

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements  
(HABITAT II)

The City Summit  
Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996

# NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION N E P A L

PROPOSED



His Majesty's Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning  
National Habitat II Committee  
Kathmandu, 1996

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

National Habitat II Committee, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning would like to acknowledge with thanks the contribution made by the chairmen and the members of: National Preparatory Committee; the Core Sub-Committee; Steering Committee in connection with the preparation of this report. The National Committee would like to thank all the consultants and the resource persons who contributed to the preparation of report. The committee would also like to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by the coordinators, members and consultants of the various Forums as inputs to the National Plan of Action.

Special mention needs to be made here for the valuable contribution made by the Technical Core Group members, under convenorship of the member secretary of National Planning Commission for giving final shape to the NPA. The Committee also wishes to acknowledge the helpful comments received from concerned government ministries and departments.

Special thanks are due to the UNCHS Secretariat (HABITAT II), and UNDP/Nepal for their cooperation and assistance to the national preparatory process. Urban Development through Local Effort (UDLE /GTZ) and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Federal Republic of Germany also deserve sincere thanks for their cooperation and financial support to prepare this report.

The National Committee is also thankful to all other agencies and individuals for their cooperation in this respect. Last but not least, the officials and staff members of HABITAT II Secretariat/ MHPP involved in this task deserve due thanks for their efforts in bringing out the report.

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May 1996

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB/N	Agricultural Development Bank.	MoF	Ministry of Finance
CBO	Community Based Organization	MOFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	MoH	Ministry of Home
CDRC	Central Disaster Relief Committee	MOI	Ministry of Industry
DDC	District Development Committee	MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee	MOPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology	MoS	Ministry of Supply
DHUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development.	MOWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
DOA	Department of Archeology	MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
DOB	Department of Building	MYSC	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
DoR	Department of Roads	NCC	National Cadel Corps
DOT	Department of Tourism	NDAC	National Development Action Committee
DOTM	Department of Transport and Management	NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
DPTC	Disaster Prevention Training Centre	NEPAP	Nepal Environmental Policy and Actions Plan
DU	Dwelling Units	NFC	Nepal Food Corporation
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
EPC	Environment Protection Council	NPC	National Planning Commission
FNCCI	Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry	NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
GNP	Gross Net Products	NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
HMG/N	His Majesty's Government of Nepal	NWSC	Nepal Water Supply Corporation
KVTDC	Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee	ODA	Overseas Development Agency
LDC	Least Developing Countries	RNA	Royal Nepal Army
LDTC	Local Development Training Centre	RONAST	Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
MDA	Ministry of Agriculture	SEED	Centre for School Education Efficiency Development
MDAC	Ministerial National Development Action	SWRC	Solid Waste Recycling Corporation
MH	Ministry of Health	TA	Technical Assistance
MHP	His Majesty's Government	TCDC	Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries
MHPP	Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning	TDC	Town Development Committee
MLD	Ministry of Local Development	TDF	Town Development Fund
MLD	Ministry of Local Development	TU	Tribhuwan University
MLJ	Ministry of Law and Justice.	UBS	Urban Basic Services
MLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management	UDLE	Urban Development Through Local Efforts.
MODA	Municipal Organization and Development Administration.	UDTC	Urban Development Training Centre
MoE	Ministry of Education	UNCHS	United Nations Conference on Human Settlements
MoEn	Ministry of Environmental	VDC	Village Development Committee

## 1

## CHAPTER

## PROCESS AND THE PARTICIPANTS

## 1. The Process

A broad based National Preparatory Committee, having forty four members, was formed in 1995, under the chairmanship of Honourable Minister, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, (MHPP). The committee includes representatives from central and local governments, NGO/CBOs, private sector and other groups. A Core Sub-Committee of thirteen members was also formed under the convenorship of Honourable Assistant Minister, which was responsible for laying down general policy guidance, on behalf of the National Committee, on areas concerning the important components of national preparations including finalization of the National Plan of Action.

A Steering Committee under the convenorship of the Secretary, MHPP provided necessary guidance and logistic inputs to the preparatory process. A Core Technical Group was formed under the convenorship of the Member Secretary of National Planning Commission for finalising National Plan of Action. A Best Practice sub-committee under the convenorship of joint secretary and Habitat II Coordinator was formed in order to identify and report the case studies to be incorporated in the Nepal's Best Practices report and to execute the "Housing and Urban Indicators" collection programme for four urban centres, including the Indicators Profile for Kathmandu Valley.

Three consultative forums were formed representing NGOs/CBOs, local government and private sector in connection with the preparatory work. A Youth Forum was also created as a response to the call from HABITAT II Secretariat, Nairobi.

The activities of those forums were coordinated as follows :

Forums	Coordinator	Joint Coordinator
Local Government	Mayor, Kathmandu Municipal Corporation.	President, Nepal Municipality Association.
Private Sector	President, FNCCI	Chairman, Federation of Housing and Land Development Company.
NGOs, CBOs, Processional Body	Vice Chairman, Social Welfare Council	Member Secretary, RONAST.
Youth Forum	Mr. Dillip Rai, Member, National HABITAT II Committee.	Mr. K.B.Shahi, SEED Nepal.

A team of consultants and resource persons were also designated to prepare papers in different sectors which were later used as input in the preparation of the Report. National Urban Forum Meetings were held at Kathmandu, Dharan and Pokhara which also provided valuable insight and input to the preparation of the Report. The National Urban Forum was a collaborative programme between the Department of Housing and Urban Development, ESCAP and UDLE(GTZ).

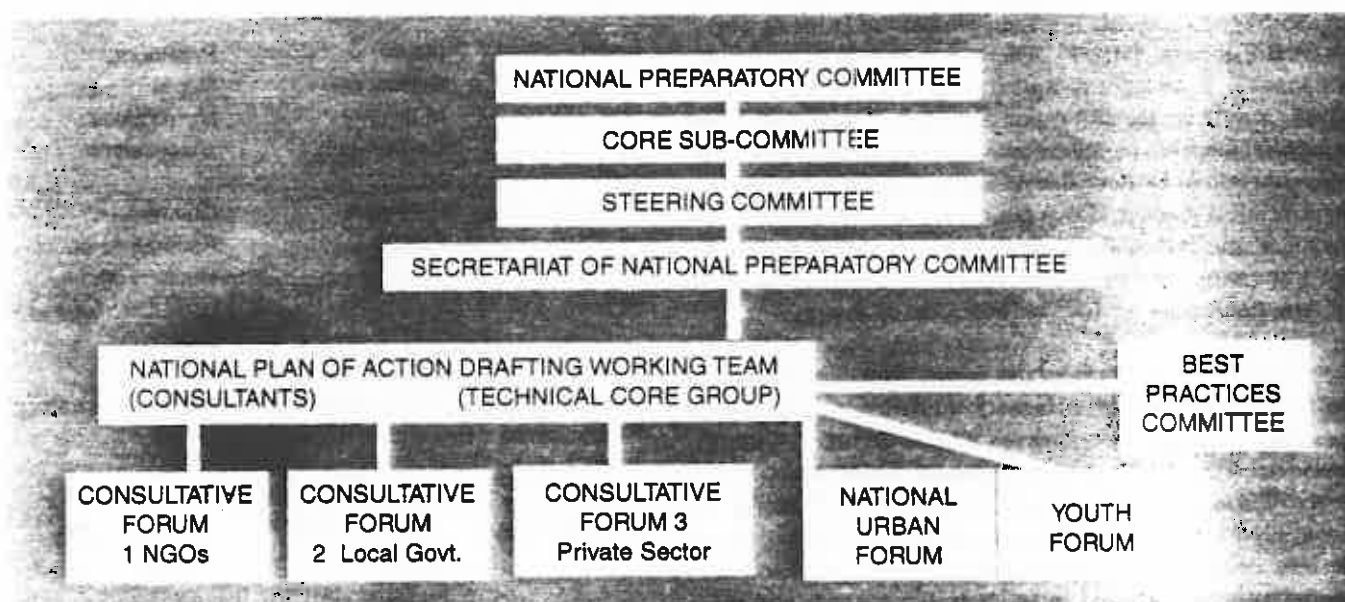
A two day National Consultative Workshop/Seminar for National Plan of Action for the City Summit (HABITAT II) was organised in January 1996 which was attended by the participants from central government, local government, NGOs/CBOs and the private sector. The seminar papers were presented and discussed and were helpful in identifying key priority issues and actions concerning various thematic actions to be covered by NPA, e.g. Shelter, Urban Poverty, Urban Planning and Development, Environment, Disaster Management, Local Governance and Cultural Heritage. The outcome of the seminar was used as an input in the preparation of the Plan of Action. Seminars were also organized by NGO Forum, Local Government Forum, Youth Forum and the Private Sector Forum in March/April 1996. There were altogether eight such meetings of the Forums. Some Forums even held further consultative meetings before the process started. Private Sector Forum held meetings comprised representatives of land development companies, finance companies, the hotel/travel industry, the local chamber of commerce and medical practitioners.

## 2. The Participants

A list of all key actors and interest represented in the process:

Central Government	Different Ministries and Department of the government
National Urban Forum	Participants from central and local governments, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, academic institutions and prominent individuals
NGOs/CBOs Forum	NGOs and CBOs represented in NGO Forum
Private Sector Forum	Business private sector represented in private sector Forum
Youth Forum	Youths represented in Youth Forum
Local Government Forum	Municipalities, and other level authorities.

### NEPAL HABITAT II PREPARATORY PROCESS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## 2

## CHAPTER

## PART II: Assessment and Priorities

## CONTEXT

**2.1 The Broad Setting****Location**

Nepal, a culturally rich Himalayan Kingdom, is a small rectangular shaped mountainous land-locked country, bordered by India in the east, south and west and the People's Republic of China in the north. It lies between 26°22' N. To 30° 27' N latitudes and 80°4' E to 88°12' E longitudes of northern hemisphere. Its length is 885 km (East West) and non-uniform mean width is 193 Km. north-south. The country is a transition zone between the densely populated Gangetic plain of India in the south and the sparsely populated Tibetan plateau of China in the north. It covers an area of 147,181 sq. km.

**Topography**

Topographically, the country is divided into three distinctive ecological regions (i) mountain (ii) hills (iii) the Terai. Although a small country, the altitude varies from 8,848 m. in the north to 60 m in the south. Of total land area, 35 % falls under the mountain region where 7.8 % of its population are residing. The hilly region covers 42 % of land which supports 45.5 % of population. The Terai, a low flat land which lies in the south along the India border occupies about 23 % of land area and contains 47 % of the population. It is fertile tropical lowland and is also the converging place for internal migration from the Mountain and the Hill region as well as international migration from across the southern border. It has better development infrastructure and productive land with linkages to the border towns in India.

**Major River Basin**

The east west orientation of the country is drained by three major rivers which influence population movements, socio-economic development and cultural patterns. The Koshi basin in the east is inhabited by mongoloid people. The Karnali basin in the west is inhabited by Caucasoid groups. The cultural transition zone at the middle is represented by the Gandaki basin. Demarcation is blurred due to the increased migration of people.

**Natural Disaster**

Due to unfavorable natural conditions, such as fragile geology and steep topography, Nepal is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Earthquakes, floods and landslides are not uncommon. Occurrence of fire in the Terai region and epidemics are also quite frequent mainly due to the ignorance and illiteracy of the people.

**Development and Administrative Divisions**

The country is divided into 5 development regions, the Far Western Development Region (FWDR), the Mid-Western Development Region (MWDR), the Western Development Region (WDR), the Central Development Region (CDR) and the Eastern Development Region (EDR). There are 75 districts, 3,995 Village Development Committees (VDC) and 36 officially designated municipalities, including one metropolitan city (Kathmandu) and three sub-metropolitan cities (Pokhara, Biratnagar and Lalitpur) for development and administrative purposes. The political system of Nepal is multi-party democratic system re-insti-

tuted after the movement in 1990. Nepal has the system of two tier local authorities, the District Development Committee (DDC) at the district level and the Municipality and Village Development Committee (VDC) at municipal and village levels.

### Population

The population of Nepal was 18.5 million in 1991 and reached 20.60 million (estimated) in 1995. The total population is growing at the rate of 2.1 % per annum, while the growth rates of urban and rural are 5.89 % and 1.80 % respectively.

### Economy

Nepal's economy is based on agriculture and employs 81 % of the country's population. It accounts for 41.4 % of GDP (at factor cost of 1994). During eighties the contribution of agriculture sector was more than 50 % while that of non-agriculture sector was less than 45.0 %. Nepal's per capita Gross Domestic Products (GDP) is still around US\$ 202 (1994). The country is categorised by the United Nations as one of the least developed among developing countries. About half of the population is considered to be exist below the absolute poverty level. The proportion and absolute number of the urban poor is also increasing. Many people are illiterate and their health condition is below international standards.

### Settlement Pattern

In Nepal, human settlement pattern is greatly influenced by the topography and climate. The settlements are found in areas ranging from the low land Terai region at less than 200 metre to high mountain region at 4,000 metre. Given that 75 % of the country land mass is mountainous and hilly, human settlements are not only scattered but also isolated from one another. Dispersed and isolated settlements have made the provision of utility services expensive. Also, a large number of scattered settlements do not get the benefits of national development effort as they fall outside the market economy and are difficult to access.

During seventies about two-third of the total population lived in the hills and mountain regions. This scenario has changed drastically as now almost half of the population live in the Terai region due to increasing migration from hills to the Terai. The success of malaria eradication, as well as implementation of various development programmes in the Terai region, encouraged this migration. Deterioration in the hill and mountain economies operated as push factors. As a result, traditional trade centres in the Hills and Mountain regions have been usurped by newly emerging urban centres at major road junctions along the East-West highway (Mahendra Highway). This highway is part of the Asian Highway (1,050 Km) and passes through the Terai region at the base of the Himalayas. It has integrated various parts of the country and has had a major influence on settlement patterns and the process of urbanization.

### Urban Growth

The level of urbanization in Nepal is still among the lowest in the world. However, with the rapid growth in urban economic activities, the urban scene is rapidly changing. Between 1971 and 1981, the urban population had increased by over 69 %, reaching 958,000 in 1981. By 1991, the urban population reached 1.69 million, an increase of over 46 % just in one decade. By the end of 1996 the urban population is projected to reach 2.32 million and by the turn of this century it is expected to amount to 3.1 million. Likewise, the share of urban population to total population has increased from 4.1 % in 1971 to 9.1 % in 1991, excluding the floating population. The growth rate of urban population was registered at 5.8 % per annum for the period 1981-1991. Table 1 highlights urbanization trends.

**TABLE 1**  
Indicators of Urbanization, Nepal (1941-1992)

Items/Year	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1992
1. No. of Towns	3	10	16	16	23	33	36
a. Hilly Region	3	5	8	7	9	14	15
b. Terai Region	-	5	8	9	14	19	21
2. Urban Population (in '000)	156	228	336	462	958	1693	1758
3. Urban Population (as % of Total Population)	-	2.8	3.57	4.1	6.3	9.11	9.25
4. Total Population (in Million)	-	8.3	9.4	11.5	15.0	18.5	19.0
5. Urban Population Growth Rate per Annum	-	-	-	3.23	7.55	5.89	-

#### Source :

1. National Planning Commission, Nepal.
2. CBS/NPC, Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 1995, Kathmandu.

### Regional Distribution

The regional distribution of urban population is not even. In 1991, as high as 54.4 % of urban population was concentrated in the CDR, and less than half of this, i.e. 20.2 % was in the EDR, while in the WDR, the MWDR and the FWDR it was 12.6 %, 5.8 % and 7.0 % respectively.

The predominance of the CDR in terms of urban population is due to the fact that the Kathmandu Valley comprises three major towns including the century old capital city. Kathmandu contains around 34 % of total urban population (598,528 inhabitants, 1991). Also, the growth of the towns vary from 3.3 % to 7.4 % per annum. Some are expanding rapidly at a rate of exceeding national average while others are growing slowly.



It is observed that Kathmandu and Lalitpur towns of the Kathmandu Valley, Biratnagar and Dharan towns of the EDR and Birgunj and Hetauda towns of the CDR will become principal urban conglomerates of the country by 2001 AD. Contributing factors in such urbanization process are the differences in the socio-economic conditions of the rural and the urban areas. The natural calamities, loss of land ownership, slow growth of employment opportunities, poor education and health facilities, etc. are the push factors of rural areas, while higher job opportunities, comparatively better living condition, industrial and trade activities, etc. are the pull factors of urban centres.

### National Policy

Human settlement objectives derive from the Directive Principles of the Social Policy, as mentioned in Part III of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990. The constitution grants to every citizen the fundamental right to travel within and reside anywhere in the country, and the right to acquire, enjoy and deal with their property. The Directive Principles also specify that the State shall adopt a policy of raising the standard of living of people by developing basic structures such as housing.

In line with the Principles of the Constitution, the His Majesty's Government (HMG), through its development plans has pledged commitment to better human settlements and to improve the quality of life of the people. The current Eighth Plan (1992-97) has singled out attaining sustainable economic growth, achieving poverty alleviation and reducing regional imbalances as its development objectives. At the same time, within the framework of the Eighth Plan's objectives, the policies incorporated also seek to foster people's participation for bettering human settlement and to improving living conditions of the inhabitants.

Specifically, HMG has adopted the policy of promoting urban development. The process of urbanization is complementing the growth process of the local economy, and hence helps to increase the supply of financial resources, augment the number of new houses and upgrade the existing ones, as well as use local skills and materials, low cost designs and improved technology. In order to achieve sustainable development, His Majesty's Government is aware of the need to promote non-farm employment opportunities, particularly for a greater number of the rural labour force, to reduce the pressure on rural environmental resources (land, forest and water) and to enhance the capability of urban settlements to create jobs, marketing facilities and development services to their hinterlands.

### Major Issues and options

As it is evident, Nepal is undergoing rapid urbanization, as expanding rural population find themselves unable to sustain themselves and their families on the basis of farming alone. As a consequence, they have been moving to the cities and the towns in search of better life. This

process of internal migration further accentuates the dearth of already inadequate social, economic and physical infrastructure. Thus, migration to urban areas has resulted in an excessive pressure on limited urban infrastructure and social services. Despite of the government efforts and measures, the process of rural-urban migration continues without corresponding expansion of basic urban services, thereby causing adverse impacts on urban environment.

Most municipalities find it extremely difficult to create and maintain urban infrastructure by their own resources. They are facing problems associated with housing shortages and environmental degradation.

The major issues are how to develop and implement effective land use plan and/or zoning regulations to guide the growth of urban centres, as well as preserve the physical and cultural environment in the existing built-up areas of old towns. (Nepal is rich in cultural heritage; 7 World Heritage sites are found in Kathmandu Valley alone). Also, how to expand and upgrade urban utility services and to coordinate this effort with rapid urbanisation.

Pervasive poverty is at root of all these issues. How to reduce poverty, to make poverty alleviation programmes more effective, constitutes the most important problem of present day Nepal.

## 2.2 Current Status

### Socio-Economic Status

Although Nepalese economy is agricultural based and rural in character, economic transformation is taking place. Over the period of last decade or so, the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP at factor cost has gone down from 51.2 % in 1984/85 to 42.1 % in 1993/94, while the share of non-agriculture sector has increased from 48.7 % in 1984/85 to 57.8 % in 1993/94. The non-agriculture sector is heavily centralized in the Kathmandu Valley and in a few other urban areas.

At present, income inequality is high. Incidence of poverty is great. The proportion of poor to the national population is quite substantial (49 % in 1991). The capita income of urban poor is estimated to be less than US\$ 100. About the population are living below the absolute poverty line, out of which more than 90 % live in rural areas. Urban poor, constitutes less than 10 % but is growing steadily because of rural-urban migration. The magnitude of urban poor is roughly estimated to be about 0.63 million.

In Nepal, infant mortality rate is 102 per thousand live births and child mortality rate is registered at 165 per thousand live births (1991-92). Average life expectancy of the country has improved from 51.5 years in 1985 to 54 years in 1992, as a result of increasing health service facilities. The number of hospital has increased from 3,522 in 1985 to 4,768 in 1992. Despite improvements in health

facilities, health services are inadequate for reasons that on average there is only one doctor for 15,800 people, one hospital bed for 3,967 people and one health post for 24,000 people. Public health is being affected due to absence of an adequate drainage, sanitation, waste collection and disposal facilities.

The literacy rate is about 40 %. (55 % of males compared to only 25 % amongst females). Along with the process of modernization and urbanization, the incidence of social crimes is increasing. Crime rate data reveals that incidence of rape increased from 46 to 160 cases and that of suicide from 507 to 1,335 over the nine year period from 1983 to 1992.

### Urban Infrastructure and Utility Services

To increase the standard of living during the last two decades, His Majesty's Government implemented a number of special programmes for rural development, focusing on poverty alleviation as well as income generation and other socio-community development activities, to benefit the poor, the under privileged and other vulnerable groups.

The urban infrastructure facilities are far from adequate. The supply of adequate potable water is a major problem. Estimated water demand of the Kathmandu Valley towns (130 ml per day) far exceeds supply (60 ml per day). The reasons for this are (a) scarcity of surface water sources, (b) poor management and (c) high leakage loss (about 40%). About 71 % of urban households in Kathmandu have water supply connection. It is 39 % in Pokhara, 21 % in Biratnagar and only 10 % in Bharatpur. Similarly, current sanitation conditions are far from satisfactory. Many houses still do not have toilets. About 25 % of households in Kathmandu are connected to the sewerage system. No piped collection systems exist in Pokhara, Biratnagar and Bharatpur. In most of the towns, surface water drains are used as sewers, while the limited sewerage system is charged directly to rivers due to the failure of collection and treatment systems. Hence, most of the rivers that pass through urban areas suffer from pollution. Surface water drainage is inefficient and poorly maintained.

The supply of electricity in the country has increased over the years. The installed capacity of power generation in the country has reached 296.6 MW (1994/95). Despite increased installed capacity, the country is facing power shortage during peak hours. About 83 % households in Kathmandu have electricity connection. It is about 50 % in Biratnagar, 44 % in Pokhara and 45 % in Bharatpur. Poor urban infrastructure is largely due to the lack of finance for maintenance and the low capability of utility agencies because of institutional and staffing difficulties.

### Transport Facilities

During the last 2 to 3 decades, the implementation of various projects have increased transport facilities in the urban centres. However, the present condition is not satisfactory and transport has to be improved. In Kathmandu, public transport facilities/services are quite inadequate. 50% of the urban roads in the municipalities are poorly maintained and only about 20 % are in fairly good condition. Public transport services are not readily available throughout urban centres, although efforts are being made towards this end. Walking is still a dominant feature of the urban transport system in Nepal as more than 30 % of the people in the major four towns (Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Bharatpur and Pokhara) use this mode of transport. Cycles are gradually becoming popular as 20 % of people depend for their transport upon it. Buses are the major public transport mode which provide service to about 45 % of people in Pokhara, 26 % in Kathmandu and 10 % in Bharatpur and Biratnagar.

Although automobile ownership is low in Nepal, compared with other countries, vehicle pollution in the streets of urban centres is growing. It is found that only 4 % of the Kathmandu residents owned car and 12 % owned a motorcycle. Overall, 70 % of households had no access to their own transport.

### Shelter Status

The total housing stock in Nepal is 3 million dwelling units (1991 estimate) of fairly good physical construction. 50 % are temporary dwelling units. About 25 % of the urban population live in rental housing. Existing housing conditions are presented in table 2.

### Disaster Management

Natural disaster like floods, landslides, epidemics and earthquakes caused damages to lives and properties in 1993. 88% of total deaths of human lives in 1993 disaster were resulted from floods and landslides. 6% was caused by epidemics and 6 % was due to earthquake and others. Forty eight out of 75 districts were affected by floods and landslides in that year. House damaged by fire were more than 4,000 in number while by flood it was 40,000 units and by earthquake 1,424 units. In the Kathmandu Valley, less than 1 % of buildings have been destroyed by natural disasters during the last one decade.

In 1934, a 8.4 Richter scale of earthquake claimed the lives of 16,875 people destroying 318,139 houses. In 1982, a 6.2 Richter scale of earthquake hit the Far Western Region of Nepal destroying in the lives and property of the people. The 1988 earthquake (6.4 Richter Scale) in the eastern development region killed 721 people damaging 150,099 houses. The July flood/landslide of 1993 claimed the lives of 1,476 people (1,275 killed and 201 missing) with a damage to physical properties estimated

TABLE 2 :  
EXISTING HOUSING CONDITIONS IN NEPAL, 1991  
(Households by % unless mentioned otherwise)

Particular	National	Urban	Rural
<b>STOCK BY HOUSING TYPE</b>			
Squatter	7.81	9.09	7.64
Traditional (Urban)	0.53	4.28	0.00
Kuchcha (Temporary)	42.18	8.25	46.94
Semi-pucca (Semi-permanent)	41.18	37.09	41.76
Pucca (Permanent)	8.30	41.27	3.67
<b>STOCK BY TENURE</b>			
Squatter	7.21	8.61	7.02
Renters	6.70	24.46	4.28
Owners			
Owner-builder	18.33	12.87	19.07
Owner-purchaser	2.79	3.47	2.70
Owner-occupier	64.97	50.59	66.93
<b>OVER-CROWDING INDICES</b>			
Total DU Size (Sq. Ft)	867.5	780.8	879.3
Per Capita Space (Sq. Ft./Person)	155.3	134.7	158.2
Number of Persons per Room	2.2	2.0	2.2
<b>MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED IN LAST 10 YRS.</b>			
Fire	2.25	0.92	2.38
Wind	36.15	12.79	38.46
Leaking Roof	6.30	13.71	5.57
Damp Wall	1.69	7.86	1.08
Damp Floor	0.55	2.00	0.40
<b>CONDITION OF HOUSE</b>			
Good	20.60	26.34	19.32
Average	67.61	61.98	68.37
Bad	11.80	11.68	11.81
<b>SATISFACTION LEVEL OF PRESENT HOUSE</b>			
Very Satisfied	3.97	10.91	3.02
Satisfied	63.37	66.37	62.97
Dissatisfied	32.67	22.72	34.02
<b>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Family Size	6.3	6.3	6.4
Family Members Illiterate	3.4	2.1	3.6
No. of Income Earners	2.5	1.9	2.6

Source : MHPP, "Nepal National Housing Survey, 1991".

to be about US\$ 1,000 million. The recent Himalayan tragedy of November 1995 (downpour of snow and rain causing landslide and avalanche in the Himalayan districts like Solukhumbu and Manang) caused the death of 61 people (22 foreign tourists and 39 Nepalese).

### Cultural Heritage

Nepal's rich cultural heritage can easily be assessed by the inclusion of seven cultural sites of the Kathmandu

Valley into the World Heritage List. Besides there are many other nationally and internationally important heritage sites in the Kingdom, for example, Lumbini, the birth place of the "Light of Asia" Shakyamuni Buddha, Tilaurakot, the ancient capital of Shakyas, Janakpur, the birthplace of Sita, the consort of Ramchandra, and so on. Cultural heritage is not only the pride and glorious possession of a nation but also a reliable and perennial source of earning hard currency.

In the 1960's, Kathmandu was still very much a medieval township that lived in harmony with its scenic Himalayan surroundings, steeped in tradition and true to itself. Today, the glistening golden temple spires lie with satellite dishes on Kathmandu's skyline. Seven storey concrete apartment blocks dwarf the tile roofs and elegant eaves of the temples.

The major problems that emerged in preserving, restoring and managing the cultural heritage are over-urbanization, people's indifferent attitude, lack of sufficient resources and inefficient institutions associated with heritage conservation activities.

### Urban Environment

The urban environmental quality is gradually eroding due to several factors such as under investment in infrastructure, vehicle growth, lack of effective planning and regulation etc. The urban environment problems, such as air, noise and drinking water pollution, solid waste disposal, river pollution, loss of green space and agriculture land and scarcity of drinking water have all become acute. Only 10 % of the solid waste generated in urban areas gets collected and surface water pollution is primarily due to the absence of proper treatment for sewerage and industrial effluents. Overall, the urban environmental condition is deteriorating and it is affecting all people, including the poor who suffer most.

### Women's Role

Women are playing an important role, not only in households affairs, but in income-earning activities, in shelter repair and construction works and in other ways within the informal sector. However, women also work in extreme harsh conditions. The use of biomass fuel for cooking, space heating and lighting in most rural and semi-urban settlements has affected adversely health of women and children. Further, the smoke from the use of firewood has caused respiratory infection in women and children. They take the burden of collecting and carrying heavy loads of fuelwood from forest areas that are fast receding. Also, they are deeply entrenched in water related activities. They also are the important mode of transport for their produce.

The Nepalese women are organizing themselves for change by setting up pressure groups, such as mothers groups. They also increasingly participate in credit savings and disbursement schemes and in other development works.

However, women participation in formal planning and implementation of community services and infrastructure development at local level is still minimal.

It is found that urbanisation has adversely affected income generating activities of women folks since a greater number of migrant labour are replacing women in public works construction and home construction activities. It has therefore decreased the employment opportunity for women. Again, women are involved in the production of clay bricks, tiles, cement products and other timber products, and these activities over the years have exhibited a declining trend.

### Local Governance

The municipalities (elected local government) are given a number of urban management functions, but their capability is very limited due to various reasons. Although programmes were executed to strengthen and improve their capabilities, much remains to be done. In Kathmandu Valley, there are a multiplicity of agencies responsible for urban management.

The important source of income of local governments (municipalities) is octroi (1 % tax on the value of goods brought into the municipalities). But His Majesty's Government has already decided to abolish it from mid 1996 and to compensate this source of municipal revenue by grants in aid. Most of the municipalities have a weak financial resource base which is inadequate to create and to maintain municipal infrastructure. A Study on Urban Infrastructure Service Delivery in Nepal has revealed that as high as US\$ 470 million is required for 1987-2002 for infrastructure development, which is as follows :

**TABLE 3 :**  
Estimated Total Public Investments Required for Urban Services, 1987-2002  
(US million dollar)

Sector	Total Investment	Average Annual Investment 1987-2002
Urban roads	79.1	5.3
Water supply	181.5	12.1
Drainage	163.4	10.9
Sanitation	10.9	0.7
Solid waste	3.5	0.3
Education	35.1	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>474.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>

Note:

- (i) Above estimates cover 32 municipalities.
- (ii) Figures for the electricity are not given.

### Source

Management Support for Urban Development, "Urban Infrastructure Service Delivery in Nepal", 1990.

### Inferences and Observations

The foregoing analysis reveal that the present level of infrastructure facilities is inadequate and it that these facilities can only be extended on the principle of cost sharing among beneficiaries.

Absence of effective regulatory mechanisms in municipalities, among others, is the major cause of uncontrolled and haphazard urban growth. Further, migration of poor rural people to urban areas has resulted in the emergence of squatter settlements in urban areas.

To deal with this situation, resource constraints and limited technical capability of municipalities are major limiting factors.

Rapid urban expansion is taking place beyond the municipal boundaries. Municipalities are not equipped with legal authority to regulate and reverse this trend.

However, a positive note is that the growth of new settlements and urban centres along the highways has also created opportunity for off-farm employment.

## 3

## CHAPTER

## PAST TWENTY YEARS

**3.1 National Initiatives and Achievement on Human Settlement**

Nepal started its planned development in the later part of fifties. Regional planning was incorporated in the Fourth Plan (1970-75), which introduced the concept of growth centres and growth corridors. During the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods, regional development was further emphasised through large investment on the development of infrastructure facilities in five development regions. The Seventh Plan (1985-1990) was the milestone in the history of planned development of human settlement. A separate policy component on "Urbanization and Habitation" in the Seventh Plan was included for the first time. It recognized that the need for influencing the urbanization process to enable it to achieve national economic development goals and objectives.

During the Seventh Plan (1985-1990) period, institutional reform was made to address the urban issues. Bodies like the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (MHPP) and Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) were created. The Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) an autonomous body was established to look after the municipalities water and sewerage matters. The Urban Development Training Centre (UDTC) was established in Pokhara as the main training institution to train official and staff of municipalities. The Town Development Committees were created for execution of local level urban and physical planning activities. The urban policy/strategy of the Seventh Plan which is broad and comprehensive was able to give a direction to urban planning and development initiatives.

This was followed by the formulation the programme for the fulfillment of Basic Needs (1986-200). The shelter

was included as a key component of the Programme along with health, education, food, clothing and security.

During 1988/89 and 1989/90, several initiatives were launched in both in rural and urban areas. In urban areas programmes like site and services, guided land development (GLD), urban area upgrading and land pooling were executed. Besides, in the rural area, the Rural Home Loan Program (RHLP), the Small Farmers Development Program (SFDP), the Rural Women Welfare Program etc., were launched to benefit the poor.

Nepal in its earlier period of planned development stressed GDP growth and relied on its trickle-down effect. The Basic Need Programme (BNP) was implemented to reduce poverty with quantified targets to be achieved by the year 2000 AD. The government in its policy statements, and through the Royal Speech to the new Parliament, pledged its commitment to improve the quality of life of the poor population. Policies enunciated by the government in this regard are :

- To bring poor people into the main stream of development, so that these communities can reap the benefits of development, and
- To allocate 70 % of the total development budget to the rural areas for their development.

Specific target group oriented poverty reduction programmes were undertaken. Over the years, National and International Non-government Organisations have been implementing income generating and socio-community development activities which also contribute to the poverty reduction efforts in rural as well as urban

areas. As of now, about 15 % of the poor population have been reached by these programmes.

In addition, the achievements recorded in the field of local governance and decentralization are encouraging. A number of donor assisted programmes has been implemented for strengthening planning and monitoring, capacity, of local government. The Decentralization Support Programme (UNDP), Local government Support Programme (LOGOS), and Urban Development through Local Efforts (UDLE/GTZ) are some of them.

Disaster management can be considered a new activity in Nepal. The first law on disaster "The natural calamity (Relief) Act" was enacted in 1982. The project on Institutional Support to The Disaster Preparedness and Relief Plan assisted by UNDP/UNDRO/UNDTCD had greatly helped in institutionalizing the disaster unit in the Ministry of Home Affairs. A national comprehensive plan for disaster management was also drafted in 1991. Nepal also constituted a National Committee on IDNDR (The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction) under the chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Home Affairs following the UN General Assembly resolution to designate the 1990s as the IDNDR decade. She also participated in the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction held in Yokohama, Japan in 1994, and presented a national report which contains national action plan for disaster management. The world conference brought out "The Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World". Nepal's National Committee on IDNDR has revised the national action plan in 1995 with a view to incorporating relevant features of the Yokohama strategy in the Plan.

During the period of past 20 years, His Majesty's Government has undertaken a number of programmes to protect cultural heritage of the country. Since the Fifth Plan (1975-1980), cultural heritage conservation was included as an integral element of development planning of the country. The Ancient Monument Preservation Act of 1956 was amended from time to time to make its responsive to the needs. The Fifth amendment to the Act was made in January 1996. The Department of Archaeology (DOA) signed agreements with various countries and international organizations for preserving, protecting and conserving cultural properties. The NGO's and local efforts have also been encouraged in implementing cultural heritage conservation programmes. Recently established Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture is committed to improve cultural heritage preservation of the country.

### 3.2 UN Conference on HABITAT I, 1976

Over the period of past two decades after HABITAT I of 1976, Nepal had initiated a number of policy measures in the sphere of shelter and human settlement. A national shelter policy was prepared involving various interest groups in line with the guidelines prescribed by the Global Shelter Strategy to the year 2000 AD. Legal base was created for the municipalities to plan, finance, operate and maintain local public services and to undertake development projects. International assistance were made

available to strengthen local institutional capabilities and to promote metropolis environment and urban basic services. However, there were some limitations in the policy itself. The National Shelter Policy failed to recognize women's role in housing and shelter either as contributors or as beneficiaries. Urban management programmes lacked coordination and formal housing finance scheme did not include those for low income families. Also, the target for improving shelter condition of urban poor, as envisaged by the HABITAT I UN Conference, remained unmet.

### 3.3 Agenda 21 and Global Strategy Shelter 2000

His Majesty's Government (HMG) is committed to follow the Agenda-21 adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development of 1992, with the objectives of improving the social, economic and environmental quality of settlements and the living and working environment of all people. In this connection, His Majesty's Government had created a number of important institutions, such as, Environment Protection Council (EPC), Ministry of Environment and Population and also Environmental Unit in the line Ministries and Departments. HMG has adopted the environmental policy which includes efficient management of natural and physical resource, safeguard of national heritage, mitigation of adverse environmental impact of development project, integration of environment and development through appropriate institutions and legislation, etc. The Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan (NEPAP) was prepared to includes measures for the involvement of local communities in land development along with the measures to reduce air, water and noise pollution and for the development of realistic air and water quality standards. An Urban Environment Management Committee (UEMC) under EPC has been constituted to guide and coordinate the urban environment management programme. The committee has already drafted as a follow-up programme of NEPAP. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines have also been formulated for the various sectors such as industry, water, resources, transport.

In the shelter policy (prepared as a national response to the Global Strategy for Shelter 2000) MHPP seeks to play the role of an 'enabler' to encourage the private sector produce the necessary shelter units through effort of individual, private developers and community organizations.

The government's intervention is to take the form of :

- Removal of existing impediments in the supply, transfer and regulation of land for shelter;
- Introduction of supportive, catalytic actions to improve the efficiency of land and housing market; and
- Introduction of appropriate measures designed to minimise adverse environmental impact, to minimize natural hazard impact on shelter, as well as to contribute to improve public health.

### 3.4 Legislation

Legislation is one of the important tools by which urban activities can be developed in a more planned way and help discouraging haphazard growth of urban areas. A number of Acts have been enacted before and after the UN Conference on HABITAT I (1976). The notable Acts dealing with municipalities and urban development are the Town Development Act (1988), and the Municipal Act, 1990. These two Acts have given authority to the Municipalities and Town Development Committees to develop municipal/urban areas to promote healthy urban environment. Under the Town Development Act, HMG has created Town Development Committees which also control natural resource utilization, acquisition of land - cultivated/uncultivated for the purpose of public building construction as well as regulate, control or prohibit activities detrimental to urban environment. Besides, there are Ancient Monuments Protection Act 2013 B.S, Pasupati

Area Development Trust Act 2048 BS, Public Roads Act 2044 B.S, Solid Waste Control And Resource Mobilization Act 1989, Industrial Enterprises Act to mention the few, which directly and indirectly influence human settlement and urban environment as well as development. However, there are some inherent weakness in these Acts. Neither the Town Development Act nor the Municipalities Act deals with approvals for the construction of new buildings in the vicinity of designated municipal areas.

Realising the need of proper urban growth of the Kathmandu Valley, the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority Act 1988 has been promulgated, but its implementation is still awaited. Also, to broaden the scope of lending activities of the Town Development Fund Board, "Establishment and Management of Town Development Fund Act, 1996" has been drafted to provide grant and loan to newly emerging towns besides Municipalities.

# 4

## CHAPTER

# BEST PRACTICES, LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE

### 4.1 Introduction

Among the many human settlement and urban development projects/programmes implemented in recent years, 11 are selected as Nepal's best practices. These address issues relative to poverty, basic utility services, gender, local governance, natural disaster and environment. They are described in detail in a separate report entitled "Best Practices in Nepal".

This chapter provides a brief overview of the 11 and concludes with a short analysis of characteristics which explain their success.

### 4.2 Projects under Best Practices

#### 4.2.1 Urban Basic Services Program in Dharan Municipality

Most of the urban poor children and women are currently facing poverty, illiteracy, disease and malnutrition. The Government has implemented the Urban Basic Services Programme in various municipalities. The Urban Basic Services programme has emphasized human development issues focusing poor communities of the municipal area. Dharan is one of the municipalities where the programme has made good impact. Under this programme, 2,600 poor women and children received the basic health services, 730 poor women and girl children were made literate through adult education classes, two water supply schemes were constructed with close participation of the users benefiting 103 poor households, and also a total of 269 women benefited from skill training on knitting, carpet making, handicraft making and tailoring.

It has also increased participation and awareness among the poor communities. The program was accepted socially and politically. It made the municipality and the government realise the importance of investment in human development programme for dealing with the problem of the urban poor. It is found that programme is sustainable and can be replicated in other municipalities as well.

The reason for its success was the fact that the decision makers (Mayor and the officials of local government in this case) were convinced about the utility of the program and were committed to its success. It is conceived and launched as partnership programme between municipality, central government, donor (UNICEF) and the local community. This programme has addressed issues raised by the Habitat II such as poverty reduction, urban environment and health, governance, status of vulnerable groups and gender.

#### 4.2.2 Community Development and Health Project in Lalitpur

The Community Development and Health Project was initiated in 1985. The project area is in the old city of Lalitpur where most of the marginalised people of the town live. The project has implemented various activities in the fields of health, sanitation, drinking water, environment and education. It has successfully organized the most vulnerable groups of people and motivated them to take initiative and actions for their own development, and has established effectively working relationship between the municipalities and the communities. As a result of the project, communities have become more aware



of environmental issues. At present, health care is made available to all women and children. Moreover, the programme has been able to build and strengthen a tripartite partnership among the United Mission of Nepal (UMN, an INGO), the Lalitpur Municipality and the communities. The project has addressed the issues raised by HABITAT II in the area of living environment of marginalised people of the country. The status of the most vulnerable groups has been improved as they now have easy access to health, sanitation, and water supply services in their area.

#### 4.2.3 Micro Enterprise Development for Women Lalitpur

Inspired by the success of some social development works in the poor communities of Kathmandu, a noted social worker established the Kumbeshor school which was upgraded to technical school in 1983. The main objectives of the school is to improve the economic condition of the poorest of the poor. The Kumbeshor Technical School (KTS) is providing technical training to the poor and under-privileged women of the area. It has also instilled self-confidence and self-respect among the lowest strata of the society-the untouchables. The school has been working with this deprived community for more than 13 years. It has raised the living standards of the community by providing them with income-generating skills and helping them to find employment. Various types of training to the under-privileged women were provided and these persons have been gainfully employed. The major issues raised by Habitat II are directly or indirectly addressed by the Kumbeshor Technical School and relate to job creation, urban poverty reduction, urban environment, health, governance, status of vulnerable groups and gender.

#### 4.2.4 Third Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

HMG has given more authority to local bodies close to the people. These local bodies have undertaken a number of drinking water projects, the objective of which is to help improve (through the increased availability of water) the health of the people, and thereby increase the productivity of citizens and reduce the work burden of women and children. This project is assisted by the Asian Development Bank and by 1995 completed 109 community owned and managed schemes benefiting 160,000 population. Similarly, 5,238 units of tube wells were installed and 89 spring/wells improved, benefiting 568,500 population. To realise government commitment, the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS), as the lead agency of the Water and Sanitation Sector, took bold initiatives of empowering the consumers by involving them at all stages of project preparation and implementation. The project has given top priority to local concerns in its implementation procedures and follows a community based approach. This has greatly improved decision making processes and ensures sustainability.

#### 4.2.5 Urban Development Through Local Efforts (UDLE)

*udle* is a German government assisted programme for municipalities in Nepal, designed to increase the capacity of municipalities to manage urban development. The programme components include organisational management, municipal finance, town planning, assistance to the Town Development Fund Board (the TDFB, also financed by Germany), solid waste management, urban hygiene and conservation of architectural heritage in the city of Lalitpur.

*udle* is working *with* municipalities, *for* municipalities and *in* municipalities. It has helped bring changes to institutional arrangements and management systems, and has increased the awareness within municipalities for better urban management. The programme operates in close collaboration with partner agencies, in particular the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Ministries of Housing and Physical Planning, of Local Development, of Education and Culture, the Department of Archaeology, the Town Development Fund Board and the Urban Development Training Centre. In the context of Nepal, the programme is both appropriate and timely and responds to the urgent need to strengthen municipalities.

#### 4.2.6 School Reconstruction Programme, Dharan

The project was initiated in 1989 for the rehabilitation of the schools of earthquake affected areas. Its purpose was to alleviate hardship, reestablish the development momentum and to develop community self-sufficiency. The long term objective is to create public awareness about the dangers of natural disasters and prepare the public to take precautionary measures. Under this project, 6,669 school blocks have been reconstructed. The project is a good example of the strength and capacity of people to carry out redevelopment work, after a natural disaster, with little support from outside, apart from information, assistance and guidance. It has not only succeeded in reconstruction works, but in the process, has also enhanced institutional capacity of the government agency for disaster preparedness. It has trained and educated local people about the simple technology to construct earthquake-resistant buildings.

#### 4.2.7 Gongabu Land Pooling Project, Gongabu, Kathmandu, Nepal

Gongabu is an example of planning new residential development in a newly emerging urban area of Kathmandu. Land pooling is a planning process whereby the owners of land mutually agree to give up a proportion of their plots (28%) for the planned introduction of basic services such as roads, water supply, electricity and community spaces. The technique is well suited to peri-urban areas where agricultural land is being converted to urban use in a piecemeal and unplanned way. Using participatory

and educational approaches, the project succeeded to get the cooperation and support of the landowners, who ultimately benefit from a planned environment in which service provision is well conceived and effective.

#### **4.2.8 Urban Land Improvement Programme, Kathmandu, Nepal**

There are many irregular and narrow lanes in Kathmandu. As the only means of access they are congested with vehicular traffic and inefficient for the provision of infrastructure. In Kutu Bahal of Kathmandu, the local youths and residents organized themselves into a committee and convinced the landowners for widening one lane. Residents voluntarily demolished boundary walls and even portions of their own houses once they saw the benefits. Following widening of the lane, residents are satisfied that the sacrifice was worthwhile and urge other neighbourhoods to do the same. The project is a good example of local people taking the initiative to improve their environment and utilising support from the municipality and government agencies.

#### **4.2.9 Urban Water Supply Project, Dhulikhel, Nepal**

The Dhulikhel Water Supply Scheme was started in 1989 as a component of the Dhulikhel Development Project. The project was implemented in Dhulikhel, a hill town with population of about 10,000. This scheme meets about 80% of the town's water demand (8,000 people) through 605 private and 22 public taps. The project has reduced the time spent by women and girl children to collect water and is completely in line with the government policy to involve beneficiaries in planning, implementation, operation and management of water supply projects.

#### **4.2.10 Literacy Campaign in Banepa Municipality, Kabhre, Nepal**

Banepa Municipality embarked upon an ambitious programme "Education for All" in 1992. The immediate objective was to eradicate illiteracy in three years and thereafter to exploit opportunities for sustainable development through improved education. With active and meaningful participation of the communities, Community Learning Centres were established in all 11 wards to provide reading opportunities for neo-literates. This was done in parallel with a mass awareness programme on the importance of education for the overall development of the society. A total of 78 classroom sites and Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centres were set up and literacy classes were conducted also. Over the three years, 1,868 persons, mostly women, were made literate and aware of basic development issues in the fields of sanitation, health, environment and nutrition. As such, the programme has made a major contribution to empowerment of people, especially women.

#### **4.2.11 Supporting Decentralization, Nepal**

This is a three year programme of HMG/Nepal in partnership with District Development Committees (DDCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs) and UNDP, to strengthening local government for improved management of sustainable development. The project institutionalized a planning system based on the principles of participation, transparent decision making and coordination among the political bodies, technical agencies, NGOs and the communities. It has assisted 20 DDCs to improve their ability to plan and manage their own development works and developed implementation capabilities of user's group in 12 VDCs.

### **4.3 Lessons from the Best Practices**

Best practices have followed specified approaches and strategies for planning and implementation of development activities. These approaches merit consideration for broader application in the country. The lessons learnt from the execution of best practices projects are as follows :

#### **Demand-driven approach**

The conventional top-down, and supply-led approaches of development have been unsuccessful in addressing the felt needs of the people. The approaches are not accountable and responsive to the local conditions and concerns. Best practices emphasised demand-driven approaches which result in the efficient use of scarce resources and address the real needs of the people.

#### **Community Ownership**

A common characteristic of best practices is the participatory approach to development. The users or the beneficiaries for whom the development is targeted are closely and meaningfully involved in the decision making process. Best practices have clearly shown that people should be well informed and that there should be consensus among them to give a feeling of ownership. Ownership stimulates initiative amongst beneficiaries for operation, repair and maintenance of the development activities, which ultimately contributes to the sustainability of the programme.

#### **Integrated Approach**

There should be an integrated and coordinated approach of service delivery. Many of the best practices have stressed the need for convergence of development activities. When government sectoral agencies coordinate themselves, there is efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of services. In other words, partnership should be built and strengthened between agencies to avoid duplication and to maximise synergy.

### Targeted Approach

Provision of services alone does not guarantee their availability for the poor and underprivileged sections of the society. For social and economic reasons, these sections generally do not have access to services, therefore, special efforts have to be made to reach them. Development should therefore be targeted to those who may need special assistance, i.e. the weak and vulnerable groups in the society.

### Cost-effectiveness

Best practices have use simple and low cost approaches. Any new technology should be simple, low-cost and should use local manpower and materials to make the technology sustainable and maintainable by the local people themselves. Local people should be trained for successful hand over of new technology. The new technology should not be a burden to the local institutions and people.

### Capacity Building

The donors of development projects should take the role of a facilitator rather than that of an implementor. They should support and provide technical support for planning and implementation of the programme, and should assist the local institutions to build their capacity in this regard. For this, extensive orientation and training programmes on relevant issues have to be organized at all levels. This approach demands considerable time and devotion but has proven to be successful and sustainable in the long run.

### Human Development

The most sustainable approach is to invest and work in the field of human development. Best practices have successfully shown that the investment in areas such as education, health, drinking water, sanitation and income generation goes a long way for the overall development of the society. The investment is low compared to the benefits that accrue.

### Involvement of Local Bodies and NGOs

In every development work, efforts must be made to involve and use the local bodies for planning and implementation. Local bodies are closer to people, hence they know grassroots problems and needs. Full authority should be provided to the local authorities in this regard. Also, there should be efforts for the involvement of NGOs. NGOs are small, flexible and motivated to address the needs of people. They also have comparative advantages in mobilizing communities and working with them. Hence, they are an important vehicle for carrying out development activities especially at the grassroots level.

### Women focus approach

As women are mostly behind men in the development activities and as they are vulnerable groups, efforts should be geared towards addressing their needs and concerns. Their meaningful participation in development activities is crucial for the overall development of the country. Their access to health, education, credit should be facilitated as far as possible. Therefore, every effort should be made to incorporate gender concerns in the development activities.

# 5

## CHAPTER

# PRIORITY ISSUES

### 5.1 Shelter

Provision of shelter continues to be a priority issue for :-

- The cost of serviced land is ever increasing, resulting in fragmentation of land and high density in urban areas. In rural areas lack of services has resulted in unhygienic living conditions and emergence of squatter settlement.
- Quality of the existing housing stock is poor with high incidence of leaking roofs and damp floors. Loss of housing stock due to natural disaster and decay is very high in rural areas. Inadequate services in dwelling units has caused health hazards and inconveniences to the occupants.
- Housing finance is limited to the government and semi government employees only. This has resulted in longer duration of the construction of dwelling units and low level of affordability of prospective owner builders.
- Weak institutional framework has been a major obstacle in the reorganization of the shelter sector. Potential private sector involvement in the provision of land, infrastructure and dwelling units has not been fully tapped. Moreover, the increasing demand for trained manpower has not been addressed adequately.
- Women's role in the provision of dwelling units and management of the household has not been formally recognized yet. As a result, women are overloaded with double burden of child rearing and house management without any kind of formal support and relief.

### 5.2 Urban Poverty and Job Creation

The issues of urban poverty and job creation have emerged because of several reasons. Prominent among them are :-

- The growing population in urban centres is accompanied by an increasing proportion of the poor.
- The increasing trend of rural to urban migration due to the comparatively high concentration of public utilities, infrastructure, services and job-opportunities in urban areas.
- Low level of off-farm activities, such as manufacturing, tourism, construction, etc., to absorb the growing labour force of rural areas, couple with low labour productivity, and
- Inadequate financial support in the form of group credit and grant/subsidy specially to the poor, women and underprivileged to encourage income generation.

### 5.3 Urban Planning and Development

#### Policy Issues

- Unbalanced urban growth and development as is evident from disparity in urbanization levels in terms of: the ecological regions (the Terai being more urbanized than the Hills), and the development regions (the central and eastern regions having more urban centers than to the far-western and western regions).
- Regional development policy issues and how to deal with these in the light of growing urbanization in the country.

- Unprecedented urban growth, accompanied by ecological and environmental problems in the Kathmandu Valley, the capital sub-region, owing to over concentration of economic activities and investment, and
- Increasing rural to urban migration of largely unskilled and poor people.

#### Planning Issues

- Unplanned and spontaneous growth of urban settlements within and beyond the municipalities clearly reflect inadequate physical planning and poor implementation of such physical plans.
- There is a need for planning intervention in the newly urbanising transport corridors in the Terai region. Establishment of industries and growth of trade in this region has created opportunities to address the issues of urban growth management in a regional context.
- Socio-economic planning at the district level is not coordinated with the spatial planning. Such type of planning fails to address the functional hierarchy of settlements in the district.
- There is an increasing conflict between the urban and rural functions in the Valley's finite land resources. The pace of infrastructure development is lagging far behind the urban sprawl resulting in severe environmental threats. The need for an officially adopted comprehensive development plan of the Valley has become a priority issue at the national level. Planning activities and interventions at various spatial level are not adequate, and needs urgent responses.

#### Land Development Issues

- Unregulated, informal and substandard land subdivision have become primary reasons for the chaotic situation in existing urban settlements. The legal and administrative hindrances in the process of formal land development have to be overcome to achieve planned housing and urban development activities.

#### Infrastructure Development Issues

- Serious deficiency of urban infrastructure and services are causing serious environmental problems affecting the public health and sanitation of the inhabitants and reducing urban efficiency with adverse implications for national economy.
- A severe resource gap between infrastructure and services needs and the required total investment (the annual financial requirement represents 20% of national government's average total development expenditure, and 6 times the total annual municipal revenue as per the projection for the year 1987 to 2002). Innovative financing mechanisms will be necessary for this sector.

- Lack coordination between infrastructure development provision and the overall development of the city.
- Urban transport has lately become an issue because of the inherent deficiencies in the existing public transport system and the lack of coordination between land use planning and transport planning.

#### Urban Finance, Legislation and Institutional Issues

- The existing system of financing urban development limited scope and coverage. There is a need for an urban development bank which will address the financial requirements of municipalities, town development committees and the private developers.
- Inadequacy in the legal framework together with weak enforcement has resulted in frequent violation of land use and zoning regulations.
- Fragmentation of responsibility and lack of coordination among the various institutions at central and local levels impedes smooth implementation of development programmes.
- Weak institutional capability of central and local level institutions (such as MHPP, DHUD and the TDCs) hampers implementation of government policies and programmes. Institutional weakness is directly related to inadequate human, financial and technological resources as well as organizational deficiencies.

#### 5.4 Urban Environment Management

- The environment has yet to be seen as a cross sectional issue of relevance to national policies related to shelter, urbanization, regional development, rural settlements, urban poverty, disaster mitigation and urban governance.
- Air, water and land pollution pose serious health hazards for urban inhabitants and require immediate attention. This is a critical issue affecting Kathmandu Valley.
- Deficiencies in the coverage and delivery of urban infrastructure are seriously affecting the general environment of municipalities (particularly the Kathmandu Metropolitan city and other important growing urban centers), affecting the health of inhabitants and the national economy in general (e.g. adverse impact on tourism). National and local government, private business sector and NGOs/CBOs must explore ways of mutually addressing these problems.
- Loss of open space, destruction of agriculture land and forest cover, urban sprawl and congestion, emergence of squatter settlements call for concerted actions at all levels.

- An environmental information and monitoring system is needed, supported with management and regulatory instruments (environmental planning standards, codes, guidelines, and manuals etc.). Development of environmentally friendly technologies, along with research and development for effective environment management, is very necessary
- A review is necessary of the existing legislation (several piecemeal acts enacted through several government agencies) to assess their effectiveness with a view to legal reform or enactment of new legislation to address emerging environmental issues.
- There is a considerable need for institution strengthening at national and local levels.

### 5.5 Disaster Management

- The national policy for disaster management still requires further refinement for geological, hydrological and meteorological hazard assessment, strengthening of fire fighting capabilities, training, information management and stockpiling of emergency supply materials.
- Key issues affecting disaster response are strengthening the capability of agencies responsible for rescue and evacuation, improved means of transport and communication, planning of resettlement sites and the provision of emergency medicines.
- Other issues include damage assessment, regular capability assessments, inventory preparation and building codes/by-laws for disaster resistance structures.

### 5.6 Local Governance And Participation

- The overlapping roles of municipalities and town development committees in the existing Acts should be resolved.
- Existing institutions concerned with urban management need to be strengthened in terms of their technical capability, manpower and financial resources. Incentive measures (reward and punishment) need to be introduced.
- People's participation in the process of urban planning is lacking.

- The financial resource base of municipalities is over dependent upon octroi. Alternative sources need to be developed. The volume of municipal revenues also needs to be drastically increased to match massive investment requirements for upgrading and extending urban infrastructure to satisfactory standards.

### 5.7 Conservation of Cultural Heritage

- Nepal is slowly losing its heritage of archeological, architectural, religious, social and historic significance. This is due to recent changes in people's attitude and perceptions owing to cultural transformation, coupled with a lack of public awareness in general. Also the management/maintenance of cultural endowments has been poor, the neglect has encouraged a continual process of encroachment in the areas adjacent to cultural/historic monuments and religious shrines. Key issues are :-
- The "Guthi system" (a kind of trust for collective action at the community level) which for many centuries has been responsible for the management of cultural endowments and for keeping alive the traditions of numerous fairs, festivals and religious rituals, is crumbling fast due to the winds of changes in the socio-economic and political context of Nepalese society.
- Privately owned buildings and monuments of historic and architectural significance (particularly in the Kathmandu Valley towns) are being replaced by ill-conceived modern structures due to maintenance costs beyond the financial means of owners, the high opportunity cost of land and the low appreciation of their historical and architectural value.
- Poor enforcement of regulations by the concerned institutions has resulted in unauthorised and uncoordinated development in and around the world heritage sites.
- Inadequacy of resources (materials and finance) is a major constraint and should be addressed through appropriate initiatives towards integration of culture and tourism (domestic and international).
- Institutions responsible for conservation and management of cultural resources need considerable strengthening, particularly the Department of Archeology (Department of Archaeology) and the Guthi corporation.



## CHAPTER

## PART III: National Plan of Action

## OBJECTIVES

**6.1 Shelter**

The guiding principles of the objectives as stated in the National Shelter Policy of Nepal seek to adopt an enabling approach and the encouragement to the private sector to take leading role at both formal and informal level. The enabling approach in the Nepalese context consists of fiscal incentives, reallocation of resources in the government sector, enhancing the role of women, review of existing legislation and coordination of wide range of actors.

The following are the objectives of the National Plan of Action for Shelter :

- To increase the supply of affordable serviced housing plots and dwelling units.
- To create an improved legal and regulatory framework.
- To promote mobilization and effective allocation of financial resources.
- To improve the use of the building materials and construction technology.
- To maintain and improve the existing housing stock, and
- To improve the institutional framework of the shelter sector.

**6.2 Urban Poverty and Job Creation**

The goal of poverty alleviation programme is to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the absolute poor and to support the national goals for the development of women

and underprivileged, including squatter and slum dwellers. The objectives of urban poverty reduction and job creation programme are as follows :-

- To reduce the magnitude of poor by promoting income generating activities in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors and by expanding family planning and health services to reduce high rate of population growth
- To upgrade socio-economic living conditions of poor, and women including those of the squatters, slum dwellers, and underprivileged.
- To create more off-farm jobs for the rural labour force and encourage skill training programmes by the private sector and non-government organizations, and
- To provide financial support in the form of credit through financial institution including development banks giving priority to the poor and underprivileged community for income generating activities.

**6.3 Urban Planning and Development**

- To define the role of urban centres in the national economy.
- To guide and regulate the urbanization process throughout the country.
- To control urban sprawl and environmental degradation in Kathmandu Valley.
- To formalise the present informal system of land development.

- To expand the delivery and coverage of urban basic services including urban transport.
- To create an efficient urban financing system.
- To create an improved legal and regulatory framework for planned urban development, and
- To strengthen the existing institutions through capacity building and organizational reforms.

#### 6.4 Urban Environment Management

- To provide a coordinated policy framework for urban environment management.
- To design a national air and water quality monitoring system and establish air and water quality control and assurance systems.
- To check the deficiencies in coverage and delivery of urban basic infrastructure and services.
- To check the growth of slums and squatter settlements, and to improve environment through development policy and actions at the local level.
- To set up an effective environment management system through information and monitoring activities along with regulatory and management tools.
- To initiate positive actions for development, adaptation and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs).
- To provide legislation framework covering various aspects of environment.
- To improve the capacity of government, non-government agencies and the private sector to carry out their responsibilities.
- To initiate environment improvement through managed conservation and guidance measures, that will support anticipated growth, and renew the valley environment.

#### 6.5 Disaster Management

- To undertake studies relating to disaster mitigation e.g. landslides, earthquake hazard, etc. to develop appropriate policies and institutional setups for disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and reconstruction.
- To establish emergency supply warehouses.
- To strengthen the capability of the agencies involved in rescue and evaluation operation, means of transport and communication, planning and resettlement sites, provision of emergency medicines etc..

- To assess damage caused by the natural calamities, create permanent committees for rehabilitation and reconstruction planning, for income generating programmes etc..

#### 6.6 Local Governance

The main objective is to achieve a visible and sustainable improvement in the existing planning and management practices ensuring improved people's participation, improved resource generation and an enhanced service delivery of the local authorities. The specific objectives are as follows :

- To improve the existing legal framework so as to avoid conflicting role, duties and responsibilities between municipalities and town development committees.
- To strengthen central and local institutions for efficient development planning and management.
- To improve performance of local authorities by addressing critical areas of concern.
- To strengthen local government financing through mobilization of local resources and providing grants and loans, where necessary.
- To ensure conducive environment for involving people's participation including women and underprivileged for effective decentralized governance.

#### 6.7 Conservation of Cultural Heritage

- To initiate preservation, restoration and development activities for arresting further deterioration of the cultural heritage whilst striking a balance between development and conservation.
- To develop viable and effective mechanisms at the local level through revival and strengthening of traditional institutions like "guthi" trusts for aiding people's collective empowerment for heritage conservation.
- To create an "enabling environment" for the private sector, (particularly private owners) for playing an effective role for conservation and restoration of their heritage properties.
- To establish an effective and efficient regulatory mechanism through legal reform and development/enforcement of proper instruments for curbing uncoordinated development within and around the heritage sites.
- To investigate mechanisms for strengthening the resources base, including raising additional revenue, particularly through promotion of cultural tourism.
- To review the institutional arrangements and policy context for enhancing conservation and the management capability of the concerned institutions.



## 7.2. Sector: Urban Poverty and Job Creation

Activities: (Year 1996 - 2000)

Issue	Objectives	Activities	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
1. High rate of population growth national as well as urban	1. Reduce rapidly increasing population focusing on urban population by involving women in the motivation and NGOs in service delivery.	1.1 Further improve delivery of family planning/ maternity and child care services to lower fertility rates by adopting following measures.	5 years	Ministry of Health (MoH), NGOs and Private Sector & NGOs
		a. Increase local female MCH workers from programme areas.		
		b. Expand coverage of Family Planning (FP) Services		
		c. Encourage private sector including NGOs and Community Base Organization(CBO) involvement in FP service delivery.		
		1.2. Develop appropriate institutional arrangements for more effective population policies with due attention to urban population.	5 years	
2. Increasing number of poor both in rural area as well as in urban areas and deteriorating socio-economy condition	2. Reduce poverty level including urban areas by improving their socio-economy conditions	1.3. Raise awareness with regard to family planning products and the importance of population planning.	5 years	MoH, MoEP, NPC & NGOs
		3. Improve women literacy level by adult literacy and informal educational programme.	5 years	NPC, MoE, MLD
		2.1. Undertake study on status of poverty.	1 Year	NPC
		2.2. Improve the status of urban poor to non poor by developing effective policies and programmes of income generating activities in on-form and off-farm sectors which includes among others following :	3 Years	NPC & Line ministries
		a. Design programmes to reduce the incidence of the urban poverty.		

		<p>b. Increase the poor's access to means of production e.g. waste land, pond, lake, forest land etc. which are not yet adequately harvested as well as surplus land (exceeding land ceiling)</p>		
		<p>3. Increasing agricultural productivity for improving hill economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase soil productivity through expansion of agri-inputs e.g. fertilizers; improve seeds, etc..</li> <li>- Encourage high value crop cultivation.</li> <li>- Continue small farmer's irrigation in the hills and Terai with the adequate attention to benefit the poor on the basis of participatory approach.</li> <li>- Intensify agriculture extension service on user's group approach as well as contracting out extension services to private sector</li> <li>- Continue food security measures to increase the income of poor by under taking food per works effective integration of hill and Terai agro-markets, provision of buffer stock.</li> <li>- Promote environment friendly off-farm activities e.g. manufacturing sector by providing adequate incentives to private sector.</li> </ul>	5 years	MoA and related org.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make the urban utility services more affordable or at subsidized rate to hard core urban poor</li> </ul>	3 years	Ministry of Industry
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Living condition improvement programme for squattered and slum dweller community focusing female headed households.</li> </ul>	5 years	MoWT, MHPP and related agencies
				MoA, Mol, NPC, MoF, and MoE

		Urban basic services programme will be extended to 11 additional municipalities	5 years	MLD, MHPP, MoW, TDFB, MoC
3. Limited employment opportunity in the on farm and off farm sectors in rural and urban areas.	3. Increase employment opportunities in the on-farm and off farm sectors to absorb poor and under-privileged labour force.	3.1 Formulate appropriate employment strategy to utilize new and employed labour force. Promote intensive farming, expand construction activities, encourage establishment of industrial village/district at appropriate locations. continue to promote rural based tourism related industries. Encourage foreign investment focusing move in non agriculture sectors.	5 years	NPC, line ministries
4. Low labour productivity in the formal and non-formal sectors.	4. Increase labour productivity in formal and non-formal of productive sectors.	4. Develop and design non-formal education adult literacy programme, skill development training programme, entrepreneurship development programme to increase labour productivity.	5 years	MoL, MoI
5. Inadequate financial support to the poor for income generating activities	5. Provide financial support to the poor for income generating activities	5.1 Mobilize financial institutions to provide credit to the poor for income generating activities.	5 years	Nepal Rastra Bank, Financial and Banking Institution, MoI, MoI
		5.2 Increase the coverage of credit programmes implemented under Agriculture Development Bank of Nepal.	5 years	
		5.3 Production credit programmes will be tied up with job and training programmes.	5 years	

• Policy commitment of HMG/N

**7.3. Sector: Urban Planning and Development:**

Activities: (Year 1996 - 2000)

Issue	Objectives	Activities	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
<b>A. POLICY</b>				
1. Unbalanced urban and regional development due to rapid urbanization	1. To guide and regulate the urbanization process in the country	1. Formulate national urban policy and development strategy.	2 years	NPC, MHPP/DHUD
2. Over concentration of economic activities in Kathmandu Valley - the national capital sub region.	2. To deconcentrate and decentralize economic activities outside Kathmandu Valley.	2. Launch "Secondary Cities" development program outside Kathmandu Valley.	5 years	NPC, MHPP
3. Need for reassessment of regional development issues.	3. To redefine the conceptual issues concerning regional planning and development for balanced regional development	3. Evaluate and reformulate existing Regional Development Strategy.	2 years	NPC, MHPP
4. Increasing rural -urban migration	4. To create off farm employment opportunities and provide services to rural hinter land.	4. Undertake small towns/ market centres development programme	5 years	MHPP
<b>B. PLANNING</b>				
5. Haphazard, spontaneous and unplanned urban growth	5. To guide and regulate urban development of urban centres, district headquarter and market towns.	5.1 Consider ways and means of making integrated urban planning system more effective.  5.2 Formulation and promulgation of Model Urban Development Plans/programs	2 years	MHPP
6. Absence of policy towards urbanizing and industrializing areas along transport corridors.	6. To provide policy/ planning framework for urbanizing corridors.	6. Prepare regional development plans for the emerging growth corridors.	5 years	MHPP/DHUB, NPC
7. District level plans and programmes are not spatially coordinated and articulated.	7. To achieve balanced development of settlement in the districts	7.1 Initiate preparation of physical development plans for 5 districts.  7.2 Launch model village development programmes.	5 years  5 years	MHPP, DHUD
8. Inadequate and insufficient planning in Kathmandu Valley-the capital sub-region.	8. To create and establish policies & planning framework to guide and regulate development of Kathmandu Valley.	8.1 Review and evaluate the existing plans and programmes.	1 year	MHPP, KVTD

LAND DEVELOPMENT	9. Unregulated, informal, haphazard and substandard land subdivisions coupled with hindrances and obstacles in formal land developmental.	9. To transform the informal system of urban land development into a more rational and scientific one to help planned urban expansion and development.	8.2 Prepare a strategy plan for detailed land use, infrastructure transport and environment for Kathmandu Valley.	5 years	MHPP, DHUD, KDCS, Municipalities, Private Developers
			8.3 Formulate detail lands use plan for priority areas on phase wise basis.		
INFRASTRUCTURE	10. Inefficient delivery and coverage of basic urban services	10. To transfer the responsibility of infrastructure development operation and maintenance of the local government & private sector for service provision & cost recovery.	10.1 Incorporate integrated infrastructure development programme in all urban centres.	5 years	NPC, MHPP, MoWT, NEA Municipalities
			10.2 Continue urban basic services program in the municipalities.	5 years	MLD, Municipalities
	11. Severe gap between the infrastructure needs and investment requirements.	11. To reduce the gap between infrastructure needs and investment requirements.	11.1 Under Build Own Operate system allow the private sector to get the benefit of concessional international development finance facility.	5 years	MHPP, Private Sector, MLD, Municipalities
			11.2 Long term investment in large infrastructure development projects under Build, Own, Operate, and Transfer (BOOT) system.	5 years	MHPP, TDC, Private Sector, Municipalities, Foreign Investors
	12. Poor cost recovery mechanism in infrastructure development.	12. To develop innovative financing mechanism for covering the resource gap.	12. Launch intensive programmes for cost recovery.		
	13. Lack of agreed standards for infrastructure development	13. To formulate appropriate norms and standards and technologic choice	13.1 Formulate & set appropriate standards.	2 years	MHPP, MoWT, NEA
			13.2 R & D for appropriate technology		
	14. Lack of consumer oriented public transport system.	14. To promote environment friendly and efficiency of public transport system.	14. Encourage trolley buses, electric three wheelers and other modes of transport.	5 years	MoWT, DTM, Private Sector
	15. Lack of appropriate policies and effective regulation in public transport system	15. To provide policy framework for urban transport sub sector	15. Formulate urban transport policies/regulations.	2 years	MoWT, DTM

FINANCE				
16. Lack of urban financing strategy.	16. To strengthen municipal infrastructure development and financing mechanism, and to design and implement cost recovery strategy.	16. Explore the alternative sources of revenue other than octroi	2 years	MLD
LEGISLATION				
17. Absence of a comprehensive urban planning act.	17. To provide a legal framework for planned urban and settlement development	17. Draft and enacts Town and Country planning Act. Formulate promulgate model land use plan and develop regulations, standards and procedure.	2 years	MHPP, MLJ
18. Ineffective development control regulation	18. To enforce and implement the landuse plans.	18. Improve the capacity of existing institutions to enforce development control.	2 years	MHPP, TDC, Municipalities
INSTITUTIONAL				
19. Fragmentation of responsibilities and lack of coordination between various institutions at central level	19. To strengthen the existing institution and to enable them to be more responsive to urban issues	19. Clearly define and demarcate the authority and responsibility of municipalities, and line agencies.	1 year	MHPP, MLD
20. Inadequate human resource in urban development sector.	20. To produce competent manpower in urban development sector	20.1 Launch short term and long term training programmes including on the job training.  20.2 Strengthen UDTC and LDTC	5 years	MHPP, MLD, UDTC
21. Overlapping authority between municipalities & Town Development Committee and other line agencies	21. To transfer the responsibilities and authority for specific function to the municipalities.	21. Launch programmes shifting specific functions to municipalities.	5 years	MHPP, MLD
22. Weak institutional capability of central and local level institutions responsible for urban planning and development.	22. To strengthen the existing central and local level agencies.	22.1 Launch Training programmes.  22.2 Logistic support.  22.3 Prepare organization and management plan.  22.4 Create an apex level body for valleys wide coordination, development and resource planning.	2 years	MHPP/MLD, Municipalities

- HMG/N has already made policy commitment.
- Policy commitment by HMG/N
- Policy commitment by HMG/N.

## 7.4. Sector: Urban Environment Management

Activities: (Year 1996 - 2000)

Issue	Objectives	Activities	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
<b>POLICY</b>				
1. Need for effective linkages of environmental policies with shelter, urban and regional policies at national levels.	1. To provide a coordinated and integrative policy frame work.	1. Initiate necessary measures to formulate and adopt comprehensive environmental policies	2 years	MOPE/EPC, MHPP, NPC
<b>MITIGATIONAL ACTIONS</b>				
2. Lack of air pollution monitoring system	2. To improve air quality (urban and national) through control of pollution sources (vehicles, industries, road and construction materials dust etc.)	2.1 Design national air quality monitoring programme. 2.2 Design and establish air quality control and quality assurance system.	3 years	DOHM/MWR, NPC, MOWT/DOTM
3. Increasing environmental threat and health risks due to present disposal practice of hazardous and infectious wastes.	3. To develop a national program for safeguarding human health and environment.	3. Develop and adopt a national program for hazardous and infectious waste management program.	3 years	MOH, MOI, Municipalities, MLD, MOWT
4. Depletion of water resources, and deterioration of surface and underground water bodies.	4. To protect and improve quality of water bodies.	4.1 Take appropriate legal and policy measures, and launch programs for protection of watersheds and water bodies. 4.2 Launch urban sanitation programs. 4.3 Provide sewerage treatment facilities.	5 years 5 years	DWSS/MHPP Private Sector, Local Authorities NWSC/MHPP DWSS
<b>URBAN SERVICES &amp; DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS</b>				
5. Deficiencies in the coverage and delivery of urban basis services (UBS)	5. To promote and enable municipal operation and maintenance of urban services with central government support.	5. Launch integrated programmes for UBS delivery encompassing water, sanitation, drainage, street lighting, tele-communication, solid waste management etc. at municipal level.	5 years	Municipalities, MLD, MHPP, Private Sector, NGOs/CBOs
6. Deteriorating urban environment in terms of loss of open space, urban congestion & sprawl, squatter settlements.	6. To improve environment of urban centers through developmental policy and actions at local municipal level.	6. Develop and launch urban environment improvement agenda focused on priority areas at local level with central support.	5 years	Municipalities, MLD, MOPE/EPC MHPP/DHUD, Private Sectors, NGOs, NPC
<b>ASSESSMENT &amp; MANAGEMENT TOOLS</b>				
7. Lack of information and monitoring system, regulatory and management tools.	7. To setup an effective environment management support system.	7.1 Adopt EIA guidelines form human settlement development	3 year	NPC, MOPE/EPC

		7.2 Set up air and water pollution monitoring stations.	5 years	MOPE, MWR
		7.3 Monitor the environment through remote sensing, meteorological and hydrological data.	5 years	MOPE
		7.4 Adopt appropriate norms and standards, codes and guidelines taking into account the experience of neighbouring countries.	2 years	MOPE
8. Need to develop environmentally sound technologies (ESTs)	8. To initiate position actions for developing applying environmentally sound technologies.	8.1 Launch R&D programs.	5 years	RONAST, MOPE/EPC
		8.2 Foster technology cooperation, partnerships and transfer	5 years	
		8.3 Build endogenous capacity in the sector.		
<b>INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</b>				
9. Inadequate legislation to address environmental issues	9. To provide improved legislative framework covering various aspects of environment	9.1 Draft & enact legislation to regulate the environmental impacts of development projects.	5 years	MOPE/EPC, MLJ
		9.2 Enact "Clean Air Act".	2 years	MOPE, MLJ
		9.3 Promulgate environmental regulations.	2 years	MOPE, MLJ
10. Strengthen the existing institutions in environmental sector.	10. To improve the capacity of government, non government agencies and private sector to carryout responsibilities.	10.1 Launch regular training programmes for government staff & members of NGOs and CBOs.		
		10.2 Initiate a process of networking of government agencies, NGOs and CBOs within and outside the country engaged in environment protection and management.	2 years	MOPE/EPC, NOGA
		10.3 Seek international assistance for launching demonstration projects/programmes.		
11. Need for urgent interventions for environment improvement in Kathmandu Valley.	11. To initiate environment improvement through managed conservation and guidance measures.	11.1 Develop and implement <u>environment action plan</u> for the valley with focus on :	5 years	MOPE/EPC, NPC, KVTDC/ MHPP UN Park Committee/MoF
		i. Better water management of Bagmati system.		



		ii. Air quality management iii. Land use planning and management. iv. Industrial location policy. 11.2 Launch UN Park development programme within stretch of Bagmati river in the Kathmandu Metropolis.	5 years	
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\* Already committed by HMG/N.

**7.5. Sector: Disaster Management**

Activities : (Year 1996 - 2000)

Issues	Objectives	Activities	Time-frame	Responsible Institutions
<b>5.1 DISASTER PRE-PAREDNESS</b>				
<b>A. National Policy &amp; Planning</b>	a) Institutional Arrangements	a) National Disaster Management council	1 year	MoH
	b) Legal framework amendment	b) Preparation of draft of amendment	..	MoH
	c) Adopting National Policy & Plan	c) Incorporation of policy on disaster management in the 9th 5 year Plan	..	MOH (NPC)
<b>B. Geological, hydrological &amp; meteorological hazard assessment</b>	a) Study of earthquake hazard	a) Collect, compile & disseminate earthquake hazard map	Start now & continue	Dept. of Mines & Geology
	b) Landslide hazard assessment	b) Collect compile produce & disseminate Landslide hazard maps & reports	1 year	Ministry of Forest & Soil con. (TU, DPTC, DMG)
	c) Hydrological meteorological study	c) Preparation of flood & debris flow hazard maps	4 years	Dept. of irrigation, (DPTC, DHM, TU)
<b>C. Management of Information System</b>	Development of communication System	Establish & maintain Communication System in all 75 districts	1 year	MOIC (MOH, RNA, Police Hq. etc.)
<b>D. Stockpiling of emergency relief supplies &amp; rescue equipments</b>	Establish emergency supply warehouses	Establish / manage emergency supply warehouses in 5 development regions	4 years	MOH (NRCS; NGOs, NFC)
<b>5.2 DISASTER RESPONSE</b>				
<b>A. Evacuation, Search &amp; Rescue</b>	Evacuation Plan	a) Identification of emergency evacuation sites	4 years	DDRC
		b) Permanent search & rescue team	1 year	MOH (DDRC)
		c) Training	Start & continue	MOH (RNA, Nepal Police, Scout, NCC, SWC, Local NGOs)
<b>B. Communication &amp; Transportation</b>	a) Emergency information operation center	a) Establish emergency & information operation center at district level with access to center	1 year	DDRC (RNA, Nepal police, experts)
	b) Transportation facilities	b) Prepare inventory & procure vehicles, helicopters	Start now & continue	DDRC

C. Temporary Settlement	Settlement Plan	Post disaster temporary settlement sites & settlement plan at local level	Start & continue	MHPP (MOH)
<b>5.3 DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION &amp; REHABILITATION</b>				
A. Damage Assessment	Assessment format	Prepare standard damage assessment format	1 year	MOH (MHPP, DOR, DOSC, DMG, DOI)
B. Rehabilitation & Reconstruction	Form committee	Form permanent committee for rehabilitation & reconstruction planning	1 year	MOH
C. Income generating activities	Feasibility study for such activities	Study for such activities & subsidized interest rates to disaster victims	4 years	Ministry of Industry (Dept. of Agr., Dept. of Labour) & Ministry of Finance
<b>5.4 DISASTER MITIGATION</b>				
A. Mitigation strategies	Identify major hazards	Identify, recognize & disseminate results	1 year	CDRC
B. Land use	National land use plan	Formulate the plan & implement it	1998 and continue	MOFSC MOFSC (MOWR)
C. Construction of Earthquake resistant building	Building code & bye-laws	Formulate & implement building code & bye-laws	2 years	MHPP (Ministry of Law & Justice)

• Already been approved by HMG/N.

## 7.6 Sector: Local Governance and Participation

Activities : (Year 1996 - 2000)

Issue	Objectives	Activities	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
1. Unclear role and responsibilities, limited capability, non transparency in the duties & responsibilities of local authorities and conflicting role between municipalities and Town Development Committee in the existing Acts and regulations.	1. To improve the existing legal framework to avoid : the confliction duties & responsibilities and role between various local authorities, e.g. Municipalities and Town Development Committee.	1.1 Review existing legal framework.	1 years	MLD, MHPP
		1.2 Amendment of existing Acts, rules and regulation on the basis of review findings to ensure greater autonomy and enhance their capability.	2 years	" "
2. Need to strengthen the existing institutions to deal with municipal problems in the areas of technical, manpower, financial resource and incentive package for motivating the staff.	2. To take necessary measures for strengthen central and local institutions for bring efficiency in development planning and management.	2.1 Strengthening Ministry of Local Development in database and in performance monitoring.	1 year	MLD
		2.2 Strengthening local authorities with adequate manpower, logistic finance and training.	3 Years	MLD, MHPP, MoH and Municipalities
		2.3 Urban Development Training Centre to continue the current training programs.	5 years	5 years
		2.4 Strengthening support institutions with logistics, training, finance, development of methods for training and testing in 16 sub-regional districts.	2 years	MLD & MHPP
		2.5 Local governance project to institutionlised the participatory process.	5 years	
		2.6 Participatory District Development Project	3 years	NPC
3. Urgent need to improve the performance of the local authorities, so as to enable them to be responsive to the human settlement needs and concerns objectives.	3. To take necessary steps towards improved performance of local authorities by addressing critical areas of concern.	3.1 Develop settlement databases system.	5 years	MHPP, MLD, MDLR
		3.2 Adopt regional planning framework.	1 year	
		3.3 Launch programme to strengthen of UGs and CBOs	5 years	MLD, NPC, MHPP MLD & MHPP
		3.4 Introduction local civil service system for municipal staff.	2 years	MoF PA & MLD

<p>4. Lack of people's effective participation in the process of planning, management and decision making</p> <p>5. Weak revenue resource base of local government</p>	<p>4. Involve to ensure conducive environment for people's participation including women and under privileged groups for effective decentralised governance.</p> <p>5. To strengthen local government financing through mobilization of local resources.</p>	<p>4.1 Design policy framework for people's participation.</p> <p>4.2 Establish women unit at the office of local authorities.</p> <p>4.3 Developing natural resource mobilization policy and programs to increase public awareness and participation.</p> <p>5.1 Adopt transport criteria to provide grant in aid other financial transfers at local level.</p> <p>5.2 Introduce user's pay system for urban service.</p> <p>5.3 Mobilize local level taxation including entertainment tax, land revenue tax in favor of municipalities</p> <p>5.4 Increase the lending scope of Town Development Fund Board and upgrade it as urban development bank.</p> <p>5.5 Urban Development Through Local Effort (UDLE)</p>	<p>1 year</p> <p>2 Years</p> <p>1 Year</p> <p>1 Year</p> <p>2 Years</p> <p>3 Years</p> <p>1 year</p> <p>5 years</p>	<p>MLD, NPC</p> <p>MLD &amp; MoH Municipalities</p> <p>Line Ministries</p> <p>MLD</p> <p>MLD &amp; Municipalities</p> <p>MoF</p> <p>MHPP</p>
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## 7.7 Sector : Conservation of Cultural Heritage

Activities (year 1996 - 2000).

Issues	Objectives	Activities	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
1. Deterioration of cultural heritage.	1. Initiation of conservation activities.	1.1 Develop a national inventory and priority listing of heritage sites in need of preservation and /or restoration.	3 years	DOA/MYSC, NPC.
		1.2 Prepare a detailed policy/ strategy document for cultural heritage conservation and management.	3 years.	DOA/MYSC, NPC.
		1.3 Develop and execute heritage conservation action plans on a phasewise basis based on priority listing with emphasis on world heritage sites and other areas of national and international importance.	5 years.	DOA/MYSC, Gythi Sansthan.
2. The crumbling of the "guthi" system - the traditional local institutions concerned with management of cultural resources.	2. Develop viable and effective mechanisms for revival of "guthi" trusts, and search for other innovative concepts (e.g. user-group concept).	2. Inception, development and execution of projects/programs to develop, test, demonstrate alternative approaches.	5 years.	DOA/MYSC, Local bodies (DDCs, VDCs, Municipalities.), NGOs/CBOs.
3. Deterioration and destruction of privately owned cultural resources.	3. Create an 'enabling' environment for private sector to play an effective role.	3.1 Launch awareness raising and promotion programs.	5 years.	DOA/MYSC, Local bodies, formal and informal private sectors, financial institution
		3.2 Develop a mechanism of financial incentives (soft loans, grant etc.) through the establishment of the heritage conservation fund.	2 years.	DOA/MYSC,
4. Serious threats to the heritage sites due to uncoordinated development.	4. Establish an effective and efficient regulatory mechanism.	4.1 Carry out reforms in existing legal framework.	3 years	DHUD/MHPP,
		4.2 Set realistic standards and regulations for enforcement.	2 years	DOA/MYSC TDCs; CDOs.
		4.3 Create appropriate enforcement mechanisms.	2 years.	DOA/MYSC, DOT, NPC.

5. Inadequacy of resources.	5. Investigate mechanisms for strengthening resource base for sustenance of cultural heritage.	5.1 Commission a study to identify possible options.  5.2 Launch integrated tourism and cultural heritage plans/programs/projects for resource generation.	2 years.	DOA & DOT, Local bodies (Municipal bodies, DDCs, VDCs)
6. Institutional deficiencies.	6. Review institutional arrangements and policy context for conservation activities.	6.1 Assess the effectiveness of the "Guthi" Sansthan in providing resources for preserving cultural sites, and investigate possible alternative institutional arrangements.  6.2 Prepare O&M plan for consolidation and strengthening of Department of Archeology.	2 years.  2 years.	MLRM  DOA/MYSC. Administrative Reform Commission.

## 8

## CHAPTER

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Progress monitoring and evaluation of the national plan of actions is the pre-condition for realising objectives and targets within the given time frame. Nepal is in the process of developing this as a built-in mechanism in its planning process.

Under the chairmanship of Rt. Honourable Prime Minister, His Majesty's Government of Nepal has constituted a National Development Action Committee (NDAC). This is a high level national body to review, monitor and follow up actions to solve the problems, as well as to achieve envisaged targets. The members of the NDAC are ministers, state ministers, Vice Chairman of NPC, members of the NPC, Chief Secretary, Secretaries and Departmental Heads of His Majesty's Government and other line agencies are invitees. The NDAC meets every four months to review the progress of sectoral programmes and discuss the national level problems and obstacles for their solution.

The Ministerial Development Action Committee (MDAC) is constituted to review, monitor and follow up of progress of sectoral programmes of the line ministries. The MDAC meeting is conveyed under the chairmanship of minister/state minister. The secretary of concerned Ministry, Departmental Heads, Project Chiefs, representatives from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Administrative Management, the National Planning Commission are the members of the MDAC. The MDAC meets every two months to monitor the progress of implemented projects and programmes. Problems and bottlenecks are sorted out and those which could not be solved at this meeting are referred back to NDAC.

The National Plan of Action will be the part of the overall national development plan and programmes of the country. Progress monitoring is tied-up with it. Besides, it is proposed to continue the present National HABITAT II Committee in some form to review and monitor the progress of the National Plan of Action. This committee will also review, monitor and evaluate the progress of human settlement development programmes launched by local governments, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector, in addition to their own monitoring system. This committee will work in close liaison with NDAC/NPC.





## CHAPTER

## PART IV : International Cooperation and Assistance

## PRIORITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

**9.1 Areas where International Assistance is required**

Nepal has received donor support and cooperation since the early stage of planned development. This included technical as well as capital assistance from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies (including INGOs) in various sectors of the economy. This has contributed greatly for building the institutional and human resource capabilities, for improving physical infrastructure facilities as well as rural and urban development. Nonetheless, the capability of very many institutions relating to urban governance and development, particularly at local level have to be improved, for which the donor cooperation and capital assistance are requested.

The proposed plan of action is dedicated to improve the condition of human settlements and create environmentally friendly-healthy urban areas, focusing more on socio-economic upliftment of common people, and at the same time reducing poverty magnitude and promoting job creation for urban areas as well.

Donors support and assistance are very much needed to realize these envisaged goals and objectives, with particular focus on priority issues within 7 sectors, namely

1. Shelter,
2. Poverty alleviation,
3. Urban planning and development,
4. Environmental Management,
5. Disaster Management,
6. Local Governance and
7. Cultural heritage.

Technical Assistance (TA) is required in the capacity building of the existing institutions and organizations.

One of the ways for the international community to assist Nepal is through the translation of the targets contained in the Programme of Action for the LDCs for 1990s, which recommended among others that :-

- Donor countries providing more than 0.20 % of their GNP as ODA to least developed countries, continue to do so and increase their efforts.
- All other donor countries which have committed themselves to the 0.15 % target make their best efforts to accelerate their endeavours to reach the target.

Over the years, Nepal has implemented measures to improve her planning, coordination, management and monitoring capacity. She is committed to ensure that ODA resources are channeled into areas in which they are well suited, namely, for investment in physical and social infrastructure, institution-building and for improving administrative and managerial skills and human resources development in general. This is because building up of infrastructure, modernization of economic and legal institutions and enhancement of administrative capacity could serve as a catalyst in improving human settlements situation in the country.

Nepal on its own cannot undertake all activities contained in the Plan of Action, due to her financial situation. In this context, Nepal also recognises that strengthened cooperation between Nepal and other developing countries, as appropriate at regional and sub-regional levels, could play an important role in her development

efforts. Arrangements in that connection should aim at providing financial and technical assistance, enhancing exchange of information and know-how, increasing collaborative ventures, which can be achieved through Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). This can serve as a mechanism to strengthen the development efforts of countries like Nepal.

The diverse growth experience of the developing countries offers a vast potential to support the development of countries such as Nepal through TCDC arrangements, particularly in such areas as development strategies and policies, institution-building and training/human resource development in general. At various development forums, the developing countries have expressed a keen desire to share their experience and a large number of TCDC activities have been undertaken in Nepal, both bilaterally and through multilateral channels. However, Nepal be-

lieves that considerable potential still exists for fuller use of the available TCDC opportunities available elsewhere through the following measures :-

- Several activities included in the Plan of Action can be accomplished through the TCDC modality,
- Likewise, adequate financial and human resources is needed in order to take greater advantage of the technical assistance opportunities available in other developing countries,
- There is also a need to strengthen institutional mechanisms in the identification and promotion of TCDC within the framework of national development plans of programmes, and
- The scale of support by developing countries for the technical assistance needs of Nepal need to be increased.

## 9.2. Proposed List of Priority Programmes for International Cooperation and Assistance

Sector	Programmes	Goal	Type of Assistance		Remarks
			TA	Capital Assistance	
1. Shelter	1.1 Human Resource Development	1.1 Institution building	•	•	
	1.2 Research and Development for building materials and technology	1.2 Development of environment friendly and cost effective building materials and technology.	•		
	1.3 Shelter Finance Mechanism	1.3 Development of financing mechanism for sustainable and affordable housing.	•	•	
2. Urban poverty and job creation	2.1 Family planning/ maternity and child care services and population programme.	2.1 Reduce rapidly increasing population.	•	•	
	2.2 Nutrition agricultural productivity and production related programmes.	2.3 Improve hill economy to reduce rural-urban migration.	•	•	
	2.3 Programme for squattered and slum dwellers community improvement.	2.4 Improve the living condition of poor and involve them in income generating activities.	•	•	
	2.4 Establishment of industrial village/ districts.	2.6 Increase employment opportunity and reduce rural-urban migration.	•	•	

3. Urban Planning and Development	2.5 Skill Development Training Programme	2.7 Increase labour productivity of urban poor in the non-farm activities.		•	
	2.6 Income generation programme and credit scheme	2.8 Increase employment opportunity.		•	
	3.1 National urban policy formulation	3.1 National Policy guidance for urbanisation	•		
	3.2 'Secondary Cities' development	3.2 Decentralization of economic activities for balanced urban and regional development	•	•	
	3.3 Small towns/market centres development	3.3 Develop rural urban linkages.	•	•	
	3.4 Urban planning system and model plans and programmes	3.4 To guide and regulate of urban development	•		
	3.5 Urban development plan and programmes for Kathmandu Valley	3.5 Planned development of Kathmandu Valley	•	•	
	3.6 Integrated infrastructure development/programmes/projects	3.6 To improve economic efficiency, service delivery and environment of urban centers.	•	•	
	3.7 Urban finance	3.7 Strengthen urban development financing mechanism	•	•	
	3.8 Human resource development	3.8 Institution building			
4. Urban Environment Management	4.1 Comprehensive environmental policies/strategies	4.1 Policy guidance for effective environment management (EEM)	•		
	4.2 Environment assessment, monitoring and management tools.	4.2 Creation of effective EEM support system.	•	•	
	4.3 Hazardous & infections waste management programme	4.3 To safeguard health and environment	•	•	
	4.4 R&D programmes for environmentally sound technologies	4.4 Effective EEM support system	•	•	
	4.5 Environment action plan for the Kathmandu Valley	4.5 Environment improvement of the valley.	•	•	

5. Disaster Management	4.6 Human resources development and strengthening institutions related to environment	4.6 Institutional capacity building	•	
	5.1 Hazard assessment, information system and emerging relief.	5.1 Disaster preparedness	•	•
	5.2 Response planning and programming, damage assessment.	5.2 Disaster response	•	•
	5.3 Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.	5.3 Capacity building for post disaster rehabilitation.	•	•
6. Local Governance	5.4 Mitigation, strategic and building code execution	5.4 Disaster mitigation		
	6.1 Strengthening MLD and local authorities	6.1 Capacity building	•	
	6.2 Supporting training institutions	6.2 Capacity building and expansion of facilities.	•	•
	6.3 Revenue base of local authorities	6.3 Financial capacity building	•	•
	6.4 Action researches	6.4 Efficient, effective and responsible local governance system.	•	
7. Conservation of Cultural Heritage	6.5 Decentralization	6.5 Empowerment of local authorities.	•	•
	7.1 Conservation and management strongly	7.1 Policy guidance	•	
	7.2 Heritage conservation action plans with focus on world heritage sites.	7.2 Conservation of heritage sites	•	•
	7.3 Establishment of world heritage fund.	7.3 Development of financing mechanism for conservation of privately owned cultural resource	•	•
	7.4 Human resource development and strengthening of DOA	7.4 Capacity building	•	•

# ANNEX 1 : Population and growth rate of municipalities

S.N	Municipality	Population Census			Annual Pop. Growth Rate				1994		1997 (End-8th plan)		2002 (End-9th)		
		1971 Total	1981 Total	1991 Tot. Census	Urban	71-81 (%)	81-91 (%)	Total (%)	Urban (%)	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
NEPAL COUNTRY TOTAL															
1	Kathmandu	11,555,983	15,022,839	18,491,087		2.7	2.1	2.0		19,622,900	498,213	20,823,979		22,991,355	
2	Biratnagar	150,402	235,160	421,258	418,309	4.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	501,725	137,651	597,563		799,673	
3	Lalitpur	45,100	93,544	129,388	123,436	7.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	143,455	137,651	159,051		188,903	
4	Pokhara	59,049	79,875	115,865	114,590	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	130,332	128,899	146,606		178,369	
5	Birgunj	20,611	46,642	95,286	78,611	8.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	118,374	97,658	147,055		211,117	
6	Dharan	12,999	43,642	69,005	58,930	12.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	79,882	68,219	92,473		118,022	
7	Mehendranagar	20,503	42,146	66,457	66,457	7.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	76,932	76,932	89,059		113,664	
8	Bhaktapur	43,834	62,059	91,883	91,883		3.5	4.0	5.5	69,798	10,784	78,513		95,523	
9	Janakpur	40,112	48,472	61,405	58,151	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	66,126	62,805	73,317		80,569	
10	Bharatpur	14,294	34,840	48,254	48,254	9.3	4.6	5.0	5.7	63,334	56,985	73,317		93,573	
11	Hetauda	27,602	54,670	79,356	36,356		7.1	7.0	7.0	66,973	44,537	82,537		115,072	
12	Nepalgunj	34,792	53,836	37,901	37,901	7.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	61,436	43,251	70,108		87,368	
13	Dhangadhi	16,194	23,523	47,819	47,819	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	53,790	53,790	60,506		73,616	
14	Damak	27,274	44,753	61,111	16,111		5.1	5.0	6.0	51,807	19,189	59,973		76,543	
15	Siddharthnagar	41,321	33,513	33,595				7.5	11.5	18,845	18,845	63,771		91,551	
16	Butwal	17,272	31,119	39,473	33,513	6.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	42,508	35,514	45,777		51,792	
17	Tribhuvannagar	12,815	22,583	44,272	44,272	5.8	7.0	4.5	4.5	50,522	50,522	57,854		71,847	
18	Rajbiraj	20,608	29,050	7,292			3.5	3.5	5.3	32,208	8,513	35,710		42,412	
19	Birendranagar	7,832	16,444	24,227	19,600	7.7	4.2	4.0	4.2	27,252	22,174	30,655		37,296	
20	Lahan	13,059	22,973	12,865			5.2	5.0	7.1	26,594	15,804	30,786		39,292	
21	Bidur	13,775	19,018	8,140			3.3	3.5	3.5	21,086	9,025	23,766		27,766	
22	Inaruwa		18,694	8,917				1.0	2.1	19,260	9,491	19,844		20,856	
23	Jaleswor		18,547	9,348				5.0	5.0	21,470	10,821	24,855		31,722	
24	Kalya		18,068	11,576				1.5	2.3	18,914	12,394	19,778		21,307	
25	Dhankuta		18,498	16,280				5.5	6.3	21,721	19,531	25,506		33,335	
26	Kapilvastu		17,073	9,254			2.1	2.0	2.9	18,118	10,082	19,227		21,228	
27	Bhadrapur		17,126	11,286				7.0	7.0	20,980	13,826	25,702		36,048	
28	Malangawa	7,499	15,210	15,210	15,210	2.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	17,357	17,357	19,807		24,684	
29	Tansen	6,434	13,125	13,124	13,124		0.4	2.5	3.2	15,453	14,453	16,886		19,576	
30	Ilam	7,299	9,773	10,730	10,730	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.5	14,645	11,555	17,843		17,843	
31	Banepa		13,197	3,233	3,233	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	14,421	3,606	15,758		18,268	
32	Dipayal		12,537	10,656				2.0	3.6	13,304	11,442	14,758		15,588	
33	Dhulikhel		12,360	5,129				3.0	3.1	13,506	5,704	17,109		17,109	
Total		461,938	956,721	1,685,719	1,382,836	7.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	1,954,877	1,605,723	2,257,950		2,883,087	
34	Gaur			20,434	15,326			3.0	3.5	22,329	16,992	24,399		28,285	
35	Byas			12,074	12,074			3.5	4.0	22,312	13,582	24,738		29,380	
36	Tulsipur			22,654	13,582			4.0	4.5	25,483	15,511	28,665		34,875	
Grand Total				1,758,931	1,423,828					2,025,001	1,651,808	2,335,751		2,975,638	

Notes

Source: Human Settlements Sector Review and Programme Preparation based on

1. Final results, Kathmandu, Central Bureau of Statistics.

2. Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 1991, Kathmandu, Central Bureau of Statistics.

3. Respective plan for Agriculture (1995/2005), Kathmandu, Agricultural Projects Services Centre (APROSC).

Number of Municipalities in Different Censuses is as follows:

1971 - 16 municipalities

1981 - 23 municipalities

1994 - 29 municipalities (new municipalities - 6 Nos.)

1997 - 33 municipalities (new municipalities - 4 Nos.)

April, 1992-36 municipalities (new municipalities - 3 Nos. But no complete information available: Urban pop. assumed: Gaur 75%, Byas - 60%, &amp; Tulsipur - 60%)

It should be noted that there may have been revision in the geographical boundaries of some municipalities.

## Investment Requirement

## ANNEX 2 :

Total Dwelling Unit Needs and Indicative Investment, Requirement for Urban and Rural Nepal (1992-2006) At 1991 Constant Prices

Particular	1992-06	1997-01	2002-06
1. Total DU Needs			
Urban Nepal			
New Dwelling	15000	143700	174900
DU Upgrading	19100	19700	20900
Rural Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	676900	705500	733300
DU Upgrading	215100	221800	135300
All Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	791900	849000	908300
DU Upgrading	234200	241500	256200
2. Average Bldg. Cost (NRs./Du			
Urban Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	100000	100000	100000
DU Upgrading	10000	10000	10000
On-site Infrastructure			
- Upgrading	700	700	700
- New Construction	20000	20000	20000
Rural Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	40000	40000	40000
DU Upgrading	5000	5000	5000
On-site Infrastructure			
- Upgrading	200	200	200
- New Construction	3000	3000	3000
3. Total Investment cost (Million NRs.)			
Urban Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	11500	14370	174900
DU Upgrading	191	197	209
On-site Infrastructure			
- Upgrading	81	101	122
- New Construction	382	394	418
Rural Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	27076	28220	29332
DU Upgrading	1076	1109	1177
On-site Infrastructure			
- Upgrading	135	141	147
- New Construction	645	665	706
All Nepal			
New Dwelling Units	38576	42590	468222
DU Upgrading	1267	1306	1386
On-site Infrastructure			
- Upgrading	216	242	269
- New Construction	1987	1050	1121
4. Total Investment	41086	45197	49600

- Note :
1. Dwelling unit upgrading comprises improvements to the physical condition of the house.
  2. Average building costs based on indicative costs for five types in urban and rural areas.
  3. On-site infrastructure for new and upgrading units comprises modest services, inter alia, water supply, sanitation, power, road access etc.
  4. Total investment includes the costs of construction of materials.

Source : Provisional Result of the UNCHS (HABITAT) Shelter Mode.

## ANNEX 3. A.

## Estimation of Population Below Absolute Poverty Line, 1996-2011 A.D., Nepal.

Population in million

Year	Total	Pop. below Poverty Line at 49%		
		Nepal	Rural	Urban
1991	18.49	9.06	8.43	0.63
1992	19.02	9.32	8.67	0.65
1993	19.54	9.57	8.90	0.67
1994	20.07	9.83	9.14	0.69
1995	20.60	10.09	9.38	0.71
1996	21.13	10.35	9.63	0.72
1997	21.66	10.61	9.87	0.74
1998	22.20	10.88	10.12	0.76
1999	22.74	11.14	10.36	0.78
2000	23.28	11.41	10.61	0.80
2001	23.83	11.68	10.86	0.82
2006	26.64	14.18	13.19	0.99
2010	28.96	14.20	13.20	1.00
2011	29.54	14.47	13.46	1.01

Source : Worked out on the basis of CBS population projection and World Bank/UNDP. "Nepal Poverty and Incomes, 1991".

NB : Assumed poverty level at 93% in rural & 7% in urban of the total population below absolute poverty.

**ANNEX 3.B****Proposed Target of Poverty Alleviation, 1991-2001, Nepal.**

(in million)

Year	Total Population	Below poverty line Population	Poor Population	
			Rural	Urban
1991	18.49	9.06 (49%)	8.43	0.63
1996	21.13	8.87 (42%)	8.25	0.62
2001	23.83	8.34 (35%)	7.76	0.58
2006	26.64	7.46 (28%)	6.91	0.52
2011	29.54	6.20 (21%)	5.77	0.43

Source : Work on the basis of World Bank/UNDP, Nepal Poverty and Income, April, 1991.

**ANNEX 3. C****Proposed Target of Urban Poor Reduction, 1991-2011, Nepal.**

(in million)

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Poor Urban	Percentage
1991	18.49	1.69	0.63	37.28
1996	21.13	2.32	0.62	26.70
2001	23.83	3.11	0.58	18.60
2006	26.64	4.12	0.52	12.60
2011	29.54	5.27	0.43	8.16

Source : Work on the basis of World Bank/UNDP Nepal Poverty and Income, April 1991.

Note : Assuming 93% of below poverty level population living in the rural areas and rest in the urban.



## ANNEX 4 :

## Composition of National Preparatory Committee - HABITAT II

1. Central Government Level

Honorable Minister for Housing and Physical Planning	Chairman
Honorable Assistant Minister for Housing and Physical Planning	Vice Chairman
Honorable Member, National Planning Commission	Vice Chairman
Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Local Development	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Health	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Education	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Industries	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Labour	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Works and Transport	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Land Reform and Management	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Communication	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Women and Social Welfare	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture	Member
Member Secretary, Environmental Protection Council	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
Joint Secretary, UN Division, Ministry of Foreign Affair	Member
Director General, Department of Housing & Urban Development	Member
Director General, Department of Building	Member
Director General, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage	Member

2. Local Authorities

Dr. Guru Prasad Rajouriya, President, District Development Committee, Kapilvastu	Member
Mr. Parshuram Ghartimagar, Member, District Development Committee, Rolpa.	Member
Mayor, Kathmandu Metropolis City	Member
Mayor, Taulihawa Municipality	Member
Mayor, Lahan Municipality	Member
Mayor, Bidur Municipality	Member
Chairman, Nepal Municipality Association	Member
Chairman, Kohalpur Town Development Committee, Kohalpur	Member
Mr. Bhup Narayan Ghartimagar, Mijhing VDC, Rolpa	Member

3. NGOs/CBOs/Professional Forum

Vice Chancellor/Representative, RONAST	Member
Chairman, Association of Development of Nepal (ADAN)	Member
Vice President/Representative, Social Welfare Council	Member
Chairman, Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalist	Member
Chairman, Nepal Engineering Association (NEA)	Member
Chairman, Nepal University Teacher's Association	Member
Chairman, NGO Federation/Nepal	Member
District Governor, Lions Club International (District No. 325)	Member

Women Representative from Non-Governmental Organization

Dr. Mina Acharya, Kathmandu	Member
Miss Roshan Karki, Secretary General, Aama Millan Kendra	Member

4. Private Sector/Non Profit Sector

Chairman, FNCCI	Member
Chairman, Federation of Housing and Land Development Company	Member

5. Civil Leaders/Prominent Persons

Mr. Pradeep Giri, Member of Parliament.	Member
Mr. Parashu Ram Khapung, Terhathum	Member
Mr. Deelip Rai, Jhapa	Member
Ms. Prativa Rana	Member
Mr. Baburam Poudel	Member

6. Joint Secretary, Human Settlement & Environment Division,  
Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning

Member Secretary

**ANNEX 5 :****Composition of Core Sub Committee for HABITAT II**

1. Honorable Assistant Minister for Housing and Physical Planning Mr. Shanti Shamsheer Rana	Coordinator
2. Mr. Diwakar Chand	Deputy coordinator
3. Mr. P.L.Singh	Member
4. Mr. Bekha Ratna Shakya	Member
5. Mr. Rabindra Kumar Shakya	Member
6. Mr. Murari Raj Sharma	Member
7. Ms. Prativa Rana	Member
8. Mr. Ananda Raj Pant	Member
9. Mr. Deelip Rai	Member
10. Mr. Rishi Shah	Member
11. Mr. Banwari Lal Mittal	Member
12. Mr. Bishnu Raj Adhikari	Member
13. Mr. Umesh Bahadur Malla	Member Secretary

**ANNEX 6 :****Composition of National Steering Committee for HABITAT II**

1. D.B.Bhattarai, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Physical Planning	Chairman
2. U.B.Malla, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Physical Planning. (Human Settlements and Environment Division)	Member
3. Representative, National Planning Commission	Member
4. Mr. Shanta Bhakta Mathema, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (Water and Sanitation Division)	Member
5. Representative, Ministry of Local Development	Member
6. Representative, Ministry of Work and Transport	Member
7. Representative, Ministry of Home	Member
8. Representative, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Member
9. Director General, Department of Building	Member
10. Director General, Department of Housing and Urban Development	Member
11. Director General, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage	Member
12. Ms. Asta Laxmi Shakya, Representative, Local Community Social Service	Member
13. Mr. P.L.Singh, Coordinator, Local Authority Forum	Member
14. Mr. Rishi Shah, Coordinator, NGOs/CBOs Professional Forum	Member
15. Mr. Banwari Lal Mittal, Representative, Private Sector Forum	Member
16. Programme Officer, Secretariat of National Preparatory Committee	Member Secretary

**ANNEX 7****Technical Core Groups and NPA Task Force**

Mr. Rabindra Kumar Shakya	Member Secretary, National Planning Commission.
Mr. Umesh B. Malla	Joint Secretary, HABITAT II Coordinator
Mr. Surendra Lal Shrestha	Under Secretary, National Planning commission.
Mr. Kishore Thapa	Senior Planner, DHUD
Mr. Prakash A. Raj	Consultant

Note : inputs were provided by Dr. Shaphalya Amatya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education and Mr. Jnan Kaji Shakya, Joint Secretary, Administrative Reform Commission for finalizing NPA. The team was assisted by UDLE/GTZ.

**The NPA Task Force**

Mr. Umesh B. Malla	Study Coordinator
Mr. Prakash A. Raj	Urban Environment
Mr. Surendra Lal Shrestha	Urban Poverty and Job Creation
Mr. Chakra Mehar Bajracharya	Local Governance and Participation
Mr. Shankar Man Pradhan	Urban Planning and Development
Mr. Padam B. Chhetri	Urbanization trend, Urban Infrastructure and Regional context.
Mr. Ananda Raj Pant	Settlements and Socio-economic Trends and Policies.
Ms. Prabha Thacker	Women and HABITAT
Mr. Kishore Thapa	Shelter
Mr. Shambhu Shamsher Rana	Cultural Heritage
Mr. Bed Prasad Siwakoti	Legislation
Mr. Som Raj Acharya	Best Practices.

**Administrative and Secretariat Support**

1. Under Secretary/Programme Officer, Mr. Govinda P. Kusum
2. Programme Officer/Engineer, Mr. Raja Karmacharya
3. Engineer, Ms. Biva Malla
4. Administrative Assistant, Mr. Kanak Shakya
5. Administrative Assistant, Ms. Manju Pyakurel
6. Overseer, Mr. Dharma Maharjan

**ANNEX 8****Consultative Forum of Local Authorities National Preparatory Committee - HABITAT II Nepal**

1. Mr. P. L. Singh Mayor, Kathmandu Municipal Corporation, Kathmandu	Coordinator
2. Mr. B.R. Shakya, President, Nepal Municipality Association	Joint Coordinator
3. Mayor, Pokhara Municipality	Member
4. Mayor, Birendranagar Municipality	Member
5. Mayor, Siddharthanagar Municipality	Member
6. Mayor, Birgunj Municipality	Member
7. Mayor, Mahendranagar Municipality	Member
8. Mayor, Biratnagar Municipality	Member
9. Mayor, Hetauda Municipality	Member
10. Dr. Jigbar Joshi, MHPP	Member
11. Mr. Mahesh Nakarmi, Engineer, MHPP	Member
12. Mr. U.B.Malla, Joint Secretary, HABITAT II Coordinator	Advisor
13. Representative, Ministry of Local Development	Member
14. Mr. Bimal Rijal, Kathmandu Municipality	Member Secretary

## ANNEX 9 :

## Consultative Forum of Private Sector National Preparatory Committee - HABITAT II Nepal

1. Mr. Banwari Lal Mittal, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce (FNCCI)	Coordinator
2. Mr. Hari Shimkhada, Chairman, Federation of Housing and Land Development	Joint Coordinator
3. Mrs. Ambika Shrestha, Dwarika Katej Hotel, Battisputali, Kathmandu	Member
4. Mr. Bhubaneshor Lal Shrestha, Standard Finance Limited, Putalisadak	Member
5. Mr. Bhim Bahadur Adhikari, Nepal Housing Finance Development Company, New Baneshor	Member
6. Mr. Gajendra B. Shrestha, Nepal Housing and Merchant Finance Limited, Putalisadak	Member
7. Mr. Prajanya Rajbhandari	Member
8. Mr. Rajendra Man Sherchan	Member
9. Mr. Bimal Kediya	Member
10. Representative, Programme Leader, Shelter Development Programme, Butwal	Member
11. Representative, WEAN, Kopundol	Member
12. Representative, Society for Greenery Welfare	Member
13. Mr. Prajapati Prasai, Natraj Travel and Tours	Member
14. Representative, Hotel Association of Nepal	Member
15. Representative, Nepal Chamber of Commerce	Member
16. Representative, Lalitpur Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Member
17. Representative, Bhaktapur Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Member
18. Mr. Dil Bikash Rajbhandari, Homeland (Pt.)Ld.	Member
19. Mr. Buddi Narayan Shrestha, Bhumichitra Abash Company (Pt.) Ld.	Member
20. Mr. Tara Luitel, Capital Housing and Land Development Company (Pt.) Ld.	Member
21. Mr. Gauri Rana, Martur's Law Campus	Member
22. Ms. Saraswoti Upreti, Nepal Settlement Development Company (Pt.) Ld.	Member
23. Mr. Rishi Subedi, Tudi Construction (Pt.)Ld.	Member
24. Mr. Shanta Lama, Manisha Trades (Pt.) Ld.	Member
25. Mr. Indra Raj Rajbhandari, Sarbeshwor Housing and Land Development Company (Pt.)Ld.	Member
26. Mr. Subhadra Mainali	Member
27. Mr. Gaj Raj Subedi, Under Secretary, MHPP	Member
28. Mr. Padam Lal Shrestha, Housing and Construction Technology Development Centre.	Member
29. Mr. Sitaram Adhikari, Acting Joint Secretary of FNCCI	Member Secretary

## ANNEX 10 :

**Consultative Forum of NGOs/CBOs/Professional Organization**  
**National Preparatory Committee - HABITAT II**  
**Nepal**

1. Mr. Rishi Shah, Member Secretary, RONAST	Coordinator
2. Representative, DCS	Member
3. Representative, Nepal Red Cross Society	Member
4. Representative, Nepal Jayces	Member
5. Representative, Society for Nepalese Architecture Association	Member
6. Representative, Nepal Engineering Association	Member
7. Representative, Nepal Engineering Technician Association (NETA)	Member
8. Representative, Helping Land	Member
9. Representative, Forum for Environment and Development	Member
10. Representative, ADAN	Member
11. Representative, Nepal Women's Association	Member
12. Representative, Akhil Nepal Mahila Sangh	Member
13. Representative, Nepal Women's Organization	Member
14. Representative, Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalist	Member
15. Ms. Indira Shrestha, Chairperson, Stri Shakti	Member
16. Dr. Ms. Renu Rajbhandari, Chairperson, Women's Rehabilitation Centre	Member
17. Ms. Roshni Karki, Chairperson, SAPPPOSE	Member
18. Ms. Pratima Subedi, Chairperson, Women's Awareness Centre	Member
19. Ms. Shanti Parajuli, Mothers Club	Member
20. Ms. Gauri Pradhan, Chairperson	Member
21. Ms. Bhagirathi Shrestha, Social Worker	Member
22. Ms. Prabha Thacker, Chairperson, Manushi	Member
23. Mr. Jagadish Ghimire, Chairperson, Tamakoshi Sewa Samiti	Member
24. Mr. Umesh Pandey, Chairperson, Nepal Water for Health	Member
25. Mr. Trailokya Nath Sharma	Member
26. Mr. Rabindra Bhushan Budhathoki, Chairperson, Share & Care	Member
27. Achyut Prasad Gautam, Member Secretary	Member
28. Mr. Bishnu Prasad Adhikari, Lecturer, Tribhuvan University	Member
29. Mr. Naresh Sampati Shakya, Social Worker	Member
30. Mr. Umesh Chandra Upadhyay, Social Worker	Member
31. Dr. Ram Prasad Pokhrel, Chairperson, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh	Member
32. Ms. Sharda Vaidya, Chairperson, WEPCO	Member
33. Lions Club International, District - 325	Member
34. Mr. Sher B. Dhungana, Sector Officer, MHPP	Member
35. Representative, NGO Federation	Member
36. Chairperson, Lumanti Action Group for Shelter, Kathmandu	Member
37. Mr. Bishnu Raj Adhikari, Secretary, Management Association of Nepal (MAN)	Member Secretary

**ANNEX 11 :****Consultative Forum of Youth****National Preparatory Committee - HABITAT II****Nepal****Advisor :****Mr. Parasu Ram Khapung**

1. Mr. Dillip Rai	Coordinator
2. Mr. Karna B. Shahi	Joint Coordinator
3. Mr. Hemanta Shamsheer Rana	Member
4. Mr. Krishna Subba	Member
5. Mr. D.N. Shrestha	Member
6. Mr. Jagat Gauchan	Member
7. Mr. Tanka Khapung	Member
8. Mr. Surendra K.C.	Member
9. Mr. Hari Bhandari	Member
10. Mr. Pajendra Basnet	Member
11. Miss Roshan Karki	Member
12. Mr. S.L.Rajbhandari (Lion's Club)	Member
13. Representative, Leo Club KTM	Member
14. Representative, Ministry of Youth & Sport	Member
15. Representative, Women Development Foundation of Nepal	Member
16. Representative, St. Mary Alumni Association	Member
17. Representative, Godawari Alumni Association	Member
18. Representative, Kamdhenu (Women's Organization) Tebahal, KTM	Member
19. Mr. Siddhi Tumbahangphe	Member Secretary

