Policies and Initiatives of Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA) towards Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

- Dr. Bhai Kaji Tiwari, Development Commissioner, KVDA.
Introduction:

- Kathmandu Valley Development Authority; Planning, Developing, Monitoring, Regulating and Prohibiting agency; has a mandate to prepare and implement an integrated physical development plan for Kathmandu Valley, which encompasses 22 municipalities with estimated permanent population of 3 million and floating population of another Two and a half millions.

- It’s mission is to develop “Kathmandu Valley as a Safe, Clean, Organized, Prosperous and Elegant (SCOPE) National Capital Region”, so as to foster the global image of Kathmandu Valley as a “livable city with the synergy and harmonization of nature, society and culture”.

- National Population growth rate = 1.35%
- Population growth rate in Ktm Valley = 4.63%
- Population growth rate in new municipalities in ktm valley = 5.7%
**SDG and Strategy**

- KVDA’s vision accentuates building of resilient communities through conservation of heritage, sustainability of ecology and ensuring social equity.

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<th>SDGs Goals</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
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| Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | - Undertake Planning at two levels: Macro (Kathmandu Valley Level) and Micro (Municipal Level)
- Analyze Constraints and sensitivity based zoning to guide urban expansion & Prepare Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan of Kathmandu
- Preparation of Comprehensive Risk Sensitive Land Use Plans
- Development of Satellite nodal Towns
- Develop Urban Pressure and Risk Resilient Urban Infrastructure like Affordable Housing and Housing for Urban Poor, waste water treatment in open space (nandakeshar bagainchha)
- Promote Safety and Security in Urban Development for Safe and Resilient Urban Areas
- Promote Public-Private Sector Participation in urban development activities like land pooling projects. |
Challenges

- **Unbalanced Urban Structure**: Economic activities primarily concentrated in Kathmandu and periphery and large urban centres, large number of municipalities still exhibit rural characteristics

- **Weak Rural-Urban Linkage**: Small towns suffer from the minimal investment from public and private sectors resulting into inadequate development of physical infrastructure

- **Environmental Degradation**: With the encroachment to the public land and natural resources, inefficient or inadequate road networks, shortage of drinking water, unscientific dumping of solid wastes, loss of agriculture land, squatters problems

- **Ambiguous National Policy**: No horizontal linkage with the Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works and National Planning Commission resulting ambiguity in the policy formulation and implementation

- **Urban Poverty**: Resulted by the inadequate employment opportunities, high land prices, lack of accessibility of basic urban services, pressure of migration due to even less employment opportunities in the rural areas

- **Weak Municipal Capacity**: The capacity of the municipalities, with respect to administrative, technical and financial capabilities, have not developed to cope with the increasing demand for additional or improvement of services. Moreover, there has been total absence of elected body for several years.
20 Years Strategic Development Master Plan for KV (2015-2035)

“Comprehensive Long Term Planning Document” to address the current and future urbanization trend of KV, including environment, socio-political and economic situation

Outcome of:
- Regular stakeholder consultation
- Analysis in context of the Valley:
  - Urban Growth Trend,
  - Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment
  - Development Constraints
    - Conservation and Heritage Sites
    - Airport
    - Historic/Cultural Monuments & Ponds
    - Terrain/Environment
## 20 Years Strategic Development Master Plan for KV

### 11 Strategies included by 20 years Strategic Development Master Plan:

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<td>Constraints/sensitivity based zoning and Risk Sensitive Land use plan</td>
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<td>Youth Mobilization and Participatory In Urban Decision Making Processes and Development Activities</td>
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Urban Form of Kathmandu Valley
Development Zones : Macro Level Of Planning & Policy Decisions

1: Old City Core (till 1950) : Culturally Important
2: Extension of city core - ring road (1950-1990)
   Economically Important
3: Zone beyond ring road - up to proposed outer ring road (ORR); (1990-till date) : Important for standard living environment
4 : Zone beyond ORR to foothills (mostly rural ; Service zone)
5: Hills/ Rural : Ecologically important

- Based on their characteristics on density and building typology.
- Referred for macro level of planning and policy decisions.
Comprehensive Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan

Major Basis
- Urban Growth Trend
- Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Identification of Construction promotion and Restriction area

Legend
- ORR Alignment
- Fast Track
- TIA Approach Funnel
- Urban Central Area
- Traditional Settlement
- Old Settlement Buffer
- Periphery of Urban Core (Constraint Free)
- Periphery of Urban Core (1st level of Constraint)
- Periphery of Urban Core (2nd level of Constraint)
- Urban Extension (Constraint Free)
- Urban Extension (1st level of Constraint)
- Urban Extension (2nd level of Constraint)
- Suburbs (1st level of Constraint)
- Suburbs (2nd level of Constraint)
Color Zones: Risk Sensitive Regulations

Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning

Residential Promotion Area
Priority to Land Pooling, Organized Housing
Few High Rise Buildings in South
Large & Medium Scale Industries
Low Permit fee/ Land Transaction Tax

Agricultural Area Promotion zone
Restriction of Buildings on Agricultural Land
High rise apartments on South East
Promotion of Non-Polluting Industries
Low Permit fee/ Land Transaction Tax

Medium Alert Zone
Stringent Building Bye laws
Few High rise Buildings on selected area
No large scale Industries
Medium permit fee/ Land Transaction Tax

High Alert Zone
Stringent Building Byelaws
Restriction to High Rise Apartments
No Large Scale Industries
Heavy Permit fee / Land Transaction Tax

- Reflect the availability of ward wise risks and constraint free area.
- To have policies to AVOID or CONTROL or PROMOTE uses.
20 Years Strategic Development Master Plan For KV, Integration Of Land Use and Transportation

New Urban Structure: Disaster Resilient Green Satellite Cities

Transport Connectivity Plan

LEGEND
- Central Business District
- Sub City Center
- District Center
- New Urban Area with High Density
- New Urban Area with Medium Density
- Central Station
- Arterial Road Network
- New Public Transport System
Urban Transport Management Plan

Line-1 North-South Line
AGT System
Dedicated Viaduct Structure

Line-2 East-West Line
AGT System
Dedicated Viaduct Structure

Line-3 Circle Line
Full scale BRT System
Dedicated Lanes on Road

Line-4 Inner Circle Line
BRT System
Dedicated Lanes on Road
Multipurpose open spaces in Kathmandu Valley

Identification and cadastral mapping of public land for multi-purpose usage

% of Open space area in KV: 2.01%
Target within the year 2035: 5-7%
More than 350 km road widened as per GLD and Byelaws.

Dhobikhola corridor development project = 9.5km x 2 = 19km (95% completed).

Open space Conservation = Narayanchaur disaster management park, Chandeshwari temple complex, Sapanatirtha complex.

Recreational pond = kamalpokhari.
Housing the Urban Poor - Ichangu Narayan

- Location: Ichangunarayan
- Project Area: 608 Ropianies
  - Government of Nepal acquired 0.43 hectare land area within the Project to manage proper accommodation to urban poor living along the flood prone areas
- Rental units for 227 households (27.60 sq.m. per unit) for the better living conditions of the urban poor.
Housing the Urban Poor – Ichangu Narayan

Sold Plot:
- DUDBC
- Through Tender

Before Land Pooling Project

After Land Pooling Project

- Plots: 70.97%
- Road: 20.03%
- Open spaces: 3.66%
- Sales plots: 6.07%

Land Owner’s Avg. Contribution: 29.29%
Plot Size: 80 sq.m. to 1781 sq.m.
Green Satellite City Concept Study

Three satellite towns in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur will be develop

Concept:

“Smart Ecological Development”
Stakeholders

- Ministry of Urban Development.
- National Planning Commission.
- Department of Urban development and Building Construction.
- 1 Metropolitan city, 1 sub metropolitan city, 20 Municipalities.
- 3 District Development Committees
- Ward level committees, & user committees.
Linkage to National and Global SDGs

Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries
**Goal 11** - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development