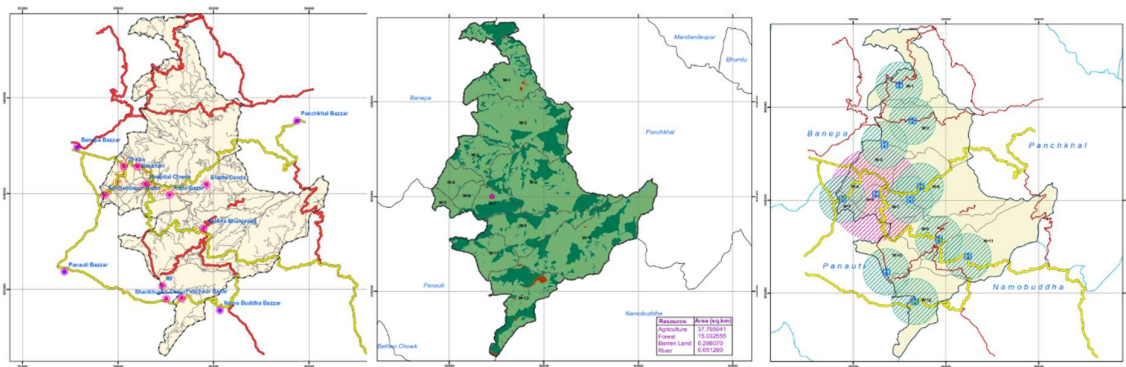




Government of Nepal
Dhulikhel Municipality

**INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN
OF DHULIKHEL MUNICIPALITY**

Volume 4 – Social Development Plan



2019



Submitted By:

GOEC-GIDA-Next JV

Kathmandu

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Executive Summary

The Integrated Urban Development Plan (IUDP) for Dhulikhel is a strategic response to the 20 year growth of Dhulikhel Municipality, which brings together infrastructure provision, environmental management, economic growth, disaster preparedness, municipal service delivery and mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion. This “whole of Council” strategic plan will deliver on the long-term vision of Municipality:

A prosperous, well governed and model town Dhulikhel

based on culture, heritage, tourism and environmentally friendly sustainable development.

Located 30 kilometres east of Kathmandu, Dhulikhel Municipality is blessed with a diverse and vibrant community, high quality environmental assets including clean air and water, spectacular view, rich built and cultural heritage, major institutions with Kathmandu University and Dhulikhel Hospital, agricultural production and a burgeoning tourism industry.

However the Municipality is facing a number of challenges. This includes: an emerging low density and scattered settlement pattern in the rural wards with poor access to essential social and physical infrastructure; rapid urban development at a rate that is not supported by key infrastructure; fragmented agricultural land which is becoming urbanized; and prioritization of infrastructure. Analysis of physical infrastructure indicates critical problems in water supply management and solid waste management which requires immediate attention.

Observations in the field reveal housing outside, or on the edge of, urban areas being constructed without the provision of constructed roads, drainage, water and sewerage services. This reveals a disconnect between development approvals and infrastructure planning.

It appears that, in many cases, development is not occurring in sequential and planned way and that the provision of infrastructure to support the development is being provided in a reactive way, which is expensive to the community and financially and environmentally unsustainable.

Through research and community engagement, the IUDP includes analysis, strategic policy and practical actions to improve physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, risk sensitive land use, environment management at town level with proposals for capacity building and institutional strengthening of municipal authority. The IUDP also focuses on improving the conditions of women, the poor and the excluded by undertaking a community development program and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) activities through the Social Development Plan.

The IUDP, presented in 16 volumes, also covers institutional and technical issues. The report provides comprehensive details on: urban management, institutional development; physical development planning, social development planning, economy, environment, institutional and financial planning along with social impacts and poverty; gender and social inclusion; and the subproject resettlement plans and disaster risk reduction. Based on the immediate needs of the municipality, short term plans and long-term plans have been developed which will support Dhulikhel’s growth.

In the preparation of the IUDP project, the most pressing needs of the Dhulikhel Municipality have been identified. Analysis was carried out for physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, economy and disaster management and provide priorities for short, medium and long-term needs of the Municipality.

While generally the spatial distribution of health and education facilities show good coverage, connectivity in rural wards needs to be improved through upgrading existing road networks. Likewise, disaster management is another critical issue demanding a strategic response.

Critically, the IUDP provides a new framework to manage the urbanization of Dhulikhel, while protecting its agricultural, environmental and cultural assets. This will be in the form of new processes for the Municipality, including land use zoning and by-laws, and clear processes to better link land development, community needs and the provision of infrastructure.

The IUDP:

- Sets out the planned urban expansion of Dhulikhel in three key areas to accommodate residential, tourism and commercial growth over the coming 20 years.
- Supports more intensive development around the commercial centres (chowks) that supports existing private and public investment.
- Identifies key road, water and sewerage infrastructure to support the growing community over the next 20 years.
- Identifies key road connections between the Rural wards (in particular Wards 1 and 2) to facilitate access to schools and health services.
- Establishes Land Use Zonings, based on economic, physical attributes and disaster risk management principles, which will support good decisions, guide development in strategically suitable locations and support Dhulikhel's agriculture sector.
- Identifies opportunities to support the growth in tourism and protection of heritage and environmental assets for existing and future generations.
- Identifies priority projects to be undertaken by the Municipality over the coming 5 years to support the delivery of the IUDP, supported by a financial plan.

The IUDP introduces new land use zoning and by-laws which provides for strategically-driven decision making and sustainable development of Dhulikhel into the long term.

Implementation of the actions within the IUDP from all part of the organization is critical to the success of Dhulikhel's future.

The IUDP consists of the following Volumes:

- Volume 1 Background Report
- Volume 2 Physical Development Plan
- Volume 3 Land Use and Zoning Plan
- Volume 4 Social Development Plan
- Volume 5 Economic Development Plan
- Volume 6 Environment Management Plan
- Volume 7 Conservation, Culture and Tourism Plan
- Volume 8 Municipal Transport Management Plan
- Volume 9 Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
- Volume 10 Consolidated Implementation Plan
- Volume 11 Financial and Organisation Plan
- Volume 12 By-Laws
- Volume 13 Municipal profile
- Volume 14 Feasibility Study – Waterfall Construction in Ward 1
- Volume 15 Pre-Feasibility Study – Artificial Lake in Wards 7 and 8
- Volume 16 Feasibility Study – Walking Trail in Wards 7 and 8

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	9
2. Structure of Social Development Framework	10
3. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	10
3.1 Status of Women and Girls	10
3.1.1 Intervention Policies and Strategies	11
3.2 Caste/Ethnic/Cultural Practices	11
3.2.1 Intervention Policies and Strategies	11
3.3 Capacity and Empowerment	12
3.3.1 Policies and Strategies	12
4. Services	13
4.1 Health	13
4.1.1 Policies and Strategies	14
4.2 Education	14
4.2.1 Policies/Strategies	16
4.3 Public Open Space	17
4.3.1 Issues	18
4.4 Security	19
4.4.1 Existing Scenario	19
4.4.2 Policies/Strategies	20
4.5 Housing	21
4.5.1 Major Issues	21
4.5.2 Policies/Strategies	22
5. Social Development Action Plan	24

LIST OF FIGURES

Table 1: Sectoral objectives and Key performance Indicators	9
Table 2: Location of informal settlements	21
Table 3: Settlements at risk.....	22
Table 4: Strategies to manage housing	23
Table 5: Social Development Implementation Plan	29

LIST OF TABLES

Figure 1: Social Development Plan Framework.....	10
Figure 2: Accessibility map of hospitals and health posts	14
Figure 3: Accessibility map of Basic School.....	15
Figure 4: Higher Secondary School Buffer	16
Figure 5: Open Space map.....	17
Figure 6: Security map.....	20

1. Introduction

A Social Development Plan is a comprehensive plan that focuses on enhancing the quality of life for the citizens of a community and helps provide a direction for future decisions in the key areas identified by its community members. It is built through a collaboration of citizens, organizations, and government, and addresses the social, health and economic needs of that community.

While all aspects of development impacts in varying degrees upon the social health and wellbeing of the community, the Social Development Plan for the purpose IUDP is primarily concerned with the physical community infrastructure required to support the community. It is primarily based on SWOT analysis and takes into account possibilities and potential for development as well as developmental challenges, defined goals and objectives for the period covered by the Plan according to thematic areas. The strength of a Social Development Plan lies in its ability to engage citizens, mobilize the community, and to reinforce and build upon the work already being done. Further, based on goals determined in the visioning process and based on development challenges obtained by situation analysis, goals and objectives for Dhulikhel Municipality development according to thematic groups have been set.

The aims of the Social Development Plan are:

- Improvement of services in the area of health, education, security services, open space and recreation, safe design and accessible design, community empowerment
- Enhancing social equity and inclusion.
- Building on social assets and community capacity.

Plan Details	Measurement indicators	Means of verification	Important Forecasts
<p>Sectoral Objectives</p> <p>Municipal communities will have a positive improvement in their wellbeing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate of 2011 will be increased to more than 90 percent • Population drinking clean water will be 100 percent • The percentage of households using toilet will have reached 100% • Population receiving health services from health institutions will have reached 100 percent. 	<p>Annual reporting - Dhulikhel municipality's final review report</p>	<p>Political stability</p>

Table 1: Sectoral objectives and Key performance Indicators

Major issues facing the community in Dhulikhel Municipality include:

- Inequitable status of women and girls
- Disability access
- Opportunities for economic empowerment for vulnerable groups
- Informal settlements and provision of affordable housing
- Inequitable access in some rural wards to primary education facilities
- Inequitable access in some rural wards to health post facilities
- Limited security presence in some rural wards
- Undeveloped, under-utilized and unmaintained public open space areas

2. Structure of Social Development Framework

Social development framework is given below (see Figure 1)

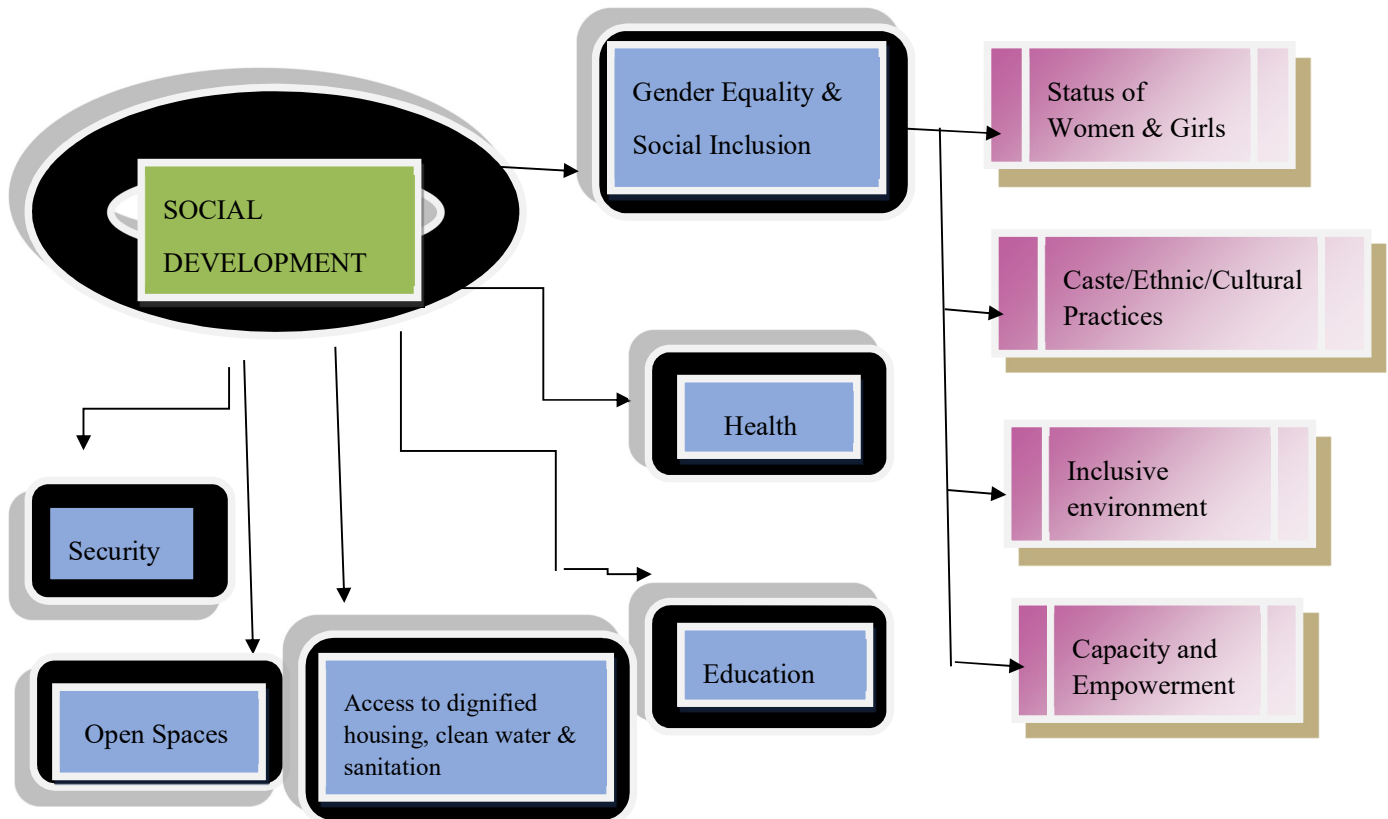


Figure 1: Social Development Plan Framework

3. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

3.1 Status of Women and Girls

The total population of Dhulikhel is approximately 33,681, the population of men is 16,956 (50.43%) and the population of women is 16,723 (48.65 %) and 2 (0.01%) are others.

The social and economic status of women and girls vary between rural wards and urban wards of municipality. According to the data collected by the IUDP team it was found that greater proportion of women compared to men are responsible for household work. Likewise, the majority of women are involved in agriculture. Women within the town areas are also engaged in small business and some are also actively involved in politics. A number of women have their own micro finance. Girls are continuing to attain Higher Education and a number of girls are also going abroad for employment. In some wards women are engaged in Home stay businesses, which is enabling the growth of the economic status of women.

While violence against women and girls has decreased in Dhulikhel, it remains an issue and inequality is still evident in the division of labour and the majority of women do not receive wages equal to men for the same level of work.

The problems associated with inequality for women and girls is complex and deeply entrenched in history, culture and traditional practices, religion and social and economic structures. This issue requires sustained and committed attention to make real improvements for women of today and into the future. Dhulikhel Municipality has formed a Women's Committee to work on women-related plans.

3.1.1 Intervention Policies and Strategies

Objective: To practically demonstrate gender equality through education and economic empowerment

- Develop and deliver Awareness programs for ensuring rights of women, their social status, gender and discrimination.
- Develop a Livelihood improvement plan for vulnerable women groups in all Wards
- Develop and deliver Awareness program on Gender Transformative approach in sexual and reproductive health of young people.

3.2 Caste/Ethnic/Cultural Practices

Dhulikhel is a melting pot of a variety of communities such as the Newars, Brahmins, Chhetris, Tamangs and Dalits.

Most of the Newar community people are found in the town areas and the historic town contains many cultural houses and temples in the Newari tradition. Due to the 2015 earthquake many buildings were affected and as a result these traditional areas are under threat of substantial change

People of Newar community participate in business activities while others in Agriculture and other pursuits. People celebrate a variety of local festivals such as Nawodurga jatra, Hile jatra, Gaijatra and shithi Nakha. People of the Tamang community celebrate Lhosar and others. People of the Bhraman and Chetri community celebrate Dashain, tihar Chaite dashain and Sankranti as well.

Attitudes and behaviour toward Dalits has become more liberal however inter-caste marriages are still not socially acceptable.

There is general freedom for individuals to practice their own cultural practices and use of own language and religion.

3.2.1 Intervention Policies and Strategies

Objective: To preserve and celebrate Dhulikhel's social and architectural cultural heritage

- Protection and promotion of core areas in ward 5,6 and 7.
- Continue and promote cultural festivals of Dhulikhel to the local community and visitors

3.3 Capacity and Empowerment

In order to have an inclusive community, it is important that all members of society are empowered to participate. This means listening to the voices of all sectors of the community.

Participation of women is increasing within the Integrated Planning Committees and a high percentage of women are members of self-help groups and/or Community Based Organizations (CBOs), followed by Community Forestry Users Groups (CFUGs). Women's Groups are also engaged in Citizen awareness centers in each ward of Municipality.

Some of the women groups of each wards are activity engaged in municipality budget making plans and they are actively working with consumer groups to conduct developing work on their own ward and community (*for example, in Dhulikhel Municipality ward 3 the Seti devi citizen awareness center built their own women's building.*)

It is important to ensure genuine consultation with women, youth, people with disabilities, socially disadvantaged and the economically poor continues and expands so that they are able to contribute their ideas and requirements for each scheme and embedding Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in the municipality functions, structures and processes.

3.3.1 Policies and Strategies

Objective: To ensure that the voices, contribution and decision-making roles of women, Dalit and other disadvantaged groups will increase in the planning process.

- The Municipality develops a Community Engagement Policy and Practice to ensure that the views and ideas of all members of the community are considered in the development of municipality projects. Community Engagement will become "business as usual".
- Undertake regular Training of Municipality staff and Councillors on community engagement to ensure that community engagement is skillfully practiced.
- In the design of public spaces apply Inclusive design which considers universal access, including for people with disabilities
- In the design of public spaces apply Safe Design principles including adequate lighting, passive surveillance and reduce areas which are unsupervised.

4. Services

4.1 Health

This Section of the Plan deals with the demographic and spatial (locational) aspect of the health delivery system. Some of the spatial aspects of the health delivery system are:

- The provision of health facilities in relation to the density/distribution of the population served;
- The distance factor of the accessibility of the facilities; and
- The implications of future population growth for the provision of health facilities.

The municipality offers 1 hospital, 9 health centers (1 primary health center, 6 health posts, 3 municipal health posts). According to Planning Norms and Standards, the number of health centers is adequate to serve the total population of the Municipality. However most of the health centers do not have basic services like labs and ambulances, and these factors should be taken in short term planning. In addition, although the number of health centers are enough to serve the population, these health centres are not uniformly distributed throughout the Municipality (see figure accessibility maps of health post and hospitals). There is a problem with connectivity of these health centres to fringe settlements of the Municipality. Rural wards within the Municipality have poor road connectivity with Dhulikhel Hospital. These identified roads are listed in the linkage section of the report; these roads require upgrading, should be included in the short-term planning goals of the Municipality.

Accessibility to health facilities is directly related to proximity to urban areas. Within the rural, lower density areas, accessibility to health facilities is poor. In addition to the density distribution of population, the actual service delivery points or location of facilities in relation to the population served is also an important factor in accessibility of the facilities.

To solve these issues, urban development should be located in proximity to existing services to maximise efficiency. To address inequities to access to health facilities three approaches are proposed:

- Facilitate urbanisation within proximity of existing facilities. This can include land pooling, do that scattered settlements in agricultural areas could be relocated into denser settlements
- Upgrade access routes to urban areas and services, including health facilities.
- Basic health services to be provided within village centres.

An accessibility map (see Figure 2) showing major hospitals and health posts are presented on the following page:

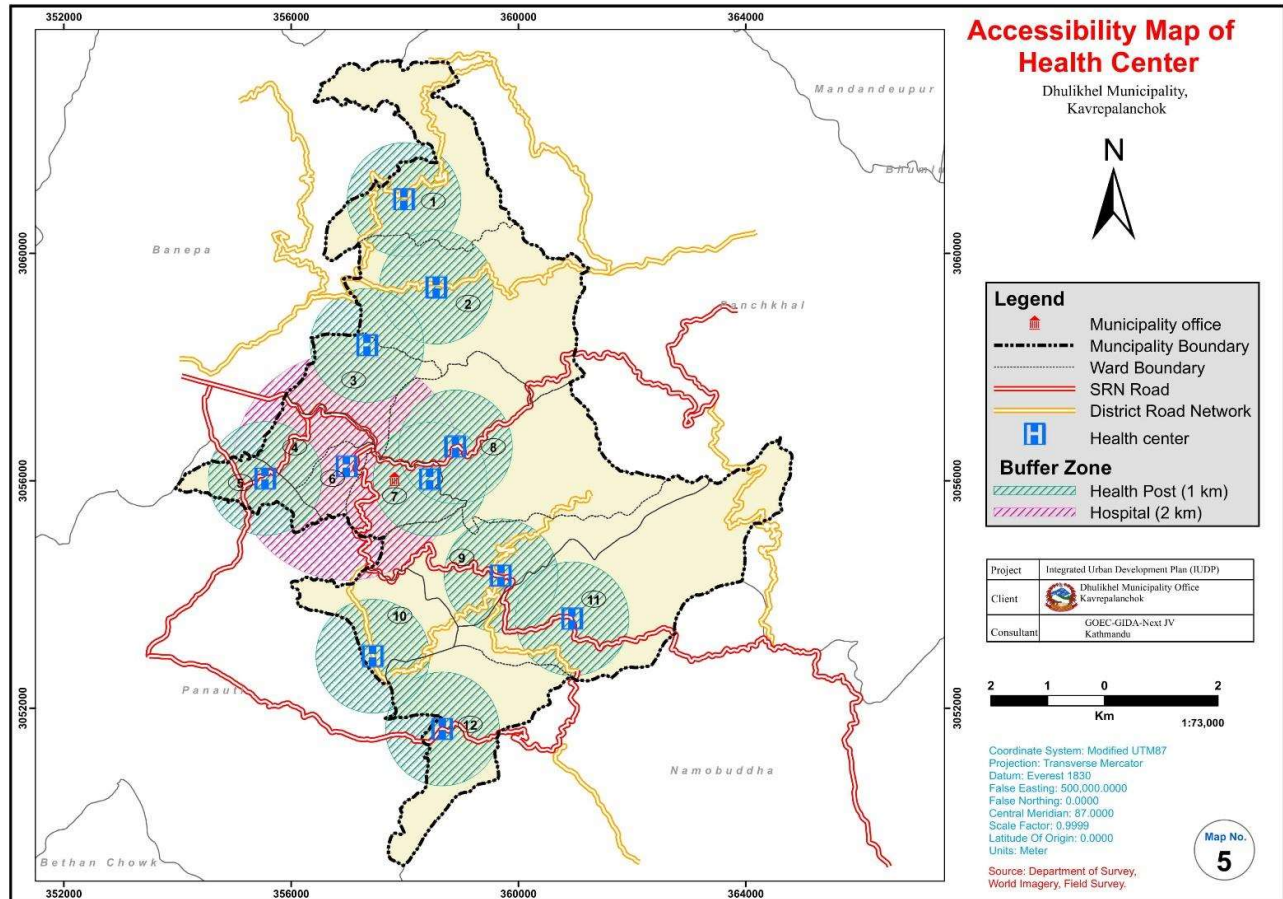


Figure 2: Accessibility map of hospitals and health posts

Policies and Strategies

Objective: Significant improvement of health facilities of Women and children.

- Upgrading of identified link roads (these roads are listed in the Physical Development Plan and Municipal Transport Management Plan) connecting fringe settlements with the service centres and major highways.
- Planning techniques such as land pooling should be adopted so that scattered settlements in low density areas (ward number 1,2,3,8,9,10,11) could be relocated in concentrated dense settlements making Municipal services equally accessible to all.
- New health centre developments must be located in the village centres so that the population could be benefited equally.

4.1 Education

The Government's ability to provide educational facilities in some of the rural areas is limited by several basic constraints including:

- The nature of the scattered settlements;
- Low population densities; and
- Accessibility to existing education institutions.

The development within most of the wards, except that of Bazar areas, are less dense and settlements are scattered. There is not an adequate population threshold in these wards to support school facilities and services in a way which will enable the Government to achieve the greatest cost-effectiveness of expenditure.

The Social Development Plan is primarily concerned with the spatial aspects of educational facilities; and predominantly with primary school facilities. The Plan deals to a lesser extent with secondary school facilities as the location of secondary schools in Dhulikhel is not related to the geographical distribution of the secondary-school-age population. Students are enrolled across district and regional boundaries and this is likely to continue for a long time. According to the Planning Norms and Standards, educational facilities are adequate with respect to population, however there is a slight problem in geographical distribution of the primary schools in Ward 2, however a new primary school is being constructed to solve this problem (see primary school's accessibility map). Similar to the distribution of health facilities in Dhulikhel, the lower density of many wards of the Municipality is the major issue which effects the accessibility of the education facilities. In addition to the density distribution of population, the actual service delivery points or location of facilities in relation to the population served is also an important factor in accessibility of the facilities. Therefore, the relocation of the scattered settlements to the village centres using techniques such as land pooling could make Municipal services equally accessible to all.

To visualize these issues, a map showing coverage of different primary schools is presented below (see Figure 3)

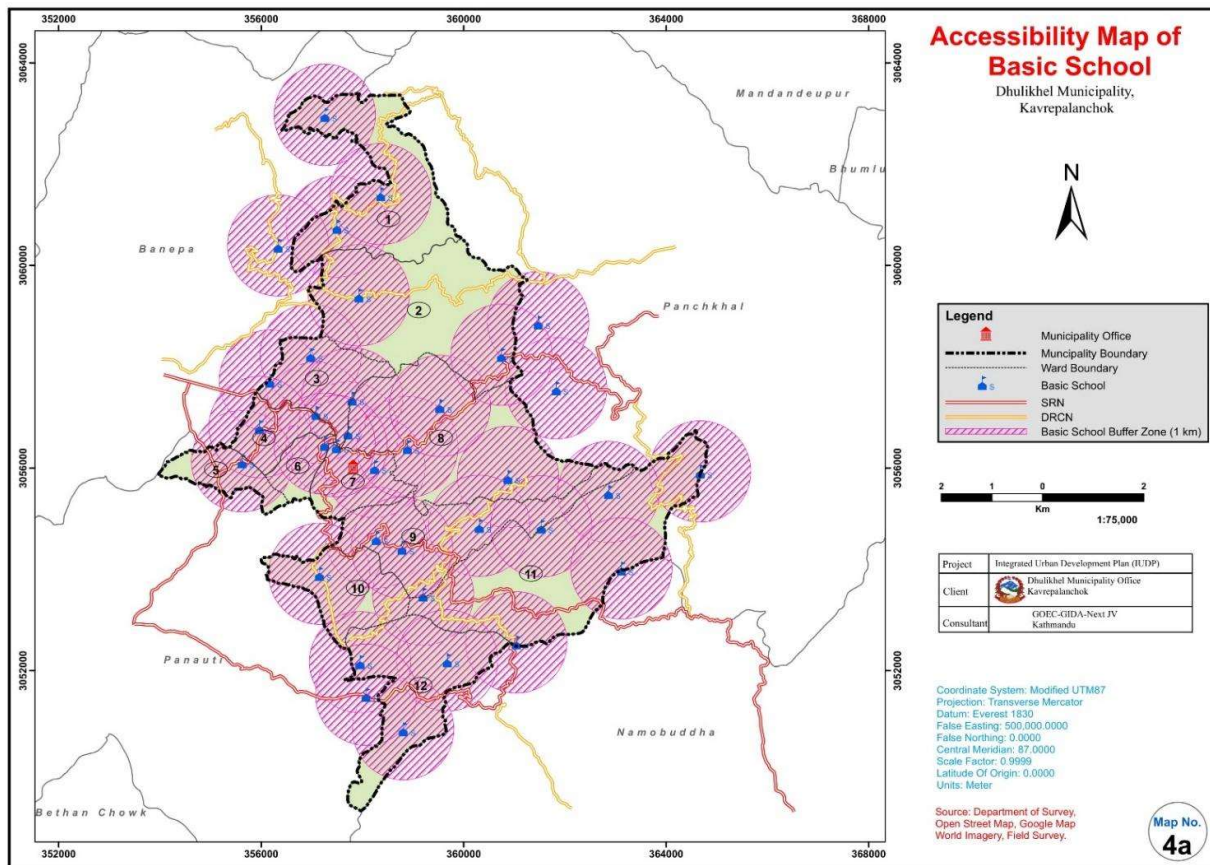


Figure 3: Accessibility map of Basic School

4.2.1 Policies/Strategies

Objective: Educational facilities will be made accessible to women, Children, Dalits, Janajatis and vulnerable groups and all people in all the wards of the municipality.

- Establish a Primary school facility in ward 2 as the coverage in this area is weak (see figure above).
- Upgrade of identified link road (these roads are listed in Urban Linkage section of the report) connecting fringe settlements with the service centres and major highways.
- New schools must be located in the village centres so that the population could be benefited equally.
- New schemes such as land readjustment/land pooling are recommended. This will serve the service accessibility problems in the Municipality. These could be the ultimate solution for the scattered settlements in the Municipality

An accessibility map of secondary school inside Dhulikhel is presented below: (see Figure 4)

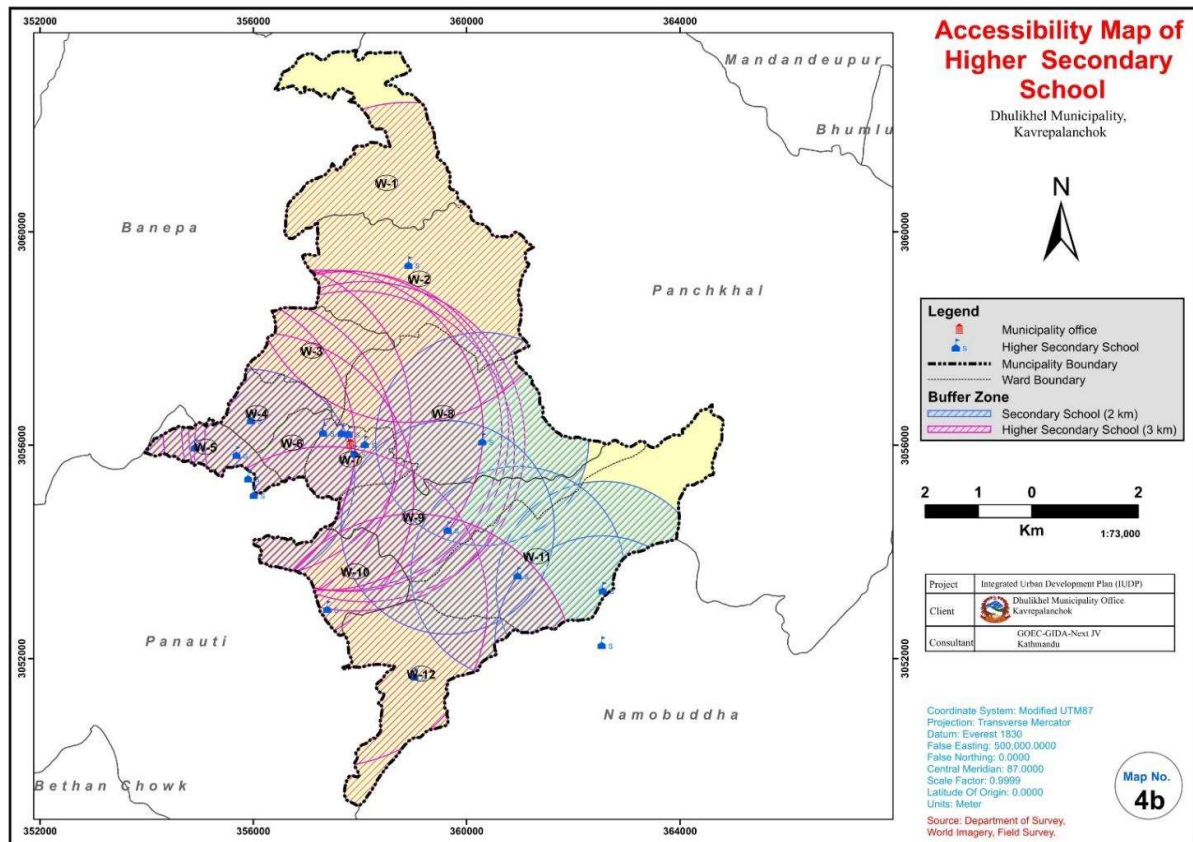


Figure 4: Higher Secondary School Buffer

4.2 Public Open Space

According to National Urban Development Strategy published by the Ministry of Urban Development, open spaces and parks in urban areas serve three major purposes – they are the lungs of the city and provide breathing space, they improve the physical, social and psychological health of urban areas as they enhance not only the city’s beauty but provide spaces for social interaction and recreation and contribute to the livability of a city, and serve the critical role of evacuation during disasters, particularly earthquakes.

Parks and open spaces are integral components of the urban landscape and the larger the proportion of parks and open spaces the better the prospects of a city. Equitable access to open spaces by all must be the prime guiding principle in urban planning. However, in Nepal the issues of open spaces in urban areas have largely remained ignored in the policy discourse as well as the practice of urban development. An open space map showing the location of available open spaces in Dhulikhel Municipality is given in Figure 5.

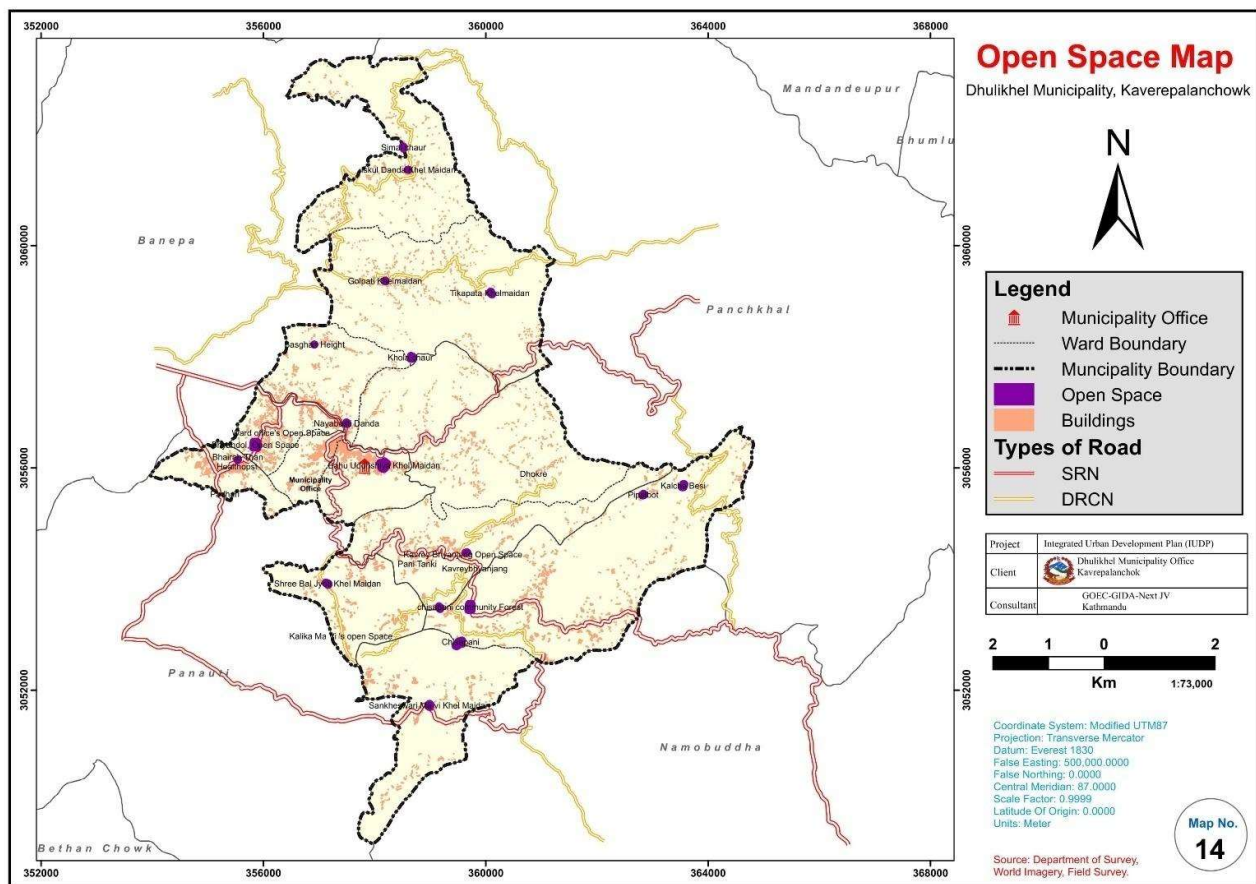


Figure 5: Open Space map

4.2.1 Issues

According to the Planning Norms and Standards, at ward level existing residential areas should have at least 2.5% of the land dedicated for public open space. Likewise, new residential areas should have at least 5 % of the land dedicated for open spaces at ward level.

Enough open space is available within the Municipality (however a lower proportion is located within the bazar areas). In many cases, in their existing state, the purpose of these open space area is not clear. A list of open spaces is included in the social infrastructure section of the report.

There are many types of open space including natural areas, more formal passive open space areas such as landscaped gardens, highly urban areas such as town squares to active open space areas for informal activities and active formal sports stadiums. The role of open space also depends on the catchment area that it is serving, whether it is a local park, a regional open space or also for the benefit of tourists. As land is precious, it is critical that the areas set aside public open space are not wasted but are developed and used in a way that most benefits the community.

Critically, there are no human resources dedicated to maintaining public open space areas. To ensure sustainable and consistent management of open spaces, Municipal resources should be deployed to maintain these areas.

Key issues to determine include:

- Whether the public open space is located in the appropriate areas to maximize use and benefit to the community.
- Whether there are areas in the urban centres that do not have convenient access to open space.
- Determine the hierarchy of open space in the Municipality and role of each piece of open space, and the recreation needs of the community.
- Design and develop the open space according to the role of the open space and according to principles of equitable access and safety.
- Maintenance, enhancement and conservation of those identified public open spaces (as listed in this report) is required.

Policies/Strategies

Objective: That public Open Spaces contribute to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the community

- Identified community spaces and public open spaces within the municipality must be protected.

- Protect existing areas of identified Open spaces as listed in this plan, using by-laws to protect them are addressed in the building by- laws of the Municipality.
- For private open space, building coverage and FAR are the instruments to be applied for constructions of buildings in prescribed zones to maintain the openness (private open spaces can either be traditional ‘court yard’ spaces, kitchen or ornamental gardens).
- Promote awareness in the community towards the importance of open-spaces during the time of disaster.
- Determine the sport and recreation needs of the communities within the municipality and how the open space can be designed and developed to meet those needs.
- Plan a network of open space across the municipality to serve the recreational and wellbeing needs of the community. This should be undertaken alongside township master planning (this issue is linked with Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan).
- In designing public open space, provision should made for safe and equitable access, litter bins and signage
- Appoint parks and recreation crew to maintain open spaces to a high standard
- Apply a building/planning by-law that prohibits squatting, or otherwise occupying any land; and Constructing or maintaining any kind of structure, fence or enclosures, establishing any business enterprise without a permit.
- Introduce and enforce a new local law to prohibit dumping of any form of waste projects, leaving in refuse in exposed or unsanitary conditions, or depositing them in community open space. This regulation is to be enforced by the local municipal police.

4.3 Security

Major Law enforcing government agencies such as General police, armed police, military, tourist police etc. are included in this category.

4.3.1 Existing Scenario

According to the Planning Norms and Standards concerning security features, for a Municipality, the below mentioned criteria needs to followed:

1. 1 Police post per 10000 populations. 0.1Ha/specific site
2. 1 Police Station per 40000 Population i.e. 0.5/site
3. 1 police head quarter per 100000 populations i.e. 1 ha/site

According to the Planning Norms and Standards, security related facilities are adequate with respect to population. These facilities are concentrated in the Bazar areas where the majority of the population reside. However, there is an issue with the geographical distribution of security facilities to serve the rural areas and scattered settlements (see security map below). Major challenges identified with existing police posts are lack of manpower, lack of accessible roads, lack of vehicles and lack of resources.

Security in ward number 12 is managed by neighbouring Panauti Municipality. The Security map indicates that wards 1 and 2, 10 and 12 do not have a police post and, given their location there are access issues for the police to be able to effectively and efficiently serve those communities. Security related details in each ward are listed in the Social infrastructure section of the report.

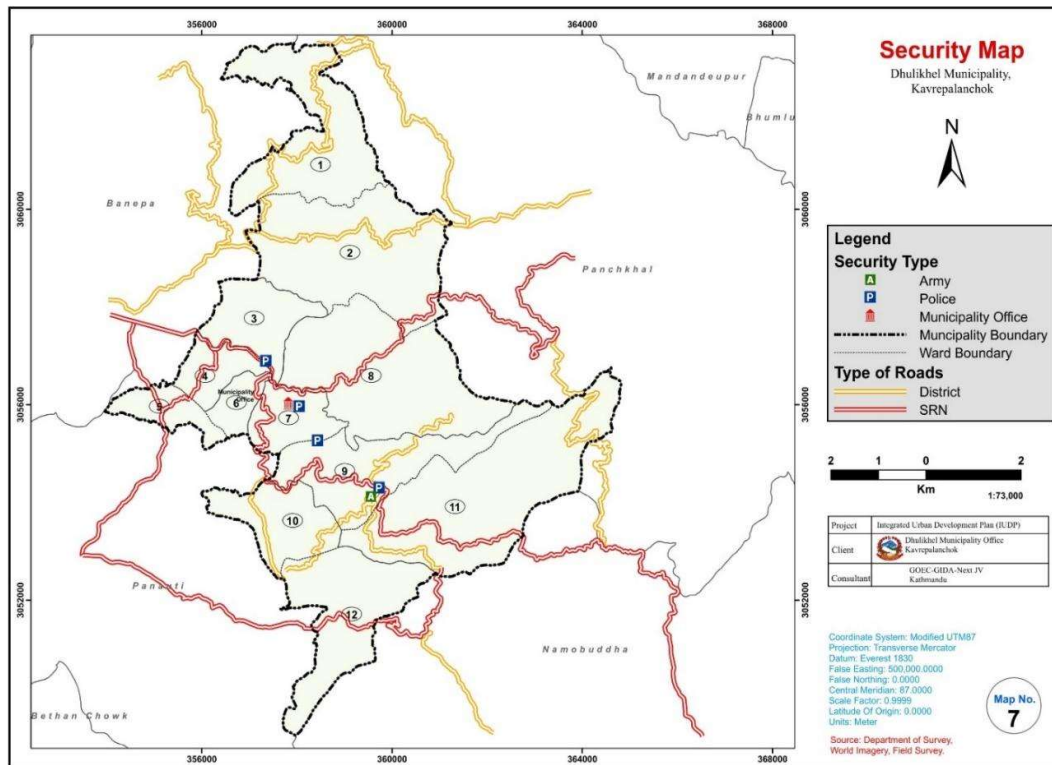


Figure 6: Security map

4.3.2 Policies/Strategies

Objective: To provide a safe environment for the whole community and reduce security risks

- Ensure that the design of public spaces and public buildings creates safe environments including adequate lighting, passive surveillance and a reduction in spaces that are difficult to supervise
- Adequate manpower and vehicles are the immediate priority for security in Dhulikhel and should be resolved as a short-term planning goal of the Municipality.
- Likewise, Police posts covering wards 1, 2, 10 and 11 need to be addressed in immediate short-term plan.
- Upgrade Link roads connecting village centres with the Main Bazar, Araniko Highway and BP Highway (District roads and feeder roads) should be another short-term requirement so that security facilities are equally accessed by the people of Municipality.
- New Security service delivery developments must be located in the village centres so that the population can equally benefit.

4.4 Housing

Informal settlements can apply a) to housing that has been constructed on land where the occupant does not have legal tenure and/or b) ‘unauthorized housing’, where development that has not received planning or building permission. There are a number of issues relating to housing within Dhulikhel Municipality:

There are a number of settlements in risk sensitive zones like landslide susceptible areas. These houses need to be identified and plans to relocate them should be prepared. Likewise, scattered settlements and low-density areas present in the municipality make it difficult to lay infrastructure services and other municipal services to the houses.

An increase in squatter settlements and lack of affordable housing is a major concern for housing in Dhulikhel, which is evident in the growing percentage of squatter settlements in wards of Dhulikhel.

In these areas there is difficulty in providing municipal services including communication. In addition, in some squatter settlements there is low social interaction.

4.4.1 Major Issues

- Unplanned and non-compliant development (houses which do not have permission) have led to difficulties in providing basic infrastructure like as roads, electricity, drinking water, which are basic needs of community.
- Lack of affordable, adequate and safe housing (including economic weaker sections) in urban areas.

Ward	Squatter settlements
१	धौटाँउमातामाडबस्तीभएकालेसुकुम्बासीरहेको (जग्गाभयकोतसआफनोनाममानभएको) Tamang community are found in many palces within the municipality.
२	छ Yes – to be confirmed
३	नयाबस्ती, कुतालमाकेहिघर Naya basti , some houses of Kutal
४	२८किलोचोक 28 kilo Chok
५	छैन None
६	१०घरजति Approximately 10 houses
७	लंखानामाइपरिसरमा (इटोल)-७घर Lankhanamai surrounding
८	छैन None
९	छ(काभ्रेभञ्ज्याङ) Kavrebhanjyang
१०	पिपलबोट (दलितबस्ती) Pipalbhot
११	७घरमात्र Approximately 7 houses
१२	छैन None

Table 2: Location of informal settlements

The settlements affected by potential landslide and river induced erosion are described in the following table. It is recommended that these settlements be relocated to avoid catastrophic reaction.

<u>ward</u>	<u>Soil erosion/landslide effected areas</u>
२	माटाखानी पहिरो, Mata khani flod
१०	सारदा बतासेको कार्किगाँउ sarada batase karki gau
१२	एक्लेखेत(ठुलो पहरा) Eklekhet
३	कोइराले खोला Koerala khola
४	कोइराले खोला koerale khola
७	सामुदायिक रंगशालाको पश्चिम Community playground
<u>Ward</u>	<u>River induced erosion areas</u>
२	खोलाको दाँया बाँया, सोनी
१९	सुडिखोला र मरुवाखोला

Table 3: Settlements at risk

4.4.2 Policies/Strategies

Objective: All residents within Dhulikhel Municipality have safe, affordable and dignified accommodation and secure tenure.

- Through the introduction of zoning and by-laws, discourage squatter settlement and encroachment onto public land
- Encourage cooperative mechanisms for the production of housing for the economically weaker sections.
- Facilitate the establishment of serviced land through public-private/community partnerships have been proposed.
- Encourage the provision of adequate, reliable, efficient and green energy.
- It is essential that the movement of informal settlements is undertaken in partnership with the residents and optimum opportunities are provided to ensure continuity of community.

The following strategies as explained in NUDS 2017 should be applied for the improvement and development of housing sector in Dhulikhel:

<u>Desirable Condition</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
Affordable, adequate and safe housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Income and housing price ratio ➤ Floor area per capita ➤ Adoption of building codes ➤ Number of squatter settlements and % of squatter population
<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Activities/inputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage private sector to provide housing to the EWS (economically weakerstrata) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review and develop relevant incentive and facility package: land/infrastructure provisioning etc. to encourage private sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote innovative, economic and environment friendly buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop model and promote practices of ecologically sensitive and vernacular construction technology and building material
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discourage squatter settlements and encroachment on public land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitate private sector for affordable rental housing through provision of incentives and facilities (Incentives: easier permit process, facilitation in land consolidation, taxation abatement Facilities: facilitating development and access to infrastructure provisions such as roads, utility lines, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote People's Housing and encourage and facilitate co-operative mechanism for the production of housing for EWS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create institutional and legal basis and incentives for facilitating the cooperative sector.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage and facilitate production of serviced land through public-private/community partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review existing policies, law and create institutional and legal basis to facilitate and encourage schemes such as land pooling through community/private sectors.

Table 4: Strategies to manage housing

5. Social Development Action Plan

Summary of social development plan is provided below. Along with the list of programs which supports the plans are presented.

MAIN PLANS AND PROGRAMS	RESPONSIBILITY	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Status of Women and Girls		
To practically promote gender equality through education and economic empowerment	Develop and deliver Awareness programs for ensuring rights of women, their social status, gender and discrimination. <i>(IUDP Link: Organogram)</i>	Women's Development Committee Social Development Officer
	Livelihood improvement plan for vulnerable women groups in all Wards <i>(IUDP Link: Organogram)</i>	Women's Development Committee Social Development Officer Economic Development Officer
	Develop and deliver Awareness program on Gender Transformative approach in sexual and reproductive health of young people. <i>(IUDP Link: Organogram)</i>	Women's Development Committee Education Department Social Development Officer
Caste/Ethnic/Cultural Practices		
To preserve Dhulikhel's social and architectural cultural heritage	Protection and promotion of core areas in ward 5,6 and 7. <i>(IUDP Link: Land Use Plan, Heritage Strategy, By Laws, Tourism Development Strategy)</i>	Building and Planning Tourism Development and Marketing Officer The traditional architecture within the core area will be preserved and promoted.
	Continue and promote cultural festivals of Dhulikhel to visitors <i>(IUDP Link: Tourism Development Strategy)</i>	Dhulikhel Environment and Tourism Committee

Capacity and empowerment			
The voices, contribution & decision-making roles of women, Dalit and disadvantaged groups will increase in the planning process.	The Municipality develops a Community Engagement Policy and Practice to ensure that the views and ideas of all members of the community are considered in the development of municipality projects.	Councillor/Executive Group	Community Engagement is "business as usual". For every project Plan and Brief, a Community Engagement Plan is developed and undertaken.
	Train staff who undertake project management and Councillors in undertaking community engagement ie. IAP2 (International Association of Public Participation)		
	Programs oriented for Dalits, Janajatis, and disadvantaged populations. Job provider Training like as carpentry, colouring, auto mobiles should be given to young person (Man/Women) in all Wards	Engineering Tourism Development Committee <i>(IUDP Link: Physical Development Plan)</i>	The number of women in the leadership level of social and community organizations will be at least 33 %. 30% to 50% will be represented based on the population of Dalit, Janajati and disadvantaged groups in the leadership level of social and community organizations and school management committee.
Health			
Significant improvement of health facilities of Women and children.	Awareness programs on maternity and child health.	District Population and health Office	There will be significant reduction in newborn child and maternal mortality.
	CRVS (Civil Registrations and vital Service campaign must be done in each ward		
	Basic level facilities related to health centres provided to the people	Health department	Increase in facilities provide by health centres

Education			
<p>Educational facilities will be made accessible to women, Children, Dalits, Janajatis and vulnerable groups and all people in all the wards of the municipality.</p>	<p>Program for Increasing Primary Education accessibility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrade identified link road (these roads are listed in Urban Linkage section of the report) connecting fringe settlements with the service centres and major highways. 2. New schools must be located in the village centres so that the population could be benefited equally. 3. New schemes such as land readjustment/land pooling are recommended. This will serve the service accessibility problems in the Municipality. These could be the ultimate solution for the scattered settlements in the Municipality 	<p>District Education Office</p> <p>Engineering</p> <p>Planning</p> <p><i>(IUDP Link: Land Use Plans, Zoning Plans, Physical Development Plan, Municipal Transport Plan)</i></p>	<p>Women's Literacy rate will be equal to that of men</p> <p>Increase in the number of children completing primary school.</p> <p>Significant increase in the literacy status of Dalits.</p>
	<p>Establish a Primary school facility in ward 2 as the coverage in this area is weak.</p>	<p>District Education Office</p>	
	<p>Water supply facilities will be available in every educational institutions</p> <p>Each and every school will have its own toilet</p>	<p>District Education Office</p> <p>Water Department</p>	<p>100% of schools will have toilet facility</p>
Open Space and Recreation			
<p>That Public Open Spaces contribute to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the community</p>	<p>Protect existing areas of identified Open spaces as listed in this plan, using by-laws to protect them are addressed in the building by- laws of the Municipality – Zone all Open Space areas as Public Use Zone</p> <p>Apply a building/planning by-law that prohibits squatting, or otherwise occupying any land; and Constructing or maintaining any kind of structure, fence or enclosures, establishing any business enterprise without a permit.</p> <p>Introduce and enforce a new local law to prohibit dumping of any form of waste products, leaving in refuse in exposed or unsanitary conditions, or depositing them in community open space. This regulation is to be enforced by the local municipal police.</p>	<p>Planning</p> <p>Local Municipal Police</p>	<p>Zoning is applied</p>

	For private open space for development, use Building coverage and FAR in the construction of buildings in prescribed zones to maintain the openness (private open spaces can either be traditional ‘court yard’ spaces, kitchen or ornamental gardens).	Building approvals Planning <i>(IUDP Link: Land Use Plan, Zonings)</i>	
	Promote awareness in the community towards the importance of open-spaces during the time of disaster.	Social Development Officer	
	Develop a Recreation Plan to document the sport and recreation needs of the communities within the municipality and how the open space can be designed and developed to meet those needs.	Urban Planner	
	Development of sports in the Municipality.	Planning <i>Refer to (IUDP Link: Land Use Plan, Zoning Plan, By-laws)</i>	At least 1 city level sports ground will be operational.
	Plan a network of open space across the municipality to serve the recreational and wellbeing needs of the community. This can be undertaken alongside township master planning (this issue is linked with Physical Development Plan, Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan). In designing public open space, provision should made for safe and equitable access, litter bins and signage, and passive.	Urban Planner	
	Appoint parks and recreation crew to maintain Municipal Open Space areas	Councillors/Executive	Maintenance of a ward level sports grounds High level of resident satisfaction rates
Security			
To provide a safe environment for the whole community and reduce security risks	Improve Security by establishing the following additional police posts in the rural area: One police post to serve wards 1 and 2 and One police post to serve wards 10, 11 and 12	Police <i>(Refer to IUDP Physical Development Plan)</i>	isting crime incidents in the municipal area will decrease by one third.

Market areas would be well managed.	Regular management and monitoring of bazar areas in Main Bazar Areas in wards 4,5,6 and 7.	Police	Monitoring team in the municipality will be constituted and regular market monitoring will be done.
	Awareness programs are launched against drug abuse and criminal activities.	Social Development Officer	
	The Design of Public Places and Public Buildings includes Safe Design features including active street frontages, lighting, low or minimal fencing	Planning Engineering	
Housing			
All residents within Dhulikhel Municipality have safe, affordable and dignified accommodation and secure tenure	Encourage private sector to provide housing to the EWS (economically weakerstrata) Review and develop relevant incentive and facility package: land/infrastructure provisioning etc. to encourage private sectors	Planning	
	Promote innovative, economic and environment friendly buildings Develop model and promote practices of ecologically sensitive and vernacular construction technology and building material	Planning Building approvals	
	Discourage squatter settlements and encroachment on public land Encourage private sector to develop affordable rental housing through the provision of incentives and facilitate (incentives: easier permit process, facilitation ion land consolidation, taxation abatement, Facilities: facilitating development and access to infrastructure provision such as roads, utility lines etc).		
	Promote People's Housing and encourage and facilitate co-operative mechanism for the production of housing for EWS. Create institutional and legal basis and incentives for facilitating the cooperative sector.	Planning	

	<p>Encourage and facilitate production of serviced land through public-private/community partnership</p> <p>Review existing policies, law and create institutional and legal basis to facilitate and encourage schemes such as land pooling through community/private sectors.</p>	<p>Planning</p>	
Infrastructure			
Infrastructure facilitates access to critical services	Major link roads connecting settlements with health, education and security facilities will be upgraded.	<p>Engineering</p> <p><i>(IUDP Link: Physical Development Plan, Municipal Transport Management Plan)</i></p>	
	Relocating settlements in village centres using Urban Planning methods like land pooling will be adopted to increase the accessibility of services	<p>Planning</p> <p><i>(IUDP Link: Land Use Plan, Zoning Maps, Physical Development Plan)</i></p>	
	Ensure all settlements have access to clean drinking water and sanitation	<p>Water Department</p> <p><i>(IUDP Link: Physical Development Plan)</i></p>	
	Ensure that in the development of public infrastructure, including footpaths and public areas are accessible, apply Disability Accessible Accessible Physical Structure and Communication Service Directive for People with Disabilities, 2013	<p>Engineering</p> <p><i>(IUDP Link: Municipal Transport Management Plan)</i></p>	<p>All new infrastructure installed by the Municipality complies with the "Accessible Physical Structure and Communication Service Directive for People with Disabilities, 2013"</p>

Table 5: Social Development Implementation Plan