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Foreword

Director General

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Forty or fifty years ago, every pupil in the English-medium education system knew the phrase, "And the wildest dreams of Kew are the facts of Kathmandu" from one of Kipling's poems. The famous phrase gave an impression of a peaceful valley of dreams, a place of great natural and cultural beauty.

The Kathmandu valley is still a place of extraordinary natural and cultural beauty. But for those of us who were here over forty years ago, it is a valley transformed almost beyond recognition. Constantly growing traffic congestion, polluted air from vehicles and brick factories, rapidly expanding urban sprawl, streams and rivers that too often resemble sewers, piles of garbage and shortages of drinking water too often obscure the beauty beneath and beyond – the rice paddies and mustard fields still found reflecting the pagodas and high Himalaya beyond.

The present publication provides a detailed account of the status of the Kathmandu Valley environment. The report highlights the five key environmental issues of air quality, settlement, drinking water, waste management, and natural disaster preparedness, reviews their status, and recommends measures to prevent or minimise the negative impacts. The report provides direct options for management by various levels of government, civil society, the public-private sector and residents. These include improved planning and zoning, land pooling, solid waste management, rainwater harvesting, a variety of infrastructural and technical measures and vastly improved coordination and enforcement. Community mobilisation is critical to achieving these goals. With the potential for catastrophic disaster from earthquakes, many of these measures are not only important for human health, tourism development and the quality of life – but essential to the preservation of life when the inevitable earthquakes occur.

ICIMOD has been pleased to partner with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology of the Government of Nepal (MoEST) in preparing this report. It builds on previous collaborations that resulted in the Kathmandu Valley GIS Database published in 2000; the Nepal State of the Environment report, prepared by ICIMOD and published by UNEP in 2001; and the joint ADB/ICIMOD Environment Assessment of Nepal published in 2006. ICIMOD is particularly grateful to Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific for his strong support and close partnership throughout all of these efforts. We also thank Mr. Bal Krishna Prasai, Secretary, Mr. Khum Raj Punjali, Joint Secretary, and Mr. Chhewang Lama, Agricultural Officer, from MoEST and their colleagues for their contributions to the research and preparation of this report. Special thanks go to the numerous thematic experts who developed and contributed to the different chapters.

It is always easier to report on the environment than to act. We need both, and I encourage all of us to take up the concomitant action so desperately needed. Kathmandu is indeed an extraordinarily special place worth all of our effort to keep it a place of both our homes and our dreams.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "J. Gabriel Campbell". The signature is fluid and cursive.

J. Gabriel Campbell

Director General, ICIMOD

January 2007



Foreword

Executive Director

United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is mandated to regularly assess major environment developments and trends. This mandate has been practically implemented through the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) process with global, regional, sub-regional, national and even city-level assessments. The GEO process is participatory, consultative and features capacity building at its core. This gives GEO assessments the necessary scientific accuracy, credibility, and authority to provide information for environmental management and policy development to a wide target audience.

The capacity building programme of the GEO process has been highlighted in the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building, an agreed intergovernmental framework to strengthen capacity and provide technology support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan is an important opportunity for UNEP to work with partners to strengthen national structures for environmental reporting as a basis for decision making.

Kathmandu Valley Environment Outlook is one of the outputs of UNEP's capacity building programme. The report identifies key environmental issues for Kathmandu Valley, including air quality and traffic management, unplanned settlement, degradation of water resources, waste management, and natural disaster preparedness. These issues have been analyzed by various experts, including national and city officials, scientists, academics, and civil society representatives, to determine their policy making implications. This broad-based participatory process brings national environmental issues to the attention of different stakeholders to the general public.

I hope this report will provide a sound basis for decision-making by the Government of Nepal and Kathmandu Valley Municipalities in addressing environmental issues at the policy level and in advancing the sustainable development agenda of the valley's settlements. UNEP has also been assisting the Government of Nepal to conserve the environment with collaborative activities on environmental monitoring and early warning, capacity building, and raising of environmental awareness. I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Nepal, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), and associated experts for this fruitful collaboration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which reads "Achim Steiner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Achim" and the last name "Steiner" clearly distinguishable.

Achim Steiner

United Nations Under-Secretary General and Executive Director

United Nations Environment Programme

January 2007



Foreword

State Minister

Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology

I am delighted to be able to release this report *Kathmandu Valley Environment Outlook* on the occasion of the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme's (SACEP) 10th Governing Council Meeting 2007, in Kathmandu, Nepal.

I believe that this report has successfully focused on the emerging environmental issues of Kathmandu Valley, particularly in the fields of air pollution, water quality, urban settlement, waste management and natural disaster as well as institutional setting, including social, economic and political context of the valley. The report will serve as an instrument to reflect how, why, when and what factors influenced the transformation of the state of the environment in Kathmandu Valley and how one issue can be addressed.

Over the last decade and a half, Kathmandu Valley has experienced various environmental problems, particular the rapid growth of population, urbanisation, unplanned settlement, inadequate management of waste, increase of vehicles and emissions, traffic congestion and inadequate preservation of water bodies. The Ministry has developed a vision to address the problems across the country and to take major action towards conserving and protecting the country's environmental resources, with the aim of attaining environmentally sustainable development of the state. We have realised that appropriate capacities are essential to deal with the situation to enable a balance to be achieved among the social, economic and ecological systems for the establishment of environmentally sustainable development without creating an adverse impact on environmental services, and still providing an equal opportunity to the coming generations to have access to the environmental resources.

The Ministry has recognized that it is necessary to have partnership arrangements to deal with environmental issues through collective efforts, and has formed a strategic partnership with UNEP to implement various environmental programmes and activities in collaboration with ICIMOD. UNEP has been particularly supportive in implementing a number of programmes and projects in transboundary air pollution, including the Malè Declaration and Atmospheric Brown Cloud, the Nepal Biodiversity Year Book, promotion of environmental education and the current publication on Kathmandu Valley environment.

I strongly believe that this report will provide a significant reference document for all institutions and individuals involved in the field of environment management in the valley. The Ministry greatly acknowledges the contribution of UNEP and especially Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Regional Director, of UNEP ROAP in supporting the preparation of this report and of ICIMOD for facilitating the process especially technical input by Ms. Bidya Banmali Pradhan and Mr. Basanta Shrestha and support by the Publications Unit in bringing out the report. I also extend my thanks to those involved in the preparation of the report including our Joint Secretary, Mr. Khum Raj Punjali and Dr. Chhewang Lama, Agricultural Officer, who were also in the review committee that provided valuable inputs in shaping the report in its present form.

Man Bahadur Biswokarma

Honourable State Minister

Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

January 2007

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ICIMOD would like to thank the many individuals and institutions who contributed to the preparation of the Kathmandu Valley Environment Outlook, and especially the many institutions and individuals who provided data from their own records.

Our sincere thanks go to the consultants who prepared specific chapters – Amar Manandhar of Seed Nepal (Chapters 1,2 and 4), Bhushan Tuladhar of ENPHO (Chapter 3), Bandana Pradhan (Chapter 4), Drona Ghimire (Chapter 5), Kishore Thapa (Chapter 6), and Gyani Raja Chitrakar and Birendra Piya (Chapter 7) – as well as to Bidya Banmali Pradhan and Amar Manandhar who were responsible for the overall compilation and editing of the report. The overall guidance from Basanta Shrestha and Bidya Banmali Pradhan from ICIMOD, and from Khum Raj Punjali and Chhewang Lama from the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, who reviewed the report, is also deeply appreciated.

This study could not have been prepared without the continuing support and encouragement of the United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, and especially the Regional Director of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Surendra Shrestha.

A picture speaks a thousand words, we thank the many individuals and organisations who provided photographs illustrating the report. We have tried to credit all sources and apologise if any were overlooked.

This report relied heavily on input from the staff of ICIMOD's MENRIS Division, in particular Pradeep Dangol who compiled the graphs, Govinda Joshi who compiled and/or prepared the maps, and Monica Moktan who provided administrative support and acted as rapporteur during the consultation meeting.

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Executive Summary

The purpose of the 'Kathmandu Valley Environment Outlook' is to examine the current status of the environment of the Kathmandu Valley and the suburban areas of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur districts. The report analyses the emerging environmental problems and promotes specific recommendations for future action. The analysis uses UNEP'S adaptation of OECD's Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework.

The two chapters in the first Section provide an overview of the historical factors and set the stage for assessing the key environmental issues in the five chapters of the second section. This analysis presents an alarming picture of a rapidly deteriorating environment. The last section summarises the analyses and identifies a number of measures for amelioration of existing problems and prevention of future deterioration.

In Chapter 1, the Kathmandu valley settlement has been traced back to 900 B.C. A rich cultural heritage has been provided through a succession of farmer kings, the development of Kathmandu as a trade entrepôt between Tibet and the states of the Indian sub continent, and the enrichment of the valley through craftsmanship and architectural monuments. Chapter 2 on social and economic factors provides a demographic profile of the subsequent urban growth and the impact of increases in transient and migrant populations. The growth of employment and education lead to an exponential rise in population and an increase in the numbers of urban poor. Infrastructure is now overloaded and poor service delivery is related to a number of issues including poor coordination.

On the topic of air quality and traffic management, Chapter 3 cites increasing affluence, rapid urbanisation, Kathmandu-centric development, and poor infrastructural capacities as key elements in the rise in air pollution. The main contributor is identified as vehicular emissions. There are increasingly negative impacts on health, especially in the form of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In Chapter 4, the settlement pattern is described as growing haphazardly with the tremendous increase in population. In-migration and the rapid population growth rate are driving factors leading to unprecedented land subdivision and construction in rural areas where there is insufficient infrastructure. Chapter 5 discusses the extensive deterioration in river water quality in urban areas due to excessive pollution loads. Increasing demands for drinking water place a heavy strain on insufficient supplies. Chapter 6 then describes the problems in the management of solid waste, and the negative impacts of waste and pollution on health. Earthquakes and landslides are identified as the two most prominent potential natural disasters in the Kathmandu Valley in Chapter 7. The location of the valley in a seismic zone, lack of public awareness about earthquakes, lack of adequate planning, and lack of coordination are the main factors that impact negatively on disaster preparedness. Excavation of slopes, deposition of loads on slopes, deforestation, irrigation, mining, and water leakage are the main human activities causing landslides.

In the last section, Chapter 8 provides recommendations for policies related to the five issues under analysis. These include incentives for electric vehicles and improved emission testing; effective urban planning; and air quality governance. An urban land-use and management policy for the Kathmandu Valley, along with land zoning and encouragement of infrastructural planning and construction through land-pooling projects, is seen as a sine qua non for the future of the valley. Among the many recommendations for water quality and drinking water resources are the involvement of communities in water resource planning and the biological treatment of water. Rainwater harvesting should be encouraged and water-saving practices promoted. Waste management recommendations start with the need for a basic clarification in the roles of all the agencies involved; promotion of composting, reuse, and recycling; improvement in facilities and wastewater treatment plants; and strong compliance monitoring. Finally, recommendations related to natural disaster preparedness include strengthening the existing institutions, enforcing building codes, and promoting awareness and emergency planning.

All of the recommendations are well within Nepal's means at this point in time. The report comes at an important watershed in the nation's history when many changes are being made. The report holds out the hope that with proper concerted planning and implementation of the recommendations, the Kathmandu Valley could still be a Shangri La in the middle of the Himalaya and contribute to meeting the millennium goals for the environment by 2015.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AQM	air quality management
BKM	Bhaktapur Municipality
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEN	Clean Energy Nepal
CKV	Clean Kathmandu Valley
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CWTP	combined wastewater treatment plant
DDC	district development committee
DMG	Department of Mines and Geology
DoTM	Department of Transport Management
DPSIR	Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ECONSAN	ecological sanitation
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EMP	environment management plan
EMS	environmental management system
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organisation
EPA	Environment Protection Act
EPC	Environment Protection Council
EPR	Environment Protection Regulations
ESPS	Environment Sector Programme Support
GPS	global positioning system
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HCI	health care institution
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KMC	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
KRM	Kirtipur Municipality
KUDP	Kathmandu Urban Development Project
KVEO	Kathmandu Valley Environment Outlook
KVMP	Kathmandu Valley Mapping Programme
KVTDC	Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act
LSMC	Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City
MBT	Main Boundary Thrust
MCT	Main Central Thrust
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFT	Main Frontal Thrust
MHPP	Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning
MHT	Main Himalayan Thrust
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance

MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoICS	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MPPW	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
MTM	Madhyapur Thimi Municipality
NBSM	Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology
NEPAP	Nepal Environment Policy and Action Plan
NESS	Nepal Environmental and Scientific Services
NHRC	National Health Research Council
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSC	National Seismological Centre
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
NTC	Nepal Telecommunication Corporation
NWP	National Water Plan
NWRS	National Water Resources Strategy
NWSC	Nepal Water Supply Corporation
PEER	Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SEED Nepal	Society for Environment and Economic Development Nepal
SWC	Social Welfare Council
SWMRMC	Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilisation Centre
SWNCC	Social Welfare National Coordination Council
TDIC	Town Development Implementation Committee
UEIP	Urban Environment Improvement Project
UEMP	Urban Environment Management Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VDC	village development committee
WAC	Water for Asian Cities
WECS	Water and Energy Commission Secretariat
WHO GV	World Health Organisation guideline value
WHO	World Health Organisation

Scientific and temporal measurements

μg	microgram (10^{-6} gram)
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	microgram per cubic metre
A.D.	(Anno Domini) of the Christian era
B.C.	before Christ
B.S.	Bikram Sambat (era used in Nepal)
BOD	biological oxygen demand
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO	carbon monoxide
COD	chemical oxygen demand
DO	dissolved oxygen
HC	hydrocarbon
HSU	Hartridge smoke unit

LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
mld	million litres per day
MMI	modified Mercalli intensity
NAAQS	national ambient air quality standards
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter of diameter 2.5 microns or less
PM ₁₀	particulate matter of diameter 10 microns or less
POP _s	persistent organic pollutants
SWQ	saprobic water quality
SODIS	solar disinfection
SO _x	sulphur oxides
SO ₂	sulphur dioxide
TDS	total dissolved solids
TSP	total suspended particles
TSS	total suspended solids

Currency Equivalent

In this report all references to rupees (Rs) are to Nepalese rupees

Currency Unit – Nepalese rupees (NRs)

\$1 = NRs 70.60

(As of 2 January 2007)

Notes

- (i) The Nepalese calendar year (B.S.) runs from mid April to mid April. Unless otherwise stated, year ranges written in the form 2005/06 denote a single calendar year.
- (ii) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government ends on 15 July. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends. (For example, FY2000 begins on 16 July 1999 and ends on 15 July 2000.)
- (iii) In this report, \$ refers to US dollars.
- (iv) In this report, tons (t) refer to metric tons or tonnes (1,000 kg).
- (v) Acts and Regulations are cited under the name of the ministry from which they originate. The official version of Acts and Regulations is published in the Nepal Gazette (in Nepali). Some Acts and Regulations are published by other Government agencies in English (unofficial translations).