Sustainable Urban Development Policies and Initiatives: Perspective of NUP 2007 and NUDS 2014

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Urban Externalities

**Contribution to GDP:**

35% of GDP is generated from the municipalities and 30% comes from the VDCs in proximity to and served by these municipalities.

**Generation of Tax income:**

Total tax revenue is 13.2% of GDP, compared to total government expenditure of 23.5% of GDP (more than 50% of gov. expenditure is raised through tax)

Urbanization is occurring at the cost of environment, where urban sprawl, unplanned development, infrastructure deficit and environment degradation are common features of the urban centers.
Urban System:
Balanced national urban structure that strengthens a self-sustained development region.

Urban development:
- Compact urban form guided by sustainable use of natural resources
- Land classification delineating urban promotion and nature conservation zone
- Land use and transportation Coordination
- Economic dev based on local potential and comparative adv
- Mainstreaming informal sector economy
- Housing and income generation programs for urban poor and EWS
Urban Environment Management Guidelines, 2011
Balance between urban development efforts and environment

- Solid and hazardous waste management
- Pollution minimization: Air, Noise, Water, Visual
- Water provisioning and its quality
- Energy consumption reduction
- Green, open space and agricultural land conservation
- Conservation of cultural heritage
- Efficient urban management
National Urban Development Strategies (NUDS) aspires to attain a qualitative vision for future cities.
SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental:  
*Urban development initiatives that is environmentally sensitive*

Social:  
*Nurturing and building of social capital for vibrant social life*

Economic:  
*Economic activities emphasizing on local potential and resources in a self-sustained system*

Strategies outlined seek to promote environmental, social and economic sustainability in urban development.
Approach:
• Sustainable deliverance of basic infrastructure services in all urban areas, an important factor that supports urban development
• Clustered city approach with concept of shared infrastructure that reduces cost and helps in efficient management of available resources

Components:
• Rain water harvesting and recharge embedded in building regulation
• 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) system practiced at HH and community level
• Coordination of land use and transportation
• Promotion of public vehicle and non-motorized form of transportation
• Support energy efficient building design and construction
• Promote optimal use of solar energy in all purpose
Approach:
Physically aesthetic and safe, socio-culturally vibrant and inclusive and ecologically balanced urban environment

Physical Environment:
- Improve environment in meeting standards of air, land, water and noise pollution
- Build safe and resilient cities

Natural Environment:
- Promotion of urban agriculture and forest in urban areas.

Social Environment:
- Promotion and maintenance of open/green space
- Build safe and secure public spaces and neighborhoods
- Nurture and induce art, architecture and culture as major aspect
- Community participation especially of youths in urban development
NUDS: Economy and Sustainability

Approach:
Productive and vibrant urban economy with a quality of growth that creates wealth and employment opportunities

Components:
• Building competitiveness based on the local and regional comparative advantages that helps in creating self-sustained economic system
• Urban regeneration of historic core areas, tied with local economy to sustain and promote local/traditional skills and resources
• Mainstreaming of informal urban economy that maximizes potential of economic growth of the urban centres
The Government Program aims to:

- Improve basic urban infrastructure services
- Build municipal capabilities in urban and resource mapping, Comprehensive Financial Improvement & Management Plan, infrastructure planning

1. **UEIP program underway** (since 2003) through investment from the Government, ADB and WB
2. 9 municipalities supported, 16 more are being supported with investment of USD 250 mil.
3. Pilot activities (solid waste OBA, waste-to-energy) underway

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<th>LESSONS</th>
<th>ROADBLOCKS</th>
<th>KNOWLEDGE GAPS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. UEIP program underway (since 2003) through investment from the Government, ADB and WB</td>
<td>1. Institutional arrangement for project implementation is complex</td>
<td>1. How to improve the revenue base of municipalities?</td>
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<td>2. 9 municipalities supported, 16 more are being supported with investment of USD 250 mil.</td>
<td>2. Lack of metropolitan framework for municipal solid waste</td>
<td>2. What should be the financing model for these municipalities?</td>
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<td>3. Pilot activities (solid waste OBA, waste-to-energy) underway</td>
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<td>3. How to arrive at the consensus for resource sharing &amp; management for infrastructure facilities at the regional level?</td>
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Long Term Development Plan, 2002-03:

- Urban-Rural delineation line seeks to contain urban sprawl and conserve peripheral natural resources.
- Seeks to channel new development to strategically located development nodes for preservation of agricultural land.
Initiatives: KSUTP, 2010

Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project

1. Public Transport
   - Operation of routes by appropriate vehicles
   - New and improved bus interchanges

2. Traffic Management
   - Improve in traffic junctions and signals
   - Prioritization of pedestrian movement

3. Pedestrianization
   - Pedestrianization of historic core
   - Improve access and safety for pedestrian

4. Air Quality
   - Emission tests strengthened and enforced
   - Promotion of zero emission vehicles
Initiatives: BUTPM, 2012

Biratnagar Urban Transport Planning and Management:

Strengthened capacity in planning and management for sustainable urban transport

**Comprehensive urban transport and land use strategy**
- Review existing plans and strategy of Urban development
- Develop long term vision and goals for urban transport and land-use
- Implementation plan
- Performance Monitoring System

**Institutional Enhancement**
- Unit for urban transport planning and management
- Prepare guidelines and toolkits on public transport services, urban transport infrastructure management
Initiatives: Periodic Planning

Planning Methods: Hybrid (in content)
Participatory inclusiveness (in process)
Environment pro-activeness (in aspiration)

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<th>Social</th>
<th>Inclusive urban growth that involves marginalized and differently-abled groups</th>
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<td>Environment</td>
<td>Land classification discouraging urban dev. from environmentally sensitive areas</td>
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<td>Economy</td>
<td>Unleashing local potential and mobilizing local resources</td>
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Bhadrapur PP

- Skill development program for differently-abled people
- Capacity development program for disadvantaged groups
- Integrated solid waste management; tree plantation program
- Agricultural processing industry; market management and promotion; Tourist spots development
GESI Guideline for increased access of women, poor and excluded (WEPs) communities to urban development resources and its benefits.

**Major initiatives:**

- Establishment of Social Coordination Section in the Ministry.
- Establishment of Social Coordination Section within sectoral departments to oversee works of both WASH and HUB sectors.
- Establishment of GESI Units within regional, district as well as project offices of the departments.
Pro-poor Urban Regeneration Project aims to:

- Improve infrastructure and services
- Conserve local cultural heritage
- Increase access to income generating opportunities in cultural industries

Economic dimension:
An integrated regeneration approach that is tied to local economy by creating jobs for poor through cultural industries by harnessing local and traditional craftsmanship.
Challenges persist….

Environment, social and economic dimensions of sustainability not adequately integrated in urban planning and development—and implemented

→ Need of guidelines and tool kits to be practiced and operationalized for planning vis-à-vis at project level

→ Need to develop performance measure indicators

Inadequate institutional capacity and co-ordination mechanisms

→ Need of a “collaborative” governance, involving multi-sectoral approach to deal with urban issues—at all levels of development cycle
Qualitative development instead of quantitative growth need emphasis

→ Technological use and innovation—in transportation, information, and industry is imperative. Hence, these perspectives in city planning and development must be built.

→ Building knowledge system—making research a basis for policy input. Forging a Public Private Academia Partnership (PPAP)
Thank you!