

Community-Led Slum Upgrading Programme in Nepal

Strengthening organized-self help housing as a means to build the poor communities



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Introduction

Urbanisation in Nepal is increasing at a rate of 6 percent per annum. As more and more people move to the urban centres and the availability of land and adequate facilities is declining. Faced with unaffordable rent and limited or no employment opportunities, squatting in inhabitable areas remains a viable alternative for many poor people. In light of the finite land resources in the cities and the often-hostile attitude towards squatter communities, the housing needs of these people should be addressed.

For this purpose, the paper takes into account the present housing scenario of the country and overall, other issues related with the housing for poor. Considering this, the paper aims to conceptualize the integrated approach, which gives the methodologies for replication and will be implemented as a part of the programme “**Asian Coalition for Community Action (ACCA)**”. The programme is a joint undertaking of Lumanti Support Group for Shelter, the local Municipalities and the Urban Poor and is funded by Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR), Bangkok. With people in the key role, the approach developed will build on the successful model of community-led community development, ultimately leading to the better and sustainable living condition for the marginalized people.

1 Shelter Situation Analysis

1.1 Basic General Data

Geography and Administration

The Himalayan country of Nepal, which lies between India and China to South and North respectively covers an area of 147,181 sq. km land and extends roughly 885km from east to west. Nepal is characterised by its diverse socio and cultural conditions. Topographically, the country, with Kathmandu as its capital, is divided into three ecological zones, namely: 1. High mountains along the northern border with Tibet, China, comprising of 35.2% of the country's land surface, 2. Hills, which covers 41.7% of the land and 3. Terai or the plains to the south bordering India, comprises of 23.1% of the total land. This is where most of the urban centers have developed and we can see the ever-increasing trend of rural urban migration.

The country is divided into five development regions administratively with each having a district head quarter. There are seventy-five administrative districts in fourteen zones. These districts are comprised of 3915 village development committees. In addition to these, there are 58 municipalities, which include one metropolitan city and four sub-metropolitan cities. With its distinctive geographical and ecological conditions, Nepal is home to diverse ethnic groups, pattern of settlements, population distribution and natural resources and is a popular tourist destination.

Demography and Health

According to 2001 Census, the estimated population of the country is 23.1 million with an annual growth rate of 2.25% during the last decade of 1991-2001. Of the total population, 50.4% is female. 41.3% of the population is children below 14 years of age and 6.5% of the total population is elderly 60 plus years, which indicates that approximately 48% of the population is dependent or economically inactive. The number of households in the country is 42, 53, 220 and has an average household size of 5.45. The average population density of the country per sq km. is 157. With the given data of 48% of the population is dependant or economically in active, it has a direct impact on the government's policies to

provide better education services, better education opportunities and better access to the social facilities. However, this depends on the economic conditions of the households in question.

Urbanization and Migration

2001 Consensus shows that among the 2,929,062 migrants, 25% of them migrated from rural to rural, 3% from urban to urban, 68% from rural to urban and only 4% from urban to rural. From the period 1952/54 to the Consensus in 2001, the urban population in the country increased 13 folds from 0.24 million to 3.2 million. Not only has the migration to urban areas over stretched the basic services beyond its capacity, it has also contributed to significant increase in the number of informal settlements with more and more people living in precarious conditions. This is a clear indication of the increase in housing demand in the country.

The population size, growth and density vary according to geographical and administrative divisions. The geographical distribution of population is not equal but it is dense in some places and sparse in other. There are urban centres where thousands of people live within a few square kilometres, and there are vast stretches of mountains where the population averages only one two persons per square kilometres. The share of total population in Terai is increasing year by year. A variation in the net migration is also responsible for special changes in the population in the country. 1

Urbanization is a relatively new phenomenon in the Nepal. Although the present urban population is not large, the rate of urban growth in the recent years is the highest among the south Asian countries at 6.5% per annum. This haphazard and uncontrollable growth has resulted in congested urban centre, lack of open space for further development, inadequate infrastructure and unhealthy living conditions. The percentage of population termed as urban has increased from 3.6% in 16 urban centres in 1961 to 12% in 33 municipalities in 1991 and illustrating an enormous increase in population in 58 municipalities to 14% in 2001. The estimated population of 58 municipalities (urban areas) as on 2006 is 3,750,155. This urban population is estimated to increase to 24% by 2010.

Table 1: Population concentration in urban and rural areas of Nepal

Location	1991	%	2001	%	Change p.a	%
Nepal	18,491,097	100	23,151,423	100	2.27	
Urban Nepal	2,287,487	12	3,245,641	14	3.56	
Rural Nepal	16,203,610	88	19,905,782	86	2.08	

Source: Population Monograph of Nepal, Central Bureau of Statistics

Health sector in the country is a key challenge for the government as it is directly related with people and development. Because of the high population growth, low life expectancy, high burden of diseases, premature mortality and inadequate health services have been major constraints in poverty reduction. According to 2001 Census, an average life expectancy at birth is 60.4. The total fertility rate decreased from 5.1 to 3.6 since 1995 to 2004. The life expectancy at birth is 60.1 years for male and 59.5 years for women.

Economy

Nepal is among the poorest and the least developed countries in the world with per capita GNP of USD 300. Almost 31% of its population is living below the poverty line. Agriculture is the mainstay the economy of the country, providing a livelihood for three-fourth of the population and accounting for 38% of the GDP. Remittance is one of the main contributors for sustaining economy of the country, with many youths migrating to foreign nations in search for better employment and opportunities. In 2003, the proportion of households that receive remittances is 32%, an increase from 23% in 1995/96.

Population Monograph indicates that 63.5% of the total population are economically active of which 35.6% are male and 27.8% are female and are engaged some kind of profession. Of their annual income, most of the households spends major portion on the food, which accounts to more than 75% on food, 27.5% on housing and utilities, 8.7% on social and cultural rituals, 7.6% on

¹ Shishir Vaidya and Ram Chandra Gautam, Development Profile of Nepal 2008, pg 75.

education and 2.3% for health. Thus, it is clear that they use 27.5% of income in securing housing. In case of low-income groups, this amounts to very little in monetary terms to compete with the high cost of building materials. Therefore, this leads them to opt for cheap and poor quality construction techniques and materials, which in turn results in poor housing standards.

1.2 Shelter Related Fact and Figures

Access to Shelter

Shelter is of the basic human needs and should be given due emphasis by the government. In Nepal, construction of shelters or the buildings is a sole responsibility of the owner and demands continuous financial resources and time. It has been found that a good housing contributes to efficiency, enthusiasm and energy of the people who can contribute meaningfully to the country's economy. Available data indicates that there were 3,000,000 dwelling units in Nepal in 1991, 300,000 units being in the urban area. In 2001, there were 3,598,212 dwelling units, 436,533 units in urban areas. This indicates that there is an increment of 13,653 urban dwelling units every year. Data from 1996 indicate that there is an annual increase of dwelling units of 1, 22,135 and there is a shortfall of 44,835 units/year.

Unfortunately, the urban housing scenario is not encouraging in Nepal. More number of people is living on rent, the overcrowding indices are high, and the infrastructure is not meeting the needs of the people whether it is water supply or sanitation. The urban houses are in dilapidated state and need up-gradation. Much of the housing is vulnerable to earthquake and flood. 41 % of households in the country have less than adequate facility and 59% just adequate. (NLSS 2003/04). According to Nepal Living Standards Survey Reports (CBS 2004), only 77.8 % of the people in the urban areas felt the provision of housing to be adequate, 21.6 per cent of the people found it inadequate.

The number of squatters is increasing and the slum areas are following the same trend living in extremely vulnerable and unhealthy conditions. The financial resource is not available easily. The land plots are difficult to find. In Kathmandu, which is the most developed and the capital, there are about 45 squatter

communities settled in public vacant lands, and along the flood plain areas of the rivers. Thus, these are just some examples illustrating the acute shortage of affordable housing facilities in the urban centers of the country.

Housing Standards

Each of the 58 municipalities has their own building codes and regulations, which needs to be followed. According to the prevailing building bylaws, in case of urban centres, a minimum of 748sq. ft of land is required for construction of new houses. Given the fact that there are extreme irregularities in monitoring from the local municipal bodies and these bylaws are not strictly followed. Moreover, the usual time taken to get the building permits is long (sometimes more than 5 months) with files moving from one office to another. This discourages the house-owners to abide by the regulations. This has resulted in haphazard and unregulated urban growth with slum-like conditions in the inner city cores.

Tenure of households

As indicated in population monograph of Nepal 2003 Vol I, tenure of households can be categorized as owned, rented, rent free, institutional and others. As of 2001, about 60.9% of households in urban area are self-owned while 34.8% live in rented buildings in case of urban population. The percentage of households living in rented houses in the country has increased from 4.7 in 1991 to 8.9 in 2001. This indicates migration of rural population to the urban centres for better opportunities and increasing the number of households living in rented houses. Though many apartment housings have emerged in the recent years, which generally target the high and middle-income groups, the housing needs for the urban poor remains highly neglected.

Land

Land in Nepal is mostly privately owned; house owners construct individual houses in this land. As the urban population increases, the land used for agricultural purpose is often sacrificed for construction of housings. This type of uncontrollable development has given rise to haphazard growth of the cities, with inadequate access to the basic amenities. Land, which is not registered, marginalized lands, river banks belong to the government. However, these are slowly being encroached by the land brokers and the squatters.

Housing construction

Housing construction is sole responsibility of the owner himself. 63% of the houses in Nepal continue to be built in this mode even in the urban areas even though the housing colonies have been emerging speedily especially in Kathmandu.² Major constraint in this type of owner built housing process is the lack of adequate financial resources. In the urban areas, 51.9 per cent of the people feel that cash savings was the most important source for construction of the houses.

Building materials

Use of the building materials varies in different regions, depending on its availability in the location, construction knowledge and affordability of the user, for instance heavy load bearing stonewalls are used in the high mountains where as wattle and daub construction with bamboo reinforcement can be seen in the southern plains. Limitations of the traditional materials often lead to poorly ventilated and lighted indoor environment in the houses. This has led to people opting for modern building technologies and materials. Principally, the houses are constructed of materials such as cement, bonded brick, concrete, stone for wall and slate, galvanized sheets for roofing in the urban areas. Even in the informal settlements, there is a transition of the shacks made of temporary materials to semi permanent ones and as the economic status of the family increases, they build their homes with either load bearing brick structure or framed concrete. More than 75% of the households in the squatter settlements follow this trend.

Access to and cost of Basic Services/Infrastructure

Public's access to basic infrastructure facilities such as safe and adequate drinking water, sanitation facilities, communication means, and roads networks in Nepal is not adequate. 53.4 % of the household in Nepal is served by piped water where as 28.6% rely on tube well. Remaining population is dependent on other sources such as wells, rivers; springs etc. 22% of the urban population do not have access to safe drinking water.

² Prof. Dr. Jiba Raj Pokharel, A policy study of urban housing in Nepal, October 2006, pg 8.

Likewise, major constraints lie on access to basic sanitation facilities. In urban areas, about 78% of the households have toilets and in context of rural areas only 40.8% of the households have toilet facilities. Only 12% of the urban areas have access to sewerage system. Principal roads are provided with storm water drainage. However, these are often blocked, more frequently during the heavy monsoon rains. The cities in the southern plains are provided with open to air drainage systems because the gradient for the passage of the rainwater is often insufficient and it needs de-clogging repeatedly as it tend to convert into sewerage with people dumping their garbage into them. With most of the squatter settlements settled along these municipal drainages and given the poor hygiene conditions in there, the slum dwellers are constantly facing severe health risks.

Access to and cost of Education

According to Population Monograph 2003, about 54.1% of the total population is literate, which shows that nearly half of the population do not have access to the basic education. The government schools have education free up to the primary level. Though it has formulated various policies to increase access of the deprived population in the country to education, the situation in the government-managed schools is not encouraging with high pressure on the teacher as the teacher to student's ratio is very low. In the recent years, there has been a sudden increase in privately owned educational institutions in the urban areas however; only middle and high-income groups can afford them. It again boils down to issue of accessibility and affordability of such private schools for the urban poor.

1.3 Housing Policy

Nepal had announced a Shelter Policy in the year 1996 (MHPP 1966) according to which the objective was to fulfill the needs of housing by the year 2006. This emphasizes on "shelter" as a basic need. The Government had switched its role from that of an executioner to that of a facilitator. It also stressed on role of private sector in provision of adequate housing to compensate for the prevailing deficit.

1.4 Actors in Shelter Delivery and their Roles

Central government under Ministry of Physical Planning and works (MPPW) is responsible for ensuring shelter delivery to its people. With its technical expertise and responsible for policy formulation, MPPW facilitates conceptualization, development and implementation of housing projects. Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) is responsible for urban planning and infrastructure development at the national level.

At the city level, the municipalities or the local government bodies are in charge of delivery of basic infrastructure facilities and shelter, planning and ensuring enforcement of regulatory works. There are a small number of NGOs working on shelter related issues, primarily catering to the needs of the urban poor.

As mentioned earlier, large number of private sectors have come up with many housing schemes promising better shelter and environment aimed at rich upper class people in the urban areas. The services provided by them are beyond the means of the majority of the low-income population dwelling in the cities. Apart from these, there are a few research-oriented organizations, focusing on low cost technologies; however, they have failed to reach the urban poor.

In context of the poor informal settlements, the people or the communities are the key actor in shelter delivery as though unplanned, they are responsible for construction and implementation. If provided with proper guidance and facilitation, they can become a significant contributor and partner in the urban development.

1.5 Shelter Design and Physical Planning

Several physical planning strategies and urban sector policies have been formulated but rarely put into implementation. Given the volatile political situation of the nation and lack of commitment from the responsible government bodies, such plans and policies have been confined to volumes of reports.

2 Organisation

Our organization, Lumanti-Support Group for Shelter is a non-government organisation dedicated to the alleviation of urban poverty in Nepal through the improvement of shelter conditions. At Lumanti, shelter means the whole living environment; therefore, Lumanti's activities are wide-ranging. They include shelter upgrades, micro-finance, education and children's programme. Lumanti is dedicated to ensure secured shelter for the urban poor, where shelter means not just a house but connotes a much broader holistic understanding of habitat, which include cultural, historical, social, economic, political, legal, environmental, physical and territorial aspects.

The major initiatives of Lumanti are settlement enhancement and housing projects, saving and credit activities, water, health, hygiene and sanitation interventions, education programmes, documentation and advocacy, research and surveys on squatter settlements and urban issues including community organisation and mobilisation activities. Lumanti works in urban poor communities in nine municipalities, in close collaboration with the municipal bodies and the community members.

3 Shelter Problem

Migration and increased number of informal settlements has become one of the major concerns in urban context of Nepal. This rapid swell in number of squatter settlement began since 1990 when the country became a democratic nation with people moving to cities for better opportunities. Such settlements outnumber the available government resources, though the Municipality has initiated many pro poor schemes. Moreover, the poor people did not have direct access to such funds, thus, limiting their access to basic urban facilities. Only through the easily access to funds, can the poor in the city assess their genuine needs and act together to improve the way they live.

With the limited resources, which they are able to save from their meagre earnings, people are constructing poorly ventilated structures and living in unhealthy and congested environment. Majority of these structures are constructed with timber, thatch, adobe with little or no ventilation. Even if constructed with

permanent masonry structure, they are clear evidence of poor planning. Being densely laid out, there is high vulnerability to fire hazards, risking lives of many dwellers there.

Asian Coalition for Community Action (ACCA) programme, was initiated in some of the urban centres of Nepal with an objective to give poor an opportunity to work together, strengthen their capacity and bring about a positive change in their communities. This is a complete opposite to the prevailing top to bottom approach in housing for the urban poor. The planning and development of the projects are based on complete participatory approach.

However, given the fact that they do not have the technical knowledge required, focus should be on building their capacity in terms of provision of technical knowledge. The conventional construction practices are unsustainable and unaffordable for the urban poor. There is a genuine need to identify the methodologies to develop self-help housing techniques to be adopted by the poor communities. There are large gaps in the projects currently being developed and lacks the approach which is both sustainable and replicable, which this project aims to fill in. In addition, the mechanism adopted should ensure long-term sustainability and contribute to economic growth of the community.

4 Proposal for Improvement

The paper will focus on the following as the part of the proposal for improvement.

- To develop the strategic plan to establish partnerships with various key actors involved in shelter delivery for increasing access of the urban poor to affordable building techniques.
- To develop the methodologies for facilitating self-help housing development programmes in informal settlements in the country, which can be replicated and which will lead to improved condition of the poor.

The Municipality, the existing network of communities and federations of the squatters active in the city with Lumanti as the facilitator joined their hands together for achieving above-mentioned objective. With its experience of working with the poor communities in the city since last four years, Lumanti has been able to establish effective linkages with the Municipality and has facilitated in

developing networking among the various communities. A series of meetings was conducted with the municipality and the other concerned government line agencies to link with resources from them. With a focus on city wide approach instead of only on project based approach, it is important to strengthen the existing networking between the poor communities in the city.

For the ACCA project, Lumanti has facilitated to bring together these bodies to collaborate to establish a model of people led development projects. Collaboration with the municipality is vital in context of Nepal because only through this the poor, who will act as the key change agent, will have access to the government funds, and are in better position to negotiate with the government bodies, and subsequently through this increased access, for the long term sustainability of such community-driven projects.

Current trends have poor building their houses with little saving or no saving at all, minus the technical support required for building. As the result, the growth has been haphazard. In the informal settlements, land is encroached and houses were built without any thought on the space for road, open space, use of space at house and in the communities, hazard risks etc. For these reasons, the cluster of the houses in the settlement makes it a 'slum'. Here again comes the technical part – support for designing the facilities and house. The process has to be community led, which it means people improve understanding on the technical aspects relating it to their own socio economic condition and implement the project together.

People need to be guided and provided support at every step. They need support from the technical experts to combine their knowledge with the professional information and support. Thus, establishing linkages of the poor with the network of architects, professionals, young professionals and mobilizing them is important as it helps the poor to develop planned houses, settlements and the cities, which in turn, helps them to negotiate with the government. This helps to create a space to collaborate and develop a wide array of innovative solutions. Government then sees the poor as the partner for sustainable urbanization.

Further, there are a number of organizations working to develop low cost technology. Increasing the access of the poor to such organizations technology is one of the key factors for planned development of the informal settlements. In most of the cases, these organizations are refining and reinforcing the existing local construction technology, which are not only sustainable but context appropriate. Construction using treated bamboo, stabilized soil bricks has been popular and well accepted by the communities.

With the strategies defined and linkages established between key stakeholders, following stages of the programme will be implemented. These are useful tools to make people from the community aware of the fact unless they themselves are willing to bring about the change, no one else is able to help them, and ultimately lead to secure housing.

1. City Survey and Networking (Enumeration)

Information about the informal communities, their settlements or enumeration is an important tool to develop the strategy as to how the work should go about in each of the communities. It comprises of a comprehensive data regarding landowner, number of households, area occupied, name of the community, total population, date of settlement, land type, common problems which needs immediate addressing and year of settlement.

A map illustrating the locations of all the informal communities in the city will also be prepared. Through this map, it becomes extremely easy to identify the important node, function, ecology, topography of the city and gives an insight on trend of the development of the informal settlements in the city. This helps in understanding city better and for holistic view of the other settlements by the community members. Workshops will be conducted among the network of communities to prepare this and will be thoroughly participatory. This will assist in initiating the interaction between the network of the communities; help them understand the situation of each other and intensifying the citywide approach.

2. Community Mapping Workshop

As the projects are proposed to be people centered, involvement of each of the community members in the entire design process is the integral part of the

projects. Thus, it is necessary that communities understand their own communities, their issues, needs prior to this and help them formulate the projects. For this purpose, a detailed site mapping, which needs to be done by the community members themselves, is necessary. Community mapping workshop will be conducted with facilitation from the architecture professionals and students to assist the community member prepare their community's plan and layout showing all the amenities available. This is also necessary as a tool to understand the strengths of each of the communities. For this, it is required to collect detailed information about household numbers, no. of people in each HH, details about income, and details about accessibility of the basic services etc in each of the communities, along with the social map of community.

Next step is the process of refining the information collected through participatory method. A number of workshops will be conducted for the network of the squatter communities to help them understand the importance of doing scaled site plan and essentiality of drawing out the existing condition plan for comprehending the constraints and opportunities in the area. Various approaches of development of the settlements can be determined from the process such as on site upgrading, re-blocking, resettlement, relocation, sites etc depending on the existing scenario of the community.

3. Preparation of scaled map of the community.

The next step would be to prepare the scaled map of the settlements. Volunteers students, youth from the communities will be mobilized for this. Not will these maps include the houses in the settlement, but also the infrastructure, surrounding environment and acts as a means to observe and analyse space use/function in the existing settlement. Community participation ensures identification of the opportunities, possible community leaders, skilled people, construction workers etc.

Planning and working modality of the projects depends on this identification. Working in small social groups comprising of both men and women and integrating the social and cultural information of the area creates a space for the community members to uncover the existing condition. Through discussion of common problems with each group, alternative yet innovative solutions will be

explored. Taking pieces from each group will give the whole picture of the community, based on which, plans for development can be conceptualized.

4. Development of the upgrading plan

Discussion with them should convey the significance of community spaces, places of social interaction in the settlement. Study and research on vernacular architecture of the area and local technology is an important aspect, which should be considered. Thus, learning from local knowledge and experience sharing helps to shape up the concept for development. The solutions for the development exist in the community itself. Interaction with the community members ultimately will lead to conceptualization of the upgrading plan for their ideal community.

Through drawings, models and preparation of 1:1 site plan or constructing a proto type or a demo house to help them understand the concept is to be done. Holistic and integrated approach needs to be adopted for the purpose. Detail discussion regarding the infrastructure, both what is existing and what needs to be improvised will be integral part of the development plan. In addition to physical development, it should also include the plans to strengthen the economics status of community through skilled-based training programmes. Attaining financial independence for the urban poor determines sustainability of the plans developed. Thus, the saving groups in the communities will be strengthened and oriented.

5. Community based Management

A committee will be formed with involvement of key stakeholders such as the local municipal government, representatives from communities, community federations and the NGO. With community members at the center of the management, they will be empowered by designing and delivering the concrete planned improvement by themselves. A complete change from the conventional project, the people will be responsible for assessing the problems, set priorities, do planning, prescribe solutions, decide what steps to consider and even handle the financial management. Strengthening the community network plays a significant part in this. Support from municipality and the organization further strengthens the process of delivery.

6. Implementation of the project

The issue of land is crucial to this programme as most of the squatter communities are settled in government and marginal lands. The projects will focus on on-site upgrading in feasible areas rather than relocation as in most of the cases the government is not willing to provide the land free. Government is currently working on developing land reform strategies, which also encompasses issues of the urban poor. Under such circumstances, the negotiating with the municipality for secure tenure through long-term lease becomes a viable option for the poor.

With the design & upgrading plan and savings in place, the project will be implemented by the community members themselves and facilitated through technical support from the government, NGO and the technical institutes. Since it is collaboration between the local municipal government and the poor in the city, the provision of infrastructure facility in the community will be part of their yearly development plans. Support from the government level not only adds on to the sustainability of the project but also foster accountability on their part.

7. Work on developing the capacity of the federations of the urban poor

In all of these steps, the community members will play a vital role. The role of the architect will be that of the facilitator. The project will thus focus in facilitating the trainings on organized self-help housing methods to the federations, who will in turn be trainers for the community members. The capacity-building programme comprises of training them to facilitate on the above methodologies and develop techniques, which can be replicated in various cities.

5 Conclusion

Through these steps and processes, create atmosphere of working with people in the community to bring people to action together. Thus, the ACCA projects aims to reinforce the people's movement, to get land and housing, allows them to make their own move, to implement their own projects which answers whatever needs they have and ultimately to legalize their tenure and status in the city.

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ANNEX I

Roles and Responsibilities of Various Key Actors

No.	Project Components	Activities	Responsibility
1	<i>Community preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking between Communities, • Orientation on City Survey • Workshop on Community Mapping • Strengthening Saving 	Lumanti Support Group for Shelter and Community Federation
2.	Collaboration with the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Initial Contact • Orientation on the programme • Consultation with them • Develop Strategies 	Community Federation
3.	Collaboration with the technical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation and capacity building on community-led programme • Mobilize Students and Young professionals • Technology Transfer for Affordable Housing 	Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
4.	Capacity-Building of the community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Mapping at the community level • Preliminary study • Profile of the community • Preparation of existing map • Preparation of upgrading plans • Training on affordable housing techniques, financial and project management. 	Students from technical institutes, Young professionals and technical staff of Lumanti Support Group for Shelter and the community members
5.	Establishment of the working committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of steering committee • Formation of the User groups at the community level • Orientation of the User Groups 	Community Federation and Municipality
6.	Implementation of the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-led approach • Integrated with provision of infrastructure facilities • Linking with their livelihood issues. 	Federations Municipality, Communities & Lumanti Support Group
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic visits to the communities • Suggestions for improvement 	Municipality