



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

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

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



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



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



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

**February, 2020**

## कार्यकारी सारांश

### १. आयोजनाको विवरण

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

### २. आदिवासी/जनजाती विकासयोजनाका उद्देश्यहरू

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

माथि बताइए अनुसार, आयोजनाबाट आदिवासी/जनजातीका २५ घरधुरी प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ। जस मध्ये २३ घरधुरीका नीजि संरचना प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ भने २ घरधुरीका निजी जग्गा प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ। २८५.६२ वर्ग मी. नीजि जग्गा हुने देखिन्छ। नीजि संरचना प्रभावित घरधुरी मध्ये २१ परिवारको १/१ वटा संरचना र २ वटा घरपरिवारको २/२ वटा संरचना प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ। यस सडक प्रभावित आदिवासी/जनजातीका २३ जनाको आवास प्रभावित हुने छ र ११ घरपरिवारले व्यापार व्यवसाय गुमाउने छ।

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

सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण र इन्भेन्ट्री सर्वेक्षणका दौरान विभिन्न सामुदायिक छलफलहरू/बैठकहरू आयोजना क्षेत्रका विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए। छलफलमा जननफकार व्यक्तिहरू, समूह केन्द्रीत छलफल तथा सामुदायिक परामर्श जस्ता विधिहरूका अवलम्बन गरिएका थिए। प्रारम्भिक छलफल संभाव्य अध्ययनपूर्व धुनीवेशी, गजुरी र बेनीघाट गाउँपालिकाहरूमा सन २०१७ को जनवरी २७ देखि ३० सम्म गरिएको थियो। त्यसरी नै ५ वटा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई धुनीवेशी, गजुरी, बेनीघाट र इच्छाकामना गाउँपालिकाहरूमा गरिएको थियो। सन २०१८ को जुन महिनामा आयोजना प्रभावित गापासहितका २२ स्थानहरूमा थप सामुदायिक परामर्शहरू सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए। यस अतिरिक्त आयोजना स्थलका महिला, आदिवासी/जनजाती तथा अन्य विभिन्न वर्गका मानिसहरूसँग सन २०१९ को मे देखि नोभेम्बरसम्म परामर्श दिने काम गरिएका थिए। परामर्श बैठकहरूमा विभिन्न मुद्दाहरूमा केन्द्रित रहेर गरिएका थिए। सार्वजनिक परामर्श बैठकमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने सम्पत्तीको उचित मूल्याङ्कन र क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणको विषय प्रमुख मुद्दाको रूपमा छलफल भएको थियो। चलनचल्तीको ढरमा प्रभावित सम्पत्तीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिएमा सबैजसो प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू आफ्नो जग्गा तथा घरसंरचना आयोजनालाई दिन तयार रहेको पाइयो। सडक निर्माण तथा सुधारमा स्थानीयको सहयोग तथा समर्पण रहेको पाइयो।

#### ८. कानुनी व्यवस्था खाक

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ११. अनुगमन, मूल्यांकन तथा प्रतिवेदन

आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आन्तरिक मूल्यांकन, सुपरिवेक्षण गर्ने कार्य, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाईका परामर्शदाताका सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास 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 प्रतिवेदनहरू तयार पारिने छन् । सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विज्ञले आन्तरिक अनुगमनका प्रतिवेदन तयार पारी सडक विभागमा पेश गर्नेछ भने वास्तव अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन कर्ताले सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदन आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाईमा पेश गर्नेछ । सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विज्ञको सहयोगमा सडक विभागले चौमासिक रुपमा विश्व बैंकलाई आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना सम्बन्धि प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ ।

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

आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजनाको सारांश लागत रु. १९००००० अनुमान गरिएको छ । आदिवासी/जनजाती विकास योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आवश्यक पी सवै खर्च लागत सडक विभागले व्यहोर्ने छ ।

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Project Description

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

### 2. Objectives of IPDP

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

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

### 3. Key Impacts on IPs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

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



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

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# 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 Project Background

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

This is a part of Asian Highway (AH-42) and is the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Mugling to Kathmandu lies on geologically difficult and fragile hilly and mountainous terrain. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively very high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide the efficient services. The project road starts at outskirts of Kathmandu City at a place called Nagdhunga and passes through Sisnekhola, Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Gulchhi, 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 94.7 Km.

## 1.2 Project Area

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

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

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

NNM ESIA-October, 2019

## 1.3 Indigenous Peoples in Nepal

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

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

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

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

Endangered Groups	Bankariya, Kusunda, Kushbadia, Raute, 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 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

#### 1.4 Objectives of IPDP

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

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

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

- (vi) To develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities

## **2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS**

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

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

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

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

## **3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

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

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

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

14<sup>th</sup> Development Plan adopts inclusive and equitable development strategy to uplift the living standard of the excluded groups including, *Adibasi/Janajati*, women, people with disability and remote geographical areas and poor people of the various regions of the country from the prevailing discriminatory practices in the society. One of the strategies of its Social Development Policy is to increase the accessibility of socially, economically and geographically deprived class, region and community in the available resources by empowering them through the principles of equity and inclusion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to ESS7 of the WB's ESF, applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified the term "*Indigenous Peoples, Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities* Indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "vulnerable and marginalized groups," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations" or "tribal groups." the term

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

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

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

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

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

#### **4 Community Consultations**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## **5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE**

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

### **5.1 Ethnographic Descriptions**

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

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

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

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

forest based hunting-gathering nomadism to sedentary agriculture, the contribution of forest resources to their livelihoods has remained significant. According to Nepali government, the Chepang people had been categorized as “Highly Marginalized group”. altogether chepangs is 3514.

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

**Bhujel:** Bhujel is a caste group in Nepal. As per Janajati socio-economic categories, Bhujel belongs to marginalized group. The Bhuji and Nishi area in Baglung are considered the ancestral place of the Bhujels. Nowadays they are scattered all over the country. Some are known as Bhujels and some as Ghartis within this group of indigenous nationalities of Nepal. Some mention that Nishel are Ghartis and Bhujels are Khawas. Their myth reveals that their ancestors had chieftdom in and around Nishi-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 Nepali government, the Bhujel people had been categorized as “marginalized group”. **Bhujel** is culturally, historically and religiously close to the Magars. The religion and culture of these backward people are close to extinction, and Hindu influences have been encroaching on their ways of life. The total population approximately is 742.

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

## 5.2 Cultural Heritage

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

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

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

## 6 Development Action Plan

### 6.1. Development of Infrastructures

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

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

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

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

Source: Field Study, 2017/2018

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

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

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

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

### 6.3 Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking

As identified by the consultation, the proposed project area is substantially prone to GBV/trafficking. Hence, 10 community level orientations on GBV/trafficking will be organized by the project along the road alignment for these IP communities. The duration of such orientations will be one day each and the orientations will be organized having outsourced trainers (resource persons). The participants of such orientations will be mostly the women and young girls from the indigenous communities. The details about these orientation is presented below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

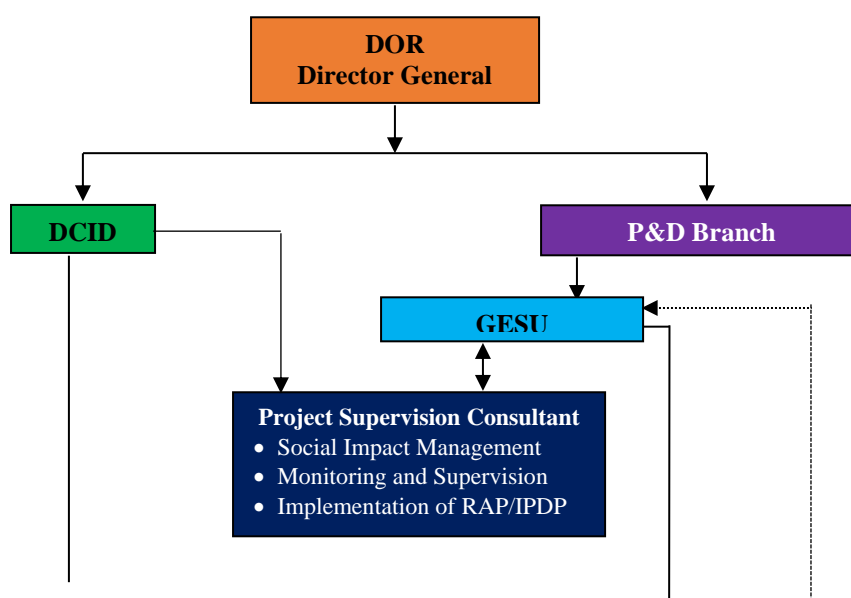
**Table 6.9:** Action Plan for IPDP Activities

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

## 6. Organizational Framework

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

### Organizational Framework for IPDP Implementation



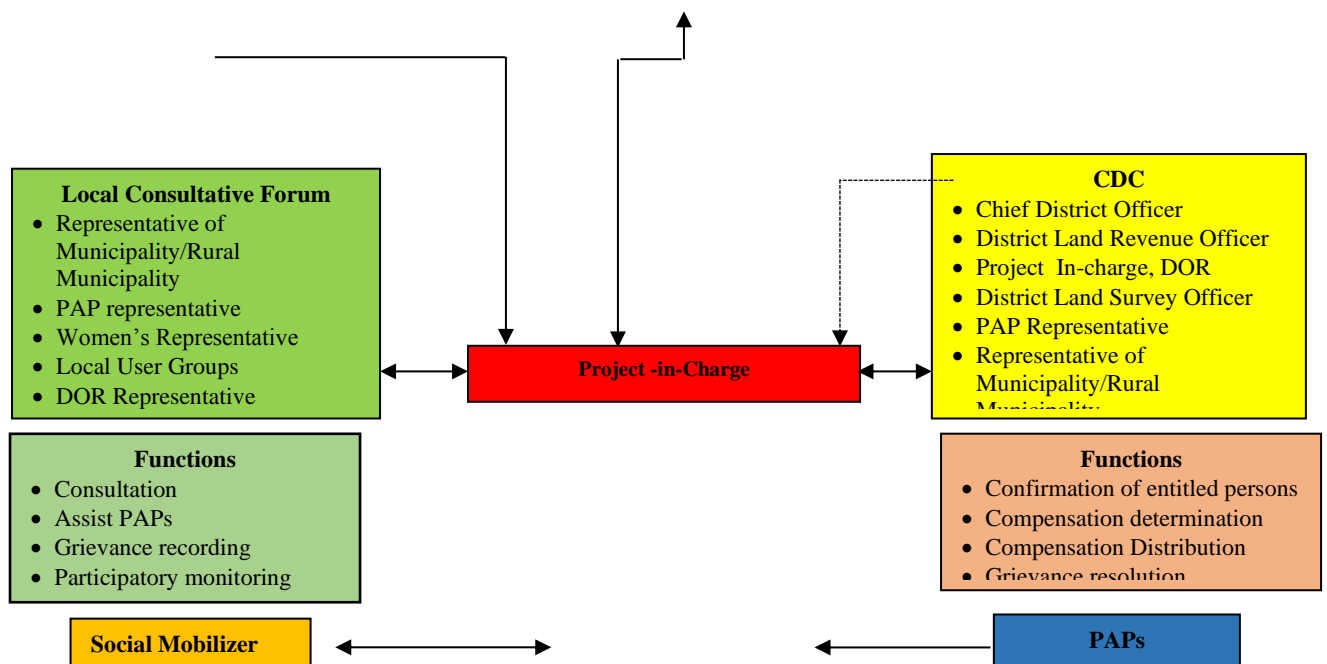


Figure: 9.1: Organizational Framework for IPDP Implementation

## 7.1 Central Level Arrangement

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

## 7.2 Project Level Arrangement

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

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts throughout the planning, design and implementation phases;
- Implementation of procedures for the recording of all project affected persons by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises;
- Establishment of procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Implementation of information dissemination campaigns; and
- Coordination with other government line agencies and NGOs to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures.

## 7. COST ESTIMATE

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

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

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

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

## 8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

## 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

### a. Monitoring Indicators

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

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

Type	Activities	Variables	Target	Monitoring Framework	
				Frequency	Responsibility
	Development of Community Infrastructures				
	Bus waiting sheds	Number	24	Monthly	SDRS/SMs
	Market sheds	Number	10	Monthly	SDRS/SMs
	Public toilets	Number	6	Monthly	SDRS/SMs



	Foot-over bridge	Number	15	Monthly	SDRS/SMs
	Organizing Outreach Reproductive Health (RH) Camp	Event	1	Monthly	SDRS/SMs
	Community Orientations on GBV/Trafficking	Events	10	Monthly	SDRS/SMs
	Installation of hoarding boards with message to GBV/Trafficking	Number	30	Monthly	SDRS/SMs

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

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

### **b. Monitoring Mechanism**

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

Monitoring is envisaged to be instrumental to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems encountered as early as possible. The PAFs in general and project affected vulnerable households in particular will be duly consulted throughout the monitoring process which will be followed by disclosure of monitoring results. The IPDP based activities will be monitored internally by Department of Roads (DOR), and external evaluation will be conducted through an independently appointed agency, to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible.

**c. Evaluation Mechanism**

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

**d. Arrangements for adaptive management**

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

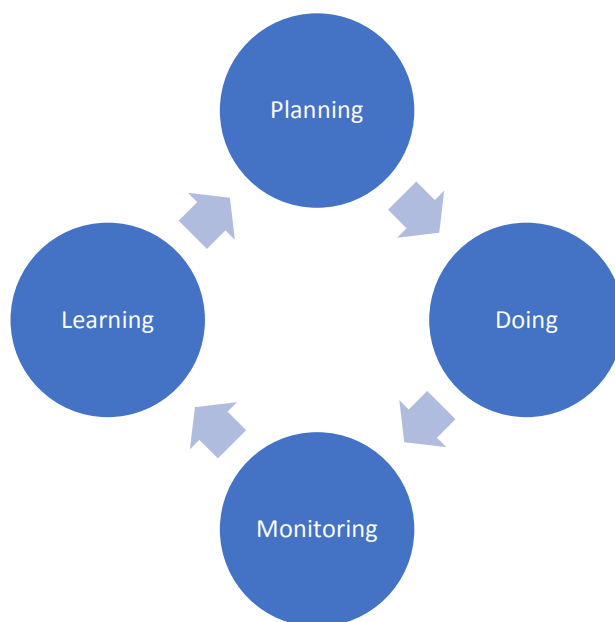


Figure-12.1: IPDP project cycle

## Annex-1: Public Consultation Matrix

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

**Annex-2: Minutes of Public Consultations**

आज मिति २०७२/०२/१२ मा धादिङ, जिल्ला धुलिखेली नगरपालिका वडा नं. ५ -यान्ने बथौवाली (५+३२०) मा नेपाल मातृ नैत्रिय सभा तथा चालापात आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुन गइरहेको सार्वजनिक शौचालयको प्रभाव तथा उपयोगिता सम्बन्धि जानकारी सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनबाट अवगत गर्दै आइमाडा - बागडुवा-वाकिसे खण्डको प्रस्तावित शौचालय निर्माणमा प्रयास सहयोग पुर्याउने इच्छामले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तयारित समोजिमको कलकल र निर्णयहरु गरेका हौं।

**उपस्थिति :**

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतुना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	श्री साइला राई	का अध्यक्ष धुलिखेली-५	
२.	राम चन्द्र के.सी.		
४.	रमेश कुमार के.सी.		
२.	नियम बाहाल थापा -		
६.	स्व. वा. रक्सी -		
७.	सुन्दरीका पाण्डे,		
८.	जीवन के.सी. -		
९.	दिल्ली बा. रक्सी,		
१०.	सुमन के.सी.		
११.			

**निर्णयहरु :**

- १) प्रस्तावित शौचालयको तस्वीरको रवाका स्थापित समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा कलकल गरियो।
- २) प्रस्तावित शौचालय यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्न उपयुक्त हुने राम सुन्दरीका निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) प्रस्तावित शौचालय लोडिङ, अपाडि, बाल शिशुहरुको
- ४) शौचालय निर्माणमा स्थापितको पूर्ण सहयोग रहने छ।



*[Handwritten signature]*

- २) शौचालय निर्माण सम्पन्न परपट्टी स्थानिय समुदायले  
आवस्थापन तथा सञ्चालनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने निर्णय  
गरियो ।
- ६) शौचालय निर्माण सँगै एउटा प्रतिनिधित्वको पनि ~~सम्पन्न~~  
आवश्यकता भएकोले प्रतिनिधित्व निर्माणको लागि  
प्रस्ताव सहित माग गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| १. कृष्ण. वि. राई —    | शुभा               |
| २. जीवन खत्री —        | जीवन               |
| ३. शंकर सुनुवा —       | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| ४. कमला खत्री —        | कमला               |
| ५. शिव उमा सुनुवा -    | शुभा               |
| ६. गीता खत्री —        | गीता               |
| ७. जयराज थापा          | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| ८. आनादास राय          | शुभा               |
| १०. साइला तमडुङ —      | साइला              |
| ११. नारायण बजनी थापा - | नारायण             |
| १२. कान्छी लोहनी -     | कान्छी             |
| १३. प्रतिष्ठा पौडेल    | प्रतिष्ठा          |

*[Handwritten signature]*

आज मिति २०७२/०६/१२ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धुनिवेशी तथा वडा नं. ८ खानिखोला मा नेपाल मातृ चैत्रिय छापा तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने गडरहेको कठमाडौं-हाकिवें-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक निर्माणको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले सडक निर्माणको समयमा ह्यान्डिय प्रमुहाय तथा सडक प्रयोगकर्ता हुने, याविद्यालाई ह्यान्ड राखि पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञकाट जातकारी अद्यात भई प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्रि आकाश पुल निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निर्भर शरीकाला व्याक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपौशिल वसोजिमको सफल र निर्णय हुन गरीको हो।

उपस्थितः

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पेशा	के हलबल
१.	सुरेश आचाय	धुलठपाठ		
२.	प्रकाश राज रिमाल	धु.नं. १०	उप-प्रबन्धक	
३.	आकाश रिमाल	धु.नं. १०	कुवि	
४.	केशव प्र. पाठे	" "	रुषी	
५.	प्रह्लाद कार्की	" "	"	समाजसेवी
६.	राम कुमार गिरी	" "	"	समाजसेवी
७.	राज कुमार कार्की	" "	"	रुषी
८.	राम कुमार कुंवर	" "	"	रुषी रामकुमार
९.	रामेस्वर खपाखेती	" "	"	समाजसेवी
१०.	राज कुमार पाठक	" "	"	
१०.	रामचन्द्र कार्की	" "	"	रामचन्द्र
११.	प्र.सि. डूब पाखरेल	इ.प्र.का. खानीखोला		
१२.	शक्ति पाठे	धुनिवेशी नं. १-८	कर्मचारी	
१३.	दुनिया शर्मा	"		
१४.	बाबु प्रकाश कुशी	"	वडा हाकिम	
१५.)	विमल पाठक			



निर्माण :-

- 1) प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पयात्री आकारो पुलको लम्बाई र बाको सम्बन्धमा स्थानिय समुदाय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा कलकल गरियो ।
- 2) प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पयात्री आकारो पुलको अपाङ्ग मैत्रि समेत भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- 3) प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पयात्री आकारो पुल यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्न उपयुक्त हुने राय बस्नेका निर्णय गरियो ।
- 4) प्रकल्पयात्री आकारो पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय कारिन्दा तथा सहोच्चारनाहरूको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा सहयोग रहने निर्णय गरियो ।
- 5) कडा होजमा निर्माण गर्न बाबत बढ्दै जाँदा विद्यार्थीहरूको पढाईमा बाधा पुग्न नसक्ने गरी कडा होजमा निर्माण गर्न बाबत बढ्दै जाँदा सम्भव नभएकामा कुनैमा ५२०२१ पुल निर्माण गर्न प्रस्ताव राखिन अनुसन्धानको लागि निर्णय गरियो ।

*(Handwritten signatures and stamps)*

अज प्रति २०५५ साल ३ महिना १२ गते धुलिचौकी नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ धार्कि बजारमा कठमाडौं नगर हुँदा मुजिब सडक रोड अन्तर्गत नेपाल भारत सीमिय व्यापार तथा व्यापार आयोजनाले स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा हरोकावाला समक्ष सामाजिक विज्ञको उपस्थितिमा पैदल यात्रुको समस्यालाई कुमि सडक आयोजनाले यस व्यापार आकाशो पुल निर्माण गरिको सम्बन्धमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा सँग सम्बन्धित विज्ञको जानकारी तथा हलफलको प्रस्ताव एवं निर्णयमा सहभागिहु तपश्चिल कमिजिम रहयो।

**उपस्थितः :-**

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	राजु प्रो रेग्मी		धु.नं. ६	<i>[Signature]</i>
२.	रिबल प्रसाद कोराला	काउन्सिलर	६	<i>[Signature]</i>
३.	कृष्ण भुजेल		धु.नं. ४	<i>[Signature]</i>
४.	साश्वत रेग्मी		"	<i>[Signature]</i>
५.	मिश्रको श्रेष्ठ		" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
६.	प्रमोद प्रधान		"	<i>[Signature]</i>
७.	सुबोदार रेग्मी		"	<i>[Signature]</i>
८.	हरिप्रसाद आचार्य	विज्ञक थपु - ९		<i>[Signature]</i>
९.	चन्द्र प्रकाश के.सी.	विज्ञक थपु, ८		<i>[Signature]</i>
१०.	राजेश्वर आचार्य	धार्कि - ९		<i>[Signature]</i>
११.	मदन गुरुङ		धु.नं. ९	<i>[Signature]</i>
१२.	कृष्ण कुमार हमाल	साश्वत रेग्मी	धार्कि - ८	<i>[Signature]</i>
१३.	अश्वती नेपाल		धु.नं.पा. ६	<i>[Signature]</i>
१४.	रघुराज रेग्मी		धु.नं.पा. ३	<i>[Signature]</i>

**निर्णयः :-**

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाशो पुलको लम्बाईको हान्का स्थानिय समक्ष प्रस्तुत तथा हलफल गरियो।
- २) निर्माण हुने आकाशो पुल अफाडु मीठो हुने जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- ३) आकाशो पुल निर्माणमा स्थानियको पुर्ण सहयोग रहने छ।
- ४) यस सम्बन्धमा पैदलयात्री आकाशो पुल अन्तर्गत आवश्यकता रहेको राय प्रस्तुत गरियो।

*[Signatures]*



आज मिति २०७५/०५/०९ गते • थाके गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६  
 महादेववैसी (१०+६८०) मा नेपालभारत द्वितीय व्यापार तथा वसुधात  
 आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-नयाँदुर्गा-बोक्लिने मुग्लिन लडकखण्ड  
 अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित, पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल (Foot-over  
 Bridge) लडक निर्माणको समयमा निर्माण हुने विषयमा  
 सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट अकात गरी तयशुुल वसुधामुक्त,  
 लम्बाई, सुभाव, निर्णय (उपस्थित) रदया ।

उपस्थितः

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	श्री वहादुर कुर्की	वडा अध्यक्ष	थाके गा.पा. महादेववैसी	
२.	रामचन्द्र इपावैती	शिक्षक सह-प्र.अ.	जनजागृति मा.वि.	
३.	इन्द्र व. थापा	लम्बाईका मन्त्री	प्यावसायिक महादेववैसी	
४.	मोहन नामा	प्यावसायी	थाके-६	
५.	दिपक नामा नामाडु	सहस्य सपुटार	पुथेचनव	
६.	राम कुमार नामाडु	प्यावसायी		
७.	अहमीना नामाडु	विद्यार्थी	महादेववैसी	
८.	देव वि. नामा		महादेववैसी	
९.	डीनमा नामा		थाके-६ महादेववैसी	
१०.	दिपिका मोक्तान			
११.	कुमार् विभवकर्मा	सहस्य, थाके	गाउँ कार्यपालिका	
१२.	सुबिना नामा			
१३.	विनाद नामा	प्यावसायी	थाके गा.पा.	

निर्णयः :-

- १) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको खाका सम्वन्धमा सन्धानिय समुदाय सम्वन्ध प्रस्तुत तथा हुनफुल गरियो ।
- २) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुलको अपाङ्गोत्रि अर्को जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पैदलयात्री आकाश पुल सम्वन्धमा निर्माण गर्नु उपयुक्त हुने एउ सल्लाहा निर्णय गरियो ।
- ४) पैदलयात्री आकाशपुल निर्माणमा सन्धानिय वास्तुविदा तथा सरोकारवालाहरूको पूर्ण सहभाग तथा समर्थन रहने निर्णय गरियो ।



आज मिति २०७२/१२/१२ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धादिङ्ग गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ खिम्ले बजारमा नेपाल मातृ क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-तपाङ्गु-बिक्रि सुनिता लडकु-खण्ड अन्तर्गत चैदमपाङ्गुको हास-यालाई स्थानमा राखि आयोजनाको सामाजिक विरोधको उपस्थितिमा स्थानिय समुदायलाई प्रस्तावित आकाशो पुलको उपयोगिता अस्वीत तथा लाका लागूबन्दा जानकारी गराई तपस्थित वसोतिमन्त्र, सल्लाह युक्त, निर्माण र उपस्थिति गरियो।

उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	बिबेक शर्म	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
२.	दिपेश लामा	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
३.	<del>सुभाष</del> नेपाल	स्थानीय	धादिङ्ग-२	
४.	कान्छा तामाङ्ग	स्थानीय	धादिङ्ग-२	
५.	हरिचन्द्र शमावा	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
६.	सुभाष व्यापार	"	"-२	
७.	शत्रु शर्मा	"	-२	
८.	लक्ष्मी पुर्जा	-	-२	
९.	गुणराज मिश्र	"	-२	
१०.	हास शर्मा	व्यवसाई	धादिङ्ग-२	
११.	बलराम तामाङ्ग	सामाजिक	-२	
१२.	साईली थापा	"	"-२	

निर्णयहरू :-

- १) प्रस्तावित चैदमपाङ्गुको आकाशो पुलको लाका तथा जानकारी सामाजिक विरोधको जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु।
- २) प्रस्तावित आकाशो पुल अगाडि सडकको अडोले अर्को जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु।
- ३) प्रस्तावित आकाशो पुल निर्माण गर्ने पक्ष स्थानमा उपयुक्त हुनेछ।
- ४) प्रस्तावित आकाशो पुल निर्माण भएपश्चात् रैचाह तथा व्यवस्थापन स्थानिय समुदायले गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
- ५) आकाशो पुल निर्माणमा स्थानिय वादिको पूर्ण सहयोग रहनेछ।



आज मिति २०८५/१५/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला बाके गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ एम्लेफोर्टमा (०५+०५) त्रैपल भात क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा घाताघात आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुत गरइरहेको काठमाडौं-नेपाली - मुजिल्लत सडक निर्माणको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजना ने सडक निर्माणको समयमा स्थानिय समुदाय तथा सडक प्रयोगकर्ताहरुको सुविधाका लागि स्थानमा राखि सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई प्रस्तावित सौचालय निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवालाहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपशिल कमोजिगडा कलफल र निर्णय हुन गइरहेको छ।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	हेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	गोत्रा सुवेदी	सदस्य डिप्टी सचिव	एम्लेफोर्ट	
२.	वैदेव थापा	स्थानिय	बाके-१ एम्लेफोर्ट	
३.	शिव व. बस्नेत	चानक	"	
४.	वसुध थापा	स्थानिय	"	
५.	शिव ब. श्रेष्ठ	होटेल व्यावसायी	"	
६.	पवित्रा थापा	सुवेदी गृहणी	"	
७.	लक्ष्मी श्रेष्ठ	व्यावसायी	"	
८.	हृती श्रेया थापा	गृहणी	"	
९.	शान्ति थापा	"	"	
१०.	शिव व. थापा	स्थानिय	"	
११.	गोत्रिन्द प्रसाद सुवेदी	"	बाके-१ एम्लेफोर्ट	
१२.	दिनेश श्रेष्ठ	व्यावसायी	"	
१३.	मेता लक्ष्मी सुवेदी	स्थानिय	"	

- १) प्रस्तावित सौचालय सम्बन्धित खाका, नोटिङ मेस तथा उपस्थिता वारे सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- २) प्रस्तावित सौचालय यस स्थानमा निर्माण गर्न यस स्थानमा उपयुक्त हुने राय सहितको निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) सौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानियको पूर्ण समर्थन रहने हुनाले निर्माण पश्चात सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता पूरा स्थानियले गर्ने हुनाले निर्णय गरियो।

गोत्रा सुवेदी  
 वैदेव थापा  
 शिव व. बस्नेत  
 वसुध थापा  
 शिव ब. श्रेष्ठ  
 पवित्रा थापा  
 लक्ष्मी श्रेष्ठ  
 हृती श्रेया थापा  
 शान्ति थापा  
 शिव व. थापा  
 गोत्रिन्द प्रसाद सुवेदी  
 दिनेश श्रेष्ठ  
 मेता लक्ष्मी सुवेदी



आजमिति २०७२/१९४० गते धादिङ्ग, जिल्ला गजुरी, गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६ वज्जेडा (सं. २३+७५०) नेपाल-भारत त्रिभुज व्यापार तथा सहज आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं नगरपालिका - नौकिले - मुग्लिङ्ग, सहज निर्माणको शिलशिलामा सहज आयोजनाले सहज निर्माणको समयमा स्थानिय समुदाय तथा सहज प्रयोगकर्ताको सहिदालाई ध्यातमा राखी सर्बजनिक सौचालय निर्माण गरिने संश्लेषित सिरोचित्रपत्र जातकारी अर्वात अई प्रस्तावित सौचालय य निर्माणमा सहयोग पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निर्माता सरोकारवाला तथा कर्मचारीको उपस्थितिमा तपश्चित गर्ने, जिम्मा हलफल र निर्माण गरियो।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	पुतली ताम्राङ्ग	आवलायी	वज्जेडा (६ गजुरी गा.पा.पु.सं.)	
२.	काली ताम्राङ्ग	"	"	काली
३.	कृष्ण व. ताम्राङ्ग	स्थानिय	"	राम
४.	राम व. ताम्राङ्ग	"	"	राम
५.	सुदिप ताम्राङ्ग	बिद्यार्थी	"	सुदिप
६.	माइली ताम्राङ्ग	स्थानिय	"	
७.	लक्ष्मी ताम्राङ्ग	"	"	
८.	सानु ताम्राङ्ग	"	"	सानु
९.	शुभ्रमा ताम्राङ्ग	"	"	शुभ्रमा

- निर्णयहरू :-
- १) प्रस्तावित सौचालयको नक्साको खाका, प्रकृति लोडिङ्ग र त्रिभुज व्यापार स्थानिय समुदाय अर्वात प्रस्तुत तथा हलफल गरियो।
  - २) प्रस्तावित सौचालयको ध्यातमा निर्माण गर्ने उपयुक्त हुने राय लिनको निर्णय गरियो।
  - ३) सौचालय निर्माणमा स्थानिय वासिन्दा तथा सरोकारवालाको पूर्ण सहयोग तथा समर्थन रहनेछ।
  - ४) सौचालय निर्माण सम्पन्न भएपछि स्थानिय समुदायले व्यावस्थापन तथा सञ्चालनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

शुभ्रमा पुतली काजी सानु राम



आज मिति २०७२।३।१४ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ गजुरी माथिल्लो कक्षा गेट (३७+६००) मा विपन्न मातृ त्रैत्रिय व्यापार तथा सडक आयाजता अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं बागाडु, मौकिले मुठिलले सडक-खोस निर्माणको शिलालेखाको पहिलो माथिल्लो स्थानिय कन्सल्टेन्सि सुविधा पु-याउने उद्देश्यले आकसो इला निर्माण गर्न गैरहेको छ। सामाजिक विशेषज्ञकार अवगत गरी तपशिलको उपस्थिति, मुकाव, सल्लाह र निर्णय गरियो।

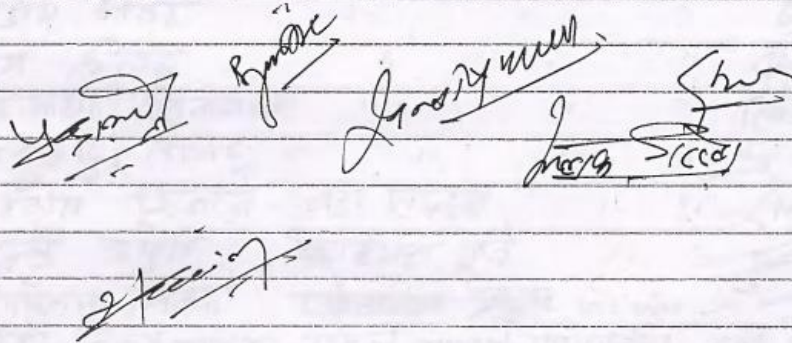
उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१)	राजकुमार पण्डित	वडाध्यक्ष गजुरी	उपस्थित	
२)	दिप खरेल		"	
३)	प्रकाशकुमार खरेल		"	
४)	राजु अधिकारी		"	
५)	देष नामाकरण समिति		"	
६)	शुक्ला पापा	व्यवसायी	"	
७)	वृद्धिलाभ समिति		"	
८)	सुधित खरेल		"	
९)	सुदलोच रिजाल		"	
१०)	मौलिका समिति		"	
११)	गोबर्धन मण्डारी		"	
१२)	राजेश्वर प्र. मण्डारी		"	
१३)	रामचन्द्र समिति		"	
१४)	चेलनाथन अधिकारी		"	
१५)	डा. विपल पाण्डे	विद्यार्थी	"	
१६)	अमन आचार्य		"	
१७)	आकाश मजेल		"	
१८)	जिवन समिति		"	
१९)	केशवराज न्यौपाने	स्थानिय	"	
२०)	सुदलोच उप्रेती	"	"	
२१)	विद्यामिनाथ पाठक	"	"	
२२)	बिमल राना मगर		"	
२३)	उर्मिला श्रेष्ठ	स्थानिय	अपस्थित	
२४)	सुरिना सुवेदी	"	"	

क्र.सं.	नाम	पता	सं.सं.
25	उदय शेट		
26	विजय शेट		
27	मिन लाल शेट		
28	अमित शेट		
29	मल कुमारी अडिवाणी		
30	मल कुमारी अडिवाणी		

निर्णयः

- 1) प्रस्तावित आकारों पुलके नमलाडो (लाडा) तथा अपडु मैजिडला विषयमा समन्वित विशेषज्ञाऽ ज्ञानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु ।
- 2) यस लामामा आकारो पुल निर्माण आवश्यक रहेको लागि वसिष्ठ निर्णय गरियो ।
- 3) प्रस्तावित आकारो पुल निर्माणमा स्वानियको पूर्ण रुपमा साथ तथा सहयोग रहने निर्णय गरियो ।





अजमिनि २०१५-१६ जर्ने खादिङ्ग, जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका  
 वडा नं. १ (३६+५०) ट्राफिक पोस्ट नजिक नेपाल भारत सीमा  
 व्यापार तथा यातायात आयाजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-नागार्जुन  
 मुठिल्लु हाडक बाड सुधार गर्ने क्रममा स्थानिय तथा पैदल  
 यात्रिको सुविधालाई हथेलमा राखि पैदल यात्रि आवासी  
 स्थल निर्माण गर्ने प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धमा सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ  
 वार अकादम गार्डि लण्डनल वमो डिभिडन उपस्थित  
 कलफल, सुझाव र निर्णयहरु गरियो ।

उपस्थिति :-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	आशिष खरेल	व्यावसायी	गजुरी - १ तहलोडा	
२.	दिनेश डहलकोटी	"	"	
३.	योग प्र. न्योपान	"	"	
४.	सन्जय शीठ	"	"	
५.	अध्यास शीठ	"	"	
६.	टिकामथा खिलवाल	"	"	टिकामथा
७.	सुभा वहादुर तामाङ	"	"	सुभा
८.	सन्तोष रिजाल	वडा सदस्य	"	Santosh
९.	शुभ उरुति	वडा सदस्य पूर्व	"	<del>शुभ</del>
१०.	गोपिताल शीठ	गाउँपालिका प्रमुख निर्वाचक	गजुरी	गोपिताल
११.	राजेश विक्रम खरेल	प्रमुख गजुरी	गाउँपालिका गजुरी	Rajesh
१२.	मोहन नामिकाने	व्यावसायी	गजुरी गा.पा. वडा नं. ६	मोहन
१३.	गोमा पण्डित	"	"	गोमा
१४.	सन्दिप खतिवडा	"	"	सन्दिप
१५.	काजी शिवा	"	"	काजी

निर्णयहरु :-

- १) प्रस्तावित आ.पैदलयात्रि आकारो पुलको लम्बा, खाका तथा अपाङ्ग, मैजिजस्ता किमिड प्रकृतिडा वारीमा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञ वार जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु ।
- २) आकारो स्थल निर्माण अवधारण्य रहेको र निर्माणमा स्थानियको स्थल हाडघोडा हुनेछ ।
- ३) आवश्यक पर्ने व्यावस्थापनमा पनि शर्त सहयोग रहनेछ ।



आज मिति २०७२/३/१५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला चैतिघाट रौराङ्ग गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३ मलेखु बजार (४४+३२०) मा नेपाल माल जैत्रिय-ज्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं नगरपालिका सभिसं मुग्लिन हाइवेको विभागात्मक स्थितिमा स्थानिय वास्तुमन्त्री तथा फेदलयाजिल्ला मुखिया पु-याउने इडीइयल आयोजनाले विभागात्मक रहरको कुरा समाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गराई कामी उपजिल्ला कमिजिसडा खाति हड्डी उपस्थितिमा ~~अ~~ राय, लुकाव, लल्लाह र निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	हेतुना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	नन्दराज त्रिपाठी	ज्यामिष	मलेखु	ना-५२५
२.	अपराज त्रिपाठी	व्यावसायी	"	"
३.	विश्व त्रिपाठी	"	"	"
४.	निरा चन्द्र रावल	स्थानिय	९८५१०२५८०२	<i>[Signature]</i>
५.	कृष्ण पालिया	"	मलेखु	<i>[Signature]</i>
६.	प्रदिप पन्त	निर्माण व्यावसायी	चैतिघाट-३ मलेखु	<i>[Signature]</i>
७.	सुप्रिया खिलवाल	व्यावसायी	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
८.	दिनेश चलेत	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
९.	ध्रुव बाल	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१०.	देवराज त्रिपाठी	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
११.	सविता खिलवाल	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१२.	ज्योतिभागा बगर	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१३.	बनभाया थापा मगर	"	"	मन जाया
१४.	इन्द्रु डोसवाल	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१५.	गाम्प्री केडेल	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>

निर्णयहरू:

- प्रस्तावित आकारको पुलको तम्हा तथा प्रकृतिको विशेषज्ञबाट स्थानियलाई जानकारी गराइयो ।
- मस हाड अल्पतम वदी कुल्हाना हुने भएकोले आकारको रकमको अप्पकषतलाई ध्यानमा राखि निर्माणका लागि डोड्हा मगाउने निर्णय गरियो ।
- प्रस्तावित पुल निर्माणमा स्थानियको र्णो साथ र सहयोग रहने छ ।

ज्योती *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]*







आज मिति २०७२/३/१६ गते बैतुङ रौराङ गाउँपालिका वडा नं ५ बैतुङ कडा (छात्रि: २०+९५) मा नेपालमात्र चर्चिय व्यापार तथा धानधान आयोजनाको काठमाडौं नगरपालिका क्षेत्रमा सडक सडक निर्माणको शिलानिमाको लागि तथा चैदल पागीको युविद्यालाई ध्यानमा राखि पैलन इ-यानि आकारको पुल निर्माण गरिने सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट अवगत गराई प्रस्तावित आकारको पुल निर्माणमा सहयोग पु-याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न खरोका वाना व्याक्तिहरूको उपस्थितिमा तपशिल समीक्षाको फलको रूपमा निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पदापेशा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	शैलन कुमार सिंहवाल			
२.	मान बहादुर धर्ले	वडा सदस्य	बैतुङ रौराङ	
३.	राम बहादुर गौली	" "	" " रा.म.व. गाँ	
४.	जीता नेपाली	द.म.स.	" "	
५.	इन्दिरा डडेन	म.स.	" "	
६.	शैलन बहादुर पुजेल	कु.अध्यक्ष	" "	
७.	रा.म.व. - वडा - सचि - बैतुङ रौराङ			
८.	सुभाष कडेल	बैतुङ रौराङ		
९.	सुभा कार - सचि - बैतुङ रौराङ			
१०.	कु.म.स. - सचि - बैतुङ रौराङ			
११.	प्रमोद कडेल	बैतुङ रौराङ वडा		
१२.	प्रयास शिवा	सामाजिक सेवा	" "	

निर्णयः :-

- १) प्रस्तावित आकारको पुल सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञले पुलको प्रकृति, उचाई, नक्सा, अपाङ्ग मैजि जस्ता विषयमा जानकारी भयो।
- २) यस ध्यानमा विधायकहरू रहेको र विद्यार्थी तथा चैदल पागीलाई प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा रहेको जानकारी गराई निर्माणको लागि जोडदार भ्या गरियो।
- ३) प्रस्तावित पुल निर्माणमा स्थानियको पुल लाय सहयोग र समर्थन रहेको निर्णय गरियो।

*(Signatures)*



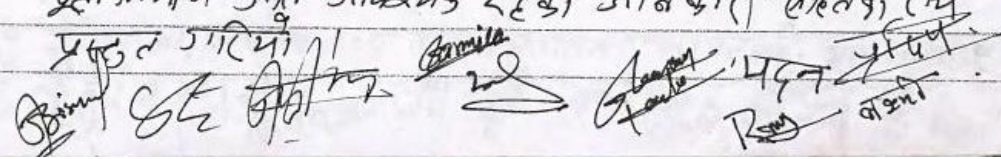
आजमिति 20/12/1967 गते धाकिडु, जिला केनिघार रो राडु गाडु-  
 पालिका वडा नं. ५ विशालटार (२३+३२५) मा नेपाल मात केनिम  
 व्यापा तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत बाह्रमाडा नागदुडा नागदुडा  
 मुग्लिन सडक २००९ निर्माणका स्थितस्थितमा पदल यात्रि तथा  
 स्थानिय धरोडावालाहरुको सहयन सहयोग जुटाउने उद्देश्यले  
 सामाजिक विकास जानकारी गराई तपश्चिन्तनमोजिका हामी  
 उपस्थित भई राम, सुभाष खन्नाह तथा निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद/पेशा	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	सुमित्रा शाह	कृषि	केनिघार-५ विशालटार	सुमित्रा
२.	हरी विष्णु	कृषि	" " "	हरी
३.	अभिषेक पाण्डे	"	" " "	अभिषेक
४.	दुपक विष्णु	"	" " "	दुपक
५.	लक्ष्मी विष्णु	"	" " "	लक्ष्मी
६.	सानुवा विष्णु	"	" " "	सानुवा
७.	शर्मिला गौली	बिचक	" " "	शर्मिला
८.	अर्जुन विष्णु	व्यापा	" " "	अर्जुन
९.	विष्णुवा विष्णु	"	" " "	विष्णु
१०.	लक्ष्मी गौली	कृषि	" " "	लक्ष्मी
११.	जिवन गौली	व्यापा	" " "	जिवन
१२.	रामकृष्ण गौली	चालक	" " "	रामकृष्ण
१३.	प्रदिप गौली	व्यापा	" " "	प्रदिप
१४.	मदन विष्णु	कृषि	" " "	मदन
१५.	रमिला गौली	व्यापा	" " "	रमिला
१६.	सुवास विष्णु	कर्तव्यारी	" " "	सुवास

निर्णयहरू:-

- १) प्रस्तावित आकारो पूलको लम्बाको खाका, अपाङ्ग मैत्री, लम्बाइकोडाई आदि प्रकृतिको सहयन सहयोग निशुभकार जानकारी प्राप्त भयो ।
- २) यसु स्थानमा पूल निर्माण गर्न स्थानियको राम सहयोग र साथ रहने छ ।
- ३) पूल निर्माण अति आवश्यक रहेको जानकारी लिनको लागि प्रकृतिको सहयोग गरियो ।


 सुमित्रा शाह, हरी विष्णु, अभिषेक पाण्डे, दुपक विष्णु, लक्ष्मी विष्णु, सानुवा विष्णु, शर्मिला गौली, अर्जुन विष्णु, विष्णुवा विष्णु, लक्ष्मी गौली, जिवन गौली, रामकृष्ण गौली, प्रदिप गौली, मदन विष्णु, रमिला गौली, सुवास विष्णु



आज त्रिभुवन अणुऊर्जा विद्युत् विभाग, कैलाली जिल्ला कैलाली रोड, गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ७ चरौंको आसपास (२६+१५०) मा नेपाल-भारत नैजिय व्यापार तथा यस्तायात आयोजनाको कार्यालय तयार पार्ने निर्माण-सुविधा, सडक, बस, निगमको शिलशिला मा स्थानिय तथा यात्रुलाई सुविधा प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण गरिदिए सम्बन्धमा सामाजिक विकासले अन्तर्गत गाउँ-स्थानियको साथ-सहयोग र समर्थन गुरुवाउँ उद्देश्यले तयारिल समोजिमडा हुमा उपस्थित भई राय, सुझाव, सुझाव र शिर्षक गरियो।

**उपस्थिति:**

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद/पेशा	स्थान	विवरण
१.	होत्रराज थपलिया	स्थानिय	चरौंको	सुभाष
२.	विष्णु प्रसाद थपलिया	वडा सचिव	कैलाली रोड, २	२
३.	नीधाराज त्रिपाठी	समाजसेवी	"	नीधाराज
४.	शिव प्रसाद कुँडुवाल	स्थानिय	"	शिवप्रसाद
५.	वद्विनाथ उप्रेती	व्यावसाय	"	वद्विनाथ
६.	हेमनाथ थपलिया	अध्यक्ष वि.प्या.सं.	"	हेमनाथ
७.	सुजिता श्रेष्ठ	निर्वाची	"	सुजिता
८.	सुरज श्रेष्ठ	"	"	सुरज
९.	विष्णुनाथ थपलिया	स्थानिय	"	विष्णुनाथ
१०.	हिरा उप्रेती	व्यावसाय	"	हिरा
११.	लक्ष्मी श्रेष्ठ	व्यापार	"	लक्ष्मी
१२.	दिल पहाडुर श्रेष्ठ	व्यापार	"	दिल
१३.	देवराज कुँडेल	स्थानिय	"	देवराज
१४.	जालि त्रिपाठी	व्यापार	"	जालि
१५.	रविम प्रसाद दाहाल	स्थानिय	"	रविमप्रसाद

**निर्णयहरू:-**

- १) प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक शौचालयको बन्धन तथा साका हातभारित विवरणको जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु।
- २) निर्माण हुने शौचालय (आपाङ्ग) यहाँ बालक्रेत्रि हुनुपर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
- ३) शौचालय निर्माण तथा व्यवस्थापनमा स्थानियको पूर्ण सहयोगको साथै रविम प्रसाद दाहाल, सुजिता श्रेष्ठ, सुरज श्रेष्ठ, विष्णुनाथ थपलिया, हेमनाथ थपलिया, देवराज कुँडेल, जालि त्रिपाठी, वद्विनाथ उप्रेती, शिव प्रसाद कुँडुवाल, नीधाराज त्रिपाठी, सुभाष, हिरा, लक्ष्मी, दिल, देवराज, जालि, रविमप्रसाद दाहालको सहयोगको साथै निर्माण गरियो।

**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