



Karnali Province
Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment
Surkhet, Nepal



Karnali Province Tourism Master Plan

2076/77 - 2085/86 BS (2020/21-2029/30)

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KARNALI PROVINCE TOURISM MASTER PLAN
2076/77 - 2085/086 BS (2020/21-2029/30)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plan Period	2020/21-2029/30 (2076/77 - 2085/86 BS)		With Ten Years Vision and 5 Years Action Plan	
	a) 2020/21-2024/25	Short and Medium Term		
	b) 2025/26- 2029/30	Long -Term		
Vision	Karnali Province established as a must experience pristine destination and a vibrant international gateway, and while moving towards the path to prosperity.			
Goal	To contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of Karnali, whilst preserving its outstanding natural and cultural heritages.			
Objectives	Objective-1: Develop unique and competitive products that can offer world-class visitor experience.			
	Objective -2: Establish the image of Karnali as a must experience pristine destination and a vibrant international gateway.			
	Objective-3: Develop environmental and cultural heritage friendly tourism infrastructures.			
	Objective-4: Develop tourism as an engine for the inclusive socio-economic development of Karnali.			
	Objective-5: Develop tourism as a tool for protecting the outstanding cultural and natural heritages including rich biodiversity.			
	Objective -6: Develop and strengthen the policies, institutional framework, and human resources for tourism development in Karnali.			
Targets	Indicators	2019	By 2024/25	By 2029/30
	# of Visitor Arrival- Domestic (12.6% Average Annual Growth Rate)	454,867	826,079	1,500,000
	# of Visitor Arrival- Indian (27.6% AAG Rate)	17,500	59,149	200,000
	# of Visitor Arrival- International (39.5% AAG Rate)	7,200	38,000	200,000
	Host-Guest ratio at provincial level	3:1	2:1	1:1
	Visitor length of stay (day)- Domestic	4 days	7 days	10 days
	Visitor length of stay (day)- Indian	4 days	6 days	9 days
	Visitor length of stay (day)- International	19 days	20 days	21 days
	Per day expenditure (US \$)-Domestic	20 US\$	30 US\$	40 US\$
	Per day expenditure (US \$)-Indian	70 US\$	75 US\$	100 US\$
	Per day expenditure (US \$)-International	100 US\$	120 US\$	150 US\$
	Trained human resource in tourism	-	15,000	30,000
	Additional Hotel/Resorts (Number/Room/Bed)	-	75/750/1500	150/1500/3000
	# of Airport (International/Regional/Local)	0/1/7	0/1/8	1/1/10
	Additional employment in tourism sector	7,000 (estimated)	50,000	150,000
	Number of women employed in tourism sector		30% of total	40% of total

	Tourism's contribution to Province GDP (%)	<1%	5%	10%
	Karnali Province Tourism Coordination Council	0	1	1
	Inter-Ministerial Tourism Coordination Committee	0	1	1
	Karnali Province Tourism Board (KPTB)	0	1	1
	Corridor Based Tourism and Culture Offices	0	2	4
	Visitor Information and Service Centers	0	10	20
	Tourist Police Office/Units	0	5	10
	# of District/Municipality/Rural Municipality Tourism Plan	0/0/0	10/10/30	10/15/50
	Transboundary Tourism Coordination Committee (with TAR China)	0	1	1
	Natural & Cultural Heritage Conservation			
	# of Protected Areas/Community Conserved Area/ Indigenous Peoples & Community Conserved Areas	2	3	4
	# of Provincial Cultural Heritage Site	0	3	3
	# of River Sanctuary	0	1	1
	# of Provincial Geo Parks	0	2	2
Selected Tourism Zones	Zones	Districts		Epicenter
	#1: Dolpa Tourism Zone	Dolpa		Dunai
	#2: Middle Bheri Tourism Zone	Rukum-W, Jajarkot, Salyan		Chourjhari
	#3: Middle Karnali Tourism Zone	Surkhet, Dailekh		Birendranagar
	#4: Rara –Jumla-Sinja- Kalikot Tourism Zone	Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu		Jumla-Khalanga
	#5: Humla-Limi- Hilsa Tourism Zone	Humla		Simkot
Selected Tourism Products (Types)	#1: Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Product.			
	#2: Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Product.			
	#3: Water/River based Tourism Product.			
	#4: Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness related Tourism Product.			
	#5: Culture, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Product.			
	#6: Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) and Business related Tourism Product.			
	#7: Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Product.			
Proposed Promotional Brand and Branding Pillars	Pristine Karnali: The Source of Civilization			
	Mesmerizing Landscape, Unique Geographical /Geological Settings, Virgin Peaks			
	Karnali River- The Longest, Wild & Free Flowing River of Nepal Traversing from Mt. Kailash to the Ganges			
	Rara Lake & Phoksundo Lake: Nepal's Largest and Deepest Lakes (both Inscribed in Ramsar Site			

	Rich Biodiversity: Prime habitat of flagship mammals such as Snow Leopard (Nepal's highest density), Wild Yak, Wild Ass, Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Tahr etc. Endemic Fish Species (Nepalese Snow Trout, Rara Lake), Golden Mahseer (Karnali River)		
	Macca for Khasha Pilgrimage: 4 Sacred Naths, 12 Mustos, 9 Malikas, Several Devals		
	Sacred Buddhist and Bon Pilgrimage Sites with Strong Bond with Kailash Manasarovara		
	Kakre Vihara and Pancha Koshi Religious Dham: 11th to 14th Century Pilgrimage Sites		
	Buddhist Pilgrimage Circuit- Connecting Lumbini and Kailash through Ancient Silk Route via Kakre Vihara		
	Sinja and Dullu: Origin of Khasha Dialect/Language and Civilization		
	Cultural Capital/Diversity: Strong blend of Age-old Himalayan Buddhism, Bon, Musto & Shamanism		
	Unique Architecture (Kakre Vihara, Devals, Wooden Bridges etc.), Costume & Organic Food		
	Ancient Gombas: Halji Gomba: Possibly the Oldest Monastery of Nepalese Himalayas		
Plan Implementation Arrangement	- In close coordination and consultation with the Federal Government of Nepal, Karnali Province/ MoITFE will lead the implementation of KTMP. - A Five Year KTMP Implementation Project may be formulated by MoITFE by securing funding from development partners/donor agencies. - DCCs, Municipalities and Rural Municipalities will be strengthened and facilitated to implement actions and activities in their respective domain. - Facilitating, strengthening and supporting PA authorities (within the Province), customary institutions such as CCAs, ICCAs for better eco-tourism promotion. - Attracting more private sector investment (FDI and National). - Mobilizing Tourism Industry Associations (TIAs) for product development and promotion. - Encouraging and facilitating community investment and engagement. - Mobilizing Civil Society Organizations and Community Based Organizations for tourism based Income Generation and Employment creation programme.		
Programme and Budget	Strategic Programs	Budget (NRs.)	Percentage
	#1: Tourism Product Development and Upgrading	1,030,000,000	10%
	#2: Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading	3,605,000,000	35%
	#3: Destination Promotion and Marketing	1,030,000,000	10%
	#4: Policy, Institutional Framework & HRD	1,545,000,000	15%
	#5: Investment Promotion and Business Development	1,030,000,000	10%
	#6: Community Participation and Local Tourism Benefits Maximization	1,030,000,000	10%
	#7: Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation	1,030,000,000	10%
	Total	10,300,000,000.00	100%

Sources of Provincial Revenue through Tourism	Registration and Renewal of Tourism Enterprises: Registration and Renewal of Tourism Enterprises: Hotel, Lodges, Homestays, Restaurants (Except Star Hotels and Resorts), Trekking Agency, Travel Agency, Tourism Transport Service Agency, Tourism Sports Operating Agencies (Paragliding etc.).
	Issuance and renewal of License (Trekking Guide, Travel/Tour Guide, Rafting Guide etc.)
	Entry Fee for Province Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites
	Concessions paid by tourism investors/entrepreneurs for Leasing Government Forest, River, Lakes, and other public property for tourism use.
	Revenue generated by Museums, Cultural Center, Craft center, Training Centers, Provincial Zoo/Botanical Garden and so on.
	Peak Climbing and Mountaineering Revenue to be shared with the NMA and MoCTCA.
	Sharing of revenue (with Department of Immigration) to be collected through Controlled Area Entry Fee and tourist entry visas fee to be issued at immigration points in Karnali Province.
	Tax paid by tourism entrepreneurs and workers (Hotel, Lodges, Restaurants, Trekking Agencies, Travel Agencies, Rafting Agencies, Tourism Sports Operating Agencies etc.).

ABBREVIATIONS

ANCA	Api Nampa Conservation Area
BNP	Bardia National Park
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
CA	Conservation Area
CCA	Community Conserved Areas
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DCCI	District Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DoI	Department of Immigration
DoT	Department of Tourism
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GHT	Great Himalaya Trail
GHTDP	Great Himalaya Trail Development Project
GoKP	Government of Karnali Province
GoN	Government of Nepal
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
HAN	Hotel Association of Nepal
HOSAN	Homestay Association of Nepal
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Area
KNP	Khaptad National Park
KTMP	Karnali Tourism Master Plan
NMA	Nepal Mountaineering Academy
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoEWRI	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoITFE	Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment
MoLMAC	Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative
NATTA	Nepal Association of Tours and Travel Agencies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
NRCT	Nepal River Conservation Trust
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
NTS	Nepal Tourism Statistics
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Value

PA	Protected Area
REBAN	Restaurants and Bar Association of Nepal
RNP	Rara National Park
SNS	Sacred Natural Sites
SPNP	Shey-Phoksundo National Park
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TAAN	Trekking Agencies Association of Nepal
TAR	Tibetan Autonomous Region
TDA	Tourism Development Area
TMP	Tourism Master Plan
TSE	Tourism Site and Event
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	Unique Selling Propositions/Unique Selling Points
VNY	Visit Nepal Year
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	iii
Executive Summary	iv
Abbreviation	viii

CHAPTER I: BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGIES

1.1. Background	1
1.2. Rationale	4
1.3. Objective	5
1.4. Planning Approach and Methodologies	6
1.5. Structure of the Master Plan	8

CHAPTER II: CURRENT SITUATION AND POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

2.1. Tourism Resources and Products	9
2.2. Markets, Visitor Growth Pattern and Marketing	13
2.3. Policy, Institutional Framework and Governance	17
2.4. Tourism Infrastructures and Quality of Tourism Facilities	23
2.5. Human Resources and Quality of Tourism Services	24
2.6. Investment and Business Environment	25
2.7. Community Participation and Local Socio-Economic Impacts of Tourism	26
2.8. Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage Assets, and Impacts of Tourism	27
2.9. SWOT Analysis of Tourism Sector	30

CHAPTER-III: VISION, GOAL, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS

3.1. Vision	33
3.2. Goal	33
3.3. Objectives	34
3.4. Strategies	36
3.5. Guiding Principles	37
3.6. Plan Period and Approach to Development	37
3.7. Strategic Targets	38

CHAPTER-IV: STRATEGIC TOURISM ZONES, PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

4.1. Selection of Strategic Tourism Zones	39
4.2. Profile of Selected Tourism Zones	41
4.3. Selection of Strategic Tourism Products and Activities	52
4.4. Profile of Selected Tourism Products and Activities	55

CHAPTER-V: STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

5.1.	Tourism Product Development and Upgrading	77
5.2.	Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading	78
5.3.	Destination Promotion and Marketing	83
5.4.	Policy and Institutional Framework and Human Resource Development	87
5.5.	Investment Promotion and Business Development	91
5.6.	Community Participation and Maximization of Tourism Benefits to Locals	92
5.7.	Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation	94

CHAPTER-VI: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

6.1.	Implementation Arrangements	98
6.2.	Key Implementing Agencies and their Roles and Responsibilities	99
6.3.	Resource Requirements and Funding Mechanism	105
6.4.	Monitoring and Evaluation	106

CHAPTER-VII: FIVE-YEARS ACTION PLAN

		107
7.1.	Tourism Product Development and Upgrading Action Plan	108
7.2.	Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading Action Plan	
7.3.	Destination Promotion and Marketing Action Plan	
7.4.	Policy and Institutional Framework and HRD Action Plan	
7.5.	Investment Promotion and Business Development Action Plan	
7.6.	Community Participation and Local Tourism Benefits Maximization Action Plan	
7.7.	Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Action Plan	

REFERENCES **126**

APPENDICES **128**

Appendix-1: Strategic Tourism Projects **131**

- I. Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure Related Tourism Projects.
- II. Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness Related Tourism Projects.
- III. Water Based Tourism Projects.
- IV. Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness Related Tourism Projects.
- V. Culture, Arts, Crafts and History/Archaeology Related Tourism Projects.
- VI. Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) and Business Related Tourism Projects.
- VII. Leisure, Special Interest and Sports Related Tourism Projects.

Appendix-2: Profile of District Wise Tourism Attractions/Assets **144**

Table

Table-1:

Diagram

Diagram-1:

Box

Box-1 :

Map

Map-1 :

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

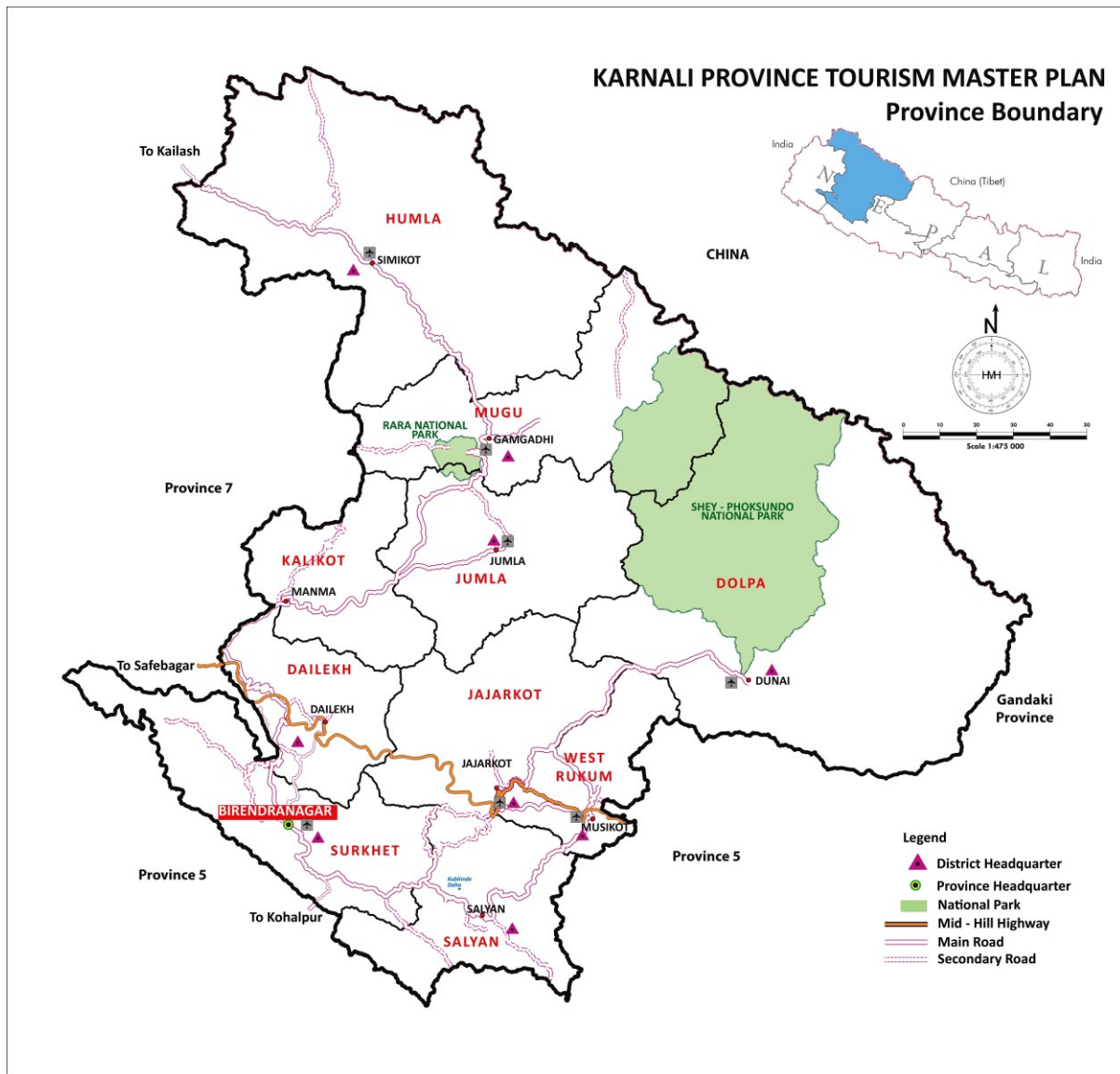
1.1.1 About Karnali Province

- Expanded in 30,716.23 km² area, Karnali Province is the largest Province of Nepal. It is the least populous province in Nepal with 1,570,418 population (GoKP, Karnali Province in Statistics 2019). Located in the North-Western part of Nepal, Karnali Province shares its border with the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north, Gandaki Province to the east, province five to the south, and Sudurpashchim Province to the west. The province consists of 10 District Coordination Committees (DCCs), 79 Local Government Units (25 Municipalities and 54 Rural Municipalities) and 718 wards extended in 10 districts, namely Surkhet, Salyan, Rukum (West), Dolpa, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu and Humla (Box-1).

1.1.2 Tourism Geography of Nepal

- Blessed with the outstanding natural and cultural attractions, including Mt. Everest (the highest peak of the world), Lumbini (the birthplace of Shakyamuni Buddha) etc., the Himalayan country Nepal constitutes huge potentials for tourism development.
- Nepal was formally opened to the international tourist market in early 1950s with the successful ascend of Mt. Everest by Tenzing N. Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hillary, creating the image of Nepal as an adventure destination. However, the planned tourism development efforts in Nepal started with the formulation of first tourism master plan in 1972 (also called German Master Plan) and promulgation of Tourism Act 2035 BS. During the same period, Nepal, primarily Kathmandu, also known to the international tourism market as a Hippie Tourism destination.
- The concept of community-based ecotourism initiated in late 1980s with the piloting of village eco-tourism in Ghandruk Areas of Kaski. More diversified and decentralized tourism development efforts got momentum with the formulation and enforcement of tourism policy 1990s that facilitated the development of rural area through eco-tourism and encouraged investment by private sector in several areas, including aviation sector.
- Tourism as a tool for rural poverty alleviation was emerged with the piloting of village tourism in Sirubari (1998 AD); piloting of Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (2002-2007 AD) and promulgation of new Tourism Policy 2008 AD and Homestay Operating Procedure 2010.
- Globally, tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing economic sectors, witnessing 1.4 billion international tourist arrival in 2018 (UNWTO 2019). In 2018, travel and tourism accounted for US\$ 8,811.0bn or 10.4% of global GDP and 319 million jobs, or 10% of total global employment (WTTC 2019). Generating USD 1.7 trillion in revenues as of 2018, international tourism remains the third largest export category behind fuels (USD 2.4 trillion) and chemicals (USD 2.2 trillion). International tourism accounts for 29% of the world's services exports and 7% of overall exports (UNWTO 2019).
- Nepal, as a destination, received 1,173,072 international visitors in 2018, including millions of domestic visitors, which are not in formal record. The country received US\$ 703,179 thousand revenue through tourism with US\$ 44 average expenditure/visitor/per day and 12.4 average length of stay/visitor in 2018 (NTS 2019).

Box-1: Karnali Province in a Nutshell	
Provincial Capital	Birendranagar, Surkhet
Administrative Converge	10 Districts (Surkhet, Dhilekh, Kalikot, Mugu, Jumla, Humla, Rukum West, Salyan, Jajarkot, Dolpa); 25 Urban Municipality, 54 Rural Municipality and 718 Wards with 12 federal parliamentary electoral constituencies and 24 provincial parliamentary constituencies.
Geographic Area	30,716.23 sqkm
Physiographic zone	Inner Tarai to High Himal: Bhabhar, Chure, Mid Hills, Mahabharat, High Himalaya, Trans-Himalaya (Lower elevation 225m at Bheri-Karnali Confluence; highest elevation 7,715m.
Major basin/sub-basin	Humla Karnali, Mugu Karnali, Tila karnali, Thuli Bheri, Sani Bheri
Population	Total 1,570,418, Male: 48.9%, Female: 51.1%
Literacy	Total: 62.77%, Male: 72.88%, Female: 53.21%
Major Ethnicity and Cast Group	Himali Bhotia Community, Khasha and Byasi Community, Thakuri and Chhetri, Brahmin, Dalit Community: Chhetri (41.7%), Kami (15.88%), Magar (10.9%), Thakuri (10.31%), Hill Brahman (8.38%), Damai/Dholi (3.98%), Sarki (2.63%), Sanyasi/Dasnami (1.69%), Tamang (0.88%), Gurung (0.70%) and Others (2.9%) (Karnali Province in Statistics- 2019)
Households and Family Size	298,174 households, Average Family Size: 5.26 (KPS)
HDI, MDP Rate & ALE (Nepal's data in parenthesis)	Human Development Index: 0.427 (0.49), Multi-dimensional Poverty Rate: 51.2% (28.6%), Average Life Expectancy: 66.8 Years (68.8%)
GDP and PCI (2075/076 BS)	Province GDP contribution: 3.44% (NRs. 119,259,000.00), Per Capita Income: 274 US\$
Key economic sectors	Hydro, Tourism, Herbal plants, Organic Agriculture & Livestock, Minerals etc.
Protected Areas	Rara National Park (106 sqkm) and Shey-Phoksundo National Park (3,555 sqkm)
Major Rivers	Karnali River (the largest river in Nepal), Bheri River
Major Lakes	Rara (the largest lake, enlisted as Ramsar site), Phoksundo (the deepest lake enlisted as Ramsar), Syarpu Tal, Kubhinde Daha
Unique features of Karnali	Rara Lake (the largest lake of Nepal), Phoksundo Lake (the deepest lake of Nepal), Karnali River (Longest and only free flowing river of Nepal), Pachal Waterfall (possibly the longest waterfall of Nepal), Marshi Rice (The highest elevation grown rice in Nepal), Halzi Monastery (possibly the oldest monastery in the Nepal Himalaya), Sinja and Dullu (The origin of Khasha Civilization and Language; the winter and summer capital of Khasha Kingdom), Bahra Bhai Musto (the longest series of Musto Cult found only in the western Nepal), Kankre vihara (possibly the oldest and largest Shikhara Style Stone carved Vihara/Temple of Nepal revered both by Buddhist & Hindu), the home to the Bon religion (Dolpo), Shey Phoksundo NP (the largest NP of Nepal), Upper Dolpo (The highest density of Snow Leopard (Upper Dolpo).
Significant Temples	Tripurasundari, Chandannath, Chhayanath, Kharpunath, Belashpur, Shivalaya Temple, Deuti Bajai, Khairabang, Digre Shai Kumari Bhagwati Temple
Significant Monasteries	Halzi, Raling, Shey Gomba, Ribo Bhumpa Gomba, Saldang Gomba, Pugmo Bon Gomba, Rigmo Bon Gomba
Significant Mustos	Chhala Musto, Nadaidhap Musto, Thakur Ji Ko Gath, Dare Musto, Babira Musto
Significant Devals	Bhurti Ka 22 Devals, Pancha Deval (Manma), Pancha Deval (Sinja)
Historical and archaeological sites	Kankre Vihara, Kot Gadhi, Bhurtika 22 Devals, Kirtisthamba, Paduka, Sinja Birat Palace, Jaktipur Palace, Jajarkot Palace, Salyan Khalanga, Musikot



- As per GoN data, tourism sector's contribution to the national GDP is about 3-4 %, however, the WTTC data suggests that the direct travel and tourism contribution to national GDP in 2017 was NRs 99.8 bn (US \$ 982.5mn), 4% of GDP. In the same year, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was NRs. 195.0 bn (US \$ 1,919.8mn), 7.8% of GDP. Likewise, In 2017 Travel & Tourism directly supported 497,500 jobs; 3.2% of total employment. In the same year, total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 1,027,000; 6.6% of total employment (WTTC 2019).
- Though Nepal receives international visitors from many countries in Asia, Australia, Europe, America and Africa, five top source market (countries) India, China, US, Srilanka and UK constitutes almost 50% of the total international visitors accounting for about 16.57%, 13.1%, 7.83%, 5.94% and 5.41% of total international visitors respectively.
- The largest segment of International visitors are meant for visiting Nepal for holiday and leisure purpose accounting for 60% of the total visitor, followed by trekking/mountaineering segment (16%), pilgrimage segment (14.4%), and other miscellaneous segment (9.6%) (NTS 2019). About 53.3% visitors were male

and the highest percentage of arrival were of age group 31 to 45, accounting for about 30.7% of the total visitors (NTS 2019).

- About 969,287 (83%) visitors entered Nepal via air route using at least 29 international airlines in 2018. Currently, there are 49 airports in Nepal, including TIA - the only international airport, 31 airports operating all season, 4 airports operating only in the favourable season, 5 airports under construction and remaining airports in the closed conditions. Moreover, at least 20 airlines offer flights for domestic movement (NTS 2019).
- Likewise, about 203,785 (17%) visitors entered Nepal via land route in 2018. The 2017 visitor arrival data reveals that amongst the land entry points, Bhairahawa welcomed the highest numbers of accounting for 150,841 visitors followed by Rasuwagadhi (18,264), Kakadvitta (6205), Mahendranagar/Banbasa (2739), Birgunj (1100), Nepalgunj/Rupahidiya (456) and Dhangadhi (36) (NTS 2018)
- By destination, about 699,552 international visitors are recorded to be visiting the protected areas of Nepal. Likewise, about 163,311 and 169,919 third country visitors also visited Pashupatinath and Lumbini in 2018. Moreover, the number of Indian visitors visiting Lumbini in 2018 was 192,676.
- Currently at least 1,254 Tourist Class Hotels (offering 46,856 tourist beds), 3,508 registered Travel Agencies, 2,649 registered Trekking Agencies, 73 Rafting Agencies, 77 Tourist Transport Service Agencies, 4,126 Licensed Tour Guides, 16,248 Licensed trekking Guides, and 253 River Guides are serving the international and domestic visitors in the country. Moreover, at least 245 formally registered community and 79 private homestays are offering at least 597 rooms and 1006 beds to the visitors in 13 various districts (NTS 2019). There could be several hundred additional homestays running without registration or not mentioned in the record of Department of Tourism (DoT) from other districts.

1.1.3 Tourism Geography of Karnali Province

- Karnali Province is endowed with rich biodiversity, natural resources, and cultural heritage backed by its strategic location as a popular gateway to Mt. Kailash and Lake Manasarovar. Also broadly known to be the center of the origin of the Khasha Civilization, Karnali Province is extremely rich in natural and cultural heritages, all forming the strongest base for the development of tourism in the province.
- Currently, only very limited number of tourist sites, such as Simkot/Hilsa-the gateway to Kailash Manasarovar pilgrimage by the Indian pilgrims, Rara Lake, Phoksundo Lake, Upper Dolpa etc. are in the bucket list of international visitors. Karnali Province hardly receives about 21,291 international visitors, accounting for about 1.5 to 2 % of the total international visitors welcomed by the nation in FY 2075/076 (NTS 2019, DoI 2019). Chapter two of this plan gives a detail profile of tourism in Karnali Province, including tourism products, markets, institutions, infrastructures and impacts.

1.2 Rationale for the Formulation of Tourism Master Plan

- Extreme poverty is one of the strongest indicators of poor management of resources in Karnali, including tourism. The province has the highest level of multidimensional poverty, accounting for 0.230 MPI. Karnali is the only province having more than half of the population as multidimensionally poor (GoN, 2018).
- Embarking into the new governance system of federal republic under the new constitution (2015), Nepal has aimed at transforming from a least developed to a developing nation by 2030 achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and eradicating poverty from the country. In pursuit of achieving so, the Government of Nepal has adopted "**Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali**" as a new development slogan.

- In line with the spirit of The Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs), the Government of Karnali (GoK) has also aimed to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line from 50% to 25% through integration of the five key areas such as i) Electricity ii) Tourism iii) Trade iv) Transportation, and v) Information Technology (GoK, Policy and Programme (2018/19). Moreover, the concept paper of first Five Year Plan prepared by Karnali Province Planning Commission aptly prioritizes tourism as one of the five important sectors for the development of Karnali. Karnali Provincial Government has also identified tourism as one of the top priority sectors with the slogan "**Nepal-the World's Tourist Destination, Karnali- Nepal's Tourist Destination**".
- With its pristine nature, archaeological sites and unique cultures, tourism in Karnali stands out as the area with both the competitive and comparative advantages. Considering the immense potential for creating jobs, driving exports and multiplying its benefits across the province, tourism can be considered to be a viable economic growth engine to achieve the goal of GoK for being one of the developed provinces of Nepal within the next 10 years (GoK, 2018). It is by enhancing the economic, social, political, social and cultural standards of its people by increasing the per-capita income of Karnali people to US\$ 2100 within the first five years beginning from fiscal year 2018/2019 (GoK, 2018).
- However, **the huge potentials of tourism in Karnali Province has not yet been harnessed** due to many reasons, including poor road network and external connectivity, poor institutional framework, inadequate skilled human resources on hospitality sector, sub-standard tourism service/facilities, **absence of planned and concerted efforts** towards the common goals and visions, and inadequate promotion and branding among others. In fact, tourism in Karnali Province is rated to be the least developed amongst the seven provinces of Nepal with respect to the visitor numbers, tourism infrastructures, tourism governance, policies, market access, tourism awareness and so on. The GoK is also aware that unplanned tourism development will exert the adverse impacts on culture, nature and biodiversity affecting the community dependent on natural resources and ultimately diminishing the potentials of tourism.
- In a pursuit to address these constraints and gaps, and to initiate the economic and social transformation through tourism, the province Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (MoITFS) has felt need for the appropriate plan and took initiative to prepare the Tourism Master Plan (TMP) for Karnali Province. The purpose of the TMP is to direct or guide all relevant sectors (government, private, cooperatives, and community) towards achieving the sustainable tourism in contributing the mission of Karnali government for prosperity of the Karnali people. As the Government of Nepal is celebrating year 2020 as Visit Nepal Year 2020 with the slogan "Lifetime Experience", and also planning to celebrate 2020 to 2030 as a Tourism Decade of Nepal, Tourism Master Plan for Karnali Province would be a perfect initiative to promote and establish Karnali Province as a must experience pristine tourism destination.
- The KPTMP has detailed five-year action plan with a vision for next 10 years. The plan has taken the full advantages of enabling policy environment as the GoN has already positioned Karnali Province as one of the most promising and deserving tourism destinations amongst all. The plan will not only be helpful to facilitate the development and promotion of tourism in Karnali Province but also foster opportunities for developing linkages with other provinces and strengthening cooperation for trans-boundary tourism.

1.3 The Objectives

The objective of the TMP is to provide the provincial government and relevant stakeholders with a policy framework and priority actions with vision, goals, objectives and strategies for developing tourism sector as one of the engines for economic and social transformation of Karnali Province, while preserving its rich natural and cultural heritages.

1.4 Planning Approach and Methodologies

1.4.1 The Planning Approach

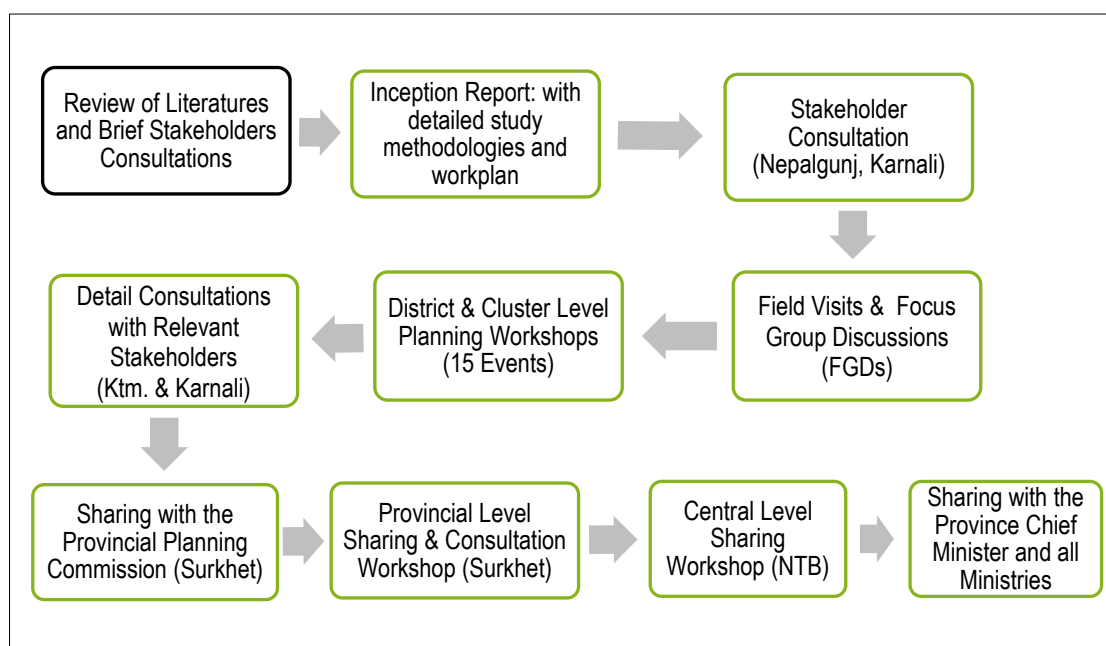
The formulation of KPTMP adopts following approaches:

- i. The participatory and bottom-up planning process.
- ii. Mobilization of multi-disciplinary technical experts.
- iii. Provision of technical backstopping by WWF Nepal.
- iv. Guidance and supervision by Hon. Tourism Minister and Secretary of MoITFE, Karnali Province based on the regular briefing and updates by the expert team on process and progress.
- v. Multi-stakeholders engagement at various levels (community/destination level, district level, provincial level and central level) throughout the planning process.
- vi. Mobilization MoITFE staffs throughout the period of planning, consultation and sharing at community/destination, district and provincial level. The planning process has become the very useful learning platform for the staffs of MoITFE.
- vii. Institutional inputs and suggestion on the draft KPTMP from various state and non-state agencies.

1.4.2 Methodologies Used

The following methods were employed for collecting, analysing and interpreting data and information leading to the formulation of KPTMP:

- i. **Review of relevant literatures:** The team reviewed various literatures related to the tourism in Nepal in general and Karnali Province in particular. Major literatures reviewed by the team include policies and legal frameworks on tourism policies, plans, tourism statistics, tourism development reports, books including academic journals, and articles.
- ii. **Stakeholder consultations in Kathmandu:** The team consulted with the relevant stakeholders, including Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA), Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), Department of Tourism (DoT), WWF Nepal, and Tourism industry associations (such as NATTA, TAAN, NARA, HAAN, NMA, HOSAN, VITOF etc.).



- iii. **Stakeholder consultations in Karnali Province:** The team also consulted with the relevant stakeholders, including Karnali Province Planning Commission, Provincial Ministry of Industry Tourism

Forest and Environment, District Coordination Committees (DCCs), Municipalities, Rural Municipalities, Protected Area management authorities, tourism entrepreneurs, tourism academia, travel trade medias, faith based organizations, district and provincial association of chamber of commerce and industry, provincial level VNY 2020 Coordination Committee and so on.

- iv. **Field observations:** The team also observed, assessed and documented the major tourism attractions, routes, products and sites. Moreover, the team members also observed conditions of tourism infrastructures and identified infrastructure gaps.
- v. **Focus group discussions (FGDs):** The team organized FGDs with the relevant functional groups such as accommodation service providers (hotel, lodge, homestays etc.), tourism transport service providers (airline agencies, tourist vehicle operators etc.), cultural groups, forest user groups, buffer zone user groups, mother groups, teachers, organic vegetable producers, livestock related members, women, poor and vulnerable communities etc leading to the preparation of SWOT analysis of tourism sector and identifying the key tourism development opportunities across tourism value chain in Karnali.
- vi. **Cluster and district level tourism planning workshops:** During the month of May and June 2019, district level tourism planning workshops were organized in Surkhet, Salyan Khalanga, Rukum (W) Musikot, Jajarkot, Narayan-Dailekh, Manma, Jumla Khalanga, Gamgadhi and Simkot. Moreover, cluster level planning workshops were organized in Yalbang (Humla), Sarkeghad (Humla), Sinja (Jumla), Phoksundo Lake (Dolpa) and Dolpo Buddha RM (Dolpa). A total of 699 participants, including the elected DCC Chairs, Mayors, Chairpersons, Ward Chairs, PA authorities, tourism entrepreneurs, journalists, security personnels, destination management organizations etc. attended these workshops, selected various tourism products and developed tourism development action plans. These workshops identified, assessed and documented tourism resources; prepared stakeholders mapping and historical time-line for tourism; prepared SWOT analysis; selected viable tourism products and developed action plan and activities for developing, promoting and managing the selected tourism products.
- vii. **Province level consultation and sharing workshop:** On 28 Nov. 2019, the draft version of the tourism master plan was shared with all relevant provincial stakeholders, including provincial parliamentarians, relevant line ministries, private sectors and travel-trade media amidst a province level sharing and validation workshop held at Birendranagar, Surkhet. Shared the draft master plan with and solicited. Feedback and input on vision, goal, objectives, strategies, actions and activities of the proposed tourism master plan were incorporated in the final plan. Before presenting the draft plan at province level workshop, the summary of the plan was also shared with the members of Karnali Province Planning Commission.
- viii. **Central level sharing workshop:** On December 12, 2019, the draft plan was also shared with the central level stakeholders and actors amid a dissemination and discussion workshop organized at Nepal Tourism Board, Kathmandu. Key feedbacks given by the central level government agencies, private sectors and development partners were incorporated in the final plan.
- ix. **Sharing with the Chief Minister and Relevant Ministries:** On 21 Dec. 2019, the final draft plan was also shared with the Hon. The Karnali Province Tourism Master Plan formulation process was ended with the incorporation of valuable input and feedback given by the Hon. Chief Minister, relevant line ministers, members of Karnali Province Planning Commission, Secretaries and so on.

Box-2: Focus Ares of the Study during the Planning Process

- Auditing tourism services, facilities and infrastructures, including accommodations and connectivity.
- Reviewing policy, institutions, governance and performance of agencies in tourism sector.
- Reviewing the key tourism interventions undertaken at the national, provincial and local levels by state and non-state actors.
- Identifying gaps and issues affecting the competitiveness of the tourism sector in Karnali province and ways to address these issues and constraints.
- Setting the strategic long-term vision for the tourism sector in Karnali Province.
- Identifying and recommending tourism zones and products. It includes recommending new tourism treks/circuits with the detailed plan of actions for the selected tourism zones.

- Analysing trends of tourist arrivals and markets, and recommendation for strategic marketing with proper product development packaging, branding, and promotion.
- Identifying and assessing the likely adverse impacts of tourism on biodiversity and natural environments and recommending strategies, measures and actions to mitigate/tackle and reduce their risks and impacts. Tourism infrastructure would be thus made as environment friendly as much as possible.
- Assessing gaps in skill of human resources involved in tourism sector with the recommendation for skills development training.
- Assessing capacities of public sector, private sector and communities, and recommending measures to enhance their capacity.
- Identifying investment opportunities in the tourism sector. Identifying key tourism projects for development and resources mobilization from potential investors/donors to establish and/or upgrade tourism enterprises, tourism facilities/services, capacity building of stakeholders and tour/trekking/rafting businesses etc. It also includes identifying appropriate incentive mechanism to encourage potential investors in tourism sector.
- Identifying ways to benefit local community, especially the women, youth and marginalized communities/group.
- Identifying possible impacts of tourism on the natural landscape, biodiversity, culture and society, and proposing measures that can halt, reduce and mitigate the possible negative impacts.
- Reviewing the existing institutional framework and recommending appropriate institutional framework and structures.
- Assessing and exploring the resources required for the implementation of tourism master plan.

1.5 The Structure of the Master Plan

The plan comprises seven chapters with relevant appendices.

Chapter 1: Background and Methodologies of the master plan describes tourism geographies of Nepal and Karnali Province; rationale and objective for the formulation of master plan; plan formulation approach and methodologies as well as the structure of the master plan.

Chapter 2: Current Situation and Potential Analysis of plan serves as the baseline document for the master plan, and describes all about the current performance of tourism sector in Karnali Province as well as the potential for tourism development in the province. Key contents cover in this chapter include inventory of tourism assets; policy, institutional framework and governance for tourism; existing and potential tourism products and markets for Karnali Province; assessment of tourism infrastructures; assessment of human resources for tourism in Karnali; investment and business environment for tourism; impacts of tourism along with the participation of community in tourism development; provincial tourism SWOT analysis and strategic issues for tourism development in the province.

Chapter 3: Vision, Goal, Objectives of the plan is the core part of the plan and presents the vision, goal, objectives, strategies, guiding principles, approach to development and strategic targets.

Chapter 4: Strategic Tourism Zones, Products and Activities of the plan presents the details and spatial distribution of the selected tourism zones, tourism products and activities to be developed and promoted by the Karnali province under this master plan.

Chapter 5: Strategic Programs of the plan presents the structural plan and actions in eight thematic areas to be implemented under this master plan.

Chapter 6: Implementation and Monitoring of the plan deals with the implementation arrangements of the plan, including proposed structures, institutions and their roles; estimated budget and possible source of funding, monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the implementation of master plan.

Chapter 7 : Five Years Action Plan of the plan presents all actions and activities under eight program areas with targets, estimated budgets, locations, time-frame, responsible agencies, supporting agencies and priorities.

CHAPTER II

CURRENT SITUATION AND POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Tourism Resources And Products

2.1.1 Natural Landscape and Biodiversity Resources

Outstanding Geographical Landscape

- Nepal's physiography ranges from alluvial plains in the tropical lowlands to very rugged and snow and ice covered Himalayan Mountains. The range includes five major physiographic zones extending from East to West, including the High Himal (above 5000m), High Mountain (3000-5000 m), Middle Mountain (1000-3000 m), Siwalik (500-1000 m) and Tarai (below 500 m) (LRMP, 1986). On the other hand, Karnali province ranges from Inner Tarai to High Himal. Inner tarai starts in Surkhet valley and extends up Middle mountain, High Mountain and High Himal. High altitude plant species adapted to very cold and dry climatic conditions are found in higher elevations. Heavy snowfall is common during the winter months. Above 5,500 meters, the Himalayas are covered with perpetual snow with no tree vegetation.
- Karnali province is endowed with scenic mountain ranges and peaks such as Panchamukhi, Saipal, Puyu, Chala, Kajiroba, Koikee peaks that offers an excellent nature experiences to trekkers and mountaineers. These mountain peaks and forests feed the Karnali and Bheri river corridor, two major river corridors of the region. Karnali is the longest river of Nepal that flows freely from north to south through deep gorges creating a unique geographic landscape. Unlike Bheri, it flows from the southern part of Karnali province through Humla and Mugu. It is the largest tributary of the Ganga in India. Similarly, Bheri river originates from Dolpo situated in the eastern of Karnali province and passes through Jajarkot, Rukum, Pyuthan etc.
- Geological upheaval and these river systems have created mesmerizing landscape such as Upper Dolpo valley, Limi Valley, Sinja valley, Rakam Valley and Surkhet valley. The Limi valley in upper Humla is the hidden land, located between 3500-5340 msl. Limi is the home to diverse wild flora and fauna ranging from wild ungulates, predator, avi fauna, flowering plants, alpine meadow etc. It is called Hidden Shangri-la due to its breath taking panoramas, stunning wilderness and unique Buddhist culture and tradition. These valleys including Limi with diverse climatic conditions, forest ecosystems, alpine meadows, soil types, micro climate and permafrost support unique high value medicinal plants and herbs, alpine pasture, vegetations and, are and endangered wild animals including snow leopards, red panda, Himalayan bear, musk deer, Himalayan thar etc.
- Lakes of outstanding universal value such as Rara Lake (the Largest lake of Nepal), Phoksundo Lake (Deepest Lake of Nepal). Other Chhangbo Lake (Halzi Glacier Lake, Humla), Sarphu Tal (Rukum), Kupinde Daha (Salyan) add values to the water based tourism sector of Karnali and beyond. In recent years, Rara and Phoksunda lakes have become major tourism destinations and also contribute to tourism of surrounding areas due to spill over effects. More than that, these lakes, associated rivers and tributaries irrigate the downstream valleys and has become the life supporting systems in terms of irrigation, drinking water, fisheries, water recreation and operating traditional water mills etc. Similarly, Karnali province possess numbers of waterfalls (Jharana) such as Pachal Jharana of Kalikot, arguably the highest waterfall of Nepal. Another is Chachar Jharana of Mugu, lies on the way to Yalban and numbers of other waterfall.
- In summary, these geographic formation and natural landscape offer visitors with a world class adventure, wilderness trekking experiences as well as support the unique culture and heritage of Karnali people evolved and adapted to the ecology and climatic condition of region. Located in comparatively in remote areas as compared with other province, the tourism experience of this province is of exotic in nature and provide the rare experience for tourists and visitors.

Floral and Faunal Diversity

- Karnali province is uniquely rich in biodiversity though comprehensive assessment of biodiversity is yet to be done. Along with protected areas, extended forest habitats and rangeland also provide suitable habitats to rare and vulnerable wild animals including snow leopards. Accordingly, Mugu, Dolpa and Humla districts are expected to support good number of snow leopards (Revised SLCAP, 2012). The estimated snow leopard population in Nepal is around 301-400 and the habitat landscape is categorized as eastern, central and western. In term of density, western landscape holds the greatest significance with 3.2 individual snow leopard per 100 km² (DNPWC, 2017). This landscape includes Shey Phoksundo and Api Nampa Conservation Area. Particularly in Karnali province, Upper Dolpo is the area with the highest density of snow leopard and possess the high potential for snow leopard based expedition tourism.
- Rara National Park (RNP) supports six major vegetation types (out of 36 types) viz. Moist Alpine Scrub, Birch-Rhododendron forest, Fir forest, Upper Temperate Blue Pine forest, Spruce forest, and Lower Tropical Sal and Mixed Broad leaved forest (RNP, 2018). More than 50 mammal species are recorded so far in an around the RNP including Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus selenarctos tibetanus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), Himalayan Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Himalayan Thar (*Hemitragus jemalhicus*), Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*) and Common otter (*Lutra lutra*) (RNP, 2018). Mahabu pasture area (Dailekh-Kalikot-Jumla) harbor Red Panda and rich diversity of Rhododendron species. Likewise, 35 species of mammals, 255 species of birds and 286 species of medicinal herbs/shrubs are recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (SPNP, 2018)
- Bhandar forest of Tatopani, Jumla district is biodiversity hot spot deserves to be the wilderness trail, sort of open zoo for trekker and wildlife enthusiasts as it supports wild animals such as red panda, goral, himal thar, porcupine, himalayan bear, wild boars, musk deer and perhaps snow leopard in the upper belt etc. Jumla too have forests of native deodar and birch species which need further assessment and conservation. The native deodar species has long been used by local communities in building wooden bridge, agricultural tools and constructing temples and community buildings.
- Ornithological study has been confined in protected areas. Out of total 887 bird species recorded in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016; Inskipp & Chaudhary, 2016), 300 species of birds are recorded in Dolpo district only (Kusi et al. 2018). Similarly in RNP, 272 birds species are recorded (BCN 2012), including 49 species of water birds. Rara Lake serves as an important halting station for migratory waterfowls across the Himalayas. Regarding fish species, the study indicates, out of six species of endemic fishes of Nepal, three species of Snow Trout are found in Lake Rara viz. *Schizothorax macrophalus*, *S. nepalensis* and *S. raraensis* (Shrestha, 2017).
- The rich floral and faunal diversity make the Karnali well placed for nature-based tourism where domestic and international tourists could rejoice the wilderness experience including snow leopard expedition in Upper Dolpa region. Suitable climatic conditions, geographic terrain, remoteness contribute to its exotic quality and to the larger extent; Karnali has nature as it is strong pull for trekking tourists. The pristine lake Rara and rare and endangered wild animals such as Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear and Himalayan Trout are the nature wonders.
- In summary, these geographic formation and natural landscape offer visitors with a world class adventure, wilderness trekking experiences as well as support the unique culture and heritage of Karnali people evolved and adapted to the ecology and climatic condition of region. Located in comparatively in remote areas as compared with other provinces, the tourism experience of this province is of exotic in nature and provide the rare experience for tourists and visitors.

2.1.2 Historical/Archaeological Resources

- Rajya and Rajouta: Salyan, Malneta, Rukum, Musikot, Jahari, Jajarkot, Gotan, Dailekh, Dullu, Jumla
- Historical sites: Kakrevihara, Dailekh, Dullu, Sija, Majulepatan (Humla), Tibrikot (Dolpa),
- Khalanga Darbar Area

- Sija Civilization

2.1.3 Cultural, Religious and Historical/Archaeological Resources

- Jadan: Lower Humla and Mugu
- Khasan: Dailekh, Dullu, Surkhet, Jajarkot
- Tripurasundari religious site
- Deutibajai Temple
- Kakre Vihara Temple
- Dudul Stupa (Chaitya)
- Pancha Koshi Religious Circuit (Tallo Dungeshwor- Paduka-Dhuleshwor-Shreesthan-Navisthan-Kotila-Kotgadi-Panchadeval (Bhurtika 22 Devals)- Pajaru Stupa (Jajarkot)-Shivalaya (Jajarkot)
- Karnali is one of the old civilizations of Nepal and is connected with acient Khasha (Malla) kingdom. Also known as Naga descendents (from Western Tibet) , the Khasha people are said to have migrated into this region possibly from Khasgar region of Western Tibet or Kashmir region of Pakistan (Adhikari ...).
- The archaeological remains and inscriptions found in Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Jumla (Sinja) reveal that Karnali Province was the heart of the Khasha Kingdom, Dullu and Sija being the summer and winter palacial sites respectively.
- Till 14th century AD, Khasha Kings were ruling the greater Khasha territory extending Garhwal in the west, Mansarowar and Guge regions of Tibet in the north, Gorkha-Nuwakot regions in the east and upto Kapilvastu in the South.
- The sacred Mt. Kailash and the holly Lake Manasarovar are the most attractive spots for pilgrims of Tibetan Buddhism, Hinduism, Bon and Jainism.
- There is an old legend that pilgrimage around the Kailash Mountain, standing for purification and beneficence, can relieve the crime committed. So pilgrimage surrounding Kailash is the main activities of various religions. The route of pilgrimage surrounding the sacred Kailash covers 32 kilometers starting from Tarchen. The pilgrimage is most popular in Tibetan horse year.
- 3 Nath: Chandannath, Chhayannath, Kharpunath, Khorjennath (TAR-China)
- The influence of Kashmiri art on Chandannath temple, the master was from Kharpunath who went to Kashmir for education and then established Chandannath temple.

Major Unique Selling Propositions (USPs)

- Karnali Province has a perfect blending of cultural and natural attractions. Based on the preliminary findings of literature review, stakeholder consultation and limited field visits, the unique selling propositions (USPs) of Karnali Province can be expressed as followings:
 - Rich bio-diversity & outstanding natural landscape (Cis & Trans-Himalayan landscape).
 - Outstanding cultural & spiritual landscape (Home to Buddhist, Bon and Khasha religions; connecting two globally important religious/spiritual power places: Lumbini and Kailash).
 - The longest, wild and virgin river corridor (Karnali River and its tributaries).
 - Home to the globally important flagship mammals such as Snow Leopard, *Himalayan blue sheep*, *Red Panda* and *wolves*,
 - *Mysterious "hidden land" Dolpa; the land of Yak Caravan; the land of Yarsagomba Caravan.*
 - Outstanding natural lakes (Rara-the largest lake, Phoksundo – the deepest lake, and so on).
- Key natural, cultural, historical, pilgrimage and archaeological sites of outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) identified in the districts of Karnali Province have been listed in table 1 below.

- Recently, MoCTCA has identified 18 tourism destinations from Karnali Province out of "100 New Tourism Products of Nepal" in a bid to accomplish the government's programme on "Identification and development of New Tourism Products". GoN/MoCTCA has aimed at promoting these sites within the broader campaign of "Visit Nepal 2020". The identified new tourism destinations from Karnali Province include the followings:

Table-5: List of identified destinations from Karnali for 100 New Tourism Destinations of Nepal

SN	District	Established Destinations but still Need to be Promoted	New Destinations that Need to be Promoted
1	Salyan		Kuvinde Lake
2	Dolpa	Shey Phoksundo National Park	
3	Dolpa		Tripurasundari Religious Tourism Area
4	Jumla	Sinja Civilization	
5	Jumla		Dudul Stupa (Chaitya)
6	Humla		Limi Valley Tourism Sites
7	Mugu	Rara Lake	
8	Mugu		Rara-Shey Phoksundo Lake Trekking Trail
9	Kalikot		Pachal Jharna (Waterfall)
10	Jajarkot		Khalanga Palace Area (Bheri Municipality)
11	Dailekh	Pancha Koshi tourism sites (Dharmik Paryatan)	
12	Dailekh		Kot Gadhi-Pancha Deval-Belashpur-Mahabu Tourism area (Narayan Municipality)
13	Surkhet	Kakre Vihara	
14	Surkhet	Deuti Bajai (Birendranagar Municipality)	
15	Surkhet	Madan Aashrit Park	
16	Surkhet		Jajura Daha Pachapuri Municipality - 8 & 9 (Gushi Tal, Madale Gufa, Shiva Gufa)
17	Surkhet		Gidde Danda tourism area
18	Rukum (West)		Botamkot Chitri Patan Sahasik Padamarga (Adventure Trail)

Source: MoCTCA 2019

- Moreover, Gorilla Trail and Dhorpatan-Maikot-Shey-Phoksundo Trekking Trail listed in the 100 destinations have direct linkages with tourism in Karnali Province.

2.2 Markets, Visitor Growth Pattern and Marketing

2.2.1 Current Market Segments and Pattern

- Currently, following three types of market segments predominate tourism in the Karnali Province:
- Domestic leisure tourists and trekkers: From Kathmandu and other cities
- Indian cross-border from adjacent cities: Including self-drive, short break, hill station and pilgrims
- Other International pilgrims: Buddhists, Hindus visiting Kailash and other parts.
- International western and new Asian trekkers, adventure and wildlife segments: International expatriates
- International Free and Independent Travellers (FITs): from western and Asian markets
- International Special Interest: groups and individuals motivated by mountaineering, mahseer fishing, rafting, mountain biking, culture.

Key Market Segments

Domestic market Segment

- Holiday Makers (Rara, Phoksundo, Syarphu, Kupinde)
- Pilgrims (Buddhist, Bon, Hindu)
- Development Workers
- Researchers
- Soft Trekkers

Indian Visitors

- This is the market segment of high volume and high value tourist as the number of people paying pilgrimage viit to Kailash Mansarobar is growing.
- In 2018, 13,398 international visitors entered Humla for visit and pilgrimage, with about 90% visitors being Indian pilgrims visiting Kailash Mansarobar.
- The great majority of tourists to Karnali are pilgrims travelling for religious purposes to the many religious shrines and spiritual areas.

Regional market (Indian Segments)

- Pilgrims (to Kailash Mansarobar) -All Organized Group Tourist
- Business visitors

International Visitors

- Karnali Province is considered still an exotic, high value and expensive tourism destination for the third country visitors.
- These are the high volume tourism products and only high-end visitor segment.
- Currently, Karnali Province hardly receives about 17,000 international visitors, about 1.5% of the total international visitors welcomed by the nation in 2018.
- Existing visiting pattern of tourist in Karnali region shows that international visitors are confined in only three destinations such as Dolpa, Jumla, Mugu (Rara) and Humla accounting for a total 15,564 international visitors in 2018.
- Amongst the sites visited by the international visitors, Humla receives the largest share of visitors accounting for 10814 in 2018 (and 13,398 in 2017) visitors, followed by Lower Dolpa (1,222), Upper Dolpa (525), Rara NP (317), and Mugu-Upper Region (63).

- Besides using Simkot/Hilsa as a gateway to Kailash Mansarobar pilgrimage by the Indian pilgrims, very few tourism destinations, such as Rara Lake, Phoksundo Lake, and Upper Dolpa are also in the bucket list of international visitors.

2.2.2 Visitor Growth Pattern

- Amongst the sites visited by the international visitors, Humla receives the largest share, accounting for 17489 in 2075/076 BS visitors, followed by Lower Dolpa (1,222), Upper Dolpa (525), Rara NP (317), and Mugu-Upper Region (63) (DoI 2019, MoCTCA/NTS 2019).
- Amongst the sites visited by the international visitors, Humla receives the largest share, accounting for 17,489 in 2075/076 BS visitors, followed by Dolpa (2688), Surkhet (654), Mugu/Rara NP (334), Jumla (62), Kalikot (21), Dailekh (14), Rukum West (13), Salyan ((9), and Jajarkot (7) (Tourist Arrival Survey 2075 and Department of Immigration, Kathmandu).

Domestic Visitors

- There is a lack for formal record of domestic visitors in Karnali Province.
- A very informal survey carried out for the MoITFE/Karnali Pradesh suggests that about altogether 454,867 domestic visitors visited various districts of Karnali Province from 1 Baishakh 2075 to 1 Baishakh 2076 BS (Tourism Arrival Survey, MoITFE/Karnalai Pradesh 2019).
- Stakeholder consultations and visitor records of Rara NP and SP NP reveal that that the period of greatest visitor arrivals for domestic tourists is during May, June and July and during October and November.
- Most of the domestic visitors visited these sites during New Year and long vacations including Dashain-Tihar festival holidays.
- Only very few destinations such as Simkot/Hilsa- the gateway to Kailash Mansarobar, Limi Valley, Rara Lake, Phoksundo Lake, Upper Dolpa are in the bucket list of international visitors. Currently, Karnali Province hardly receives about 21,291 international visitors (FY 2075/076 data) or 14,948 (2018 data), accounting for about 1.5 to 2% of the total international visitors welcomed by the nation in 2018. Amongst the sites visited by the international visitors, Humla receives the largest share of visitors accounting for 10814 in 2018 (and 13,398 in 2017) visitors, followed by Lower Dolpa (1,222), Upper Dolpa (525), Rara NP (317), and Mugu-Upper Region (63). Moreover, about 30,000 to 40,000 domestic visitors are estimated to be visiting Rara Lake annually.

Indian Visitors

- Cross border visitor arrivals to western Nepal in general, and Karnali Province in particular, are very negligible, primarily due to the lack of flight connection between nearest cities of India and Nepalgunj/Surkhet and lack of road access to Hilsa from Surkhet.
- Visitors and pilgrims visiting Kailash Mansarobar generally wish to visit Mt. Kailash via Hilsa or make a circuit tour package travelling via Rasuwagadhi/Kerung through Mt. Kailash to Hilsa. However, due to the lack of confirmed road access and uncertainty of air services between Hilsa and Simkot and between Simkot and Nepalgunj, almost all visitors who enter into TAR China via Rasuwagadhi return to Nepal from the same route.

Other International Visitors

- The tourist-visiting pattern in Karnali Province may not exactly follow the pattern of the entire country. However, The largest segment of International visitors are meant for visiting Nepal for holiday and leisure purpose accounting for 60% of the total visitor, followed by trekking/mountaineering segment (16%),

pilgrimage segment (14.4%), and other miscellaneous segment (9.6%) (NTS 2019). About 53.3% visitors were male and the highest percentage of arrival were of age group 31 to 45, accounting for about 30.7% of the total (NTS 2019).

- Though the details are yet to receive, the total number of international tourist visiting various districts of Karnali Province in FY 2075/076 has reached about 21,291 (Dol Kathmandu and MoITFE/Karnali-Visitor Arrival Survey 2076).
- In 2018, a total of 12,941 international visitors visited various districts of Karnali Province, which was about 16% lesser than that of visitor arrival in 2017, when the province welcomed a total of 14,948 international visitors.
- The visitor records maintained by Dol (for 2018) and DNPWC (for FY 2074/075) reveal that May, June and August are three peak international visitor arrival months accounting for about 27.2%, 26.3% and 18.8% respectively.
- Likewise, January, December, and February are the months with lowest international visitor arrival accounting for about 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.2% visitor arrival.
- Excluding the visitor arrival for Humla, of which about 90% are Indian pilgrims to Kailash Mansarobar, September, October and May are the three peak tourist arrival months that welcome about 29.9%, 25.5% and 9.7% international visitors. Again, the lowest visitor arrival months are February, January and December.
- For Humla only, the three peak visitor arrival months are May (30.7%), June (30.6%), and August (21.0%) and the lowest arrival months are December (0%), January (0%), and February (0.1%).
- The visitor records maintained by Dol and DNPWC reveal that May, June and August are three peak international visitor arrival months accounting for about 27.2%, 26.3% and 18.8% respectively.

Table-4: Distribution of visitors by district in Karnali Province

Place	Domestic (1 Baishakh 2075 to 1 Baishakh 2076))	International (FY 2075/076)
Surkhet	162,861	654
Dailekh	38,668	14
Kalikot	31,357	21
Jumla	77,614	62
Humla	20,545	17489
Mugu	1,3795	334
Dolpa	8,354	2688
Jajarkot	58,865	7
Salyan	36,150	9
Rukum West	6,658	13
Total	454,864	21,291

Source: Domestic Visitors: MoITFE, Karnali Pradesh, Tourist Arrival Survey 2075; International Visitors: MoITFE, Karnali Pradesh, Tourist Arrival Survey 2075 and Dol Kathmandu

Table-4: Distribution of visitors by key tourist destinations in Karnali Province

Destination/Place	Arrival of International Visitors in Various Destination of Karnali (in last 5 years)					
	2070/071	2071/072	2072/073	2073/074	2074/075	
Rara National Park	181	143	132	201	317	
Shey Phoksundo NP	417	383	431	535	469	
Lower Dolpa	585	1117	788	924	1222	
Upper Dolpa	338	469	328	425	525	
Humla	492	1,346	10,105	13,398	10814	
Mugu					63	

Source: MoCTCA/Nepal Tourism Statistics 2017 and 2018

- International: Humla 81%, Lower Dolpa 9%, Upper Dolpa 4%, Shey Phoksundo NP 4% and Rara NP 2%
- About 80% visitors entering into Humla are estimated to be Indian pilgrims visiting Kailash Mansarobar.
- The Average Annual Growth Arrival for Lower Dolpa, Upper Dolpa and Humla for the period of 2005 to 2018 were 13.9%, 14.33 and 18.01% respectively.
- The Average growth rate for the year 2016 over the previous year 2015 was about 651%, and this drastic growth appeared due to the closure of Taropani Immigration Point (to TAR China) and shifting of Indian pilgrims from Tatopani to Hilsa Point for entering into Kailash mansarobar.

2.3 Policy, Institutional Framework and Governance

Guiding policy documents

- Relevant Policies, Laws and Regulations (Tourism, Conservation, Immigration, Industry Operation)
- The National Three Year Plan.
- Concept Paper for first Five Year Plan (2076/77-2080/81), Karnali Province Planning Commission (KPPC)
- Policy and Programme of the Karnali Province (2018/2019)
- National Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-2025)
- 100 Tourist Destinations declared by Government of Nepal.
- 101 Tourist Destinations of Karnali Province (draft); Karnali Province/MoITFE.
- Best References:
 - TRPAP Tourism Plan (Dolpa, 2004), GHT-Strategic Tourism Action Plans (Humla & Dolpa, 2011), WB/IFC/DFID-SAMARTH- Western Nepal Integrated Tourism Promotion Plan, 2016).
 - National and International Best Practices (IBPs)
- Constitution of Nepal (2015) is the top policy and governance document for Nepal under which various acts, bylaws and regulation and directives are formulated and implemented by state government, provincial governments (7) and local governments (Metropolitan cities, Sub-metropolitan cities, Municipalities, Sub-metropolitan cities, Rural Municipalities).
- Tourism Act 2035 BS (1978 AD), amended several times, the latest in 1997; is the first and major policy document governing the tourism development in Nepal. Various policies, bylaws, regulations and directives have been formulated so far by the Government of Nepal based on the framework of this master policy document.
- The Tourism Policy 2065 (2008) is the major policy governing the development, promotion and management of tourism in Nepal. The policy has emphasized on the diversification of tourism products and has tried to link tourism with poverty alleviation.
- Tourism Policy 2065 (2009) has identified tourism sector as an important vehicle for economic and social development and has emphasized for the expansion of tourism activities into the relatively undiscovered remote destinations, and promotion of eco-tourism and rural tourism.
- Other relevant regulatory framework include, Nepal Tourism Board Act, 2053 (1997), Civil Aviation Act, 2015 (1958), Civil Aviation Authority Act, 2053 (1996), Nepal Air Service Corporation Act, 2053 (1996), Immigration Act, 2049 (1992), Labour Act, 2048 (1992),
- Key regulations governing the operation and management of tourism sector include Nepal Tourism Board Rules, 2055 (1998), Hotel, Lodge, Restaurant, Bar and Tour Operator Regulation, 2038 (1981)- last amended 2013, Homestay Operating Procedure, 2067 (2010), Hiking Related Rules, (2002), Mountaineering Expedition Regulation, 2059 (2002), Rafting Regulations (1996), Civil Aviation Rules (1996) Civil Aviation Accident Investigation Rules (1967), Aviation Safety Regulations (1989), Airport Operation Regulations (1981), Immigration Regulation, 2051 (1994), Internal Procedural Directive (2013) and so on.
- Travel and Trekking Agencies Regulations 2062 governs all activities associated with the registration, licensing, renewal and control trekking and travel related activities including registration and renewal of trekking agencies and travel agencies; issuing professional license to trekking guides and tour guides; monitoring, supervising and controlling trekking and tour operations.
- Rafting regulation 2063 governs all activities associated with the operation of water tourism activities including registration of rafting agencies; issuing license/permission to the rafting agencies for operating rafting, angling and other related activities and issuing license to river guides.

- Hotel, Lodge, Restaurant, Bar and Tourist Guide Regulations 2038 (1981) deals with all activities associated with the operation of Hotel, Lodge, Restaurant, Bar and Tourist Guide including registration and control of Hotel, Lodge, Restaurant, Bar etc.; issuing license to Tourist Guide etc.
- Homestay Operating Procedure 2010 is the most progressive and community friendly legal framework intending to encourage and support the rural poor and marginalized communities to establish and operate homestays by utilizing their own culture and natural surroundings.
- Tourism Vision 2020 serves to be the latest vision document of the GoN/MoCTCA. Tourism Vision 2020 is a long-term planning vision document set forth for gearing up the development of tourism in the country with the goal to increase annual international tourist arrivals to Nepal to 2 million by 2020, augment economic opportunities, and increase employment in tourism sector to 1 million. The vision for Tourism Vision 2020 has been set as, “*Tourism is valued as the major contributor to a sustainable Nepal Economy, having developed as an attractive, safe, exiting and unique destination through conservation and promotion of, leading to equitable distribution of tourism benefits and greater harmony in society.*”
- Built on the vision set by Tourism Vision 2020, GoN/MoCTCA is currently implementing the National Tourism Strategic Plan – NTSP (2016-2025) as its national guiding document on tourism. NTSP has identified six (two in the western region) Tourism Development Areas (TDAs) paying high emphasis on relatively undeveloped areas (NTSP, MoCTCA 2016).
- One of the provisions that has negatively affected the arrival of international visitors in Karnali Province is that trekkers should also take special Restricted Area Permits from the Ministry of Home Affairs while visiting certain areas of Upper Dolpo, Upper Mugu and Humla.

Table-6: Restricted Area Permit Fee structures for districts in Karnali and Adjoining Provinces

District/ Region	Areas	Restricted Area Permit Fees
Upper Dolpa	– Dolpo Buddha Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 4 to 6) – Shey Phoksundo Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 7) – Charka Tangsong Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 6)	– USD500 per person (for the first 10 days) – USD 50 per person /Day (beyond 10 days)
Lower Dolpa	– Thulibheri municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 11) – Tripurasundari municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 11) – Dolpo Buddha Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 3) – Shey Phoksundo Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 8 and 9) – Jagdulla Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 6) – Mudkechula Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 9) – Kaike Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 7)	– USD 20 per person/ week – USD 5 per person /day (beyond 1 week)
Mugu	– Mugumakarmarong Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 9)	– USD 100 per person / week – USD 15 per person / day (beyond 1 week)
Humla	– Simikot Rural Municipality (All areas of ward nos. 1,6 and 7) – Namkha Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 6)	– USD 50 per person / week – USD 10 per person / day (beyond 1 week)

	– Changkheli Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 3 to 5)	
Bajhang	– Saipal Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1 to 5)	– USD 90 per person / week for the first week – USD 15 per person / day (beyond 1 week)
Darchula	– Vyas Rural Municipality (All areas of ward no. 1)	– USD 90 per person / week – USD 15 per person / day (beyond 1 week)

Source: /MoHA/DoI Official Website

- Other cross-sectoral policies and bylaws that govern and/or affect eco-tourism activities directly and indirectly include Industrial Enterprises Act 2049 (1992), Company Act 2063, Cooperative Act 2048 and Cooperative Regulations 2049 etc.

a. Policies and Regulatory Frameworks Governing the Protection of Ancient Monuments

- Ancient Monuments Act 1956 (2013 BS), Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules 1989 (2046), Archives Preservation Act 2046 BS and Archives Preservation Rules 2063 BS are the major policy documents regulating the protection of ancient monuments and archives. Ancient heritage related policies, however, are silent for the promotion of heritage sites for tourism. Recently the new concept of Heritage Impact Assessment has also been introduced and practiced while introducing any additional infrastructure related activities in the protected heritage sites.
- As a signatory of various international conventions related to conservation of cultural and natural heritages/sites, authorities in Karnali Province should also abide by the various international declarations, resolutions and guidelines, including followings:
 - Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Paris, 1972.
 - Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Paris, 2003.
 - Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Paris, 2005.
 - Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2013).
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat Ramsar, 1971.
- GoN/UNESCO has already put Sija and ... in the UNESCO World Heritage Site as a tentative site category and efforts are being carried out for nominating the Upper Dolpa for the WHS (Permanent)

a. Policies and Regulatory Frameworks Governing Conservation of Natural Landscape and Biodiversity

National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 (1973) last amended in 1992 is the master legal document governing the operation and control of eco-tourism in all protected areas of Nepal. Other related conservation policies that governs the development and promotion of ecotourism in PAs include, National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation (1974), Wildlife Reserve Regulation (1978), Himali National Parks Regulation (1980), Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052 (1996), Buffer Zone Management Directive 1999 (2056 BS), Conservation Area Management Regulation 2057 (2001) etc. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020) is the guiding policy document for all conservation related activities, including ecotourism promotion. Forest Act (1993), Forest Policy (2015), National Wetland Policy 2013, Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-25) etc. all have also recognized ecotourism as one of the alternative livelihood options and economic tools for biodiversity conservation. Forest Policy 2015 has opened new avenue for the operation of eco-tourism activities in the national forest (including community forest areas) and protected forest.

- Promoting ecotourism has long been considering to be one of the management objectives of the protected areas of Nepal as it plays a crucial role in engaging and motivating local communities through tourism benefits for the stewardship and conservation of biodiversity and natural landscape.
- DNPWC has designated common governance setting (policy, legal and implementation framework) for all protected areas and separate regulation for each protected area as well. The subsequent conservation policies that support establishment, operation and management of ecotourism in PAs include, National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation (1974), Wildlife Reserve Regulation (1978), Himali National Parks Regulation (1980), Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052 (1996), Buffer Zone Management Directive 1999 (2056 BS), Conservation Area Management Regulation 2057 (2001) etc. that give power to the respective protected area managers to register eco-tourism enterprises in its domain and/or offer recommendation letter to the concerned authorities for the registration of tourism enterprises.
- By using the power authorized by these policies and legal frameworks, PA authorities not only allow tourism entrepreneurs to establish and operate eco-tourism ventures and activities inside PAs but also levy various fees including PA entry fee, vehicle entry/driving fee, elephant entry/safari fee, rafting fee, fishing/angling fee, filming/documentary fee etc. The provision of levying conservation fee by some PAs including Bardia NP has now been stopped.
- Buffer Zone Management Regulation 1996 and Buffer Zone Management Directive 1999 are the most progressive conservation legal framework in Nepal, and possibly in the world, that support and empower local residents of the PAs to operate green enterprises including eco-tourism. As per the Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 30 to 50% of the total revenue of the protected area can be plough-backed to the respective Buffer Zone User Committees.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020) is the guiding policy document for all conservation related activities, including ecotourism promotion, for all categories of land use such as protected area (PA), national forest, community forest, protected forest, grassland, wetland and so on. Forest Act (1993), Forest Policy (2015), National Wetland Policy 2013, Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-25) etc. all have also recognized ecotourism as one of the effective economic tools for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and natural landscape. Forest Policy 2015 has opened new avenue for the operation of eco-tourism activities in the national forest (including community forest areas) and protected forest.
- Environmental Protection Act (1995) and Environmental Protection Regulation (1995) aim to ensure that new development works including large-scale infrastructures (such as road, hydro dam, canal, hotels etc.) does not alter and hamper natural/cultural landscape, ecosystem and biodiversity. Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Act (1982) and Soil Conservation and Watershed Regulation (1983) contribute to the conservation of river corridor/basin including tourism destinations.

2.3.1 Institutional Framework And Governance

- According to the new constitution of Nepal, tourism governance i.e. the development, promotion and management functions of tourism are regulated and facilitated by the Institutional framework under the three-tiers of government system. As a sector primarily leading by the private sector and consisting people of the destinations as a part of tourism product and hospitality service providers, tourism governance in Nepal lies on the strong foundation of institutional framework and structures built in three major pillars that are destination communities, private sector and public sector.

Public Institutions	Tourism Industry Associations (TIAs)	Other Private Sector Associations
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA)	Trekking Agencies Association of Nepal (TAAN),	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI),
Department of Tourism	Nepal Association of Tours and Travel Agencies (NATTA),	Nepalese Chambers and Commerce (NCC),

Department of Archaeology	Rafting Agencies Association of Nepal (NARA),	Confederations of Nepalese Industries (CNI)
Nepal Tourism Board	Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA),	Kailash Tours and
Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM)	Hotel Association of Nepal (HAN),	Karnali Tourism Entrepreneurs Society (KTES),
Nepal Mountaineering Academy	Restaurants and Bar Association of Nepal (REBAN),	K-FNCCI Provincial level Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI- Karnali Province).
Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN)	Homestay Association of Nepal (HOSAN),	
Nepal Airlines Corporation (NAC)	Village Tourism Promotion Forum Nepal (VITOF),	
Buddhist Philosophy Promotion and Gomba Management Committee	Tourist Guides Association Nepal (TURGAN),	
Taragaon Area Development Committee	Airlines Operators Associations of Nepal (AOAN)	
	Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA)	
Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (MoITFE)		
Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs).		

2.3.2 Previous and Ongoing Tourism Plans and Programmes

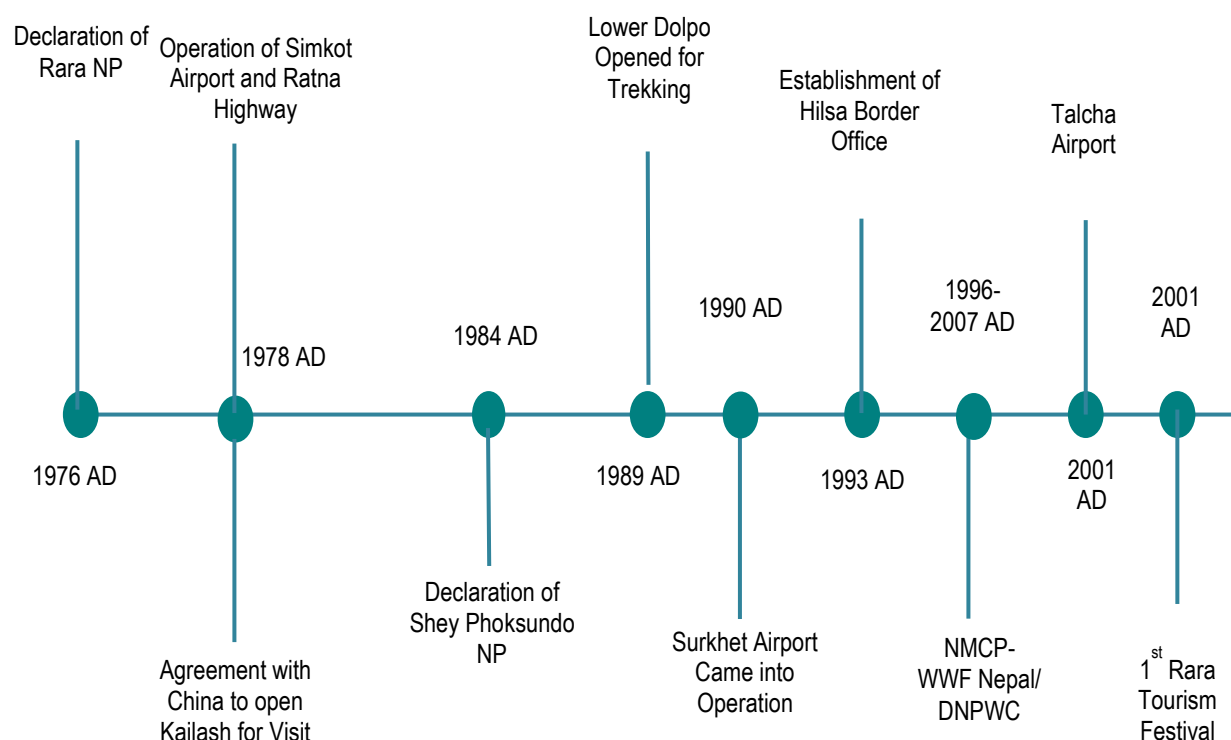
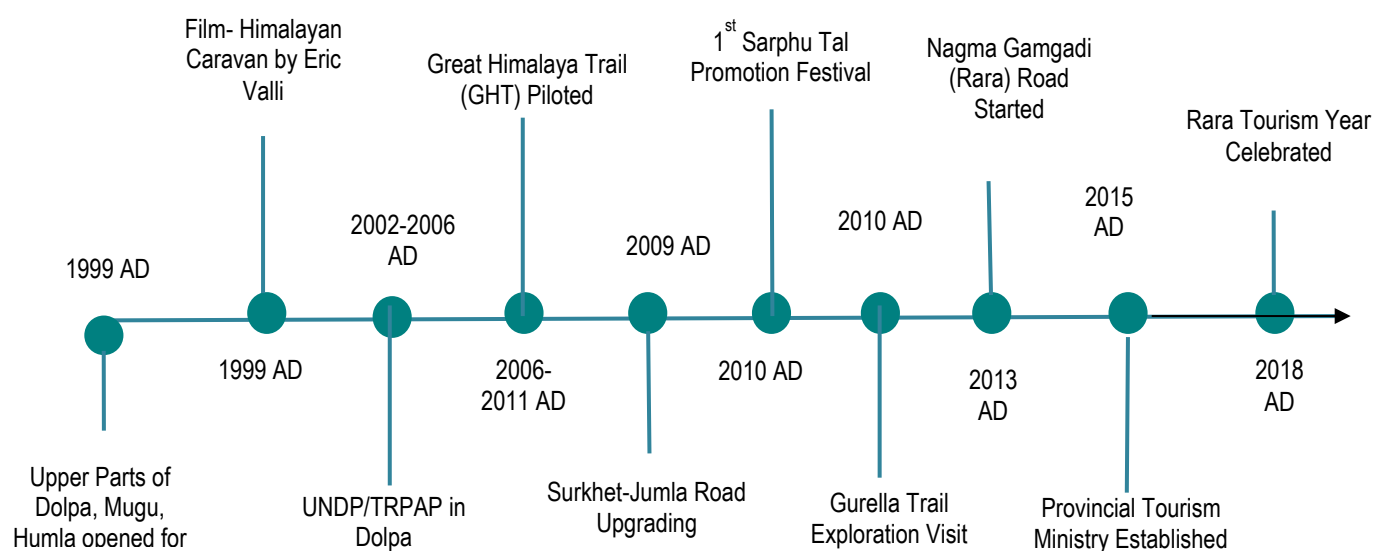


Figure 1 and 2: Historical Timeline for Tourism Development in Karnali Pradesh



2.4 Tourism Infrastructures and Quality of Tourism Facilities

Table-1: Indicators Showing Basic Facilities in Karnali Province

Drinking Water	Tap	Tube Well	Well	Open Well	Source	River	Others	Not mentioned
HH	192981	1453	5277	21590	71865	11803	1472	1733
Percentage								
Power Use-Cooking	Firewood	Kerosene	LP Gas	Dung	Bio-Gas	Electricity	Others	Not Mentioned
HH	281662	586	11587	1076	988	191	323	1761
Percentage								
Power Use - Lighting	Electricity	Kerosene	Bio-Gas	Solar	Others	Not Mentioned		
HH	64850	16552	414	99495	115099	1764		
Percentage								
Use of Toilet	Flush-Toilet	Common Toilet	No Toilet	Not Mentioned				
HH	83580	68969	143855	1770				
Percentage								

Source: Karnali Province in Statistics, GoK, 2019

Total Households (as per 2068 BS record) is 298,174

2.4.1 Connectivity and Transport Related Infrastructures and Facilities

Road Connectivity (Existed, Ongoing and Planned)

- Nepalgunj-Kohalpur-Surkhet- 113.08km
- Surkhet-Hilsa-496km
- Nepalgunj-Hilsa-609.5km
- Surkhet-Nagche Lagna-380km
- Surkhet-Simkot-281km
- Simkot-Hilsa-95km
- Simkot-Lapcha pass-115km
- Khulalu-Sallisalla-196
- Kalikot-Khulalu-Simkot-281km
- Sallisalla-Simkot-46km
- Dunai-Marimla-165km
- Chhinchu-Dunai-Hilsa-Lumbini-830km
- Butwal-Kohalpur-235km
- 13 minutes heli flight takes visitor to Hilsa from Humla (4000).

- i. **Highways: Karnali Highway, Bheri Highway, Lokmarga**
- ii. Out of 1879 km, the Rukum (East and West), Jajarkot, Dailekh and Achham section of Lokmarga covers 410 km.

Road Condition (GoK, KPIS, 2019)

District	Black Topped	Gravelled	Earthen	Total
Surkhet	168.14km	17.0	79	264.14
Dailekh	152.67	21.0	101.56	275.23
Kalikot	64.0	6.0	36.0	106.0

Jumla	30.9	0.0	65.10	96.0
Mugu	0.0	0.0	28.0	28.0
Humla	0.0	0.0	60.0	60.0
Salyan	112.66	5.0	58.0	175.66
Jajarkot	37.0	13.0	108.0	158.0
Rukum West	31.4	0.0	127.0	158.0
Dolpa	0	0	0	0
Total	596.77	62	662.66	1321.43

Electricity and Alternative Source of Energy

- Only 27.03 population of Karnali has access to electricity (Kantipur Daily Dec. 6, 2019).
- Rukum West and jajarkot have the largest number of license issued for hydropower generation followed by Mugu, Jumla, Dolpa, Humla, Surkhet, Kalikot and Salyan.
- Naumule Hydropower is the only hydropower project operational in the province.
- Only operational hydro project produces 3.75 MW

2.5 Human Resources and Quality of Tourism Services

a. Existing Tourism Training Facilities

- CTEVT affiliated Institutes: 39 (Student capacity: 1560)
- CTEVT constituent Institutes: 9 (Student capacity-376)
- Under CTEVT TECS Modaality: 96 (Student Capacity 3896).
- Total 144 institutes, no tourism training institution.
- Offering vocational and academic courses on 12 areas including: Plant science, Civil Engineering, Animal Science, Medical Laboratory Technology, Forestry, Community Medical Assistant, Electrical Engineering, Survey Engineering, General Medicine, Nursing, Ayurved, Computer Engineering
- NATHM is the government formal body to offer training
- Silver Mountain Academy has recently established a Tourism Training Center in Nepalgunj.

a. Tourism HRD Problems Identified in Karnali

- Lack of training institutions
- Lack of qualified trainers.
- Lack of training manuals and research on contents.
- Poor linkage with central level training institutions.
- All HR supplied from Kathmandu based agencies.
- Poor literacy rates.

2.6 Investment and Business Environment

FDI in Karnali Province (As of 2075/076), KPIS 2019.

- There are 70 small, 11 Middle and 4 Large-scale industries established with foreign investment in KP. The estimated amount of investment is NRs. 11396.6 Crore and the estimated employment is 2,606.

Industry Registration in 2074/075 (KPIS)

	Total Registr ation	Touris m	Servi ce base d	Agricult ure & Forest based	Communicat ion, Information and Technology	Ener gy base d	Producti on based	Miner als	Construct ion
Karnali	39	6	9	0	0	13	6	5	0
Nepal	7832	1705	2169	456	50	350	2976	69	58
%									

- FDI by district (2074/75 record), KPIS (Total 19 industry, 395,000,000)
- Humla: 7 (134), Jajarkot-3 (360), Jumla-1 (29), Kalikot-1 (80), Mugu-1 (18), Surkhet-6 (395).
- **Key barriers and issues are:**
 - Restricted areas as controlled trekking areas.
 - Costly investment
 - Lack of supportive infrastructures (roads, electricity, communication, security).
 - Poor competitiveness of area due to poor infrastructures, poor promotion, poor health and hygiene situation
 - Low visitor number.
 - Lack of skilled manpower
 - High air tariff
 - Poor awareness of tourism

Doing Business in Karnali

- Opportunities: Plenty of resources
- The potential of local resource based and sustainable tourism development is immense
- Market opportunities (India and China)
- Ongoing road networks.
- Kailash as a regional/global pulling factor.

2.7 Community Participation and Local Socio-Economic Impacts of Tourism

- Tourism sector has already been directly or indirectly contributing to the economy of local community.
- These contributions present opportunities at scaling-up and improving availability and quality of these products and services for mutual benefits to the local communities.
- Local handicrafts (including woolen products)
- Organic food products including seasonal fruits and vegetables (including apple, potato, barley, buckwheat etc.)
- NTFPs (Herbal products)
- Cheese production (Bhijer has a cheese factory; this can be replicated in other sites.
- Local community has already livestock as one of the major livelihood generators in core areas.
- Use of home-stays established and operated by local households.
- Hiring local crew/guide/porters
- Use of local transportation services such as mules, ponies, yaks etc.
- Engaging locals by showcasing cultural programs to visitors
- Amchi – Traditional healing and meditation
- Improved packaging of local products and traditional medicines of Amchi's for greater appeal.
- Contribute to the local economy indirectly through various fees such as TIMS fee, National Park fee, restricted area fee, and directly through local camping charges
- Often visitors voluntarily support individual households in form of education of children or supporting community by funding schools and restoration of monasteries.
- Empowering the association through orientation and trainings to local tourism entrepreneurs.
- Improved mobilization and use of budget received by communities directly from trekking groups, through local camping charges etc.
- Providing support to the association to aid in coordination at district and national level.
- Improving information sharing, communication and networking for improving supply chain of products and services.

2.8 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage Assets, and Impacts of Tourism

2.8.1 Conservation of Natural heritages and Impacts of tourism

Current status of Conservation in Rara NP and Shey Phoksundo NP.

- There are numerous lakes in Karnali province but lakes such as Rara (the biggest lake of Nepal) and Phoksundo (the deepest Lake of Nepal) have the outstanding significance from the standpoint of biodiversity, aesthetic and aquatic ecosystem.
- The Government of Nepal has declared Rara National Park (RNP) and Shey-Phoksundo National Park (SPNP) in 1976 and 1984 respectively.
- The purpose is to conserve the nature, biodiversity and natural resources of the region and help uplift the local people living in surrounding as per benefited by eco-tourism activities.
- In recent years, Rara and Phoksundo lakes have become key destinations for exceeding number of domestic tourists and International as well.
- The Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) has been implementing national park and buffer zones programs through park offices.
- Key conservation priority actions implemented by Government of Nepal and together with conservation institutions are forest conservation, livelihood initiatives, habitat management, anti-poaching operations, eco-tourism and livelihoods supports program in buffer zones, curbing wildlife trade and skill developments to local people among others.
- Regular patrolling of monitoring constitutes the core program of the park office.

Potential impacts of Tourism on Natural Heritages

- Pollution sources and the interaction of human activities with the environment.
- Pressures from potentially unsustainable practices (from tourist and non-tourist sources) such as increase in untreated sewage, run-off of pollutants into local streams.
- Collection and use of firewood for cooking and campfire may lead to forest cover reduction affecting wild habitats.
- The risk will also increase for poaching and illegal collection of non-timber forest products.
- Visitors in Rara Lake generate large quantities of garbage and endangers the purity of lake ecosystem and may result negative consequences upon tourism activities as well as humans, wildlife and wildbirds.
- Inadequate disposal of littering and solid wastes are the other concerns for the natural environments
- Plastic wrapper, mineral plastic bottles, glass bottles and tin that are not biodegradable pose threats to environment.
- If the purity and tranquility of Rara and Shey Phoksundo lakes is lost, merely biodiversity and landscape may not adequately lure the potential visitors.
- Poor road construction and maintenance degrading natural landscape and affecting the habitat of many endangered species and degrading natural vegetation cover.
- Threats on natural environment and biodiversity by the unmanaged caravan of Yarsagomba collectors.
- haphazard and unplanned construction of building and other infrastructures degrading the rich natural landscape and traditional architects, all contributing to degrading visual amenity.
- there is likely to be severe pressure from future pollution sources resulting from increasing tourism in Rara lake, Phoksundo lake and other sites

- Weak visitor management systems may result negative impact on lakes and their biodiversity.
- This haphazard and unmanaged road network may lead to forest degradation and escalate the risk of soil erosion and landslide.
- Unplanned development of physical infrastructure will be other significant contributors to environmental degradation.
- Damaging to plants species, herbs/shrubs through excessive trampling and illegal collection might be another adverse impacts on the nature and biodiversity

2.8.2 Conservation of Cultural Heritages and Impacts of tourism

Current status of Conservation in Cultural Heritage Sites

- Karnali province has disproportionately rich in cultural heritages-both tangible and intangible.
- Some cultural heritage sites are the established tourism destinations particularly for domestic visitors.
- These are the sites of high historical and archaeological significance and provide continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future.
- However, conservation of these cultural heritages is not free from challenges and threats.
- Theft/trafficking of significance artefacts, including statues from temples and monasteries including, Chandannath and ... monastery in Upper Dolpa.
- Many Buddhist and Bon stupas and monasteries in Upper Dolpa are in ruin states.
- Increased degradation of build heritages: Many cultural heritages in Dullu, Dailekh, Humla and Dolpa are being dismantled and/or ...with the construction of road and other infrastructures.
- Too lengthy process of restoration of Kankre Vihara.
- Inadequate efforts on excavation of archaeological sites in Dailekh, Dullu and Sinja Valley.
- theft of precious images of Gods and Goddesses from Chandannath Temple in Jumla and Monasteries in Upper Dolpa.
- Construction of road threatening the existence of archaeological sites (Stupas, Devals, Khambas etc.) and so on.
- Poor maintenance of historical and cultural buildings.
- Littering and poor maintenance of walking trails in the villages.
- Local institutions responsible for such sites are weak in capacity for taking care of these artefacts properly and effectively.
- Bhurtika devals built in 14th century (1331 BS) had originally 25 devals but now remains only 22 devals as three devals have been vanished. Chortens in upper dolpa met the similar fate among many.
- In addition to preservation, exploration and excavation are urgent to discover remaining artefacts and objects in heritage sites.
- There are challenges too, for instances, availability of drinking water, resting place, toilets, and dissemination of quality information through check post or heritage tour guide (HTG).
- In the context of Karnali province, perhaps the most notable impact of tourism on these sites are littering and waste disposal in some areas including Surkhet, Dailekh, Dullu, Jajarkot and Jumla Khalanga.

Potential Impacts of Tourism on Cultural Heritages

- Littering, congestion of vehicles and inflations may lead major negative impacts of tourism on cultural heritage sites.
- In the context of Karnali province, perhaps the most notable impact of tourism on these sites are littering and waste disposal in some areas including Surkhet, Dailekh, Dullu, Jajarkot and Jumla Khalanga.
- Possibility of theft of valuable artefacts and objects are another threat.
- Another potential impact is high risk of theft and trafficking of movable of valuable cultural heritage objects.
- There are challenges too, for instances, availability of drinking water, resting place and toilets, and dissemination of quality information through check post or heritage tour guide (HTG).
- The foremost potential impact on the cultural heritages may be the dismantling or damage or removal of monuments/structural remains/objects from construction of road network/bridge or other development infrastructures.
- There might be the cases of conflict between local communities and outside development agencies.
- The significance of such heritage sites may be affected by the physical infrastructures or influx of outside cultures.
- The current use and extent of excavators/dozers in constructing the road network pose the greatest risks and impacts on cultural heritage sites.
- The increasing numbers of visitors, hotels/restaurants/grocery shops will increase leading to the littering and wastes spoiling the heritage sites.
- Emission and fumes released from automobile may affect the tangible heritage if such sites are near to road network or urban centres.

2.9 SWOT Analysis of Tourism Sector

i. Strengths:

- Unique geographical features (mountains peaks, high altitude wetlands, glaciers, vast meadows/pasture and high passes), and widely varying ecological zones and landscapes such as Inner Tarai, Mahabharata Range, Cis –Himalayan, Trans-Himalayan Range etc);
- Pristine natural assets (forests, mountain/peaks, rivers, waterfalls, lakes, hot springs, pastures, caves), valuable historical and archaeological sites (Kanke Vihara, Halji monastery, four dham of Nath Buddhist monasteries, Nine Malikas and Devals etc.) and rich cultural heritage (architecture, attire, language, folk culture, rituals and festivals including authentic and exotic cultural heritage of Musto Culture, Khasha culture, Shamanism, Buddhist, Bon etc.);
- International Gateway to Mt. Kailash and Manaosarovar Lake;
- Endowed with rich biodiversity (iconic snow leopard- highest population density in Nepal, red panda, musk deer, himalayan tahr, wild yak, wild ass, himalayan bear, high value herbs including yarsagumba)
- The longest, and free flowing as well as world's 5th most adventurous river (Karnali River including Bheri, Seti, Tila Karnali, Mugu Karnali etc as free flowing major tributaries); offering world class white water rafting, kayaking and fishing (Mahseer fishing points in Western Seti, Thulighad, Karnali and Bheri).
- Lakes with outstanding universal value (such as Rara Lake as the Largest lake of Nepal and Phoksundo Lake as Deepest Lake of Nepal) including their enlistment in Ramsar list.
- Availability of perfect natural treasures (such as viewpoints, high passes and pasture in Mahabu Patan, Kuse Jaljala, Barekot Patan areas, Chitri Patan areas, Bhandarban, Chuchemara, Chilchile including amazing panoramic view of mountain peaks as well as highly potential for adventure and leisure tourism such as Ice skiing, glacier walk, rafting, kayaking, canyoning, angling, fishing, honey hunting, yarsagomba hunting etc.);
- Rapid expansion of road connectivity (Karnali highway and Madhyapahadi highway);
- Having religious and spiritually significant sites (notably Kanke Vihara, Halji monastery, four dham of Nath i.e. Chandannath, Chhayanath, Kharpunath, Khojernath-Tibet, two Buddhist Circuits, 12 Musto, Nine Malikas and Devals).
- Range of trekking trails and circuits (Great Himalayan Trail- Upper, Middle and Lower along with numerous soft trekking and hiking trails);
- Two protected areas (Rara National Park and Shey-Phoksundo National Park) having outstanding natural, cultural and social values (rich in biodiversity, having natural wonders and treasures, highly potential for contributing to local livelihoods etc.).
- Fertile place for the variety of organic agricultural and horticultural products (that might well serve the tourism industry).
- Federal political structure in place (establishment of Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment in province level and greater power, authorities and responsibility rest with the municipalities and rural municipalities);
- Some tourism sites already known to the global markets (namely Dolpa as a hidden Shangri la and Humla as a Gateway to Kailash Mansarovar);

ii. Weaknesses:

- Widespread poverty with highest multi-dimensional poverty rate (directly and indirectly affecting tourism development);
- Inadequate awareness about the significance of the tourism products of Karnali Province among the stakeholders, communities and entrepreneurs. Poor documentation of tourism assets.
- Lack of integrated and concentrated development efforts (among government, private and civil society organizations for tourism sector development);
- Poor conditions of air transportation/connectivity: No regional and international airport, Higher and discriminated airfare for international tourists, uncertainty of flights with frequent cancellations Lack of inter-district/intra-province air flights which are limiting both the number and dispersion of visitors);

- Poor conditions of roads transportation/connectivity (Lack of reliable and comfortable public transportation);
- Inadequate tourism services and facilities including skilled human resources in hospitality sector (accommodations, tourist guide etc.);
- Lack of institutions, and institutional framework for HRD in tourism sector;
- Inadequate infrastructure for health and safety measures, facilities and services;;
- Lack of adequate tourism information (quality information, their dissemination, interpretation facilities on tourism products, tourism facilities, weather conditions, safety etc.);
- Low level of awareness on tourism and environmental conservation among local governments, destination communities, private sectors and civil society organizations;
- Lengthy and complicated permit getting process for the tourists (particularly to visit controlled area such as Upper Dolpa, that are, discouraging visitor in their arrival);
- Unplanned infrastructure development (such as destruction of trekking trails by expanding road conectivities and construction of tourist hotels without due consideration of local landscape and architecture; loosing traditional design and aesthetic beauty;
- Lack of coordination between public sector and private sector for the promotion and marketing of the Karnali tourism;
- Lack of systematic statistics and institutional mechanism on tourism in Karnali (comprehensive database on tourism such as market nitche; profile of the visitors and their perceptions including demands and satisfaction; tourism employment, profile of service providers etc.);
- Lack of reliable and adequate electricity supply including limited coverage of mobile, internet and Wi Fi facilities;
- Lack of proper packaging, promotion and marketing of the tourism products;
- Lack of adequate coordination and cooperation with Chinese and Indian states for advancing transboundary tourism promotion;
- Lack of integrated efforts for the promotion of high-value and unique tourism products (such as Buddhist and Bon heritage products; Snow Leopard Trails and other flagship animal-based adventure products; Yarsagumba and other high value herbal plant-based products).
- Expensive Destination: Due to high air tariff, camping based accommodation, high vehicle rental cost, lack of local produces and lack of local skilled guides and trekking agencies for ground handling.

iii. Opportunities

- Increasing investmentment for the expansion of access and connectivity related infrastructures.
- Increasing investment interest for the development and upgrading of trekking trail/circuits to the sites of significant natural, cultural, historical and archaeological value.
- Huge potential for adventure tourism notably opportunities for wild animal sight, bird watching, nature tours, rafting, trekking, mountaineering, mountain biking, pilgrimage, spirituality, meditation, yoga, retreat, world-class extreme white water rafting, kayaking and fishing etc. including ecotourism and cultural/spiritual tourism;
- Promoting cultural tourism through restoration, maintenance, upscaling and marketing of cultural heritage sites of outstanding religious, spiritual and archaeological values incuding the promotion of folklore, ceremonies and cultural events to help generate income for local communities. Great opportunities for contributing to the inclusive economic growth such as income for indigenous communities, women and youths through promoting tourism based enterprises and employment such as homestays, craft shops, teahouse lodges, trekking/tour guide, rafting guides/operators, and branding and promotion organic farm (e.g. Marshi paddy, Chino, Kaguno etc) and horticulture (e.g. apple, apricot etc.) products including developing of skilled human resources; Highly potential for tapping the emerging Indian markets for nature, adventure, leisure and pilgrimage based tourism;
- Promotion of local organic products such as Karnali organic foods, Karnali Apple, Karnali Soyabean, Karnali Herbal Products, Karnali Yarsagumba, Karnali Fish product, Karnali Himalayan Goat Meat and so on.
- Expanding Lokmarga is creating new avenues for linking Karnali with iconic tourists destinations sites in Nepal such as Pokhara, Dhorpatan, Rara, Khapted and Lumbini;

- Promoting the modern form of Ancient Silk Road Corridor Trail by linking Kakre Vihara and Dullu/Sinja heritage sites with Lumbini, Bodhgaya (India) and Kailash Manasarovar (TAR China).
- Better promotion of Rara Lake, Phoksundo Lake, Patan areas and Hill stations targeting domestic and nearby Indian outbound market of 35-40 million market.
- Developing appropriate institutions at province and local level with provision of the active involvement of key stakeholders (government, private sector, cooperatives and civil society organizations).
- Develop enabling policy environment for private sector investment, integrated planning, and cooperation among the tourism stakeholders;
- Promote/link the significance of nature and biodiversity by assessing the natural treasures, packaging and branding;
- Establishing Surkhet as a provincial hub and a gateway by upgrading Surkhet airport as a Regional Airport, and upgrading the Khalanga and Jumla airport with the facility of fuelling stations, night stay and inter-district flights.
- Promoting special interest based tourism activities such as Snow Leopard, Yarsagumba, Adventure Sports, Khasha Culture, Bon, Extreme Adventure Rafting, Angling, Organic Food experiences in niche markets.
- Opportunity for developing Karnali as an International Gate way to and from Mt. Kailash Manasarovar via Hilsa, Ngache Lagna and Marim La).
- Better infrastructure development for quality health care services and hygiene condition with the rescue center/service in place;

iv. Threats:

- Trekking trail VS road networks: Rapidly expanding unplanned construction of road networks jeopardizing the historic routes and established trekking trails and sites of outstanding nature, cultural, historical and archaeological value and pristinity of natural assets (forest, pasture, lake/wetland, waterfall etc.);
- Increasing market nitche of industrial products jeopardizing the pristine nature (i.e.environmental pollution such as water pollution, land/soil by the use of plastic, tin, glass and sewage to river/wetland etc.).
- Excessive use of fuelwood and timbers for energy and construction works, leading to illegal cutting of trees and threatening to the rare and endangered wild animals and native plant species.
- Unplanned accommodation or other tourism developments at sensitive sites, such as Rara Lake, may threaten ecological integrity and aesthetic beauty of the area.
- Encroachment of public land through expansion of tourism infrastructure like road connectivity, construction of hotels/lodges as tourism flourishes.
- Inequitable or unfair distribution of tourism benefits may bring rupture in social harmony and may demotivate the locals towards the conservation of natural and cultural heritages sites of touristic values.
- Possibility of policy induced threats for instances, declaration of new restricted areas like national parks, increase in tariff etc.
- Theft/loss or removal of the historically and culturally valuable objects and monuments from cultural heritage sites, especially from temple and monasteries for unplanned development works such as road expansions.
- Climate induced threats (snow-storm, flash flood, avalanche etc.) hindering the mountaineering and adventure activities, shrinking the glacier fed lakes, glacier and river water including damages of the trekking trails/routes.
- Threats of pseudo-culture, cultural commodification and cultural loss.
- Hydro Power Dam VS Rafting and other tourism activities: The proposed large-scale hydropower dam may destroy the huge potential of rafting and other water based tourism in Karnali and Bheri River basin.
- Poor state of investment environment for private sector (High risk, high cost...). Lower interest by outsiders/investors for selling Karnali products and investing in tourism in Karnali due to some risk factors associated with visitor safety, cost and time-duration (reliability of flight etc.).

CHAPTER III

VISION, GOAL, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS

3.1 VISION

The ten years vision for tourism in Karnali Province has been stated as follows:

"Karnali Province established as a must experience pristine tourism destination and a vibrant international gateway, and while moving towards the path to prosperity."

Karnali Province will become a must experience pristine tourism destination upon fulfilment of the combination of following conditions:

- i. A pristine province full of historical, archaeological, religious, cultural, natural sites of outstandingly remarkable value.
- ii. Diversity of tourism products, offering range of unique and exotic tourism experiences.
- iii. A vast repositories of ancient Buddhist, Bon and Khasha (Musto) religions and cultures
- iv. A province with abundant organic products and authentic cultural experiences.
- v. A must go tourist destination endowed with rare and endangered wildlife including Snow Leopard, Wild Yak and Wild Ass.
- vi. Source of civilization still preserved in its close to original state.
- vii. A province full of extreme leisure and adventure.
- viii. Nature and cultural heritage friendly infrastructures in place
- ix. Warm hospitality of hoteliers/home stay owners/operators and local communities towards visitors
- x. The only no-road and no-lodge GHT section (s) in Nepal.
- xi. The only wild and free flowing river in Nepal for rafting, kayaking and fishing.

Likewise, a vibrant international gateway will be measured against the fulfilment of the following conditions:

- i. Establishment and strengthening of Hilsa, Nagche Lagna and Marim La as immigration points allowing international visitors travelling to and from Kailash Mansarobar in TAR China.
- ii. World-class roadways to three immigration points at northern border traversing through the tourist sites of outstandingly remarkable value.
- iii. Revival and promotion of Lumbini-Surkhet Kankre Vihara- Dullu-Sinja- Limi- Kailash Mansarovar corridor as a modern version of Ancient Silk Road Corridor and a pilgrimage route.
- iv. Availability of high quality printed and online tourism information to all visitors with health and safety services in place

3.2 Goal

The goal of the tourism master plan for Karnali Province has been stated as follows:

"To contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of Karnali, while preserving its outstanding natural and cultural heritages".

3.3 Objectives

Following six broader objectives have been set to achieve the stated goal of the tourism master plan:

Objective -1: Develop unique & competitive products that can offer world-class visitor experience.

Expected Outcomes

- 1.1: Theme based pristine and exotic tourism products and activities are identified, developed and offered.
- 1.2: Products and activities are certified and audited using national and international standards.
- 1.3: Safety and rescue measures are fully applied using both the local resources and modern technologies.
- 1.4: Inter-provincial and trans-boundary tourism product linkages are expedited and materialized giving visitors a wonderful experience with diverse tourism products and activities.
- 1.5: Adequate and high quality tourist information and interpretation facilities are developed and delivered through appropriate platforms and means, including natural and heritage tour guides.
- 1.6: Products and activities are timely upgraded, diversified and specialized based on the outcomes of visitor's preference and satisfaction surveys without compromising the core essence of pristinity.

Objective -2: Establish and strengthen the image of Karnali as a must experience pristine destination and a vibrant international gateway.

Expected Outcomes

- 2.1: Karnali tourism promotional brand & logo are developed glorifying/highlighting the pristine nature and culture; the essence of organic Karnali and unique architecture of Karnali.
- 2.2: Karnali tourism promotional brand is highlighted in the wider domestic and international markets with the production and launching of high quality promotional collaterals and digital tools/platforms.
- 2.3: Prospective niche and general markets become aware with the existing and new products and activities of Karnali through organization of and participation at the promotional fairs and campaigns at local, provincial, national and international level.
- 2.4: Existing markets are expanded and new markets are created by improving market access through the creation of linkages, partnership and alliances at provincial, national and international level.
- 2.5: Appropriate product-market mix are identified, designed and delivered based on the results of periodic market research and surveys.
- 2.6: Target market focused promotional and marketing strategies developed, implemented and reviewed.

Objective-3: Develop and maintain environmental and cultural heritage friendly tourism infrastructures.

Expected Outcomes

- 3.1: Special architectural designs and Code of Conducts (CoCs) are developed and enforced aiming to offer authentic and unique tourism experiences to the visitors while preserving and promoting pristine natural and cultural heritages, including unique architecture of Karnali.
- 3.2: Adequate, reliable and comfortable external connectivity and internal access related infrastructures and facilities are developed in environmental friendly manner and operational, welcoming the increased volume of high quality domestic and international visitors while dispersing their flow into all potential tourism sites in the province.

- 3.3 Trekking routes/circuits are developed or upgraded considering the very ecosystem and natural landscape to enhance the quality tourism experience with minimum adverse impacts possible on the environment.
- 3.4: Adequate, reliable and comfortable accommodation, food and beverage related infrastructure and facilities developed and operational for accommodating the increased volume of low to high-end domestic and international visitors while promoting local architecture, food, beverages and related supply chain.
- 3.5: Required tourist utility facilities are developed and operational in order to ensure the safety and basic requirements of the visitors in the province.
- 3.6: Other ancillary tourism infrastructures and facilities such as leisure, adventure, spiritual, wellness, education etc. are developed and operational to enhance the satisfaction level of the visitors while extending the stay period and increasing expenditure by visitors in the province.

Objective -4: Develop tourism as an engine for the inclusive socio-economic development of Karnali Province.

Expected Outcomes

- 4.1: Increased national and foreign direct investment are attracted in tourism sector through creation of enabling business environment and appropriate incentive schemes, resulting increased job opportunities and wise use of province's natural and cultural resources.
- 4.2: Increased volume of high-end visitors, increased stay period and increased expenditure of visitors are achieved through appropriate product-market mix, eco-friendly infrastructure development and effective promotion and marketing.
- 4.3 Tourism's contribution to provincial and federal GDP is increased in a substantial manner through creation of new tourism enterprises and workforces, and creation and expansion of new tax generating areas.
- 4.4: Tourism is established as a broad based economy of Karnali by means of packaging its ancient culture, arts, architecture, organic agriculture, forest, herbal plants, livestock, biodiversity, minerals and water into an exotic, authentic and unique tourism product under the strong brand of pristine Karnali.
- 4.5: Tourism benefits to local communities are maximized by means of engaging the wider community members in operating direct and indirect tourism enterprises, and maximization of local retention of tourism through appropriate mechanism.
- 4.6 Women, marginalized communities/groups and youth are mainstreamed into the sustainable tourism system/value-chain and benefited adequately through adoption, promotion and advancement of inclusive tourism activities (or positive discriminatory tools).
- 4.7 Products and activities are developed in a way putting people at centre, engaging them in the delivery and benefiting them as maximum as possible.

Objective-5: Develop tourism as a tool for protecting the outstanding cultural and natural heritages including rich biodiversity.

Expected Outcomes

- 5.1: Natural and cultural heritages are fully explored, documented and promoted through better packaging, information dissemination and interpretation.
- 5.2: Significant natural and cultural heritage sites are fully protected with their designation as protected areas (PA), and provincial cultural heritage sites (PCHS) or community conserved areas (CCAs), or

indigenous peoples and community conserved areas (ICCA also abbreviated as "Territory of Life") as appropriate, contributing to the wider recognition of these sites as outstanding universal socio-economic and conservation values and enhancing its images in the global tourism market

- 5.3: Destination communities, local governments, tourism entrepreneurs, visitors and supporting team members become fully aware, through appropriate means, about the richness and significance of the natural and cultural heritages of the province, contributing to maintain and/or enrich the value of these heritages as exotic and premier tourism products.
- 5.4: Appropriate measures are set to minimize and mitigate the potential negative impacts of tourism on environment, society and culture in Karnali Province.
- 5.5 Local and indigenous communities are duly acknowledged both as the service providers and as the guardians of rich cultural and natural heritages in the local level and further strengthened/supported in safeguarding natural assets and cultural heritages sites.
- 5.5: Adequate restoration, revitalization, preservation and safeguarding measures are undertaken to conserve and promote cultural heritages, natural landscape and bio-diversity with significant tourism value.
- 5.6: Relevant local, provincial, national and international legal frameworks and commitments are adequately enforced in tourism developing while also fully respecting, promoting and advancing the local indigenous people's customary/traditional knowledge, institutions, practices and norms.

Objective -6: Develop and strengthen the policies, institutional framework, and human resources for sustainable tourism development in Karnali.

Expected Outcomes

- 6.1: Relevant tourism policies and regulatory frameworks are formulated, amended and made operational at local and provincial level.
- 6.2: Institutional framework are set and fully strengthened so as to effectively deliver sustainable tourism development, promotion and management functions in Karnali Province. Local stewardship aspect of institutions, based on the 'territory of life', will be put at the centre while setting up the institutional framework at the local level.
- 6.3: Provincial, district, local government and site level tourism plans prepared, integrated into the sectoral and integrated planning process on an annual and periodic basis and effectively implemented with the full participation of destination communities and other relevant stakeholders and actors at various levels.
- 6.4 Human resource plan will be prepared for tourism development sector in Karnali province and financial and technical assistance allotted for their capacity building. In addition, local human resources would be strengthened through workshop, training, exposure etc.
- 6.5 Relevant public, private and civil society organizations are strengthened through adequate physical resources, capacity building programme and fiscal incentives for delivering high quality and world-class tourism services at all levels.
- 6.6: Effective intra-province ministerial, inter-provincial and trans-boundary coordination, partnership and collaboration are established and effectively operational.

3.4 Strategies

The successful implementation of tourism master plan will be guided by the following broader strategies:

- i. A product driven marketing approach, focusing on pristinity and uniqueness of Karnali.

- ii. Public-Private-Cooperative-Indigenous Partnership (PPCIP) mechanism to optimise the full potential of the all sectors.
- iii. Coordination, Cooperation and Collaboration across 3 tiers of government and all sectors.
- iv. Optimal use of local authentic products and resources.
- v. Targeting appropriate mix of high value and medium volume market.
- vi. Mobilization of local and indigenous people's customary institutions and Local Bodies for Effective Service Delivery.
- vii. Zone based tourism product development, promotion and management.
- viii. Natural and cultural heritage friendly infrastructure development.

3.5 Guiding Principles

The following principles underpin the successful implementation of the tourism master plan:

- i. Broad-based tourism development.
- ii. Sustainable and responsible tourism optimizing economic, social and environmental benefits.
- iii. Optimization of community participation and equitable distribution of benefits from tourism.
- iv. Harmonization of cultural and natural diversity (recognition of the "ICCA's or Territory of Life") in tourism development.
- v. Decentralized and participatory tourism governance and planning.
- vi. Optimal use of local authentic products and resources.
- vii. Inclusiveness, equality and equity in terms of gender, cast/ethnicity, and geographical coverage.

3.6 Plan Period and Approach to Development

The tourism master plan will have a five-year action plan with ten years vision. The incremental growth approach consisting of following two main phases will be adopted while implementing the plan.

Phases	Years	Development Focus
Short and Medium Term	2020/21-2024/25	Consolidation, Planning, Awareness Creation, Development, Market Expansion/Diversification
Long -Term	2025/26-2029/30	Operation, Specialization, Improvement, Expansion, Maintenance, Intensive Marketing

i. Phase I: Short and Medium Term (2020 to 2024) with Action Plan.

The first five-year period will be divided into short term (first two years) and medium term (third to fifth year) periods and focus will be given to consolidate all tourism development efforts in a planned and institutional manner. Key focus will be given to inform, educate and skill enhancement to the destination communities, entrepreneurs, private sector organizations and other relevant stakeholders and actors about the significance of tourism in Karnali and sustainable tourism development approaches, using tourism master plan as a guiding policy document as well as a good resource material.

Efforts will also be made to develop district and municipal level plans and develop selected tourism products, enterprises and infrastructures in collaboration and partnership with all relevant stakeholders and actors at various levels. Moreover, efforts will also be made both to expand the existing markets and increasing access to new market segments.

ii. Phase II: Long Term (2025 to 2029) with Vision Plan.

In the longer term (6th to 10th year), focus will be given to ensure smooth operation of tourism development, promotion and management functions; product innovation and expansion; specialization of special interest tourism products and activities focusing niche markets and intensive marketing efforts.

The first five-year action plan will be guided by the ten years vision plan. However, a new five-year master plan may be prepared to continue the tourism development work on a same spirit based on the final evaluation of the implementation status of first five years action plan.

3.7 Strategic Targets

Following the set goal, objectives and expected outcomes for each objective, following strategic targets have been set to achieve in the coming five and ten years periods:

Targets	2019 Data	By 2024	By 2029
Targets related to Products and Markets			
# of Visitor Arrival- Domestic (12.6% Average Annual Growth Rate)	454,867	826,079	1,500,000
# of Visitor Arrival- Indian (27.6% AAG Rate)	17,500	59,149	200,000
# of Visitor Arrival- International (39.5% AAG Rate)	7,200	38,000	200,000
Host-Guest Ratio at provincial level	3:1	2:1	1:1
Visitor length of stay (day)- Domestic	4 days	7 days	10 days
Visitor length of stay (day)- Indian	4 days	6 days	9 days
Visitor length of stay (day)- International	19 days	20 days	21 days
Per day expenditure (US \$)-Domestic	20 US\$	30 US\$	40 US\$
Per day expenditure (US \$)-Indian	70 US\$	75 US\$	100 US\$
Per day expenditure (US \$)-International	100 US\$	120 US\$	150 US\$
Targets related to Socio-Economic Objectives			
Trained human resources in tourism	-	15,000	30,000
Additional Hotel/Resorts (Number/Room/Bed)	-	75/750/1500	150/1500/3000
# of Airport (International/Regional/Local)	0/0/7	0/1/8	1/2/8
Additional employment in tourism sector	7,000 (estimated)	50,000	150,000
Number of women employed in tourism sector	-	30% of total	40% of total
Tourism's contribution to Province GDP (%)	<1%	5%	10%
Targets related to Policy, Governance & HRD			
Karnali Province Tourism Coordination Council	0	1	1
Inter-Ministerial Tourism Coordination Committee	0	1	1
Karnali Province Tourism Board (KTB)	0	1	1
Corridor Based Tourism and Culture Offices	0	2	2
Visitor Information and Service Centers	0	10	20
Tourist Police Office/Unit	0	5	10
# of District/Municipal/Rural Municipal Tourism Plan	0/0/0	10/10/30	10/15/50
Transboundary Tourism Coordination Committee (with TAR China)	0	1	1
Targets related to Heritage Conservation			
# of Protected Areas	2	3	3
# of Provincial Cultural Heritage Site/Community Conserved Area/ Indigenous Peoples & Community Conserved Areas	0	3	5
# of River Sanctuary	0	1	1

Targets	2019 Data	By 2024	By 2029
# of Provincial Geo Parks	0	2	2
# of UNESCO WHS in Karnali Province	0	1	1

CHAPTER IV

STRATEGIC TOURISM ZONES AND PRODUCTS

4.1 Selection of Strategic Tourism Zones

4.1.1 Background and Objective

- In order to comprehensively and intensively promote measures to strengthen the competitiveness of Karnali Province by means of attributes-based tourism product development as well as to maintain the pristinity through adopting appropriate management objectives, Karnali Province as a destination has been divided into five Strategic Tourism Zones (STZ).
- The primary objectives of the STZ are as follows:
 - i. To help identifying and designating the appropriate tourism products and activities based on landuse types and conservation sensitiveness of the area.
 - ii. To help clustering the tourism products and activities based on the attributes of tourism assets.
 - iii. To help protected area managers, conservation authorities, nature-culture conservation custodians and other stakeholders to set zone based tourism development and conservation strategies and actions.
 - iv. To help consolidating tourism development, promotion and management efforts, including strengthening of tourism development supports and services by various actors such as public, private and civil society.
 - v. To help specialization and diversification of tourism products to satisfy the quest of both the general and niche markets.
 - vi. To provide strong basis for the strategic spatial planning, including set up of physical infrastructures as well as institutional and policy framework.

4.1.2 Basis for the Selection of Strategic Tourism Zones

The selection of the strategic tourism zones has been guided primarily by the following criteria:

- i. Geo-physical and ecological zone.
- ii. Bio-diversity (Forest Type, Pasture, Wildlife, Wetlands, NTFPs and Agro-biodiversity).
- iii. Basin/sub-basin and river corridor.
- iv. Attributes of cultural and historical tourism assets.
- v. Significance of established trekking trails.
- vi. Core attributes of natural heritage based tourism assets.
- vii. Connectivity and gateway opportunities.
- viii. Commonalities and coherence in history and archaeological heritages.
- ix. Governance and administrative set up.

- x. Inter-district tourism product linkage opportunities, including already established trails and circuits.

4.1.3 Selected Strategic Tourism Zones

- Considering the thematic and spatial features of the tourism destinations, following five strategic tourism zones have been designated in Karnali Province.
 - i. Dolpo Tourism Zone
 - ii. Middle Bheri Tourism Zone
 - iii. Middle Karnali Tourism Zone
 - iv. Rara –Jumla-Sinja- Kalikot Tourism Zone
 - v. Humla-Limi-Hilsa Tourism Zone



- Each selected tourism zone will be treated as a destination with unique attributes, however, significant tourism sites lie in all or more than one tourism zones will be connected by roadways, waterways, circuits and trails to offer province level world-class tourism experiences, such as Great Himalaya Trail (GHT) experience, white water rafting experience, Karnali adventure jeep drive experience and various pilgrimage and spiritual circuits.

Table-1: Profile of Selected Tourism Zones

SN	Name of Zone	Districts & Epicenter	Gateways (National/International)	Product Focus
1	Dolpo Tourism Zone	Dolpa (Dunai)	Jufal, Triveni, Kaigaon, Vijer, Chharka, Dhorpatan, Marim La	Trans-Himalayan Landscape, Biodiversity (Snow Leopard), Buddhism/Bon Heritage/culture, Extreme Adventure/Mountaineering
2	Middle Bheri Tourism Zone	Rukum-W, Salyan, Jajarkot (Chourjhari)	Musikot, Kapurkot, Chourjahari Airport, Chhinchu, Salli Airport (Musikot)	Water based Adventure/Leisure, Ethnic Culture, War Tourism, Agri-tourism, Wildlife observation, Himalayan Panoramas
3	Middle Karnali Tourism Zone	Surkhet, Dailekh (Birendranagar)	Babai, Gurase, Lower Dhungeshwor, Chisapani, Bhurigaon, Surkhet	Archaeological & Pilgrimage, Water-based, Ethnic Culture, MICE and Business
4	Rara –Jumla- Sinja- Kalikot Tourism Zone	Kalikot, Jumla, Mugu (Jumla)	Guthijyula, Kaigaon, Salli Salla, Kolti, Talcha, Khalanga, Nagche Lagna.	Extreme Leisure, Pilgrimage/Spirituality/Wellness, Khasha Civilization & Heritage, Organic Agriculture, Wildlife, Special Interest Tourist Activities
5	Humla-Limi- Hilsa Tourism Zone	Humla (Simkot)	Chankheli, Rakam, Kolti, Simkot, Hilsa	Kailash Tirthasthan (Gate Way and Miniature), Ancient Culture, Shamanism, Extreme Adventure, Bio-diversity

4.2 Profile of Selected Tourism Zone

4.2.1 Dolpo Tourism Zone

a. Geographical Features and Boundary

- District Coverage: Entire district of Dolpa.
 - Watershed/River Basin: Thuli Bheri, and Upper Mugu Karnali River Basin.
- Major Tributaries: Thuli Bheri (Barun Khola, Chharka Khola, Tarap Khola, Phoksundo/Shuligad, Jagdulla Khola), Upper Mugu (Potle, Tora, Tokla Khola).
- Boundary:
 - North- Tibetan Autonomous Region of China;
 - East- Mustang, Myagdi and Baglung, including Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (HR) area;
 - South: Rukum East and Rukum West;
 - West: Upper Mugu, Jumla, Jajarkot.
- The geographical division :
 - The Trans-himalayan and High-himalayan regions.

b. Zoning Objectives

- Conservation and promotion of Trans and High-himalayan landscape and biodiversity based tourism assets.
- Conservation and promotion of Buddhist, Bon and Musto culture and heritage based tourism assets.
- Promotion of extreme leisure and adventure tourism products and sites, including deepest lake, Phoksundo, high-passes and peak climbing.
- Promotion of special interest tourist activities and products, including Snow Leopard expedition, Yarsagumba Hunting and so on.

c. Gateway (s) and Epicentre (s)

- Epicenter: Dunai.
- Gateways: Key gateways include Chharka Pass (trail), Dhorpatan/Maikot (trail), Jufal (air), Masinachour (air, currently not in operation), Tribeni (road), Kagmara (trail), Guthichour (road/trail), and Vijer (trail).
- International Gateway: The proposed Immigration Point at Marim La pass, border with TAR China will be the international gateway for this zone.

d. External and Internal Connectivity

- Air Access: Jufal (operational) and Masinachour Airport (currently not in operation).
- Road Connectivity:
 - Road to Dunai: Bheri Road Corridor (Chhinchu-Salli-Chourjhari-Rimna-Tribeni-Tripurakot-Dunai), track already opened.
 - Road to Marim La Pass: 165km road from Dunai-Lasicap-Dho Tarap-Tinje-Marim La) connecting TAR China (proposed, ongoing).
 - Road to Jumla: Tripurakot-Guthichour-Jumla Road (proposed, ongoing in various sections)
- Trail connectivity:
 - Upper Mustang via Chharka Bhot to Dho Tarap and Vijer (GHT-Upper).
 - Trekking trails via Dhorpatan/Maikot, Dunai, Triveni, Jumla (GHT-Middle).
 - Jajarkot-Barekot Patan-Mudkechula (GHT-Lower Route)

e. Major Stakeholders and Actors

- Shey Phoksundo National Park, Shey Phoksundo Buffer Zone Management Committee, District Coordination Committee (DCC), Dolpa, Municipalities, Rural Municipalities, Divisional Forest Office, Gomba Management Committees, Temple Management Committees, Tourism Entrepreneurs, NGOs (DAGTAG, DESERT etc.), Development Partners such as WWF Nepal.

f. Product Focus:

- Trans-Himalayan and High Himalayan Landscapes with mountain peaks, high passes, valleys and lakes.
- Habitat of flagship mammals such as Snow Leopard, Blue Sheep and Himalayan Tahr.
- Home to Buddhist and Bon practitioners with more than 130 monasteries, including Shey Gomba)
- Longest section of Great Himalaya Trail (Upper and Middle) in Karnali.
- Highest quality Yarsagumba Hunting & Yak Caravan (Salt Trade Routes),
- Sacred sites of Musto worshippers, Shamans and Hindus including Tripurasundari, Chhala Musta and Byas Rishi Ashram.
- The highest human settlement (Chharka Bhot 4,302m)

g. Tourism Experiences and Unique Selling Propositions (USPs)

- Journey to the Hidden Valley/Hidden Shangri La: Upper Dolpo region.
- The extreme human nature interface through snow-leopard expedition, Yarshagumba Hunting, ancient Salt Trade Route, Yak Caravan and cultural festivals.
- Sacred pilgrimage and spiritual journey to the ancient Buddhist, Bon and Musto heritage sites.
- Lifetime Wildlife Observation: The Land of Snow Leopard/Snow Leopard watching/sighting.
- Extreme wilderness and leisure experiences: Shey Phoksundo National Park, Shulighad River Corridor,
- Land of Yak Caravan, Shey Gomba and Shey Festival, Abode of Bon and Buddhist religions.
- Extreme adventure trekking through high altitude passes, human settlements, pasturelands and wetlands.
- Peak climbing and mountaineering overseeing the spectacular semi-desert landscape similar to that of Tibetan Plateau.
- Extreme leisure and wilderness trek to Phoksundo: The Deepest Lake and one of the wildest lakes (Ramsar inscribed).
- Trekking probably through the least exploited trans-himalayan landscape of the GHT (Dolpo).

- Amchi Traditional Healing Experience.
- Pilgrimage and spiritual visit to Tripurasundari, Chhala Musto, Byas Rishi Ashram.
- Interface with some of the rare ethnic mountain communities such as Tarali Community (speaking Kaiké language), Dolphu community, Bon practising communities, Musto worshippers, shamans, and so on.
- Extreme Kayaking and Rafting (seasonal).

h. Significant Tourism Sites

- Shey Phoksundo NP.
- Phoksundo Lake and Rigmo Village area (the deepest of Nepal, inscribed in Ramsar site).
- Shey Gomba and Crystal Mountain area (with famous Shey Festival).
- Saldang Valley area (rich Buddhist heritage site and prime habitat of Snow Leopard).
- Vijer area (rich Bon and Buddhist heritage site, prime habitat of Snow Leopard, western gateway to Upper Dolpo).
- Dho Tarap area (sacred religious hub with Ribo Buddhist monastery, Bon monasteries, caves of Guru Rinpoche; Taksí is one of the best sites for high quality Yarsagumba, epicentre of Upper Dolpa).
- Chharka Tangsong area (the highest Human Settlement in Nepal; one of the hotspots for wildlife such as Himalayan Tahr and Blue Sheep; the best preserved Bon monasteries with Mustang connection, eastern gateway to Upper Dolpa).
- Kaiké and Sahatara Area: Tarangpurian (Tarali) community, the only Kaiké language, natural hot springs and gateway to Putha Himal, Churen Himal and other peaks. Byas Rishi Tapobhumi area (perfected meditation site of Byas Rishi).
- Dunai area: Sandaha, Thuli Bheri, monastery, tourist class hotels and restaurants, tourist gears, gateway.
- Tripurasundari Temple area: Significant temple, Chhala Musto, Sipumyambu Bon monastery, Bikram Shahi Maharaj palace, Mukuteshwar Tirthasthal.
- Jufal and Majfal area: Gateway to Dolpa via airways and Rukum district. Rich cultural site for Kham Magar and Khasa Chhetri worshipping musto and robust faith toward Musto cult.
- Mudkechula-Jagdulla- Kagmara and Dudhkunda Area (Western gateway to Dolpa rich in Musto cult and Bon, Supakuna Gufa, Mudkechula Tirthasthal (best view of Himalayas), lush green forest, wildlife, beautiful peaks and passes).
- Thuli Bheri River (best site for Rafting and Kayaking).

i. Linkage Opportunities with other Zones and Destinations.

- Linkage with Mustang via Ghemi La, Kagbeni and Jomsom.
- Linkage with Pokhara via Maikot and Dhorpatan.
- Linkage with Lumbini via Dhorpatan and Jufal/Majfal/Musikot/Shreenagar/Kapurkot.
- Linkage with Banke NP and Bardia NP via Salyan/Kohalpur/and Chisapani.
- Linkage with Jumla and Rara via Guthichour/Kagmara trail.
- Linkage with Upper Mugu and Humla via Vijer and Tiya.
- Transboundary tourism linkage opportunity with Kailash Manasarovar (TAR China) via proposed Marim La border point.

4.2.2 Middle Bheri Tourism Zone

a. Geographical Features and Boundary

- District Coverage: Rukum West, Jajarkot and Salyan districts.
- Watershed/River Basin: Sano Bheri, Thuli Bheri and Sarada-Babai River Basins.
- Boundary:
 - North- Dolpa, Jumla;
 - East- Rukum (East), Pyuthan;
 - South: Dang, Surkhet;
 - West: Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot.
- The geographical division :
 - Chure to Mahabharata and High-himalayan region.

b. Zoning Objectives

- Conservation and promotion of High and Cis-himalayan landscape and biodiversity based tourism assets.
- Conservation and promotion of tourism assets related to Kham Magar culture, Khasha/Chhetri/Thakuri culture, Musto-cult and shamanism practices.
- Promotion of extreme leisure, spiritual, NTFP and wildlife based tourism products and sites, especially along the Patan areas (beautiful flat pastureland) overlooking mesmerizing mountain panorama towards north.
- Preservation and promotion of historical sites and monuments, including War memorial sites and routes.
- Conservation and promotion of water and aquatic biodiversity based tourism products.
- Promotion of regional pilgrimage and agri-tourism.

c. Gateway (s) and Epicentre (s)

- Epicenter: Chourjahari.
- Gateways: Dhorpatan/Rukumkot/Musikot (Lokmarga/road), Kapurkot/Salyan Khalanga-Tharmare (road), Surkhet/Chhinchu/Sallibazaar (Bheri Highway/road), Tatopani (Jumla) via Nadaidhap/Kuse (trail/road), Dunai/Triveni (road) Chourjahari (air), Salle Airport (air), Jufal/Majhfal (trail).
- International gateway: None, Lumbini is the nearest international airport, Jamunnaha/Rupaidiya (Nepalgunj) is the nearest immigration point and regional airport.

d. External and Internal Connectivity

- Air: Chourjahari airport and Salle airport (Rukum -W).
- Road:
 - Lokmarga that passes through Dhorpatan-Rukumkot (Rukum E), Musikot (Rukum W), Chourjahari, Matela (Jajarkot), Narayan, Dullu, Rakam (Dailekh).
 - Bheri Highway (Chhinchu-Sallibazaar, Jajarkot, Radi, Triveni, Dunai, Dho Tarap, Tinje, Marim La.
 - Chourjahari-Matela-Jajarkot-Kushe-Tatopani (Jumla).
- Trekking Trails
 - Mudkechula/Guthichour-Barekot Patan -Jajarkot (GHT-Lower Route).
 - Tatopani-Kuse/Barekot-Jajarkot trekking trail (GHT-Lower Route).
 - Guerrilla Trekking Trail.

e. Major Stakeholders and Actors

- DCCs (3), Municipalities, Rural Municipalities, Divisional Forest Office, Tourism Associations, Homestay Management Committees, Local NGOs (Tourism and Conservation related), tourism entrepreneurs, Religious organizations (Temple, Monasteries etc.).

f. Product Focus

- Potential Hill Station sites with perfect blending of mild climate, scenic landscape and easy access.
- War Memorial Sites and Routes.
- Home to culturally rich Musto worshippers, Kham Magar, Thakuri and Chhetri with many festival and dances only confined to this zone, including Papini Mela, Sigaru Dance, Mayur Dance, Bhume Dance, Paisari Dance, Tappa Bhangara Dance.
- Patan Area (GHT-Lower Route):
 - Hot spots for wildlife observation: Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Tahr, Blue Sheep.
 - Best site for the sightseeing of scenic mountain range and river valley landscape;
 - Best site for soft trekking and leisure sports such as paragliding, snow skiing, biking, etc.
 - Best site for wellness, yoga, meditation, retreat combining with traditional healing practices such as Musto Devtas and Shamanism and medicinal plants (Jadibuti).
- Water based tourism: Bheri Rivers, Syarpu Tal, Kubhinde Daha.
- Archaeological and Historical sites with historical palace and ruins.
- Agro-Tourism hub (Salyan and Rukum-W).

- Regional pilgrimage hubs: with temples and mustos.
- g. Tourism Experiences and Unique Selling Propositions (USPs).**
 - Extreme leisure, wilderness experience and soft trekking in Patan area (GHT Lower).
 - Extreme white water rafting and fishing in Bheri River.
 - Visiting War Memorial sites and routes.
 - Ethnic cultural homestay experience.
 - Pilgrimage, spiritual experience and well-ness with yoga, meditation and retreat.
 - Holidays and leisure visits to Hill Stations.
- h. Significant Tourism Sites**
 - i. Rukum West
 - a. Musikot -Jantibase Lekh Area: Musikot Durbar, Dikre Shai Kumari Bhagawati Temple, Shankha Daha, Thuli Daha, Sital Pokhari, Jantibase Lekh, Sanibheri-Machhimi Agriculture pocket area.
 - b. Dahabang Khara/Khara Area: Khara Kural War Memorial site connected with Guerrilla Trail, Kandadaha, Rajkot Durbar Historical and Religious Dham.
 - c. Banphikot Area., Syarpu Tal, War Memorial sites (Pupal Melgairi, Tin Bahini Lek-Doke Radio started, Tarsukanda), Thuli Daha, Gupti Daha, Palakot Gufa, Budu Musto Religious Area, Rimna Dovan.
 - d. Aathbiskot-Gotamkot- Chitripatan Area: Gotamkot (Historical Kot)-Chitri Patan-Sisne Himal Trail (listed in National 100 destination), War Memorial site (Radi Jyula), Sampadaha (Chitripatan), Sattalle Daha, Lamkanne Gufa, Thuli Bheri, Sigaru Dance, Paisari Dance, Tappa Dance.
 - e. Sani Bheri-Chourjahari Area: Rimna religious site (Sani Bheri and Thuli Bheri River corridor), Bheri Daha, Lama Bagar, Malika, Chourjahari Airport, Siddha Gufa, Tappa Bangari Dance, Sigaru Dance.
 - ii. Jajarkot
 - a. Jajarkot Durbar and Jagtipur Durbar area. Jajarkot Durbar, Shivalaya Temple, Jagtipur Durbar, Bada Malika.
 - b. Nalghad Patan Area: Bhayer Devta Bhagwati Temple, Mudkechula Tirthasthal (Nalghad), Golden Vulture Area, Honey Hunting, Nalghad Patan (Pasture, Wildlife, Jadibuti).
 - c. Barekot Patan Area: Shai Kwanri Thakurji Ko Gath, Rangabachilo Deuta, Naumuli Area, Sirpagaon Magar village, Barekot Patan (Pasture, Wildlife, Jadibuti).
 - d. Kuse-Junichade Patan Area: Dare Musto Deuta, Nadaidhab Daha, Gems/mining area, War memorial site (Junichhade), Panchala area (Junichade), Kuse Patan (Pasture, Wildlife, Jadibuti).
 - e. Chhedaghad Area: Bheri River fishing/rafting, Pajaru Buddhist Stupa, Yogi Deval, Malika, Sugadha Bamkot Gufa.
 - f. Bheri River: Rafting, kayaking, fishing, river beach sports.
 - iii. Saljan
 - a. Khalanga-Khairabang -Shreenagar area: Khalanga Durbar, Ranikot Him Darshan Park, Khairabang Bhubaneshwori Temple, Shreenagar Bazaar.
 - b. Kubhinde Daha -Baghchour Area: Kubhinde Daha, Tarupare Siddha Gufa, Krishna Mandir, Agla Takura Lastam.
 - c. Kapurkot and Triveni Dham Area: Kapurkot agriculture pocket area, Siddha Gufa, Ghagarichour Park, Putali Durbar, Phalabang Durbar site, Triveni Dham, Tharkot-Sapmara trekking/viewpoint.
 - d. Chhatreshwori-Jathak Lekh area: Chhatreshwori Temple, war memorial site (Gurase), Jathak Lekh (lush green forest with best viewpoints, wildlife, herbal plants), sports (paragliding, rock climbing).
 - e. Kumakh Lekh-Mala area: Kumakh Lekh, Malibang Shiva Gufa, Chiple Gufa, Siddhababa Temple, Malibang Shiva Gufa, Mala Tourism area, Chiple Gufa.
 - f. Salli Bazaar area: Bheri River rafting, fishing, food and beverages.
 - i. Linkage Opportunities with other Zones and Destinations.**
 - i. Linkage with Dolpa via Triveni (road), Jagdulla (Trekking trail), Majfal/Jufal (Trekking trail).
 - ii. Linkage with Lumbini via Kapurkot and Dang.
 - iii. Linkage with Banke National Park (NP) and Bardia NP.

- iv. Linkage with Jumla and Rara via trekking trail and proposed road (Kuse-Tatopani).
- v. Linkage with Dailekh Panchakoshi Dham Religious Circuit through Lokmarga.

4.2.3 Middle Karnali Tourism Zone

a. Geographical Features and Boundary

- District Coverage: Entire district of Surkhet and Dailekh.
- Watershed/River Basin: Karnali River Basin (Middle).
- Boundary:
 - North- Jumla, Kalikot;
 - East- Jajarkot, Salyan, Dang;
 - South: Banke, Bardia;
 - West: Kalikot, Achham.
- The geographical division :
 - Bhabhar, Chure, Mid Hills and Mahabharata Range.

b. Zoning Objectives

- Conservation and promotion of outstanding archaeological and religious sites for pilgrimage, education and sightseeing.
- Conservation and promotion of Karnali River and Bheri River for world class white water rafting, kayaking and fishing.
- Promotion of area as provincial gateway with adequate physical, human and policy infrastructures.

c. Gateway (s) and Epicentre (s)

- Epicenter: Birendranagar, Surkhet.
- Gateways: Babai bridge (southern/road), Bhurigoan Taranga (southern/proposed road), Chisapani (southern/road), Rakam in Lokmarga (western/road), Khidkijyula (northern/road), Salli Bazaar (eastern/road), Dang/Salyan (eastern/road), Mahawai Lekh (Trail/road).
- International Gateway: Proposed Surkhet Regional International Airport.

d. External and Internal Connectivity

- Air: Surkhet Airport.
- Road:
 - Ratna Highway: Nepalgunj-Kohalpur-Babai-Chhinchu-Surkhet road (113.08 km).
 - Karnali Highway: Kalikot-Manma-Jumla (88 Km).
 - Karnali Highway: Surkhet-Lower Dugheshwor-Rakam-Serkeghad-Simkot-Hilsa (496km).
 - Midhills Highway (Lokmarga): Chourjahari-Jajarkot-Narayan-Dullu-Rakam-Achham.
 - Bheri Highway (Chhinchu-Sallibazaar, Jajarkot part)
- Trekking Trails
 - Rakam-Mahawai Trekking Trail (GHT-Lower).

j. Major Stakeholders and Actors

- Provincial Government, MoITFE, DCCs (2), Municipalities, Rural Municipalities, Divisional Forest Office, FNCCI, Provincial FNCCI, Hotel Associations, Homestay Management Committees, Local NGOs (Tourism and Conservation related), Tourism Journalist Association, tourism entrepreneurs, Religious organizations (Temple, Monasteries etc.), Development Partners such as USAID Paani, GIZ.

k. Product Focus

- Archaeological and Religious: Kankre Vihara and Pancha Koshi Dham Heritage Circuit (Dailekh and Dullu); outstanding archaeological monuments; regional hub for Buddhist/Khasha/Hindu pilgrims.
- Karnali and Bheri Rivers: World's 5th adventure river for white water rafting, kayaking and fishing.
- Diverse ethnic communities, including Nomad Raute, Kusunda, Tharu, Magar, Rajhi, Badhi and so on.

- Gateway destination: MICE, business, shopping, leisure, sports.
- War memorial sites (Dasharath, Surkhet).

I. Tourism Experiences and Unique Selling Propositions (USPs).

- Buddhist and Hindu pilgrimage in Kankre Vihara and other religious sites of Dullu and Dailekh connecting with Lumbini and Kailash Manasarovar.
- World Class Rafting, Kayaking and Fishing in Karnali and Bheri River.
- Ethnic cultural Homestay experience along the Karnali and Bheri River Corridor.
- Leisure and entertainment in Hill Stations; river beach sports and fun.
- MICE and Business activities in Surkhet and Rakam.

m. Significant Tourism Sites

i. Surkhet

- Surkhet- Kankre Vihara Area : Kakre Vihara (listed in National 100 destination), Deuti Bajai Temple (listed in National 100 destination), Bulbul Tal, Surkhet Ghantaghar, Bippasyana Meditation Center, Latikoili Shiva Temple.
- Panchapuri -Chaukune Area: Jajura Daha (National 100 destination list), Dahatal, Gupti Gufa, Panchtale Gufa, Chamere Gufa, Bidhyapur Raji Village, Kuine- Karnali-Seti Confluence, Karnali-Bheri Confluence), Thulighad Mahseer Fishing area, Madan Ashrit Park, Panchapuri Temple, Kot Thumpo.
- Baraha Lake area: Baraha Tal (Lake), Kalika Gufa, Forest, Karnali River deep gorge,
- Gadi (Gothikanda)-Siddhapaila -Ranimatta Area: Pilgrimage, Hill station, Rhododendron, Potato pocket area, Chinghad Chamere Gufa, Malika Bhairab Temple, Paile Musto Temple, Shilalekh (Inscription site), Copper mining place..
- Bheriganga-Lekhbesi Area: Sattalle Cave, Khanddevi Temple, Chamere Gufa, Ram-Janaki Green Park, Deuti Bajai Temple, Rajkanda Durbar, Gidde Danda area (National 100 destination list).

ii. Dailekh

- Gurase Area: Rhododendron pocket area, potato pocket area, hill station, Shiva Temple, Jantibase Gufa.
- Pancha Koshi Dham Religious and Cultural Heritage Circuit: Tallo Dungeshwor Siddheshwor Mahadev, Padukasthan, Baleshwor, Dhuleshwor, Patharnaui, Malika, Sireesthan, Navisthan, Kirtisthamba, Pouwa Cultural Museum.
- Kotila, Kotgadhi, Panchadeval, Belaspur Area: Kotila (listed in National 100 destination), historical Kot Gadhi (fort), Bhurti Ka 22 Devals, Belaspur Temple, Raili Tripani and Malika Temple .
- Rakam - Ramaghad -Tunibagar Area:- Best site for fisheries, rafting and cultural homestay experience at Rakam, Ramaghad-Tunibagar; Bayaldhunga (Aathbis), Organge orchard.
- Mahabu Lekh -Naumule Area: Mahabu Gath, Mahawai Jagannath Gath, Batase Chhanga (Mahabu), Shiva Temple & Malika Temple (Naumule), Dwari Waterfall (Naumule), Rhododendron pocket area, vast pasture and wildlife in Patan, Nomadic Raute and ethnic communities.
- Chamunda Bindrasaini Area: Chamunda Mai, Layati Bindrasaini Mai, Karnali River, ethnic homestay, large paddy field.

n. Linkage Opportunities with other Zones and Destinations.

- Linkage with Banke NP and Bardia NP
- Linkage with Lumbini, Dolpa and Kailash Manasarovar for Buddhist pilgrimage.
- Linkage with Khaptad and Ramaroshan through Lokmarga (via Rakam)
- Linkage with Rara and Jumla through Karnali Highway.
- Linkage with Junichade, Kuse, Barekot Patan area.

4.2.4 Rara-Jumla-Sinja-Kalikot Tourism Zone

a. Geographical Features and Boundary

- District Coverage: Kalikot, Mugu and Jumla districts.
- Watershed/River Basin: Tila River, Mugu Karnali, Humla Karnali.
- Boundary:
 - North- TAR China;
 - East- Dolpa, Jajarkot;
 - South: Dailekh, Achham;
 - West: Bajura, Humla;
- The geographical division :
 - Mahabharata range, Cis-himalayan Range, High Himalayan Range and Trans-himalayan Range.

b. Zoning Objectives

- Conservation and promotion of areas of extreme natural beauty and wilderness such as Rara Lake.
- Conservation and promotion of ancient Khasha Culture and Civilization (Sinja Valley).
- Promotion of pilgrimage, spirituality and wellness/meditation, with the perfect blending of religions, spirituality, ayurvedas, amchi healing practices, shamanism and vipassana meditation retreat.
- Promotion of organic food and beverages.
- Conservation and promotion of water based leisure and adventure activities.

c. Gateway (s) and Epicentre (s)

- Epicenter: Jumla, Khalanga.
- Gateways: Khidki Jyula (Karnali Highway), Jumla Airport, Rara (Talcha) Airport, Kagmara, Jajarkot-Kuse (trail and road), Vijer (Dolpa), Chankheli (on GHT), Kolti (Khatyad).
- International Gateway: Proposed Nagche Lagna Immigration Point to TAR China.

d. External and Internal Connectivity

- Air: Jumla Khalanga and (Talcha (Rara).
- Road:
 - Karnali Highway: Surkhet-Lower Dugheshwor-Rakam-Manma-Nagma-Jumla/Gamgadi.
 - Karnali Highway: Surkhet-Lower Dugheshwor-Rakam-Khidgijyula-Salli-Humla.
 - Jajarkot-Kuse-Tatopani (Jumla) road (about 90 km road ongoing in various parts).
 - Dunai-Tripurakot-Guthichour-Jumla (ongoing in various part).
 - Surkhet-Gamgadi-Nagche Lagna border road (380km, ongoing)
- Trekking Trails
 - Phoksundo/Dunai-Tripurakot-Guthichour-Jumla (GHT-Middle).
 - Shey Gomba/Saldang-Vijer-Tiar-Gamgadi (GHT-Upper).
 - Hilsa-Limi-Simkot-Chankheli-Gamgadi (GHT-Middle).
 - Khaptad-Kolti-Khatyad-Rara.

e. Major Stakeholders and Actors

- Rara National Park, DCCs (3), Municipalities, Rural Municipalities, Divisional Forest Office, Airport Offices, FNCCIs, Hotel Associations, Homestay Management Committees, Local NGOs (Tourism and Conservation related), tourism entrepreneurs, Religious organizations (Temple, Monasteries etc.), Development Partners such as USAID Paani, World Bank.

f. Product Focus

- Extreme Leisure, entertainment and adventure sports.
- Pilgrimage, spirituality, natural healings, wellness and Yoga.
- Nature, Wildlife and Wilderness.
- Khasha Civilization, history, archaeology, culture, arts, architecture.

- Organic agriculture and herbal plants.
- Water and fisheries based tourism.
- War memorial sites such as Pili (Kalikot).

g. Tourism Experiences and Unique Selling Propositions (USPs).

- Extreme leisure and entertainment in Rara Lake, Pachal Waterfall and Patan areas.
- Research, educational and sightseeing tour to historical, archaeological, religious, typical architecture and cultural sites as Sinja Valley Khasha Civilization, Khalanga, Patarasi.
- Buddhist and Bon Pilgrimage: Dudul Chaitya, Tiya Gomba, Daura Village Gomba (Mugum) and nath temples.
- Hindu/Khasha Pilgrimage: Chandannath, Chhayanath, Badimalika, Devals, Mastos, Shai Kwanri Thakur Ji Ko Gath, Nadhaidhab Daha etc.
- Spirituality, wellness and meditation retreat (Mind, body and spirit) in the sacred mountain and spiritual sites such as Chhayanath, Dudul Chaitya, Patan areas of Jumla/Jajarkot border.
- Flagship Birdlife and Wildlife Observation: Migratory birds (in Rara Lake), Snow Leopard (In Mugum Karmarong), Red Panda and Musk Deer (in Patan areas), and fisheries in Rara lake and Karnali River.
- Visiting War memorial site with story telling: Pili (Kalikot).
- Rafting, kayaking, fishing, boating etc.
- Adventure sports and leisure activities: Jeep drive experience, bungee jumping, paragliding, snow skiing, mountain biking, cable car and other leisure activities.

h. Significant Tourism Sites

i. Kalikot

- Manma-Pili-Tila Gufa Area: Manma- beautiful hill station with various devals and temples; Pili (War memorial site); Tila Gufa; Chuli Malika and Puja Malika; Kot Durbar; Pancha Deval; Pancha Deval Stupa; Tiseli Gufa; Karnali and Tila River georges.
- Mahawai-Kalika Area: Mahawai Lekh religious site; rich bio-diversity hot spot with Rhododendron, Red Panda, Himalayan Tahr, Blue Sheep, birds, jadibuti etc.;
- Pachal Area: Pachal Waterfall (National 100 destination list); Bayal Jharna; Yengeli Chour, bio-diversity hotspot with wild mammals, birds, jadibuti.
- Raskot-Naraharinath Area: Raskot Durbar, Deura Malika, Thigelni Temple; Panchadeval; Pug Malika, Badi Malika (Sanni Triveni); Nataltowan of Naraharinath; Suntharlik Airport (Naraharinath).

ii. Jumla

- Jumla Khalanga Area: Chandannath Temple (Jumla); Dudul Stupa (Chaitya) (listed in National 100 destinations); Triveni-Danasanghu Tirthasthal; Jwalamukhi Patan and View Tower; Apple Farm; Ghuchilekh-Danphe Lekh (alternative trail to Rara).
- Patarashi Area: Patarashi Peak; Chhum Jyulo (highest place for Marshi Rice);
- Guthichour Area: Guthichour (Goat and Sheep farm); gateway to Dolpa; Chimra Malika; Babira Musto, Sundar Das Musto.
- Tatopani -Tila Area: Tatopani (natural hot spring water), Guru Phokto; Sundargang Musto; Baniya Diwar; Budbudi Dham; Giri Daha, Shankha Daha, Hudke Daha, Jogini Daha, Aade Daha etc.; Bhandarban biodiversity hot-spot; Nadhaidhab, Thakurju Ko Gath; Tila Triveni Dham; Tila River Corridor and Valley: Perfect site for kayaking, fishing and riverside driving.
- Sinja Valley Area: Sinja Valley Civilization (National 100 destination list); Birat Durbar (above Gothijyula), Sinjapati Durbar, Kanakasundari Temple; Pandav Gufa; Panchadeval; Kedarnath Temple (Hima); Pugjhulaina Malika (Hima); Rupichhada Waterfall (Hima).

iii. Mugu

- Rara Lake Area: Rara National Park and Rara Lake (listed in National 100 destinations); Karnali River; Mugu Village; Murma Village; Apple farms, Soyabean farms, Mugu Karnali.

- b. Chhayanath-Mugum Karmarong Area: Chhayanath (Tirthasthal); Sacred site of Buddhist/Bon heritages (including Tiahar Gomba) and Trans-Himalayan landscape with home to Snow Leopard; Mugu Karnali River; Koiki Himal.
 - c. Changkheli-Soru Area: Chankheli Lekh Rock formation; Ridi-Machhche; Bama village with typical Mugali culture and architect; Soru Natural hot spring water; Patan areas with wildlife, rhododendron, jadibuti and birdlife.
 - d. Khatyad Area: Khesma Malika; gateway to Rara Lake, Khaptad and Humla; Karnali and Khatyad River confluence.
- i. **Linkage Opportunities with other Zones and Destinations.**
- i. Linkage with Dailekh and Surkhet.
 - ii. Linkage with Dolpa via Vijer and Guthichour (Upper and Middle GHT-Upper and Middle).
 - iii. Linkage with Humla and Kailash Manasarovar.
 - iv. Linkage with TAR China via proposed Nagche Lagna immigration point.
 - v. Linkage with Jajarkot, Rakum, Salyan via Kuse-Tatopani road/Trail (GHT-Lower).
 - vi. Linkage with Khaptad and Ramaroshan via Kolti.
 - vii. Linkage Junichade, Kuse, Barekot Patan area.

4.2.5 Humla-Limi-Hilsa Tourism Zone

a. Geographical Features and Boundary

- District Coverage: Humla district.
- Watershed/River Basin: Humla Karnali (originated from TAR China) plus Takchi Khola and Chuwa Khola.
- Boundary:
 - North- TAR China;
 - East- Mugu'
 - South: Bajhang, Bajura;
 - West: Bajhang, TAR China;
- The geographical division :
 - Cis-Himalayan Range, High Himalayan Range and Trans-Himalayan Range.

b. Zoning Objectives

- Promotion of area as a gateway to Kailash Manasarovar, International gateway to Nepal via TAR China and the gateway to ancient Silk Road to Nepal traversing through Kailash-Surkhet Kankre vihara-Lumbini-Bodhgaya.
- Preservation and promotion of Trans and High-himalayan landscape and biodiversity based tourism assets.
- Conservation and promotion of Buddhist, Khasha, Byasi (Syakpa), Musto-cult, and Hindu related culture, traditions and heritages sites.
- Preservation and promotion of Karnali River as a free flowing, wild, scenic and sacred river for rafting, kayaking, fishing, sightseeing, pilgrimage and spirituality.
- Promotion of natural heritage sites and biodiversity as wilderness trail, wildlife/birdlife observation spots and geo-parks.

c. Gateway (s) and Epicentre (s)

- Epicenter: Simkot
- Gateways: Khidgiyula (road), Chankheli Lekh (Trail), Tiyaar (GHT-Upper), Simkot Airport (air), Kolti and Gomba (via Bajura) and Urai Bhanjyang/Kanda (via Bajhang) to Khagalgaon and Yari.
- International Gateway: Hilsa Immigration Point (to TAR China).

d. External and Internal Connectivity

- Air: Simkot Airport, Heli service to Hilsa from Simkot.
- Road:
 - Karnali Highway: Surkhet-Lower DUNGESHWOR-Rakam-Khidgijyula-Salli -Simkot-Salli Khola-Yalbang-Hilsa (496km).
 - Simkot-Hilsa (95km), Simkot-Lapcha Pass (115km), Simkot-Khulalu-Kalikot (281km), Simkot-Surkhet (401km)
 - Hilsa-Simkot-Kalikot-Surkhet-Jamunnaha (Nepalgunj)-609.5km
 - Hilsa-Simkot-Surkhet-Kohalpur-Lumbini road corridor (830km)
- Trekking Trails
 - GHT Upper (Upper Dolpa-Upper Mugu-Upper Humla up to Limi Valley and Hilsa)
 - GHT Middle (Lower Dolpa-Jumla-Rara- Chankheli-Sarkeghad-Kharpunath-Simkot-Yalbang)
 - Bajura/Bajhang-Badimalika-Karnali-Humla.

e. Major Stakeholders and Actors

- DCC Humla, Municipality, Rural Municipalities, Airport Office, Divisional Forest Office, FNCCI, Hotel Associations, Homestay Management Committees, Local NGOs such as Nepal Trust, Clubs such as Limi Youth Club, tourism entrepreneurs, Local cultural group, Religious organizations (Temple, Monasteries etc.), Development Partners such as ICIMOD, USAID Paani etc.

f. Product Focus

- Gateway to and Miniatures of Kailash Manasarovar (in TAR China).
- Buddhist and Hindu/Khasha pilgrimage.
- Ancient culture and heritages: Buddhist, Khasha, Byasi, Thakuri culture, including musto traditions and shamanism; the oldest monastery in the Nepal Himalaya (Rincheling Gompa, Halji).
- Karnali River: The longest and free flowing river full of wild, scenic and recreation components.
- Extreme adventure: Trekking, glacier walk, snow skiing, peak climbing.
- Nature and wilderness: Biodiversity hotspot, hidden valley, glacier lakes, pastures, Wild Yak, Wild Ass, Musk Deer, unique geological setting and rock formation.

g. Key Tourism Experiences and Unique Selling Propositions (USPs).

- Great pilgrimage to one of the most sacred sites on earth: Kailash Manasarovar.
- Pilgrimage to Kharpunath, Raling Tirthasthal, Halzi and Bahradeu (12 Gods) areas.
- Buddhist teaching and meditation/retreat at Namkha Khyung Dzong Gompa, Yalbang.
- Adventure trekking through GHT Upper and Middle routes with authentic Humli culture, traditions, attires and architecture of Buddhist, Khasha, Byasi and Thakuri.
- Peak Climbing, Glacier Walk, Skiing, Kayaking.
- Bathing Natural Hot Spring at Kermi.

h. Significant Tourism Sites

- i. Simkot, Kharpunath and Raling Tirthasthal: Simkot-gateway to Kailash; Kharpunath: One of the holiest nath temples enroute to Kailash Mansarovar, Raling Tirthasthal with Guru Rinpoche's Cave; Kang Shelmogang; Bargaon Village; Barautse & Nyimatang ethnic cultural homestay villages. Pancha Mukhi (Pancha Pandav) Himal; rich Musto traditions and shamanism.
- ii. Bahradeu-Changkeli Area: Bahradeu Sacred Tirthasthal (Dudedaha Lekh) and Kailash View Darshan Dwar (Viewdulla); Nepka: 7 times sun's rays come; Malika Maharikhor area; Kawadi and Metha area; Sri Nagar-Madana area; Sain area; hotspot of Wildlife, Jadibuti and pasture; hotspot of Khasha-Thakuri-Byasi culture; Karnali River; Hot springs; unique geological formations- Chankheli, Viewdulla; Gorakh Peak.
- iii. Ranikharka and Saipal Himal BC Area: Saipal Peak, Saipal Himal basecamp with easy access to glacier, beautiful Ranikharka area.

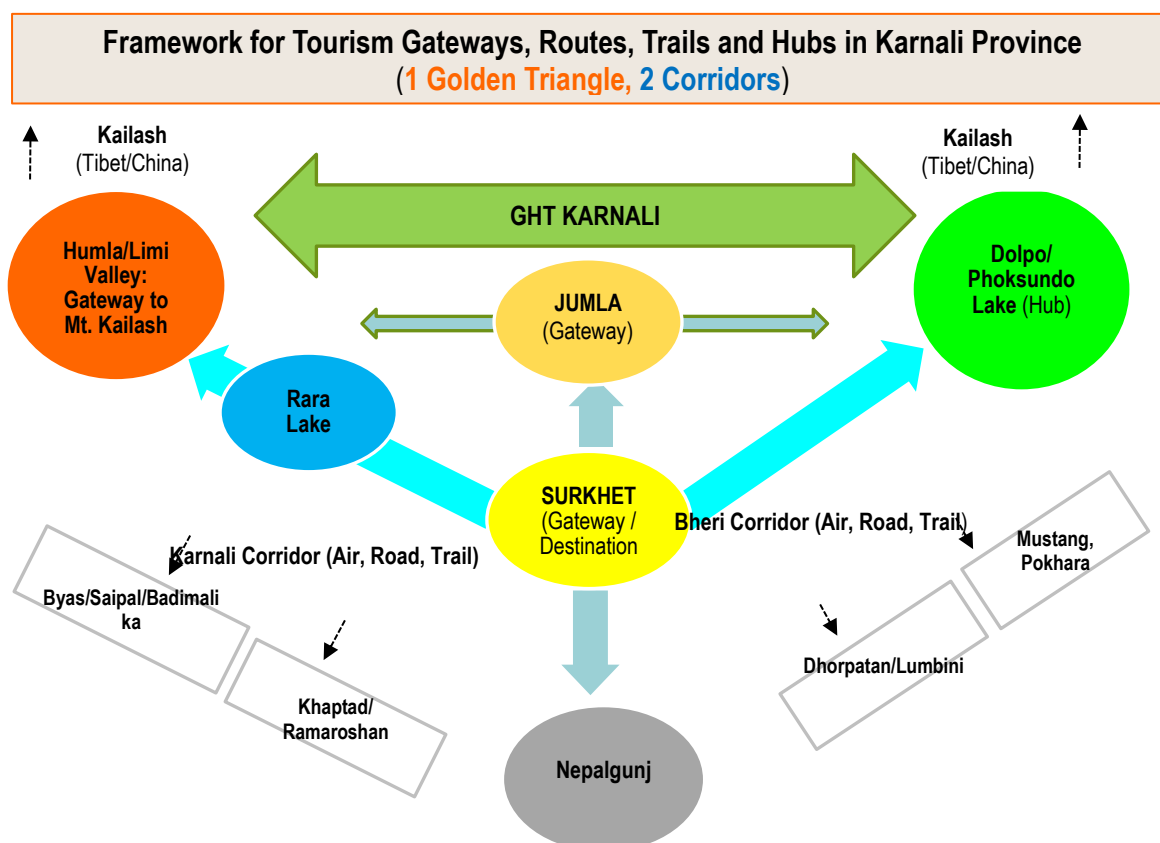
- iv. Sallisalla -Yalbang Area-Muchu Area: Namkha Khyung Dzong Gomba (Buddhist Education, Buddhist Philosophical debate and Retreat Center), Salli Khola-gateway to Limi Valley, Saipal and Tshongsa Valley; Kermi natural hot spring;
- v. Limi Valley and Hilsa: Limi Valley (listed in National 100 destinations); the mouth of sacred and longest Karnali River, Changwatang Peak, Ancient culture and heritages; Halji Gomba- oldest monastery in the Nepal Himalaya (11th century), Chai Naga Dzong Siddhi Cave, biodiversity hotspot, including Wild Yak, glacier lakes; Lapcha La (alternative gateway to Kailash, best viewpoint for Kailash Manasarovar); Tshongsa Valley in Greater Limi Valley as twin sister valley.

i. Linkage Opportunities with other Zones and Destinations.

- i. Linkage with Kailash Manasarovar via Hilsa immigration point (to TAR China).
- ii. Linkage with Mugu, Dolpa, Rara via GHT Upper and Middle routes.
- iii. Linkage with Dullu, Dailekh, Surkhet Kankre Vihara and Lumbini via Karnali Highway (to be the modern form of ancient Silk Route branch).
- iv. Linkage with Badimalika and other tourist sites in Bajhang and Bajura.

4.3 Selection of Tourism Products And Activities

- In order to increase the understanding of the relevant stakeholders and actors about the area specific tourism product development potentials of Karnali province, a number of tourism products have been selected for each district under seven broader categories. Selection of these products not only help the provincial government and other relevant stakeholders in choosing the appropriate strategies, actions and activities for tourism development and promotion, but also helps private sector ,especially the tour operators in choosing appropriate product-market mix and undertaking better product packaging so as to luring more visitors from the wider market segments.



- The selected seven categories of tourism products for Karnali Province include the followings:
 - i. Product A: Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Product.
 - ii. Product B: Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Product.
 - iii. Product C: Water/River based Tourism Product (Aquatic tourism).
 - iv. Product D: Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness related Tourism Product.
 - v. Product E: Culture, Culinary, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Product.
 - vi. Product F: Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) & Business related Tourism Product.
 - vii. Product G: Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Product.

- The selection of tourism products has been guided by the following key considerations:
 - i. Products with strong market appeal in-terms of global, national and regional significance.
 - ii. Products that are already an established product, and are widely known to the global market.
 - iii. Products that have high potentials for offering diverse range of tourism activities capable of attracting the wider market segments.
 - iv. Products that can connect the maximum number of rural and urban settlements, and have high potentials for linking with the other destinations (inter-district, inter-province and cross-country product linkages)
 - v. Products that are in the list of Federal Government's 100 Destinations (2019).
 - vi. Products that are in the list of GoK/MoITFE's 101 Destinations (in draft stage).
 - vii. Trail products that can meet the standards set by the Great Himalaya Trails: Trail Standards Guidelines, GoN, MoCTCA.
 - viii. Products that are in high priority of the Federal, Province and Local Governments from the socio-economic transformation as well as conservation point of view.
 - ix. Other considerations, guided by other international, national and provincial policies and strategies, such as Global Sustainable Tourism Guidelines, National Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-2025), Management Plan of respective PA, and strategies and frameworks regulating the eco-tourism activities in the protected areas.
 - x. Cultural, social, geo-morphological and environmental (including bio-diversity) sensitivity of the areas.

- All tourism zones, except few, are bestowed with almost all categories of tourism products. The selected products include both the route/trail based and stand-alone (point) products. Various tracking/travel/tour packages can be offered by combining two or more tourism products of closely similar or completely different attributes. Table 1 below gives the dominance and significance of various tourism products per selected tourism zone.

Table-1: Zone Wise Product Prioritization by its Dominance and Significance

Tourism Zone	Zone Wise Product Prioritization by its Dominance and Significance						
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Dolpo Tourism Zone	Product A	Product G	Product D	Product E	Product G	Product C	Product F
Middle Bheri Tourism Zone	Product E	Product B	Product G	Product C	Product G	Product D	Product A
Middle Karnali Tourism Zone	Product C	Product D	Product E	Product F	Product G	Product B	Product A
Rara–Jumla-Sinja-Kalikot Tourism Zone	Product B	Product E	Product D	Product G	Product C	Product A	Product F
Humla-Limi-Hilsa Tourism Zone	Product D	Product A	Product E	Product B	Product E	Product C	Product G

Likewise, a number of potential tourism activities have been identified for each district in Karnali Province. Table 2 below gives the range of potential tourism activities that can be developed under the broader framework of selected tourism products in Karnali Province.

Table-2: Possible Tourism Activities under the Selected Tourism Products in Karnali Province

Tourism Products	Tourist Activities
Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based tourism products	Trekking, Mountaineering, Peak Climbing, Glacier Walks, Ice Bath, Ice/Snow Skiing, Rock climbing, Mountain biking, Mountain Marathon, Mountain Jeep Caravan/Safari etc.
Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Product	Wildlife watching/observation, Bird watching, Butterfly watching, Yak Caravan Trek, Yarsagumba Caravan/expedition/Trek, Honey Hunting expedition, Snow Leopard Expedition, Wild Yak expedition, Visiting Zoological Garden, Visiting Botanical Garden, Visiting Open Zoos, Himalayan Amchi Practices, Orchid trek, Rhododendron trek, Jungle walk, Canopy Walk, Ethno-botanical study etc.
Water/River based Tourism Product	White Water Rafting, Kayaking, Fishing/Angling, Canyoning, Boating, Tubing, Swimming, River Water/Beach Sports, Bungee Jumping etc.
Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness related Tourism Product	Pilgrimage tour (Buddhist, Hindu/Khasa, Bon), High-altitude Yoga, Meditation and Retreat. Traditional healing practices (Amchi, NTFP Therapy, Shamanism), weeding etc.
Culture, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Product	Village tours/walks, Visiting craft centers, Learning local arts/crafts, Buying local crafts, Visiting heritages sites, Observing cultural dance/music, Visiting ethnic/cultural museum, Visiting farmhouse (apple orchards), Homestay experience, Farm-stays, Culinary, Experiencing organic products Experiencing Mosto Cult and Shamanic activities etc.
MICE and Business related Tourism Product	Meeting, incentives, conference, events (MICE) related activities and business activities such as trade fairs and events
Leisure, Special Interest, and Sports Product.	Hiking, Sightseeing, Boating, Swimming, Picnicking, Horse riding, Sun-bathing, Hot-spring bath, Visiting museums, Casino, Filming/Video Shooting, Aero sports (Paragliding, Hang gliding, Hot-Air Balloning, Ultra-Light Aircraft), Jeep Drive, Cable Car Ride, Jeep Flier etc.

Table 3 below gives the range of potential tourism activities that can be offered under the selected tourism selected tourism zone and districts in Karnali Province.

Table-3: Matrix of Potential Tourist Activities by Strategic Tourism Zone (TZ) and District

Tourist Activities	Strategic Tourism Zone and District									
	Dolpo	Middle Bheri			Middle Karnali		Rara-Jumla-Sinja-Kalikot			Humla-Limi- Hilsa
	<i>Dolpa</i>	<i>Rukum-W</i>	<i>Jajarkot</i>	<i>Salyan</i>	<i>Surkhet</i>	<i>Dailekh</i>	<i>Kalikot</i>	<i>Jumla</i>	<i>Mugu</i>	<i>Humla</i>
1. Soft trekking										
2. Adventure Trekking										
3. Mountaineering										
4. Peak Climbing										
5. Glacier Walks										
6. Geo-Park Visit										

Tourist Activities	Strategic Tourism Zone and District									
	Dolpo	Middle Bheri			Middle Karnali		Rara-Jumla-Sinja-Kalikot			Humla-Limi- Hilsa
	Dolpa	Rukum-W	Jajarkot	Salyan	Surkhet	Dailekh	Kalikot	Jumla	Mugu	Humla
7. High Altitude Pass										
8. Snow/Ice Skiing										
9. Paragliding										
10. Rock Climbing										
11. Bungee Jumping										
12. Hot Air Ballooning										
13. Ultra-Light Aircraft										
14. Mountain Biking										
15. Jeep Lines/Fliers										
16. Jeep Drive Safari										
17. Cable Car ride										
18. Rafting										
19. Kayaking										
20. Fishing/Angling										
21. Boating/Tubing										
22. Swimming										
23. Wilderness Walk										
24. Bird Watching										
25. Wildlife Observations										
26. Homestay Experience										
27. Farmstay Experience										
28. Village Tour										
29. Archaeological/ Historical Sight-seeing										
30. Museum Visits										
31. Cultural/Music Dance										
32. Handicrafts										
33. Agri-tourism										
34. Visiting Temple./ Mustos										
35. Visiting Monasteries										
36. Spiritual Activities										
37. Meditation/Yoga/ Retreat										
38. Hot Spring bath										
39. Medical/Healing Tourism										
40. Education Tourism										
41. War Tourism										
42. MICE tourism										
43. Business tourism										
44. Shopping										
45. Casino										

4.4 Profile of Selected Tourism Products and Activities

a. **Product A: Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Product**

- Major tourism products selected under this category include trekking trails, peak climbing (5000m to 7000m), mountaineering (above 7000m), and extreme mountain adventure activities such as glacier walk, ice bath, ice/snow skiing, mountain jeep safari and so on.
- Peak Climbing and Mountaineering include Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) Peaks or NMA Trekking Peaks (5000m to 7000m) and peaks above 7000m high elevation and managed by GoN/Department of Tourism.

- So far, 1310 peaks have been identified from the entire Nepalese Himalayas and 326 peaks are opened for climbing. NMA has advised the Government of Nepal to open at least 22 peaks in Karnali Province for climbing, including Hrikuti (6364m), Changla (6563m), Gurja Himal (7193m), Nala Kankar (6062m), Jagdula Peak (6556m), Kagmara Peak (5960m), Kande Hiunchuli (6627m), Kanjeralawa (6612m), Kanjiroba (Main Peak, 6838m), Patarashi Himal (6450m), Shey Shikhar (6139m), Tripura Hiunchuli (6563m) and so on.
- Most of the climbing peaks are located in the border of Dolpa with Mustang, Myagdi and Baglung; upper part of Dolpa, Mugu and Humla, and Saipal Himal area of southern part of Humla. Currently, only very few trekking agencies are promoting Saipal Himal Basecamp and Putha Himal area for mountaineering and skiing. Maikot and Chharka areas of Dolpa, Patarasi area of Jumla, Tange/Darma area, Limi Valley and Saipal Base Camp area of Humla have been selected as priority areas for peak climbing, glacier walk and ice skiing.
- Considering the unique geographical features of Karnali along with its pristine natural environment, trekking has been considered the most important tourism activity for Karnali Province. So far, three types of trekking trails have been selected:

i. Extremely Adventure Trekking Trail:

- Trails connected by Great Himalaya Trail- Upper (GHT-Upper) and other connecting side trails proposed in the upper region of Dolpa, Jumla, Mugu and Humla fall under this category of trail.
- Considered to be the most adventurous, these are principally the no-road and no-lodge camping trail traversing through Trans-Himalayan and High-Himalayan Range witnessing beautiful and adventurous high altitude passes; scenic landscape; pasture lands; biodiversity hot-spots, including prime habitat of Snow Leopard, Musk Deer etc.; historical Buddhist/Bon monasteries, temples, sacred monuments and historical salt-trade routes.
- Mode of accommodation for these trails include nomad-tented camps (fixed), tented camp (to be offered by the trekking agencies) combined with some homestays and Temple/Monastery stays.
- The primary purposes of these trail are exceptional adventure, challenge, physical exercises and life-time experience of pure nature.

ii. Adventure Trekking Trail:

- Trails connected by Great Himalaya Trail-Middle (GHT-Middle), Great Himalaya Trail-Lower (GHT-Lower) and other connecting site trail and small circuit trails proposed in lower part of Dolpa, Jumla, Mugu and Humla, and upper and middle parts of Rukum-West, Jajarkot/Dailekh, and Kalikot fall under this category. Various cultural circuits, pilgrimage trails and nature, wildlife and wilderness trails have also been selected under this category.
- These trail passes mostly through lower range of High Himalayan and Upper range of Mahabharat traversing through culturally rich rural villages, sacred pilgrimage sites and some of the beautiful Patan (pasture/medows) areas rich in biodiversity and with best panoramic view of the Himalayas.
- Whereas, GHT Middle will be overlapping through already constructed (or to be constructed) roads in some sections, the GHT-Lower trail will also be the no-road trail offering a very pleasure adventure trekking combined with various leisure and sports activities such as paragliding, seasonal skiing, festivals, events, wildlife/birdlife observation and so on.
- A range of accommodations, including eco-lodges, teahouse lodges, homestays, farm-stays, hotels/lodges and guesthouses will be developed along these trails.
- The primary purpose of this trail are physical exercise, relaxing, scenic and education.

iii. Soft Trekking and Walking Trails.

- Trails located in the surroundings of Surkhet, Salyan Khalanga, Chourjahari, Rakam, Jumla Khalanga etc. fall under this category.
- These trail passes mostly through Bhabar and Siwalik forest and the foothills of Mahabharat Range, mostly starting and ending at the major tourist hubs and hill-stations. These trails may also include short wilderness trail passing through scenic forest and open grassland.
- These are the casual walking trails intended for children, elderly persons and people with minor walking disabilities. Parts of these trails can also be used as day-hiking trails.
- These are the high quality trails rich in information and mostly connected with the nearby viewpoints, pilgrimage sites, cultural villages, leisure hubs, lakes, forest, caves and so on.
- Various leisure, cultural and pilgrimage trails have been selected under this category.
- The primary purposes of this trail are socializing, relaxing, education and cultural.



a. Province Level Trekking Trail Products

SN	Name of Trail	Key Features and Locations
1	Great Himalayan Trail- Karnali- Upper (Extreme Adventure):	Mustang-Chharka Bhot - Dho Tarap-Saldang (via Jyanta La or Tinje) or Dho Tarap-Phoksundo-Shey Gomba- Bhijar-Pho-Pung Kharka- Chyandi Khola-Takla Khola- Chyargo La-Shilenchaura Kharka- Mugu- Taklachour- Khatangchour-Tapkekharka- Raling- Karching- Changwathang (beyond peak)- Gumba Yak- Takchhe- Tholing- Halzi- Til- Hilsa- Yari- Tumkot- Muchu- Saipal Base Camp
2	Great Himalayan Trail- Karnali - Middle	Dhorpatan-Maikot-Jang La- Dunai-Sulighad- Phoksundo-Pugmo Village- Kagmara La, Kaigaon- Hurikot- Chorta/Maure Lagna pass (3,900m)- Jumla-Naurighat (via Danphe Lekh-3,900m), Jhyarigaon (via Ghurchi Lagna pass- 3,447m)-Rara Lake (2,986m)- Gamgadi- Changkheli Lekh- Sarkeghat- Kharpunath- Simkot.
3	Great Himalayan Trail- Karnali - Lower	Dhorpatan- Guerrilla Trail- Rukumkot- Jantibase Lekh- Musikot- Syarpu Tal- Jhalagoth- Syala- Sisne Himal BC- Kada Daha- Chitripatan- Gotamkot- Tallubagar-Nalghad- Barekot-Kuse-Junichade- Tilagufa- Pachal Waterfall- Raskot- Naraharinath- Kailash Khola- Samphebagar- Khaptad NP.
4	Lake to Lake Trekking Trail -Lower (Rara to Phoksundo Lake Trekking Trail) (listed in National 100 destination list)	Dunai- Tripurakot/Dunai- Sulighad-Kagni- Chhepka- Rechi- Phoksundo- Rigmo Village Pho- Sunduwa - Kageni- Liku-Kaigaon- Chorta/Maure Lagna pass (3,900m)- Jumla- Naurighat (via Danphe Lekh-3,900m)- Jhyarigaon (via Ghurchi Lagna pass- 3,447m)- Rara Lake (2986m)
5	Lake to Lake Trekking Trail (Upper)	Rara Lake- Gamgadi- Tiyar- Takla- Pho- Vijer- Shey Gomba -Phoksundo Lake -Numala La/Bagala La- Dho Tarap- Chharka- Mustang

b. District/Inter-District Trekking Trail Products

Dolpa

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route)
1	Jufal/Dunai/Tripurakot- Kagni - Chhepka- Ryanchi- Sanduwa- Taprija-Phoksundo Lake Trekking Trail.
2	Dolpo Heritage Circuit: Jufal- Dunai- Phoksundo- Shey Monastery- Vijer-Saldang- Tinje-Dho Tarap- Lasicap- Saharata-Dunai-Jufal.
3	Tripurakot/Jufal/Dunai- Byas Rishi Tapobhumi- Chhaydul Gomba- Tajanpalli-Tatopani- Dhorpatan Trail.
4	Dhorpatan-Maikot- Sahartara- Dho Tarap- Shey Gomba- Phoksundo Lake Trek (listed in National 100 destination list)
5	Dunai-Khani- Sahatara- Lasicap- Mukut (or Kagkot- Sheri-) Chharka Gaon- Chourikharka- Sangda- Kagbeni
6	Mustang (Kagbeni)-Chharka Tangsong -Dho Tarap-Shey Gomba-Saldang-Dolphu-Mugu (Gamgadi) -Rara Lake trek.
	Dunai-Jufal-Majhpal-Toribari-Sisne Himal- Rukum
7	Mudkechula- Triveni- Ila-Kalika- Chhachu- Kaigaon- Kagmara- Pugmo- Phoksundo Lake- Dunai

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route)
8	Jajarkot-Gutta-Piyari-Mudkechula-Dudhkunda.
9	Triveni-Kalika-Ila-Narku-Jimichour-Chouri- Mourya Lekh- Chortagaon- Chortakhola- Manisangu-Guthichour Bridge- Dansanghu- Khalanga
	Peak Climbing Putha Himchuli (Dhaulagiri III), Mukot Himal, Norukang etc.

Rukum West

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route)
1	Musikot-Kami Budha Park- Khara Choukhabang-Tinbaini Lekh-Bhedetar Danda-Chunbang-Guerilla Trail.
2	Baphikot-Syarpur Tal- Jhalagoth- Syala- Sisne Himal BC- Kada Daha- Chitripatan- Gotamkot- Tribeni-Dolpa.
3	Gotamkot- Pahada-Okhle-Chitrepatan-Guptadaha-Sisne Himal BC Trekking Trail (9 days) (listed in National 100 destination list)
4	Shankha Daha-Jantibase Lekh-Trekking Trail (3 days)
	Peak Climbing: Sisne Himal (from Syarpur Tal and Chitripatan routes), Putha Himal, Nimkhu Himal, Churen Himal, Samjang Himal, Dogadi Himal, Pupal Himal.

Jajarkot

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route)
1	Khalanga-Panchkatiya-Silpagaon Barekot -Ramidanda-Ghatdaha- -Jiri Maina -Tamtu-Chyakhure Lekh (best viewpoint) -Napani-Guthichour (Goat Farm) -Chhewalgaon-Dansanghu
2	Chhedaghad- Rajikot- Lamachour- Malika- Kurilagna- Dhoola- Phulbari- Dare Musto- Nadaidhap-Sundaha-Tatopani (Jumla) Trek
3	Chhedaghad- Pajaru- Tikachour- Kushe lekha- Nadaidhab (Jaljala)- Topla (Jumla)-Tatopani
4	Barekot-Maina-Jiri Maina- Mulsam Grama- Gaidhuwa-Topla-Tatopani
5	Nalghad-Silpagaon Barekot -Ramidanda-Ghatdaha- -Jiri Maina -Tamtu-Chyakhure Lekh -Bhalu Lekh-Horta Khola--Garigaon-Jagdulla (Dolpa) Trekking Trail or Sarmi-Narku-Ila-Kalika-Triveni (Mudkechula, Dolpa)

Salyan

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route)
1	Kupinde- Kapurkot- Jathak (War site)- Baphukhola- Rukum Khara Trail
2	Phalabang-Tharkot-Sapmara (Triveni-3)- Karetnachour - Hanse Pokhari- Akhela- Kalimati- Nigal Chula- Kubhinde - Baluwa Sangrahi Trail
3	Malika- Kumakh (Herbal plants/NTFPs site) - Khame Lekh- Kubhinde Daha Trail
4	Banke NP-Salyan Soft Trekking Trail

Dailekh

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route)
1	Bijare-Buki Nature Circuit: Bhairavi-Madan Tal-Nake Gufa-Buki Patan-Bayal Dhunga- Bijare Chour-Dhaulapad-Thulichandi Jharana-Malika.
2	Mahabu Trail: Kot Gadi- Char Khamba- Kimu Gaun Pancha Deval- Bhurti Pancha Deval-Belashpur Temple- Nautale Gufa- Chhana Chakrabas- Mahabu- Naumuli Dwari Jharana/Kasika 22 (Baish) Deval- Siristhan/Navisthan)
3	Lohare- Kyuiwa Tal Trek: Lohare-Tirpane- Naya Malika- Shiva Mandir- Bhagvati Mai Mandir-Jagannath Hills- Shikhar Dwari- Kyuiwa Tal.

Kalikot

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
1	Shuba Kalika-Mahawai Patan Nature Trail (Chilkhaya-Rudu-Banchu-Mahawai)
2	Kinite Trail: Harighat- Bharta- Sankatiya.

Jumla

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
1	Lake Trail (Bistajyu Daha, Shanka Daha, Thakurjyu Daha, Hudke Daha, Jogine Daha and Pale Daha.
2	Lipilek- Darepatan- Jaljala- Bhadali via Hima- Lower belt of Sinja and Kankasundari Trail
3	Khopar Trail via Dhiup-Rukhpancha
4	Tatopani- Dane Sanghu-Tal Patan Biological trail

Mugu

SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
1	Khadapani-Rate Chaur- Malikabota –Goru Saina- Chuchhemara View Point- Lake Rara Lake Trail
2	Gothijyula- Gauri Gaun- Okhar Pata- Lum Kadh- Goru Saina- Chuchemara view point-Lake Rara
3	Bulbule- Gucchi Lekh -Karali Kharka- Mili Chaur-Lake Rara Trail
4	Gamgadi- Mugu Gaun- Nagche Lagna Pass- Kailash Mansarovar
5	Kuikee Himal Trail: Gamgadi- Chhaila- Pulu- Mugu Gaun- Kuikee Himal)
6	Lake to Lake Trekking Route: Lake Rara-Puru-Siranchaur-Chhapakhola-Chyarku Pasture-Maringthan-Phoksundo Lake

Humla

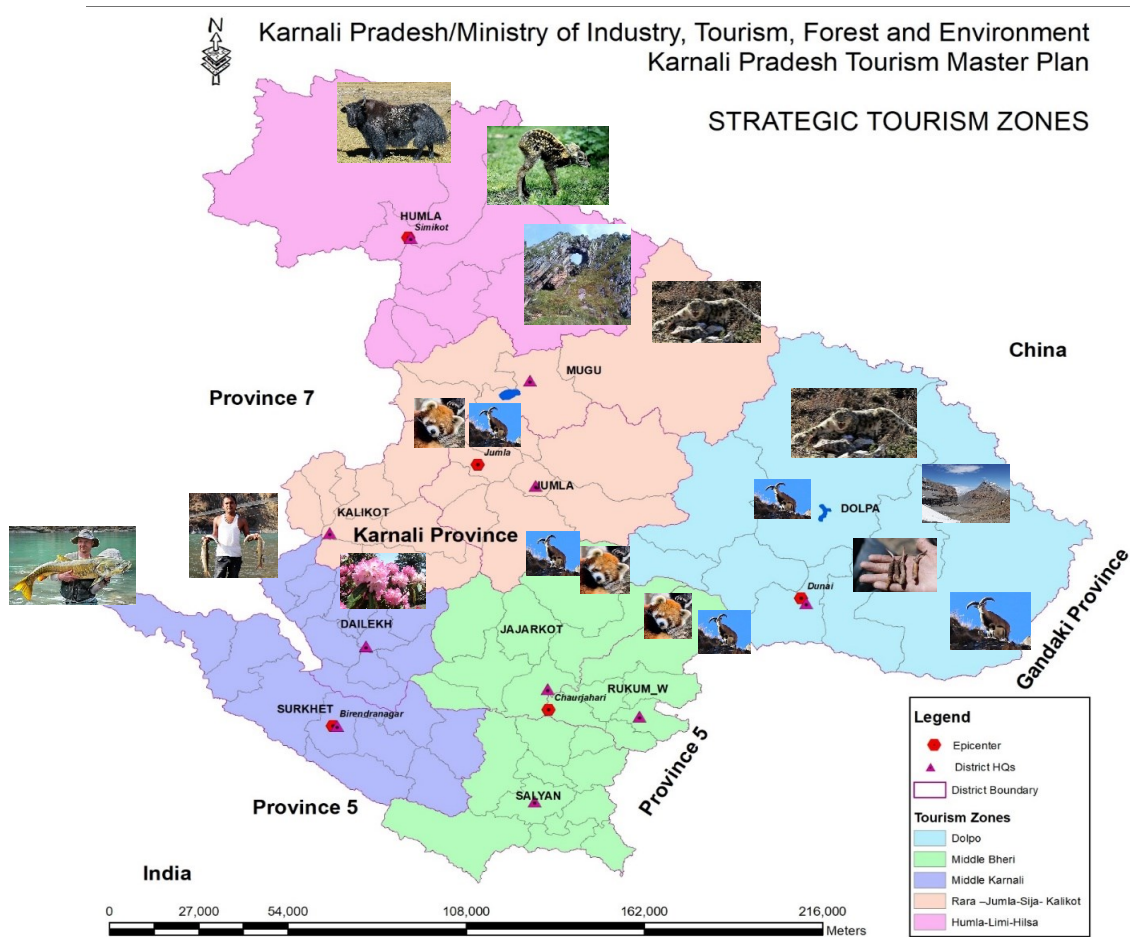
SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
1	Sarkeghat -Dudedaha Range Trekking Trail: Dudedaha Dudhedaha- Changkheli; Dudhedaha-Radeu;- Dudhedaha-Simkot- Dudhidaha- Ray) trail
2	Sarkeghat-Maluwachhara-Talchhari- Viewparna- Dhankot- Radeu- Serigufa- Chhintya Dhunga-Devi Jwarna- Kailash Darshan View Dwar- Dudhe Daha Trail
3	Gothi- Rodhichour- Phucha – Pankha – Bahradeu Kailash View Dwar (Viewdula) -Chilchile Nature Trekking Trail
4	Sri-Nagar-Madana Lekh Trekking Trail: Srinagar-Kalika-Naumali-Madana Lekh Trail
5	Sacred River Trail: Simkot- Yalbang Gomba- Salli Khola-Talung Khola- Limi Lapcha- Ning Khola-Chuwakhola - Dozam Khola -Simkot.
6	Simkot-Limi Valley Circuit: Simkot-Dharapori-Khagalgaon-Syada-Salli Khola (Thangparma)-Yalbang- Muchu- Tumkot- Yari/Sipsipe- Nara La- Hilsa- Chhya Nagajung- Til Gomba- Halji Gomba-Zhang/Tatopani- Marzongla/Tokche Lapcha Pass (Kailash Darshan)- Syakuna- Nging Tsemo-Tsanla- Phizong, Or, Tokche- Nyalu Pass- Tshonga Valley- Kermi- Yalbang/Syada.
7	Simkot-Repa-Saipal BC- Yalbang Circuit: Simkot-Khalyoi (Lamkholsi)-Tshupungu- Tosha-Lepche-Ranikharka- Saipal BC- Lepche- Shwa Fefe- Chunkal-Kairang- Chala Village- Puya- Tumkot Trail
	Peak Climbing Changwatang, Saipal Himal, Changwatang, Halzi Glacial Peak, Gorakh Himal.

b. Product B: Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Product

- These are the products with unique special interest tourist activities. Major tourist activities selected under this product include the followings:

i. Snow Leopard Expedition:

- Snow Leopard Expedition Trail, as one of the prime tourism products of Karnali Province, has been selected by connecting some of the prime habitats of Snow Leopard, including Chharka Bhot area, Dho-Phoksundo lake section, Dho Tarap-Saldang section, Tinje-Saldang section, Saldang-Shey Gomba section, Saldang-Vijer section and Vijey-Pho-Pung Kharka section of Dolpa; Mugum Karmaring area of Mugu, and Kang La-Gorakh Himal-Chang La and Limi Valley areas of Humla. It follows GHT-Upper trail and some traditional foot trails used by local herders and hunters. Snow Leopard hot spots will be identified combining the results of Predator-Prey (Snow Leopard and game animals) relationships, and outcomes of scientific technologies using Camera Trapping and Radio Collaring. Local Yak/Sheep/Wildgoat herders and traditional hunters will be trained and used as expert guides for snow leopard expedition. Ancient monasteries, rich Buddhist/Bon culture and festivals, Yak caravan (for trade with Tibet) as well as seasonal Yarsagomba hunting will be other added value.



ii. Wildlife Observation:

- Several trails, circuits and sites will be developed for the observation of many endangered and flagship mammals, including Musk Deer (Kasturi), Red Panda, Blue Sheep and Himalayan Tahr along the GHT-Middle and GHT-Lower trail and its surroundings. Particular focus will be given in promoting Blue Sheep and Himalayan Tahr in Chharkha Bhot (Dhandgaon), Phkosundo Lake, Chitri Patan, Barekot-Kuse Patan and Mahawai and Ranikharka areas. Likewise, Red Panda will be the focus product in Chitri Patan, Barekot-

Kuse-Mahawai Patan, Bhandarban and Pachal Jharna-Rara Lake areas. Musk Deer will be the prime product in Rara NP and Nepka-Lepchachour-Changkheli Lekh areas. Limi Valley will be the only area for Wild Yak. Wildlife watching activity will be combined with other leisure and educational activities such as herbal plant study, birdwatching, paragliding, biking, Himalayan yoga/meditation and so on. Such areas will be linked by wilderness or nature trails and circuits.

- Birdwatching: Karnali River Corridor, Bheri River Corridor, Rara National Park (including Rara Lake), Bhandarban Forest (Jumla), Rakam-Mahabu-Mahawai-Bhandarban forest will be promoted for residential and migratory bird watching. Nalghad area in Jajarkot and Tila River corridor in Jumla will also be promoted for Vulture watching. Bird watching in Karnali is also linked, through joint tour package, with Babai Valley, Ghodakhodi Tal area and Bardia NP.

iii. Visiting Zoological, Botanical Garden and Medicinal Plant Museum:

- Areas rich in flora and fauna, including abundance of endangered and endemic species, has been proposed to designate and promote as a Zoological Garden, Botanical Garden and Open Zoo. In lower elevation, Kakre Vihara forest will be developed as a Botanical Garden whereas Patan areas in Mahabu, Mahawai, Bhandarban, Junichhade, Kuse, Barekot with rich in Rhododendron forest, Devdar Forest and Herbal plants, wild mammals and birds will be developed as Botanical Garden, Zoological garden (open zoo), Open Medicinal Plant museum. These gardens and museum with the backdrop of panoramic mountain range will also be the prime spot for leisure sports and filming.

iv. Yarsagomba Hunting:

- Areas rich in high quality Yarsagomba, such as Chharka Bhot area, Taksi Area (Dho Tarap), Chhoila and Jyanta La area, Sagar-Shey Gomba area, Fulbari-Crystal Mountain area, Nishingyan La-Jhongpa La area of Dolpa and Sisne Himal Base Camp area of Rukum-West will be linked trekking and other special interest tourist activities. Yarsagomba Hunting will be linked with filming/documentary making and research based activities.

v. Honey Hunting:

- Syarpu Tal-Chitre Patan area of Rukum (W), Nalghad area of Jajarkot and Kalika/Mahawai area of Kalikot will be promoted for honey hunting.

vi. Visiting Geo-Parks:

- Upper Dolpo region (Dho Tarap, Tinje, Saldang, Shey Gomba/Crystal Mountain, Vijer and Phoksundo area will also be promoted as Geological Park, highlighting the outstanding geo-logical features of the area, including rock formation, Semi-Desert Trans-Himalayan Plateau, high-altitude passes, glacier lakes, gorges and mountain peaks. Likewise, unique geological formations of Changkheli Lekh and Bahradeu Kailash Darshan Dwar (Viewdulla) will also be developed and promoted as Geological Park. These geo-parks are also the beautiful spots for filming and videography.

vii. Visiting Scenic and Natural Lakes:

- Rara Lake, Phoksundo Lake, Syarpu Tal, Kuvinde Daha and other glacier lakes, such as Chhungsa Lake in Humla will be promoted for extreme leisure and wilderness experiences. Lake walking, bird watching (including migratory), fisheries watching and therapy, butterfly watching, photography, filming, environmental friendly boating and so on are the associated tourist activities in these lakes.

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Dolpa	1	Chharka-Dho Tarap-Phoksundo -Shey-Saldang-Vijer Area Snow Leopard Expedition Trail
	2	Chharka Area Blue Sheep and Himalayan Tahr Observation
	3	Dho Tarap-Phoksundo Lake-Shey -Saldang Geo Park

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
	4	Phoksundo Lake Eco-tourism and Leisure Hub
Rukum West	5	Chitripatan-Sisne Himal BC Red Panda and Blue Sheep Trail
	6	Mourakhara Eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation center
Jajarkot	7	Junichade-Kushe- Barekot- Nalghad Patan Area Wildlife, Medicinal Plant and Flowering Plants Observation (Red Panda, Blue Sheep, Himalayan Tahr, NTFPs, Blooming Rhododendron and Pasturelands).
	8	Honey Hunting (Nalghad Area)
Surkhet	9	Kakre Vihara Open Zoological Garden
	10	Sat Talle Gufa (Lekhbesi RM) boating and recreation center
	11	Bahratal boating and leisure hub, Bahratal RM
Dailekh	12	Rakam Area Fishery Eco-tourism Center
	13	Mahabu Area Rhododendron and Wildlife Observation Trail
Kalikot	14	Manma/Nagma-Pachal Jharna- Chuli Malika Peak- Rara Lake Leisure, Wilderness and Wildlife Observation Trail
	15	Mahawai Patan Area Open Medicinal Plant Museum.
	16	Tila Gufa
Jumla	17	Wildlife circuit (Lipilek-Deuli-Kedarnath-Syaule- Jaljala)
	18	Bhandarban Nature Eco-Trail: Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Tahr, Blue Sheep, Bear, Devdara Forest, Bhojpatra Forest, Lakes, Patan, Natural Landscape
	19	Tatopani-Dane Sagu Biological Corridor Trail
Mugu	20	Rara Lake Endemic Snow Trout Observation
	21	Rara NP Birdlife and Wildlife Watching (Red Panda, Musk Deer, Migratory birds)
	22	Mugum Karmarong Area Snow Leopard Observation
Humla	23	Kasturi Marga (Musk Deer Trail): Marghor- Sunpati- Tibsi- Rugyani- Toramata-Thum-Dhoulapani.
	24	Sacred Wilderness Trail (Simkot-Limi –Lapcha Pass)
	25	Bahra Deu Kailash View Dwar and Changkheli Area Geo Park

c. Product C: Water/River based Tourism Product (Aquatic tourism).

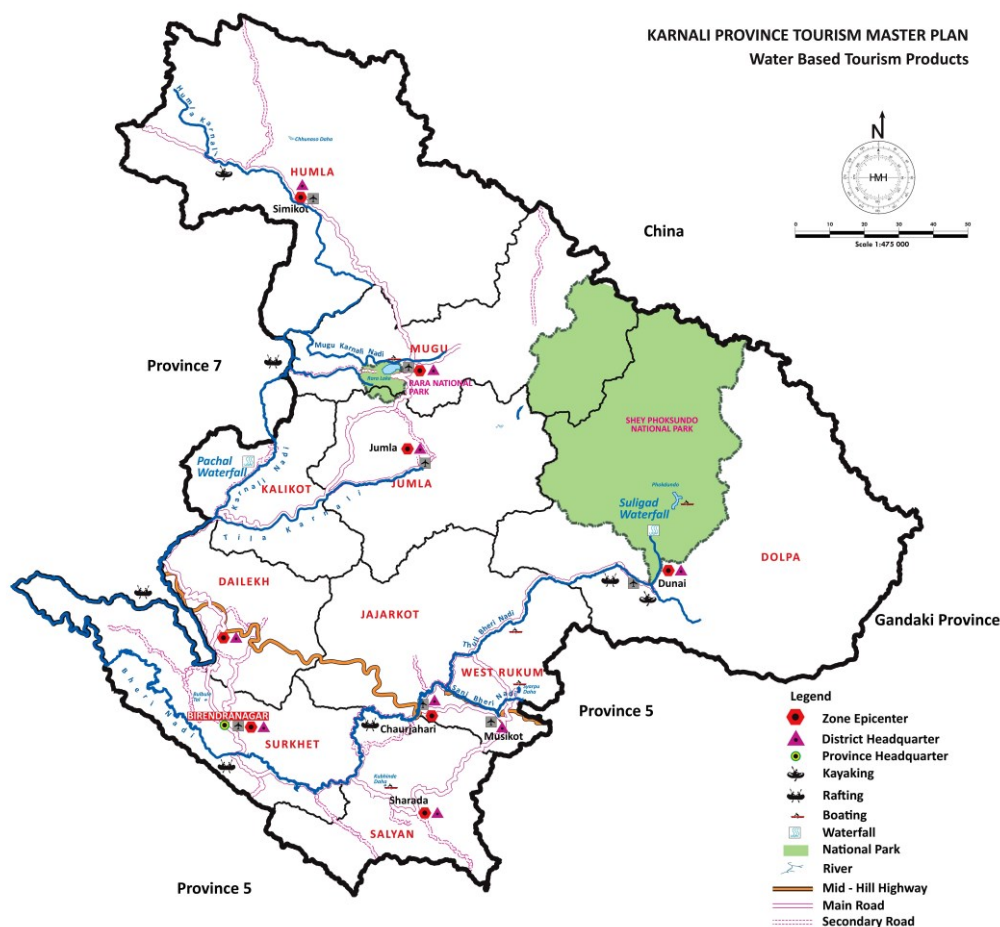
i. Extreme White Water Rafting:

- Considering the outstandingly remarkable value of Karnali as a free flowing, wild, scenic and the longest river of Nepal, a range of world-class water tourism activities, including extreme white water rafting have been proposed in Karnali River making it one of the most challenging and flagship water based tourism destinations in the entire world. Both seasonal and round-the year professional white water rafting routes have been selected in Karnali River, Bheri River and its major tributaries. Moreover, multi-days rafting packages, will be promoted, including half or single day rafting in some tourism hubs.
 - Rafting package will be combined with a range of complimentary tourist activities such as cultural homestay experience, local food/fruits experience, craft-shopping, short hiking, village walks etc. by also linking (through trails and roads) with other leisure, cultural and pilgrimage hubs including Limi Valley, Yalbang Gomba, Raling Gomba, Bhradeu Kailash Darshan Geopark, Changkheli Lekh, Rara Lake, Pachal Waterfall, Pancha Koshi Heritage Circuit Circuit, Gothikanda/Siddhapaila etc. in Karnali River corridor, and Phoksundo Lake, Syarpu Tal, Barekot Patan, Jajarkot/Jagtipur Durbar, Khalanga (Salyan) etc. in Bheri River corridor.
- ii. Kayaking:** Kayaking will be promoted in all major river and its tributaries as a stand-alone activity as well as a supplementary activity of rafting. Where as the upper part of Karnali (Hilsa-Muchu-Sallibazaar-Kharpunath and Sallisalla) and upper part of Bheri River (Lasicap-Sahatara-Dunai-Triveni-Nalghad/Chisapani) are developed as extreme wilderness kayaking sites, other major tributaries such as Chharka Tulsi Khola, Sulighad Khola (Phoksundo), Jagdulla Khola, Nalghad River, Sani Bheri, Babai River etc. in Bheri River

corridor and Chuwa Khola, Tagchi Khola, Salli Khola, Mugu Karnali, Tila Karnali in Karnali River corridor will be promoted for all-weather and stand-alone kayaking destinations.

iii. Fishing, Angling and High Altitude Fish Watching

- Karnali, Bheri and Seti Rivers are known to be the globally important fishing/angling destinations for fishing/angling enthusiasts. Accordingly, important fishing sites such as Thulighad (Surkhet, Karnali), Rakam (Dailekh), Chhedachour (Jajarkot), and ... will be further promoted as fishing and angling hubs for some flagship species such as Mahseer Fishing and Trout (Ashala) Fishing.
- Likewise, Rara Lake, Hima River, Mugu Karnali, Tila Karnali and higher sections of other tributaries will be promoted as High-Altitude Fish Observation hubs.



iv. Canyoning:

- Two extreme canyoning sites will be developed and promoted in Karnali, including canyoning in the longest waterfall in Pachal Jharna (Kalikot) and the largest waterfall in Phoksundo Waterfall in Rigmo Village, Dolpa. Other possible sites in Tarap and Chharka Khola (two major tributaries of Thuli Bheri met at Lasicap), sites in jagdulla Khola, sites in Mugu Karnali, and sites in (Humla) will also be further explored and promoted for canyoning.

v. Boating, swimming, tubing:

- Wooden boat will be promoted in Choukune, Panchapuri,
- Paddle boat will be promoted in Rara, Syarpu Tal, Kubhinde Daha

- If permitted by locals and SPNP, paddle-boat will also be operated in Phoksundo Lake.
- Environment friendly (sound proof and electric) Jet boat will be operated in Choukune-Panchapuri-Bahra Tal section of Surkhet district. If allowed, similar Jet boat will be promoted in the proposed dam site of Bheri River diversion.

a. Provincial Level Rafting/Kayaking Routes

SN	Name of Tourism Product	Key Features and Locations
1	Karnali River Extreme White Water Rafting	Kharpunath-Kawadi Area-Salli Salla (Mugu Karnali and Humla Karnali confluence)-Pillichour (Bajura) -Jiteghad (Karnali-Tila confluence)-Khidgijyula- Rakam- Lower Dhungeshwor- Dovan (Karnali- Seti confluence) -Thulighad/Mauriban- Ghatgaon- Solta- Chisapani
2	Karnali River Kayaking	Hilsa-Muchu- Yalbang- Salli Bazaar- Kharpunath- Serkeghad- Kawadi Area- Salli Salla- Pillichouw - Jiteghad- Khidgijyula- Rakam-Lower Dhungeshwor-Thulighad- Solta-Chisapani
3	Bheri River Extreme White Water Rafting	Manmai Bagar-Dalli/Nalghad- Rimna- Matela/Chourjahari-Kudu-Sanpiple -Mahelkuwa- Ranighat- Jamu- Ghatgaon-Solta
4	Bheri River Kayaking	Chharka- Lasicap-Sahatara-Dunai-Sulighad-Triveni-Paribagar-Manmai Bagar-Dalli/Nalghad- Rimna- Matela/Chourjahari- Kudu-Sanpiple-Mahelkuwa- Ranighat- Jamu- Ghatgaon-Solta-Chisapani

b. District/Inter-District Rafting/Kayaking Routes and other Products

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Dolpa	1	Seasonal Rafting: Dunai-Triveni
	2	Kayaking: Chharka-Lasicap-Kaika-Byas Tapobhumi-Dunai- Tripurakot-Khadang-Triveni
	3	Kayaking: Taprija (below Phoksundo Lake) -Sulighad
	4	Sahatara/Kaika Natural Hot Spring Bath
	5	Canyoning: Phoksundo Waterfall (Sulighad waterfall)
Rukum West	6	Rafting and Kayaking (Thuli Bheri): Manmai Bagar-Dalli/Nalghad- Rimna-Chourjahari
	7	Seasonal Rafting and Round the Year Kayaking (Sani Bheri): Kunakhet Gaon (Badi community)- Syarpu Tal - Machhmi (Badi Community)- Simli (Magar community)- Rimna Dobhan-Kalebagar-Lamabagar-Chourjahari
	8	Boating: Syarpu Tal Boating; Shankha Daha Boating
Jajarkot	9	Rafting and Kayaking: Manmai Bagar-Dalli/Nalghad- Rimna- Matela/Chourjahari-Kudu- Bhurchour- Ali- Chhedachour
	10	Fishing: Chhedachour (Bheri River)
	11	Boating: Proposed hydro dam of Nalghad
Salyan	12	Rafting and Kayaking: Dhadara-Raikar section of Bheri River
	13	Boating: Kubhinde Daha Boating
Surkhet	14	Karnali River World Class White Water Rafting and Kayaking: Baraha Tal-First Inquiry- Dovan (Karnali- Seti confluence) -Thulighad/Mauriban- Ghatgaon (Karnali-Bheri confluence)
	15	Mahasheer Fising/Angling: Dovan, Thulighad, Mauriban, Jamu/Ghatgaon
	16	Bheri River World Class White Water Rafting and Kayaking: Mahelkuwa- Ranighat-Jamu/Ghatgaon

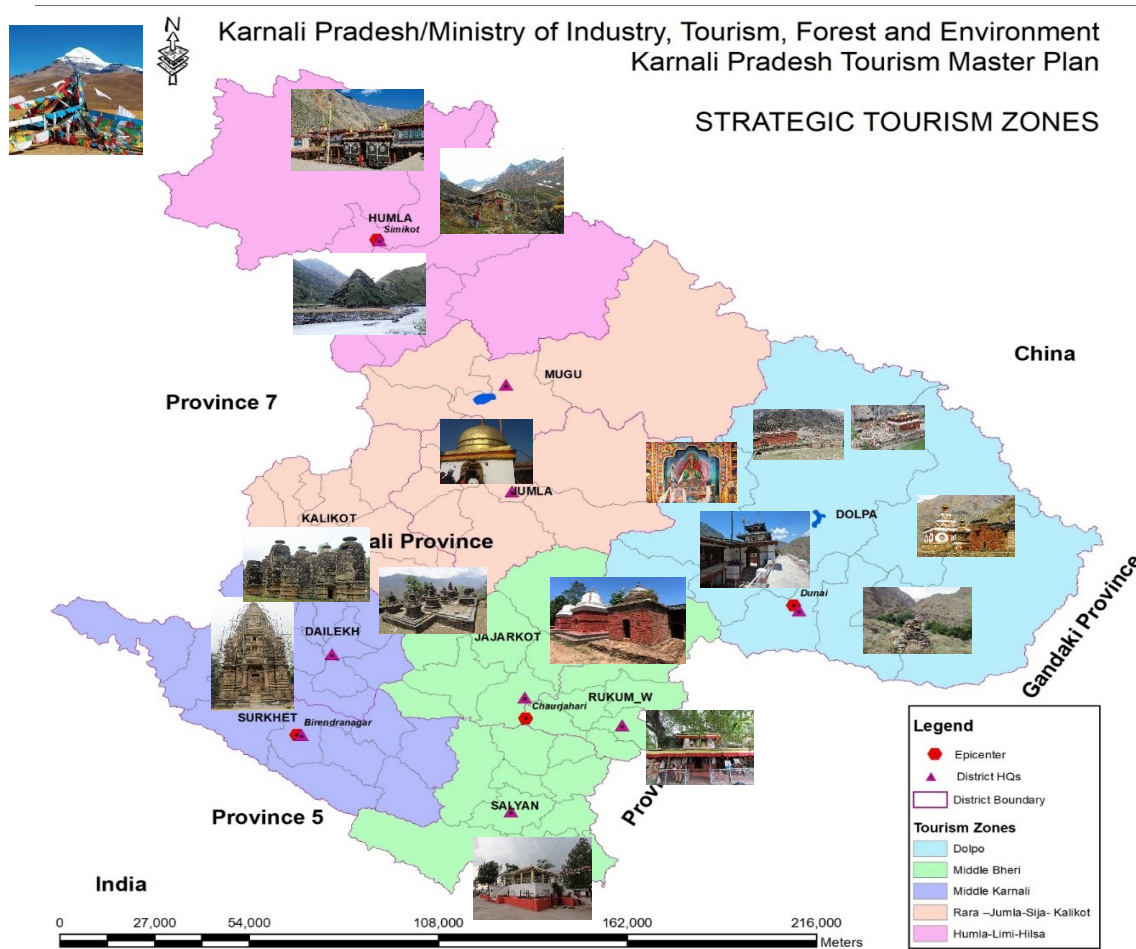
District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
	17	Boating: Bulbul Tal boating (Proposed-Bulbul Tal-Kakrevihara Central Canal boating, like Lumbini)
	18	Boating: Jajura Daha, Panchapuri RM
	19	Environmental Friendly Jet Boating: Ghatgaon/Jamu-Barahatal section of Karnali River
	20	Bheri Diversion <u>Dam as Recreation Center.</u>
Dailekh	21	Rafting and Kayaking: Jitegad- Khidgi Jyula- Rakam- Lower Dungeshwor section of Karnali
	22	Day Rafting: Khidgi Jyula-Rakam-Ramaghad
	23	Mahseer and Trout (Ashla) Fishing: Rakam, Ramaghad, Tuni Bagar
Kalikot	24	Canyoning: Pachal Waterfall Adventurous Canyoning (481m long)
	25	Rafting and Kayaking: Karnali River
	26	Kayaking: Nagma-Jitegad
	27	Fishing and Fish Eating: Tila River
Jumla	28	Seasonal Rafting: Khalanga-Rara LI; Hat Sinja-Nagma
	29	Natural Hot Spring Bath: Tatopani Village, Tatopani
Mugu	30	Boating: Rara Lake Boating
	31	Rafting and Kayaking: Sali Salla-Jhugala/Khatyad-Kalikot section of Karnali River
	32	Seasonal Rafting and Kayaking: Mugu Karnali
Humla	33	Extreme adventure Kayaking: Hilsa-Muchu-Yalbang-Kharpunath-Sarkeghad-Sali Salla section of Karnali
	34	Seasonal and Kayaking Rafting: Dojam-Kharpunath-Nepka-Salli Salla; Rip-Salli Salla-Kawadi
	35	Natural Hot Spring bath: Kermi, Kharpunath, Unapani, Sallisalla, Darvi, Dovandhara, Khacha.
	36	Canyoning: Talchhari Waterfall, Sarkegad Changkheli Area

d. Product D: Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness related Tourism Product

i. Buddhist and Bon Heritage based Pilgrimage and Spirituality

- One of the Buddhist circuits "Om Mane Padme Hum Circuit to Mt. Kailash" proposed by Lumbini Development Trust/Government of Nepal will also be the prime focus of Karnali Province. Started in Lumbini, this circuit will pass through Kapilvastu, Surkhet Kakre Vihara, Dullu Panchakoshi Religious Dham, Manma Deval Stupas, Jumla Dudul Chaitya, Sinja ancient cultural valley, Rara lake, Kharpunath, Raling Gomba Tirthasthal, Yalbang Monastery, Halji Gomba, Til Gomba, Hilsa and finally connect with the Kailash Manasarovar in TAR China.
- Moreover, another Buddhist Circuits "Dolpo Buddhist and Bon Heritage Circuit" proposed by the Government of Nepal, as another Buddhist Circuit from this region, will be the prime circuit for pilgrimage by Buddhist and Bon practitioners and followers. Started at Dunai or Chharka Bhot area, this circuit passes through important Buddhist and Bon pilgrimage and heritage sites located in Dho Tarap, Tinje, Saldang, Shey Gomba and Crystal Mountain, Vijer, Tiya Gomba (Mugum Karmarong, Gamgadi, Dudul Chaitya (Jumla), Kaigaon (Dolpa), Pugmo Village and Rigmo Village (Phoksundo) and finally ends at Dunai.
- Besides promoting these two circuits as a major product, other various sub-circuits and sites will also be promoted targeting a range of possible market segments. Dho Tarap (with Ribo Bhumpa Monastery, Guru Rinpoche Cave and Bon Monastery) in Dolpa and Namkha Khyung Dzong Gomba and Ani Gomba in Yalbang will be developed as center of excellence for Buddhist teaching, meditation, and learning. Likewise,

Pugmo Village in Dolpa will be developed as the center of excellence for Bon teaching, meditation and learning. Various festivals and fairs, including Shey Festival, will also be promoted.



ii. Hindu/Khasha Heritage based Pilgrimage and Spirituality

- Indian and Nepalese Hindu pilgrims who wish to visit Kailash Mansarovar in TAR-China will also be attracted to many significant pilgrimage sites in Karnali Pradesh, including Kakrevihara (revered by both the Hindus and Buddhists), Pancha Koshi Religious Dham and Heritage Circuit (Dullu/Dailekh), Malika Temples in Kalikot, Chandannath Temple in Jumla, Kanakasundari in Sinja, Chhayanath in Mugu, and Kharpunath in Humla. Likewise, Bala Tripurasundari Temple and Byas Rishi Ashram in Dolpa will be linked with Muktinath Temple of Mustang (via Chharka Pass) and Kailash Mansarovar in TAR China via Marim La. Visiting these sites will also be serving as an acclimatization to the pilgrims visiting Mt. Kailash.
- Considering the future pilgrimage route to Kailash Mansarovar via Karnali River Corridor Highway, 4-Naths Dham Circuit: Chandannath (Jumla), Chhayanath (Mugu), Kharpunath (Humla) and Khojarnath (Taklakot, TAR China) will be promoted with special package and improved infrastructures, targeting Indian and Nepalese pilgrims.
- Likewise, Malika Temples and sacred Musto sites will be promoted among the Nepalese and Indian pilgrims as both a circuit as well as a stand-alone pilgrimage and spiritual site. The age-old, vibrant and colourful Shaman Dance and Jhankri Dance will be combined with the famous Malika and Musto Festivals.
- A Musto Circuit will be developed by connecting famous 12 Bhai Mustos located in Dolpa, Rukum West, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Jumla and also promoting Jhankri (Shaman) dance and Musto Devta Spiritual healings.
- Likewise, a Malika Circuit will be developed and promoted by connecting famous 9 Malikas of Rukum West, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Kalikot, Jumla and Mugu.

- Deuti Bajai Temple in Surkhet, Triveni Dham and Khairabang Bhagwati Temple in Salyan; Digre Shai Kumari Bhagwati Temple in Rukum and Shivalaya Temple in Jajarkot and other important religious sites will be promoted as popular pilgrimage sites with further beautifications. Such religious places will also be promoted as weeding destination.
- iii. Mind, Body and Spirit (Spirituality, Wellness and Yaga/Retreat)
 - Sacred mountain landscape, spiritually vibrant sacred religious sites and perfected meditation sites, such as Kakre Vihara, Chhayanath Temple, Raling Gomba, Yalbang Monastery, Thakur Jiu Ko Gath (Patan), Byas Rishi Ashram, Ribo Bhumpa Monastery (Dho Tarap) and Shey Gomba/Crystal Mountain etc. will be promoted as Himalayan Spiritual and Wellness Centers offering High Himalayan Retreat, Meditation and Yoga. Moreover, Musto traditions, Shamanism (and Jhankri traditions), herbal therapy and traditional amchi healing practices will also be linked with spirituality and natural healings, as appropriate.

a. Provincial Level Pilgrimage/Spiritual Circuits/Routes

SN	Name of Tourism Product	Key Features and Locations
1	Om Mane Padme Hum Circuit to Mt. Kailash	Surkhet-Kakre Vihara-Dulu-Sinja-Gamgadi- Kharpunath-Raling Gomba- Nging Valley-Chuwa Khola-Dozam Salli Khola- Yalbang-Limi-Hilsa-Kailash Mansarobar or Limi-Lapcha Pass (distantly offering worshipping to Mt. Kailash)
2	Buddhist Bon Heritage Circuit (Dolpa-Mugu-Jumla)	Chharka Tangsong- Dho Tarap-Tinje- Saldang- Shey Gomba- Vijer-Tiyar- Mugum Karmarong- Gamgadi- Jumla Dudul Chaitya- Kaigaon-Pugmo Village-Rigmo Monastery (Phoksundo)- Dunai
3	Char Nath Dham Circuit (Chandannath-Chhayanath-Kharpunath-Khojarnath)	Chandannath (Jumla)- Chhayanath (Mugu), Kharpunath (Humla), Khojarnath (Talakot, TAR-China)
4	Karnali Kailash Sacred Pilgrimage Circuit	Surkhet- Simkot- Hilsa- Kailash- Marim La- Dolpa- Surkhet International Circuit
5	12 Mustos Circuit	Chhala Musto (Tripurakot, Dolpa), Mudkechula Musto (Dolpa), Budu Musto (Bafikot, Rukum-West), Daro Masto (Kuse, Jajarkot), Rafalna Musto (Kuse, Jajarkot), Sodari Musto (Chhedagad, Jajarkot), Paile Musto (Surkhet), Sundar Das Musto (Tatopani, Jumla) Babira Musto (Chandannath, Jumla),
6	9 Malikas Circuit	Chalne Malika (Chhedagad, Jajarkot), Raili Malika (Narayan, Dailekh), Pug Malika (Tila Gufa, Kalikot), Bada Malika (Kalikot), Chuli Malika and Puja Malika (Khadachakra, Kalikot), Deura Malika (Raskot, Kalikot), Khesma Malika (Khatyad, Mugu), Bhurichula Malika (Chandannath, Jumla), Byasi Malika (Tatopani, Jumla), Chimara Malika (Guthichour, Jumla). Malika Temple in Bafikot (Rukum W) and Bheri Municipality (Jajarkot) are also important temples.

b. District/Inter-District Pilgrimage/Spiritual Circuits/Routes and Sites

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Dolpa	1	Dolpo Buddhist and Bon Heritage Circuit
	2	Tripurasundhari Temple and Chhalamasta (with Shiva Temple).
	3	Byas Rishi Tapobhumi (To be connecting with Tripurasundari and Muktinath)
	4	Shey Gomba, Crystal Mountain and Shey Festival

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
	5	Dho Tarap: Ribo Bhumpa Monastery, Guru Rinpoche Cave and Bon Monastery
Rukum West	6	Digre Sai Kumari Bhagwati Temple
	7	Rajakot-Rimna Dobhan
	8	Shankha Daha and Papini Festival
	9	Budu Bista Religious Site, Bafikot Kanda
	10	Sampedaha (Chitripatan) meditation center
Jajarkot	11	Pajaru Boudha Stupa (Chhedagad)
	12	Shivalaya Temple (Bheri)
	13	Malika Temple
	14	Shai Quari Thakur Ji Ko Gath (Barekot)
	15	Nadhaidhab Daha and Dare Musto (Kushe)
Salyan	16	Triveni- Chhatreshwori- Khairabang- Laxmipur Shaktipith- Gangamala Kalimati- Jugena- Phasla- Ashureni pilgrimage circuit (with 90 km strategic road, DPR already prepared)
	17	Khalanga- Kupinde Tal- Baluwa Sanghrai (road circuit)
	18	Dhorchour- Kala Lekh- Rubikot Neta- Chourjahari pilgrimage trail
	19	Tharmare- Kumakh- Kala Lekh- Uchalne- Bhukhareni- Kubhinde Daha pilgrimage circuit
Surkhet	20	Kakre Vihara Pilgrimage and Spiritual Center for Buddhist and Hindu
	21	Deuti Bajei Temple, Surkhet
	22	Siddha Paila (Shiva Paila)
	23	Siddha Chuli (Bheri Ganga RM)
	24	Promotion of Vipassana Center, Surkhet
Dailekh	25	Pancha Koshi Religious Dham and Heritage Circuit (Tallo Dhungeswor, Paduka, Dhuleswor, Baleswor, Siristhan, Navisthan, Pancha Devals-Kotila, Bhairavi, Lama Duwala)
	26	Bhurti Ka Devals -Belaspur Bhairav Temple
	27	Mahabu Shiva Tirthasthal
	28	Chamunda Mai Temple
Kalikot	29	Badamalika Triveni Dham Trail: Triveni Patan- Badamalika-Sanni Triveni-Raskot-Karnali Corridor) - 2 days pilgrimage trail
	30	Malika Trail: Khadachakra- Chulimalika- Pugmalika- Tilagufa- Galje
Jumla	31	Chandannath Temple (in original design/façade)
	32	Khalanga-Chhaire (Chandannath 3)- Bhakhundo/Kukhuredhuna/Sapdhunga-Chhalachour- Deuti Temple- Dilauri Chour- Kailash Temple- Kedarnath- Triveni Narkot-Bistabada
	33	Thakur Jyu Ko Gath and Nadhaidhab (in Patan area)
	34	Chandannath-Dudul Stupa- Masto, Badimalika,Panchadeval
Mugu	35	Chhayanath Pilgrimage, Spiritual and Retreat Hub
	36	Mugum Karmarong and Tiyar Buddhist and Bon Pilgrimage Trail
Humla	37	Sacred Tirtha Trail: Langu- Raling- Dojam- Nepka- Dudhedaha- Bahradeu Kailash Dwar Darshan- Kharpunath Tirtha Circuit
	38	Kailash Shringkhala Sacred Trail: Salli Salla -Metha- Khar Lekh- Malika-Ranisen - Chala- Yari- Hilsa
	39	Yalbang Monastery Buddhist Teaching and Retreat Center
	40	Metha Religious sites (Sarkeghad)

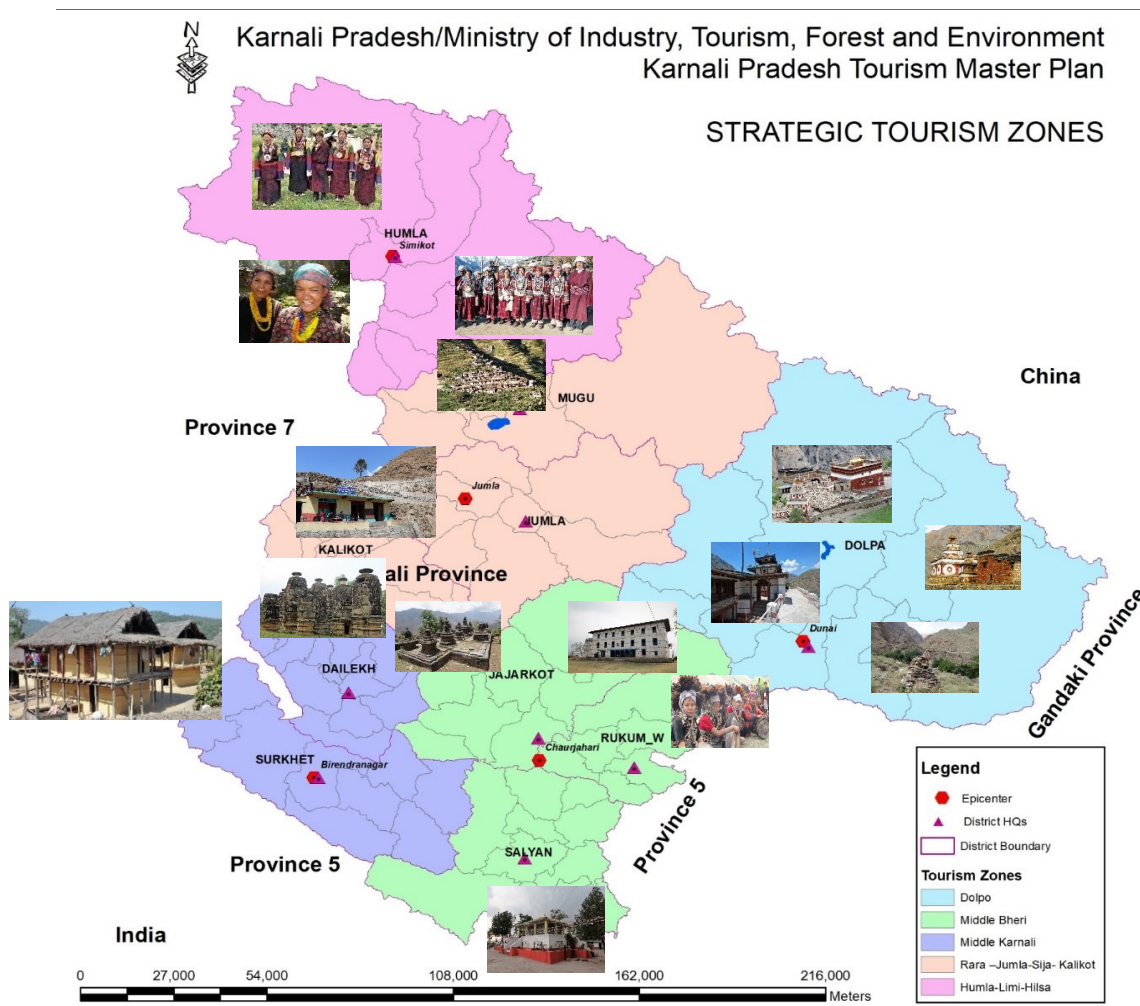
District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
	41	Simkot-Hepka Khola-Dingma-Zaurap-Tshongsa-Tatung Khola-Tugling- (alternative road route to Limi)

e. **Product E: Culture, Culinary, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Product.**

Following tourism activities and packages will be developed under this category of product:

i. Village Walks:

- Culturally rich villages will be connected by trekking trails, pilgrimage circuits, rafting routes and road networks so as to benefit the rural communities with tourism while offering visitors the unique culture and lifestyle of Karnali. Various beautiful villages practising rich tradition of Buddhist, Bon, Khasha or Hindu culture will be integrated into the package with paid monastic/temple visit, paid village tour.
- Special village tour package will be developed for visiting Raute Nomad communities in Dailekh and Surkhet district.



ii. Ethnic Cultural Homestays:

- Culturally rich ethnic villages will be promoted as homestays to serve the following two-fold objectives:
 - Chain homestays as an accommodation: Besides offering real cultural experiences to the visitors, these homestays will be serving as an accommodation platform along the trekking, rafting and driving routes:

Such homestays are possible along the GHT-Middle, GHT-Lower and Rafting Routes in Karnali and Bheri Rivers.

- Cultural homestays as a destination. Some particular villages will be developed as cultural homestay destination to offer visitors unique cultural experiences while visiting the nearby tourism hubs. Buraunse Homestay in Simkot, Humla and proposed homestays in Murma Village Rara, Rigmo Village Phoksundo and Raram Village, Aathbis (Rakam) are some of the good examples of homestay under this category.
 - Community homestays will offer visitors a rare chance to observe and participate in a range of cultural tourism activities such as monastic/temple visit, village tour, story telling, learning and buying traditional handicrafts, culinary, eating organic food and beverage with locals, enjoying local folk-dance, song and art performance, visiting ethnic museum and cultural center, visiting historical and archaeological sites, photography, short hiking, water related activities and so on.
- iii. Agro-tourism:
- Considering the nature of foods in Karnali as organic by default, various agro-tourism activities will be created promoting the features of pure organic food and beverage to the visitors. All agricultural products and by-products in Karnali will be packaged and branded as Karnali Organic Products. This includes Karnali Marshi Rice, Karnali Apple, Karnali Potato, Karnali Soyabean, Karnali Herbal Products, Karnali Kagino/Chino and so on.
 - To fully materialize the concept of Organic Karnali, a range of tourism experiences will be developed and promoted, including Farm-stay (stay in Apple Farm, Goat Farm, Sheep Garm, Yak Farm, Marshi Paddy Farm etc.), Goth-Stay (Stay with the herders in the temporary huts in the pasture lands in Patan, Main Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan areas. Visitors will be involved in the complete process of organic agriculture practices, including cultivation, harvesting and using the final products.
- iv. NTFPs and Traditional Healing Practices:
- Both the rich medicinal plants and rich traditions of Amchi Natural Healing practices will be branded and promoted linking with the wellness and health related tourism. Not only the products, but also the process will be linked with tourism. Visitors are offered opportunities to visit open medicinal plant museum and herbal collection/processing including collection of Yarsagomba.
 - Edible wild plants will be used as food, herbal tea and aayurvedic products, aromatic products, herbal massage, and so on.
- v. Promotion of Ancient Culture, Folk-flore, Music and Arts:
- The rich Karnali culture and rituals associated with Buddhism, Bon, Khasha and Hindu religion/tradition will be preserved and promoted adequately through various manifestations, including ethnic cultural museum, cultural centers, folk-song and music performance/festivals, traditional handicrafts, traditional architecture based buildings, bridges, temples, devals, stupas etc.
- vi. Promotion of Historical and Archaeological Heritage Sites and Routes:
- Educational, research and sight-seeing tour packages will be developed for the various archaeological and historical sites, including Kakre Vihara; heritage sites of Dullu and Dailekh; heritage sites of Sinja Valley and Khalanga; Limi Valley (including Halji Gomba), various Buddhist and Bon monasteries of Lower and Upper Dolpa, various palacial sites of Rumuk, Salyan and Jajarkot (such as Musikot, Jajarkot, Phalabang Durbar etc.).
 - Hllsa/Limi-Simkot-Sinja-Dullu-Dailekh-Surkhet kakrevihara-Lumbini will be revitalized as the modern form of ancient Silk Road connecting all pilgrimage and archaeological sites.
 - A provincial cultural museum will be established in Surkhet to showcase all historical, archaeological, religious and natural heritages of Karnali Province. This museum will motivate visitors to visit all-important historical and archaeological sites.

vii. War Tourism/War Memorial Sites/Routes:

- Sites associated with the 10 year long Maoist Peoples War (Revolution) will be documented well, showcased and promoted as war tourism product, particularly in Rukum (W), Salyan, Jajarkot, Dailakh, Kalikot and Surkhet districts.
- Key features of the war tourism based activities may include making museum and memorial parks, making statues of martyrs, visiting war-destroyed villages and training and meeting centers, visiting sites used by popular leaders, story telling by the then war fighters (both the Guerrillas and Government Security Personnel), visiting the families of martyrs, showing drama on the theme of Maoist War, and so on.
- A national War Memorial Museum and Information Center will be developed at Khara area of Rukum (W). Likewise, other war related sites will be promoted as War Memorial sites, War Memorial homestay villages, War memorial Museum and War Memorial Trail- under the established brand of Guerilla Trail. GHT-Lower will have more sites overlapped with the Guerilla Trail as it passes through popular war sites such as Khara, Bafikot, Junichhade, Pili and so on.
- Government of Nepal has already designed and branded Guerilla Trail in 2012 connecting the major war - related sites and routes in Myagdi, Baglung, Rolpa, Rukum (East and West), and also connecting with rich Magar culture, natural landscape and biodiversity. Several promotional campaigns, such as “Guerilla Trail Marathon” have been undertaken in the area by local governments in association with professional event organizers like Triathlon Nepal Association and Pro-Sport Nepal. This trail will be further extended to Pili area of Kalikot connecting key sites in-between, such as Bafikot, Chitripatan, Junichhade etc.

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Dolpa	1	Cultural Homestays- Rigmo Village (Phoksundo Lake); Tripurakot Homestay; Dho Tarap; Laban Bagar; Chharka Village; Tali (Kadatali), Pugmo Bon Village.
Rukum West	2	War Village Homestays- i. Khara Village Homestay (Triveni-3), ii. Melgauni Gaon Homestay (Bafikot-2,6); iii. Kamigaon Homestay (Musikot-9); iv. Musikot Khalanga Homestay (Musikot). v. Kandadaha (Aathbiskot-2) vi. Radiyula War Village (Aathbis-9) vii. Tarsukanda (Bafikot-1) viii. Pipal Mailgairi (Khatri Bandu-6 members) ix. Rabi Gaon Bhampuchour (War Training Center)
	3	National War Memorial Museum and Information Center, Khara
	4	Musikot Darbar
	5	Sankha Village and Papini Festival
	6	Magma Village
Jajarkot	7	Homestays- i. Silpagaon Magar Village (Barekot-1); ii. Sueyata Village (Chhedaghad-2); iii. Kuine Dhome (Kuse-5); iv. Laha/Khantakota (Nalghad 4,5)
	8	Historical and Archaeological SiteL Jajarkot and Jagtipur Durbar
Salyan	9	Homestays- i. Darkhani Malneta (Magar Community)- Sharada Mun.-14 ii. Gairi Kateri (Triveni-1)- Chhetri Community, Sorathi Dance). iii. Garche Chhatreshwori (Magar Community). iv. Daha Village Chhatreshwori (Gurase)- War Village. v. Thapachour (Magar Community)- Ba Ku. Mun.-9 vi. Khalanga (Newar Community): Sharada Mun.-3.

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Surkhet	10	Agri-tourism Village: Lapu Khola- (Potato Farming area) - Ba. Mun. 11, 15
	11	Phalabang Historical Palace, Triveni-4
	12	Promotion of Chain Cultural Homestays: Karnali River Corridor
	13	Promotion of Chain Cultural Homestays: Bheri River Corridor
	14	Nomad- Raute Community Visit Tour
Dailekh	15	Provincial Cultural and Archaeological Museum
	16	Pancha Koshi Dham heritage Circuit
	17	Jatjati bibid sites (named various social castes from the name of the villages)
	18	Homestays: i. Rakam Cultural Homestay, ii. Dullu Cultural Homestay iii. Lower Dungeshwor Badi Community Homestay
Kalikot	19	Nomad- Raute Community Visit Tour
	20	Panchadeval-Pili Trail: Manma-Panchadeval-Kot Durbar-Tiseli Gufa-Pili – 5-6 hours trek
	21	Promote Lalu village, a birth place of Yogi Naraharinath
Jumla	22	Pili: War Memorial Site
	23	Sinja Khasha Heritage Curcuit : Jumla Khalanga-Chaire (Chandannatha-3)-Bakhundo/Kukhuredhuna/Sapdhunga- Chalachaur via Jaljala Mugra- Kandasundari temple –Birat Durbar-Pandav Gufa via Garuddani-Bistabada (location for Khas museum) via Jachagad <u>Or</u> from Chalachaur- Deuti mandir- Kailash Mandir via Dilauri chaur-Kedarnath- Triveni Narkot-Bistabada)
	24	Sinja Khasha Civilization Museum and Research Center
	25	Lamathada Historical Palace: Capital of Sinja State) and surrounding/landscape as per the historical scriptures
	26	Chhumjyula (Patarashi) and Guru Phokto (Tatopani): Jumli Marshi Rice origin place and festival site
	27	Homestay: Malika Bota Cultural Homestay
Mugu	28	Farmstay: Apple Farm-stay (Jumla Khalanga), Goat Farm-stay (Guthichour)
	29	Homestays: i. Murma Model Eco-cultural Tourism Village ii. Mugu cultural village iii. Bama Homestay: Targeting GHT-Middle and Changkheli Lekh Rock Climbing visitors
Humla	30	Mugum Karmarong Daura Village for Buddhism and Bon culture
	31	Limi Valley Hidden Shangri-La Trail: Lekh Dhiga-Limi Valley (Unique landscape, Endangered Wild Animals (Wild Yak, Musk Deer, Wild Gadha), NTFPs, etc.)
	32	Limi Valley Cultural Heritage Circuit
	33	Burauntse Cultural Homestay

f. Product F: Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) & Business related Tourism Product.

i. Gateway and MICE Hubs:

- Surkhet will be developed as a provincial tourism gateway and a hub for MICE, business and heritage based tourism. Accordingly, a range of facilities will be developed, including direct flight connectivity to the source markets; fast tract roads (to Kohalpur, Bhurigaon, Chisapani, Chourjahari and Rakam); international conference hall; Federal immigration office; transport, travel, trekking and rafting services (through agencies); high-end accommodation (star and tourist class hotels and restaurants); high-quality medical facilities; banking facilities; security and safety facilities and so on.
- Likewise, Chourjahari, Rakam and Jumla Khalanga will also be developed as sub-regional gateways and hubs in the province. Accordingly, the airport facilities will be upgraded; road connectivity will be upgraded and expanded and other gateway facilities will be developed.

ii. Shopping Hubs

- Targeting both the Indian visitors (pilgrimage and leisure segments) and domestic and other international visitors who enter Surkhet for trekking, mountaineering and rafting activities, a range of shopping facilities will be developed in Surkhet.

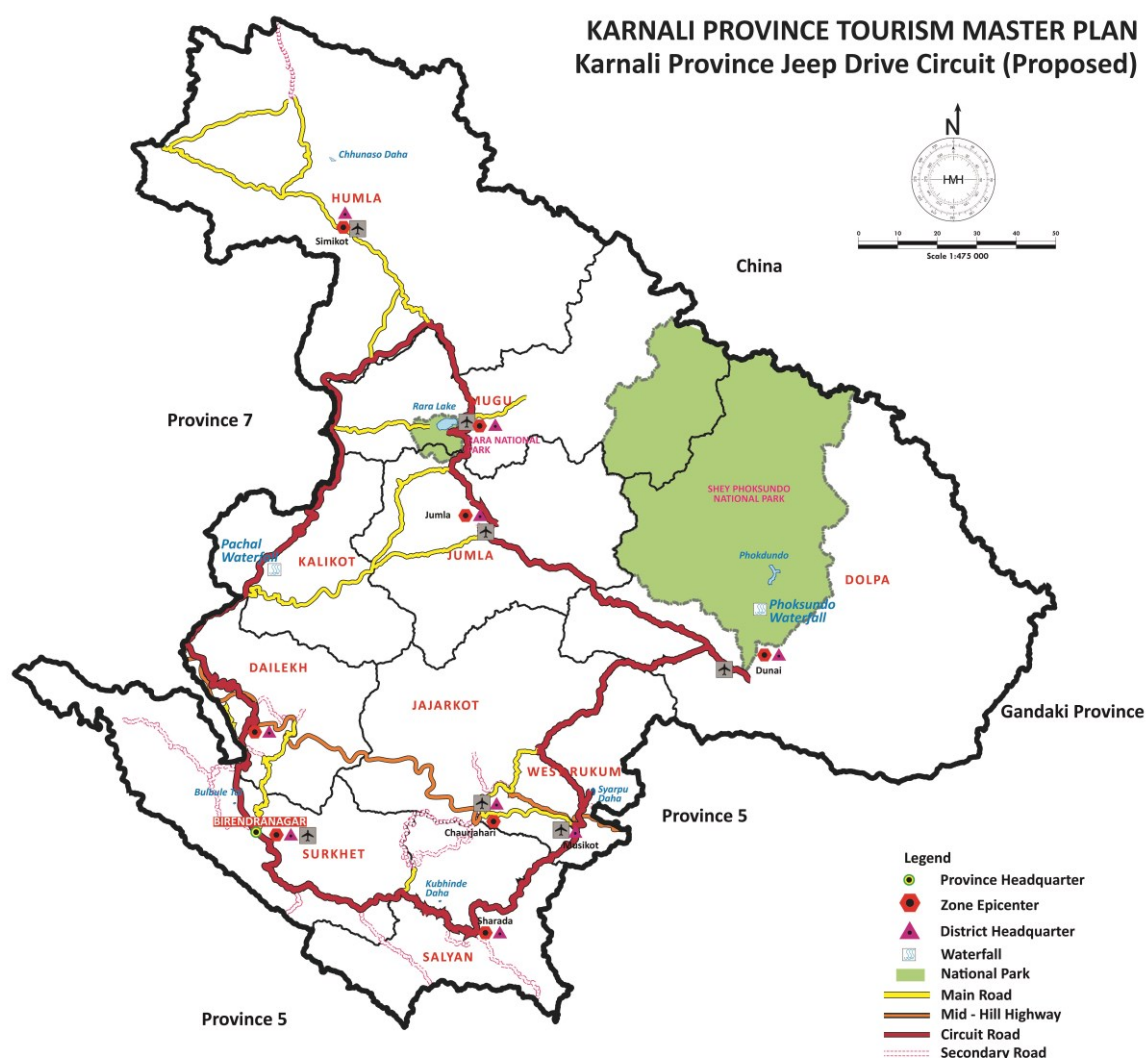
District (s)	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Dolpa	1	Dunai
	2	Tripurakot
	3	Dho Tarap: Himalayan Tourism Hub
Rukum West	4	Khalanga Bazaar (Musikot)
	5	Chourjahari
Jajarkot	6	Tallu (Nalghad)
	7	Jajarkot Bazaar (Khalanga)
Salyan	8	Khalanga -Sreenagar area; Kapurkot-Baghchour area, Sallibagar area, Kupinde Daha area
Surkhet	9	Surkhet: Provincial Tourism Gateway with Leisure, Business and MICE Facilities.
	10	Hill Station: Gothikanda (Gadi)-Siddhapaila and Ranimatta-Gurase
	11	Surkhet Ghantaghar City Garden
	12	Funpark in Surkhet
Dailekh	13	Rakam, Aathbiskot Eco-tourism Hub
Kalikot	14	Manma Hill Station
Jumla	15	Khalanga Bazaar: Sub-regional tourism gateway and hill station
Mugu	16	Rara: Ecotourism Hub with Eco-Resorts
Humla	17	Hilsa: Kailash gateway tourism hub
	18	Simkot Bazaar

g. Product G: Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Product.

i. Hill stations:

- Various sites in Mid-Hills and foothills of Mahabharat will be developed and promoted as Hill Stations with perfect blending of comfortable accommodation and conference facilities; leisure and fun related activities, and pilgrimage and cultural experiences. Possible Hill Station sites include Salyan (Khalanga), Musikot, Gotamkot, Jajarkot/Barekot, Gothikanda/Ranimatta, Gurase, Manma, Jumla Khalanga and so on.

- ii. River beach sports: Choukune area, Rakam area in Karnali and Chhedachour area and Chourjahari and Rimna area will be developed and promoted as high-end river-side resort area.
- iii. Rock Climbing: Potential rock climbing areas such as Changkheli Lekh in Mugu/Humla border, Tshom Tsho Rock in Humla, Talu Bagar-Triveni-Khadang section of Bheri River corridor will be promoted for professional rock climbing. An international rock climbing training center will be established in Changkheli Lekh area targeting domestic, Indian leisure segment and western tourist markets.
- iv. Bunjee Jumping: Suitable areas in Tila or Karnali River in Kalikot will be developed for Bunji Jumping targeting the leisure and adventure segments coming for Rara Lake, Jumla and Humla.
- v. Jeep Drive and Safari
 - **Karnali Province Jeep Drive Safari**
 - Karnali Corridor Road Jeep and Bike Safari
 - Bheri Corridor Road Jeep and Bike Safari



vi. Paragliding and Hot Air Balloning:

- Jantibase Lekh, Gotamkot, Jajarkot, Barekot-Kuse Patan, Nadaidhab Patan, Kothikanda-Sita Paila, Manma, Murmatop (Rara) and other suitable areas will be developed and promoted as paragliding and hot air ballooning hubs targeting domestic and Indian leisure segments and connecting with the proposed hill stations.

vii. Ice/Snow Skiing:

- Puya and Chala areas in Saipal Base Camp area (Humla), Patarasi area in Jumla, Putha Himal Base Camp area in Dolpa will be promoted for snow/ice skiing.

District	SN	Product Name Circuit/Trail/Route/Site)
Dolpa	1	Mountain Biking
	2	Paragliding (Thulibheri-4, Panna Danda)
Rukum West	3	Paragliding: Janti Base Lekh-Khalanga-Syarphu Tal; Kalika Malika -Rimna
Jajarkot	4	Paragliding
	5	Mountain Biking
Salyan	6	Paragliding: Malika to Farula in Darma; Khalanga-Shreenagar
	7	Rock Climbing: Sugur Deu-Kukur Deu Hill (Chhatreshwori-5)
	8	Sports Stadium: Tundikhel, Sreenagar
	9	Recreation Garden/Parks: Sharada Mun.-5 (Himalayan Scenary), Pimkhola Picnic Garden (Triveni-3), Kerelechour (Triveni-1)
Surkhet	10	Surkhet-Gothikanda and Siddha Paila Cable Car
	11	Paragliding (from Siddha Paila and Gothikanda)
Dailekh	12	Paragliding (Dailekh Bazaar and Rakam)
	13	Canyoning
Kalikot	14	Bunji Jumping at Tila River
	15	Paragliding from Manma Bazaar
Jumla	16	Filming
	17	Paragliding from Patan Area (Nadhaidhap, Thakur Jyu area)
Mugu	18	Rara Lake-Murmatop or Chuche Mara Cable Car
	19	Murmatop-Milichour-Paragliding
		Rara Lake Boating
	20	
	21	Rara Lake Horse Riding, Cycle Lane
	22	Rock Climbing (Rockscapes) and Training Center, Changkheli Lekh, Bama Gaon.
Humla	23	Ice skiing in Puya and Chala in Saipal Himal Base Camp area
	24	Nigla Dudedaha (viewpoint for Saipal Himal, Malika and Metha).
	25	Rockscape: Bahradeu Kailash Darshan Dwar and Tshom Tsho Rock

CHAPTER 5

STRATEGIC TOURISM PROGRAMS

5.1 Tourism Product Development and Upgrading

Tourism product development and upgrading work will be guided by the proposed promotional brand slogan of Karnali Province "Pristine Karnali: Source of Civilization". All nature based tourism products and activities will be developed in a manner that reflect and enhance the pristinity of Karnali. Likewise, all cultural heritage based tourism products and activities will be developed in a manner that reflect and enhance the image of Karnali as a source of civilization, that is primarily connected to the civilization of Mt. Kailash, through the transmission of Buddhist, Bon and Khasha religions and traditions.

5.1.1 Design and Develop Research Based Appropriate Product Mix for Karnali Province

a. Prepare Detailed Feasibility Study Reports of the Selected Products and Activities.

- Work with Local Governments, PA authorities, relevant tourism industry associations and NTB to prepare a detailed Feasibility Study Reports (DFSRs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of tourism products and activities selected during the KTMP preparation process, as presented in Chapter 4 under the following seven categories:
 - o Product A: Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Product.
 - o Product B: Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Product.
 - o Product C: Water/River based Tourism Product (Aquatic tourism).
 - o Product D: Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness related Tourism Product.
 - o Product E: Culture, Culinary, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Product.
 - o Product F: Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) & Business related Tourism Product.
 - o Product G: Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Product.
- Develop the selected tourism products and activities mobilizing possible resources.

5.1.2 Audit, Validate and Certify, as Appropriate, the Selected Products, Packages and Activities

- Validate the selected products and activities by the locals using customary laws, and socio-cultural norms.
- Prepare Audit Reports and other types of reports according to the norms and standards set by GoN/MpCTCA (such as GHT Trail Guidelines, Homestay Procedure etc.); DNPWC and concerned PAs; tourism industry associations (such as TAAN, NMA, NARA, HOSAN, HAN, REBAN for their sectoral products), and relevant international organizations such as International Alps Association, UNWTO (Sustainable Ecotourism Guidelines) and so on.
- Organize familiarization tours of travel trade personnels and operators to confirm that products and activities are competitive, well designed, safe and have market demands.

5.1.3 Develop Joint Tour Packages and Activities Linking Karnali Products with Other Destinations

- Work with NTB, relevant tourism industry associations and relevant governments (Federal, Provincial and Local) to develop and promote inter-province and trans-boundary joint tourism products and packages on the various themes, including trekking, rafting, pilgrimage and so on.
- Work with Gandaki Province to promote joint trekking and mountaineering products linking Mustang, Dhaulagiri, Dhorpatan and Rukum East with GHT-Upper, GHT-Middle and GHT-Lower Trails in Karnali Province.
- Work with Province # 5 for linking Lumbini (Buddhist Heritage product), Bardia NP/Banke NP (Wildlife Product and Sworgadwari (Pilgrimage Product) with Karnali Province via Surkhet, and Salyan.
- Work with Sudur Pashchim Province to jointly promote rafting/fishing/kayaking in Karnali River (common to both provinces) and linking GHT-Upper, and GHT-Lower with Saipal Area, Badimalika Area, Ramaroshan Area, Khaptad Area and other potential areas of Sudur Pashchim Province.

- Through the Federal Government, work with the relevant counties of TAR China in Kailash Manasarovar area to promote trans-boundary tourism promoting trans-boundary Buddhist//Hindu/Bon Circuits and making Karnali a vibrant international gateway by opening/strengthening immigration points at Hilsa (already existed), Nagche lagna (Mugu, new) and Marim La (Dolpa, new).
- Work with the border cities based out-bound Indian tour operators to jointly promote Karnali together with the pilgrimage sites of India and TAR China (Kailash Manasarovar) using the ancient silk route that passes via Kakre Vihara.

5.1.4 Develop and Avail High Quality Information for the Selected Products and Activities

- Develop high quality information and interpretation materials on nature, culture, bio-diversity, history, archaeological sites, pilgrimage sites etc. of Karnali Province.
- Produce high quality nature and heritage tour guides through training and exposures.
- Create several stories, myths, and case studies (such as 10 years war) to share with the visitors.
- Put adequate tourist information board, arrows, and signposts along the trail/routes and at the tourist site.

5.1.5 Strengthen Visitor Safety and Security Adequately and Appropriately

- Put adequate information, warning notice, signage etc. in the vulnerable sites.
- Implement the provision of adopting compulsory safety measures like wearing helmets in major sensitive sites such as stone falling prone-zones or sites and other safety equipments as per the needs to the particular sites.
- Avail prompt communication facilities, meteorological stations and weather forecasting facilities.
- Work with security authorities (including Nepal Police/Tourist Police), Himalayan Rescue Association (HRA), and other tourism industry associations to set up rescue and emergency evacuation facilities at major sensitive sites. As far as possible, link those facilities with GPS based digital facilities.
- Add more Police Post and Tourist Police Units in various sites of Karnali province. Tourist police
- Form local, district and provincial level Tourist Safety and Rescue Facility Committees.

5.1.6 Upgrade, Diversify and Specialize Tourism Products and Activities based on Research/Study

- Upgrade, diversify, specialize and expand tourism products and activities based on the outcomes of market research and visitor preference/satisfaction surveys.

5.2 Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading

All tourism infrastructure development and upgrading work will be guided by the central theme of pristinity of Karnali Province. Efforts will also be made to create an energy efficient and traditional architecture based built environment utilizing locally available building materials. Tourism infrastructure development work will also be guided by the notion of making Karnali an international gateway. Accordingly, focus will be given to improve connectivity, access and gateways related infrastructures and facilities.

5.2.1 Develop and strengthen connectivity and access related infrastructures and facilities

a. Strengthen Air Connectivity and Associated Facilities

- Extend air connectivity and improve capacity and facilities of airports in Karnali Province.
- Initiate to complete the pending/ongoing construction work of Masinachour Airport in Dolpa and Kalikabada Airport in Kalikot.
- Upgrade the Surkhet Airport as Regional Airport within next 3 years, with runway expansion to 1600m from current 1250m and provision of night flights, night stay infrastructures and inter-province flights.

Make Surkhet Airport as a provincial gateway with intra-province flight connection with Dolpa, Rukum, Jumla, Mugu, Humla, and inter-province flights with Nepalgunj, Dhangadi, GBIA (Bhairahawa), PIA (Pokhara) and TIA (Kathmandu).

- iv. Upgrade Jumla Airport and Chourjahari Airport as sub-regional airports with runway expansion, overnight stay and fueling facilities. Make Chourjahari as a sub-regional air hub in Bheri Corridor with flights provision with Salle, Jufal, Masinachour and other new airports. Likewise, Make Jumla a sub-regional air hub in Karnali corridor with flight provisions with Simkot, Talcha and other new airports.
- v. Conduct feasibility study for new airport construction in 22 Thapla (Jumla), Dho Tarap (Upper Dolpa) and other feasible sites. Work with MoCTCA and CAAN to construct new airports in feasible locations.
- vi. Work with Federal Government (MoCTCA and CAAN) to construct International Airport at Madanechour, Surkhet (within next 10 years).
- vii. Work with MoCTCA, CAAN, and relevant airlines companies to reduce the Air Tariff to Karnali with uniform rates to all nationals.
- viii. Work with CAAN to enhance the flight safety and aviation security in Karnali Province.
- ix. Work with Airport authorities to decorate Airports with Karnali Architecture (Making them Karnali Boutique Airports) and styles and to develop adequate tourist information and interpretation facilities inside Airport/lobby.

b. Develop and Strengthen Road Connectivity and Associated Facilities

- i. Work with concerned agencies to connect Surkhet with two-lane fast tract roads (express- roads) with Kohalpur, Bhurigaon, Chisapani, Dang, Chourjahari and Rakam.
- ii. Develop and upgrade road corridors as touristic road and international gateways:
 - Surkhet-Rakam-Jitegad-Simkot-Hilsa (as a modern form of Ancient Silk Route)
 - Surkhet-Manma-Gamgadi- Nagche Lagna
 - Surkhet-Salli-Chourjahari-Dunai-Dho- Marim La.
 - Establish/enhance immigration and cross border tourism facilities at Hilsa, Nagche Lagna and Marim La with international standards facilities.
 - Develop road drive facilities such as parking lots, workshops, fuel stations, rescue/communication facilities, first-aid/medical facilities, information/signage, stoppage and leisure facilities along the road.
- iii. Develop and promote Karnali Province Jeep Drive Circuit Road connecting major tourism hubs of Karnali, including Surkhet Birendranagar, Kubhinde Daha, Salyan Khalanga-Shreenagar-Tharmare-Musikot-Syarpu Tal-Radijyula-Triveni-Dunai-Tripurakot-Guthichour-Jumla Khalanga-Rara Lake-Gamgadi-Sarkegad-Simkot-Hepka-Limi-Hilsa-Yalbang-Salli Khola-Simkot-Sarkegad- Salli Salla-Khulalu-Jiteghad-Rakam-Dullu-Dailekh (Narayan)-Gurase-Surkhet
- iv. Develop road drive facilities such as adequate stoppages/parking, information board and signage, workshops, eating facilities, recreation hubs, charging/fuel stations, medical/firstaid facilities, communication and rescue facilities, other leisure/entertainment facilities such as swimming, sightseeing, bunjii, organic massage/therapy, souvenir shops etc.
- v. Develop tourist parking lots (Bus Park) in major tourist hubs and transit points.
- vi. Develop infrastructure and mechanism (with proper alignment, adequate information, arrows, and traffic police to ensure a safe vehicular and pedestrian environment).
- vii. Develop Tourist Green Road/Heritage Roads connecting major tourist hubs with major highways/hubs. While designing the Green Road/Heritage Road, maintain greenery, avoid sensitive cultural and natural heritage sites, use local construction design and materials, develop some stoppage and leisure points, and connect as many villages as possible benefiting maximum number of locals.
 - Baluwa Sangrahi-Kubhinde-Khalanga (Salyan) Tourist Green Road.
 - Musikot-Syarpu Tal-Radi (Rukum W) Tourist Green Road.

- Tallubagar-Gotamkot-Chitripatan (Rukum W) Tourist Green Road.
 - Sulighad-Taprija (below Phoksundo Lake) Tourist Green Road.
 - Triveni-Guthichour-Jumla Khalanga Tourist Green Road.
 - Jajarkot-Kuse Nadhaidhab-Tatopani Tourist Green Road.
 - Panchakoshi Dham (Dullu-Dailekh) Heritage Circuit Road.
 - Jumla Khalanga-Danfe Lekh-Talcha (below Rara Lake) Tourist Green Road.
 - Nagma-Guthichour-Talcha (below Rara Lake) Tourist Green Road.
 - Sinja Valley Heritage Circuit Road.
 - Jhugala (Khatyad/Karnali confluence)-Murma Village (below Rara Lake) Tourist Green Road.
 - Simkot-Raling Tirthasthal-Kharpunath Circuit Heritage Road.
 - Salli Khola-Nyalu Pass-Limi-Hisla Heritage Road
- viii. Support and incentivise to promote clean and green transport facilities, such as cycling, manual Rickshaw, electric rickshaw, electric vehicle etc.

c. Develop and Strengthen Trail Connectivity and Associated Facilities

- i. Design, develop and promote three types of trekking trails as selected and described in Chapter 4 of this plan. As far as possible, promote circuit trails and connect as maximum villages as possible by the trail.
- ii. Design, develop and promote Great Himalaya Trail-Upper as an Extremely Adventure Trekking Trail. Improve trekking trails, construct camping sites with Nomad Mongolian Tents, develop shelters in between camping sites; develop adequate signage, avail drinking water, develop rescue facilities and communication, develop some viewpoints and so on. Develop connecting side trails to link major trail with the nearby villages, monasteries etc.
- iii. Design, develop and promote GHT-Middle and GHT-Lower as an Adventure Trekking Trail: Improve trekking trail, develop alternative trekking trails where road has already reached (or going to reach very soon), develop homestays/farmstays, tea house lodges, eco-lodges, restaurants and other accommodation platforms; develop adequate information and signage facilities; develop leisure activities and sports infrastructures such as paragliding etc.; connect these trails with hill stations and major cultural villages.
- iv. Design, Develop and promote other various trails as Soft Trekking and Walking Trails in the low elevation areas with comfortable walking trails, resting places, eating and drinking facilities, leisure activities and so on. As far as applicable, develop trails that also fit for the requirements of elder and differently abled section of the community.
- v. Carry out detailed feasibility study to explore and develop alternative trekking trails in the following sections (where road alignment has destroyed/is going to destroy the trekking trail):
 - Dunai-Byas Rishi Ashram-Dho Tarap (Upper Dolpa).
 - Kagbeni-Chharka-Dho Tarap (Upper Dolpa).
 - Dho-Tenje section
 - Tripurakot/Pugmo Village-Guthichour-Jumla Khalanga section.
 - Jumla Khalanga-Rara Section.
 - Gamgadi-Simkot section
 - Salli Khola-Limi Valley.

5.2.2 Develop and Upgrade Communication, Tourist Information and Interpretation Facilities

- i. Establish Provincial Tourist Information and Interpretation Center at Surkhet, within the premise of KPTB (with adequate tourist information/interpretation facilities, PA entry permit facilities, and visa related informations)

- ii. In partnership with local tourism associations/entrepreneurs and destination management organizations (private sector, NGO, clubs) establish and run Visitor Information and Service Centers (VISCs) at various tourist hubs such as Babai Bridge, Lower Dhungeshwor, Rakam, Jumla Khalanga, Rara Lake, Simkot, Hilsa, Chourjahari, Dunai, Dho Tarap etc.
- iii. Develop and erect high quality tourism information signage and arrow boards along the road, trekking trails and rafting routes.
- iv. Develop and erect high quality tourism information boards at major touristic sites and heritage sites.
- v. Decorate with high quality tourist information and interpretation materials all airports in Karnali Province.
- vi. Produce high quality nature and heritage tour guides (with high priority to local people as guides).
- vii. Collaborate with Telecom, Private Tele-communication Service providers and tourism entrepreneurs to enhance and expand the capacity and coverage of telephone, internet and Wi Fi facilities in major tourism hubs.
- viii. Collaborate with Himalayan rescue Association, Nepal Police/Tourist Police and other relevant agencies to install emergency rescue and communication facilities along the GHT-Upper and other adventure spots.

5.2.3 Develop, Upgrade and Expand Accommodation and Related Amenities

- i. Support, facilitate and incentivise destination communities, tourism entrepreneurs and investors to establish and operate following accommodation, food and beverage facilities in following priority areas:

SN	Accommodation Type	Priority Investment Areas
1	Star Hotels	Surkhet, Rara, Jumla, Simkot, Hilsa, Dunai/Tripurakot
2	High-End Eco-Lodges	Rara Lake area, Phoksundo Lake area, Chitriptan Area, Barekot/Kuse Patan Area, Pachal Waterfall Area, Mahawai Patan Area, Changkheli Lekh area
3	Riverside Resorts	Choukune/Ghatgaon Area, Thulighad/ area, Barahatal Municipality, Lower Dhungeshwor, Rakam, Chhedachour, Chourjahari, Rimna, Triveni
4	Tourist Class Hotels/Lodges	Surkhet, Gothikanda, Ranimatta, Gurase, Manma, Jumla Khalanga, Gamgadi, Talcha, Simkot, Yalbang, Salyan-Khalanga, Chourjahari, Musikot, Tripurakot, Jufal, Dunai
5	Heritage Hotels	Dullu, Sinja, Jajarkot, Limi Valley, Dho Tarap, Saldang, Chharka Bhot
6	Monastery/Temple Stay	Shey Gomba, Raling Gomba
6	Tea House Lodges	Along the major trekking trails (GHT Middle, GHT-Lower and other trekking trails)
7	Chain Community Homestays	Along Karnali River Corridor and Bheri River Corridor (following the Rafting Itineraries);
8	Private Homestays	Wherever appropriate
9	Farm-Stays and Goth-stay	Kapurkot, Guthichour, Barekot/Kuse Patan, Shey Gomba, Limi Valley
10	Camping site with Mongolian Tent	Great Himalaya Trail (Upper)- Community managed campsite only
11	Camping Sites only	GHT Upper, and GHT Lower (Community)
12	High End Restaurants	Surkhet, Rara, Jumla Khalanga, Rakam, Simkot, Hilsa, Hill Stations, Syarphu Tal

SN	Accommodation Type	Priority Investment Areas
13	Café and Tea-Shop	Along the road (to Jumla, Rara, Dailekh, Salyan, Jufal, Dunai); along the trekking trail and along the rafting routes

- ii. Develop accommodation standards considering pristinity, traditional architecture, traditional food (with organic in nature), skills and resources. Upgrade the facilities of existing accommodation establishments as per the set standards.
- iii. Develop market segment based accommodation facilities and associated services, for example, develop separate accommodation and food strategy for Indian pilgrims and Indian leisure segment.

5.2.4 Develop and Upgrade Required Tourist Utility Facilities

- i. Provide dedicated electricity services to all tourism hubs.
- ii. Support locals to establish micro-hydro, solar and other forms of alternative energy and energy devices where main grid electrification is inaccessible.
- iii. Work with Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Ministry of Social Welfare, relevant federal ministries/departments and development partners and NGOs to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in Karnali with especial focus on tourism hubs/routes through WASH program.
- iv. Support to establish community managed public toilets and washing facilities.
- v. Support to avail clean drinking water in all tourism hubs, villages and routes.
- vi. Support community homestays and tourism entrepreneurs with low income, to construct and upgrade sanitation related infrastructures, including toilet/bathroom.
- vii. Establish adequate first aid and health facilities in the major tourist routes and hubs.
- viii. Avail latest facilities of banking (e banking) including facilities of credit card.

5.2.5 Develop and/or Upgrade Other Amenities/Ancillary Facilities

- i. Develop facilities in the major tourism gateways
 - Adequate travel, trekking, air, rafting agencies services with tour companies and guides.
 - Travel and tourism related logistics.
 - International and regional level conference and MICE facilities in Surkhet, Jumla, Chourjahari etc.
 - Sports Facilities
- ii. Develop other adventure, leisure and entertainment related infrastructures
 - Cable Car from Taprija to Phoksundo; View Point at the top of Phoksundo Lake.
 - Cable Car from Rara Lake to Murma Top or Chuchemara Top.
 - Paragliding facilities in various places.
 - Bunjee Jumping facility at Jiteghad areas of Tila/Karnali River (Kalikot),
 - Rock Climbing facilities at Changkheli Lekh.
 - Mountaineering/climbing facilities at Patarashi.
 - Upgrading of Hot Spring in various places.
 - Geo-Park Information Center at Baradue/Kailash Darshan View Dwar.
 - Skiing facilities at Saipal and Putha Himal BC
- iii. Develop pilgrimage, spirituality and culture related tourism infrastructures
 - Iconic Footprint of Shiva at Siddha Paila, Surkhet.
 - Bulbultal-Kakrevihara International Spiritual and Recreational Garden.

- Rara lake/Gamgadi-Chhayanath Cable car and approach road.
- Raling Gomba Monastic Guest House.
- Shey Gomba Monastic Guest House.
- Saldang Himalayan Amchi Healing and Training Center.
- Dho Tarap International Buddhist Teaching and Learning Center.
- Yalbang International Buddhist Teaching and Learning Center.
- Pugmo Village Bon Religion Teaching and Learning Center.
- Barekot Patan International Meditation and Retreat Center with Eco-Lodge.
- Cultural and archaeological museums (Sinja, Dullu, Saldang, Murma Village, Limi Valley etc.
- Establish provincial cultural and natural museum in Surkhet.
- Construct provincial craft village in Surkhet.

5.3 Destination Promotion and Marketing

All efforts for destination promotion and marketing will be directed towards establishing and enhancing the image of Karnali as a pristine destination and a vibrant international gateway. Major actions and activities for promotion and marketing may include the followings.

5.3.1 Develop and promote Karnali tourism promotional brand with slogan and logos

- MoITFE will collaborate with NTB, tourism industry associations, and other relevant actors to finalize the promotional brand for Karnali Province.
- Based on the rigorous consultations at various levels, PRISTINITY (close to the very nature) and CIVILIZATION (Age-old Bon, Buddhist and Khasha civilization very close to the civilization of Kailash Manasarovar) have been identified to be the strongest branding propositions to reflect the image of Karnali into the domestic and international markets. Accordingly, the draft promotional brand for Karnali along with the suggested promotional pillars (three pillars) and unique selling points have been presented as follows:

Karnali Promotional Brand:

Pristine Karnali: The Source of Civilization

Promotional Pillars: Three pillars and several unique selling propositions (USPs).

- Moreover, the image of Karnali Province can be highlighted by using several Tag Lines, including:
 - o The hidden Himalayas where myths and legends live/prevail.
 - o Nepal's undiscovered paradise. Off-the beaten path experience of Nepal.
 - o Gateway to Mount Kailash.
- MoITFE can also work with NTB, tourism industry associations, relevant DCC, Rural Municipality and Municipality to develop separate promotional brand and slogan for each district of Karnali Province.

Table-1: District wise branding propositions and visual display icons

Natural Landscape /Biodiversity	Religious /Spirituality	Cultural /Archaeological
Mesmerizing Landscape, Unique Geographical /Geological Settings, Virgin Peaks Karnali- The Longest, Wild & Free Flowing River of Nepal Traversing from Mt. Kailash to the Ganges Rara Lake & Phoksundo Lake: Nepal's Largest and Deepest Lakes (both Inscribed in Ramsar Site) Rich Biodiversity: Snow Leopard, Snow Trout, Red Panda, Migratory Birds, Deodara Forest	Capital of Khasha Pilgrimage: 4 Sacred Naths, 12 Mustos, 9 Malikas, Several Devals Sacred Buddhist and Bon Pilgrimage Sites with Strong Bond with Kailash Manasarovara Kakre Vihara and Pancha Koshi Religious Dham: 11th to 14th Century Pilgrimage Sites Buddhist Pilgrimage Circuit Connecting Lumbini and Kailash via Kakre Vihara through Ancient Silk Route	Sinja and Dullu: Origin of Khasha Dialect/Language and Civilization Cultural Capital/Diversity: Strong blend of Age-old Himalayan Buddhism, Bon, Musto & Shamanism Unique Architecture (Kakre Vihara, Devals, Wooden Bridges etc.), Costume & Organic Food Ancient Gombas: Halji Gomba: Possibly the Oldest Monastery of Nepalese Himalayas
District	Branding Propositions and USPs	Visual Display Icons

Dolpa	Buddhist and Bon religion, Yak Caravan, Higher Settlement, Snow Leopard, Yarsagumba, Trans-Himalayan landscape, High-passes, Lake, Glacier Lakes, High Meadows, Peaks.	Yak caravan, Phoksundo Lake, Monasteries, Costume
Rukum West	Syarpur Tal, Shai Digre Kumari Temple, War Memorial Sites, Papini Festival, Kham Magar Culture, Chitripatan, Sisne Himal BC	Syarpur Tal, Muyur Dance, Musikot Durbar, War related pictures
Jajarkot	Jajarkot/Jagtipur Durbar, Patan areas, Bheri River, Pajaru Stupa	Patan, Jajarkot Durbar, Bheri River Landscape
Salyan	Kubhinde Daha, Khalanga, Khairabang Bhagwati Temple, Triveni, War Villages	Kubhinde Daha, Khairabang Temple
Surkhet	Kakre Vihara, Rafting and Fishing (Karnali River, Bheri River), ethnic communities; living Nomads such as Raute Community	Kakre Vihara, rafting/fishing, Rautes
Dailekh	Pancha Koshi Dham, Jwala, Kot Gadhi, Pancha Devals, Rakam	Devals, Rakam River, Jwala, Raute
Kalikot	Pachal Waterfall, Malikas, Pili War Memorial Site, Mahawai Lekh, Durbars	Pachal Waterfall, Malika Temples, Devals
Jumla	Sinja Civilization, Stupas, Mesmerizing landscape, Patarashi Himal, Marshi Rice, Hot Spring, Mustos, malikas	Sinja Valley, Marshi Rice, Musto Dance (Festival)
Mugu	Rara Lake (wilderness sanctuary), Mugali Culture, Migratory Birds, Wildlife, Chhayanth, Changkheli Lekh, Deuda Dance	Rara Lake, Changkheli Lekh, Mugali Costume
Humla	Practice of shamanism; Unique traditional festivals, costumes; Virgin peaks (Gorakhhimal, changla etc.); Cultural diversity; Ancient traditions; Sheep caravan; Biodiversity; Origin of Karnali river can be the best USPs.	Shaman dance, sheep caravan and colorful and costume of Bhotia and Khasha community

- MoITFE should work with NTB, tourism industry associations, and relevant stakeholders and actors to develop and implement a branding strategy and campaign for Karnali Province based on the approved branding Slogan and Taglines.

5.3.2 Strengthen the Destination Promotion and Marketing

- Produce and launch high quality promotional printed collaterals and digital tools/platforms highlighting the pristinity of Karnali.

a. Produce promotional collaterals (Printed):

- Promotional Guidebook for Karnali Province detailing all features, including attractions, products, activities, facilities, route maps, contacts and so on.
- Promotional posters: Combined of all sites and single.
- Brochures: Combined brochure for Karnali Province, district-wise brochure and site based brochures.
- Trekking, driving and rafting route and site maps of Karnali.
- Book on Calendar of festival and events of Karnali.
- Karnali Coffee Table Book with highquality photos and brief captions.
- Special Interest Tourist Guide Book for Karnali.
- Traditional Foods, Dances and Crafts of Karnali.

b. Production of promotional collaterals (Digital):

- Produce high quality promotional documentary: Single documentary for Karnali and product/theme based documentary such as Rafting/fishing in Karnali, Wildlife Observation/Expeditions in Karnali, Leisure and Holiday Sites of Karnali; Cultural and Archaeological Sites of Karnali, and so on. Short footage of these can also be promoted through social media and U-tubes.
- Develop and launch high quality Website of Tourism of Karnali, possibly to be run by Karnali Tourism Board, featuring all printed and digital informations, publications along with the prompt response of the markets.
- Promote directly to consumers in target source markets via digital media and social platforms.
- Promotional short videos, short movies, photo documentaries etc.
- Widely disseminate the information on Karnali Tourism to all interested and prospective tour operators, promoters and markets of Karnali.

c. Organize Various Promotional Events, Campaigns and Fairs

- Karnali International Tourism and Travel Mart (To be organized annually). Best practices can be learnt from the Government of Uttarakhand's annual tourism mart organized in Dehradun.
- Karnali Cultural Conclave
- Karnali Annual Cultural festival (on various themes such as Buddhist, Khasa, Bon, Shamanism, Musto etc.)
- Karnali Bi-annual Musto Festival and Jhakri Festival.
- Buddhist and Bon Festival
- Karnali Traditional Dance and Music Competitions (Paisari, Tappa..).
- Karnali GHT-Low Route Marathon.
- Karnali GHT-Middle Route Marathon.
- Karnali GHT-Upper Route Marathon.
- Ancient Silk Road/Route White Water Rafting Challenge/Kayaking Challenge/Biking Challenge
- International Lake to Lake (Rara-Phoksundo) Marathon
- Lumbini-Kakrevihara-Dullu-Sija-Raling-Limi Pilgrimage and Spiritual Walk (by Vikchhus, Jhankris, Priests)
- Sinja to Dullu Khasa/Malla King Royal Walk (Summer Palace to Winter Palace Royal Walk).
- International Khasa Con-clave
- International Bon Con-clave (Pugmo, Vijer, Rigmo, Vijer, or Chharka).
- Promote annual and periodic festivals such as Shey Festival (12 Years), Raling Festival, Dho Festival etc.

d. Strengthening Consumer Awareness and Destination Marketing

- Work with NTB and tourism industry associations such as TAAN, NATTA, NMA, NARA, HAN, REBAN, HOSAN, VITOF, TURGAN to promote Karnali in the domestic and international source markets, using the published printed and digital collaterals.
- Appoint Ambassadors of Karnali (Friends of Karnali) such as Eric Valli (the producer of Himalaya Film in 1999) and other national and international figures who could promote Karnali into the potential markets.
- Support private sector and entrepreneurs to improve market access through fostering and strengthening linkages, partnership and alliances at provincial, national and international level.
- Support to build and enhance the alliance with the key players of Western Nepal (Bardia NP and Sudur Pashchim Province).
- Improve alliance with the stakeholders and actors connected with LOLUFERA (Lomangthang-Lumbini-Fewa and Rara), considering the linkage opportunities created by GBIA (Bhairahawa), and PRIA (Pokhara).

- Promote joint marketing partnership and alliances, including use of Honeyguide apps to promote trekking in Karnali. **Work with Kailash Tour Service Providers Association...**
- Organize promotional familiarization tours to selected provincial, national and international media and travel tour operators to Karnali Province. Invite National Geographical Channel, BBC and other Channels to cover the footage of unique features of Karnali, such as Snow Leopard Expedition, Yarsagumba Hunting; GHT-Upper Trekking, Cultural Festivals (Shey festival), Shaman Dance/Jhankri Dance, Mayur Dance etc. White Water Challenge and so on.
- Increase participation in various tourism fairs and events at local, provincial, national and international level (focusing India, China, Buddhist source countries, Australia, Europe and America) by MoITFE, provincial tourism industry associations and tourism entrepreneurs.

5.3.3 Implement Target Market Focused Promotional and Marketing Strategies

- Design and implement product development and marketing strategies for Domestic market, Indian market and International Market.

a. Strategy for domestic market

- Develop range of leisure and entertainment activities focusing youth, students, corporate house workers etc. including lake visit, day rafting, biking/jeep drive, eating organic/local food and beverage, eating fish and so on.
- Maximize promotion of Karnali through social media and mass media.
- Improve access and accommodation with range of facilities and prices (low to medium to high end)
- Inspire people to visit Karnali, particularly Dailekh, Dullu and Sinja as their land of origin and where the Khasha Language and Civilization got emerged and nurtured).

b. Strategy for Indian market:

i. Pilgrimage segment:

- Promote Kakre Vihara as a regional pilgrimage hub to attract both Hindu and Buddhist pilgrims. Link Kakrevihara with Lumbini, Bodhgaya and Mt. Kailash and Mt. Crystal (Shey Gomba). Connect flights between Surkhet and Simkot.
- Develop and promote Four Nath Tirtha Circuits (Chandannath, Chhayanath, Kharpunath and Khojernath) as soon as Karnali Road come into operation and through Heli Tour.
- Develop facilities in Panchakoshi Dham in Dullu/Dailekh to attract Indian pilgrims.
- Develop facilities in Kharpunath and Raling Gomba Tirthasthal to engage Indian pilgrims as a means for altitude acclimatization.
- Connect Rara Lake and other leisure hubs with the Karnali Highway to attract more Indian pilgrims in such beautiful areas.
- In long run, connect Kakre Vihara and Tripurasundari (Dolpa) with Muktinath/Damodarnath (in Mustang) via Chharka Pass, and Mt. Kailash (in TAR China) via Marim La. Surkhet Kakre Vihara-Hilsa-Mt. Kailash-Marim La-Tripurasundari -Surkhet Kakre Vihara-Lumbini Circuit can be promoted in the long-run.

ii. Leisure markets (Cross border markets):

- Improve access and accommodation services in Rara Lake and Phoksundo Lake areas.
- Develop more adventure, leisure, entertainment activities, including deep drive, luxury bike drive, cable cars, water sports and comforts (rafting, fishing, swimming, boating etc), rock climbing, paragliding etc. with sophisticated roadside attractions.
- Develop casino and other high-end package for some segments.
- Develop hill-station with plenty of leisure activities.

- Lower Karnali for ultimate leasures and entertainments with Hill stations.
- Organize border cities promotional campaigns with appropriate slogan, like Chaliye Rara/Phoksundo; Garme Se Behal-Chaliye Rara Tal, and so on.
- Expediate opportunity for operating Surkhet-Delhi Tourist Bus Services.
- In long run, collaborate with Indian corporate house of Own Market Chains.
- Engage in various religious sites such as kakre Vihara, Pancha Koshi Dham, Nath Temples, Malikas.

c. Strategy for International Market segments

- With improved connectivity and access, position and promote Karnali for all season getting benefits of having the Trans-Himalayan, Cis -Himalayan and Mahabharat landscape.
- Improving accommodation.
- Improving connectivity through the expansion of capacity of international gateways (immigration points) and linkage with the regional airports (Bhairahawa and Pokhara).
- Lowering the cost of travel: Easing permit system for controlled area trekking and PA. Lowering flight cost.
- Promoting Surkhet-Dolpa-Marim La-Kailash-Hilsa-Simkot-Surkhet International Circuit in the long-run.
- Combining the tour package of Karnali with Mustang, Lumbini, Khaptad and Bardia NP.
- Offering high quality information and Interpretation.
- Setting up of Trans-boundary Tourism Coordination Forum with TAR China for the joint promotion of sites in Karnali and Mt. Kailash area.
- Focus on niche markets for promoting special interest tourist activities such as Snow Leopard, Khasha, Bon, Musto, Fishing/Angling and so on.

5.3.4 Carry out periodic market research/surveys and visitor preference/satisfaction surveys

- Work with NTB and other relevant agencies to carry out periodic market research, visitor preference survey and visitor satisfaction surveys to acquire information on supply-demand-gap characteristics of Karnali Products so as to develop appropriate product-market mix, and to design appropriate branding and promotional strategies. The outcomes of visitor preference surveys and visitor satisfaction surveys also help MoITFE, relevant private sectors and destination communities in product upgrading, diversification and specialization while improving the quality of facilities and services.

5.4 Policy, Institutional Framework and Human Resource Development

All efforts for policy, institutional framework and HRD will be aimed at delivering the effective and efficient services to establish and enhance the image of Karnali as a pristine destination and a vibrant international gateway while making tourism an engine for socio-economic development and a tool for conservation of natural and cultural heritages.

5.4.1 Formulate and strengthen tourism policies and regulatory frameworks

- a. In consultation with the federal government, MoCTCA, and other relevant provincial ministries, formulate, endorse and enforce the following policies and regulatory frameworks:
 - i. Karnali Province Tourism Policy;
 - ii. Karnali Province Culture and Cultural Heritage Conservation Policy;
 - iii. Tourist Class Hotel and Lodge Registration and Operation Regulation;
 - iv. Trekking Agencies Registration and Operation Regulation;
 - v. Travel Agencies Registration and Operation Regulation;
 - vi. Rafting Agencies Registration and Operation Regulation;
 - vii. Tourist Transport Services Registration and Operation Regulation;

- viii. Other Adventure Sports Enterprises Registration and Operation Regulation;
 - ix. Homestay Operating Procedure;
 - x. Provincial Eco-tourism Strategy/Guidelines;
 - xi. Provincial Cultural Heritage Tourism Strategy/Guidelines;
 - xii. Fiscal and Physical Incentive Policy for Tourism Sector;
- b. Work with MoCTCA, DoI and Ministry of Home Affairs to de-list certain areas, such as areas connected by the proposed GHT-Middle Trail, including Phoksundo Lake.
 - c. Work with MoCTCA, DoI and other concerned federal agencies to get the share of tourist fees collected from the tourism assets of Karnali Province, including Controlled Area Trekking Permit, PA Entry Fee, Mountaineering Royalty (NMA and DoT/MoCTCA), tourist visa fees and so on.

5.4.2 Establish and Strengthen Provincial Tourism Institutions

- a. In order to effectively deliver sustainable tourism development, promotion and management functions in Karnali Province, establish and strengthen the following institutions:
 - i. Karnali Province Tourism Coordination Council (KPTCC), with the following members:
 - o Chairperson: Chief Minister, Government of Karnali Province
 - o Vice Chairperson: Minister/MoITFE, Karnali Province
 - o Members: Ministers- Internal Affairs and Law; Physical Infrastructures; Economic Affairs.
 - o Member: Representative from GoN/MoCTCA, Kathmandu
 - o Member: Representative from NTB, Kathmandu
 - o Member: Representative from MoITFE- Gandaki Province, Sudur Pashhim Province and Province #5.
 - o Member: Representative from Tourism Industry Association members from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lumbini, Nepalgunj, Dhangadi (as appropriate).
 - o Member: Experts Members- Tourism, Culture and Aviation Sector.
 - o Member Secretary: Secretary, MoITFE/Karnali Province
 - ii. Inter-Ministerial Tourism Coordination Committee, with the following members:
 - o Chairperson: Minister/MoITFE, Karnali Province
 - o Member: Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law;
 - o Member: Secretary, Ministry of Physical Infrastructures;
 - o Member: Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 - o Member: Secretary, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperative.
 - o Member: Selected member of tourism industry associations
 - o Member: President of FNCCI-Karnali Province.
 - o Member Secretary: Secretary, MoITFE/Karnali Province
 - iii. Karnali Province Tourism Board (KPTB) with the following members:
 - o Chairperson: Secretary, MoITFE/Karnali Province;
 - o Member: Director, Forest Directorate Office, Karnali Province;
 - o Member: Representative from Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 - o Member: Representative from Ministry of Physical Infrastructures;
 - o Members: Representatives from provincial tourism industry associations;
 - o Member Secretary: Chief Executive Officer (to be recruited for KPTB);

- iv. Restructure and strengthen current structure of MoITFE with the incorporation of Tourism and Culture Division (to be headed by Under Secretary).
 - v. Establish Corridor Based Tourism and Culture Offices (suitably in Chourjahari and Rakam), to be headed by Section Officer. To carry out day to day and periodic functions such as registration of tourism enterprises, monitoring and supervision, tourism infrastructure development, heritage conservation and promotion.
 - vi. Establish Visitor Information and Service Centers (VISCs), as per requirement and to be operated in a Public Private People Partnership Model).
 - vii. Establish a tourist rescue committee/team in the province level with local arms in every municipality (or rural municipalities) of high tourism potentials, and districts.
- b. Support relevant Municipalities/Rural Municipalities to establish and strengthen Tourism and Culture Unit within their structure.
 - c. Work of relevant ministry/department to establish and mobilize Tourism Police Units in selected tourism sites of Karnali Province such as Surkhet, Simkot, Hilsa, Rara Lake etc.
 - d. Support the above-mentioned institutions and frameworks with adequate equipment, human resources and physical infrastructures.

5.4.3 Establish an effective and efficient tourism governance and planning

- Work with Karnali Province Planning Commission to make KTMP as a province's important policy document and incorporate the relevant activities of the plan into other sectoral plans of the province.
- Work with GoN/National Planning Commission (NPC), MoCTCA and other relevant ministries and departments to incorporate the priority national level programme of KTMP such as airport, into the annual plan of NPC and respective ministries.
- Orient all relevant ministries, departments, local governments, private sectors, PA authorities, NGOs, development partners etc. about KPTMP and facilitate them incorporating the activities of tourism master plan into their periodic and annual plan and actions.
- Support relevant DCCs, Municipalities and Rural Municipalities to develop and implement Tourism Plans and site plans of their respective domains, to be guided by KTMP.
- Support relevant protected area authority to formulate and implement tourism plan of their domain, to be guided by KTMP.

5.4.4 Establish and/or strengthen the capacity of Tourism Training Institutions

- Work with Mid-Western University to produce more qualified academic professional on tourism, culture, hospitality and environment management; focusing on the rich culture, history, pristine natural environment and biodiversity of Karnali.
- Collaborate with Federal Government/Ministry of Education, Science and Technology/CTEVT to establish a Tourism Training Institute in Karnali (possibly in Chourjahari, Rukum W). There is no such institute in Karnali and similar institutes have become very fruitful in Pokhara and Lete (Mustang).
- Establish High Altitude Mountaineering and Adventure Tourism Training Center at Patarashi Area, Jumla.
- Establish International Rock Climbing Training Center at Changkheli Lekh, Mugu/Humla.
- Establish International Rafting and Water based Adventure Tourism Training Center at Rakam, Dailekh.
- Develop Pristine Karnali based Tourism Training Manuals (Cooking, Lodge Operation and Management, Eco-tourism Operation and Management, Cultural Heritage Tourism Operation and Management, Water based Tourism Operation and Management, Adventure Sports Tourism Operation and Management and so on.

5.4.5 Strengthen the capacity of public sector institutions for tourism

- Develop Human Resource Development and Service Excellence Plan for Karnali.
- Strengthen the capacity of relevant government staffs through trainings, workshops and exposure visits on tourism destination research, planning, visitor management, policies, tourism impact management, visitor safety and security, rescue management, heritage conservation, promotion and marketing (including digital promotion), networking and so on.
- Organize various national and international exposure visits to observe and learn national and international best practices on tourism development, management and promotion.
- Strengthen the municipal leadership to guarantee broad participatory governance of tourism policies
- Establish networks, knowledge sharing platforms using various national and international networking and alliance making platforms.
- Strengthen cooperation, collaboration, coordination and partnership through periodic and casual coordination meetings and interactions among the relevant stakeholders.

5.4.6 Strengthen the capacity of private sector and civil society organizations

- Support tourism entrepreneurs and associations for establishing the provincial chapters of tourism industry associations such as TAAN, NATTA, NMA, NARA, HAN, REBAN, HOSAN, VITOF, TURGAN, and so on.
- Work with tourism industry associations to strengthen the capacity of the newly established chapters and its members through equipment support, capacity building programme, fiscal incentives, information, networking, alliance making etc. so as to deliver a high quality and world-class tourism services.
- Strengthening the capacity of community based tourism organizations, such as Homestay Management Committees, Nature Tour Guide Associations, Cultural Groups, Tourism Committees, Heritage Conservation Committees etc. through capacity building training, material support, linkage development etc.
- Provide leadership and management trainings for the tourism sector leaders and associations.
- Tourism, hospitality management and promotion/marketing trainings for private sector associations and entrepreneurs.
- Collaborate with tourism industry associations to organize adequate capacity building and skills training for the tourism sector workforce. It may include professional guide trainings, digital promotion and marketing techniques, high quality accommodation and restaurant operations, conference and event operations, adventure and sports activities and so on.

5.4.7 Establish and maintain database and knowledge management system

- Visitor information recording and management system at VISCs.
- Support and collaborate with the relevant municipalities/rural municipalities, PA authorities, Immigration Offices, tourism industry associations, Police Check Points, tourism entrepreneurs (Hotels, homestays etc.) to maintain and share visitor records.
- Visitor Information and Service Centers, and Private Sector.
- Carry out periodic research/surveys and studies on tourist market, products and visitors satisfaction.
- Establish strong research data/information compilation, analysis, storage and dissemination system using digital platforms such as website.

5.4.8 Develop standards and mechanism for monitoring quality of facilities and services

- Form a Public-Private Joint Tourism Standards Setting and Monitoring Committee (Accommodation service standards, tourist transport service standards, professional guides service standards etc.). Learn best practices from Department of Tourism (DoT), HAN, REBAN etc.
- Carry out periodic monitoring, supervision of relevant services.

5.5 Investment Promotion and Business Development

Investment promotion and business development will be directed towards making Karnali a pristine tourism destination and a vibrant international gateway. Investors will be motivated and encouraged to promote traditional architecture, culture and environment friendly tourism businesses to contribute towards maintaining the pristinity of Karnali while at the same time enhancing the competitiveness of their products and services. Likewise, investment will be mobilized to trace the civilization of Karnali in-terms of history, archaeology, religions, culture, tradition, architecture and way of life of people in Karnali which are primarily associated with Buddhism, Bon, Khasha/Hindu civilization of the greater Kailash region. Investment will also be directed towards making Karnali a vibrant international gateway with world-class connectivity, access and gateway facilities.

5.5.1 Improving and Strengthening Policy and Procedural Mechanism

- MoITFE will help identification and profiling of viable projects for investment on tourism sector in Karnali.
- MoITFE will ease the registration and other procedural mechanism for tourism ventures. Efforts will be made to establish provincial branch office of Office of Company Registrar in Surkhet.
- MoITFE will facilitate the collaboration and partnership between the potential investors and relevant Protected Area (PA) authorities, Municipalities, Rural Municipalities and local communities to avail land and public resources on lease/concessions.
- MoITFE will work with the Office of the Chief Minister of Karnali Province and other relevant ministries to develop pro-active investment policy on tourism sector, including provision of fiscal and financial incentives, provision of leasing government land on concession, provision of Tax Holiday for certain enterprises, location and time period, and so on.

5.5.2 Improving Supporting Infrastructures

- MoITFE will work with other provincial ministries and federal government agencies to improve primary infrastructures such as external connectivity and access roads; dedicated power/electricity; communication; banking; safety and security related infrastructures, and other infrastructures to the potential tourism investment areas to attract investors in investing on tourism projects.

5.5.3 Strengthening Access to Finance and Capital

- A Karnali Tourism Development Fund (KTDF) will be created within the MoITFE to finance the innovative tourism projects in Karnali Province. Federal Government, Provincial Government, Development Partners and other agencies such as NRNA will contribute to this fund by putting their respective money. An Operating Procedure will be developed by MoITFE and approved by the Government of Karnali Province to use and mobilize this fund. Based on the innovative proposals, the fund will be granted to the following projects:
 - Community based tourism enterprises such as Community Homestay, Community Farm-stay, community camping site, community/cooperative run aquaculture, cultural museum/center and so on.
 - Incentive for the establishment and operation of private eco-lodges, heritage hotels and similar tourism projects that also contribute to the conservation of heritages of Karnali Province.
 - Projects to be run in a PPP model such as community lodge, Visitor Information and Service Centers (VISCs), museums, View Towers and so on.
 - Construction of associated infrastructures such as approach road/trail, bridge, electricity, communication, security related infrastructure etc. required for the construction of private large-scale tourism infrastructures, such as resorts, star hotels, cable car, etc.
- MoITFE will also be facilitating the potential investors in improving access to subsidized loan from banking institutions including WB/IFC.

5.5.4 Strengthening Product Competitiveness and Improving Market Access

- Current markets will be expanded and new markets will be created by aggressively working together with NTB and tourism industry associations (TIAs).
- The destination/product competitiveness will be enhanced by de-listing the areas from the controlled trekking area (to the extent possible), improving connectivity/access barriers, by improving hygiene and sanitation conditions, and information/communication.
- Strategy will also be made to attract domestic and international investors with own-markets.

5.6 Community Participation and Local Tourism Benefits Maximization

Tourism will be developed as a broad based economy of Karnali by packaging its culture, arts, architecture, organic agriculture, festivals (cultural, religious and others), forest resources, herbal plants, livestock, biodiversity, minerals and water into an exotic, authentic and unique tourism product under the strong brand of Pristine/Organic Karnali. Tourism in Karnali will be developed by fully engaging the locals at all level and using locally produced goods and services, so as to increase the local retention of tourism benefits while ensuring equitable benefits to the wider communities through tourism.

5.6.1 Increase Participation of Locals in Tourism Development and Management

- Carry out adequate awareness programme about tourism and tourism heritage conservation among the destination communities, existing/potential entrepreneurs, school/students, civil society organizations, and local governments through training, exposure visits, interaction programmes and mass awareness campaigns such as use of printed posters/boards, radio/TV programme, drama and documentary show etc.
- Develop mechanism to involve locals in tourism research, planning, development, promotion and management using various institutional mechanism such as Municipality/Rural Municipality and Wards; protected areas/buffer zone user committees/groups (BZUCs/BZUGs); community forest user groups (CFUGs); community based Aquatic Animal Conservation Groups (CAACGs); homestay management committees; hotel associations, nature tour-guide associations; cultural groups; mother groups; clubs; schools/eco-clubs; NGOs working on tourism and culture, and so on. .
- Mobilize faith based organizations (such as Janajati mahasangh); natural resource related federations such as FECOFUN, DFEDWASUN, tourism associations etc. to carry out awareness raising activities on tourism and environment conservation, including cleaning campaigns, plantation programme, heritage site protection programme, cultural programme, visitor welcoming programme etc.

5.6.2 Tourism Entrepreneurship Development and Business Creation

- Provide tourism entrepreneurship and business development trainings to identify possible tourism enterprises and to develop enterprise business plans based on the outcomes of product and markets assessment.
- Promote traditional skills and local resources based small-scale tourism enterprises such as homestays, tea-house lodges etc. so as to offer a high quality but authentic tourist services and facilities at local level while minimizing the cost of travel/tour/trekking agencies for their camping based accommodation, and facilitating the dispersal/movement of visitors to the new areas of Karnali.

Table-1: Possible Enterprises, Supply Chains and Events in Karnali District

SN	District	Enterprises	Supply Chains	Events
1	Dolpa	Hotel, Tea House Lodges, Campsites, trekking, homestays, Amchi traditional healing, museum	Golden Buck Wheat (Sun Phapar), Jasmin, Potato, Meat, Butter, Setak Chini, Yarsagumba, Okhar, Apple	Shey Festival, Dolpo Festival, Yarsagumba Collection
2	Rukum-West	Hotel, Lodges, Boating, Rafting, Homestays, poultry, museum	Green Vegetable, Meat, Milk, Yarsagumba	Papipi Mela, Mayur Dance

SN	District	Enterprises	Supply Chains	Events
3	Jajarkot	Hotels, River-side resorts, rafting, fishing, eco-lodges, homestays, poultry	Green vegetables, NTFPs, Gems, Fisheries	Musto Festival
4	Salyan	Hotel/lodges, boating, homestays, poultry	Green Vegetables, crafts (Khukuri)	Tappa Nach, Sigaru, Jhayure, Sorathi
5	Surkhet	Hotels, conference, travel, ticketing, logistics, rafting, transports, crafts, poultry, museum	Fisheries, Green Vegetables, Grains	
6	Dailekh	Rafting/fishing, hotel, homestays, souvenirs	Organge, Fisheries	Pajari Dance, Deuda Dance, Maruni Dance
7	Kalikot	Hotel, lodges, homestays	Apple, Soyabean, Fisheries	Malika Festival
8	Jumla	Hotel, lodges, homestays, farmstays, travel/ticketing, souvenirs	Marshi Rice, Apple, Wine, Soyabean, Meat, Butter	Musto Festival
9	Mugu	Hotel, lodges, homestays, museum	Soyabean, Apple, Fruit/flower juice, Meat	Mugali Deuda Festival
10	Humla	Hotel, lodges, campsites, travel/ticketing, trekking, transports, homestays, souvenirs, museum	Chino, Kaguno, Apple, Meat, Butter	Kharpunath Festival, Raling Limi Festival

- Provide enterprise start-up support to the community members and poor individual entrepreneurs:
 - Small-scale infrastructure supports such as toilets, homestay material support,
 - Grant or subsidized loan to the community members and poor individuals through government special programme or through cooperatives and other financing institutions.
 - Power and equipment support.
 - Relevant skill development trainings to the newly started entrepreneurs or committed prospective tourism entrepreneurs through Cottage and Small Industry Development Office/Committee, CTEVT affiliated tourism institutions, NATHM and tourism training centers.
- Develop Karnali Province based Tourism Skills Training Manuals for various thematic areas, including Cooking, Lodge Management, Heritage Tour Guide, traditional architects and craftsmanship etc.
- Develop Karnali Province based Special Menu for Karnali Food and Beverage using organic food, vegetables, herbal products, fruits, grains, milk/meat products etc.
- Explore and build capacity of Amchis, interested youth, monks, etc. to host meditation, yoga sessions, herbal spa and natural healing practices.
- Engage locals as experts for rock climbing, mountain biking, white-water rafting, trekking, canoeing, snow leopard sighting, yarsagumba collection etc.

5.6.3 Strengthen Tourism Related Supply Chains

- Promote traditional skills and local resources based supply chains, that may include organic agriculture based, food based, culture/music/art based, NTFP based and traditional craft based, event based products and services.
- Brand and package these high value low volume products as Organic Karnali Products, such as Karnali Organic Apple, Karnali Marshi Rice, Karnali Natural Viagra- Yarsagumba; Karnali Herbal Products, Karnali Himalayan Trout Fish, Karnali Soyabean, Karnali Organic Potato, Karnali Buck-Wheat, Karnali Dried Meat, Karnali Yak Cheese, Karnali Butter, Karnali Jasmin, Karnali Apple Wine, Karnali Handicraft and so on.

- Promote locally produced furnitures and crafts, using bamboo, Bhojpatra, Lokta paper, Pine leaves, Jajarkot/Dailekh/Surkhet Gems and so on.
- Improve the standards and quality of supply chain products and services, with proper mechanism of standardization, supervision and monitoring.
- Improve information sharing, communication and networking for improving supply chain of products and services. Establish provincial and district level craft and souvenir shops.
- Provide adequate training, infrastructure support (irrigation, power, storage house etc.), branding/packaging support and market linkage development for these products and services.
- Arrange a formal or informal buy back guarantee of locally produced agricultural products by hotels, restaurants, curio shops, retail shops.

5.6.4 Maximize Tourims's Benefits of the Wider Communities, Women and Marginalized Groups

- Develop and promote circuit and trail based products (rafting, trekking, driving) connecting and benefiting maximum number of rural and urban settlements.
- Adopt a labor intensive and community led infrastructure and enterprises development. Build on success of homestay in the Western Terai, promote more ethnic community homestays along the rafting and trekking routes and the nearby areas of major tourism hubs.
- Provide skill training, capital access, subsidized loan, seed grant and other supports to establish tourism enterprises led by women, indigenous peoples, and dalit members of community.
- Promote authentic local handicrafts and music/arts related products and services to benefit Dalit and marginalized community through tourism.
- Strengthen the capacity of Dalit and ethnic community members such as Badi, Majhi etc. with training and exposure for rafting, trekking, canyoning, rock climbing, and other similar profession.
- The revenue plough-back can be used to establish necessary infrastructures at strategic locations such as bridges, safe trails, tented camp sites, community buildings etc.
- Promote cooperative approach in establishing and running tourism enterprises and related supplu chains.
- Support tourism projects and enterprises that create more employment opportunities such as adventure trekking, mountaineering, hotel/lodge operation etc.

5.7 Natural and Cultural Heritage Conservation

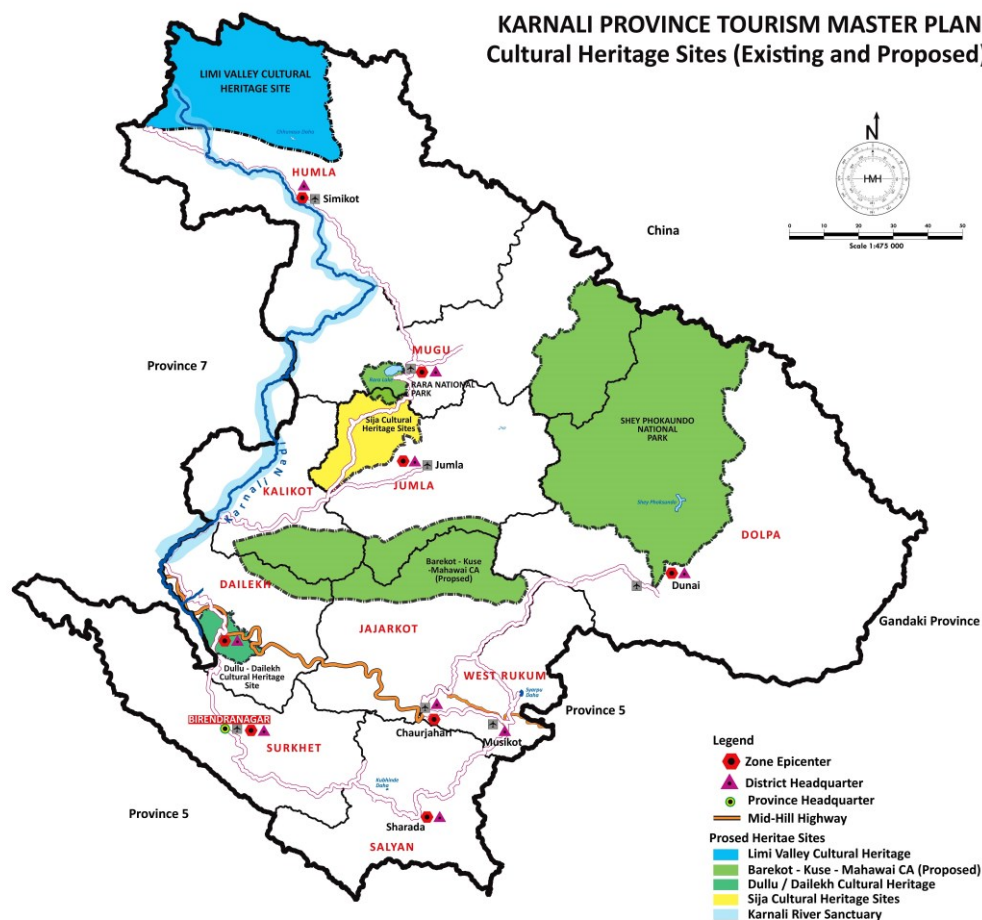
All efforts for conservation of natural and cultural heritages will be aimed at maintaining, enriching and promoting the natural pristinity and civilization related traditions, culture and monuments of of Karnali Province. Following major actions and activities will be undertaken:

5.7.1 Explore, document and promote natural and cultural heritages

- Work with Department of Archaeology, TU (Department of Anthropology and Department of Culture), other universities and other relevant agencies to excavate historical and archaeological sites with special focus on Surkhet Kakrevihara, Narayan/Dailekh, Dullu, Sinja, Mugum Karmarong, Raling, Limi Valley, Jajarkot/Jagtipur Durbar areas, Pajaru/Chhedaghad, Gotamkot, Bafikot, Musikot, Phalabang, Tripurakot, and Upper Dolpa,.
- Work with MoFE, DNPWC and other relevant agencies, including universities to explore and explore the natural landscape and biodiversity of Karnali Province.
- Collaborate with provincial, national and international universities and researchers to carry out research on various aspects of culture, nature and tourism.
- Prepare a full documentation of cultural heritages (both tangible and intangible) of Karnali Province.
- Prepare a full documentation of natural landscape and biodiversity of Karnali province.
- Disseminate the outcomes through various platforms, such as book, pictorial book, website, documentary and so on.

5.7.2 Strengthen the awareness level and capacity of locals and relevant actors about tourism and heritage conservation

- Increase community's awareness on natural and cultural heritages through training, drama, video documentary show, information/posters, photo displays, information boards, exposure visits, case study sharing etc.
- Increase awareness on natural and cultural heritages of Karnali Province among school students through incorporating heritage topics in school curriculum, through mass awareness programme such as cleaning campaign, essay competition, documentary show, pictorial competition etc.
- Increase awareness on natural and cultural heritages of Karnali Province among the tourism entrepreneurs and stakeholders through training, exposure visits, printed materials, television, radio etc.
- Increase the awareness of visitors and supporting crew-members through word of mouth communication,



printed materials, information board, signages, visitor information center, documentary etc.

5.7.3 Strengthen heritage conservation governance and planning

- Declare more heritage areas under various categories of conservation and management systems, as appropriate.
 - Working together with the federal government, declare Conservation Area (CA) comprising the patan areas of Chitripatan, Barekot, Kuse, Junichhade, Mahawai.
 - Declare and promote Provincial Cultural Heritage Sites (PCHS), or Community Conserved Area (CCAs) or Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA): Limi Valley (Humla), Dullu (and Dailekh), Sinja Valley (Jumla)
 - Declare and promote Geo Parks: Upper Dolpo area (Dho, Saldang, Shey-Gomba, Phoksundo Lake area) and Changkheli-Bahradeu Kailash View Dwar Area (Mugu-Humla)
 - Declare and promote Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Sanctuary: Rakam-Hilsa Section of Karnali River
- Prepare and implement conservation site plans for Limi Valley, Raling-Kharpunath, Bahradeu-Changkheli, Sinja Valley, Dullu/Dailekh, Upper Dolpa, including newly declared sites having tourism value.
- Prepare tourism plan for Rara NP and Shey Phoksundo NP with proper zoning.

5.7.4 Carry out adequate restoration, preservation and safeguarding measures to conserve and promote cultural and natural heritages

- Carryout measures to conserve endangered, endemic and flagship species and their habitats such as Snow Leopard (Upper Dolpo/Mugu/Humla), Nepalese Snow Trout Species (Rara Lake), Musk Deer, Red Panda, Deodara Forest etc.
- Control over fishing, illegal fishing and destructive fishing in natural rivers and lakes.
- Control illegal and over exploitation of forest and NTFPs, destructive collection of Yarsagumba.
- Control over exploitation of natural rivers and lakes, including gravel/sand mining.
- Establish botanical garden and open zoological garden.
- Stop traditional hunting in some areas such as border areas of Jajarkot/Jumla and Mugu/Humla.
- Establish more water ponds serving both for the visitors (as added tourism attractions) and wildlife.

- Respect, advance and promote local indigenous people's customary law/traditional knowledge, institutions, practices and norms.
- Protect, restore and promote (use) built heritages such as monasteries/stupas (especially in Dho Tarap, Taksi Areas of Dolpa, temples, palaces, forts, routes, stupas adequately and appropriately without degrading its archaeological and religious values.
- Preserve and promote local architectural vernacular incorporated into the designs of building, bridges, stone devals, ladders, Naulis (water taps) and other public structures. Provide fiscal and other incentives for the preservation and replication of such traditional designs.
- Establish and promote cultural and archaeological museums, craft centers and art centers.
- Restore and promote Mustos.
- Explore, document and promote Khasha Dialect/Language and Civilization (Sinja and Dullu).

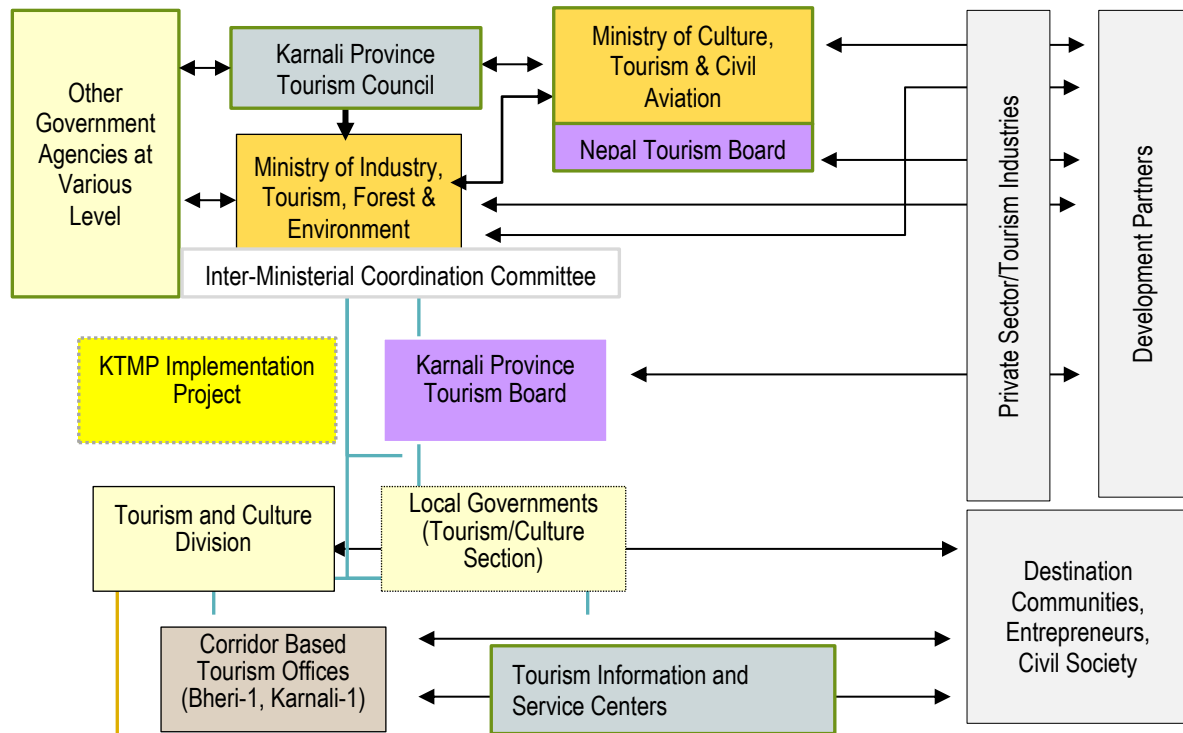
5.7.5 Set the appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate the potential negative impacts of tourism.

- Strengthen the capacity of destination management communities, tourism entrepreneurs, Buffer Zone User Committee/Group members, Hotel entrepreneurs, Herders, school-teachers, Clubs, Mother Groups, Anti-poaching Units, Heritage site conservation committees, Lake conservation committees, Snow Leopard Conservation Committee etc. to implement heritage conservation measures.
- Develop and enforce special architectural designs and Code of Conducts (CoCs).
- Promote alternative energy and energy devices for lighting, cooking and heating purposes to reduce use of firewood and to minimize carbon foot-print of tourism in Karnali Province.
- Promote environment friendly and carbon neutral transportation facilities such as Yak Caravan, Dzopa Caravan, Mule Caravan, Pony Riding, Manual Rick Shaw, Electric Rick Shaw, electric vehicle, bicycle and so on.
- Ban on use of plastic in Protected Area. Ensure safe and adequate waste and sewage management facilities in touristic areas.
- Ban construction of road and other destructive infrastructures in natural and cultural heritage sites of outstanding universal value (OUV) such as Rara Lake, Phoksundo Lake, Key sites in Upper Dolpa, key sites in Dullu/Dailekh and key sites in Humla/Limi. Promote heritage road and other alternatives, instead.
- Control and manage solid waste, sludge and increasing pressure on grassland and vegetation cover in the high altitude areas resulted due to unplanned and unmanaged Yarsagumba collection. Use alternative energy/fuel, safe huts/shelter, waste collection and management system and first aid/health facilities.
- Visitor flow guidelines and code of behaviour
- Visitor management in some sensitive areas: use appropriate visitor management system in Rara Lake and Phoksundo Lake with proper timing, quota system, circuit (one way) walking, paid use and other suitable measures.

CHAPTER VI IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

6.1 Implementation Arrangements and Strategies

- In close coordination and consultation with the Government of Nepal/Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (GoN/MoCTCA) and other relevant ministries and departments, Government of Karnali Province/Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (GoKP/MoITFE) will lead the implementation of Karnali Province Tourism Master Plan (KPTMP).
- MoITFE together with the private sector organizations, including tourism industry associations, local governments, destination management organizations and destination communities, will implement the priority tourism activities under its regular annual programme and budgets. However, MoITFE in consultation with Federal Government may also execute a time-bound five-year KPTMP Implementation Project by securing funding from development partner (s).
- Tourism Industry Associations and entrepreneurs will be adequately supported and strengthened to enable them in leading the implementation of KPTMP as Co-Leaders, especially in product development, tourism infrastructure/facilities development, and promotion/marketing.



- While implementing the KPTMP, effective cooperation, coordination and collaboration will be maintained across all relevant stakeholders and actors at national, provincial and local level.
- To ensure an effective and adequate cooperation and coordination at national level, Karnali Tourism Coordination Council, to be formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Karnali Province, will be closely working with the federal government bodies, including MoCTCA, Department of Tourism (DoT), Department of Archaeology (DoA), Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN), Department of Immigration (DoI), Department of Road (DoR) etc.; central level private sector organizations, including FACCI, CNI, CCN and Tourism Industry Associations (TIAs) and neighboring provincial government (especially Gandaki Province, province No. 5 and Sudur Pachchim Province) for undertaking

collective efforts for mega projects, overcoming policy and institutional disputes, product linkage development, and joint promotional and marketing efforts.

- Likewise, Inter-Ministerial Tourism Coordination Committee, to be formed under the chairmanship of Hon. Minister for Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment will facilitate the development of tourism sector within the province by integrating tourism sector into the major development vision of the province, minimizing policy and institutional related disputes and optimizing use of resources on tourism sector through smooth cooperation, coordination and collaboration between and among the relevant provincial ministries and departments.
- All District Coordination Committees (DCCs), and Local Governments (Municipalities and Rural Municipalities) will be adequately strengthened and facilitated to implement the actions and activities of the plan in their respective domain with targeted support for institutional and policy strengthening, human resources development, tourism infrastructure development and heritage conservation.
- Relevant protected area (PA) authorities will be adequately consulted, supported and facilitated, directly as well as through federal government channel, for developing, promoting and managing natural and cultural heritage based tourism in the respective PAs.
- Relevant tourism destination development and management organizations (NGOs, Companies and Government Organizations), such as Rara Area Tourism Development Committee in the case of Rara; local clubs such as Limi Youth Club in the case of Limi Valley; Temple/Gomba Management Committees; Homestay Management Committees; Hotel Associations; tourism and conservation related NGOs, Mother Groups; Buffer Zone User Committees; Eco-Clubs, Community Forest User Groups; Fisheries Conservation Groups; Cultural Groups, Faith-based Organizations etc. will be adequately strengthened and mobilized in conserving tourism related heritages, promoting tourism-based enterprises and offering warm hospitality to the visitors in their respective areas.
- Closely working with MoCTCA and other relevant federal ministries, GoKP/MoITFE to attract and effectively mobilize the technical and financial assistance of relevant development and conservation partners, including WWF, USAID (including Paani program), DFID (Including proposed NIB Program), GIZ, UNDP, SNV, World Bank (Including proposed Eco-tourism Project), ADB and so on, for the development and promotion of tourism in Karnali Province while conserving its outstanding natural and cultural heritages.
- GoKP/MoITFE through creating more enabling environment, will attract more investment in tourism sector through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and national and provincial investors. As far as applicable, emphasis will also be given to promote investment in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Public-Cooperative Partnership (PCP) models. Destination communities will be supported through fiscal incentives, trainings and infrastructures, to establish, operate and expand various direct and indirect tourism enterprises on an individual level as well as in a group (such as community homestay) and through cooperatives.
- The proposed Karnali Province Tourism Board (KPTB), Tourism and Culture Division (within MoITFE, Corridor based Tourism Offices and Visitor Information and Service Centers (VISCs), will closely work with the relevant destination communities, local governments, PA authorities, private sectors and relevant provincial line agencies for the development, promotion and management of tourism in the province.

6.2 Key Implementing Agencies and their Roles and Responsibilities

6.2.1 Role of Provincial Ministries and Departments

i. Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (MoITFE)

- Under the provincial government structure, Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (MoITFE) is the apex body to regulate and facilitate all tourism functions throughout the province. In contrast to the federal level tourism ministry, the provincial tourism ministry is more inclusive by sectors as it holds industry, tourism, forest and environment portfolios, within the single ministry.
- The role of MoITFE will be to carry out all functions for tourism development, promotion and management, including formulation and enforcement of tourism related policies and regulatory frameworks; forging

adequate coordination and collaboration with the relevant stakeholders and actors; supporting construction of tourism infrastructures; creating enabling environment for investment in tourism sector; registration, monitoring and renewal of tourism enterprises, and promoting and marketing Karnali Province as a tourism destination.

- Currently, there is no tourism-specific extended bodies under the portfolio of MoITFE in Karnali Province. All tourism activities are implemented either directly through MoITFE office in Surkhet or through the respective Division Forest Offices (DFOs), Cottage and Small Industry Development Committees (CSIDCs), Rural Municipalities, Municipalities or the Protected Area authorities.
- Besides using these channels, MoITFE, upon getting formal approval, will soon have Karnali Province Tourism Board, Corridor Based Tourism Offices and Visitor Information and Service Centers.

ii. Role of Division Forest Offices (DFOs)

- Implement and monitor eco-tourism activities within its jurisdictions as per the approved management plan of the respective units such as national forest, protected forest and community forest user groups (CFUG) and as approved by the relevant government ministry/department.
- Implement and monitor other tourism development projects as delegated by the MoITFE.
- Conservation of natural landscape and biodiversity.

iii. Role of Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB)

- Organize tourism entrepreneurship and skill development trainings.
- Support preparing tourism business plan and product packaging.
- Registration and renewal of tourism enterprises.

iv. Role of Proposed Karnali Province Tourism Board (KPTB)

- Organize tourism entrepreneurship and skill development trainings.

v. Role of Proposed Corridor Based Tourism Office

- Organize tourism entrepreneurship and skill development trainings.

vi. Role of Visitor Information and Service Center (VISC)

Organize tourism entrepreneurship and skill development trainings.

vii. Role of District Coordination Committees (DCCs)

- Coordinate and facilitate the development and promotion of district and inter-district level tourism products (trail and route based products), including product linkage development.
- Monitor the implementation of tourism programme and projects, including the priority activities of tourism master plan.
- Resolve conflicts related to tourism development between municipalities and districts.
- Strengthen backward and forward linkages for tourism development and promotion, including working with the local governments and communities at grassroot level and with MoITFE and other relevant ministries and departments at provincial level.

viii. Role of Municipalities/Rural Municipalities

- As per the Constitution of Nepal-2015, every Municipalities and Rural Municipalities have a right to promulgate tourism related policies, programs, and regulate and facilitate tourism functions in their respective jurisdictions, including establishment of institutional framework overlooking tourism (and Culture) portfolio. As a government entity, the tourism-rich rural municipalities and municipalities can perform the following functions:

- Formulate and enforce tourism related laws and bylaws at municipal level.
- Develop, upgrade and maintain tourism infrastructures.
- Develop respective municipality level tourism development plan, in line with KPTMP, and ensure its effective implementation.
- Support communities in establishing and operating tourism enterprises through skill training, seed capital and other incentives.
- Registration and renewal to tourism enterprises, as applicable.
- Preserve natural and cultural heritages of touristic importance.
- Support tourism entrepreneurs and private sectors in establishing and expanding tourism business, including promotion and marketing supports.
- Fostering and strengthening backward and forward linkage for tourism development and promotion.

ix. Role of other Provincial Ministries and Departments

- The role of Ministry of Infrastructure Development will be crucial in constructing environmental friendly large sized infrastructures such as roads, bridges, conference centers, mega drinking water projects, and so on.
- Ministry of Land management, Agriculture and Cooperative will have a big role linking agriculture and livestock with tourism through keeping the agriculture products of Karnali organic, as it is now, increasing the production of more organic agriculture and livestock products, better processing, storing and packaging of agriculture products under the brand of Organic Karnali and linking agriculture activities with tourism through homestay, farm-stay, Goth-stay and so on.
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Internal Affair and Law and different departmenrs under these ministries will also have many direct and indirect role in the implementation of tourism master plan through funding, legal/ institutional provisions, social mobilization and interministrial coordination etc.

6.2.2 Role of Relevant Federal Government Ministries and Departments

i. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA)

- Under the federal government structure, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) is the apex body of all tourism related institutions, and regulate and facilitate all tourism functions throughout the country. MoCTCA will have greater role in the implementation of KPTMP as it can mobilize huge resources directly through ministry or through its extended arms, including Department of Archaeology (DoA), Department of Tourism (DoT), Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN), Nepal Airlines Corporation (NAC), Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM), Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), Nepal Mountaineering Academy (NMA), Taragaon Area Development Committee, Buddhist Philosophy and Monastery Development Committee and so on.
- MoCTCA will have the following role in the implementation of KPTMP
 - Support construction of large sized and mega infrastructures such as Airports, road connectivities etc.
 - Formulating investment friendly policies and regulatory frameworks to attract more investment on tourism in Karnali Province, including FDI.
 - Coordinate with Ministry of Finance and relevant departmenres and development partners to mobilize more technical and financial assistance in Karnali Province.
 - Regulate and strengthen mountaineering and other forms of tourism in Karnali.
 - Facilitate inter-district tourism cooperation and linkage development.
 - Facilitate trans-boundary tourism promotion, especially with TAR China, particularly for linking Karnali products with Kailash Manasarovar and establishing Karnali as an international gateway.
 - Support conservation of natural and cultural heritages.
 - Promote Karnali as a pristine tourism Destination in the international markets through the government channels, including Nepalese Embasies and counsuller offices in abroad.

ii. Department of Tourism (DoT)

- Registration and renewal of tourism enterprises of more than 25 Crore worth of investment, including all Star Hotels and Resorts.
- Support for construction and maintenance of tourism infrastructures such as trails, shelters, visitor information centers, museums etc.
- Regulate and monitor mountaineering expeditions.

iii. Department of Archaeology (DoA)

- Investigating, excavating, documenting, preparing and protecting archaeological sites having both tangible and intangible heritage assets of archaeological, historical and religious values.
- Preserving the heritage sites and promoting them in the international markets through its networks such as UNESCO.
- Showcasing archaeological and cultural artifacts through various means, including museum.

iv. Nepal Tourism Board (NTB)

- Promoting Nepal as a destination (as Karnali Province) in the international markets through publicity, information dissemination, digital promotion, and taking part in various international travel and tourism fairs and festivals.
- Supporting tourism product and market research and planning.
- Conducting tourism skill development and capacity building trainings.
- Supporting small-scale tourism infrastructures, such as tourist information board, resting places etc.
- Production of promotional collaterals such as brochures, CDs, posters, guidebooks, short movies, video documentaries, photo documentaries etc.
- Assisting private sectors in participating international travel fairs.
- In special case, NTB may have its provincial branch office in Karnali Province as well.

v. Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN)

- Construction, upgrading and maintenance of aviation related infrastructures, including airports.
- Formulating and enforcing aviation related policies and regulatory frameworks, including air/passenger safety.
- Granting license and permits for aviation related enterprises, and air flights.

vi. Nepal Airlines Authority (NAC)

- As an only national air carrier has a very significant role in bringing visitors to Nepal from the major source markets and spreading visitors within the country, especially to the hills and mountain districts.

vii. Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM)

- Produces advance level academic professionals (BHM, MHM, BTTM etc.) in tourism and hospitality sector.
- Provides several short-term and long-term skill trainings such as Professional Trekking Guide Training, Professional Tour Guide Training, Professional River Guide Training, Basic and Advanced Cooking Training, Small Hotel and Lodge Management Training, Homestay Management Training etc.
- Conducts field level tourism training in collaboration with local stakeholders and partners.

viii. Taragoan Area Development Committee (TADC)

- Promotion of new areas, especially the homestays, by undertaking feasibility studies, capacity building training, skill development training, small-scale tourism infrastructure support.

ix. Nepal Mountaineering Academy (NMA)

- Offering academic course on mountaineering and adventure tourism in Nepal.
- Conducting mountaineering and trekking guide training for youth and women.
- Undertaking studies and activities for promoting ice skiing and other high-altitude tourism sports activities.

x. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and Respective Protected Areas

- Regulate, facilitate and support ecotourism activities such as wilderness walks, birdwatching, wildlife observation/safari, trophy hunting etc. in the protected areas.
- Granting protected area's land for resort and other eco-tourism uses through lease/concessions.
- At present, two PAs namely Rara National Park and Shey Phoksundo National Park will have significant role in the implementation of KTMP in Karnali Province. These PAs are undertaking various eco-tourism promotion activities besides conserving the natural/cultural heritages and rich biodiversity.

xi. Department of Immigration (DoI)

- Department of Immigration will have a crucial role in managing and facilitating the trekking in the controlled areas (such as Upper Dolpo, Upper Mugu).
- It will have even more significant role in strengthening the existing immigration office at Hilsa and establishing two more immigration offices at Lagche lagna (Mugu) and Marim La (Dolpa) towards establishing Karnali Province as a vibrant international tourism gateway.

6.2.3 Role Tourism Industry Associations and Private Sector Associations

i. Tourism Industry Associations (TIAs)

- Tourism industry associations (TIAs) such as Trekking Agencies Association of Nepal (TAAN), Nepal Association of Tours and Travel Agencies (NATTA), Rafting Agencies Association of Nepal (NARA), Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), Hotel Association of Nepal (HAN), Restaurants and Bar Association of Nepal (REBAN), Homestay Association of Nepal (HOSAN), Village Tourism Promotion Forum Nepal (VITOF), Tourist Guides Association Nepal (TURGAN), Airlines Operators Associations of Nepal (AOAN), Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA)- Nepal Chapter, Canyoning Association of Nepal (CAN), Nepal Anglers Association (NAA), Cycling Association of Nepal, Nepal Adventure Tourism Sports Association (NATSA), Himalayan Rescue Association (HRA) etc. will have a significant role in promoting Karnali Province as a destination for a range of activities in domestic and international markets, and strengthening the capacity of their members in delivering the high quality tourist services and facilities.

Tourism Industry Association	Potential Roles
TAAN, NMA, NATSA	Exploration & Promotion of trekking trails, exploration and promotion of peak climbing, mountaineering, mountain adventure sports such as ice skiing
NARA, CAN and NAA	Exploration & Promotion of river based tourism including rafting, kayaking, fishing, canyoning, capacity building in water based tourism sector
NATTA, NATO, TURGAN	Promotion of sightseeing, jeep safari, leisure activities, cultural tourism and pilgrimage tourism, promotion in source markets, capacity building of members
HOSAN, VITOF	Promotion of rural tourism, including homestays, capacity building, networking
AOAN	Promotion of destination through improved and safer air connectivity

HRA	Contributing to the safety of visitors through rescue; work on high-altitude sickness preparedness; disaster preparedness
HAN, REBAN	Promotion of tourism through high-quality lodging, food and beverage facilities and services; accommodation and food standards,

ii. Private Sectors Organizations (FNCCI, CNI, NCC etc.)

- National level private sector organizations such as Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI), Nepalese Chambers and Commerce (NCC), Confederations of Nepalese Industries (CNI) can play a very crucial role in creating enabling business environment, attracting investment in tourism sector and facilitating its members in investing in tourism ventures in Karnali Province.
- At district and municipal level, the respective chapters of FNCCI, NCC and CNI wherever applicable, can play a similar role at their domain.
- At provincial level, Karnali Province Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (K-FNCCI) can take a lead role in creating a very enabling investment environment in tourism sector; strengthening the capacity of provincial entrepreneurs and investors and promoting Karnali Province as a destination in the target domestic and international markets.

iii. Hotel Associations

- Hotel association can play a vital role in attracting investment in hotel sector, strengthening the capacity of hotel sector work force and improving the quality of hotel and restaurant sector.

iv. Karnali Tourism Entrepreneurs Society (KTES)

- Established in 2015 by the enthusiast tourism entrepreneurs of Karnali, KTES is doing its best to promote Karnali as a destination in the international markets.
- KTES can enhance the image of Karnali as a pristine destination through dissemination of information, networking, alliance building, promotion and investment by its members.

6.2.4 Role of Destination Management Organizations (DMOs)

- Destination Management Organizations such as selected NGOs, Companies and government formed bodies may have special role in developing, managing and promoting tourism destinations.
- Some NGOs such as Rara Tourism Development Committee (Rara), Nepal Trust (Humla), DESERT/DAG TAG (Dolpa) Tourism Enhancement and Environment Protection Center (TEEPC)-Rukum West have already contributed to the development of tourism in their areas. MoITFE can strengthen the capacity of these institutions to establish them as DMOs. Tourism Development Society (TDS, Dhangadi) can be taken as a good example of DMO.

6.2.5 Role of Development Partners

b. WWF Nepal

- Conservation of natural and cultural heritages; linking eco-tourism with conservation.
- Promotion of wildlife based eco-tourism, especially the promotion of Snow Leopard Expedition in Upper Dolpo and Upper Mugu region of Karnali Province.
- Policy support and capacity strengthening of the relevant government bodies (federal, provincial, PA authorities etc.) and community organizations towards achieving sustainable eco-tourism and conservation.

c. World Bank Group

- Through the proposed eco-tourism project, support for eco-tourism development in protected areas (including Rara NP) through support on environment friendly infrastructure development; heritage conservation, and capacity strengthening of relevant partners for eco-tourism development and management.
- d. ICIMOD**
- Promotion of sacred heritage based tourism in the Nepal as a part of Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL) initiatives, especially in Humla and Dolpa districts of Karnali Province.
 - Promoting trans-boundary tourism (with TAR China and India) putting Kailash Manasarovar at the center and using transboundary route approach.
 - Promotion through research, publicity, best practices sharing, capacity building, events, and policy lobbying on culture and cultural heritage based tourism and conservation.
- e. USAID (Paani Program)**
- Supporting aquatic ecosystem and biodiversity conservation through research, capacity building and policy support.
 - Promoting fisheries and water based eco-tourism, especially supporting the fisheries dependent indigenous communities in creating white water rafting, fishing and homestays related enterprises and jobs.
 - Ecotourism product potential studies, market survey, product preference surveys and visitor satisfaction surveys.
- f. GIZ**
- Supporting on community based tourism, especially the community homestays; capacity building of local government (municipalities, Rural Municipalities) through training and planning; strengthening Destination Management Organizations (DMOs) such as TDS in Dhangadi.
- g. Other Development Partners:** Such as DFID through the proposed Nepal in Business (NIB project), UNDP etc.

6.3 Resource Requirements and Funding Management

a. Estimated Budget for the implementation of KTMP

A total of NRs. 10,300,000,000.00 (Ten Arab, Thirty Crore Nepalese Rupees only) has been estimated to implement the Karnali Province Tourism Master Plan over the next five-year period. The program wise allocation of budget as follows:

Strategic Program Areas	Amount in NRs.	% of Total Budget
Tourism Product Development and Upgrading	1,030,000,000	10%
Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading	3,605,000,000	35%
Destination Promotion and Marketing	1,030,000,000	10%
Policy, Institutional Framework and HRD	1,545,000,000	15%
Investment Promotion and Business Development	1,030,000,000	10%
Community Participation and Local Tourism Benefits Maximization	1,030,000,000	10%
Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation	1,030,000,000	10%
Total	10,300,000,000.00	100%

The estimated budget excluded the following costs:

- Budget for Construction and Upgrading of mega infrastructures such as Airports.
- Construction and upgrading of Road/Highways (excluding tourist roads).
- Construction of mega building structures such as International Conference Hall/Centers.
- Amount to be invested by private sectors such as tourist class hotels, Cable Car, Airlines, and Transport Facilities and so on.
- This plan also exclude any Regular Office Operation Cost (such as salary of staffs), but not others such as cost of meetings, cost of training institutes, project related field visits etc.
- Other cost as indicated in the action plan.

b. Sources of Funding for the implementation of KTMP

- The proposed activities and budgets are guided by the total budget expended by MoITFE Karnali Province in tourism sector during the running (FY 2076/77) and previous Fiscal Year (FY 2075/76), as well as the overall priority given to the tourism sector in the draft Five Years Development Concept Paper produced by the Karnali Province Planning Commission (KPPC).
- During the initial years, MoITFE Karnali Province will be relied on the large junk of budget given by the Federal Government, besides mobilizing its own revenue and other fundings mobilized by private sectors, development partners, NGOs and local governments.
- During the end of the implementation of KTMP, MoITFE and other relevant local governments will be getting more revenue through tourism.
- MoITFE/Karnali Province and relevant government bodies may be able to generate adequate amount of revenue through the following areas:
 - a. Registration and Renewal of Tourism Enterprises
 - b. Hotel, Lodges, Homestays, Restaurants (Except Star Hotels and Resorts)
 - c. Trekking Agency, Travel Agency, Tourism Transport Service Agency, Tourism Sports Operating Agencies (Paragliding etc.).
 - d. Issuance and renewal of License (Trekking Guide, Travel/Tour Guide, Rafting Guide etc.)
 - e. Entry Fee for Province Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites
 - f. Concessions paid by tourism investors/entrepreneurs for Leasing Government Forest, River, Lakes, and other public property for tourism use.
 - g. Revenue generated by Museums, Cultural Center, Craft center, Training Centers, Provincial Zoo/Botanical Garden and so on
 - h. Sharing of revenues (with NMA and MoCTCA) generated through NMA Peak Climbing, and Mountaineering.
 - i. Sharing of revenue (with Department of Immigration) to be collected through Controlled Area Entry Fee.
 - j. Sharing of revenue (with Department of Immigration) to be collected through tourist entry visas to be issued at immigration points in Karnali Province.
 - k. Tax paid by tourism entrepreneurs and workers (Hotel, Lodges, restaurants, Trekking Agencies, Travel Agencies, Rafting Agencies, Tourism Sports Operating Agencies etc.)

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

- Implementation of KTMP will be considered to be one of the regular activities of MoITFE and its extended arms. Therefore, the implementation of plan will be monitored and evaluated using the regular tools, frameworks and institutions.
- In addition to the regular monitoring and evaluation mechanism, following additional monitoring and evaluation tools will also be used to ensure the effective monitoring of the implementation of the plan and timely improvement on the implementation approach and methods, including participation of relevant stakeholders, benefits to the locals and quality of the outcomes:

- a. Periodic monitoring by Private Sector Associations.
- b. Periodic and occasional monitoring by the destination communities and Civil Society Organizations.
- c. Guidance and feedback given by the relevant federal government agencies.
- d. Verbal and written feedback from visitors and tourism entrepreneurs (including Guides).
- e. Feedback from the development partners.
- f. Mid Term Review of plan (3rd year of its implementation).
- g. Final Review (at the end of 5th Year of plan implementation).

CHAPTER VII

FIVE YEARS ACTION PLAN

- The action plan will consists of activities, targets, locations, estimated buget, implementation time-frame and responsible partners for seven programme areas as presented below:
 - i. Tourism Product Development and Upgrading Action Plan
 - ii. Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading Action Plan
 - iii. Destination Promotion and Marketing Action Plan
 - iv. Policy and Institutional and HRD Action Plan
 - v. Investment Promotion and Business Development Action Plan
 - vi. Community Participation and Local Tourism Benefits Maximization Action Plan
 - vii. Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Action Plan
- As far as possible, efforts have been made to pinpoint the targets and locations of the activities included in the action plan. However, some activities and budget have been put in bulk.
- The budget put in the plan are only the rough estimation based on the established rates and previous best practices. Actual budget need to be figured out through DPR and normal cost-estimation during the time of project implementation.
- Based on the limitations of the resources (financial, HR etc.) activities have been categorized in to Priority I, II and III. Most urgent, profitable (to the community and province) and workable activities have been put under priority I, followed by priority II and III.
- Most pertinent stakeholders and actors have been put under the responsible institutions; however, there could be a long list of such institutions that can support to the implementation of this plan.
- Activities and budget has only been put for the next 5 years period. However, several activities require continuous funding even after the completion of first five years period. Such activities have been indicated in the time-frame of 6 to 10 years period without putting budget.
- MoITFE may develop additional activities which are indicated in Strategic Programme (Chapter five) but not clearly mentioned in action plan table.

Detail activities, target, budget and timeframe has been presented in action plan tables (7.1 to 7.7) below.

Moreover, a brief profile of **50 priority investment projects** has been presented in Appendix-1.

7.1 Tourism Product Development and Upgrading Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
1.1	Design and Develop Research Based Appropriate Product Mix for Karnali Province													
1.1.1	<i>Prepare Detail Feasibility Study Reports (DFSRS) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for following selected products</i>													
	Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Product.	10 districts										MolTFE	TAAN, NTB, NMA	I
	Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Product.	10 districts										MolTFE	TAAN, NATTA, WB, NTB, NMA	I
	Water/River based Tourism Product (Aquatic tourism).	10 districts										MolTFE	NARA, NCA, USAID	I
	Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness related Tourism Product.	10 districts										MolTFE	NATTA, NTB	I
	Culture, Culinary, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Product.	10 districts										MolTFE	NTB, HOSAN, VITOF	I
	Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) & Business related Tourism Product.	10 districts										MolTFE	NATTA, NTB, NMA	I
	Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Product.	10 districts										MolTFE	NATTA, NTB, NASA	I
1.2	Audit, Validate and Certify, as Appropriate, the Selected Products, Packages and Activities													
1.3	Develop Joint Tour Packages and Activities Linking Karnali Products with Other Destinations													
1.4	Develop and Avail High Quality Information for the Selected Products and Activities													

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
1.5	Strengthen Visitor Safety and Security Adequately and Appropriately													
	Tourist Police Office and Units													
	Joint tourist information and rescue center	Hilsa, Dho Tarap												
	Materiological stations													
	Materiological stations													
1.6	Upgrade, Diversify and Specialize Tourism Products and Activities based on Research/Study													
	Market study and research (visitor perceptions, impacts, market demand survey etc.)													
	Conduct market research to inform marketing strategies and tactics													
	Conduct annual survey at national airports,, Bus stops, and use results to cross check and adjust marketing and product development programs for Karnali													
Total: 1,030,000,000														

7.2 Tourism Infrastructure Development and Upgrading Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Annual Target & Budget						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
2.1	Develop and strengthen connectivity and access related infrastructures and facilities													
2.1.1	Strengthen Air Connectivity and Associated Facilities													
	Upgrading Surkhet Airport as Regional Airport (300m runway expansion)													
	Upgrading Jumla													
	Complete and run Masinachour and Kalikot airport													
	Detail feasibility study of new airport with CAAN	Bais TThana (Jumla), Dho Rarap (Dolpa),												
	Air safety measures													
	New Regional Airport in Surkhet	Madanchour												
2.1.2	Develop and Strengthen Road Connectivity and Associated Facilities													
i	Tourist Green Road													
	Surke-Manmai-Aathbis-Radiyyula-Duli-Syarputal-Pipal-Kamaldaha-Rukumkot													
	Surke-Manmai-Aathbis-Radiyyula-Duli-Syarputal-Musikot-Lokmarga													
	Juphal airport tourist facilities, access roads													
	Dunai-Sulighad-Taprija (before Phoksundo Lake)	Dolpa												
	Jufal-Dunai road	Dolpa												
	Tripurakot-Guthichour-Jumla	Dolpa/Jumla												
	Jumla-Khalanga-Danfe-Rara	Jumla/Mugu												
	Manma-Pachal Jharna Road	Kalikot												

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Annual Target & Budget						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
	Khatyad-Rara road	Mugu												
	Manma-Talchaa-Gamgadi	Jumla/Mugu												
	Jajarkot-Kuse/Barekot-Tatopani road	Jajarkot/Jumla												
	Musikot-Syarpu Tal road (upgrading)	Rukum West												
	Tallu Bagar-Botamkot-Chitripatan road	Rukum West												
	Upgrade following road as Adventure Jeep Drive Road													
	Karnali Highway													
	Very Highway													
	Develop/upgrade following road as Heritage Road													
	Tinje-Saldang-Vijer Heritage Road	Dolpa												
	Pancha Koshi Pilgrimage and Heritage road	Dailekh												
	Simkot-Burouse-Raling Gomba	Humla												
	Salli Khola-Nyalu-Halzi-Til-Hilsa Circuit	Humla												
	Sija Valley Heritage Circuit Road	Jumla												
	Khalanga-Khairabang-Sreenagar pilgrimage circuit	Salyan												
2.1.3	Develop and Strengthen Trail Connectivity and Associated Facilities													
	Phoksundo-Shey Trekking Trail (Trail, bridge, campsites, signage)													
2.2	Develop and Upgrade Communication, Tourist Information and Interpretation Facilities													

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Annual Target & Budget						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
2.3	Develop, Upgrade and Expand Accommodation and Related Amenities													
2.4.1	Star Hotels and Resorts													
2.4.2	Ecolodge													
	Napani and Tamtu from Barekot to Guthichour	Naphani-1, Tamtu-1												
	Mulsam Gagra (to Tatopani) from Barekot	Mulsam-1												
2.4.3	Homestays													
	Community managed homestays	Rigmo Village												
	Private homestays													
2.4.4	Farmstays	Jumla, Salyan												
2.4.5	Camping Sites and Tents													
	Lower Dolpa luxury nomad tents circuit													
	Associated infrastructures: airport tourist facilities, access roads, bridges, camping sites, signages, interpretations, communica*ons, eco-energy and waste management; Community managed campsites with water, toilet and													

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Annual Target & Budget						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
	porter facilities, and trained teahouse owners,													
2.4	Develop and Upgrade Required Tourist Utility Facilities													
	Drinking Water and Sanitation													
	Health Facilities													
	Electricity/Power Facilities													
2.5	Develop and/or Upgrade Other Amenities/Ancillary Facilities													
	Develop and/or upgrade other ancillary tourism infrastructures and facilities (Intertainment/Leisure related infrastructures)													
	leisure, adventure, spiritual, wellness,education													
	Landscape observation platform													
	Wildlife Viewing Machan/Tower													
	Cultural Museum													
	Fun Parks/Gardens													
	Adventure and sports platforms													
	Fun Parks													
	Museum													
	Cultural centers													
	View Points													

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Annual Target & Budget						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
2.7	Visitor Information and Interpretation facilities													
	Communication and Internet/WiFi													
Total: 3,605,000,000.00 (35%)														

7.3 Destination Promotion and Marketing Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (In 1000 NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6- 10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
3.1	Develop and promote Karnali tourism promotional brand with slogan and logos													
3.2	Strengthen the Destination Promotion and Marketing													
3.3	Implement Target Market Focused Promotional and Marketing Strategies													
	Produce and distribute through effective channels a priority portfolio of printed and electronic information and promotional materials													
3.3.1	Production of promotional collaterals (Digital): Website, social media, email dissemination													
3.3.2	Production of promotional collaterals (Printed): Guidebook, posters, brochures, maps, leaflets													
	Brand promotion/awareness campaign (B2B, B2c)													
	Advertisement (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Hoarding Board)													
	Organization of promotional campaigns (Fairs, festivals, trade shows etc.)													
	Participation in the regional and national level promotional fairs and festivals													
	Participations in the international travel mart/ trade show...(ITB, WTM, CTC, IITM)													
	Organization of promotional familiarization tour to the selected tour operators and travel writers to the selected products of Karnali													

SN	Kay Activities	Location	Target		Budget (In 1000 NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6- 10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
	Develop and implement a cutting edge online marketing programme													
	Support the Karnali marketing campaign with online marketing initiatives (online campaign plan and selective online advertising)													
	Launch a dedicated social media and blogging campaign for continuously building a loyal online community..													
	Appoint market-based representatives and ambassadors in Key source markets													
3.4	Carry out periodic market research/surveys and visitor preference/satisfaction surveys													
3.4.1	Carry out market research/surveys in every 2 year	Ktm. India, China	No.	3	9000	1		1		1		MoITFE	NTB, USAID-Paani, TIAs	I
3.4.2	Carry out satisfaction and preference in every year	All districts		3	9000	1		1		1		MoITFE	NTB, USAID-Paani, TIAs	I
Total: 1,030,000,000.00 (10%)														

7.4 Policy, Institutional Framework and HRD Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Kay Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
4.1	Formulate and strengthen tourism policies and regulatory frameworks													
	Regulations, norms and law.													
	Provincial Tourism Policy													
	Homestay Procedures													
	Fiscal and Physical Incentive policy													
	Heritage Conservation and Management Strategy													
4.2	Establish and Strengthen Provincial Tourism Institutions													
	Karnali Tourism Coordination Council													
	Establish Tourism and Culture Division within MoITFE and strengthen its capacity													
	Establish Karnali Province Tourism Board													
	Establish Corridor based Tourism Offices													
	Establish Visitor Information and Service Centers (VISCs)													

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
4.3	Establish an effective and efficient tourism governance and planning													
	Formulation and implementation of Integrated Tourism Plan at district and Municipal/RM level													
	Implementation of Provincial Tourism Master Plan													
	Formulation and Implementation of District Tourism Strategic Plans													
	Formulation and Implementation of Municipal/Rural Municipal.Tourism Strategic Plans													
	Formulation and Implementation of Site Plans													
4.4	Establish and/or strengthen the capacity of Tourism Training Institutions													
4.5	Strengthen the capacity of public sector institutions for tourism													
	Tourism Planning, monitoring													
	Visitor management, including impact management													

SN	Kay Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
	Promotion and marketing (including digital promotion)													
	Equipment and physical facilities													
	Incentives/exposure visits													
4.6	Strengthen the capacity of private sector and civil society organizations													
	Strengthening Private Sector Tourism Institutions													
	Strengthening Community based Tourism													
	Committees and Functional Groups													
	Facilitate to establish and/or strengthen following private sector led tourism institutions													
	Karnali Tourism Entrepreneurs Association (New)													
	Tourism Industry Associations (Regional Chapters-New): NATTA, TAAN, NMA, NARA, HOSAN, HAN, REBAN etc.													
	Heritage Tour Guide Associations (Destination Level-New).													
	Hotel and Restaurant Associations (Existing and New).													
	Visitor Information and Service Centers: As per requirement (To be operated in a PPPP Model)- New.													
	Promotion and marketing (including digital promotion)													
	Equipment and physical facilities													

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
	Networking and information sharing													
	Incentives/exposure visits													
4.7	Establish and maintain database and knowledge management system													
	Strong Record Keeping system through Immigration Offices, Protected Areas, Tourism Offices, Visitor Information and Service Centers, and Private Sector.													
	Provincial level tourism data District/Municipal/RM level tourism data PA level tourism data Compilation, analysis and dissemination of tourism data													
	Karnali-Tibet Transboundary Tourism Coordination Committee													
	Annual coordination meeting-KARNALI PARYATAN SAMBAT													
4.8	Standards and mechanism for improving and maintaining standards of tourism services													
Total: 1,545,000,000.00 (15%)														

7.5 Investment Promotion and Business Development Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Kay Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
5.1	Improving and Strengthening Policy and Procedural Mechanism													
5.2	Improving Supporting Infrastructures													
5.3	Strengthening Access to Finance and Capital													
5.4	Strengthening Product Competitiveness and Market Access													
Total: 1,030,000,000.00 (10%)														

7.6 Community Participation and Local Tourism Benefits Maximization Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Kay Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
6.1	Increase Participation of Locals in Tourism Development and Management													
6.2	Tourism Entrepreneurship Development and Business Creation													
	Tourism entrepreneurship development and business creation													
	Packaging of local Food, culture, based tourism products													
	Skill development training for locals													
	Provide opportunities for training, finance and entrepreneurial skills													
6.3	Strengthen Tourism Related Supply Chains													
	Promote cooperative and groups to strengthen supplies and sales													
	Build market support for the products and services offered by local communities													
6.4	Maximize Tourims's Benefits of the Wider Communities, Women and Marginalized Groups													
Total: 1,030,000,000.00 (10%)														

7.7 Cultural and Cultural Heritage, and Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (Short-Term = First 2 Years; Medium Term = 3rd to 5th Year; Long Term = 6th to 10th Year Period)

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
7.1	Explore, document and promote natural and cultural heritages													
7.1.1	Together with DoA, carry out detailed excavation and exploration of historical and archaeological sites	Surkhet Kakrevihara, Dullu/Dailekh, Sinja, Limi Valley, Jajarkot/Jagtipur, Pajaru, Gotamkot, Raskot, Phalabang, Tripurakot	No.	10	10000							MolTFE/KPTB	DoA, TU/DoA/DoC	II
7.1.2	Carry out joint research and studies on cultural heritages, natural heritages and impacts of tourism in Karnali Province	All 10 districts	No.	50	25,000							MolTFE/KPTB	Universities, Colleges, Researchers	II
7.1.3	Prepare an detail inventory of tangible and intangible heritages sites of Karnali	All 10 districts	No.	1	40000							MolTFE/KPTB	DoA, TU/DoA/DoC, DCCs, M/RM	I
7.1.4	Prepare detailed inventory of Natural landscape and Biodiversity of Karnali Province	All 10 districts	No.	1	40000							MolTFE/KPTB	MoFE, DNPWC, DoFSC, TU, KU, DFOs, PA	I
7.1.5	Produce a Cultural Heritage Profile Book of Karnali Province with full documentation of all tangible and intangible cultural heritages	All 10 districts	No.	1 (5000)	3000							MolTFE/KPTB	NTB	I
7.1.6	Produce a Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Profile Book of Karnali Province	All 10 districts	No.	1 (5000)	3000							MolTFE/KPTB	NTB	I
7.2	Strengthen the awareness level and capacity of locals and relevant actors about tourism and heritage conservation													
7.2.1	Organize awareness raising programme on tourism and heritage conservation for community members	All 10 districts	No.									MolTFE/CTOs, M/RM	M/RM, DFO, PA, BZUC	I
7.2.1	Organize Awareness Raising Programme on tourism and heritage conservation for School students	All 10 districts	No.									MolTFE/CTO, M/RM	Schools, M/RM, DFO, PAs, BZUC	I
7.2.1	Organize awareness raising programme on tourism and heritage conservation for tourism entrepreneurs, guides, porters	Major tourism routes and hubs	No.									MolTFE/CTO, M/RM	M/RM, DFO, PAs, BZUC	I

SN	Key Activities	Location	Target		Budget (NRs)	Priority and Annual Target						Implementing Institutions and Funding Sources		Priority I,II,III
			Unit	Qty.		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 6-10	Leading Institutions	Partner Institutions	
7.2.1	Organize awareness programme on tourism and heritage conservation to the visitors, guides and supporting crew members	Major tourism routes and hubs	No.									MolTFE, M/RM, PAs	M/RM, DFO, BZUC	I
7.3	Strengthen heritage conservation governance and planning													
	Capacitate Local Governments in preserving their heritages													
	Prepare <u>tourism plan</u> for Rara NP and Shey Phoksundo NP with proper zoning.													
7.4	Carry out adequate restoration, preservation and safeguarding measures to conserve and promote cultural and natural heritages													
	Safeguard and promote intangible heritages													
7.5	Set the appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate the potential negative impacts of tourism.													
	Implement solid waste management guidelines,													
	—													
Total: 1,030,000,000.00 (10%)														

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX -1

STRATEGIC TOURISM PROJECTS

Amidst numerous tourism activities, fifty potential tourism projects, having potentially wider economic contributions have been identified as a priority tourism projects in Karnali Province. . Priority tourism projects encompass natural, cultural, archaeological and historical sites with outstanding socio-economic and conservation significance of master plan implementation as well as a strong basis for attracting investments from public, private and community sectors, including direct foreign investments. The identified priority tourism projects is summarized in the table below.

SN	Types of Torism Projects/Activities	Numbers
1	Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Related Projects	7
2	Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Related Projects	8
3	Water/River based Tourism Related Project	6
4	Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness Related Projects	8
5	Culture, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Related Projects	10
6	Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) and Business Related Projects	4
7	Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Related Projects	7
	Total	50

A. Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Related Projects

- Great Himalayan Trail - Karnali (Upper Route); Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- Great Himalayan Trail -Karnali (Middle Route) ; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- Great Himalayan Trail -Karnali (Lower Route) ; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
- Geo Parks (In: Mugu-Humla and Dolpa) ; Approx. Budget: 30,000,000
- Patarashi Mountaineering and Adventure Tourism Training Centre (In: Patarashi/Kanjiroba, Jumla) ; Approx. Budget: 30,000,000
- Ice/Snow Skiing Promotion Project (In: Saipal Base Camp, Humla and Putha Himal Base Camp, Dolpa) ; Approx. Budget: 10,000,000
- Promotion of Mountaineering and Peak Climbing (In: eight mountains) ; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000

B. Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness based Tourism Related Projects

- Phoksundo Lake Luxurious Eco Lodge & Leisure Hub; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- Rara Lake Eco-Resort ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- Murma Cultural Eco-tourism Village Project (In: Boutique Village) ; Approx. Budget: 30,000,000
- Kankre Vihara Zoological and Botanical Garden; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- Rara Lake Eco-tourism Hub; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
- Open Herbal Plant (Jadibuti) Museum in Patan Areas ; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- Dho Tarap-Saldang-Vijer- Karmarang Snow Leopard Expedition Trail; Approx. Budget: 10,000,000
- Syarpu Tal and Kubhinde Daha Eco-Tourism and Leisure Hubs ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000

C. Water/River based Tourism Related Project

- Karnali Extreme White Water Rafting, Kayaking and Fishing Project; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- Bheri Extreme White Water Rafting and Kayaking Project ; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- Karnali/Bheri River Beach Resort & Restaurants with Casino and River/Sandy Beach Sports activities ; Approx. Budget: (Private Sector Support)- 20,000,000
- Rakam International Fisheries and Eco-tourism Excellence Centre; Approx. Budget:20,000,000

- e. Pachal Jharna Canyoning and Adventure Sports Centre; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- f. Phoksundo Waterfall Observation Platform and Extreme Canyoning Centre; Approx. Budget: 15,000,000

D. Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness Related Projects

- a. Kankre Vihara –Bulbul Tal Spiritual and Recreation Hub; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- b. Largest Footprint of Shiva (Siddha Paila), Surkhet; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- c. Buddhist/Bon International Retreat Centre- Dho Tarap; Approx. Budget: 25,000,000
- d. Buddhist Teaching and Training Centre, Yalbang (Humla) ; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- e. Simkot-Kharpunath Raling Tirthasthal Pilgrimage Circuit (Focusing Indian pilgrims) ; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
- f. Rara-Chhayanaath Pilgrimage and Meditation Circuit; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
- g. International Amchi Traditional Healing Centre, Saldang (Dolpa) ; Approx. Budget: 20,000,000
- h. Khairabang & Shahi Dekri Temple Promotion Project (Rukum-W) ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000

E. Culture, Arts, History and Archaeology based Tourism Related Projects

- a. Karnali and Bheri River Corridor Chain Community Homestays. ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- b. Pancha Koshi Religious and Cultural Heritage Circuit (Dailekh) ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- c. Sinja Khasha Heritage Circuit, Museum and International Research Centre (Jumla) ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- d. National War Museum and Memorial Centre (Khara, Rukum-W) ; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
- e. Provincial Craft Village, Surkhet (Teaching/Learning, Production, Display and Sale) ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- f. Provincial Cultural, Archaeological and Natural Museum (Surkhet) ; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
- g. Limi Valley Ancient Cultural Heritage Circuit (Humla) ; Approx. Budget: 10,000,000
- h. Tourism Vocational Training Institute (CTEVT Affiliated) at Chourjahari (Rukum-W) ; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
- i. Agriculture Farm-Stay and Gothstays (Horticulture Farmstay in Salyan and Apple Farmstay in Jumla) ; Approx. Budget: 3,000,000
- j. Karnali Himalayan Rainbow Trout Centre -PPP model (Tilagufa, Kalikot) ; Approx. Budget: 10,000,000

F. Meeting, Incentives, Conference and Events (MICE) and Business Related Projects

- a. Developing Surkhet as a Provincial Tourism Gateway and a Hub; Approx. Budget: 100,000,000
 - ✓ Surkhet Airport as Regional International Airport
 - ✓ Surkhet Regional Trade and Convention Centre
 - ✓ Surkhet Regional Shopping Centre
 - ✓ Star Hotels:
- b. Developing Jumla as sub-regional tourism hub and gateway; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
 - ✓ Upgrading Jumla Airport as Regional Airport
 - ✓ Star Hotels
- c. Developing Chourjahari (Rukum-W) as sub-regional tourism hub and gateway; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000
 - ✓ Upgrading Chourjahari Airport as Regional Airport
 - ✓ Chourjahari Convention Centre
 - ✓ Star Hotels
- d. Star Hotels (Supporting Private Sector with supporting infrastructures) : Surkhet, Simkot, Hilsa, Rara (Outside Lake area), Dunai (Dolpa), Phoksundo (Dolpa); Approx. Budget: 200,000,000

G. Leisure, Special Interest and Sports related Tourism Projects

- a. Karnali Province Jeep Drive Circuit (Karnali and Bheri Road Adventure Jeep Drive Experience) ; Approx. Budget: 300,000,000
- b. Paragliding PPP Model (Gothikanda-Surkhet; Rakam; Patan Area of Jumla/Jajarkot Border; Chitri Patan-Botamkot (Rukum-W) and Chhatreshwori Lekh to Chourjahari) ; Approx. Budget:50,000,000
- c. Bungee Jumping at Tila River Gorge (Kalikot) PPP model ; Approx. Budget: 10,000,000
- d. Changkheli International Rock Climbing and Training Centre; Approx. Budget: 30,000,000
- e. Develop Hill-Stations as Leisure Tourism Hubs (10 Hill Stations: Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot, Jumla, Jajarkot, Salyan, Rukum-West) ; Approx. Budget: 300,000,000
- f. Karnali Mountain Heli Service Project (PPP Model); Approx. Budget:30,000,000
- g. Karnali as an Open Filming Studio ; Approx. Budget: 50,000,000

A. Trekking, Mountaineering and Adventure based Tourism Related Projects

1. Great Himalayan Trail - Karnali (Upper Route/Extreme Adventure):

Routes:

- Mustang-Chharka Bhot Pass- Dho Tarap-Saldang (via Jyanta La or Tinje) or Dho Tarap-Phoksundo-Shey Gomba- Bhijer-Pho-Pung Kharka- Chyandi Khola-Takla Khola- Chyargo La-Shilenchaura Kharka- Mugu- Taklachour- Khatangchour-Tapkekharka- Raling- Karching- Changwathang (beyond peak)- Gumba Hyok- Takchi- Thukling- Halzi- Til- Hilsa- Yari- Tumkot- Muchu- Saipal Base Camp

Features:

- Karnali extreme adventure trek with Luxury Nomad Tent Camping or Camping site only.
- Cent percent pure, wilderness and adventure experience (natural wonders).
- No road and no lodge so as to maintain adventure trekking trail.

Activities:

- Prepare detail feasibility study report & DPR that include wilderness trail upgrading/widening, renovation of archaeological/cultural heritage sites, camping sites (with or without tents), bridge and culverts, drinking water facilities, signage/arrow posts, communication facilities, rescue facilities, connecting trails with settlements (Vertical), nomad tent based accommodation, eco-friendly shelters etc as major components.
- Develop connecting trails from the nearby villages and hubs such as Phokhsundo, Patarasi, Gamgadi, Serkeghad, Simkot, Salli Khola (Thangparma) etc.
- Link with Buddhist heritage sites, wildlife tourism products, NTFPs and extreme adventure activities.
- Complete GHT Trail Audit Report

2. Great Himalayan Trail - Karnali (Middle Route)

Routes:

- Dhorpatan-Maikot-Jang La- Dunai-Sulighad- Phoksundo-Pugmo Village-Kagmara La, Kaigaon-Hurikot- Chorta/Maure Lagna pass (3,900m)-Jumla-Naurighat (via Danphe Lekh-3,900m), Jhyarigaon (via Ghurchi Lagna pass- 3,447m)-Rara Lake (2,986m)- Gamgadi- Changkheli Lekh- Sarkegadhi-Kharpunath- Simkot.

Features:

- Perfect blend of Nature and Culture with cultural homestays, Tea House Lodges and Resorts.

Activities:

- Prepare Feasibility study report and DPR that primarily include improving trekking trails, culture and nature friendly accommodations and tourism experiences such as teahouse lodges, homestays, farm-stays, resorts, cultural museums, cultural centers, leisure activities, pilgrimage, spiritual and meditation activities.

- Connect with major religious sites such as Byas Rishi Ashram, Tripurasundari, Musto Devtas, Chandannath, Dudul Stupa, Chhayannath, Kharpunath tirtha, Raling tirtha Gomba etc.
 - Carry out comprehensive biodiversity assessment (wild animals, medicinal herbs and native tree species and diversity)
 - Develop/promote organic food, culture and festival based products and activities.
 - Complete GHT Trail Audit Report.
3. **Great Himalayan Trail- Karnali (Lower Route)**
Routes:
- Dhorpatan- Guerrilla Trail- Rukumkot- Jantibase Lekh- Musikot- Syarpu Tal- Chitripatan- Botamkot- Tallubagar-Nalghad- Barekot-Kuse-Junichade- Tilagufa- Pachal Waterfall- Raskot- Naraharinath- Kailash Khola- Sanphebagar- Khaptad NP.
- Features:
- Perfect blend of nature, extreme Himalayan beauties, Leisure & Spirituality along the Patan areas of Karnali.
- Activities:
- Prepare feasibility study report and DPR that include construction/upgrading trekking trails, develop Community Eco-Lodges, develop Hill Stations, develop shelters, drinking water facilities and viewing platforms, develop leisure sports activities such as Paragliding, Hot Air Ballooning, Winter snow skiing, Biking etc.
 - Develop facilities for wildlife/bird watching (Red Panda, Blue Sheep, and Himalayan Tahr etc.).
 - Upgrade facilities for pilgrimage festivals, yoga, and meditation/retreat.
 - Complete GHT Trail Audit Report.
4. **Geo-Parks:**
Sites:
- (i) Bahra-Deu Kailash Darshan Dwar and Changkheli Geo-Park (Mugu and Humla):
 - (ii) Dho Tarap- Taksii- Janthala Pass- Saldang Valley- Shey Gomba- Phoksundo Lake- Numa La-Bagala Pass-Dho Tarap:
- Activities (in both sites):
- Prepare Detailed Feasibility Study Report and DPR.
 - Prepare a detail profile of selected geo-parks;
 - Develop basic facilities such as geological museum with information and interpretation facilities, best geographical setting viewing platforms, internal access trails, refreshment shops (Café, teahouse, etc.).
 - Produce high quality nature/geo-tour guides. Give priority for local Herders, Hunters and youth.
 - Develop homestays and ecolodges in the nearby settlements.
5. **Patarashi Mountaineering and Adventure Tourism Training Center (In: Patarashi/Kanjiroba, Jumla)**
- Prepare Detailed Feasibility Study Report and DPR.
 - Establish/Set up training institution on a PPP model (collaborating with the private sector), in collaboration with Nepal Mountain Academy (NMA) and Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA).
 - Develop physical infrastructures (climbing facilities, training hall/buildings etc.) targeting Kande Himchuli (6,627m) and Kanjiroba North (6,883m) peaks.
 - Capacity building of institution and associated human resources.
6. **Ice/Snow Skiing Promotion Project**

Sites:

- (i) Saipal Base Camp Skiing;
- (ii) Putha Himal Basecamp Skiing.

Activities:

- Prepare Detailed Feasibility Study Report and DPRs;
- Collaborate with NMA, TAAN and other private sectors association to develop skiing facilities, along with the approach trail, accommodation, communication facilities etc.

7. Promotion of Mountaineering & Peak Climbing

Sites/Peaks: 1. Putha Himchuli (7,246m); 2. Churen Himal (7,371m); 3. Mukut Himal (6,639m); 4. Kanjirowa (6,612m); 5. Kanjirowa North (6,827m); 6. Kande Hiunchuli (6,627m); 7. Changwathang (6,125m); and 8. Mt. Saipal (7,031m).

Activities:

- Collaborate with MoCTCA, NMA, TAAN and other relevant stakeholders;
- Develop Detailed Feasibility Study Report for Mountaineering and Peak Climbing in Karnali;
- Develop associated infrastructures: Approach trails, campsites, shelters, communication and rescue facilities;
- Connect with nearby villages.

B. Wildlife, Nature and Wilderness Based Tourism Related Projects

8. Phoksundo Lake Luxurious Eco Lodge and Leisure Hub

- Identify suitable locations (Public or private);
- Attract potential investors (regional/national/FDI);
- Develop DPRs and socio-economic study reports;
- Develop Tourist Green Road to Taprija from Suligadh;
- Develop associated infrastructures such as approach road and trails, electricity, security, information, communication etc.;
- Upgrade teahouse, lodges along the trail/road;
- Expedite investment for Cable Car (Taprija to Rigmo Village);
- Develop Jeep Flier from Phoksundo to the Top of Phoksundo Lake ridge. Develop Lake View Points and other facilities overseeing the majestic view of Lake Phoksundo and mountain peaks.

9. Rara Lake Eco-Resort

Features: Without disturbing/spoiling the pristinity, serenity and ecological integrity of Rara Lake and associated sites.

Activities:

- Identify suitable site for resort (ensuring that the Lake environment remains well protected), possible site may include Salleri, Jhyari, Talcha, Lamachour, Majh Ghatta, Murma area of Mugu and Shiftichour and Bhulbhule area of Jumla.
- Socio-economic feasibility study and DPR.
- Work with Federal Government to allow suitable sites for Resorts on a Lease basis inside NP/Buffer Zone area.
- Upgrade Nagma-Talcha Road as Green Tourist Road.
- Support to develop other associated infrastructures such as alternative trekking trails, electricity facilities, drinking water, eco-resorts related human resource development etc.

10. Murma Cultural Eco-tourism Village (or Boutique Village)

- Develop DPR for Murma Village Cultural Eco-Village focusing on local culture and nature based homestay accommodation.
- Develop Mugali culture and architecture based homestay houses and other facilities for 70 households.
- Promote local culture such as Deuda and other folk music and arts in Murma Village.
- Design eco-tourism development and management model, including operation of various businesses, welcoming visitors, distributing visitors, equitable distributing tourism benefits, preserving natural and cultural heritages and so on.
- Develop environment friendly and high quality view tower at Murmatop.
- Develop/upgrade Jhugala (Bajura)-Ratapani-Gamtha-Sreekot-Seri-Bahupani-Murma Village Green Tourism Road.
- Develop short trekking and hiking trail connecting Murma Village, Murma Top and Rara Lake.
- Develop Mugali Cultural Museum and Cultural Center with souvenir shop and cultural performance.
- Develop Murma Village a 100% Organic Agriculture Village and connect agriculture activities with eco-tourism and homestay tourism.

11. Kankre Vihara Zoological and Botanical Garden

- Based on the already prepared master plan, protect the forest of Kakre Vihara and develop it as a zoological and botanical garden.
- Develop biodiversity profile of Kankre Vihara Forest Area.
- Develop facilities required for zoological and botanical garden.
- Develop conservation education and recreation related facilities.

12. Rara Lake Eco-tourism Hub

- Develop/Facilitate to develop tourism master plan for Rara NP, including Ramsar site management plan of Rara Lake.
- Prepare DPR as per master plan.
- Develop 3 Lane Lake Circuit (Footpath, Cycle Lane (Electrical vehicle track line) and Horse Ride Lane).
- Facilitate/support to develop Cable Car to Murma Top or Chuchemara.
- Construct some wooden walkways (at least 4 walkways positioning inward direction to lake) along with the boat landing platforms.
- Develop high quality visitor information center with information boards and interpretative facilities.
- Develop at least 4 temporary (portable) teashop/cafe shop with toilets (day run only along the trekking trail)
- Explore feasibility for electric or manually driven rickshaw on the cycle lane and nearby buffer zone area with the support of Local government.
- Improve high quality approach road with tourist Bus Park.
- Develop trail for differently abled trail from Bus Park to the Lake area.
- Run eco-friendly boats.
- Promote high quality nature tour guide (participate and provide training to local youth and horse riders). Manage horse ride through cooperative (Best example: Chitwan United Elephant Safari Cooperative).
- Link Rara Lake with Murma Cultural Eco-tourism village.
- Develop a souvenir shop that can sell local agriculture products and handicrafts.

- Development of orchard of local and endemic plant species including medicinal and herbal plant species in some areas of Park.
- Development of Ramsar feature in Museum, observation of key species of wildlife including endemic aquatic species found in the lake,
- Develop wilderness trails to observe scenic beauty of Rara lake and flowering plants during the season.

13. Open Herbal Plant (Jadibuti) Museum in Patan Areas

Sites

- i. Mahawai Patan Area, Kalikot/Jumla
- ii. Chitripatan Area, Rukum-West
 - Scientific study and education center displaying all possible herbal and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs).
 - Herbarium collection of all available medicinal plants/herbs along with its use and utilities.
 - Conduct comprehensive biodiversity assessment (plant, herbs, wild animals, lakes etc.).
 - Develop/study feasibility of processing plants of selected NTFPs and MAPs.
 - Arrange all the necessary components (land, building, display materials, trails) for Jadibuti Museum.
 - Supports for quality information dissemination on valuable jadibuti.
 - Conduct exposure visit to Museum staffs and representatives of local institutions.
 - Develop approach trail and other associated facilities such as shelter, communication, food/beverage and refreshment etc.
 - Develop operating guideline for the use of museum.
 - Build nature tour guides by providing training to local youths.
 - Develop operating guideline for the use of museum.
 - Arrange homestays in the nearby villages or camping facilities for visitors.
 - Offer cultural programme, organic food, village tour and short hiking facilities wherever possible.

14. Dho Tarap-Saldang-Vijer- Karmarang Snow Leopard Expedition Trail

- Prepare Feasibility Study Report and DPR.
- Based on scientific study, develop special interest activity package for observing snow leopard.
- Designate the access routes and develop environment friendly basic infrastructures, including hiding points,
- Upgrade the existing Goth (livestock shed) as accommodation platform and a base camp.
- Provide equipment and facilities, including Camera Trapping and strengthening the capacity of local herders and citizen scientists in showing/locating snow leopard.
- Arrange opportunity to learn from Ladhakh, India.

15. Syarpu Tal and Kubhinde Data Eco-Tourism and Leisure Hubs

Syarputal Eco-tourism and Leisure Hub, West Rukum

- Prepare a DPR (a DPR has already been developed by Department of Tourism; this can be a good reference). DPR should focus on conservation of lake and lake area, promotion of greenery around the lake, development of leisure facilities, promotion of nearby homestays, upgrading of approach roads and connecting Tal with Sisne Himal BC Trek and Chitripatan Trek.
- To conserve the lake, develop siltation controlling mechanism at the mouth (head), control draining house-hold sewage into lake water (develop outer drainage), re-store endemic fish by removing

invasive imported fish species; plant local but ornamental trees and flowers around the lake road; ban on use of plastic and bottles.

- To promote leisure activities, develop a green lake circuit road with driving, cycling, walking facilities; develop resting facilities (bench with some shelter) and lighting facilities (solar?) along the green road, enhance boating capacity and quality, develop/upgrade watching tower and so on.
- To promote homestay, develop a clean and comfortable village trail, upgrade the traditional houses as homestay (remove existing galvanized sheet-based homestays/restaurants), establish one visitor information and souvenir shop with parking facilities, avail high quality Wi Fi facility and so on.
- Other activities may including upgrading approach roads to Syarpu Tal from Musikot and Sani Bheri and radi Jyula; completing/upgrading trekking trail to Sisne Himal BC and Chitripatan area.

Kubhinde Daha Eco-tourism and Leisure Hub, Salyan

- Prepare a DPR. DPR should focus to conservation of the lake and lake area, promotion of greenery around the lake, developing leisure facilities, promotion of nearby hill station and upgrading approach roads.
- To conserve the lake, develop siltation controlling mechanism at the mouth (head), stop fishing in the lake to enhance the bio-diversity richness of the lake; protect/or plant trees in the bare lands around the lake, ban on use of plastic and bottles.
- To promote leisure activities, develop a green lake circuit road with cycling and walking facilities; construct a vehicle parking lot; construct pillar supported walking bridge over the mouth of the lake; construct bridge cum watching complex at the outlet of the lake; develop resting facilities (bench with some shelter), arrange lighting facilities (solar?) in the southern and eastern bank of the lake; enhance boating capacity and quality, develop/upgrade watching towers; develop some picnic spots without polluting the lake environment; develop some eating, drinking and refreshment facilities in the nearby location; avail high quality Wi Fi and gadget charging facilities (electricity); establish one visitor information and souvenir shop.
- Promote Khalanga Bazaar and Baluwa Sangrahi as nearby hub/hillstations; upgrade Khalanga-Kubhinde road to blacktopping; arrange adequate and comfortable transport facilities such as E-Rickshaws and Small Vans; develop leisure facilities in Khalanga; upgrade Kubhinde-Baluwa Sangrahi road with black-topping.

C. Water/River Based Tourism Related Projects

16. Karnali Extreme White Water Rafting, Kayaking and Fishing Project

- Develop complete tour package with multi-days (including half day only) itineraries and activities.
- Prepare DPR for rafting/kayaking/fishing tourism development.
- Develop rafting /kayaking and fishing related infrastructures such as approach road and trails; boat landing sites; viewing points (platforms) and recreational sites etc.
- Promote Mahseer Fishing spots such as Karnali-Seti Dobhan, Thulighad, Mauriban, Solta area.
- Develop chain community homestays (one overnight stay one ethnic cultural homestay), eating/drinking facilities and food markets along the river.
- Offer cultural programme, organic food, village tour and short hiking facilities.
- Strengthen the capacity of locals (homestay operators, rafting guides/companies).

17. Bheri Extreme White Water Rafting, Kayaking and Fishing Project

- Develop complete tour package with various (days) itineraries and activities.
- Prepare DPR for rafting/kayaking/fishing tourism development.
- Develop rafting /kayaking and fishing related infrastructures such as approach road and trails; boat landing sites; viewing points (platforms) and recreational sites etc.
- Develop chain community homestays (one overnight stay one ethnic cultural homestay), eating/drinking facilities and food markets along the river.
- Offer cultural programme, organic food, village tour and short hiking facilities.
- Strengthen the capacity of locals (homestay operators, rafting guides/companies).

18. Karnali/Bheri River Beach Resorts and Restaurants with Casino and River Beach Sports activities

- Identify scenic points along the Karnali and Bheri River Corridors (mesmerizing landscapes, lush green forest or green paddy field with sand beach, preferably having enough private land) targeting domestic and Indian luxurious and MICE segments.
- Develop feasibility study reports and DPR for the selected River Side Resorts and Restaurants.
- Attract/reach out to potential investors.
- Develop associated infrastructures (approach road, trails, electricity, drinking water, security, communication etc.).
- Develop chain for the supply of local agricultural products (organic products) including local cultural programme, village tour and short hiking facilities.

19. Rakam International Fisheries and Eco-tourism Excellence Center

- Fisheries and ecotourism information and training center.
- Gothiyula-Rakam-Tunibagar rafting and kayaking packages.
- Cooperative/community managed fishing.
- Linking with cultural homestays.
- Community based river management under Fisheries Sanctuary.

20. Pachal Jharna Canyoning and Adventure Sports Center

- Canyoning (Chhahara-rohan) in the Nepal's longest waterfall.
- Improve/upgrade approach circuit road and trekking trails (From Manma and Nagma).
- Viewing platform (circular).
- Canyoning training facilities.
- Swimming and other sports facilities.
- Cafe shop/restaurants/gift shops.
- Connecting Pachal Waterfall with Rara Lake through wilderness and Wild Animal Observation Trail.

21. Phoksundo Waterfall Observation Platform and Extreme Canyoning Center

- Canyoning in possibly the biggest (by water volume) waterfall.
- Develop well-equipped waterfall viewing platform (Circular/sky).
- Develop approach trail with railing and safety measures such as use of helmets.
- Develop canyoning facilities in association with Nepal Canyoning Association.

D. Pilgrimage, Spirituality and Wellness Related Projects

22. **Kankre Vihara –Bulbul Tal Spiritual and Recreation Hub (Connecting with a 2 km garden and central Canal)**
 - Preparing a master plan similar to that of Lumbini, keeping Kankre vihara at the center.
 - Connecting Bulbul Tal and Kankre vihara with the central canal (with boating facilities).
 - Gardening and meditation facilities in the both sides of the canal as well as in the forest.
 - Transforming Kankre vihara as Sacred Garden, surrounded by meditation and retreat platforms.
 - Protection and conservation of plant and animal species in Kankre vihara as a zoological and botanical garden.
23. **Largest Footprint of Shiva (Siddha Paila), Surkhet**
 - Construction of largest/biggest Footprint of Shiva at Siddha Paila.
 - Developing spiritual and worshipping environment around the Foot-Print.
 - Linking Shiva Paila with Gothikanda and Surkhet by Cable Car.
 - Offering paragliding and other recreational activities.
 - Set up cafe/restaurants and gift shops.
24. **Buddhist/Bon International Retreat Center (In: Dho Tarap, Dolpa)**
 - Develop retreat and teaching infrastructures to welcome thousands of Buddhist and Bon practitioners and spiritual makers in Dho Tarap.
 - Linking the center with other Buddhist and Bon monasteries of Chharka, Saldang and Vijer areas.
 - Promote Padmasambhava related and Beyul related sites.
 - Invest to develop skilled human resources to run Retreat center.
 - Promotion of Retreat center through appropriate channel in domestic and international markets.
25. **Buddhist Teaching and Training Center (In: Yalbang, Namkha Khyung Dzong Monastery, Humla).**
 - Strengthen and expand the capacity of Yalbang monastery to develop it as an international Buddhist Teaching and Training Center.
 - Develop additional training/teaching facilities
 - Strengthen the capacity of Monks and Gurus
 - Support monastery schools and gumba park/garden
 - Strengthen capacity of Amchy Traditional Healing practices
26. **Simkot-Kharpunath Raling Tirthasthal Pilgrimage Circuit (Focusing Indian pilgrims)**
 - Develop/improve access road to Kharpunath tirth and Raling from Simkot.
 - Support to avail green vehicle and animal rides (Horses) to Kharpunath.
 - Enhance the facilities at Kharpunath (approach trail, trails, shelters/Dharmashala, resting places, parikrama sthal, hot spring, drinking water etc.).
 - Upgrade homestays and transport facilities (manual and vehicles) to Buraunse and Raling.
 - Establish a high quality pilgrims guest-house (monastic stay) facility at Raling.
27. **Rara-Chhayanath Pilgrimage and Meditation Circuit**
 - Develop approach road and trail from Rara to Chhayanath temple.
 - Develop shelter, drinking water, communication, accommodation facilities and signage.
 - Promote horse riding and other possible transport services.
 - Promote heli tour to 4 Nathas.

- Feasibility study for Cable Car to appropriate point.
- Establish International Meditation and Yoga/Retreat center with an eco-lodge (Guest House)

28. International Amchi Traditional Healing Center, Saldang (Dolpa)

- Strengthening the existing Amchi Healing Center at Saldang.
- Develop infrastructures to promote it as an international teaching and healing center.
- Documentation of healing practices and expanding research activities.
- Invest to build/arrange traditional healer and for herbal medicines.
- Capacity building (exposure visit) of Amchi particularly on managing healing center.
- Support existing Amchi houses and practices in other places as sub-branches.

29. Khairabang and Digre Shai Kumari Bhagwati Temple Promotion Project (Salyan and Rukum-W)

- Major investment for Khairabang Temple in Salyan include black-top ring road, building Dharmashalas, expanding capacity of drinking water, dedicated electricity facilities, improved accommodation and food.
- Major investment for Digre Shai Kumari Bhagwati Temple in Musikot include upgrading ring road with black-topping; resting places, community homestays in the nearby village; trekking trail to Janti Basne Lekh, drinking water and refreshment shops.

E. Culture, Arts, Crafts, History and Archaeology Related Projects

30. Karnali River Corridor Chain Community Homestays

- Feasibility study for the identification of potential sites for cultural chain homestay along the Karnali River corridor.
- Provide training (hospitality, cooking baking etc.) and supports (accommodation, community building, toilets/bath rooms, information dissemination etc.) for homestay owners.
- Promotion of Karnali river Corridor Cultural Chain homestays.
- Support/facilitate for legal registration of homestays.
- Organize exposure visit, record keeping and management capacity enhancement training
- Supports for traditional/native culture, arts and folk dances etc.
- Support homestay committee to operate day rafting, fishing and short hiking activities.
- Promote fishery based culinary showcasing traditional indigenous knowledges and practices.

31. Pancha Koshi Religious and Cultural Heritage Circuit (Dailekh)

- Prepare a holistic Site Plan and detail DPR.
- Upgrade heritage circuit road and trails connecting Panchkoshi Dham and associated areas, including Tallo Dungeshwor, Paduka, Dhuleshwor, Shreesthan, Navisthan, Kotila, Kotgadhi, Panchadeval and so on.
- Support to excavate, document, restore (with proper shelter) and promote archaeological and religious sites in a standard prescribed by the Department of Archaeology (DoA) with collaboration of the Department of Culture/Anthropology/TU.
- Support for protection and restoration of heritage sites.
- Strengthen the newly established heritage museum at Dullu.
- Develop adequate information and interpretation facilities.
- Offer Pancha Koshi Circuit tour package with dedicated vehicle services (electric?).
- Support/facilitate Cafe/restaurants in PPP model.

- Strengthen the capacity of Gurukul Ved Vidhyashram.
- Promote cultural homestay and other accommodation/food/beverage facilities.
- Link this circuit with Kankre vihara and Pajaru Stupa (Jajarkot).
- Arrange exposure visit in similar sites such as Panchakoti Dham in Baglung, for Dham management committee members.

32. Sinja Khasha Heritage Circuit, Museum and International Research Center

- Excavation, research and documentation of all historical and religious sites located in greater Sinja Valley.
- Prepare a holistic site plan and a detail DPR.
- Development of Greater Sinja Heritage Circuit road with the provision of electric vehicle, cycling, Horse riding and paidal parikrama.
- Restoration of archaeological and religious sites (Caves, Devals, Palaces, Stupas etc.).
- Sinja Civilization Museum.
- Sinja Khasha Civilization Research and Information Center.
- Sinja Organic Food and Khasha Homestays.
- Khasha Civilization International Conclave on a periodic basis.
- Sinja Valley biking and paragliding.
- Organize International Khasa civilization event in five year.
- Support local institutions and tourism journalist association in research, promotion and information dissemination.

33. National War Museum and Memorial Center (Khara, Rukum-W)

- Selection of a beautiful hilltop as a War Museum and Memorial Center.
- Make and erect the stone sculpture of all the martyrs of Karnali province (may be about 200 or 500 or 1000).
- Establish war memorial museum and cutting-edge information center.
- Develop and enacting the Light and Sound System on Maoist Guerilla War in Nepal.
- Develop approach road, and other associated infrastructures (cafes, restaurants, visitor center, toilets, drinking water etc.).

34. Provincial Craft Village, Surkhet (Teaching/Learning, Production, Display and Sale)

- Develop a handicraft village producing and showcasing the traditional handicrafts of the Karnali province.
- Develop paid learning package allowing visitors to learn making the traditional handicrafts.
- Collecting traditional handicrafts from all districts and displaying and selling it to the visitors.

35. Provincial Cultural, Archaeological and natural Museum, Surkhet (Ownership transfer and strengthening of existing Museum)

- Transfer the ownership of existing Museum of DoA at Surkhet into Provincial Museum.
- Decorate museum with all relevant historical, archaeological, cultural artifacts and monuments.
- Divide the museum into Buddhist, Bon, and Khasha section.
- Put the replicas of significant archaeological, pilgrimage and spiritual sites in the museum (Such as Monasteries, Nath Temples etc.).
- Equip the cutting edge and advanced information dissemination techniques/devices, including digital display of various historical sites, kingdoms, religions and merchants.

- Resting space/garden with the Museum, facilities (gift shop, cafes, restaurants, toilets, drinking water etc.).

36. Limi Valley Ancient Cultural Heritage Circuit, Humla

- Documentation and publication of cultural and natural heritages.
- Design a Limi Valley Cultural Heritage Circuit.
- Prepare a holistic site plan and DPR.
- Declare Limi Valley as Provincial Cultural Heritage Site.
- Preserve and restore archaeological and religious sites/monuments/artifacts.
- Develop, endorse and enforce Limi Valley Cultural and Natural Code of Conducts.
- Prepare Heritage Tour Guide and train them to tell various stories on Limi Valley.
- Develop and promote cultural homestays. Develop and offer culture, archaeology, food, music, nature based tourism products, activities and experiences.
- Establish Limi Cultural and Natural Heritage Information and Learning Center.
- Upgrade the existing earthen road as heritage road with use of proper design, alignment and construction materials.

37. Tourism Vocational Training Institute (CTEVT Affiliated) at Chourjahari, Rukum

- Collaborate with CTEVT to establish tourism and hospitality vocational training center at Chourjahari.
- Establish/Develop physical infrastructures.
- Train local human resources as instructors.
- Collaborate with private sectors (Hotels, Lodges, and Restaurants) for internship facilities.

38. Agriculture Farm-Stay and Gothstays

- (i) Agriculture Farm-stay in Kapurkot, Salyan;
- (ii) Apple Farm-stay in Jumla;
- (iii) Goat Farm-stay in Guthichour, Jumla;

Activities:

- Collaborate with MoLMAC, District Agriculture Development Office, Homestay Association of Nepal (HOSAN), Village Tourism Promotion Forum Nepal (VITOF Nepal) and local farmers to design, develop and promote farm-stays in agriculture pocket area and zones.
- Train local people with priority to youths.
- Promote Agriculture Farm-stay through appropriate channels.
- Support to construct visitor-welcoming center, cultural performance center, display center (process displaying), etc.

39. Karnali Himalayan Rainbow Trout Center (Tilagufa, Kalikot)

- Learn from Mardi Khola (Kaski), Trishuli Rainbow Highway to Rasuwa and Tatopani.
- Support Fishery Community Group with infrastructure/subsidized loan and training to establish Karnali Himalayan Rainbow Trout.
- Link trout center with established tourist Hotel and Resorts.
- Support in branding and packaging.
- Facilitate to connect it with Surkhet and Nepalgunj based Hotels/Restaurants.

F. Meeting, Incentive, Conference & Events (MICE) and Business Related Projects

40. Developing Surkhet as a Provincial Tourism Gateway and a Hub

- Runway expansion of Surkhet Airport by 325m to allow ATR 72 aircraft landing within coming 5 years (currently only ATR 42 aircraft can land).
- Provincial international airport (in Madanechaur) within 10 years.
- International Convention and Trade Center.
- Linking Surkhet with Chourjahari, Dang, Kohalpur, Bhurigaon, Chisapani and Rakam with 2 Lane Fast Tract Roads.
- Linking Surkhet with regional international airports and regional domestic airports (Bhairahawa, Pokhara etc.)
- Regional Immigration Office to facilitate travel of international visitors from Surkhet and Northern Immigration Points (Hilsa, Lagche Lagna, Marim La).
- Handful of trekking, travel, rafting, airlines and sports operating agencies offering trekking, mountaineering, rafting, travel, facilities.
- Establish provincial Tourist Information Center within the complex of Karnali Province Tourism Board.
- Regional Shopping Center (Similar to that of Bhat-Bhateni).
- Attract more Hotels including Star Hotels.

41. Developing Jumla Khalanga as sub-regional hub and gateway

- Upgrading Jumla Airport with provision of extended runway, overnight stay of aircraft with fueling facilities.
- Develop medical/health tourism facilities.
- Regional Convention Center.
- Attract more Hotels including Star Hotels.
- Tourist information center cum gift shops.
- Improved two lane blacked top roads from Surkhet.
- Green road networks with Rara Lake, Sinja, Kuse (Jajarkot) and Triveni (Dolpa)
- Farmstays and Mountaineering/climbing centers in the nearby area.
- Promotion of Chandannath and Dudul Chaitya as pilgrimage hubs.
- Promotion of Tatopani and Bhandarban area as leisure and recreation hubs.

42. Develop Chourjahari as sub-regional tourism hub and gateway

- Upgrading the Chourjahari Airport.
- Regional convention center.
- CTEVT affiliated Tourism and Hospitality Training Center.
- Attract more Hotels including Star Hotels.
- Tourist information center and gift shops.
- Corridor Tourism Office.
- Paragliding, River-Side Resorts, Beach Sports

43. Star Hotels: Surkhet; Simkot; Hilsa; Rara (Outside Lake area)

- Identify possible sites.
- Map out potential investors.
- Develop Detail Feasibility Study Report.
- Develop/amend appropriate laws and regulations for creating enabling policy environments.

- Develop associated infrastructures: Approach road, trail, drinking water, communication, electricity, security etc.
- Develop/announce incentive schemes to attract potential investors.
- Connect the investors with SMEs and communities.

G. Special Interest, Leisure and Sports Related Projects

44. Karnali Province Jeep Drive Circuit (Karnali and Bheri Road Adventure Jeep Drive Safari)

Routes:

- Surkhet-Chhinchu-Kubhinde Daha-Salyan Khalanga-Tharmare-Musikot-Syarpur Tal -Chourjahari-Matela-Jajarkot Bazaar-Nalghad-Radijyula-Triveni-Dunai-Kaigaon-Guthichour-Jumla Khalanga-Sinja-Rara-Gamgadi-Serkeghad-Simkot-Salli Khola -Limi-Hilsa-Yalbang-Simkot-Salli-Salla-Khatyad-Guthijyula-Rakam-Dullu-Dailekh (Narayan)-Lower Dhungeshwor-Baraha Tal-Panchapuri-Ghatgaon-Chisapani.

Activities:

- Develop Feasibility Study Report.
- Jeep drive tour package development.
- Construction of road in missing sections.
- Construction of drive tourism friendly infrastructures: Visitor centers, security posts, auto maintenance workshops, shelfi-points, tea/café shops, restaurants, leisure facilities, side drive trails, directional signage/arrows, communication facilities, resting and refreshment shops, medical and first aid facilities.
- Collaborate with interested private sectors and tour operators.

45. Paragliding

Sites:

- Gothikanda-Surkhet; Rakam; Patan Area of Jumla/Jajarkot Border; Chitri Patan-Botamkot (Rukum-West) and Chhatreshwori Lekh to Chourjahari, Janti Base Lekh to Musikot and Sani Bheri; Malika-Kalika to Rimna/Sani Bheri.

Activities:

- Conduct Feasibility Study.
- DPR preparation.
- Other Infrastructures: Approach road, shelters, communication, Food/Beverage facilities etc.
- Supports in developing local paragliding operators.

46. Bunjy Jumping at Tila River Gorge, near Jitegad, Kalikot (Confluence of Tila and Karnali)

- Site selection, conduct feasibility study, and DPR preparation by targeting visitors to Rara Lake and connecting with rafting to Rakam.
- Establish Bunjy jumping operating agency in PPP Model.
- Infrastructure development (Approach road, Bunjy Jumping infrastructures like accommodation, food, beverage etc.).
- Communication and emergency rescue facilities.
- Branding and promotion of Bunjy jumping

47. Chankheli International Rock Climbing and Training Center

- Develop rock climbing and training facilities at Chankheli Lekh, Bam, Mugu.
- Feasibility study and DPR preparation.

- Develop approach road/trail, training infrastructures, and accommodation/fooding facilities.
- Connect the rock-climbing center with cultural homestay in Bam village.
- Develop other adventure sports activities such as Paragliding, seasonal snow skiing etc.

48. **Develop Hill-Stations as Tourism Leisure Hubs**

Sites:

- Gothikanda, Siddha Paila, Ranimatta, Guranse (Surkhet), Khalanga (Salyan), Manma (Kalikot), Botamkot/Chitri Patan, Jumla Khalanga, Simkot, Narayan (Dailekh), Jajarkot Khalanga, Musikot.

Activities:

- Selection of suitable sites.
- Hill station master plan preparation.
- Feasibility study and DPR preparation.
- Develop relevant infrastructures: Such as Approach Roads/Trails, Tourist Bus Park, Visitor Information Center, Gift shops, Drinking water and Sanitation, Resorts/Hotels, Gardens/Fun Parks, View Points/Platforms, Hiking Points, Horse ride, MICE facilities, Leisure Activities (Casinos, Herbal massage etc.), Yoga/Retreat facilities, Cable Car and other sports facilities (Biking, Paragliding).

49. **Karnali Mountain Heli Service Project**

Sites:

- Surkhet-Rara/Phoksundo/Simkot; Rara-Phoksundo; Dunai-Dho; Dunai-Shey/Saldang; Rara-Simkot; Simkot-Saipal BC; Simkot-Hilsa; Simkot-Limi Valley; Surkhet-Barekot Patan; Surkhet-Chitri Patan (Rukum-W)

Activities:

- Prepare Detailed Feasibility Study Report.
- Collaborate with interested Private Sector.
- Prepare detailed Business Plan and Operation Model (on PPP).
- Provide fiscal incentives and facilitate for providing subsidized loans.
- Develop associated infrastructures such as Helipad, security etc.

50. **Karnali as an Open Filming Studio**

Sites: Rakam Karnali; Jumla Khalanga-Guthichour-Patarasi; Rara Lake; Phoksundo Lake Area; Dho Tarap.

Activities:

- Prepare detail Feasibility Study Report.
- Collaborate with Film Makers and Nepal Chalachitra Bikas Board.
- Develop basic infrastructures such as approach road, dedicated electricity, communication, and security/safety facilities, studio etc.

PROFILE OF DISTRICT WISE TOURISM ATTRACTIONS/ASSETS OF KARNALI PROVINCE**Major Festivals, Fairs and Events of Karnali Province:**

Name of District	Major Festivals/Fairs/Events/Dances
Humla	Dashain, Tihar, Holi (Fagu Purnima), Raling Mela (Jestha Purni), Kharpunatth Mela, Shrawan Purni (Shaman Dance), Mani (Masked) Dance, Religious Masked Dance (Monasteries), Sonam Lhosar, Mani Rimju (Limi Valley), Ngyungne (Fasting) Festival, Deuta (Musto) Puja, Dobato Nach (Major Khas Thakuri Villages), Deuda Nach, Shyon (classical/archaic Tibetan song), Dance, Shyabru Nach, Teej, Dujyang Nach etc.
Mugu	Dashain, Tihar, Holi (Fagu Purnima), Buddha Jayanti, Lhosar, Ngyungne, Masked Dance (Monasteries), Dhami Nach, Musto Puja, Deuda Nach, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Panche Baja etc.
Jumla	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Buddha Jayanti, Lhosar, Dhami Nach, Deuda Nach, Musto Puja, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Panche Baja, Ropain Jatra etc.
Kalikot	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Dhami Nach, Musto Puja, Deuda Nach, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Panche Baja, Ropain Jatra etc.
Dolpa	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Musto Puja, Dhami Nach, Deuda Nach, Buddha Jayanti, Lhosar, Ngyungne, Crystal Mountain Festival, Masked Dance (Monasteries), Shey Festival, Lok-Dohori Songs, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropain Jatra etc.
Dailekh	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Musto Puja, Dhami Nach, Deuda Nach, Panche Baja, Jwala Puja, Hudke Nach, Panche Baja, Magal, Maruni Nach, Lok-Dohori Songs, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Gaijatra, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropain Jatra etc.
Surkhet	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Buddha Jayanti, Deuda Nach, Lhosar, Maruni, Sorathi, Garra, Dhal-Tarbar, Tharu Nach, Deuda Nach, Ghatu Nach, Lok-Dohori Songs, Panche Baja, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Gaijatra, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropain Jatra etc.
Jajarkot	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Musto Puja, Dhami Nach, Deuda Nach, Garra Nach, Khyali Nach, Painsaru Nach, Singaru Nach, Khando Nach, Sorathi Nach, Maruni Nach, Hudke Nach, Lakhe Nach, Pajari Nach, Teej, Maghe Sankranti, Krishna Janmastami, Gaijatra, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropain Jatra, Lok-Dohori Songs, Panche Baja etc.
Salyan	Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Maghe Sankranti, Teej, Krishna Janmastami, Gaijatra, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropain Jatra, Bagh Jatra, Ganesh Jatra, Bhimsen Jatra, Bairagi Jatra, Lakhe Nach, Krishna Janmastami Dahi Jatra, Jhyaure, Sorathi, Singaru, Bankad Tappa, Saringe, Lahare, Painsaru Nach, Thari Bhaka, Jhapre Nach, Lok-Dohori Songs, Panche Baja, Kubhinde Daha Festival, Kalimati Festival, Hilwilcha Festival, Devsthal Festival, Kotmoula Festival, Chhayachhetra Festival, Duldhar Pokhara Festival, 12 Barse Badagaun Festival etc.
Rukum (West)	Dashain, Tihar, Holi (Fagu Purnima), Papini Mela (Festival), Bhume Nach, Mayur Nach, Singaru Nach, Sorathi Nach, Painsari, Tappa Bangari, Lahare (Fank), Panche Baja, Khando Nach, Lakhe Nach, Maghe Sankranti, Teej, Krishna Janmastami, Gaijatra, Shivaratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropain Jatra etc.

Calendar of Festival, Fairs and Events, Karnali Province:

S.N.	Name of Month	Major Festival and Events
1	Baishak (Apr/May)	New Year, Baisakha Purnima/Deuta Puja (Dhyar Gau, Rawat Gau-Jajarkot)
2	Jestha (May/Jun)	Jeth Purnima, Raling Mela/ Jestha Purnima (Humla), Buddha Jayanti, Musto Purnima (Paink, Bijuli Danda, Kafalna-Jajarkot)
3	Ashad (Jun/Jul)	Ropai Jatra, Annual Crystal Mountain Kora (Shey and Dho Tarap-Dolpa)
4	Shrawan (Jul/Aug)	Shrawan Purni/Khas Shaman Dance(Humla), Goth Puja, Malika Purnima, Janai Purnima, Saune Sankranti, Gai Jatra, Krishnashtami
5	Bhadra (Aug/Sept)	Dhami Nach, Ghyu Khane Din (Jajarkot), Teej
6	Aswin (Sept/Oct)	Dashain, Ananda Purni (Khas and Thakuris' Shaman dance-Kharpunath)
7	Kartik (Oct/Nov)	Tihar, Danda Mathiko Mela (Nalgad Municipality)
8	Mansir (Nov/Dec)	Malika Mela (Nalgad Municipality)
9	Poush (Dec/Jan)	Push Pandhra, Sonam Lhosar (Farmers' New Year)
10	Magh (Jan/Feb)	Maghe Sankranti, Mayur Nach and Papini Mela (Sankh, Banfikot and Sillima-Rukum west), Maha Shivaratri
11	Falgun (Feb/Mar)	Fagu Purnima, Ngyungne (three Days Fasting-Humla, Mugu and Dolpa)
12	Chaitra (Mar/Apr)	Chaite Dashain

1. Surkhet District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; Market Significance: G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name and Location of Tourism Attraction	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
			N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Baraha Tal (Lake) (Baddichour)	The largest lake of Surkhet district, spread out around 16 bigahas; located in the west of Birendranagar with distance of 31 km; surrounded by forest; 25 bird species and wildlife are found their surroundings.	N/W	C/R			N	L/R
2.	Baraj Temple (Lekhbesi RM)		N	C/R			N	L/R
3.	Baraju Than (Birendranagar)			C/R			N	L/R
4.	Bhairab Temple (Chinghat RM)			C/R			N	L/R
5.	Bheri Babai Diversion (Bheri Ganga RM)	Diversion at Beheri and Babai which may offer a water based recreation, also known site for aquatic biodiversity	N/W			G	N	L/R
6.	Bheri Karnali Dovan (Kuine), Choukune	Confluence of Bheri Karnali, potential site for water based recreation	N/W			G	N	L/R
7.	Bhote Chuli (Samta)		N				N	L/R
8.	Bhote Ko Durbar (Lekhbesi RM)	Old palace of Bhote King	N	C	H/A		N	L/R
9.	Bippasyana Meditation Center (Birendranagar)	Center where people come to learn and benefits from Bippasyana meditation, ancient meditation practice passed down to generations based on the Buddhist teaching.		C/R		G	N	L/R
10.	Boudha Gomba (Lekhbesi RM)	Buddist monastary built at Pokhara Bhanjyang, sacred site for Buddhists		C/R	H		N	L/R
11.	Buddha Sarovar (Birendranagar)		N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
12.	Bulbule Tal (Birendranagar)	Spring fed lake located in the Birendranagar surkhet offering a city people with a peaceful strolling in lake with beautiful garden.	N/W				N	L/R
13.	Chaitya Gomba (Baddichour)	Buddhist monastery/stupa.		C/R	H/A		N	L/R
14.	Chamero Gufa (Panchapuri RM)		N/W				N	L/R
15.	Dada Gaon ko Mela (Lekhbesi RM)	This local festival is popular within their own community		C/R	H		N	L/R
16.	Daha (Samta)		N/W	C			N	L/R
17.	Deuti Bajai Temple (Birendranagar)	Hindu goddess temple.		C/R			N	L/R
18.	Folk-Dances	Maruni, Sorathi, Garra, Dhal-Tarbar, Tharunach, Deuda, Ghatunach, Simtadara, Singaru, Hiupa, Paiseru, Soulung Nach		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
19.	Gadi/Gothikanda (Birendranagar)	Hill Station site			H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name and Location of Tourism Attraction	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
			N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
20.	Ghantaghara (Birendranagar)	Clock tower located in the Surkhet with the cafe and garden for rest.		C	H		N	L/R
21.	Ghode Nach (Bheri Ganga)			C/R			N	L/R
22.	Ranimatta and Gurase Ban Area	Hill Station, Rhododendron forest, organic potato, offers a scenic view and experience for nature wonder and relaxation, it spreads over Surkhet and Dailekh district, one of the sites of nomad raute community	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
23.	Gurwakot Dhuri (Garwaot)		N				N	L/R
24.	Gushi Tal/Madane Gufa/Shiva Gufa		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
25.	Jajura Daha (Panchapuri RM)		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
26.	Kankre Vihara (Birendranagar)	Kankre Vihara is a 12th centry stone temple located at a small hillock in Surkhet valley. It was built approximately in 1268 AD by Khas King. The carved stones and bronzes statues reflect the image of Buddha, goddesses Saraswati and Ganesh and therefore sacred sites for both Hindu and Buddists. It also boasts an amazing view of Surkhet valley and surroundings.	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
27.	Karnali River	The longest and free flowing river of Nepal that orignates from Tibet and passes through Humla, Mugu, Jumla and crosses through Surkhet before rush down to Ganga, India; regarded as world's 5th most adventurous rafting destination.	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
28.	Khanddevi Temple (Lekhbesi RM)		N	C/R			N	L/R
29.	Khatang Chhetra (Gurbakot)		N/W				N	L/R
30.	Kotko Thumko (Simta)	Fort built on the top of the hillock	N/W	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
31.	Lamidanda, Bahragaon (Lekhbesi RM)		N	C/R			N	L/R
32.	Lamo Chhahara (Lekhbesi RM)		N/W				N	L/R
33.	Maldhuri (Lekhbesi RM)		N				N	L/R
34.	Malika Temple			C/R			N	L/R
35.								
36.	Museum (Birendranagar)			C	H/A	G	N	L/R
37.	Nomadic Raute community	Raute- a semit nomadic ethnic community with having unique socio culture, characterstically hunter and gatherer and heavily reliant on forest resources	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
38.	Rakas Paila (Birendranagar)		N/W	C/R			N	L/R

SN	Name and Location of Tourism Attraction	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
			N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
39.	Ranighat-Girighat Dovan (Birendranagar_	Confluence of rivers where Hindu people perform religious rituals.	N/W	C/R			N	L/R
40.	Sabhaghat Mela (Garwakot)	Local festival popular among Hindu believers		C/R			N	L/R
41.	Sat Talle Gufa (Lekhbesi RM)		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
42.	Shiva Temple (Lekhbesi RM)		N	C/R			N	L/R
43.	Siddha Chuli (Bheri Ganga)		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
44.	Siddha Paila (Birendranagar)		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
45.	Siddhe Dhunga (Lekhbesi RM)		N	C/R			N	L/R
46.	Uttar Ganga Jaleshwar (Birendranagar)		N	C/R			N	L/R

2. Salyan District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; Market Significance: G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Agla Takura Lastam	Ba. na. pa. - 2		N/W				N	L/R
2.	Bara Temple	Sa. na. pa. - 9			C/R			N	L/R
3.	Bhagawati Temple	Dawakot - 1			C/R			N	L/R
4.	Bhagawati Temple	Kumakh - 6			C/R			N	L/R
5.	Caves		Kumakh Cave, Bhuma Khola Cave, Siddha Cave, Mokhala Cave	N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
6.	Chhatreshwori	Chatreshwori - 6			C/R		G	N	L/R
7.	Chhayachhetra Satidevi Temple				C/R			N	L/R
8.	Chitle Gufa	Darma - 6		N/W				N	L/R
9.	Devasthal Siba Temple	Ba. ku. na. pa. - 1			C/R			N	L/R
10.	Falabang Durbar	Tribeni - 4	Falabang Durbar (palace) was built by Salyani kings who lived in Than village of Salyan. Two palaces were built in Than village and Rawat village but the palace of Than village is considered the old one. There is also temple called Kal Bhairav temple on the left side of the palace. The palace's roof is the use of slate stone and its door and windows are engraved artistically. In the palace there are guns, musical instruments and other important materials which is very related with the palace. Another newly constructed palace is located in Rawat village which is more magnificent than palace of Than village. The palace is compounded by stonewalls and the three storey palace has 108 windows and doors with consist of 55 rooms. In the center of the palace there is a chowk and also a large tree where there has been kept the cage for the shelter of peacocks. This palace was constructed by Shamshe Bahadur Shah who was the elder son of Salyani king Laxmi Narayan Shah and defeated the Falawangi king. The construction of palace was started from 1955 B. S. to 1966 B. S. and it was taken over 11 years for complete.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
11.	Ganesh Than Temple	Sa. na. pa. - 2			C/R			N	L/R
12.	Ghagari Chaur Park	Kapurkot - 4		N/W				N	L/R
13.	Jathak Pahad	Chhatresori - 4		N/W				N	L/R
14.	Kachhuwa Paha Daha	Kalimati - 2	This lake is another religious significant site of Salyan district. This lake's key features are to be seen shape of snake in the water of the lake, to be seen figures of the temple, sometime to be seen in red color, sometime seen so clean, sometime to be seen leafs floating on the lake and sometime never seen these leafs. Many devotees around Dang, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Dailekh, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Jumla, Kalikot and India from Baharaih visit this lake to pay homage and worship during the month on Jestha and Mansir.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
15.	Kalika Temple	Darma - 3			C/R			N	L/R
16.	Kalika Temple	Sa. na. pa. - 8			C/R			N	L/R
17.	Kalimati Gangamala Bhagawati Temple	Kalimat R. M.			C/R			N	L/R
18.	Kalimati Temple	Kalimati - 2			C/R			N	L/R
19.	Kapurkot Agriculture Pocket Area		Kapurkot is the gateway to Salyan district located at Dhanbang, Kapurkot town is famous for hot spot of vegetable selling and buying and this place is perfect in climate and keeps town always cool. This town is major transit point to Dang, Rolpa and Salyan district with center for all.	N				N	L/R
20.	Karene Chaur Park			N/W				N	L/R
21.	Khaerabang Bhagawati Temple	Sa. na. pa. - 11	Khairabang Bhuvaneshwar Bhagawati temple is located nearby Sharada stream with particularly popular for devotees of Dang, Salyan, Rolpa, Rukum, Banke and Jajarkot districts. This temple was renovated in 2042 B.S. and new form of temple has been constructed. This temple is mostly visited during Bada Dashain, the biggest festival of Nepal and during that time, 1500 he-goat, 100 he-buffalo, sheep and hens are sacrificed. It is also believed to be cured from the ill and diseases and fulfilled devotees' desires with eradicating suffering from human beings. According to legend, Satidevi's backbone was fallen down in the temple		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			and is worshipped her as the Pateshwarikalika. And Bhairabeshwar Mahadev was believed to have emanated in the same place.						
22.	Khaerabang Gadhi Lek	Sa. na. pa. - 10		N/W	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
23.	Kharag Debi Temple	Chhatresori - 3			C/R			N	L/R
24.	Krishna Temple	Sa. na. pa. - 2			C/R			N	L/R
25.	Kubhinde Tal (lake)	Ba. ku, na. pa.	Kupinde lake is biggest lake of Salyan district which is located in the west a distance of 11 km from Khalanga, a district headquarters of Salyan. This lake is surrounded by high mountains with lush forest and there is no drainage from the lake. This lake has not still been measured of its deep and still mysterious about it. In the east of the lake there lies Baraha temple and pilgrims of neighboring districts pay homage to this temple with deep respect by sacrificing sheep and hens. The big religious festival celebrates in Magh Shukla Purnima and Baishakh Shukla Purnima.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
26.	Kumakh Gufa	Kumakh - 2		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
27.	Kumakh Lek	Kumakh		N/W				N	L/R
28.	Kumakh Siddhababa				C/R	H		N	L/R
29.	Laxmipur	Kalimati - 1			C/R			N	L/R
30.	Madi Khola Mandir	Chhatresori - 6			C/R			N	L/R
31.	Major Dances in Salyan district		Jhyaure, Sorathi, Singaru, Bankad Tappa, Saringe, Lahare, Lakhe Nach, Painseru, Thari bhaka, Jhapre Nach, Dohori Songs etc. Each dance has its own religious and cultural importance and performs on the occasion of festivals and fixed time period.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
32.	Major Events and Rituals		Kukakha Mokhla Festival, Tadke festival, Hiwilcha festival, Kalimati festival, Kubhinde Daha festival, Devsthal festival, Kotmaula festival, Chhayachhetra festival, Duldharma Pokhara festival, 12 Barse Badagaun festival	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
33.	Major Rivers		Sharada, Bheri, Babai	N/W			G	N	L/R
34.	Malibang Shiva Gufa	Darma - 6		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
35.	Malika Gufa	Darma - 4		N/M	C/R			N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
36.	Mokhala Gufa	ba. na. pa. - 10		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
37.	Nigal Chula Gufa	Ba. na. pa. - 12		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
38.	Nudiye Temple	Chhatresori - 5			C/R			N	L/R
39.	Pathivara Chahara	Tribeni - 3		N/W				N	L/R
40.	Ranikot Him Darsan Park	Sa. na. pa. - 5	A beautiful park being established in Khalanga Bazaar; adding value as a part of Hill Station, best site for looking the Mahabharat landscape	N/W				N	L/R
41.	Rudreshwari Temple	Sa. na. pa - 1			C/R			N	L/R
42.	Sankhamul	Chhatresori - 6			C/R	H/A		N	L/R
43.	Sat tale Gufa	Chhatresori - 5		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
44.	Shiva Gufa and Temple	Chhatresori - 6		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
45.	Shiva Gufa	Kumakh - 2			C/R			N	L/R
46.	Sidda Baba Temple	Kumakh - 4			C/R			N	L/R
47.	Sidda Gufa	Kapur kot - 5		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
48.	Tarupare Sidda Gufa	ha. ku. na. pa. - 3		N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
49.	Tin Chahari Chahara	Chhatresori - 2		N/W				N	L/R
50.	Tribeni Dham	Tribeni			C/R			N	L/R
51.	Various Festival and Fairs		Dashain, Tihar, Maghe Sankranti, Teej, Krishnajanmastami, Gaijatra, Fagupurnima, Chaite Dashain, Shiva ratri, Rakshabandhan, Ropainjatra, Bagh Jatra, Ganesh Jatra, Bhimsen Jatra, Bairagi Jatra, Lakhe Jatra, Krishnajanmastami Dahi Jatra		C/R	H		N	L/R
52.	War memorial villages		Gurase/Chhatreshwori						
53.	War Tourism-Gurase area	Chhatresori - 2				H	G	N	L/R

3. Rukum (W) District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; **Market Significance:** G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Bheri Daha	...		N				N	L/R
2.	Bherikhole Daha (Lake)	Sani Bheri-7		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
3.	Budumasta religious/pilgrimage site	Banfikot Danda		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
4.	Budumathar	Bafikot - 5		N	C/R			N	L/R
5.	Chaurjahari Dhungekhani	Chaurjahari - 8		N				N	L/R
6.	Chaurjahari Tar/Valley		One of the largest Tar/Valley in the Mid-Hills; gateway to Rokum, Dolpa, Jajarkot, Salyan; meeting point of Lokmarga & Bheri Highway	N			G	N	L/R
7.	Chitripatan		Sampedaha is the proper place for Yoga retreat	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
8.	Cultural villages with traditional dance								
	Athbiskot Daje		Singaru, Painseri and Tappa dance	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Badgaun		Ethnic Magar culture, Papini dance, Maghi dance and Mayur (peacock) dance	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Chaurjahari		Bangaari, Tappa and Singaru dance	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Duli Deutakhola		Fank, Painseru, Singaru, Mayur dance	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Garaayalaa		Painseru, Singaru and Lahare dance	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Magma village		Panchebaja, Mayur dance, Painseri dance etc.	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Rungha village		Mayor dance, Panchebaja, Tappa etc.	N	C/R	H		N	L/R
	Sankh Gaun		Papini dance, Singaru dance, Painseri dance and Panchebaja	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
9.	Dalit Sangrahalaya	Musikot - 3				H	G	N	L/R
10.	Dances (popular) in Rukum (west) district								
	Bhume Nach		Bhume (derived from Bhumi) dance festival is a regional dance performs in major Kham Magar areas to honor the land, signifying gratefulness for harvest blessings with participation of whole villages. Kham Magars traditionally worship nature and ancestors over deities and this festival falls on the month of Asar (around mid-June).		C/R	H	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Fank, Lahare Nach	Ghetma, Duli, Magma, Pipal Banfikot			C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Mayur (Peacock) dance, Papini Nach	15 Magh in Sankh, Banfikot and Sillima		N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Mayur Nach		Mayur (Peacock) dance is common in locally celebrated festivals. In this festival, groups of costumed dancers perform together to music with embellished by Peacock as well as Pheasant's feathers.	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Painseri Nach		Muru, Khara, Duli, Magma, Pipal, Garayala, Purtimkanda, Simli, Chhiwang, Chaukhabang	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Panchebaja (Traditional five musical instruments) Nach		Gotamkot, Athbiskot, Danda Garayala Arma, Nuwakot and Magma	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Singar Nach		Muru, Khara, Duli, Magma, Pipal, Garayala, Purtimkanda, Simli, Chhiwang, Chaukhabang	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Sorathi Nach		Sorathi dance is similar and enacts episodes from Hindu deity Krishna's life. Dancers often go into a trance to the beat of the music and some begin convulsing. It is believed that a great spirit has entered their bodies.	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
	Tappa Bangari nach	Chaurjahari, Kholagaun, Kotjahari		N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
11.	Digre Shai Kumari Bhagawati Temple religious site	Musikot - 5	Temple with religious value; a tale related to the cow and the herder back to 1418 BS; physical construction was started in 2030 BS; cemented construction started from 2074 BS;	N	C/R		G	N	L/R
12.	Eco-tourism related places/villages		Duli and Syalakhadi Maurakhara; Pokhari Lek; Purtimkanda; Rungha, Khara Chaukhabang; Trishulgade, Melchaur	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
13.	Gotamkot - Chitripatan	Athbiskot municipality	Gotamkot is historical and religious place lies on bank of Thuli Bheri a distance from the river with surrounded by highly fertile land and most of population dominated by Bista. The shade of Chitripatan provides more productivity in Gotamkot and from where the highly rich biodiversity and large covering land starts. Chitripatan is rich in flora and fauna and valuable herbal medicine and hosting Sisne and Putha Himal, Jaljala Himal and many more Himalayan ranges.	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
14.	Gotamkot village	Athbiskot Municipality	Historic and beautiful village	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
15.	Guerrilla Trail	Triveni all	Nature and war affected historical villages during Maoist insurgency	N/W		H	G	N	L/R
16.	Gupti Daha (lake)	Banfikot-10		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
17.	Home-stay villages in Rukum (W) district		Badgaun Home-stay (Banfikot R.M. -5); Gotamkot Home-stay (Athbiskot Municipality-4); Junglegaun (Purtimkanda) Home-stay; Okhale Home-stay (Athbiskot Municipality-1); Sankh Home-stay; Syarputal Home-stay (Banfikot R.M.-3)	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
18.	Jantibase Lek and Sallegaun		Paragliding hub	N/W			G	N	L/R
19.	Jumli Pokhari	Musikot Municipality - 1	This lake is situated Musikot Municipality at Satdule forest area. This enchanting pool of beauty has its own historical and religious background with an elevation of 1800 m.	N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
20.	Kalabhaura religious site	Magma		N	C/R			N	L/R
21.	Kalika Malika -Rimna		Paragliding	N/W			G	N	L/R
22.	Kalika Temple	Musikot Mun.- 1			C/R			N	L/R
23.	Kanda Daha	8/20 Kot	The lake is located only 54 km. north of district headquarters at Syalakhadi. The lake's key feature is the glittering reflection of famous Sisne Himal in the water of this lake an elevation of 2365 meters. One famous temple called Siddhababa temple nearby the lake and people celebrate ritual rites such as the worshipping of idols and other religious activities occasionally.	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
24.	Khara/Khara Kural village	Tribeni R. M.	A place of war-zone in the past during Maoist conflict	N		H	G	N	L/R
25.	Kunakhet Mela	Banfikot - 2	The place where a Jajarkote King is believed to throw his Bow & Arrow.	N	C/R		G	N	L/R
26.	Kuprekot (22/24 Rajaharu baseko Thau)	Musikot - 9				H/A	G	N	L/R
27.	Lakes (52) and hillocks (53)			N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
28.	Lama Bagar Mela	Chaurjahari - 3, 4		N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
29.	Lamkane Gufa	Athbiskot-11	Pahal Singh Gharti Magar (Chairperson of Tourism Promotion Committee)	N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
30.	Lamkhanna			N				N	L/R
31.	Machhimi Jyula		As the established village famous for farm vegetables	N			G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
32.	Malika Temple	Bafikot - 10		N	C/R			N	L/R
33.	Mandali Than	Musikot - 13			C/R			N	L/R
34.	Maurakhara High Altitude Area		War starting site between Sani Bheri and Thuli Bheri, above Rimna and Aathbiskot; Janaganatantra Radio started, fertile for potato production zone (7kg of single potato). Rich in biodiversity, eco-system and highly potential for tourism activities.	N/W		H	G	N	L/R
35.	Melchaur Mela and Tachu Danda Lek	Banfikot - 1	Place, with a temple there, is appropriate to view scenic beauty around.	N/W				N	L/R
36.	Melgaeri Hatya Kanda	Banfikot - 2	War Memorial Site			H	G	N	L/R
37.	Musedelo, Sattale Gufa	Athbiskot-14		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
38.	Musidanda	Musikot Mun.- 4		N		H	G	N	L/R
39.	Musidula	Saniveri - 4	The place with small ponds in middle parts and a cave in the corner.			H		N	L/R
40.	Musikot Durbar (palace)		Musikot palace is equally known as historical and civilization of ancient kings that can be still seen its ruins today.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
41.	Palakot Gufa	Banfikot-1		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
42.	Papal Melgairi		Murdered of 6 Khatri family members by security personnel and now it is included in war tourism by government of Nepal.			H	G	N	L/R
43.	Papini Mela (festival)	Sankhgau and Badgau	Papini Mela (local festival) is celebrated in Sankh Lake on January. The Lake has its ancient tale that is linked with the lives of villagers and they think that if unnecessary activities are done in the area, it will bring misfortune to the villagers.	N	C/R		G	N	L/R
44.	Papini Mela Sakha Daha	Musikot – 7		N/W			G	N	L/R
45.	Pupal Lake		The surrounding area of this lake is rich in valuable herb Yarsagumba and many Yarsa-hunters go to this vast meadow to pick up Yarsagumba. This region is also famous for beautiful wildlife which is rarely found in other areas.	N/W			G	N	L/R
46.	Rabigaun, Tham Training Center		War heritage conservation program			H	G	N	L/R
47.	Radijyula	Athbiskot-9	War-zone/conflict zone	N		H	G	N	L/R
48.	Rajkot Palace, religious and historic site Rajkot	Tribeni - 7	Where Kings of Salmani and Jajarkot died/killed			H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
49.	Rimla Dovan	...	Confluence of Sani Bheri and Thuli Bheri, Rimna Festival, Temple	N	C/R			N	L/R
50.	Sai Kumari Temple (Kurepani)	Bafikot - 2		N	C/R			N	L/R
51.	Sani Bheri River	Rukum	Rafting, fishing, wilderness and sightseeing	N/W			G	N	L/R
52.	Sankh village		Historical and cultural Papini dance with unique village settlement	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
53.	Sankhamiyal Mela	Chaurjahari - 3		N				N	L/R
54.	Sankhgau	Sankhgau	Sankhgau is the popular for Papini dance, Singaru dance, Painseru dance and Panchebaja	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
55.	Sattale Gufa	8/20 Kot - 2		N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
56.	Shyarpur Tal (lake)	Banfikot RM - 8	The biggest and most attractive lake of Rukum (west) famous for boating and Chhimaichhahari is popular for adventurous tourism particularly rock cycling. The lake covers the area of 3 km. It is 1,325 m. high from the sea level.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
57.	Siddha Gufa (cave)	Chaurjahari Mun.-11		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
58.	Siddha Gufa Temple	Chaurjahari - 14			C/R			N	L/R
59.	Singaru Nach		Singaru dance is popular in western Rukum and adjoining districts, where men dressed as women dance to folk songs about love accompanied by music. Traditionally, it was considered taboo for women to dance in this manner and therefore men have taken on the feminine role.	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
60.	Sisne Himal	Rukum (east and West)	Sisne Himal is the highest peak (5849 m.) in Rukum (east and west). Famous Kham Magar and ethnic Thakuri cultures on the way.	N/W		H	G	N	L/R
61.	Sisne Himal Masa Chentra	8/20 Kot -		N		H	G	N	L/R
62.	Syarpur Gau		Located nearby Syarpur Tal (lake) and unique village composition	N			G	N	L/R
63.	Tarsukanda	Banfikot R.M.-1	Place of war heritage	N		H	G	N	L/R
64.	Thuli Bheri River	Rukum	Popular for rafting, sightseeing and wild journey with rare experience	NW			G	N	L/R
65.	Thuli Daha/Khara Daha	Musikot - 7		N/W			G	N	L/R
66.	Tin Bahini Lek (Doke Radio started)	Musikot - 10		N/W			G	N	L/R
67.	Trishulgade		Viewtower spot	N/W			G	N	L/R
68.	Typical Kham/Magar Culture			N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
69.	Vegetable Pocket Area	Thulidaha - 1, 13, 14	Potential for commercial vegetable farming.	N				N	L/R
70.	Vegetable pocket area	Musikot 3, 13, 14	Potential for commercial vegetable farming.	N				N	L/R
71.	War Memorial Parks	(Khara, Banfikot)				H	G	N	L/R
72.	War Museum	(Gileri - 3, 6)	Used weapons during armed struggle			H	G	N	L/K
73.	War Museum – Banfikot	(Melgairi Banfikot)				H	G	N	L/R
74.	War Tourism		(Kami Budha birth place) (Musikot - 10)	N/W		H	G	N	L/R

4. Dolpa District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; **Market Significance:** G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
1.	Bharbhare Pilgrimage site	Jagdulla-3		N	C/R			N	L/R
2.	Bala Tripura Sundari (Tripurakot-1)	This temple is the largest religious center of Khas in Dolpa and was believed to have constructed before the bell's inscription of Shake 1776 and Sambat 1881. This temple has been renovated in varied time period and it has been constructed in the form of multi-roof style. This temple has been erected with two storeyed and having slate roof just facing towards the east. Artistic carvings have been engrabed in the temple's main door but temple's originality has been disappeared somehow due to blend of modern art. Within the temple there is no idol of Tripurasundari clearly but natural form of stone has been kept in the temple and is worshipped by devotees. Important materials such as throne of Tripurasundari, his majesty Bikram Shahi, idols of prince and princess, Toran of silver etc. have been preserved in the temple. In the compound of temple's main door of right and left side, there has been guarded by two artistic loins in the form of metal. Inscription of Sambat 1962 has been found in the compound of temple. The temple is daily worshipped morning and evening by Upadhyaya Brahman from Neupane clan as a worshipper. It is worshipped all Astamis, from Ashwin Shukla Pratipada to Purnima and Kartik Laxmi Aushi, Magh Shukla Panchami, Makar Sankranti, Maha Shivaratri, from Chaite Shukla Pratipada to Purnima except Shrawan Astami. Religious fair is conducted according to Tantric method in Badadashain, Chaite Dashain and Shreepanchami.This temple bears historical and cultural significance along with tourism potentiality. Natural lithic (stone) is considered as theTripura deity is located at the southernmost of temple. Historic and religious sites such as Kalibagar, Phuloli, Chhalamasta, Khani temple, Simpumya, Mwubon Gompa, palace of king Bikram Shahi, Mukuteshwar pilgrimage site, Bhairavsthan and Kunasa Patan are the major surrounding significant sites and strategic places of this temple. N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/ R		
3.	Byas Rishi Tapobhumi (Kaika-6,7)	There was a tradition to meditate in the lap of Himalayas in the primordial period. Thus, Dolpa was considered to have hermitage of Byas Rishi according to same belief system. Having meditated in the land of Dolpa by Byas Rishi the stream is later on known as Byasgad. Various artifacts which is related with Byas cave and Byas Rishi. It		N/R	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
		is believed to get spirituality having visited of hilltop of Byas and having bathed in 22 taps. Out of 17000 Byas Rishis, the senior Byas was believed to have medited in Dolpa according to legend.							
4.	Cave and Waterfall	Thulibheri-4		N/W				N	L/R
5.	Chaiti Festival	Thulibheri-1,2			C/R			N	L/R
6.	Chhala Masta Devata	Tripurakot- 7		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
7.	Chhamkuni Daha	Thulibheri 10		N/W				N	L/R
8.	Chharka Bhot (Chharka Tangsong-1)	Chharka Bhot is the last Buddhist settlement of east upper Dolpo and also gateway to upper Mustang district. The name means good salt; chha-ka, since locally mined crystals were of much sought after quality. The houses again have few windows and within the cluster, one looks like a fortress tower. Chharka's main claim to fame is as the village seen at the beginning of Eric Valli's Caravan/Himalayan film.		N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
9.	Choike Tal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W				N	L/R
10.	Chuchhe Himal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
11.	Crystal Mountain (Shey Phoksundo RM)	Brooding like a great demon above Shey is the Crystal Mountain, the holiest summit arcross Dolpo. According to the legend of Crystal Mountain, the sage called Drutob Senge Yeshe visited Dolpo a thousand years ago. At that time, local people worshipped a wild mountain spirit called Nurpu Khonday Pungyun. Drutob meditated in a cave nearby and tried to vanquish the wild spirit using a snow lion. However, the wild spirit retaliated by sending hordes of angry snakes. Then, so it is said, the snow lion replicated itself 108 times and banished the wild spirit from Crystal Mountain. A pass guarded by yak horns is crossed before the celebrations end at Drutob Senge Yeshe's cave of enlightenment. Each year in July before the harvest, people come from across Dolpo to do the Kora walk around the peak to be cleansed off their sins.		N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
12.	Daha Ban	Thulibheri-1		N				N	L/R
13.	Dhad Gaon (Wildlife view)	Chharka Tangsong-3		N/W			G	N	L/R
14.	Dhangalang Tal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W				N	L/R
15.	Dho Tarap (Dolpo Buddha RM)	Dho Tarap is one of the significant Himalayan Gateways in Upper Dolpa as many historical routes from Mustang/Chharka, Tibet via Marim La/Tenje, Saldang, Shey Gomba, Rigmo Village/Phoksundo, Dunai come to meet in this place. It is religiously and culturally significant as it hosts famous Buddhist Ribo Bhumpa Gompa, famour Bon		N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
		Riwo Bumgon Gonpa, Guru Rinpoche's meditation Cave and other distinctive set of chortens and a magnificent monastery picturesquely located above the houses with traits of the true land of Dolpo. The famous Tibetan speaking settlement of Dho Tarap sits above a wide valley an elevation of 3944 m. and has been a trading crossroads for centuries. According to ancient legends, the valley of Dho Tarap was once a vast lake inhabited by a wild spirit. One day a horse appeared from the lake, it was seen to be a horse of great quality and hence the place became known as Tarap.							
16.	Dhoulagiri III	Chharka Tangsang-6		N/W			G	N	L/R
17.	Buddhist Gombas (Monasteries)								
	Byasi Gomba	Kaike-5		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
	Chhadul Gomba	Kaike-1		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Chungfur Gumba Pilgrimage	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Dragmar Dewa Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Dralung Gonpa	Tingkyu		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Drigung Gonpa	Tiserong		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Fuu Gumba	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Jampa Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Jova Gonpa	Saldang		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Kakar Labrang Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Komang Dratshang Gonpa	Komang		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Langgon Neser Gonpa	Bijer		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Margom Yetsher Gonpa	Saldang		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Mekhyim Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Namgyal Lhakang village Gumba	Sey-Phoksundo, Pungmo 9		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Nyima Phug Gonpa	DhoTarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Ribo Bhumpa Gomba (Dho Tarap, Dolpo Buddha RM)	This Gonpa is belonged to Nyingmapa sect is one of the most important Gompas in Dolpa. The Gomba was constructed over 1000 years ago and the style is reminiscent of the famous Samye Monastery southeast of Lhasa. It was supposedly built to ward off evil spirits roaming the place and the legend also refers to Guru Rinpoche. It is said that any		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
		damage to this gomba will cause Phoksundo Lake to burst and flood the villages. The name Bumpa relates to the vase, one of eight sacred symbols of Buddhism.							
	Sachen Gonpa	Tsharka		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Sadu Gonpa	Tiserong		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Samtu-Lating Village Gumba	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Samye Choeling Gonpa (Saldang)	Samye Choeling Gonpa is located in the village of Saldang in Nangkong valley and belongs to the Nyingma-pa lineage. Housed within it are images of the Buddha of the past Dipankar, the present Sakyamuni, and the future Maitreya. It is named after the great Gumpa in Tibet founded by Guru Rinpoche, whose image is dominant here.		N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Sheding Dewa Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Shengding	Mukot		N			G	N	L/R
	Shey Gomba (Shey Phoksundo RM-3)	This is known locally as Shelri Sumdho Gumpa established by Tendzin Raspa and it is his reincarnate lineage that still officiates at Shey. Historically the Gumpa belongs to the Karmapa-Kagyupa sect, but these days many of the Nyingma-pa deities are displayed. The Gumpa hosts a summer festival that attracts the people from all over Dolpo. The festival here, with the dancing images of Guru Dragpo, Senge Dongma and Guru Dakting are the protecting deities. Inside the main icons are Dorje Chang, Sakyamuni earthly Buddha, Tara, a skeleton Buddha, Milarepa and the Karmapa.		N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Sipchhog Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Surboche Gonpa	Tiserong		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Thyakchen Rhyapkeling Gumba	Sey-Phoksundo, Pungmo 9		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Tika Gomba	Kaika-4		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Yasung Choeling Gumba	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
18.	Bon Gonpa (Monastery)								
	Deden Phuntshok Ling Gonpa (Dho Tarap)	This Gonpa is belonged to Bonism. In ancient time, many Bonpo Dzogchen yogis spent their whole lifetime here in Tarap and finally they achieved Rainbo body. It is very clearly recorded in the Bon historical texts which narrate the lives of the masters. The Gumpa also houses many relics of Bonpo masters.		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Merbu Samten Ling Gonpa	Dho Tarap		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Monri Zursum Gonpa	Khali Mon		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
	Riwo Bumgon Gonpa (Dho Tarap)	This Gumpa is affiliated to Bon religion with full of wall paintings in the main Gumpa and Buddhist divinities. Bon divinities are depicted on the right and Buddhist divinities on the left. Yogis from both traditions would come to Gumpa to recite the ritual, with the Bonpo practitioners sitting on the right and Buddhists on the left. This is the only gumpa in Dolpo where both Buddhist and Bonpo deities are depicted in the Gumpa.		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Sale Wo Gonpa	Potikha		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Samling Gonpa (Bhijer)	This Gumpa is one of the most noted Bon centers in the region and was constructed by Dzogchen master Yangton Gyaltzen Rinchen in the 13 th century. Many Dzogchen masters were taught here and Dharma teachings were flourished across the Dolpa and Mustang districts.		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Sridgyal Gonpa	Tselung		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Tadzong Phuntsok Ling Gonpa	Tsarkha		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Tashi Namgyal Lhakang	Ta Village		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Thasrung Tsoling Gonpa	Tso		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Tsarkha Golang Yungdrung Nyishar Gonpa	Tsarkha		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
	Yanggon Thongdrol Phuntsok Ling Gonpa	Tsarkha		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
19.	Gunasa Tirtha Yatra	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
20.	High Passes	– Kang La (5350m, Between Shey and Phoksundo); – Sela La (5095m, between Saldang and Shey – Jyanta La (5220m) – Numa La (south) 5309m, between Dho and Phoksundo) – Chan La (5378m, between Dho and Chap Chu – Jhyarko La (5336m), between Dho and Kharka – Mo La (5030m, between Kharka and Chharka Bhot) – Niwas la (5120m, between Chharka Bhot and Kagbeni) – Jungben La (5550m, between Chharka Bhot and Kagbeni) – Nagdalo La (5350 m); the Nyingma Gyanzen La (5563 m); the Yala La (5414 m); Chyargo La (5150 m)		N/W			G	N	L/R
21.	Kagmara Himal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
22.	Kaike (Tarangpurian) Culture	Kaike or Tarali language is only spoken in Tarangpurian region of Dolpo. This language is considered as an endangered language. This Kaike language represents the civilization of Tarali people in Dolpo. Tarali people are considered as the descendent of Khas princess fled from Sinja while attacking of enemy and then she was married with local boy and settled there.		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
23.	Kanchen Rolwa Himal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
24.	Kangteka	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N			G	N	L/R
25.	Kanjiroba peak (6898m)	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
26.	Khali Chhara	Tripurasundari-8			C/R			N	L/R
27.	Ku Village (identified in 2036 BS)	Shey Phoksundo RM-9		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
28.	Lachhin Tangma Ruthki	Kaike-2		N	C/R			N	L/R
29.	Mahadev Religious Forest	Tripurasundari-1		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
30.	Mountain peaks		Churen Himal (7286m) Mukut Himal (6087m)	N/W			G	N	L/R
31.	Mudkechula Masta Devata	Mudkechula-1		N	C/R			N	L/R
32.	Mukut Himal	Chharka Tangsong-6	Outstanding and impressive Himalyan vistas.	N/W			G	N	L/R
33.	Myarken Cave	Chharka Tangsang-2		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
34.	Nose Shaped Mountain	Tripurasundari-1		N/W			G	N	L/R
35.	Nurbu-Kang	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
36.	Nyachen Ribo Balamar	Kaike-1		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
37.	Phoksundo Jharna (Waterfall)	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8	Possibly the largest waterfall in Nepal by water volume; scenic lake with religious value as well	N/W			G	N	L/R
38.	Phoksundo Lake	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8	Phoksundo, the biggest lake of Nepal is also a Ramsar site.	N/W			G	N	L/R
39.	Pugmo Char Tal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
40.	Putha Himal	Mudkechula-4		N/W			G	N	L/R
41.	Raja Rani	Tripurasundari-1				H/A		N	L/R
42.	Ralli Ship	Tripurasundari-1		N		H		N	L/R
43.	Ringmo Village (Bon Village, Shey Phoksundo RM-8	Ancient Bon village of Ringmo has around 20 houses, mostly facing east with windowless walls, built in the traditional Dolpo style with layers of stone and wood, and flat roofs.		N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

S N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	LR
			Ringmo Bon monastery sits serenely above the Lake to north of the village, guarded by a picturesque row of ochre and red chortens and mani walls. Ancient Bon monastery locally called Tshowa Bonpo Gomba was constructed by the Lama master from the Pungmo valley southwest of the lake.						
44.	Rupghad- Tatopani	Thulibheri-9		N				N	L/R
45.	Sappokuna Cave	Mudkechula-8		N				N	L/R
46.	Setung Myungul Sumdul Gomba	Kaike		N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
47.	Sey Sikhar Himal	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
48.	Shey Phoksundo NP		It spreads over Dolpa and Mugu district and covers the area 3,555 km ² . Area (1349 km ²) as buffer zone was included in 2055 BS. The SPNP supports numbers of wild animals, included but not limited to iconic snow leopards, musk deers and himalayan tahr. Shey monastery (11th century) located inside park is the key tourism attraction, which is sacred for both bon believers and Buddhist. It also houses Nepal's largest deepest lake (Phoksundo). Out of total 887 bird species recorded in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016; Inskipp & Chaudhary, 2016), 300 species of birds are recorded in Dolpa district only (Kusi et al. 2018).	N/W			G	N	L/R
49.	Shiva Temple (Shiva Linga)	Tripurasundari-3		N	C/R			N	L/R
50.	Shugri Nyishar	Shugri Nyishar cave (Potikha)		N		H	G	N	L/R
51.	Sun Daha Bhutal	Thulibheri-2,4		N				N	L/R
52.	Tajan Pahari	Kaike-1		N	C/R			N	L/R
53.	Tatopani	Kaike-2	One of the largest and hottest natural hot springs in Karnali; lies on the way to Dhorpatan from Dolpa; also lies nearby is a famous monastery	N	R		G	N	L/R
54.	Thuli Gomba	Jagdulla-1		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
55.	Trekking Trail (Suligadh to Phoksundo lake trekking trail)	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N					
56.	Tso-Karbo Tal (meaning Seto-Tal)	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
57.	Upper Dolpa		Home to Himalayan Buddhist/Bon people, blue sheep, snow leopard, and wolves, mysterious "hidden land"	N/W			G	N	L/R
58.	Yagan Jungle for wild life watching	Sey-Phoksundo, Rigmo 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
59.	Yak Tal (Highest Tal)	Chharka Tangsong-1		N/W			G	N	L/R

5. Jajarkot District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; **Market Significance:** G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Badale Waterfall (Sisneri, Nalghad)	Nalgad M. 13, Baniya Gau	Rich in wildlife, wild birds and dense forest	N/W			G	N	L/R
2.	Balukune Waterfall	Barekot R.M.	Biggest waterfall of Barekot R.M., around 250 m in its length	N/W				N	L/R
3.	Barekot Chakhure Patan, Ramidanda and Silpa Chaur	Barekot - 4 and Barekot - 1	Spectacular meadows, viewpoints, forested areas and rich in biodiversity.	N/W			G	N	L/R
4.	Bauda Gufa	Bheri Municipality - 1		N/W				N	L/R
5.	Bhagawati temple	Nalagadh Municipality - 11	Bhagawati temple is one of the ancient temples of Jajarkot district located in Khati Gurta is considered center of faith of people. The image of goddess Durga in stone statue and other numerous old stone statues are stored in the same temple.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
6.	Bhaiyar Dewata Temple	Nalagadh - 5			C/R			N	L/R
7.	Bhamesor Gufa	Bheri Municipality - 13		N/W				N	L/R
8.	Bhauta Chhahari Waterfall	Kuse R.M.3	Natural and religious significance with rich biodiversity	N/R	C/R			N	L/R
9.	Bhayar Burma Deuta	Barekot R.M.		N/W	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
10.	Bheri Chahara	Chhedagad Municipality - 9		N/W				N	L/R
11.	Bheri Khola Gufa	Nalagadh - 13		N/W				N	L/R
12.	Bheri River		Second longest and largest river in Karnali Province with hige potentials of White Water Rafting/Kayaking/Fishing	N/W			G	N	L/R
13.	Bhote Gufa	Nalagadh - 4		N/W				N	L/R
14.	Bhune Gufa	Bheri Municipality - 1		N/W				N	L/R
15.	Birds	Nalagadh and Barekot	Sun Vulture/Sun Gidda, Chir Kalij, Jalewa, Malaya. huchil etc.	N/W			G	N	L/R
16.	Bista, Giri, Nagailta Nau Daha	Barekot - 9		N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
17.	Boudda Stupa Pajaru	Chedagadh na. pa. - 8	Ancient Buddhist stupas are located on the ridge of Ghogi Danda in Jajarkot are believed to have been thousands years old historically.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			These stupas' physical structures can still be seen today clearly and are artistically embellished by lithic (stones). Tibetan script has been engraved in stone inscription in two places. Altogether 13 Buddhist stupas are located in 3 rows. Artistic old stone tap is also survived here.						
18.	Brindabasini Devi Samaiji	Che. na. pa.			C/R			N	L/R
19.	Byauli Dhunga	Kuse R.M. 8	Rich biodiversity and big coverage of Land	N/R				N	L/R
20.	Chalne Malika	Che. na. pa. - 3 n 4			C/R			N	L/R
21.	Chamero Gufa	Bheri na. pa. - 2		N/W				N	L/R
22.	Chaya Chetra Temple	Bheri na. pa. - 2			C/R			N	L/R
23.	Chun Khani	Bheri na. pa. - 3		N/W		H		N	L/R
24.	Churma Jaesi Barma	Nalagadh - 4			C/R			N	L/R
25.	Cultural Dances		Deuda dance, garra dance, khyali dance, painseru dance, sigaru dance, khaando dance, sorathi dance, Maruni dance, Hudke dance, Lakhe dance, Pajjari dance etc.)		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
26.	Dare Masto Temple	Nalagadh - 12			C/R		G	N	L/R
27.	Dare Musto Deuta	Kuse R.M. 9, Paink	Biggest festival occurred in this Musto Than rather than other Mustos. Dare Musto is considered as an equivalent of Hindu gods Bhairav and Mahadev and the eldest of out of 12 brothers.	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
28.	Dhalla	Bheri na. pa. - 4							
29.	Dhami-Jhankri Nach (Shaman dance)	Bheri Khola	Religious, Natural beauty (Shrawan Purnima)	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
30.	Dhime-jha deu	Kuse na. pa. - 5			C/R			N	L/R
31.	Falma Gufa (very important tourism area)	Chhedagad na. pa.		N/W			G	N	L/R
32.	Fulbari Lek	Barekot R.M.	Unique landscape, scenic forest and sightseeing	N/R			G		L/R
33.	Gabha in Barekot	Barekot		N/W				N	L/R
34.	Garnet Khani in Bheri Bhur	Bheri na. pa. - 9		N/W		H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
35.	Hadetolako Tamra Patra	Cheda na. pa - 3			C/R	H/A		N	L/R
36.	Home-Stay villages								
	Silpachaur	Jarekot 1	Village where Jajarkote kings used to dance and enjoy. Presently Garra, Mayur, Singaru naches are found. Beautiful mountain views can be seen from this village. Traditional stone roofs are also found in this village. It is located in about 5 hour walking distance from the nearest road head, the place called Paanchkatiya.	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
	Suyada	Chedagadh 2	Settlement of Budha-Chhetri having Deuda, Paisari, Mayur as major traditional cultural dances.		C/R		G	N	L/R
	Dhime	Kuse 5	Village having mixed caste/ethnic groups having Thakuri as largest enthnin group. Khado nach, Panchai baja nach,, Jhakri nach in Paush purnima are important features of this village. Organic vegetable production can be promoted in this village.		C/R		G	N	L/R
	Laha and Khantakura	Nalagadh 4 and 5	Village having Magar, Chhetri and dalits caste/ethnic communities. It is also a village close to the Nalagadh hydropower damside in future. Mayur nach and Khyali nach are traditional dances in this village.	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
37.	Honey Hunting site in Nalagadh			N/W		H	G	N	L/R
38.	Jagatipur Durbar (palace) and Bayu Ghatta (Bheri na. pa.- 11)	Jagatipur Durbar was erected by 14 th century's the powerful king Jagati Shing and founder of Jarjarkot kingdom located in the south western of Khalanga, the district headquarters of Jajarkot at a distance of18.5 k.m. Historic Jajarkot kingdom was founded around Shake Sambat 1300 to 1455 by king Jagati Shing and declared as the capital of its kingdom. This medieval palace is historically and archaeologically significant but now got vanished its previous structure due to lack of proper preservation. Only the ruined of palace can still be seen today. It can still be seen stone pillar artistically engraving with Tibetan script, Dewals, wells and temple. This ruined palace is historically and archeologically significance. It was also believed that there was air mill as well.			C/	H/A	G	N	L/R
39.	Jajarkot durbar (palace) (Bheri na. pa.- 3)	King Jasbham or Birambha Shah, the son of king Dev (Deu) Shing ordered to construct palace in Khalanga, Jajarkot and then he settled here new palace and left the Jagatipur old palace.The king had brought famous artisans from Bhaktapur to construct the palace and bricks from Chaurjahari, Rukum (west) labored by vassal. He immediately declared Khalanga as the capital			C	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			of Jajarkot to be protected from Baisi state principalities. The old palace was given to be lived for his mistresses and to be used for Vihar (public rest house). According to writer, Rajuraja Shing Jajarkot kingdom was the most powerful kingdom during the Baisi state principalities under the king Hari Shah and his strong military allies with king Prithvi Narayan Shah of Gorkha.						
40.	Jajarkote King Hari Shah Durbar	Kuse - 5 (Dhime)	King Hari Shah was a contemporary of Prithvi Narayan Shah (founder of Nepal's Unification).			H/A	G	N	L/R
41.	Jalmi Chahara	Che. na. pa. - 3		N/W				N	L/R
42.	Julyat Chari Jharana	Junichade - 6		N/W				N	L/R
43.	Kachali lek	Sibalaya		N/W				N	L/R
44.	Kafalna Masta Temple	Kuse - 9/10			C/R			N	L/R
45.	Kalika Temple	Bheri na. pa. - 4			C/R			N	L/R
46.	Kalika Temple	Kuse - 2			C/R			N	L/R
47.	Kalika Temple	Nalagadh - 15			C/R			N	L/R
48.	Karae Chuli Himal	Barekot - 5		N/W			G	N	L/R
49.	Karki Gaun Malika	Chhedagad na. pa. - 12 & 13			C/R			N	L/R
50.	Khadka Debata Maula	Kuse - 2			C/R			N	L/R
51.	Khageri Raj Durbar Sthal	Nalagadh - 9				H/A		N	L/R
52.	Khan Takura	Nalagadh - 5		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
53.	Kurilagna	Chhe. na. pa. - 7 n 8		N/W				N	L/R
54.	Kuse Himal (Lek)	Kuse R.M. 8	Scenic beauty and rich biodiversity	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
55.	Kushe – Barekot – Nalghad Patan Area		The Land of Red Panda, Blue Sheep and Himalayan Tahr and Pilgrimage Sites	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
56.	Mahadev Temple	Kuse - 8			C/R			N	L/R
57.	Malika Foot Trail	Chhe. na. pa. - 10		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
58.	Malika Lek	Kuse R.M.8	Religious, dense forest with large coverage of land	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
59.	Malika Temple (Bheri Municipality.- 6)	Malika temple is one of the another significant and religious pilgrimage sites of Jajarkot district which goddess Malika is considered the sister of Manakama of Gorkha district also called Manakama temple. According to legend Manakama was treated unlawful behavior by the king of		N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
		Jajarkot and the goddess felt insulted having been shown by the king’s misconduct and later on she planned to leave her origin place of Jajarkot then stayed Gorkha permantly. Malika temple is located on the topmost of ridge in which the mountain is seemed to be rolled down from the cliffy rock. From that cliffy mountain can be seen far distance locations of Dailekh, Surkhet, Salyan, Rukum (east and west), Rolpa, Baglung, Myagdi and many more mesmerizing views of Sisne and Putha Himal, Rolpa’s Jaljala Himal, Myagdi’s Dhaulagiri Himal and Annapurna Himal.							
60.	Malika Temple	Nalagadh - 13			C/R	H		N	L/R
61.	Mudke Chula Tirtha sthal, Pyari Himal	nalagad na. pa. -13		N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
62.	Mudkechula	Nalgad M.13, Masekhanna	Religious, Rich biodiversity (Jeth to Kartik)	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
63.	Nadae Dhap Temple and Daha	Kuse - 8		N/W			G	N	L/R
64.	Naide Barma Temple	Nalagadh - 8			C/R			N	L/R
65.	Nalagadh hydropower	Barekot- 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9		N			G	N	L/R
66.	Natakali Lek	Nalagadh - 2		N/W				N	L/R
67.	Natural Hot Spring	Nalgad M. 8, Kayakheth	Natural hot spring with beautiful sightseeing	N/W				N	L/R
68.	Naumuli Tirthasthal	Barekot R.M.	Religious Site, unique scene, dense forest with rich biodiversity	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
69.	Panch Katiya	Kuse - 5						N	L/R
70.	Panchase	Kuse - 6		N/W				N	L/R
71.	Pyari Lek	Nalgad M. 13, Siuna	Popular for viewpoint, scenic forest with unique landscape (Baisakh to Mansir)	N/W			G	N	L/R
72.	Radeu Temple	Kuse - 5			C/R			N	L/R
73.	Ram Temple	Bheri na. pa. - 4			C/R			N	L/R
74.	Rangabachilo Deuta	Barekot R.M.-4	Rangabachilo is the clan deity of Barekot people who was emanated from the big rock in the center of large meadow where there is head of buffalo as the form of stone. It is believed to have been killed the demon by the Rangabachilo was buried demon’s heart in the ground of big stone. Religious festival is celebrated on month of Bhadra Purnima and Jesth Purnima.	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
75.	Rani Ban	Nalgad M.10, Dhyar Gau	Religious, scenic forest (Baisakh to Kartik)	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
76.	Rata Patan	Kuse R.M. 9, Paink	Vast and dense forest with natural beauty	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
77.	Red Panda	Kuse - 8; Barekot - 3/4	One of the beautiful, endangered and illusive species	N/W		H	G	N	L/R
78.	Rishe Khola Hariyali Park	Che. na. pa. - 1		N/W				N	L/R
79.	Rodhodendron Forest	Barekot R.M.	More than 4 species are found in their jungle	N/W			G	N	L/R
80.	Rukmala Gadhi	Cheda - 6			C/R	H/A		N	L/R
81.	Sahi Kumari Patan	Barekot - 3		N/W			G	N	L/R
82.	Samakot Barma Temple	Kuse - 7			C/R			N	L/R
83.	Samal Thana view tower	Chhe. na. pa - 13		N				N	L/R
84.	Samalathana Tourism Area	Che. na. pa. - 13		N/W			G	N	L/R
85.	Sangta Gufa	Bheri na. pa -2		N/W				N	L/R
86.	Shai Kwanri Thakurji Ko Gath (Barekot R.M.)	Shai Kwanri is a religious pond situated in the lap of Himalaya. Shai Kwanri is also called by Khanme and Belaspur. This holy pond is considered very ancient one and local people pay homage on the month of Shrawan Shukla Purnima. Devotees take the bath in the holy pond because of thinking good omen before starting the new work. The pond is fully covered by dense forest, towering hills and mountains and sometime covered by thick snow-fall.		N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
87.	Shiva Mahadev Maitho Panna	Chhe na. pa - 4			C/R			N	L/R
88.	Shiva Mandir, Kalegaun	Bheri na pa. - 1			C/R			N	L/R
89.	Shivalaya Temple	Sibalaya - 5			C/R			N	L/R
90.	Shivalaya Temple	Kuse - 2			C/R			N	L/R
91.	Sodari Masta	Che. na. pa. - 1			C/R			N	L/R
92.	Somaila Naumuli village	Kuse R.M. 7	Religious and beautiful landscape with lush forest	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
93.	Suyada Malika	che. na. pa. -2			C/R			N	L/R
94.	Takekafal	Nalagadh - 5						N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
95.	Tama Khani	Nalagadh - 10, 11, n 12		N/W		H	G	N	L/R
96.	Tannu Chasa Jharana	Nalagadh na. pa. - 11		N/W			G	N	L/R
97.	Triveni Dham	Barekot - 1			C/R			N	L/R
98.	Valuable Metals/Gems	Kuse-2,3,8; Juni Chade; Chedagadh - 7,8	kaenith, turmalin, garnet, patthar etc	N/W		H/A	G	N	L/R
99.	War Memorial Sites		Juni Kamyun, Vhande, Badalek etc.			H	G	N	L/R

6. Dailesh District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; Market Significance: G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Adhikari Remple				C/R			N	L/R
2.	Ancient Stone Taps and Wells	These Stone taps and Naulis (Wells) have been engrabed with artistic carvings that show the Khas imperial period and 22 state principalities' period. Patharnauli is one of the examples that has bee inscribed Om Mane Padme Hum in the main door of Patharnauli. Bhurti Bais Deval's Stone Tap, Khursanibari's Stone Tap, Patharnauli, Kapurnauli, Kalyan Dhara, Gomati Dhara, Ranabada Dhara, Rupse Stone Dhara)		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
3.	Ancient/Medieval Forts, Palaces and Resting Places	Medieval palaces were constructed by Khas kings and some Palaces were demolished completely during Unification of Nepal. These forts were particularly established after Unification of Nepal by Shah kings. These ruined palaces and old fortresses are historically and archaeologically significance. Ancient Dullu Palace, Bilaspur Palace, Dullu Fort, Dailekha Fort, Historical Resting Place of Kaji Jaspau Thapa)		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
4.	Bayal Dhunga view point	Athbis	This is the view point from where various mountain range can be seen, natural wonder for trekkers	N			G	N	L/R
5.	Behuliko Lake			N				N	L/R
6.	Belaspur Bhairav Temple (Narayan municipality)	This temple lies in the Narayan Municipality. Bilaspur, and according to folklore, it was established as the tutelary by sansari Verma. Another story says that the queen of the last king of Bilaspur, Karna Shahi brought the Bhairav idol as a dowry from her home. Various wells and stone carvings around the temple, can be concluded that the temple belongs to the time of king Karna Shahi, which was during the 18 th century. There are various other ruins of ancient palace around the temple compound.		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
7.	Bhairabi Basudhara		Storey of Goat taken by Tiger; Horse riding Devi Statue; Krishna, Sita and various Aakriti seen (61, 62 BS), Many Idian visited.	N/W	C/R	H		N	L/R
8.	Bhairee lake and Kachali lake		Lake with religious importance, hindu believers visit these lakes	N/W	C/R			N	L/R
9.	Bhaleshwor	Dullu			C/R		G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
10.	Bhurtika Deval	Narayan	Archaeological site in Narayan Municipality, Dailekh believed to be constructed in 14th century by Khas Kings. These devals are made out of stone.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
11.	Bijare -Buki nature circuit		This is the trekking circuit that offers a nature based tourism attractions including wild life, birds, mountain views and forest walk, ideal for trekkers	N/W			G	N	L/R
12.	Bindebasini temple	Dullu			C/R			N	L/R
13.	Buki Mandir/Buki Patan		High alpine pasture/meadow (patan), excellent view point for scenic beauty but also a religious site	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
14.	Chamera Gufa, Nautale Gufa, Toli Gufa, Nake Gufa, Janti Basne Gufa	Different parts of Dailekh including Gurans	Stunning Natural Caves that used by early human dwellers.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
15.	Chamunda Mai	Chamunda Bindrasainee			C/R			N	L/R
16.	Char Khamba		Archeological sites with the historical significane, believed to have been constructed during Khas kingdom.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
17.	Devals (Numerous Devals in Dullu and Dailekh areas) (Dailekh district is home to Devals and was erected during from 12 th century to 16 th century. These Devals are the sacred Sites with religious, cultural, historical and archaeological significance revered by both Buddhists and Hindus)		Dullu Patangini's couple Devals, Rawatkot Pancha Devals, Lamjika Pancha Devals, Rawatkot single Deval, Paduka Bhagwanpau Pancha Deval, Chhuwala Pancha Deval, Group Devals of Byauli's Jungle, Banganga Pancha Deval, Bhurtika 25 Devals (but 3 Devals are lost/erased), Bhurtika Pancha Devals, Kimugaun 10 Devals (but 3 Devals vanished), Kimugaun Single Deval (but 1 Deval has been lost), Tartang Pancha Devals (but 2 were lost), Kuikana 7 Devals (but 1 Deval was lost), Katti Mangar Pancha Devals (but 3 Devals were lost), Kanshikadh Pancha Devals, Dabada Pancha Devals,	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
18.	Dhaulapada Gufa and Bhim Gufa	Thandikadh municipality		N				N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
19.	Dullu Durbar	Dullu	Located in the Dullu bazaar, it was the winter palce of Khas kings. This medieval palace was dismantled during Moaists people's war.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
20.	Duwari Jharana, Batase Changa	Naumule, Naryan	Natural waterfall (estimated height 275 m) with high potentialy for leisure tourists	N/W			G	N	L/R
21.	Folk culture and dance (Hudke, Magal, Dhamari, Dhal tarbar nach, Deuda etc.)	Dailekh	These are the folk cultures evolved in Dailekh districts since centuries. These cultural belief systems and behaviours are the essential part of people of Dailekh and are the tourist attractions		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
22.	Folk song	Western Dailekh and Eastern Dailekh	Western Dailekh: Deuda (Khas and Kshatri) Eastern Dailekh : Maruni (Magar) Newar (Lakhe)		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
23.	Gufa in Chamunda Bindasaini (3,4 wards)				C/R	H		N	L/R
24.	Guranse Lekh	Guranse Municipality adjoining with Surkhet	Green and lush Rhododendron forest. This lekh has become exceedingly a hill station for leisure and nature walk, areas of Nomad Raute Community	N/W			G	N	L/R
25.	Jatjati Trail	spreads on Dailekh district	There are 32 jatjati who are believed to be originated from villages of Dailekh, for example, Bhurtel people are from Bhurtika, Rijju from Rijal village and so forth.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
26.	Kirti Khamba	Narayan	11 th century pillars		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
27.	Kirtisthamba	Dullu	This is the stone scripture erected in Dullu by late Prithivi Malla in 1279. The scripture reveals the harmony between Hindu and Buddhism during that era.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
28.	Kot Gadhi	Narayan Municipality	Located in Narayan Municipality, this fort was built on the highest point during Khasha/Malla period		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
29.	Kuiya Tal	Dhungeswor municipality		N				N	L/R
30.	Lalat		Ancient stone but not existed as a ruin, believed to be constructed/erected by Khas kings		C/R	H/A		N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
31.	Layati Bindrasainee Mai temple	Munda Bindrasainee			C/R			N	L/R
32.	Madan Tal			N/W				N	L/R
33.	Mahabu- Jagganath hill	Mahabu	Mahabu- Jagganath hill trail is the nature and wildlife wonders with green lush mixed forest, wild habitats and full of scenic beauty	N/W			G	N	L/R
34.	Mahabu Lekh	Mahabu municipality	Located at the highest altitute (4168 msl) in Dailekh district, this lekh is biodiversity hot spot for musk deer, ghoral, tahr, daphe and valuable medicinal herbs. Tarai flood plain can be seen if weather is clear from Mahabu lekh. Also has a religious importance as Mahabu gath. Mahabu area has rich geological formation (rocks and minerals) and therefore may be developed as a geological park	N/W			G	N	L/R
35.	Malika	Dullu			C/R			N	L/R
36.	Malika Mandir	Bhairavi, Tandikadh			C/R			N	L/R
37.	Malika, Shiva Mandir and Ghangane	Dhungeswor			C/R			N	L/R
38.	Mines/minerals (petroleum products, methane, iron, slate, mica etc.)	Pancha Koshi dham areas	Pancha Koshi dham areas may have a huge storage of petroleum products as some temples have a natural flame (jwala mai) burining since ages.	N			G	N	L/R
39.	Mungrah Dhara	Narayan Urban Municipality, Dullu	Mungrah dhara is the typical artistic water tap made out of stone by Khas King. These are the archaeological sites with the historical significance. There are numbers of Mungraha Dhara including that of Narayan Municipality.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
40.	Nabhisthan	Chhamgad	Nabhisthan is the place where Satidevi's navel is believed to have fallen there. Very important documents of Lalmohar in Sambat 1873 and Chhaperukka in 2004 show the Brahmajwala, Indrajwala, Gadighar, Bhaiv temple and Ganesh temple in Nabhisthan. This temple is worshipped by Yogis (sage) from Nath sect. A special worshipping performs on Swasthani Brata and the day of Sange, the task of Linga was erected.	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
41.	Naumune- Mahawai Lekh: Pilgrimage and Biodiversity Hot Spot			N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
42.	Nautale Gufa			N/W	C/R			N	L/R
43.	Padukasthan	It is believed to have fallen of Satidevi's foot according to folklore. Ancient inscriptions of King Ashok Challa are found in Padukasthan in Shaksambat 1136 and 1262 and the king was follower of Mahayana Buddhism with many Buddhist inscriptions inscribed in the stone pillar written in Tibetan words Om Mani Padme Hum. According to later inscriptions it indicates that Bisnu as a Paduka in the shape of foot in stone and idol of Gorakhanath are engraved in stone pillar around 13 th century. Padukasthan is not only religious but also significant of historical and cultural as well. Here is sacrificed to Bhairav on first Tuesday in the month of Jestha and Bada Dashain.		N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
44.	Painseri Nach (Bhagabati Mai)				C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
45.	Pancha Deval		Archaeological sites with the historical significane, believed to have been constructed during Khas kingdom.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
46.	Pancha Koshi Dham - Pancha Koshi Heritage Circuit	Dullu Municipality, Bhairavi and Narayan	Tallo Dungeshwor, Padukasthan, Dhuleshwor, Baleshwor, Shreesthan, Navisthan and Panchadeval forms the Pancha Koshi Heritage Circuit. Equally significant other sites include Kitila, Kotgadhi, Bhurtika 22 Deval and Belashpur Bhairav Temple. Pancha Koshi dham is the sacred sites with religious and cultural importance. Some of these sites have nature flames (jwala) due to natural gas and these places are highly revered by Hindus and Buddhists.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
47.	Panchadeval of Rawatkot	Rawatkot	Panchadeval lies to adjoining of Rawatkot secondary school and it is considered old around 13 th to 14 th century erected by Khas kings. The highest deval among the four devals of 12 feet and rest of other dewals are 10 feet height. The stones used in Dewal are engraved by artistic carvings. So Panchadeval is equally hot spot for Buddhists and Hindus with archaeological, historical, religious and cultural significance.	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
48.	Pathar Nauli	Dullu	Ancient stoned carved well believed to be constructed by Khas kings.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
49.	Pauwa cultural museum	Dullu	This ancient public shelter has been converted into museum and open for public.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
50.	Rahili Tripani		Natural spring amidst the beautiful location with the religious importance	N	C/R			N	L/R
51.	Railee Malika	Narayan Municipality			C/R			N	
52.	Rakam Karnali	Ath bis	Karnali river flows from the west of Dailekh district and here Karnali makes the Rakam plain, ideal place for water based adventure tourism (rafting, fishing).	N/W			G	N	
53.	Raute ethnic community		Nomad people nearby Guras area and Raute expects to other district only after dancing in Dailekh		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
54.	Badi, Gandarva, Magar, Majhi ethnic communities	Spread in Dailekh district	Dailekh district is a home to ethnic people with their unique socio-cultural characteristics most notably Raute, semi-nomadic ethnic people who rely mostly on forest resources	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
55.	Red Panda habitat pocket	Northern part of Thandi kandh, Ath bis and Bhairawi Bauli	Karnali province has a potential prime habitat for Red panda, from Mahabu to Kajironba range in Dailekh, Jajarkot, jumla, Mugu and Kalikot districts	N/W			G	N	L/R
56.	Shirsthan (Chhamgad)	Shirsthan lies on the location of Chhamgad and is believed to have fallen of Satidevi's head according to folklore. The flame has been burning in Shirsthan since ancient period. Thus, the flame is worshipped as a flame deity. According to its inscription, the present temple of Shirsthan, hermitage and hut were constructed by king Brikram Shah. There are statues of Kal Bhairav, Batuk Bhairav and Bal Bhairav, however, the flame deity is worshipped particularly. Shiva Linga and idols of elephant are also housed in this temple. And religious festival is performed specially in Bada Dashain, Chaite Dashain and Shivaratri.		N	C/R	HA	G	N	L/R
57.	Shiva Mandir Dharma Pokhari	Gurans			C/R			N	L/R
58.	Shiva Tal Mandir	Naumule			C/R			N	L/R
59.	Thulichadi Jharana	Thandikadh municipality		N				N	L/R

7. Kalikot District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; **Market Significance:** G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Agri biodiversity (apple, walnut, chino, kaguno etc.)	Kalikot	Native and local agri products which have potential values to add to tourism development	N	C	H	G	N	L/R
2.	Badamalika	Border of Sani Triveni and Bajura District			C/R			N	L/R
3.	Bagal Kot	Khadachakra	Historical site particularly related to feud between warlords in the past with safeguarding their territorial boundary from enemies.			H/A	G	N	L/R
4.	Bajedi chaur Malika	Tila Gufa		N	C/R			N	L/R
5.	Baunne ko Kot Durbar	Patala-9	Historical site/fort palace			H/A		N	L/R
6.	Bayal Jharana and Yengali chaur	Pachal Jharana Municipality	Natural waterfall and meadow –appropriate for scenic beauty and leisure	N/W			G	N	L/R
7.	Chalne Gufa	Raskot-2		N				N	L/R
8.	Chuli Malika, Puja Malika	Khadachakra		N	C/R		G	N	L/R
9.	Deura Malika and Kot Durbar	Raskot	Hindu goddess temple with the histrocial palace		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
10.	Dudheli Jharana			N/W			G	N	L/R
11.	Gudulnahani	Khadachakra		N	C/R	H		N	L/R
12.	Kainite area (mineral)		Area rich in rocks and minerals	N		H	G	N	L/R
13.	Kali silla Deuta	Sani Triveni			C/R			N	L/R
14.	Kalika Mandir	Shuva kalika			C/R			N	L/R
15.	Karnali Dovan	Jitegad	Confluence of Tila and Karnali river	NW			G	N	L/R
16.	Karnali River		Rafting and Fishing with wilderness	N/W			G	N	L/R
17.	Kot Durbar/Kot Khaulo Durbar	Namna, Khadachakra-1	Historical palace reflecting during medieval period.		C/R	H/A		N	L/R
18.	Lake Daha	Shuva kalika-6		N/W				N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
19.	Lalu Gaun	Naraharinath -1	Lalu Gaun is the birth place of Yogi Narahari Nath, vedic scholar and known as saint		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
20.	Lamaut Tal			N				N	L/R
21.	Lekali Patan	Mahawai rural municipality	Meadow rich in biodiversity (high valuable medicinal herbs) with sighting of wild animals,	N/W			G	N	L/R
22.	Luhare Dhunga	Khadachakra	Area where weapons were made in early days	N		H/A		N	L/R
23.	Mahawai Area		Biodiversity hotspot suitable for prime habitat of Red panda and other wild animals, green lush forest for scenic beauty	N/W			G	N	L/R
24.	Maulakot	Raskot- 5	Religious site (Maula) for rituals	N	C/R			N	L/R
25.	Mungraha Dhara	Khadachakra, 1,2; Shuva Kalika 5, Mahawai-5,6, and 7; Naraharinath, Sani Triveni and Raskot	Mungrah Dhara is the artistic water sprout/tap made out of stone by Khas King. These are the archaeological sites with the historical significance.	N	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
26.	Pachal Jharna (Waterfall)	Pachal Jharana municipality	420 meters length and biggest waterfall of Kalikot district with locating in the center of dense forest offers rich flora and fauna.	N/W			G	N	L/R
27.	Pancha Deval	Khadachakra-1, 2; Shuva Kalika 6,7 and Mahawai 5 and 7	Archaeological sites with the historical significance believed to be constructed from 12 th to 16 th centuries during Khas Kingdom and Khas state principalities. Dewals, Mugras, stone pillars and stone inscriptions are scattered in various places of Kalikot district and these historic places are archaeologically important and yet to be studied further.	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
28.	Pancha Deval	Sani Triveni-6, Raskot 2,3, and 4	Archaeological sites with the historical significance believed to be constructed by Khas kings	N	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
29.	Pandav Kuwa, Luware Kot		Well believed to be constructed by Pandav	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
30.	Pili (War memorial Site)	Khadachkra	Pilli is the war tourism area where heavy casualty was observed during the armed struggle era			H	G	N	L/R
31.	Pug Malika bhagwati Mai	Tila Gufa			C/R			N	L/R
32.	Raskot Durbar	Raskot Municipality-9				H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
33.	Rudubanchu Fulbari	Tila Gufa	Area for scenic beauty and nature based tourism	N/W			G	N	L/R
34.	Sani Triveni		Holy site made by confluence of rivers, where Hindu believers perform rituals	N	C/R		G	N	L/R
35.	Sati Dham	Tilagufa-6	Religious and cultural site where Hindu believers perform rituals	N	C/R			N	L/R
36.	Satyadevi Galje	Tila Gufa		N	C/R			N	L/R
37.	Shanti Ghat Triveni Sthal Sandhi Ghat	Raskot -6	Religious and cultural site where Hindu believers perform rituals	N	C/R			N	L/R
38.	Thigelni Temple and Pancha Deval	Raskot	Hindu temple and archaeological sites/objects with historical importance	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
39.	Thirpu	Karnali Corridor		N				N	L/R
40.	Tila Gufa	Tila Gufa -1, Rudubanchu		N				N	L/R
41.	Tila River			N			G	N	L/R
42.	Tiseli Gufa	Khadachakra		N				N	L/R
43.	Trekking trail (Gothi Jyula to Pila)		Gothi Jyula-Bistabada-Nagma-Bhigma-Khalaghat-Galje-Timmure-Bhaisigouda-Balighat- Takulla-Choukhala-Pili Manma Hotel Sunrise	N			G	N	L/R

8. Jumla District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; **Market Significance:** G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

S.N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Aade Daha	Chandannath		N				N	L/R
2.	Babira Musto	Tatopani	One of the barh (12) musto		C/R	H		N	L/R
3.	Baligede Tal	Patarasi		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
4.	Balighat Fishing Point			N/W			G	N	L/R
5.	Ban Ganga	Pandu Gufa, Sinja	River with high cultural and religious significance	N	C/R			N	L/R
6.	Baniya Diyar	Lamra, Jumla	200 years old native tree with religious and historical value, tree believed to possess divine power	N	C/R		G	N	L/R
7.	Bhairavnath Temple	Chandannath	Hindu Bhairavnath temple close to Chandannath temple, Khalanga		C/R	H/A		N	L/R
8.	Bhuri Chulla Lekh Mandir	Tatopani		N	C/R			N	L/R
9.	Binayak Dhara	Janch gaun, Sinja	Water sprouts with religious and archaeological significance	N	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
10.	Biodiversity and wildlife	Lipi lekh, Dueli, Syaule, Jaljala	Areas with high biodiversity and wildlife value along with high mixed forest of native species	N/W			G	N	L/R
11.	Birat Durbar and Pandav Gufa	Kanka sundari	Hindu temple and natural cave	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
12.	Bistajyu Daha	Tatopani		N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
13.	Budbudi	Tatopani						N	L/R
14.	Budbudi kedar Nuhaune	Narakot	site where Hindu believers take a holy bath/shower	N	C/R			N	L/R
15.	Chandannath Temple	Chandannath Municipality	Major historical temple located in Khalanga, Jumla, The temple is named for Chandannath who constructed the Datrataya temple there, big festival during Dashai and Shivaratri		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
16.	Chere Patan	Chandannath		N/W				N	L/R
17.	Chhum Jyulo	Patarasi	Highest place where Jumli Marshi dhan is grown	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
18.	Chimra Malika	Guthi chaur			C/R			N	L/R

S.N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
19.	Danphe Chaur, Lamra	Chandannath	Danhpe chaur is area with high biodiversity value and located en route to Rara trail from Jumla Khalanga, Lamra is another place for scenic beauty	N/W			G	N	L/R
20.	Danphe Lekh	Chandannath	High altitude pasture/meadow with the high biodiversity value, also a famous trekking trail up to Rara from Jumla Khalanga	N/W			G	N	L/R
21.	Deval/Mungraha (Goha Mungraha, Mungraha dubeko)	Patarasi, Mofla	Artistic water sprout/tap made out stone by Khas King with historical significance		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
22.	Dhanchauri	Patarasi		N		H		N	L/R
23.	Dhunni	Mofla		N				N	L/R
24.	Duddle Chaitya	Chandannath	Buddisht stupa built in Pagoda style, believed to be the third biggest stupa after Boudha and Swayambhu (?)	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
25.	Due Thali	Patarasi						N	L/R
26.	Ganesh Gufa	Chandannath, Tatopani			C/R			N	L/R
27.	Ghodena Pani	Raralihi		N				N	L/R
28.	Giri Daha	Tatopani	Biggest lake of Jumla adjoining with the Bhandar forest area	N/W	C/R			N	L/R
29.	Goha Mungraha	Gora Gaun, Sinja	Archaeoogical stone carved water sprout (tap)		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
30.	Gotheli waterfall	Patarasi		N				N	L/R
31.	Guthi Chaur	Patarasi, Guthi chaur	Beautiful meadow of Jumla once a sheep pasture, equally appropriate for agriculture, livestock and adventure tourism	N/W	C	H	G	N	L/R
32.	Haka Bajedi Patan	Tatopani/Gothichaur		N/W			G	N	L/R
33.	Hot spring (Tatopani Kunda)	Tatopani -3, Jermi guan	Natural hot spring is believed to have cured from skin diseases	N	C/R		G	N	L/R
34.	Hudke Daha	Tatopani		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
35.	Jogini Daha	Tatopani, Tamti		N/W	C			N	L/R
36.	Jwalamukhi Patan	Chandannath		N/W				N	L/R
37.	Kartik Swami Mandir	Chandannath-10	Perhaps the only temple of Kartik Swani (son of Lord shiva)		C/R			N	L/R

S.N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
38.	Kaya Moksha Tal	Patarasi		N			G	N	L/R
39.	Kedarnath Mandir	Sinja			C/R			N	L/R
40.	Kedarnath, Syaule, Jaljala		Area with high biodiversity value (forest, landscape, wildlife and herbal medicine)	N/W	C/R			N	L/R
41.	Khop Deu	Kanka Sundari						N	L/R
42.	Lachal Kriti/Guru Phokto	Tatopani	Place where seed of jumli Marshi Dhan (paddy) was germinated for the first time in the history, site with cultural and religious significance	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
43.	Lamathanda	Kankasundari	Palace of Khas Kings		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
44.	Maika Dhara	Kanka Sundari	Water Tap		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
45.	Malika Mandir	Tila -3			C/R			N	L/R
46.	Malika temples	Gothi chaur, Tatopani, Chandannath	Chandannath, Kedarnath, Bada Milika, Chimara Malika, Bhurichula Milaka, Byasi Malika etc.	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
47.	Mungraha	Rokaya bada, Sinja	Archaeological stone carved water sprout (tap)	N	C/R	H/A		N	L/R
48.	Mungraha Dhara	Chandannath, Guthi chaur, Bista bada-Sinja	Artistic water sprout/tap made out of stone by Khas King with historical significance		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
49.	Nadai Gufa	Khopri Gaun, ward no 9, Tila		N				N	L/R
50.	Nadaidevi Tal	Tatopani		N/W				N	L/R
51.	Bhandar Ban, Native mixed high forest	Bhandar Ban, Tatopani	Bhandar ban is among the best natural and biodiversity hotspot area in Jumla with outstanding wildlife value, NTFP value and landscapes; major fauna includes red panda, thar, gharal, himalayan bear, wild boars, musk deer, pheasants etc.) Deodar, birch, oak) natural landscape, high altitude pastures and wildlife habitats	N/W	C		G	N	L/R
52.	Native tree species (Deodar, Bhojpatra, Salla, Dhupi etc.)	Jumla	these are the native tree species evolved in the climatic and topographic conditions for hundred of years, deodar is the high value timber	N/W		H	G	N	L/R
53.	Pan Saya Patan	Tatopani		N					L/R

S.N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
54.	Pancha Deval	Chandannath	Archaeological sites with the historical significance believed to be constructed during Khas Kingdom		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
55.	Patarasi Himal	Patarasi	One of the Major Himal (Mountain) of Karnali province, it is now opened for mountaineering	N/W			G	N	L/R
56.	Puga Maiko Mandir	Hima			C/R			N	L/R
57.	Pugajhalaina malika	Hima			C/R			N	L/R
58.	Rayapurwa Jharana			N/W				N	L/R
59.	Rupichada Jharana	Hima		N/W				N	L/R
60.	Satra Khamba	Chandannath	Archaeological sites with the historical significance		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
61.	Shanka Daha	Tatopani		N/W	C/R			N	L/R
62.	Sinja Valley	Sinja valley (Kankasundari, Sinja and Hima)	Sinja Khas Culture and Civilization Centre of Khas language and civilization, also enlisted as 101 tourism destinations of central government	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
63.	Sundar Das Musto	Tatopani	One of the barha bhai Musto		C/R	H		N	L/R
64.	Tama Khani	Patarasi	Mineral site for copper	N		H	G	N	L/R
65.	Tatopani and Tila River		Best river for sightseeing, river side driving, kayaking, feasting, swimming, bathing, Vulture watching	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
66.	Tatopani-Bhandarban-Nadaidhap		biodiversity and pilgrimage hot spot	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
67.	Tel Kuwa and Dudh kuwa	Kanka Sundari	Well (kuwa) with historical significance		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
68.	Thakurjyu Daha and Temple	Gothichaur/Tatopani	Hindu temple with lake and beautiful meadow/pasture located in beautiful Patan adjoining Jajarkot	N/W	C/R			N	L/R
69.	Tila River, Hima River	Tila, Hima	River civilization with cultural and historical importance, have caves of archaeological significance	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
70.	Traditional/folk dances and songs	Jumla district	Magal, Deuda, Hudke, Thuli Bhailo, Sano Bhailo, Fariya, Bulaki etc.; Folk dance, songs and attires evolved in this areas and deeply inbuilt in to Jumli culture		C/R	H	G	N	L/R

S.N	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
71.	Triveni	Narakot	Confluence of rivers such sites have a substantial religious and cultural significance	N/W	R		G	N	L/R
72.	Triveni Dana Sanghu Tirtha	Chandannath	Confluence of Jawa and Tila river, famous religious site, yogi Narahari nath performed big rituals in 2032 BS.	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
73.	Triveni Dham	Tila	Religious sites for Hindu rituals		C/R		G	N	L/R
74.	Triveni Sangamsthal	Tila and Sinja Valley	Hindu temple, confluence of river with religious value Shiva temple, bhairav Nath, Bhaumalika Thumko	N/W	C/R		G	N	L/R
75.	Wood carving	Jumla district	Traditional and artistic skills on wood carving for bridge, temple, musto etc.; one can see such arts in many places (Hima bridge etc.)		C/R	H	G	N	L/R

9. Mugu District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; Market Significance: G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Agro products such as Chinno, Kaguno, Phapar, Latte, spices etc.	Mugu district	Native agri product adding value to tourism development if properly promoted and marketed	N	C		G	N	L/R
2.	Biodiversity hotspot	Rara NP, Upper Mugu, Mugum Karmarong area	Areas with high biodiversity value (Red panda, snow leopard, ghoral, jharal, musk deer, pheasants etc.), alpine meadow and valuable NTFPs including Yarsagumba	N/W			G	N	L/R
3.	Buidula		Unique geographical formation, suitable for Geo park	N			G	N	L/R
4.	Chankheli Himal/Lagna pass	Mugu and Humla district	Widely recognized Himal with biodiversity value with unique rock formation	N/W			G	N	L/R
5.	Chayanath Temple	Chayanath Rara urban municipality	One of four Nath temples, equally revered by Hindu/Khasha and Buddhist; annually thousands pilgrims pay visit during festivals		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
6.	Dauragaon ko Dhunga (Big Stone)	Mugum Karmarong-5, Dauragaon			C/R	H	G	N	L/R
7.	Deuta Than Nahal Gompa				C/R	H	G	N	L/R
8.	Dolphu Village	Mugum Karmarong	Dolphu Gompa, copper inscription of Jitari Malla		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
9.	Kanjiroba Himal		Border Himalayan range with Jumla and Dolpa; famous for Snow Leopard, Yarsagumba and Mountain peaks	N/W			G	N	L/R
10.	Kharpa Devata				C/R	H		N	L/R
11.	Diverse ethnic communities	Mugu district	Khas community, Mugali and Lamas/Bhotia community, Diverse communities with their authentic and unique culture, tradition, attire and architectures.		C/R		G	N	L/R
12.	Khesma Malika	Khatyang Municipality			C/R			N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
13.	Koikee Himal and Glacier Lake	Muguma Karmarong Municipality	Koikee Himal, a prominent Himal (Mountain) that offers expedition and scenic beauty	N/W			G	N	L/R
14.	Lakes		Rin Mokchha, Dude tal, Koikee Tal etc.)	N/W			G	N	L/R
15.	Layok Gompa	Mugum Karmarong-7			C/R	H	G	N	L/R
16.	Malika Top view point	Chayanath Rara Urban Municipality		N			G	N	L/R
17.	Rara Gopeshwor, Mandu Than			N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
18.	Mugu Gaun	Mugu Gaun	Unique Mugu Gaun for nature and Mugali culture, Deuda Dance		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
19.	Mugum Karmarong		Land of Snow Leopard, Bon and Buddhist Heritage Sites; Taake Namgyal Gompa, 800 years old Gompa,	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
20.	Murma Top view point	Chayanath Rara urban municipality	View point from one can enjoy the beautiful view of Lake Rara and surroundings	N/W			G	N	L/R
21.	Murma Village (Mugali Culture)		Mahadev Temple and Saipal Himal can be seen.	N	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
22.	Rara National Park Rara Lake	Rara NP and Buffer Zone is expanded in Mugu and Jumla districts in 304 km ² area. Established in 1976 (2032 BS), the RNP is endowed with the pristine and the largest lake in Nepal (i.e. Rara), also enlisted as Ramsar Site (wetlands of international importance) in 2007 due to freshwater ecosystem diversity. RNP supports six major vegetation types (out of 36 types) viz. Moist Alpine Scrub, Birch-Rhododendron forest, Fir forest, Upper Temperate Blue Pine forest, Spruce forest, and Lower Tropical Sal and Mixed Broad leaved forest (RNP, 2018). More than 50 mammal species are recorded so far in and around the RNP including Musk Deer (<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>), Himalayan Black Bear (<i>Ursus selenarctos tibetanus</i>), Common Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>), Red Panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>), Himalayan Goral (<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>), Himalayan Thar (<i>Hemitragus jemalhicus</i>), Wild Dog (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>), Wild Boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) and Common otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) (RNP, 2018). Rara Lake serves as an important halting station for migratory waterfowls across the Himalayas. 272 birds species are recorded in Rara (BCN 2012), including 49		N/W			G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			species of water birds. Out of six species of endemic fishes of Nepal, three species of Snow Trout are found in Lake Rara viz. Schizothorax macrophthalus, S. nepalensis and S. raraensis (Shrestha, 2017).						
23.	Changkheli Rock climbing	Bama Guan, Rara Chayanath Municipality	One of the longest rock formations, suitable for rock climbing	N			G	N	L/R
24.	Tatopani Kunda	Soru Municipality	Hot spring	N			G	N	L/R
25.	Tihar Gumba	Mugum Karmarong Municipality 3 and 4	Buddhist Monastery		C/R		G	N	L/R
26.	Khatyad Khola and Karnali River, Mugu River	Karnalu, Mugu Karnali, Khatyad	Best sites for rafting, kayaking, fishing (notably in Langu river)	N/W			G	N	L/R

10. Humla District

(Attraction Type: N/W= Nature/Wildlife, C/R= Cultural/Religious; H/A= Historical/Archaeological; **Market Significance:** G=Global, N=National; LR= Local/Regional)

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
1.	Buddhist traditional Bhote villages such as Buraunse, Torpa, Bargau, Nyimatang etc.	Simkot	Traditional villages offer the sophisticated blend of ancient Bon and Buddhist Nyinba culture and typical Buddhist architectural houses with now available of home stay facilities. Baraunse village is gateway to Pancha Mukhi Himal and Nyimatang village is gateway to holy Mt. Crystal (Kang Shelmogang) and pilgrimage site Raling Gompa.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
2.	Buidela	Chankheli	One of the beautiful sites with unique rock formations and biodiversity hot spots	N			G	N	L/R
3.	Chai Naga Dzong	Namkha R.M.-6	Chai Naga Dzong (4081 m.) is the rocky cliff cave where great translator Rinchen Zangpo was believed to have meditated and erected some small stupas and carved mani paintings in the cliffy cave and later on, famous Ningmapa Dzogchen lama called Tshogkhang Rinpoche meditated and	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			spent the last days of his life located just to the west of Til village of Limi valley is believed to have been sacred site by Buddhists.						
4.	Chilchile view point	Sarkegad	Excellent view point from one can see the Mt. Kailash and Saipal Himal in addition to beautiful landscape and wild animals	N/W			G	N	L/R
5.	Chuwa Khola/Changla Valley (Tsang Hyul Phu)	Simikot R.M.	Chuwa Khola is the hidden valley bordering Tibet with rich in biodiversity and medicinal herbs. This valley was once popular for ancient salt trade route used by lower Humla and people of upper Mugu. Dojam (Tsang) river is one of the major confluences of Karnali river where Khas and Hindu pilgrimage site Kharpunath is existed in these two river basins.	N/W			G	N	L/R
6.	Chyachahara waterfall, Tshungsa waterfall and Limi waterfall	Namkha	Natural and unique waterfalls of upper Humla located on the way of trail.	N/W			G	N	L/R
7.	Salli Khola (Thangparma)	Namkha Rural Municipality -2	Once used as a traditional farming place, Salli Khola (Thangparma) has now transformed into a gateway hub to Limi Valley, Saipal Base Camp and Yalbang with famous Buddhist monastery Namkha Khyung Dzong Gompa. The outstanding Tshongsa glacier, one of the major tributaries of Karnali, runs down just nearby is highly potential for kayaking.	N/W			G	N	L/R
8.	High alpine pasture and rare and endangered wild animals	Upper Humla, Limi	Areas of high biodiversity value particularly for iconic snow leopards, wild Yak, blue sheep; Wild yak, wild ass, pheasants, snow leopard, gharal, musk deer etc.	N/W			G	N	L/R
9.	Hyikim Gompa, Nawalthang, Tauphan and Rani Kharka Siddhi Huts	Namkha R.M.-3,4,5	These holy places were revered by famous Ningma-pa Dzogchen Serta Rinpoche who was later recognized as an emanation of Yudra Nyingpo and blessed by the tertön Dudjom Lingpa and devoted all the rest of his life to sites in Humla. Previously, he came to western Tibet from Kham Golok Serta of eastern Tibet to join the disciple of Pema Dewe Gyalpo in Namkha Khyung Dzong Monastery in early 20 th century and later on he settled in upper Humla.	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
10.	Ice skiing/skating in Puya and Chala himal		Ice skating/skiing opportunities in Puya and Chala Himal	N/W			G	N	L/R
11.	Jo/Jobo Khasarpani Gompa	Namkha R.M.-5	This Gompa was venerated by Jobo or Chanresig (Avalokiteshvara) and considered emanated in the place of Khasarpani. This Gompa bears around	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			700 years old with very important artifacts of foot print and hand print by Jobo. These hand and foot prints are housed in the Khasarpani Gompa.						
12.	Karnali River (Humla district section)		Karnali river or Mapchya Khabab (river from peacock's mouth) is one of the four rivers originated from holy Mt. Kailash and Manasarovar. The longest (of Nepal), wild and scenic river is considered to be the life-line for the beginning of Khasha civilization/Sinja civilization, and is popular as the world's 5th most adventurous/challenging river for white water rafting/kayaking	N/W	C		G	N	L/R
13.	Kawadi tourism area	Tanja kot	Kawadi area is the culturally rich with Khasha and Byasi people, rich in biodiversity, and has many religious sites		C		G	N	L/R
14.	Kermi Tatopani Kunda and Buddhist Bhote Lama village	Kermi, Namkha-2	One of the biggest Hotspring of Nepal with many origins of hot springs; considered to produce characteristically varied minerals; Located near above Karnali highway in Kermi, this Buddhist village is one of the largest villages of Upper Humla with highly productive organic agriculture lands. Laikyok Gompa is considered around 13 th century and one of the oldest Gompas of Humla.	NW	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
15.	Kharpunath Tirthasthal/Dham	Simkot	Kharpunath is located at two-river confluence of Karnali and Dozam is believed one of the four Nath Dhams (pilgrimage site), considered to be the sacred site of Lord Shiva, this site is equally paid homage or revered by Buddhists, Shamans and Hindus.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
16.	Lapcha Pass	Namkha R.M.-6	Lapcha pass (5100 m.) is the outstanding and stunning pristine view from where famous pilgrimage sites or holy places Mt. Kailash and Manasarovar can be observed very close distance and also ending point of Limi Valley with vast meadows located on the lap of both bordering lines of Nepal and China with once was an ancient salt and wool trading and pilgrimage route to Western Tibet (Ngari Prefecture). Now this pass is linked by motorable road to Simikot.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
17.	Lepche, Nigle Dude Daha	Sarkegad	Natural lake offers a excellent scenic view	N/W			G	N	L/R
18.	Lhundup Choeling Gompa	Namkha R.M.-2	Located on the top of left bank of hot spring, Kermi village (Sharak), this Gompa was founded by Second Degyal Rinpoche in the early 20 th century This gompa was revered by many holy figures of Nyingma-pa sect which	N	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
			were second Degyal Rinpoche, Golok Serta Rinpoche, Shiva Lhodro Rinpoche who was the reincarnate Lama of Golok Serta Rinpoche and son of Second Degyal Rinpoche, third Degyal Rinpoche and Pema Rigtsal Rinpoche. This Gompa is revered by holy relics of Golok Serta Rinpoche, Shiva Lhodro Rinpoche and Gya Tshuldrum Gyatso with Kajyur and Tenjyur texts are kept in the Gompa. Every month of 10 th day performs Puja because of birthday of Guru Padmasambhava.						
19.	Limi Hidden Valley: Ancient Buddhist Culture and Heritages	Namkha municipality -6	Limi ivalley is the remotest, unexplored, ancient trade route and narrow Trans-Himalaya landscape with outstanding significance for pristine natural beauty and living Buddhist culture, 11 th century Rincheling Gompa, Halji and home to wildlife such as wild yak, blue sheep, snow leopard, wild dog, wild horse, musk deer, barking deer, Himalayan black bear, marmot etc. An endangered polyandrous custom is strictly followed in Tibetan speaking community of Limi Valley and those who do not follow this custom is punished.	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
20.	Local/native agri products	Humla	Native agri products that can add value to tourism development in addition to local consumption; Apple, peach, apricot, sea buckthorn, honey, chiono, kaguno, barley, finger millet, buck wheat etc.	N			G	N	L/R
21.	Madana, Khaula, Jhadmandu	Tanja kot		N	C/R			N	L/R
22.	Malika Maharikhor tourism area	Chankheli			C/R			N	L/R
23.	Metha religious site	Sarkegad		N	C/R			N	L/R
24.	Namkha Khyung Dzong Gomba and Aani Gomba (nunnery)	Yalbang, Namkha-4	The largest monastery of Humla that has been giving living Buddhist doctrine by Tulku Pema Riksal Rinpoche and senior veteran monks with more than 300 monks and Aani (nunnery) gumba with more than 100 nuns under the Namkha Khyung Dzong monastery. The old Namkha Khyung Dzong monastery was constructed in Ngari, western Tibet by first Degyal Rinpoche or Pema Dewe Gyalpo but was destroyed during cultural revolution. Later on, this monastery was constructed in Yalbang, Humla under the leadership of Tulku Pema Riksal Rinpoche in 1985.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
25.	NTFPs including Yarsagumba	Upper Humla	High value yarsagumba, it is found in high alpine pastureland, yarsagumba caravan may be a tourist attraction	N/W			G	N	L/R
26.	Pancha Mukhi (Pancha Pandav) himal and Dude daha		Mounth with five peak (pancha mukhi) , one can see clearly from Simkot, international gateway	N/W			G	N	L/R
27.	Puya Himal waterfall			N/W			G	N	L/R
28.	Raling Gompa: The Sacred Pilgrimage Site (Tirthasthal)	Simkot-3	The oldest monastery of Humla located on the lap of Mt. Crystal Peak and Mt. Crystal Peak itself is considered as the second Mt. Kailash was revered by mystic and Tantric master Padmasambhava in 8 th century and 12 th century Tibetan Yogi and poet Milarepa was meditating in this Siddhi cave, a demon obstructed him by throwing a pile of boulders over him and using his magical powers, threw off the boulders leaving an imprint his entire body in one of the boulders which can still be seen today. Raling was also visited by 14 th century king Ashok Challa of Khas kingdom and left copper plate inscription in Khas language. Raling is not only shrine of Buddhists but also Khas people equally pay homage to this sacred Gompa and Mt. Shelmogang. The biggest religious festival or Jeth Purni Raling celebrates Lord Buddha's birthday and enlightenment at the time of Saga Dawa by singing songs to honor their beloved gods.	N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
29.	Rani Kharka	Namkha-3	Hidden and unspoiled valley located between Bajura and Humla districts with rich biodiversity, beautiful meadows, pasturelands, glaciers, glacial lakes and also gateway to Mt. Saipal. Rani Kharka is also known as an ancient trade route used by Bajureli Khampas (semi-nomads) to Taklakot town (TAR of China).	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
30.	Saipal Himal Base Camp	Namkha municipality -4	Saipal base camp offers the spectacular mountain view and skiing, glacial lakes and glaciers also close to Mt. Appi, Darchula. Mt. Saipal is also considered as religious significance by mountain dwellers of upper Humla.	N/W			G	N	L/R
31.	Simikot: Gateway to Mt Kailash and lake Manasarovar (TAR-China)	Simkot	Simkot has been the international gateway to Mt. Kailash and Lake Manasarovar (TAR-China). Simikot was once known as fort for Khas Kingdom of Sinja and settlement of ethnic Khas population is dominant with practice of Shamanism is popular and Shaman dances are performed on Shrawan Purnima.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
32.	Talchhari water fall	Sarkegad		N/W			G	N	L/R
33.	Traditional/folk dances and songs	Simikot and Namkha RMs	Rich cultural tradition (dances and songs such as Mani, Lhosar, ancient Shon (classical song), Shyabru and Khas Deuda dances) which might be a tourism attraction particularly in Simkot and homestay villages.		C/R	H	G	N	L/R
34.	Traditional/folk dances, songs and attires				C/R		G	N	L/R
35.	Tshongsa Valley	Namkha R.M.-2	Tshongsa valley was once known as the hub of ancient salt trade mart during the Guge kingdom till before the Chinese invasion in Tibet and this unique valley is also known as gateway to Limi valley with surrounded by towering black rocky mountains (Tshyuikul Drag). These mountains are considered home to clan and village deities of Kermi (Shangrag/Sharag) used as summer palace. Unique alpine climate, Tshongsa glacier and Tshongsa waterfall are spectacular view with famous for wildlife such as blue sheep, snow leopard, marmot, Himalayan Tahr, musk deer and rhododendron forest and birch trees. Many glacial lakes and glaciers are the principal features of Tshongsa valley such as Sheliman lake, milky lake, black lake, Tungdang lake, Tshongsa glacier, Pendrol glacier, Dakyok meadow, Nangleb meadow etc.	N/W	C/R	H	G	N	L/R
36.	Tungkar Choeling (Tumkot) Gumpa	Namkha R.M-5	Tungkar Choeling (Tumkot) is the main Gumpa of the Sakya-pa sect in Humla and was founded in 13 th century when Sakya-pa sect was great influence in Western Tibet, all Humla and Karnali were under its control and even the Malla kings of the Karnali region became their patrons. This gumpa built in the Tibetan style with rammed earth and raw bricks. This Gumpa is very famous for the Sakya-pa's fierce guardian deity called Shugden and due to the fearful Shugden guardian, the Yultshodun community continues its worship. Inside the Gumpa, there are some clay statues which are considered Bodhisattvas and Sakya-pa Lamas with artistic wall paintings influenced by Tibetan arts.		C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
37.	Water based recreation	Namkha (Muchu	Rafting and kayaking	N/W			G	N	L/R

SN	Name of Tourism Attraction	Location	Key Features	Types			Market Significance		
				N/W	C/R	H/A	G	N	L/R
		river to Salli)							
38.	Dude daha	Sarkegad	Natural Lake with milky colored water	N/W			G	N	L/R

