

# revitalizing Bungamati

after the earthquake of 2015

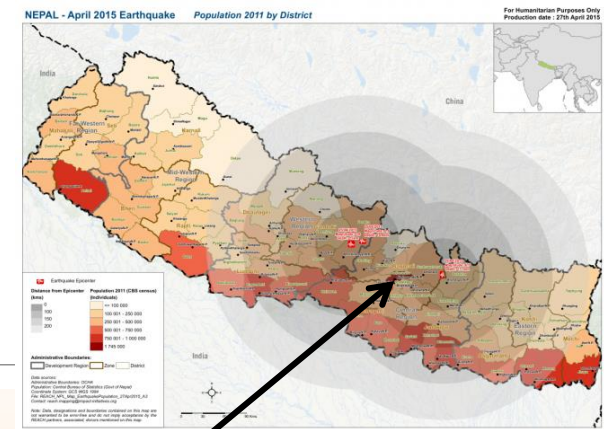
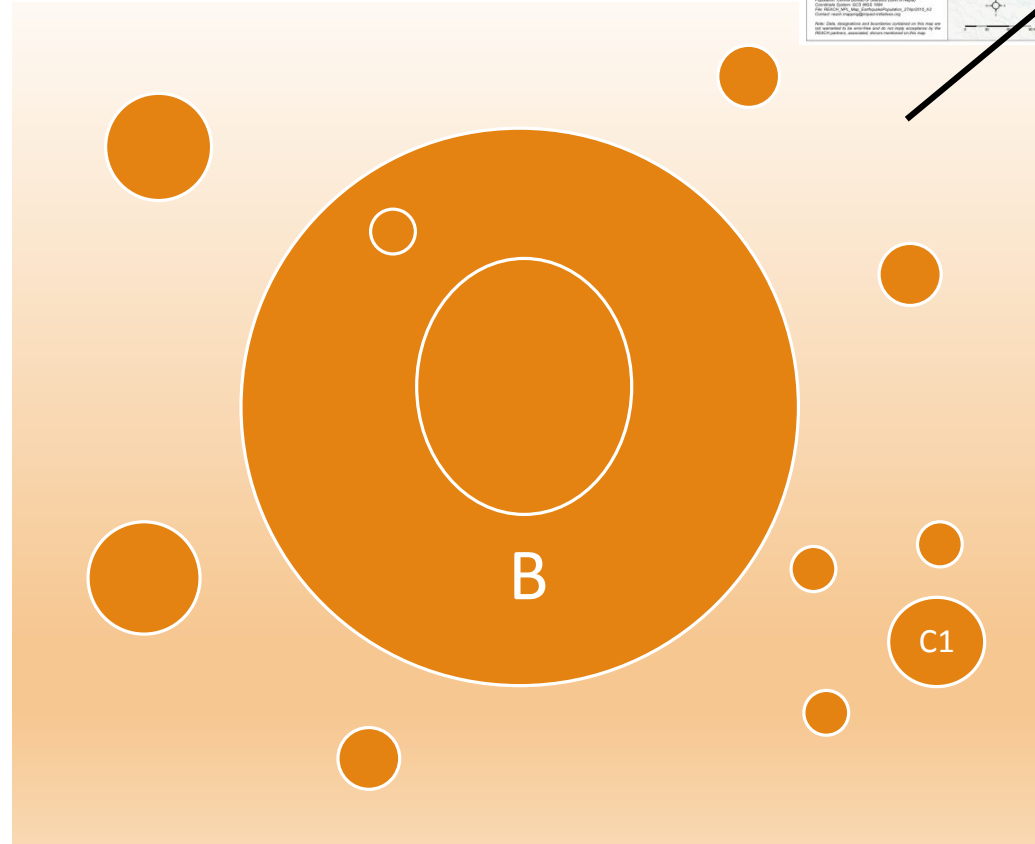
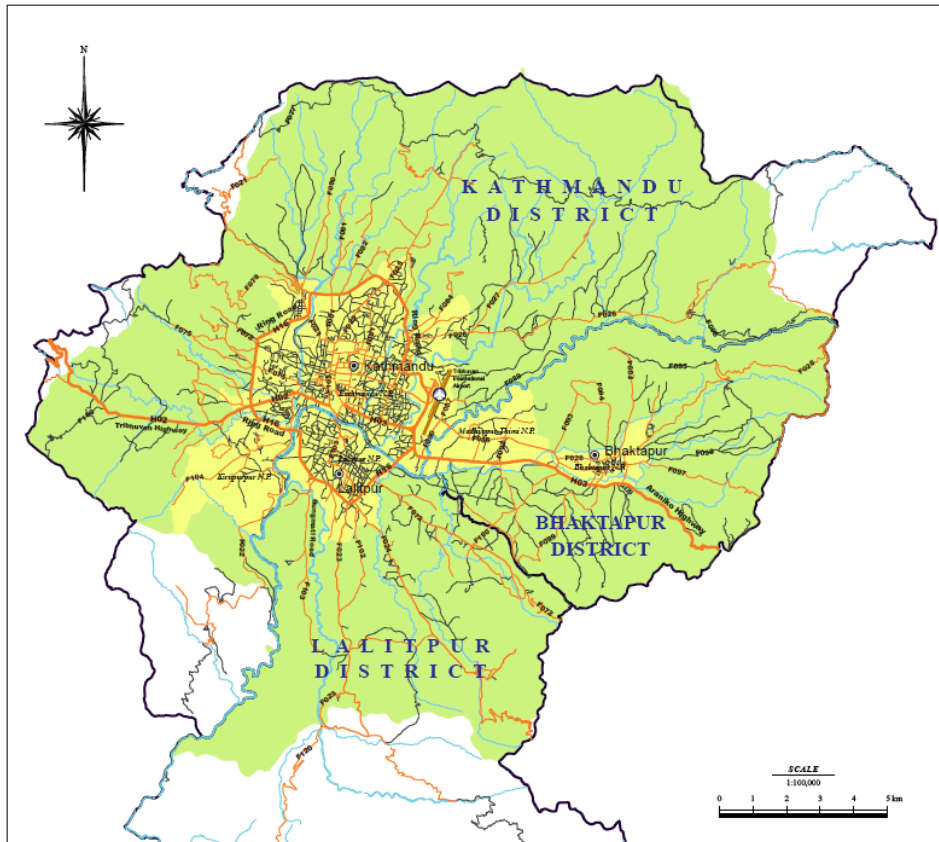


**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

CHRISTCHURCH, MAY 2 2016



# territorial scope



# Territorial scope

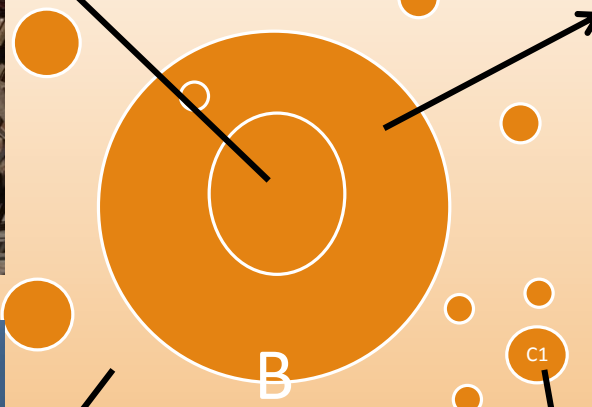


City core heritage

A

Existing urban

B



Rural –urban  
C2

Satellite  
heritage towns  
C1



# the larger context

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- the EQ of April 2015 has damaged more than 52 traditional towns in Kathmandu Valley
- Kathmandu Valley alone lost 138771 houses (23% of total destroyed)
- traditional towns and settlements were in the neglect and unattended from long time
- most of these towns lies in new municipalities where the municipalities are institutionally weak, financially poor and technically yet to develop their capacities



# the larger context

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- At community level all the settlements formed local committees one way or other to support the affected population
- They helped to coordinate and distribute the support made available
- These communities can be supported for longer term assistance REBUILDING- and Building back better

# challenges of heritage towns

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- How to revive the traditional settlements?
  - the question of land-
    - division of property- fragmentation/disputes/
    - issues of land tenure and ownerships
    - differential economic status of property holders
    - unplanned development of expansion areas
  - the questions of architecture
  - the questions of engineering
  - the questions of urban layout
  - the questions of society and culture
  - the questions of economy

# challenges of heritage towns

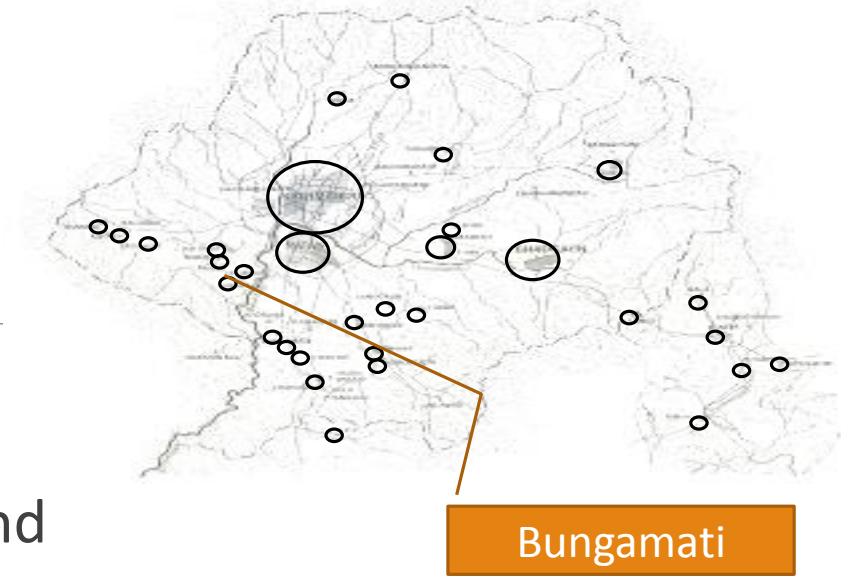
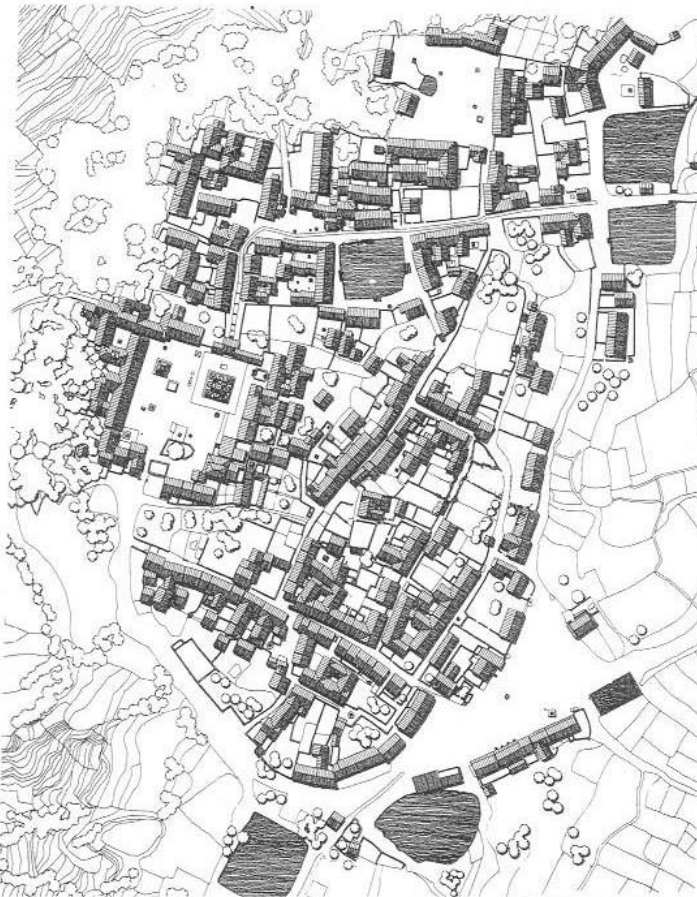
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- Most of the rebuilding initiatives are limited to building of houses- its facades and structures
  - this is rebuilding of settlements
  - this is rebuilding of societies, and
  - this is rebuilding of economy
- The biggest challenge is investment on traditional private houses:
- What is the take of government on heritage houses is not yet clear
- The bank financing is very complex and beyond the reach of affected families

# piloting Bungamati

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## ➤ the thinking behind

- can we convert the earthquake as an opportunity to change the status quo?
- can there be an example of comprehensive people-centric re-development in participatory approach ?



# Introducing Bungamati

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Bungamati is one of the 52 traditional settlements in Kathmandu damaged heavily during the 2015 Earthquake.



Sketch of Oldfield 1857



Stale from 607 AD

# Introducing Bungamati



Population:	3908
Households:	1095
Houses:	856



# Damages in Bungamati

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- 7 persons lost their lives
- Total no of houses collapsed in Bungamati Core: 563 out of 856 (65%)
- Most of those buildings survived are also badly damaged- unusable
- Major temples and shrines were lost



# strategies and principles

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- **Build back better**
- Urban recovery and reconstruction interventions to be **community-driven** wherever possible;
- Prioritize **technical assistance** linked to local government structures to promote quality compliance, enforcement;
- Ensure **access to information** on risk and available support mechanisms- **transparency** to bring communities on board
- Build on **pre-crisis policy instruments**, development plans and funding mechanisms, reprioritize their use; (by-laws, periodic plans,....),
- **Comprehensive development-** physical, social, economic



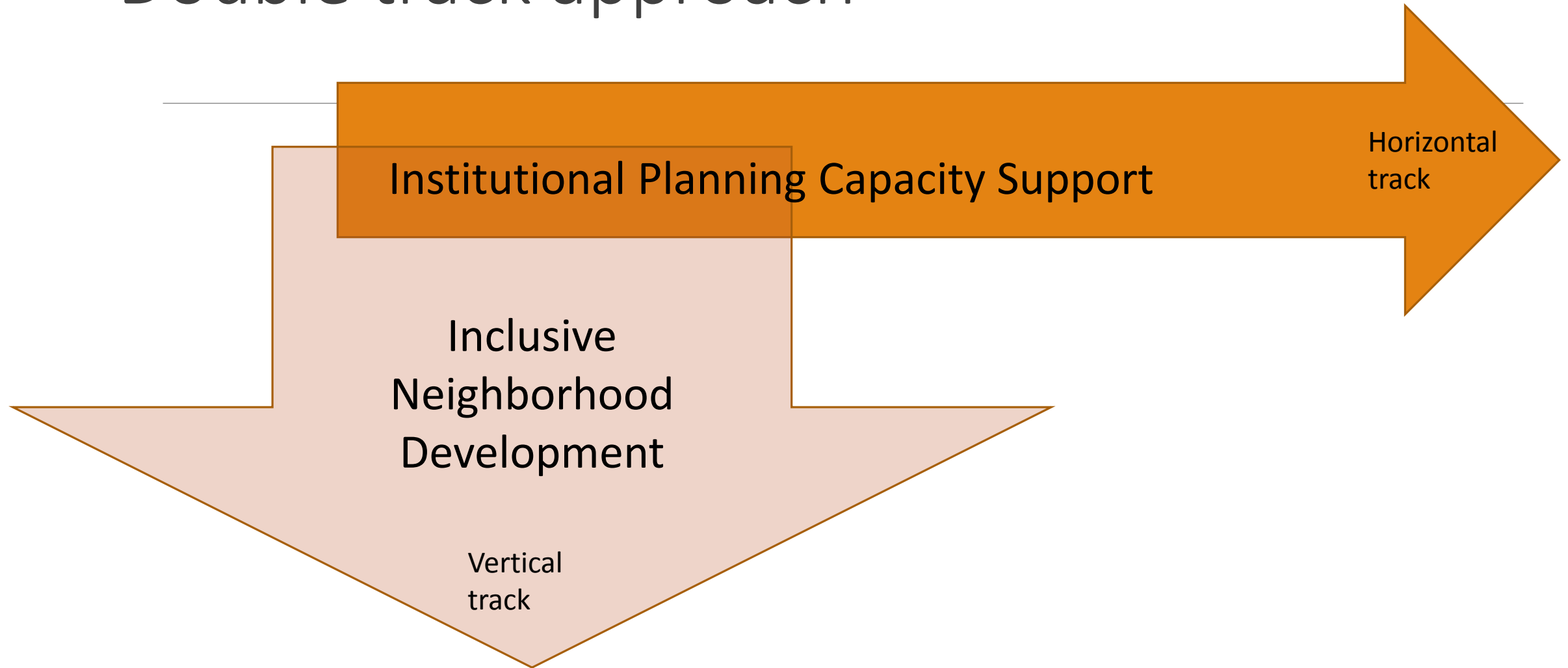
# Approach

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- **Integrated area-based approach** towards 'urban neighborhoods'
- **Addressing the urban poor and vulnerable communities** impacted by the earthquake. We need more than 'equal' approach
- **Addressing the EQ recovery** in an integrated way fostering more resilient, safe and prosperous inclusive neighborhoods
- **Working on a double track** of recovery and risk resilience quick wins at neighborhood level (track 1), combined with institutional capacity strengthening for pro-poor urban development (track 2)



# Double track approach



# what is needed at community level

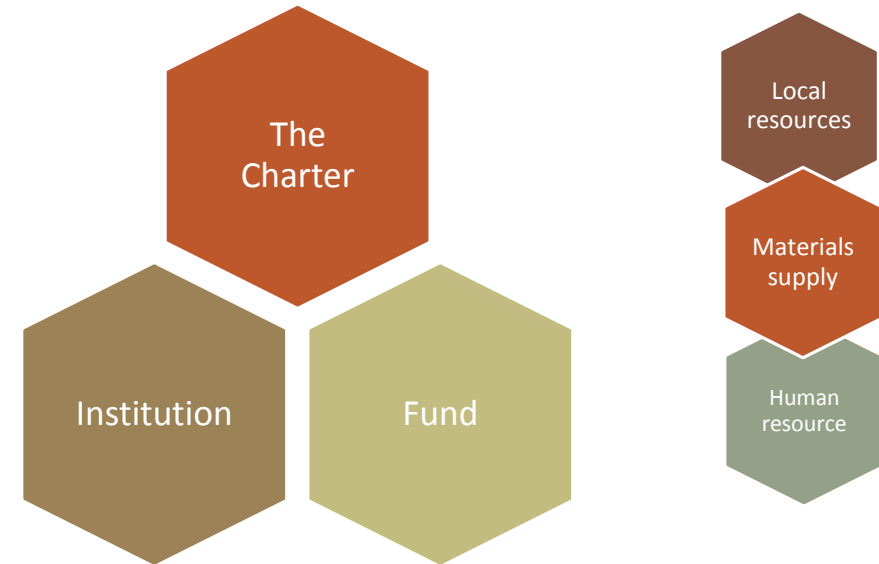
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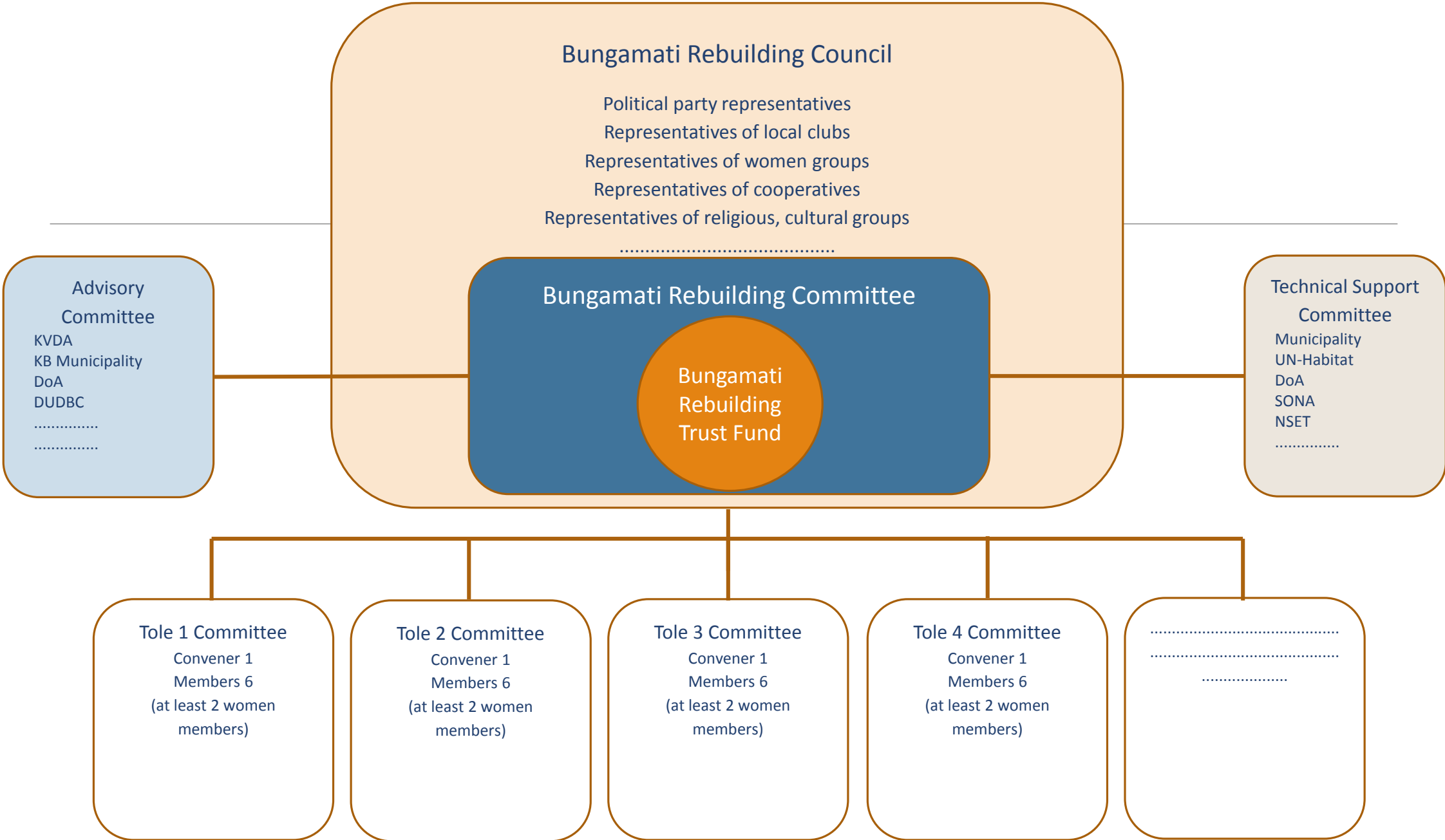
# what are we trying to do?

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- support to build local institutions
  - Settlement level institution
  - Neighbourhood level institutions
  - reviving socio-cultural institutions
- support to build local CHARTER
- support to build funding mechanism
  - **COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND**
  - For common good
  - Not necessarily equal- but equitable

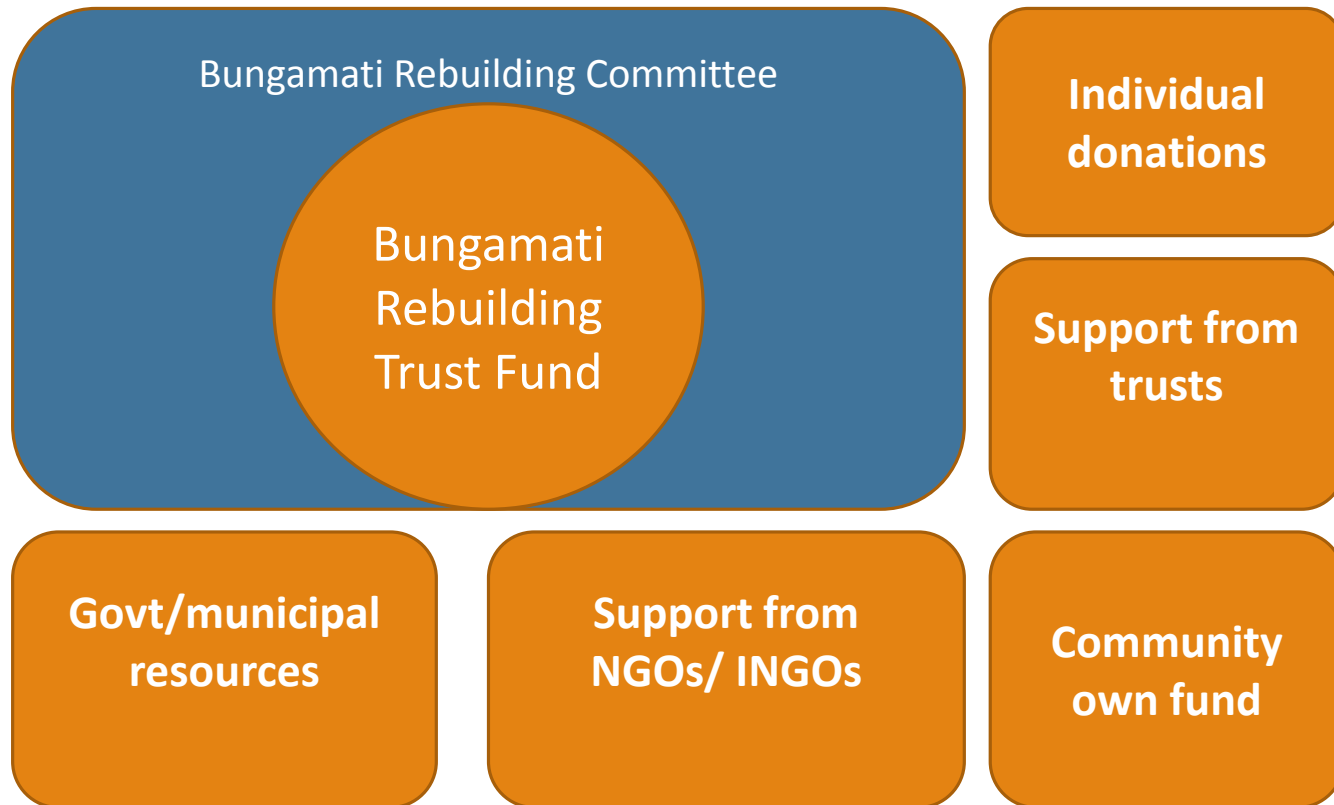






# external support

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- Support coordination
- Centralized planning decentralized implementation
- Support in the form of
  - services,
  - kind
  - cash

# economic development

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- ❑ 30% of the people in Bungamati are in handicraft - wood carving- convert it into an opportunity
- ❑ developing artisans and skilled labour
- ❑ developing new tour package for tourists to visit Bungamati
- ❑ Can there be pre-financing by private sector in these heritage houses?





# Responding the disaster





# Lessons so far.....

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- Community and only community approach is possible for sustainable rebuilding
- more investments in community- institutional capacity
- more investments in local government- delivering the community
- more investments on building the local economy:
  - skills, livelihoods
  - culture
  - local infrastructures
- If the nation takes pride of the heritage they should INVEST on private houses that builds the NATIONAL HERITAGE



# Thank you

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