



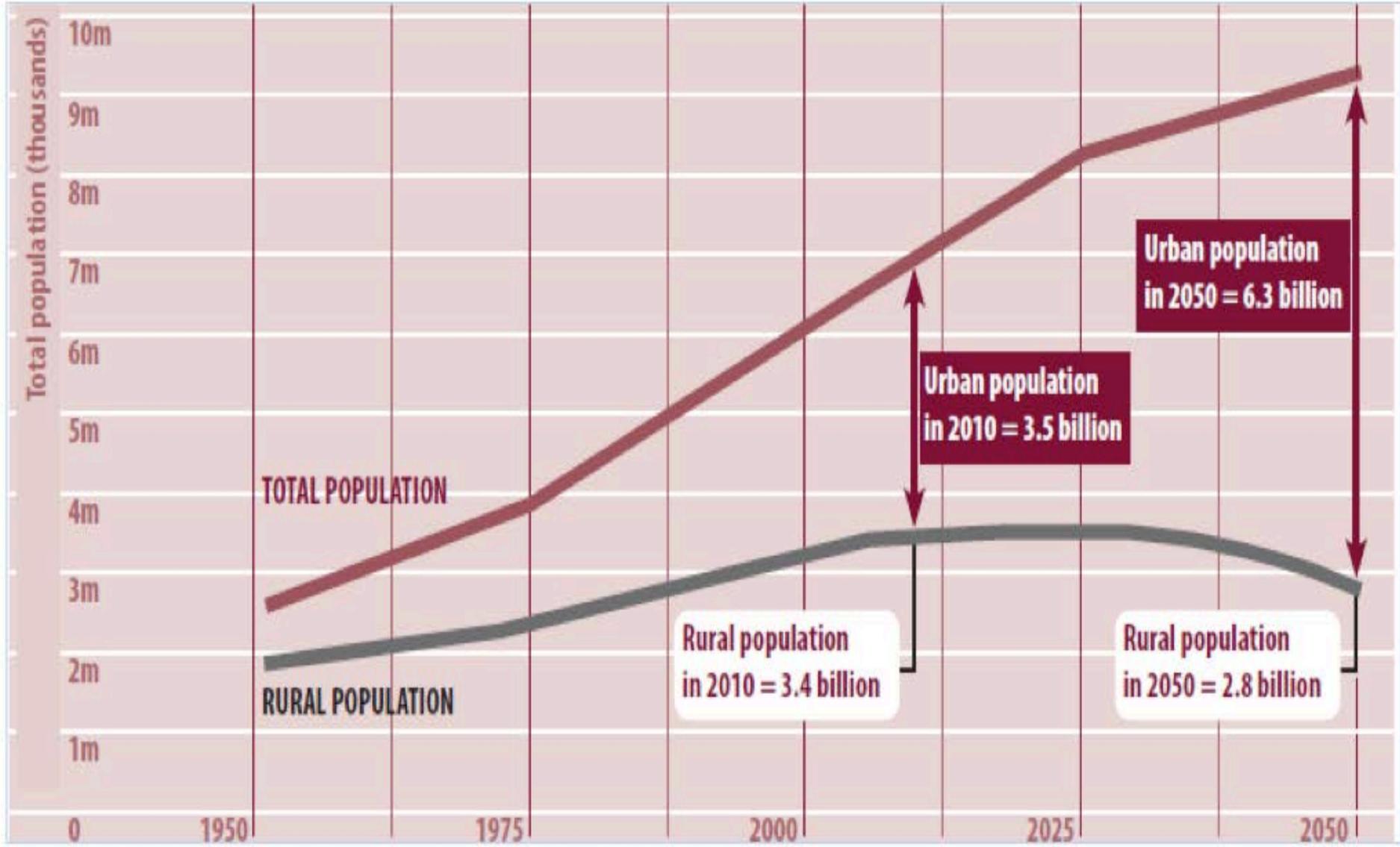
Nepal's urban risks & vulnerabilities

Flagship 4

Global population trends

- 2010 first time in history urban population outnumbers the rural population
- Urban 3.5 billion v Rural 3.4 billion
- Global Urban population projection 2050: 70%

Figure 1: Urban and rural populations, 1950-2050



Source: UNDESA, 2010 in Ramalingam and Knox Clarke, 2012.

Nepal's urban context

- Urban population growth & migration
- Rapid & haphazard urban development
- Overwhelmed Infrastructure
- Multitude of stakeholders
- Urban Economy

Urban population growth

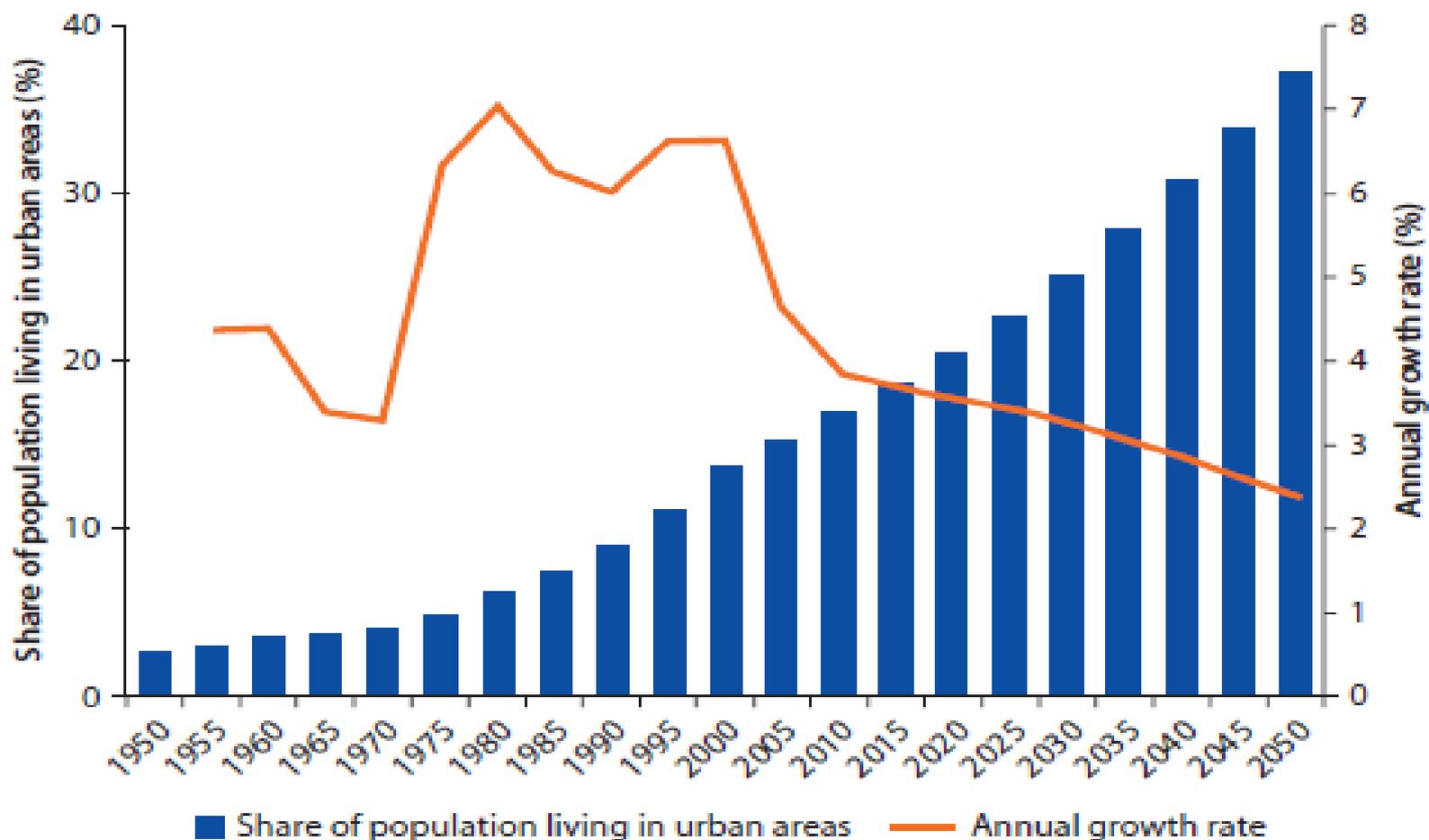
Nepal

- Least urbanised country in South Asia
 - 17% population reside in urban areas
 - 6% growth rate - fastest rate of urban growth of any south Asian country (UNDESA 2012)

Kathmandu valley

- 3.9% population growth per year
- 1/3 of Nepal's urban population
- one of the fastest growing cities in South Asia (high & sustained growth in the urban core & fast urban sprawl at the periphery)

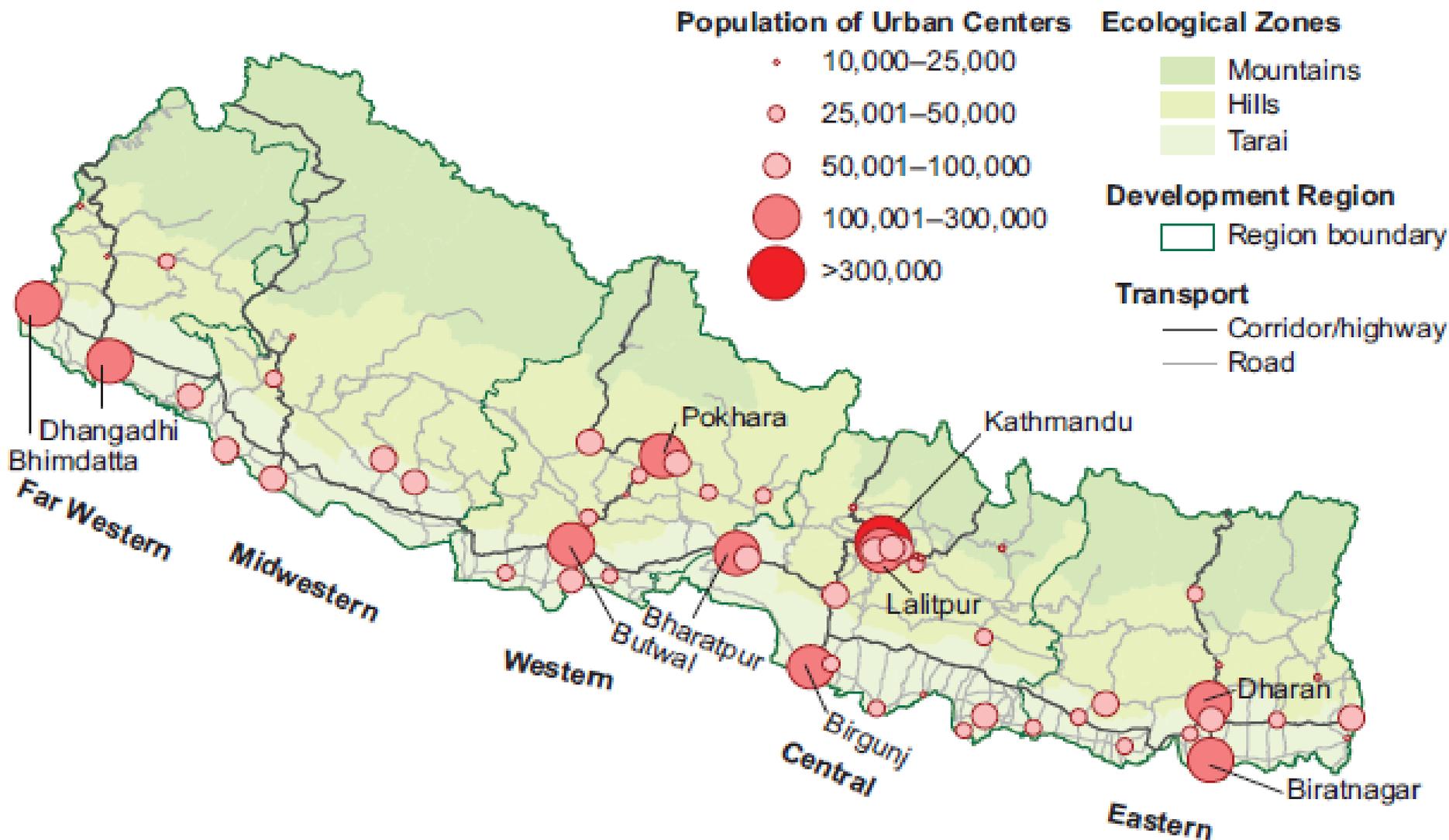
Urbanisation & annual growth rate of urban population in Nepal 1950-2050



Source: UNDESA 2012.

Note: Urbanization is defined as the share of population living in settlements administratively designated as urban areas. Growth rate of urban population includes reclassification (conversion of rural areas into urban areas).

Map O.1 Development Regions, Corridors, and Urban Centers, 2011 Population



Source: Based on 2011 population census data (CBS 2012).

Note: Kathmandu refers to Kathmandu Metropolitan City; Biratnagar, Birgunj, Lalitpur, and Pokhara refer to the submetropolitan cities; and all other urban local governments are referred to as municipalities.

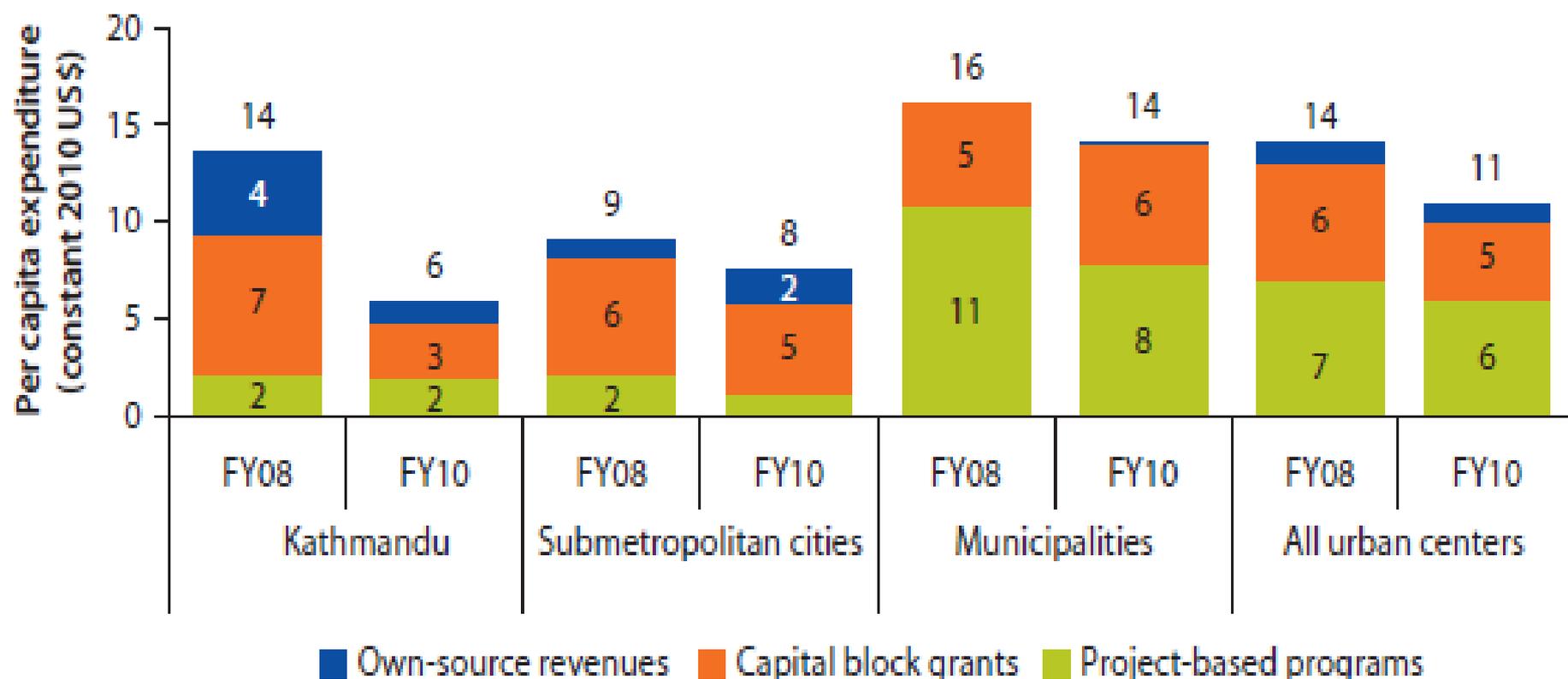
Migration patterns

- Powerful force for urban change
 - Who is moving to urban areas
 - 34% recent migrants
 - 23% lifetime migrants (permanent residents)
 - Why moving to urban areas?
 - 43% economic reasons (search for better employment and education opportunities)
 - Where are they moving?
 - 20% migrants move to urban centres in the Central region

Rapid & haphazard urbanisation

- Urban sprawl
 - Uncontrolled urban sprawl & informal settlements
 - Loss of open spaces
 - Environmentally unsustainable of urban sprawl – reduction in ground water to meet residents needs
 - Increased demand on infrastructure
- Increase Building density
 - Open space per household is decreasing (13,000 people per square km)
- Challenges in implementing building codes and regulations
 - New buildings constructed & new risk being created
 - 6,000 new buildings per year built in KTM valley alone including houses, hospitals and schools
 - 2,900 new buildings in Pokhara per year

Figure O.3 Per Capita Public Expenditure for Municipal Infrastructure, by Urban Area and Funding Modality, Fiscal 2008 and 2010



Source: Public Infrastructure expenditure survey data.

Note: FY = fiscal year. A fiscal year is from July 1 through June 30 (for example, July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008, constitutes fiscal 2008). Kathmandu refers to Kathmandu Metropolitan City; submetropolitan cities include Biratnagar, Birgunj, Lalitpur, and Pokhara.

Urban Economy

- Urban areas generate 62% GDP compared to 28% in 1975 (World Bank 2011)
- Urban economy growing significantly faster than rural. Agriculture still contributes to 1/3 of Nepal's GDP (38%)
- Urban poverty decreased from 22% (2010/11) -15% (1995/1996) (CBS 1996, 2011)
- Less correlated with economic growth in Nepal than other South Asian countries
 - Last 10 years: 3.8% real GDP growth v 7.5% in India
 - Increase reliance on external remittances (25% GDP) highly volatile

Current challenges

- Better understanding of urban context
 - Kathmandu valley v municipalities outside the KTM valley v newly urbanising VDCs
 - Testing what we think we know
- How to support improvement in infrastructure maintenance and development
- Coordination mechanisms across sectors and multitude of new partners
- Clarity about what we as a CBDRM community want, how we work and what is the space for inclusiveness of other sectors and partners
- NRRC risk assessment 2014
- Rapidly changing environment – how to keep up

Expected Outcomes

- Provide tangible guidance to policy makers and implementers on how to address challenges faced in urban CBDRR. Including clear directions on how increase coordination between stakeholders.
- Develop clear steps forward in implementing operational linkages between sectors in Urban CBDRR.
- The NRRC secretariat will be present during the symposium with the objective to determine if there is enough valid data and clarity around linkages between Urban CBDRR and other sectors, that a 3 day workshop across all Flagships in 2014 would be useful.

फ़ल्यागसिप 8 हातेपुस्तिका

Flagship 4 Handbook

नेपालका विपद् उत्थानशील समुदायहरूका
९ न्यूनतम विशेषताहरू

Nepal's 9 Minimum Characteristics
of a Disaster Resilient Community