

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO
THE KINGDOM OF NEPAL
FOR**

**ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC POLICY NETWORK
ADB/TA 4288 – NEP**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
REGIONAL WORKSHOP
ON
THEMATIC POLICY PAPERS
(Regional Workshop #1)**

November 2005

TA Focal Unit/ MoF

Abbreviations

ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDO	Chief District Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
FIT	Free Individual Tourist
LDO	Local Development Officer
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NMA	Nepal Mountaineering Association
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
VDC	Village Development Committee
TA	Technical Assistance

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I. INTRODUCTION

The first Regional Workshop of the Economic Policy Network (EPN) was held on November 10, 2005 at the District Development Committee Hall in Salleri, Solukhumbu. A policy paper on "Sustainable Rural Tourism for Improved Livelihood of Local Communities" prepared under the leadership of the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) was presented at the workshop.

Participants at the regional workshop included current and former District Development Committee (DDC) Presidents, Chief District Officer (CDO), Local Development Officer (LDO), HMG/N and nongovernmental staff based in Solukhumbu, security personnel, Village Development Committee (VDC) Secretaries, and local entrepreneurs and intellectuals.

The policy papers presented at the regional workshops will incorporate comments from the regional and local level. The updated version of the papers will then be presented at the Advisory Committee meeting. Once comments from the Advisory Committee are incorporated, the policy papers will be finalized and submitted to the EPN Focal Unit for further action.

The drafts as well as finalized reports are posted under the 'Economic Policy Network' link within the Ministry of Finance (MoF) website at www.mof.gov.np. The EPN Focal Unit is open to receiving comments and observations on these papers.

II. INAUGURAL SESSION

A. Welcome Address by Chief of Sustainable Tourism Development Section, District Development Committee

Mr. Ram Kumar Khadka welcomed the guests and participants of the workshop. He expressed hope that the workshop and interactions between district level and guests from the capital will be fruitful in the overall development of Solukhumbu District.

B. Address by Economic Policy Network Team Leader

Mr. Dipendra Purush Dhakal briefed the floor on the program of the day and explained that the purpose of the regional workshop was to garner inputs from the local level, which can feed into the policy formulation process of the EPN. He briefly explained that the paper being presented at the workshop is on developing an institutionalized mechanism to share tourism revenue at the local level. He thanked the officials of Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) for helping EPN to organize this regional workshop.

C. Address by Economics Officer, Asian Development Bank

Mr. Bipul Singh explained that the objective of the EPN is to institutionalize a participatory approach in policymaking in Nepal. In this process, ADB is keen to receive inputs from the rural areas in proposing appropriate economic policies for the consideration of HMG/N. This being the first in the series of regional workshops being organized by EPN, he looked forward to receiving valuable inputs from the participants on the paper being presented. He also thanked organizers for the excellent arrangements.

D. Address by Tourism Planning Specialist, TRPAP

Mr. Mingma Norbu Sherpa provided a brief background on the TRPAP as Mr. Dhakal's paper revolves around the TRPAP model.

E. Address by the Chief District Officer

Mr. Drona Pokharel expressed that this interaction was an important exercise in the development of a participatory approach in policymaking in Nepal. He requested all the participants to provide their full support to the process and contribute with any inputs they may have.

F. Address by Member, National Planning Commission

Dr. Champak P. Pokharel explained that the current regional workshop was being held as a result of the decision of the EPN Steering Committee to receive feedback from the local level in the policy formulation process being developed by the EPN.

He expressed that the objective of the EPN is to facilitate a participatory approach in policymaking, including a mechanism for receiving feedback from the local level. He therefore emphasized the importance of active participation from the floor.

Dr. Pokharel expressed that tourism has been making a significant contribution in the national economy but a clear mechanism for redistributing this income equitably to the local level is lacking. He therefore expressed hope that the outcome of this regional workshop could pave the way to develop a mechanism to equitably redistribute tourism income throughout the nation and contribute to balanced national development.

G. Remarks by the District Development Committee President

Mr. Bhupal Kiranti expressed that this program is very important for the people of the district. On behalf of the people of Solukhumbu, he welcomed the participation of high level dignitaries in the regional workshop and expressed hope that the outcome of this interaction will be a fruitful one.

Mr. Kiranti explained that the total population of Solukhumbu is about 119,000 but out of this only about 15,000 are currently benefiting from the tourism sector. Most of the families benefited by tourism are from three VDCs lying on the northern part of the district. Thus, the majority of the inhabitants residing in the southern part of the district have been largely left out from the economic benefits from tourism. Furthermore, due to a lack of a road connecting the district headquarters, economic development of the district has been severely disrupted. He therefore hoped that the current interaction will help in prioritizing the single most important demand of the district, which is the completion of the Katari–Salleri Highway, which will link the district headquarters of Solukhumbu with the road network of the nation. He explained that this 58 km. road is the foremost demand of the people of Solukhumbu and that the major hurdle in its completion is a hard rock portion of about 8 km and realignment of some sections of the road which demands immediate attention. The rest of the portion has already been constructed and only requires minimal efforts to develop it as a viable motorable road.

He also pointed out that the southeastern VDCs of Solukhumbu, which are the most densely populated and the most deprived, are in dire need of an alternate roofing material to replace the traditional ways which employ the use of a tree bark that requires immense labor.

Similarly, he expressed the need to address the inhumanity and exploitation of porters who cater to the tourists visiting the roof of the world. He called for laws that can protect the rights of this impoverished and exploited group.

He opined that the decision-making process in Nepal is still very centralized and driven by selfish and vested interests. He therefore hoped that the current exercise will pave the road to overcome this hurdle in equitable national development.

III. PRESENTATION OF POLICY PAPER

The policy study was carried out by EPN consultant Mr. Dipendra Purush Dhakal. In view of the participants, the presentation was conducted in Nepali (outline of the presentation in annex 2).

The session was chaired by the DDC President.

The presentation basically summarized the chapters of the report covering the following core areas:

- Background and clarification of concepts and ideas.
- Status of tourism and earnings from tourism.
- Models in practice for recycling of tourism revenue.
- Institutional mechanisms for pro-poor tourism development.
- Socioeconomic impacts of TRPAP.
- Policy and other constraints in equitable distribution of tourism income.
- Findings and recommendations.

IV. DELIBERATIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Following the presentation, the DDC President thanked Mr. Dhakal for a clear and thought provoking presentation. He expressed that the topic of the paper is very important to Solukhumbu and requested all participants to provide their input.

He explained that the DDC does not have a clear and updated record of the revenues being raised within the district. He explained that a delegation to Kathmandu made an effort to make an inventory of the revenue that is being raised from tourism within the district but the team met with difficulties. The Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has been given the mandate to collect revenue from some peaks to run its operations. But while discussing with the NMA on revenue sharing at the local level, the team could not make progress as the institutional arrangement lacks local representation and provisions to share revenue at the local level. Therefore, he stressed the need to update revenue data and develop a mechanism to keep track of all tourism revenue within the district, so that revenue sharing will become transparent.

Mr. Kiranti was of the opinion that HMG/N should consult with the respective districts before opening new peaks for climbing and while setting the rates. He also demanded for an amended provision to issue climbing permits from the district itself. It was necessary because despite having the world's highest peak, Mount Everest and other famous Himalayan peaks in the district, few people have benefited from possessing such resources.

The floor was opened for observation, comment and queries from participants. Major interventions in its unedited versions are summarized below.

- It was pointed out that the paper does not address domestic tourism whereas the prospects of revenue generation from domestic tourism, especially in times of downturn, are immense. It was also related that the few Nepalese tourists who have started visiting rural areas are discriminated by many lodge owners within the major trekking areas such as the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) and Everest region, especially getting accommodation. Therefore, the need to formulate policies to promote and protect domestic tourism was sought.
- It was also pointed out that the Solu area (southern part of the district), where the current workshop is being held, is not inhabited by many people in the tourism sector, and even those that are, are currently in the Khumbu area in the north or Kathmandu. So it was suggested that another similar exercise be organized to compile the firsthand experiences of the local people who are directly engaged in tourism.
- It was also opined that benefits always go to the better-off or shrewd people in rural areas. Therefore, policies that directly target and benefit the poorest of the poor and disadvantaged groups were sought.
- Pointing out that the majority of the rural people, especially the poorest of the poor, lack awareness on tourism and development in general, the need to build rural awareness on the benefits and ills of tourism and development was stressed so that these people could play a more constructive role in the development process.
- It was argued that differential pricing by tour operators severely affects local businesses and service providers, especially the poorest people like porters. Therefore, the need for code of conduct was stressed.
- Policies that emphasized maximum use of local products and services were stressed.
- Rescue efforts must be enhanced.
- It was brought to the attention of all that tourists traveling the Jiri–Junbesi route are currently being levied as much as Rs. 5,000 by the Maoists. Such exorbitant rates are discouraging tourists from using this route which in turn is affecting the livelihood of the people in this once popular trekking route to the Everest region. It was argued that lack of information, which prevents tourists from properly budgeting their trip is forcing many to turn back. The need for a mechanism to disseminate up-to-date information was thus stressed.
- To generate more employment opportunities, it was suggested that free individual tourists (FITs) should be accompanied by guides.

At the conclusion of the comments and queries from the floor, Mr. Dipendra Purush Dhakal clarified the issues.

On the issue on revenue sharing by NMA, he explained that the prospects of local representation in the NMA and revenue sharing mechanisms would be looked into.

Mr. Dhakal acknowledged the importance of domestic tourism and agreed to address it in more depth while revising the paper.

As for the suggestion to hold another workshop, Mr. Dhakal explained that a majority of the entrepreneurs involved in the tourism sector, including residents of Khumbu, reside in Kathmandu. Thus, NTB has assured him to organize a similar workshop in Kathmandu soon. There will be several other personalities participating in Kathmandu meeting, which will be fruitful to further update the report. At the end of this approach, if it is still felt that all stakeholders have not been represented, another workshop could be arranged during the off-season in Salleri.

He also concurred with the importance of awareness-raising and explained that the TRPAP model has incorporated this in the project design, which will in turn be incorporated in the District Tourism Plan.

As for the extortion in practice in the Jiri–Junbesi trekking route, he opined that it would be most effective if the local people of this region, who depend on their livelihoods from tourism, raise this issue with the concerned groups and create some kind of local lobbying to end such practices that is hurting the inhabitants of this region. Alternatively, those involved in the tourism business could also lobby with the concerned groups to end such acts, which is destroying the once popular trekking route and affecting everyone, especially the poorest people of this region.

As for the issue of differential pricing and unhealthy competition, he pointed out that the report addresses the issue of code of conduct. Effective measures, which are in practice in other tourist areas such as the ACA, is to enforce a one-price-system or alternatively, floor pricing. The role of community organizations such as the tourism management committee within the ACA, are indispensable in effectively enforcing such rules. The experience within the ACA has been very commendable and should be followed by other tourist destinations to ensure healthy competition and justifiable incomes for all, including porters.

As for the suggestion on mandatory guide requirement for FITs, he opined that this violates personal freedom and therefore may discourage tourists from visiting Nepal, which would do more damage than good.

The DDC President thanked Mr. Dhakal for clarifying issues raised. He again reiterated the problem of exploitation of porters and suggested passing a law that requires each and every lodge to provide a certain number of rooms or arrange for appropriate accommodation for the porters that cater to the guests residing in their lodge.

He thanked the active participation of the audience and adjourned the meeting.

Annex 1: Program Schedule

Function: Regional Workshop on EPN Policy Papers
Venue: District Development Committee Hall, Salleri, Solukhumbu District.
Date: 10 November 2005.

Program Schedule

1000 – 1030	Inaugural Session
1030 – 1045	Tea Break
1045 – 1145	Presentation of Policy Paper on "Sustainable Rural Tourism for Improved Livelihood of Local Communities."
1145 – 1230	Open Floor Discussion
1230	Lunch

Annex 2: Outline of Presentation

स्थानीय समुदायको जीविकोपार्जन सुधारका लागि दिगो ग्रामीण पर्यटन

पर्यटनको महत्व

सबैका लागि केहि न केहि

- आकर्षक भ्रमण स्थल
- विदेशी मुद्रा आर्जन
- शहर एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा रोजगारीका अवसर
- मध्यम वर्गीय, ग्रामीण एवं गरिब जनताको आयमा सहयोग
- पिछडिएका तथा सबैको आवश्यकता पूर्तिको साधन
- समग्र आर्थिक विकासको सशक्त वैकल्पिक क्रियाकलाप ।

नेपाल र गरिबी : पर्यटनको प्रसंग

कहाँ छौं - के गर्दैछौं ?

- मानव विकास सूचकाङ्क (२००३) मा नेपाल : १३६ र १७७
- गरिबी सूचकाङ्कमा ७४ र १०३
- प्रति व्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन : ४ १,४२० (१४६ औं)
- २०१५ सम्ममा गरिबीलाई आधा घटाउने लक्ष्य कठिन
- गरिबी निवारणोन्मुख कार्यक्रमले आयस्तर, नयाँ व्यवसाय, रोजगारी, वातावरण र सहभागितामूलक कार्य अंगाल्नु पर्ने ।

दिगोपना र ग्रामीण पर्यटन

निर्विकल्प अध्याय

- कुशल व्यवस्थापकीय पर्यटन दिगो विकासको सबल संयन्त्र
- अधिकांश व्यक्तिको अधिकार सम्पन्न संलग्नता
- अबको नेपालको पर्यटन, ग्रामीण पर्यटन ।

ग्रा ग नि प का

६ जिल्लाका ४८ गाविसमा नयाँ चिन्तनको उदय

- गरिब, वातावरण, महिला एवं समुदाय उन्मुख
- ग्रामीण आधारमा नीति, रणनीति, कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा एवं कार्यान्वयन
- पिछडिएका वर्गको संलग्नता
- विकेन्द्रीकरणको अवधारणा
- स्थानीय निकाय, सरकारी र निजी संस्था बीच समन्वय
- समस्त पर्यटकीय सम्भावनाको उपयोग

- दक्ष एवं सबल जनशक्तिको विकास, आदि ।

नेपालको पर्यटनको स्थिती

मिश्रित तर सन्तुष्टीजन्य नरहेको

- सन् १९९९ पछि पर्यटक आगमनमा क्रमशः ५.७, २२.१, २३.७ प्रतिशतले कमी,
- सन् २००३ र २००४ मा २२.७ र १३.९ प्रतिशतले सुधार,
- सन् २००५ अक्टोबरसम्ममा पुनः ७.८ प्रतिशतले मन्दी तर सेप्टेम्बरमा ४६.५ प्रतिशत र अक्टोबर महिनामा १५.१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि,
- सन् २००३ मा प्रति पर्यटक प्रति दिन ७९.१ डलर आम्दानी भएकोमा सन् २००४ मा ४५.१ डलर मा झरेको ।

पर्यटनबाट क्षेत्रगत आम्दानी

लेखा जोखा नै छैन

- व्यवसायमा आधारित रीष्ट्रिय स्तरको तथ्याङ्क प्राप्त तर अपत्यारिलो,
- एक पर्वतारोहीले साधारण पर्यटकको भन्दा सोह्र गुणा बढी खर्च गर्ने,
- करिब एक चौथाई पर्यटक पदयात्रामा जान्छन् तर आम्दानीको अभिलेख छैन ।

स्थानीय स्तरको पर्यटन जाकत तथा पुनर्लगानी

समूहको भन्दा एफ. आइ. टि. को स्थानीय अंश बढी

- नेपालमा अपनाइएका चार प्रक्रियाहरु
 - १) पूर्ण अधिकार सहित गैर सरकारी संयन्त्रद्वारा व्यवस्थापन;
 - अन्नपूर्ण संरक्षण क्षेत्र, जनतामा सकारात्मक अनुभूति तर सबै लाभान्वित भएनन्,
 - नेपाल पर्वतारोहण संघ, ३३ चुचुराको राजस्व संकलन एवं प्रयोग ।
 - २) ३० देखि ५० प्रतिशत पुनर्लगानी र गैससंद्वारा व्यवस्थापन;
 - चितवन, वर्दिया, लाडटाड र सगरमाथामा लागू, ४६ प्रतिशत पुनर्लगानी भएको तर सोको ४४% मात्र खर्च ।
 - ३) सरकारी लगानीको प्रतिवद्धता वेगर दिइएको व्यवस्थापनको अधिकार;
 - उपल्लो मुस्ताङ्ग, ६०% नभई धेरै कम मात्र दिइयो,
 - मनास्लु, रकम दिइएकै छैन,
 - सगरमाथा प्रदुषण नियन्त्रण समिति, ४०% दिइएन ।
 - ४) जिविसमार्फत रकम उपलब्ध गराइने;
 - आम्दानीको ३० प्रतिशत दिइने व्यवस्था कानुनमा राखियो ।

गरिबी पक्षीय संगठनात्मक संरचना

वेग्लै संयन्त्र छैन

- केन्द्रीय स्तरमा, श्री ५ को सरकारको मन्त्रालय र विभाग (नेपाल पर्यटन बोर्ड) आदि
- जिल्ला स्तरमा, जिविस र गैर सरकारी संयन्त्र, आदि ।

ग्रा ग नि प का को प्रयोग

- केन्द्रीय स्तरमा, विद्यमान संरचनामा पर्यटन सल्लाहकार समूह थप
- जिल्ला स्तरमा, जिविसको दिगो पर्यटन विकास शाखा, जिल्ला व्यवस्थापन समिति, जिल्ला समन्वय समिति
- स्थानीय स्तरमा, कार्यगत समूह र सामुदायीक संस्था, दिगो पर्यटन विकास समिति ।

ग्रा ग नि प का को मूल्याङ्कन

राम्रो सुरुवात

- सामुदायीक संस्था ६९८ र कार्यगत समूह १९१ (५१% महिला),
- ६ वटै जिल्लामा दिगो पर्यटन विकास शाखा,
- २७ दिगो पर्यटन विकास समिति र मध्यवर्ति क्षेत्रमा १० समितिहरु,
- हस्तकला, पर्यटन, आवास, वातावरण आदि विषयमा तालिम, परिचायात्मक भ्रमण,
- स्थानीय पूर्वाधार निर्माण, संस्था सशक्तीकरण र चेतना अभिवृद्धि,
- त्रिदिम जस्तो नमुना ग्रामको उदय,
- ५७४ जनालाई रु. ९४ लाख बराबरको सहूलियत ऋण प्रदान,
- दाता विदेशीहरु पनि प्रगतिबाट सन्तुष्ट,
- विकास र संरक्षण सम्बद्ध स्थानीय समुदायिक वा गैर सरकारी संस्थालाई अझ वढी संलग्न गराइनु पर्ने,
- सम्पदा पहिचान, जनशक्ति विकास, बजार प्रबर्द्धन, तालीम आदि सबै एकिकृत हुनु पर्ने,
- विशेष लक्षित समूह र महिला वारेका छुट्टै नमुनाहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्ने,
- कानुनी रुपमै गरिब समुदायलाई शक्ति सम्पन्न गराउने ।

पर्यटनको लाभको समानुपातिक वितरण

नीतिगत कमजोरी

- राष्ट्रिय नीति पर्यटक आगमन, आमदानी र गुणस्तरीय सेवामा वढी केन्द्रीत रहेको,
- दशौं योजनाले गरिबी र अन्य विषयमा प्रवेश गरेको,
- पर्यटन नीतिमा संस्कृति, वातावरण, रोजगारी, दिगोविकास, आचार संहिता, वैकल्पिक उर्जा, गरिबमुखी, गैर सरकारी संयन्त्रको सहभागिता विषयमा जोड नपुगेको ।

कानुनी कमजोरी

- धेरै संस्था धेरै काममा उल्झेका,
- निजी क्षेत्रद्वारा आचार संहिता बनाई लागू नगरिएको,
- सम्पदाको संरक्षण र विकास एवं पर्यटन व्यवस्थापन कार्यमा आमदानीको केही अंश पुनर्लगानी गर्ने व्यवस्थामा एकरूपता नभएको,
- स्थानीय वस्तु तथा सेवाको प्रयोग धेरै नभएको,
- गैर सरकारी संयन्त्र ओभरलमा परेका,
- कामदारको ज्याला, वीमा, आदि वारेमा उपयुक्त व्यवस्थाको अभाव,
- व्यवस्थापन करारमा दिइएकालाई शुल्क उठाउने अधिकार नभएको,

- स्वायत्त शासन ऐनले जिविस, गाविसलाई दिएको अधिकार ।

तथ्याङ्क तथा विवरणको कमी

- जिल्लास्तरका आधारभूत तथ्याङ्क अप्राप्त,
- सबै जिविसका सूचना तथा अभिलेख केन्द्र सक्रिय नभएका,
- स्थानीय पर्यटकीय आकर्षण स्थलको सूचि पनि नरहेका,
- जिल्लामा पनि शहरका निजी क्षेत्रको हस्तक्षेप विद्यमान,
- अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धाले गर्दा पर्यटकले खर्च जोगाइ रहेका ।

निश्कर्ष तथा सुझाव

नीतिगत

- सरकारले सम्पदा स्थलमा प्रवेश शुल्क; नयाँ नदी; चुचुरा, निषेधित क्षेत्र खुला, ट्रेकिङ्ग फि हटाउने आदि काम गरेको,
- पर्यटन नीतिको पुनर्लेखन आवश्यक,
- ग्रागनिपकाको बाह्यगमन नीति (Exit Policy) आवश्यक,
- जिम्मेवार पर्यटन सम्बन्धी केपटाउन घोषणापत्रको कार्यान्वयन ।

कानुनी

- आम्दानीको ९५% जिविस मार्फत पुनर्लगानी (५०% सोही जिल्लामा र ४५% अन्यत्र); गैर सरकारी संयन्त्रद्वारा व्यवस्थापन, प्राप्त रकमको ५०% पर्यटनमै लगानी, व्यवस्थापन गर्न दिइएका संस्थाले नै त्यस्तो शुल्क उठाउने आदिका लागि पर्यटन ऐन, पर्वतारोहण नियमावली, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र नियमावली, र संरक्षण क्षेत्र नियमावलीमा संशोधन गर्ने,
- यी संस्था र समुदाय बीचको मतभिन्नता समाप्त गर्न कानुनी व्यवस्था गर्ने,
- स्वायत्त शासन ऐन, वन्य जन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, पर्यटन ऐन तथा नियमावलीमा भएका विरोधाभाषलाई हटाउने र गरिव तथा पिछडिएका वर्गलाई निर्णयमा भागिदार गराउने कानुनी व्यवस्था पनि अन्तर मन्त्रालय समन्वयद्वारा मिलाउने,
- स्थानीय वस्तु तथा सेवाको प्रयोगका प्रावधान पर्यटन ऐनमा राख्ने,
- पदयात्रा र जल यात्रा नियमावलीमा पर्यटकका लागि समेत आचारसंहिताको व्यवस्था गर्ने,
- पर्वतारोहण, पदयात्रा, जलयात्रा, नियामावलीमा कामदारको ज्याला एवं बीमाको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने र पोर्टर सिण्डीकेटको व्यवस्था समेत गर्ने ।

आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप

- नियन्त्रित क्षेत्रको पर्यटक संख्याको बन्देजलाई हटाउने,
- त्रिदिम जस्तै नमुना ग्राम सबै क्षेत्रमा बिकास गर्दै लाने,
- जिविसले अग्रसरता लिई तालीम संचालन गर्ने,
- जिविसले सम्पदाहरूलाई पर्यटकीय प्रयोग एवं व्यवस्थापन गर्ने जिम्मा स्थानीय समुदायलाई दिने,
- जिविसले जात जातीका विशेष म्युजियम, आगन्तुक कक्ष जस्ता बिकास गर्न सघाउने ।

सूचना तथा तथ्याङ्क

- पर्यटनबाट भएको आर्थिक उपलब्धी र गरिबी निवारणमा पुगेको योगदान वारेमा विस्तृत अध्ययन गर्ने,
- जिल्लास्तरका आधारभूत तथ्याङ्क वारेमा बेन्चमार्क सर्भे गर्ने र प्रत्येक वर्ष पुनरावलोकन गर्ने,
- दिपविशाले सवै पर्यटन व्यवसायबाट महिनावारीरूपमा प्रतिवेदन संकलन गर्ने ।

संगठनात्मक सुधार

- नेपबोमा संगठनात्मक सुधार गरी ल्भ र क्त्म लाई स्थायित्व दिने,
- सवै जिल्लामा दिपविशा स्थापना गर्ने,
- ग्रागनिपका पछि ग्रामीण सल्लाहकारलाई जिविसमा समावेश गर्ने,
- दिपविस (वा त्यस्तै संयन्त्र) दिपजिको, दिपगाको र गाविस स्तरिय पर्यटन विकास शाखा अरु जिल्लामा पनि खोल्ने,
- जिविसको भूमिकालाई सहजकर्ताका रूपमा मात्र राख्ने,
- हालको कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PMO) लाई रावसंविमा स्थायित्व दिने ।

सरकारी, गैर सरकारी एवं निजी क्षेत्र बीच साभेदारी

पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा उल्लेखनिय संयन्त्र विद्यमान

- सरकारले सहजकर्ताको भूमिका कायमै राख्ने,
- नेपबोलाई अग्रसर गराई निजी क्षेत्रद्वारा आचार संहिता बनाइ लागू गराउने,
- नेपबोले सवै क्षेत्रको सहयोग प्राप्त गरी पर्यटकीय वातावरण निर्देशिका बनाउने,
- दिपविस वारर मध्यवर्ति क्षेत्रका पर्यटन उपसमितिका तदारुकतामा सहकारी संयन्त्र स्थापना, गरी पर्यटकका आवश्यकताका सामग्री स्थानीय स्तरमै उपलब्ध गराउने ।

Annex 3: Guest List