Land Readjustment
Tools for
Urban Regeneration

International Training by
International Urban Training Centre (IUTC),
Republic of Korea
Supported by Gangwon Provincial Government, ROK
In Partnership with UN-HABITAT

Group Presentation by Neapil, Pakistan and
Sri Lanka
## Urban Regeneration Project in Nepal

### Project Name:
Kirtipur Land Pooling Project (Phase 2) Kathmandu

### Project Location
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Kathmandu</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Bagamati Administrative Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Kirtipur Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD Nos.</td>
<td>10, 11, 12 and 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kirtipur is an ancient city of Nepal. It is located in the Kathmandu Valley, 5 km south-west of the city of Kathmandu. It is one of the 22 municipalities in the Kathmandu, Land area is 14.76km\(^2\) and Number of Wards 19

### Brief Profile of Kirtipur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>National Census 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>65,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Households</td>
<td>19,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density</td>
<td>4444.58 (per sq. km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location of the Project Area Nepal

Kirtipur ...
Project Area

Project Area: 508,921m²
Core Settlement in Kirtipur
Major Stakeholders

1. Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA)
2. Kirtipur Municipality
3. Political Parities
4. User Committee (To represent the Owners of the Land)
5. Private Investor /Developer
6. Construction Companies
7. Project Consultants & Professionals
8. Line Agencies
Major Steps of the Project

1. Initial Project justification
2. Consultation with Stakeholders
3. Detailed feasibility
4. Approval form the KVDA
5. Formation of the users/management committee
6. Formation of advisory committee (KVDA, Municipality, Expert and Representatives of users etc)
Continued…..

7. Preparation of DPR (Detailed Project Report including design, cost estimate, EIA, Financial assessment and planning approvals etc.)
8. Project Agreement
9. Project Implementation
10. Project monitoring & evaluation
11. Project completion
12. Handing over to user’s committee
Main Challenges of the most critical stages

1. Convincing for stakeholders about project justification – reluctant to change
2. Lack of capacity for municipality even the autonomy is given
3. Getting support of the local political parties
4. Get Funding/investment
5. Formation of committees
6. Coordination with relevant line agencies...(Electricity, Water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, Telecom, and Road etc... )
Tools and policy areas used to face the challenges

1. Consultation and close interaction
2. Activation of existing rules & regulation
3. Former project experience
4. Expert advices
Resources and Conditions used to find solutions

1. Interest of land owners for the land pooling
2. Success of former projects
3. Leadership and commitment of the Municipality
4. Reputed builders
5. Capacity of Professional and Technical human resource
Our Team

- Muneer Shah : Pakistan
- Sanubabu Pariyar : Nepal
- Kashi Ram Gaire : Nepal
- D Prathapasinghe : Sri Lanka
- Miniwan Ranasinghe : Sri Lanka
Let’s make the world ... better place for all....

THANK YOU