण	हस्ताक्षर
१.	श्री साइला राई	का अध्यक्ष धुलिखेली-५	साइला राई
२.	राम चन्द्र दे. श्री.	हस्ताक्षर	राम चन्द्र दे. श्री.
३.	रमेश कुमार दे. श्री.	हस्ताक्षर	रमेश कुमार दे. श्री.
४.	नियम बाइल थापा -	हस्ताक्षर	नियम बाइल थापा
५.	देव. वा. र. श्री -	हस्ताक्षर	देव. वा. र. श्री
६.	सुन्दरीका पाण्डे,	हस्ताक्षर	सुन्दरीका पाण्डे
७.	जीवन दे. श्री -	हस्ताक्षर	जीवन दे. श्री
८.	दिल्ली बा. र. श्री,	हस्ताक्षर	दिल्ली बा. र. श्री
९.	सुन्दरी दे. श्री.	हस्ताक्षर	सुन्दरी दे. श्री
१०.			
११.			

निर्णयहरू :

- १) प्रस्तावित शौचालयको तस्वीरको खाका स्थानिय समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा कलकल गरियो।
- २) प्रस्तावित शौचालय यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्ने उपयुक्त हुने राम्रो स्थितिको निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) प्रस्तावित शौचालय लोडिङ, अपाङ्ग, पाना मैत्रिदुर्लभ रहेको।
- ४) शौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानियको पूर्ण सहयोग रहने छ।

५) शौचालय निर्माण सम्पन्न भएपछि स्थानिय समुदायले
प्यावस्थापन तथा सञ्चालनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने निर्णय
गरियो ।

६) शौचालय निर्माण सँगै एउटा प्रशिक्षणको पनि सम्पन्न
गरेर आवश्यकता भएकोले प्रशिक्षण निर्माणको लागि
प्रस्ताव सहित माग गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

१. कृष्ण. वि. राई —

२. जीवन खत्री —

३. शर्मा सुनुवा —

४. कमला खत्री —

५. शिव उमा सुनुवा —

६. गीता खत्री —

७. जयरात्र थापा

८. आलमदास थापा

९०. साईला तमङ —

९१. नारायण बजनी थापा —

९२. कान्छी लोहनी —

१३ प्रविषा पाल

कृष्ण

जीवन

शर्मा

कमला

शिव

गीता

जयरात्र

आलमदास

साईला

नारायण

कान्छी

प्रविषा

सिर्जना

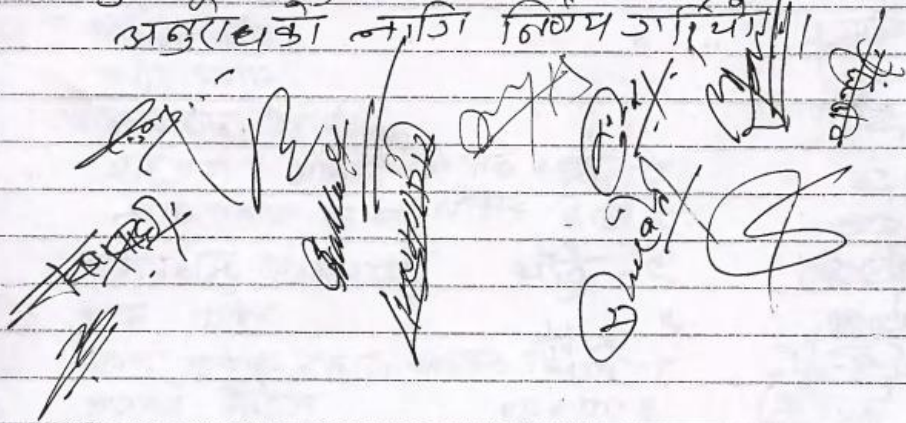
आज मिति २०७२/०६/१२ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धुनिवेशी तथा
 वडा नं. ८ खानिखोला मा नेपाल मातृ चैत्रि च्यापू तथा
 पातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने गडरहेको
 कुठमाडो, हाकिम-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक निर्माणको शिलशिलामा
 सडक आयोजनाले सडक निर्माणको समयमा हानिय
 पुग्ने तथा सडक प्रयोगकर्ता हुने, खादिखोलाई हान्य
 राखि पैदलयात्री आवासीय पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित
 विशेषज्ञकाट जातकारी अन्तर्गत भई प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री
 आकाश पुल निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले
 हामी निम्न हाराका वाला व्यक्तिको उपस्थितिमा
 तपोशिख वसोतिभक्त सलफले २ निर्णय हुन गएको हो।

उपस्थिति :

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पेशा	कलकल
१.	सुरेश आचार्य	धुलिखोला		
२.	प्रकाश राज रिमाल	धु.नं. १०	८-३५-२०७२	
३.	आम्बा रिमाल	धु.नं. १०	कुषी	
४.	केशव प्र. पाण्डे	" "	८ कुषी	
५.	प्रताप कर्की	" "	८ " समाजसेवी	
६.	राम कुमार गिरी	" "	८ " समाजसेवी	
७.	राज कुमार कर्की	" "	८ " कुषी	
८.	राम कुमार कुँवर	" "	८ कुषी रामकुमार	
९.	रामेकुमार खपाखेती	" "	८ समाजसेवी	
१०.	राज कुमार पाठक	" "	८ " समाजसेवी	
११.	रामचन्द्र कर्की	" "	८ " रामचन्द्र	
१२.	प्रमोद डुम्रे पौखरेल	२-५-६०, खानीखोला		
१३.	अनिला पाण्डे	धुलिखोला नं. १०-८ कर्मचारी		
१४.	सुनिता शर्मा	"		
१५.	बाबु प्रताप कुषी	" वडा हाकिम		
१६.	विमल शर्मा			

निर्माण :-

- 1) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको लम्बाई र बाको सम्बन्धमा स्थानिय समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा कलकल गरियो ।
- 2) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको अपाङ्ग मैत्रि समेत भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- 3) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल यस न्यायमा निर्माण गर्न उपयुक्त हुने राय बस्नेको निर्णय गरियो ।
- 4) पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा हरोक्रान्ताहरूको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा सहयोग गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।
- 5) कडा होम्मा किलोमिटर बढ्दै गएको ~~हुने~~ विद्यार्थीको दलमा गीको साथ कडा होम्मा अनुसन्धान गर्ने दिन बढ्दै गएको सम्भवतः महामा कलकल ५५०२१ पुल निर्माण गर्न प्रस्ताव राखि अनुसन्धानको लागि निर्णय गरियो ।

A collection of handwritten signatures and official stamps, including a circular stamp with the text 'मन्त्रालय' (Ministry) and a rectangular stamp with the text 'न्याय' (Justice).

अजमिति २०५५ साल ३ महिना १२ गते धुलिचौरी
नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ धार्चु नजामा कठमाडौं बागडुङ्गा
मुक्ति सडक खण्ड अन्तर्गत नेपाल भारत सीमा व्यापार
तथा कृषा उत्पादन आयोजनाले स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा
हाराकावाला समक्ष सामाजिक विकासो उपस्थितिमा पैदल
यात्रुको समस्यालाई मुक्ति सडक आयोजनाले यस स्थानमा
आकाशो पुल निर्माण गरिदिए लगत्तैमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा
सँग सम्बन्धित विषयमा जानकारी तथा हलफनको प्रस्ताव
लाई निर्णयमा सहभागिहरु तयारिल कमिजिम रहयो।

उपस्थितः :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	राजु प्रो रेग्मी		धु.न.पा. ६	
२.	सुन्दर प्रसाद कोराला	का.उ.ना. सद.	६	
३.	कृष्ण भुजेल		धु.न.पा. ४	
४.	साधु रेग्मी		"	
५.	मिश्र रेग्मी		" "	
६.	प्रमोद प्रधान		"	
७.	सुन्दर प्रसाद रेग्मी		"	
८.	हरिप्रसाद आचार्य	विश्वक थपु - ९		
९.	नन्द प्रकाश के.सी.	विश्वक थपु, ८		
१०.	राम चन्द आचार्य	धार्चु - ९		
११.	मदन भुजेल		९	
१२.	कृष्ण सुमर हमाल	सा.म.स. धार्चु - ८		
१३.	अश्वतो नेपाल	धु.न.पा. ६		
१४.	रजराज रेग्मी	धु.न.पा. ६		

निर्णयः :-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाशो पुलको लम्बाईको हान्का स्थानिय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा हलफन गरियो।
- २) निर्माण हुने आकाशो पुल अफाडु मौजि हुने जानन्ने प्रस्तावको
- ३) आकाशो पुल निर्माणमा स्थानियको पुर्ण सहयोग रहने छ।
- ४) यस स्थानमा पैदल यात्री आकाशो पुल अनिवार्य आवश्यकता रहेको राय प्रस्तुत गरियो।

आज मिति २०७५/०५/०५ गते • थाके गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६
महोदयवैसी (१०+६८०) मा नेपालभारत मैत्रिय व्यापार तथा यत्नयात
आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं - लण्डन दुई-बिचले मुग्लिन लडकखण्ड
अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित, पैदल यात्री आकाश पुल (Foot-Over
Bride) लडक निर्माणको समयमा निर्माण हुने विषयमा
सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट अकात गरिई तयशुन वमोजिमका,
लम्बाई, रुम्बाव, निर्णय (उपस्थित) रदया ।

उपस्थितः

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	पूर्णवहादुर कुर्की	वडाअध्यक्ष	थाके गा.पा. महोदयवैसी	
२.	रामचन्द्र डुपारेली	विद्युत सह-प्र.अ.	जनजाति प्रा.वि.	
३.	इन्द्र व. थापा	लम्बाईका मन्त्री	प्यान्थापन महोदयवैसी	
४.	मोहन लामा	न्यावसायी	थाके-६	
५.	दिपक लामा लामाडु	सदस्य	पुथुवन	
६.	राम कुमार लामाडु	न्यावसायी		
७.	अष्टमी लामाडु	विद्यार्थी	महोदयवैसी	
८.	देव वि. लामा		महोदयवैसी	
९.	डीन लामा		थाके-६ महोदयवैसी	
१०.	दिपिका मोक्तान			
११.	कुमार विष्णुकर्मा	सदस्य, थाके	गाउँ कार्यपालिका	
१२.	सुबिर लामा			
१३.	विनाद लामा	न्यावसायी	थाके गा.पा.	

निर्णयः:-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाश पुलको खाका सम्वन्धमा सन्तुष्टि
समुदाय सम्वन्ध प्रस्तुत तथा दृढपुन गरियो ।
- २) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाश पुलको अपाङ्गता भएकै जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पैदल यात्री आकाश पुल परासधानमा निर्माण गर्नु उपयुक्त
हुने राय सहितको निर्णय गरियो ।
- ४) पैदल यात्री आकाश पुल निर्माणमा सन्तुष्टि वासिन्दा तथा सरोकार-
वालाहरूको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा समर्थन रहने निर्णय गरियो ।

आज मिति २०७२/१२/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धादिङ्ग गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ खिम्ले बजारमा नेपाल भात क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-नयाँदुला-नेम्विसे मुनिन लड्कु खण्ड अन्तर्गत पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको स्थापना र विद्युत आपूर्त गर्न सामाजिक विरोधको उपस्थितिमा स्थानिय समुदायलाई प्रस्तावित आकाश पुलको उपयोगिता प्रहल तथा लाका लागूबमो जानकारी गराई नुपछिन वसो निम्न, सल्लाह सुन्ना, निर्माण र उपस्थिति गरियो।

उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	विवेक शर्म	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
२.	दिपेश लामा	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
३.	प्रकाश नेपाल	स्थानीय	धादिङ्ग-२	
४.	कान्छा तामाङ	स्थानीय	धादिङ्ग-२	
५.	हरिचन्द्र शमावा	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
६.	जयराज व्यापार	"	" - २	
७.	राज शर्मा	"	- २	
८.	लक्ष्मी पुर्जा	-	- २	
९.	गुमरा मिश्र	"	- २	
१०.	सुभा शर्मा	स्थानीय व्यापार	- २	
११.	बलराज तामाङ	स्थानीय	- २	
१२.	साईली थापा	"	" - २	

निर्णयः:-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको लाका तथा जानकारी सामाजिक विरोधबाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- २) प्रस्तावित आकाश पुल अपाङ्ग रोजी हुने भन्ने जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- ३) प्रस्तावित आकाश पुल निर्माण गर्ने पक्ष स्थानमा उपयुक्त हुनेछ।
- ४) प्रस्तावित आकाश पुल निर्माण भएपछि लाका रैचाह तथा व्यवस्थापन स्थानिय समुदायले गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
- ५) आकाश पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय बासिन्दा पूर्ण सहयोग गर्नेछ।

निर्णयः
सहसचिव

आज मिति २०८४/११/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला बाक्ले गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ एम्लेफौटमा (०५+०५) त्रैपाल्ना आर्त क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा घाताघात आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुत गइरहेको काठमाडौं-नेपाल-मुक्ति सडक निर्माणको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले सडक निर्माणको समयमा स्थानिय समुदाय तथा सडक प्रयोगकर्ताहरुको सुविधालाई ध्यानमा राखि सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई प्रस्तावित सौचालय निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवालाहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपश्चिन्त कमिजिगडा कलफल र निर्णय हुन गरेका छौं।

उपस्थिति :

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	हेगाला	हस्ताक्षर
१.	गोत्रा सुवेदी	सदस्य डिप्टी सचिव	एम्लेफौट	गोत्रा
२.	वैदेव थापा	स्थानिय	बाक्ले-१ एम्लेफौट	वैदेव थापा
३.	शिव व. बस्ने	चान्चु	"	"
४.	वसन्त थापा	स्थानिय	"	"
५.	शिव ब. बस्ने	होटेल् व्यावसायी	"	"
६.	पवित्रा थापाकोटा सुवेदी गृहणी		"	"
७.	लक्ष्मी शिव ब. बस्ने	व्यावसायी	"	"
८.	हली मेया थापा	गृहणी	"	"
९.	शान्ति थापा	"	"	"
१०.	शिव व. थापा	स्थानिय	"	"
११.	गोविन्द प्रसाद सुवेदी	"	बाक्ले-१ एम्लेफौट	गोविन्द
१२.	दिनेश शिव ब. बस्ने	व्यावसायी	"	"
१३.	मेना लक्ष्मी सुवेदी	स्थानिय	"	"

- प्रस्तावित सौचालय सम्बन्धित खाका, नोटिफिकेस तथा उपस्थितता बारे सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- प्रस्तावित सौचालय यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्न यस स्थानमा उपयुक्त हुने रंग सहितको निर्णय गरियो।
- सौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानियको पूर्ण सहयोग रहने हुनाले निर्माण पश्चात सम्पूर्ण व्यावस्थापन स्थानियले गर्ने हुने निर्णय गरियो।

सहभागीहरूको हस्ताक्षरहरू

आजमिति २०७२/११/१४ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६ वज्रेश्वर (२३+७५०) नेपाल-भारत त्रैभुज व्यापार तथा सहज आयोगमा अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं नगरपालिका - नौगिरी - मुग्लिङ्ग, सहज निर्माणको शिलशिलामा सहज आयोगमा सहज निर्माणको समयमा स्थानिय समुदाय तथा सहज प्रयोगकर्ताको सहिदालाई ध्यातमा राखी यावज्जीव सौचालय निर्माण गरिने संश्लेषित विशेषज्ञता जातकारी अन्तर्गत अर्को प्रस्तावित सौचालय निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निर्माण खरोडावालका लागि हङ्करी उपस्थितिमा तयार पारेका छौं, जसका फलफल र निर्माण गरियो।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	सहभागी
१.	पुतली तामाङ्ग	आवलायी	वज्रेश्वर - ६ गजुरी गा.पा.पु.सं.	
२.	काली तामाङ्ग	"	"	म्फालो
३.	कृष्ण व. तामाङ्ग	स्थानिय	"	राम
४.	राम व. तामाङ्ग	"	"	राम
५.	सुदिप तामाङ्ग	विद्यार्थी	"	राम
६.	माइली तामाङ्ग	स्थानिय	"	राम
७.	लक्ष्मी तामाङ्ग	"	"	राम
८.	सानु तामाङ्ग	"	"	सानु
९.	सुमित्रा तामाङ्ग	"	"	सुमित्रा

निर्णयहरू:-

- १) प्रस्तावित सौचालयको लम्बाइ, रुबाका, प्रकृति लगायत अन्य आवश्यकताहरूको बारेमा निर्णय समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा फलफल गरियो।
- २) प्रस्तावित सौचालयको स्थानमा निर्माण गर्ने उपयुक्त हुने राख्न सकिने निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) सौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा खरोडावालको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा समर्थन रहनेछ।
- ४) सौचालय निर्माण सम्पन्न भएपछि स्थानिय समुदायले व्यावस्थापन तथा सञ्चालनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

सुमित्रा पुतली काजी सानु राम

उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेका	हस्ताक्षर
१)	राजकुमार पण्डीत	वडाहमन मजदुरी	उपनिषद्वा	कुमार
२)	दिप खरेल	"	"	खरेल
३)	प्रकाशकु खरेल	"	"	प्रकाश
४)	राजु अधिकारी	"	"	राजु
५)	देवनाथ मण्ड	"	"	देवनाथ
६)	इश्वरी थापा	व्यवसायी	"	इश्वरी
७)	वृद्धिनाथ मण्ड	"	"	वृद्धिनाथ
८)	सुधित खरेल	"	"	सुधित
९)	सुन्दर रिजाल	"	"	सुन्दर
१०)	मोतिका शीठ	"	"	मोतिका
११)	गोबुर्षी मण्डारी	"	"	गोबुर्षी
१२)	राजेश्वर प्र. मण्डारी	"	"	राजेश्वर
१३)	राजचन्द्र शीठ	"	"	राजचन्द्र
१४)	चेलनाथ मण्ड अधिकारी	"	"	चेलनाथ
१५)	डामिपल पाँडे	विद्यार्थी	"	डामिपल
१६)	अमन आचार्य	"	"	अमन
१७)	आकाश मजेल	"	"	आकाश
१८)	जिवन शीठ	"	"	जिवन
१९)	केशवराज न्यौपाने	स्थानीय	"	केशवराज
२०)	हनुमान्त उप्रेती	"	"	हनुमान्त
२१)	विष्णुमनित पाठक	"	"	विष्णुमनित
२२)	बिमल राजा मण्ड	"	"	बिमल
२३)	डामिना श्रेष्ठ	स्थानीय	अमन	डामिना
२४)	सुरिना सुवेदी	"	"	सुरिना

क्र/	नाम	पद	संकेत
२६	उदय शेर		
२७	विजय शर्मा		
२८	मिन लाल शर्मा		
२९	अमित शर्मा		
३०	मल कुमारी आदिवासी		
३१	मल कुमारी (वरुण)		

निर्णयः

- प्रस्तावित आकारों पुलों नमूनाओं (लाका) तथा अपाठ मैजिस्ट्रल विषयमा-सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों ज्ञानकारी प्राप्त करें।
- चल दमानमा आकारों पुल निर्माण आवश्यक रहे, लाभ वसिक्त निर्णय गरियो।
- प्रस्तावित आकारों पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिकों एवं इपमा लाभ तथा सहयोग रहने निर्णय गरियो।

प्रस्तावित पुलों नमूनाओं (लाका) तथा अपाठ मैजिस्ट्रल विषयमा-सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों ज्ञानकारी प्राप्त करें।

चल दमानमा आकारों पुल निर्माण आवश्यक रहे, लाभ वसिक्त निर्णय गरियो।

प्रस्तावित आकारों पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिकों एवं इपमा लाभ तथा सहयोग रहने निर्णय गरियो।

અજાગિતિ ૦૯૦૫૧૩/૧૫૭૦ ને આદિ; જિલ્લા ગજુરી ગાઉપાલિકા
વડા નં. ૧ (૩૬+૫૦) ટ્રાફિક પોલીસ નજીક નેપાનુ માર્ગ નેમિય
વ્યાપાર તથા યાતાયાત આયોજના અન્તર્ગત કાઠમાડા તાપાડુડા
મુખેલુ હાડક ભણ્ડ છુટ્ટાઈ ગર્ને કમમા રયાનિય તથા પેદલ
ચાલિકો પુલિધાનદે દયલમા રાખિ પેદલ ચાલિ આચારી
ફેલ નિર્માણ ગર્ને પ્રસ્તાવ લખવલ્લમા લામાજિય વિશેષ
વાર અકાત ગાઉડી લખશિલ વર્માડિમડા ઉપસ્થિતી,
કલમલ, છુટ્ટાઈ રનિર્માણ ગરિયો ।

ઉપસ્થિતિ :-

ક્ર. સં.	નામ	પદ	હેગાલા	હસ્તાક્ષર
૧.	આચારી ભરેલ	આવહાયી	ગજુરી - ૧ તલ્લીવડા	
૨.	દિનેશ દહલકોટી	"	"	
૩.	યોગા પ્ર. જ્યોપાન	"	"	
૪.	હરજાય કીઠક	"	"	
૫.	અમામ કીઠક	"	"	
૬.	ટિકામાયા સિલવાલ	"	"	ટિકામાય
૭.	યુલ વહાડુ તાપાડુ	"	"	
૮.	અમલોષ રિજાલ	વડા હાલથ	"	
૯.	શુભક ઉપતિ	વડા હાલથ	"	
૧૦.	ગોપિલાલ કીઠક	ગાઉપાલિકા પ્રમુલ નિર્માણ	ગાઉપાલિકા	
૧૧.	રાજેન્દ્ર વિક્રમ વસંત	પ્રમુલ ગજુરી	ગાઉપાલિકા ગજુરી	
૧૨.	મોહન નામિકાને	આવહાયી	ગાઉપાલિકા ગા. પો. ૧ મોહક	
૧૩.	ગોમા પાડિત	"	"	ગોમા
૧૪.	સામિલા રતિવડા	"	"	સામિલા
૧૫.	ભાગી મિયા	"	"	

નિર્માણ :-

- ૧) પ્રસ્તાવિત આ પેદલચાલિ આચારી પુલકો લખ્યા, રાખ્યા તથા આપડુ, મેજિજલા વિનિર્મ પ્રકારે વારિમા લખવલ્લિત વિશેષવાર જાનકરી પાત અર્થે ।
- ૨) આચારી ફેલ નિર્માણ અવધાય રહેલો રનિર્માણમા રયાનિયકો ફેલ હાલપોતુ હુલેલ ।
- ૩) આવધાયક પદો આવધાયપનમા પનિ રો લાલમા રહેલેલ ।

आज मिति २०७२/३/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला चैतिबाट री राङ्ग गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३ मलेखु बजार (४४+३२०) मा नेपाल भारत मैत्रीय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं नगरपालिका मुख्यालय राङ्ग बजार निर्माणको शिलान्यास तथा पहिलो पटक मुद्रा पु-याउने ईदृश्यले आयोजनाले निर्माण गर्ने गरेको रहेको कुरा आभाजित विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गराई हामी उपजिल्ला कमिजिम्मा ध्यादि हुँदा उपस्थितिमा ~~अ~~ राय, लुम्बा, दल्लाह र निर्माण गरियो ।

उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	हेतुना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	नरहराज त्रिपाठी	आयोजक	मलेखु	ना-५२५
२.	अपराजित त्रिपाठी	आयोजक	"	"
३.	विष्णु त्रिपाठी	"	"	"
४.	निरा चन्द रावल	सहायक	९८५१०२५८०२	मलेखु
५.	कृष्ण पाल	"	मलेखु	मलेखु
६.	प्रदिप पन्त	निर्माण व्यवसायी	चैतिबाट-३ मलेखु	मलेखु
७.	सुमित्रा खिलवाल	व्यवसायी	"	मलेखु
८.	दिनेश चन्द	"	"	मलेखु
९.	धुव बाल	"	"	मलेखु
१०.	देवराज त्रिपाठी	"	"	मलेखु
११.	सविता खिलवाल	"	"	मलेखु
१२.	ज्योतिराजा बज्रा	"	"	मलेखु
१३.	ब्रजराज थापा बज्रा	"	"	मलेखु
१४.	इन्द्रु डोमवाल	"	"	मलेखु
१५.	गणेश्वरी केडेल	"	"	मलेखु

निर्माणकर्ता :-

- १) प्रस्तावित आकारको पुलको तस्मा तथा प्रकृतिगत विशेषताबाट स्थानियलाई जानकारी गराइयो ।
- २) यस बाटै अल्पतमको दुर्घटना हुने भएकोले आकारको पुलको आयोजनालाई ध्यानमा राखि निर्माणको लागि जोड्दा मगाउने निर्माण गरियो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पुल निर्माणमा स्थानियको र्शनी साथ र सहयोग रहने छ ।

ज्योती

(मलेखु)

मलेखु

मलेखु

मलेखु

आज मिति २०७२/१२/१२ गते बाग्लुङ जिल्ला चैनीछाट रोड, गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३ मलेखु पेट्रोलपम्प (४४+६००) मा तैयार भएर दक्षिण व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजनाले कुम्माडा नागदुङा नजिकै मुग्लिन हाड्ड खण्डको निर्माण तथा पुर्‍याउने काममा व्यापार बाग्लुङा तथा चैत्ययात्रीको सुविधाका लागि व्यापार राखि सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट विचारबलुवा जानकारी गराई तयारिल चर्माजिम्मा उपस्थितिमा मुख्य एजेन्डा र निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थित:-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद/पेशा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१	मानव. मगा	किलान	चैनीछाट रोड, ३ मलेखु	
२	रज राज 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 कुमाल पाण्डे	व्यापार (कजा/काम/मद)	सुविधा/व्यापार	
१२	फणिन्द्र वी. क्षेत्री	व्यापार	"	
१३	भगवती कुँडेल	व्यावसायी	"	
१४	अजय राज खिलवाल	वडा सदस्य	अजय	
निर्णयहरू:-				अजय

- १) प्रस्तावित आकाश पुलको नक्सा तथा प्रकृतिको चैतीमा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- २) प्रस्तावित पुल अपाङ्ग क्षेत्र हुने जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- ३) यस व्यापार व्यापार तथा चैत्ययात्रीको चोप अन्तर्गत वदी खसेने पुल निर्माण अत्यावश्यक रहेकोले निर्माणमा लागि जोडदा गण गरियो।
- ४) पुल निर्माणमा व्यापारको पुल लाभ सहयोग लक्ष्य रहेको निर्णय गरियो।

२०७२
 [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

आज मिति २०७२/३/१६ गते बैतुवा २ रोड, गाउँपालिका वडा नं ५, बैतुवा २ वडा (छात्र) (२०+५९५) मा नेपालमात्रै छैन थप तथ्या. यतायात आयोजनाले काठमाडौं नगरीको हानि भोग्ने भएकाले सडक सडक निर्माणमा स्थानीय तहले चर्चा गरिने भएकाले युनिवर्सिटी हानिमा रहि पछि फर्काइ आएको पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गराई प्रस्तावित आकाश पुनर्निर्माणमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न लक्ष्यका लागि व्यापक छुट्टी उपस्थितिमा तपशिल समीक्षा गर्न फल निर्माण हुन गरीयो ।

उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद/पेशा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	शैलन कुमार सिंहवाल			
२.	मान बहादुर धर्ले	वडा सदस्य	बैतुवा २ रोड	
३.	राम बहादुर गौली	" "	" " रा.म.व. १०/१२	
४.	गीता नेपाली	द.म.ल.	" "	
५.	इन्दोरा डडेन	म.ल.	" "	
६.	हेरार बहादुर पुजेल	कु.अपरेटर	" "	
७.	रा.म.व. - वडा - सचि. बैतुवा २ वडा			
८.	सुभाष कटेल	बैतुवा २		
९.	सुभाष कटेल	बैतुवा २		
१०.	कु.म.मि. कटेल	बैतुवा २		
११.	प्रमोद कटेल	बैतुवा २ रोड, २ वडा		
१२.	प्रयास शिवा	सामाजिक सेवा	" "	

निर्णय :-

- १) प्रस्तावित आकाश पुनर्निर्माणमा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञले पुलको प्रकृति, उचाई, नक्सा, अपाङ्ग, मर्मति जस्ता विषयमा जानकारी भयो ।
- २) यस हानिमा विधालयको रहेको र विद्यार्थी तथा चर्चा पाठशालाको प्रत्यक्ष रहेको जानकारी गराई निर्माणका लागि जोडदार प्रयास गरियो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पुल निर्माणमा स्थानीयको पुनर्लाभ सहयोग र समर्थन रहेको निर्णय गरियो ।

(Signatures)

आजमिति २०७५।३।१६ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला केनिघाट रोराङ्ग गाउँ-
पालिका वडा नं. ५ विशालटार (५३+३२५) मा नेपाल मातृ मैत्रि
व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत बाइसाई नागादुङ्गा नैविह
मुनिन सडक २००३ निर्माणको स्थितिस्थलमा पैदल यात्रा तथा
स्थानिय सरोकारवालाहरुको सहभागिता सहयोग जुटाउने उद्देश्यले
सामाजिक विकास जानकारी गराई तपस्विन मैत्रिमा हामी
उपस्थित भई राम्रै सुझाव सहभाह तथा निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद/पेशा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	सुमित्रा शाह	कृषि	केनिघाट-५ विशालटार	सुमित्रा
२.	ठरी विष्णु	कृषि	" " "	ठरी
३.	अभिषेक पाण्डे	"	" " "	अभिषेक
४.	दुपक विष्णु	"	" " "	दुपक
५.	लक्ष्मी विष्णु	"	" " "	लक्ष्मी
६.	सानुवा विष्णु	"	" " "	सानुवा
७.	शर्मिला गौली	बिचक	" " "	शर्मिला
८.	अर्जुन विष्णु	व्यापार	" " "	अर्जुन
९.	विष्णु वावु विष्णु	"	" " "	विष्णु
१०.	लक्ष्मी गौली	कृषि	" " "	लक्ष्मी
११.	जिवन गौली	व्यापार	" " "	जिवन
१२.	रामकृष्ण गौली	चालक	" " "	रामकृष्ण
१३.	प्रदिप गौली	व्यापार	" " "	प्रदिप
१४.	महेश विष्णु	कृषि	" " "	महेश
१५.	रमिला गौली	व्यापार	" " "	रमिला
१६.	सुवास विष्णु	कर्मचारी	" " "	सुवास

निर्णयहरू:-

- १) प्रस्तावित आकारो पुलको लम्बाईको खाका, अप्पु मैत्री, लम्बाईको खाका
आदि प्रकृतिवारे सम्बन्धीत निर्माणको जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- २) यस स्थानमा पुल निर्माण गर्न स्थानियको र्भूमि सहयोग र साथ
रहने छ ।
- ३) पुल निर्माण अति आवश्यक रहेको जानकारी सहितको पत्र
प्रस्तुत गरियो ।

सिर्जना
०६ मीमा
२२
मदन
वसन्ती

आज त्रिति २०७२/२०७३तै धादिङ्ग जिल्ला बेनिघाट रोराङ्ग गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ७ चरौंदी आसपास (२६+१२०) मा नेपाल-भारत मैत्रीय व्यापार तथा यस्तायात आयोजनाले काठमाडौं ताराकुट्टा - लौकिलो - मुग्लिङ्ग सडक सडक निर्माणको शिलशिला मा स्थानिय तथा यात्रुलाई लुकिछा प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण गरिदिए सम्बन्धमा सामाजिक विकासले अगात ताराङ्ग स्थानियको साथ सहयोग र समर्थन जुटाउने उद्देश्यले तयारिल समोजिमका हाम्रो उपस्थित भई राय, सुझाव, सुल्लाह र निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थित :-

क्र.स.	नाम	पद/पेशा	ठेगाना	वसना
१.	होत्रराज थपलिया	स्थानिय	चरौंदी	रामराज
२.	विष्णु प्रसाद थपलिया	वडा सचिव	बेनिघाट रोराङ्ग	२०७२
३.	तैयाराज त्रिपाठी	समाजसेवी	"	नौभाराज
४.	शिव प्रसाद कुडुवाल	स्थानिय	"	शिवप्रसाद
५.	चक्रिनाथ उप्रेती	व्यावसाय	"	विष्णु
६.	हेम्माथ थपलिया	अध्यक्ष वि.प्या.स.	"	कुन
७.	सुजिता ठोठ	निधायी	"	"
८.	सुरज शिठ	"	"	"
९.	विष्णु माथ थपलिया	स्थानिय	"	"
१०.	हिरा उप्रेती	व्यावसाय	"	हिरा
११.	तन्वारी शिठ	व्यापार	"	बहादुर
१२.	दिल पहाडुर शिठ	व्यापार	"	"
१३.	देवराज कुडेल	स्थानिय	"	"
१४.	जालि त्रिपा	व्यापार	"	"
१५.	रवेम प्रसाद दाहाल	स्थानिय	"	रवेमप्रसाद

निर्णयहरू :-

- १) प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक शौचालयको बन्सा तथा साका हाक्कित विवेचनका लागि जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु।
- २) निर्माण हुने शौचालय अपाङ्ग मैथिलालाई हुनुपर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) शौचालय निर्माण तथा व्यवस्थापनमा स्थानियको पूर्ण सहयोगको लागि रवेमप्रसाद, शिवप्रसाद, सुरज, देवराज, विष्णु र हिरा

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	Khattritar	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