

CITIES 4 WOMEN

महिला मैत्री शहर

Inclusive and Climate Resilient
Urbanization in Nepal

International Urban Design Competition

Public Open Spaces in Nepal's Municipalities

August 2024



Implemented by



I. Introduction

I.1 About the Competition

This one-stage urban design competition is to solicit high-quality, innovative designs that offer a range of approaches for creating inclusive and climate-resilient public open spaces in Nepal's municipalities. Organized by the *Cities 4 Women: Inclusive and Climate Resilient Urbanization in Nepal* project, the competition seeks to support municipalities by providing creative design solutions that are functional and inclusive, economically viable, ecologically sound, and sustainable.

I.2 Background of the Cities 4 Women Project: Inclusive and Climate Resilient Urbanization in Nepal

The *Cities 4 Women: Inclusive and Climate Resilient Urbanization in Nepal* project aims to support municipalities in solving challenges posed by rapid urban growth and increasing climate vulnerability by planning, designing and building gender-responsive climate-resilient public open spaces. The project is co-funded by the European Union and USAID and is being implemented by UNOPS, UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance over four years in six municipalities in Nepal, namely – Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City, Birendranagar, Chandragiri, Lamki Chuha, Sunwal, and Tansen municipalities.

The public open spaces are multi-functional spaces for social interaction, economic exchange, and cultural expression among a wide contribution to the cities. Public open spaces are key enablers for the fulfillment of human rights, empowering women and providing opportunities for youth. Having sufficient public open spaces allows cities to function efficiently and equitably. The different types of public open spaces include parks, playgrounds, squares, riverbanks, streets, among others. Public open spaces also contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, where the target 11.7 says that there should be universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public space, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Public open spaces are vital for community life, offering places for mental peace, social connections, physical activity, and access to green areas, among other benefits. However, not everyone can access and use them safely. The initial surveys conducted by the project mapped safety perception of women in public open spaces through workshops at the community level, and found that the participants, especially those facing additional marginalization, often feel unsafe due to spaces being inadequately designed for their needs, having poor security, lack of proper lighting, further increasing a fear of harassment and violence among the women.

I.3 Objective

With this backdrop, the objective of the International Urban Design Competition is to support the municipalities in Nepal with innovative and creative urban design solutions for inclusive and climate resilient public open spaces.

2. International Urban Design Competition Details

2.1 Eligibility Criteria

Both individual and team submissions are accepted. There is no maximum number of team members, while at least one team member has to be an architect, landscape architect, urban designer or a student of architecture, landscape architecture or urban design.

2.2 Important Dates

Description	Dates
Announcement of the Competition	August 1, 2024, Thursday
Submission deadline	August 31, 2024, Saturday
Announcement of Winners	September 06, 2024, Friday
Exhibition Opening	October 31, 2024 during the World Cities Day celebrations in Kathmandu

2.3 Deliverables

Submissions must include the following mandatory document at an appropriate scale (A1 formats, vertically oriented, metric system):

- Design concept note (minimum 500 words);
- Master Plan / Site Plan (A1, 1:500);
- Plans of specific area (A1, 1:100);
- Minimum 2 sectional elevations of the site (A1, 1:200) and critical sections (A1, 1:100);
- 3D rendered images of the design (minimum 2 rendered images showing the entire site);
- Optional: Diagram, Sketches, illustration and other supporting drawings.

Please submit all documents as 1 PDF file via email: cities4women@gmail.com. Note that all the drawings and other documents in a PDF file should not contain any personal information as the competition entries will be judged anonymously. In an e-mail to the project, when submitting deliverables, please indicate names and last names of all team members, cities and countries of residence as well as educational background.

3 Project Sites

3.1 Sites

Project sites are “real sites” selected through the participatory process in municipalities. An individual or a team can select one or more sites to work on as part of the competition - as long as the design for each site is submitted separately. List of sites for the International Urban Design Competition:

No.	Municipality	Public open space and locations
1	Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City	Kailali River corridor
2	Birendranagar Municipality	Greater Ghantaghar Area
3	Chandragiri Municipality	Kanchanbasti Aarogya Udhyan Park
4	Sunwal Municipality	Shomnath Haatbazar (Khelmaidan)
5	Tansen Municipality	Kudapani Garden

3.2 Design Requirement:

- Design spaces for a variety of uses for different user groups. Design safe public open spaces;
- Create multifunctional and adaptable spaces, integrating local and environmentally friendly materials and technology, local knowledge;
- Facilitate pedestrian movement, and accessibility within the site and access to the public open space;
- Where necessary, where public open space is bordered by motor traffic, use design elements to ensure safety of public open space users, reduce noise pollution, etc.
- Where deemed necessary and possible, the design should encourage social economical activities. It is encouraged to use upcycling and recycling methods in the design elements.

3.3 Necessary documents for the preparation of design

Please find more information and documentation for each site that is the subject of this call by following links in Annexes of this call for the analysis, site drawings, photos and videos.

4 Evaluation

4.1 Criteria for the Evaluation of Project

The Jury will evaluate the design submissions based on the following criteria:

SN	Description	Percentage
1	Design requirements: clear spatial concept and solution recognizable for its main idea, functional, spatial distribution of intended use	20%
2	Contextual integration: Relation with the context, architectural and cultural heritage, character and quality of urban identity improvement	20%
3	Climate resilience and sustainability: Incorporation of features that enhance the space's resilience to climate change (e.g. nature based solutions, energy efficient solutions, eco design etc)	20%
4	Inclusivity: Integration of inclusive design principles to cater to diverse users groups	20%
5	Innovation: Materials and technology	10%
6	Cost-effectiveness: Cost-effectiveness of the proposed solution.	10%

4.2 Jury Panel

The Jury comprises qualified professionals in urban planning, design, architecture and landscape architecture and those being experts in inclusivity and safety. Members include:

1. Professor Dr. Sanjaya Uprety, Head of the Department of Architecture, Pulchowk Campus, Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University, Nepal;
2. Mr. Iswar Lal Joshi, President, Society of Nepalese Architects (SONA), Nepal;
3. Ms. Anju Malla Pradhan, Department of Architecture, Himalayan College of Engineering, Tribhuvan University, Nepal;
4. Mr. Kiran Mathema, Founder of Mathema + Partners (MAP), United States;
5. Ms. Eloisa Fernandez Astudillo, Architect, Spain and Belgium;
6. Ms. Jasleen Warachi, Principal and Founder of Jasleen Waraich Landscape Architecture (JWLA), India;
7. Professor Dr. Bindu Pokharel, Department of Gender Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal;
8. Dr. Stefanie Leontiadis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece;
9. Professor Dr. Manlio Michieletto, The German University in Cairo, Egypt.

4.3 Evaluation Process

Submissions will be evaluated anonymously by the jury based on voting by its members. Jury decisions will be made by majority votes, with each design evaluated separately.

5 Awards and Certificates

5.1 Award Categories

Certifications of participation will be awarded to all individuals or teams that submit designs for the competition. Prizes, 1st and 2nd place, will be provided to the winning designs per project municipality. If individuals and the teams of winning designs are from Nepal, the award will be equivalent in NPR: 1st prize: \$500, and 2nd prize: \$250. If foreign nationals receive any of the prizes, instead of monetary prize, it would be the return air travel ticket to Nepal for 1 team representative to join one of the project design workshops in 2024.

5.2 Recognition and Publication

All received designs will be displayed at the curated Exhibition in October 2024, and published in a catalogue.

6.1 Q&A Sessions and Workshops

Q&A sessions will be organized to support interested participants on August 5th, 9th and 14th at 14:00 Nepal time. Details, such as a link to each of the calls, will be shared by the UNOPS Nepal twitter account.

6.2 Contact Information

For any questions about the competition, please contact: cities4women@gmail.com

6.3 Intellectual Property

- Participants retain the copyright of their designs. The project - organizer of the International Urban Design Competition - reserves the right to use the designs to inform and inspire future projects in municipalities.
- The project - organizer of the International Urban Design Competition may publish a book with designs, and conduct exhibitions using received designs for the competition - each design will be properly acknowledged and credited.

6.4 Language

The official language of the competition is English. Competitors could also use Nepali language.

7 Project Sites

7.1 Site in Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City

Kailali River corridor - "Connecting the dots"

Location and Context

Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City is located on Southern belt of Nepal in the Kailali District of Sudur Paschim Province, Nepal, borders India to the South, Godawari and Gauriganga Municipality to the North, Kailari Rural Municipality to the East, and Kanchanpur District to the West. Covering 271.74 sq. km and divided into 19 wards, it is a major city in the province along with Mahendranagar and lies on the Mahakali Highway, 750 km west of Kathmandu. With a population of 198,792 as of the 2021 census, it is the province's most densely populated city with a higher female population (101,384). The sub-metropolitan city has a total of 1.8% people with disabilities. The city's economy is primarily agricultural. Proximity to the Indian border facilitates, and significant cross-border trade, contributed to the rise of small-scale industries and businesses, enhancing economic growth and employment in a city. As a gateway to tourist destinations like Shuklaphanta National Park, Ghodaghodi Lake, and Khaptad National Park, Dhangadhi connects to nearby cities Mahendranagar, Attariya, and Dipayal Silgadhi, and serves as a land route from India to those cities and sites, boosting its hospitality sector.



Project Site: Kailali River Corridor

Site coordinates: [28.71160754,80.57875448 \(ward 1\)](#)

Site coordinates : [28.70433011,80.58188499 \(ward 4\)](#)

The Kailali River, wide between 20-30 meters with a depth of 10 meters, flows through communities/wards 1, 2, and 4, affecting much wider urban areas. The flow of the Kailali River increases when a larger river's (Mohana river) water level rises, causing a backward flow, and decreases when the Mohana River's flow is within normal values. The river has a high flow of fish - the local community engages in fishing. The river corridor is flanked by forests, providing a buffer from the surrounding traffic noise. The surrounding forest includes fruits and bamboo trees, among others, contributing to the area's biodiversity.

Site Features

The site features existing pocket parks connecting to the Kailali and Sukuti Nala pools, with various activities observed in these spaces. Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City aims to develop a long river corridor - "connecting the dots" having a linear public open space to enhance the urban environment. Notably, there have been no traces of flooding in the last ten years, and the river has not impacted the lives of local residents adversely. Despite having already existing infrastructures and river corridors, the condition of the park is below its capacity. There is no strong sense of ownership among the community, which is affecting maintenance and care. The river corridor has the potential to host a variety of activities, catering to different community needs. The project also needs to think that rising water levels during the monsoon season can pose a significant threat to the river corridor (and surrounding public open spaces) stability and usability.

Community Needs

During the community mapping and prioritization of the public open spaces, and survey that the project did within communities especially women - the result shows that the community would like to see dedicated spaces for children, women, youth, with activities both separated and connected for each of these groups. The community would also like to see space developed to attract tourists to increase the local economy along the river corridor. Recently conducted study from the project highlights perceptions of safety in different scenarios for men and women. Although 95% of surveyed see it as safe during the day, consider it unsafe at night. Similarly, the data on infrastructural problems reveals that there are poor or nonexistent street lights, lack of gender-inclusive designs, poor road conditions, traffic control issues, and abandoned buildings and houses where substance abuse is and other kinds of risks exist. These findings indicate significant areas for improvement to enhance community safety and accessibility in public open spaces. Moreover, the data highlights missing garbage bins, lack of public toilets, breastfeeding facilities and other.

Design Challenges

Multifunctional spaces that cater to different age groups and activities. Possible tourist attraction, boosting the local economy. Safety measures incorporated, green infrastructure and flood resilience as a way to sustainability.

More [DOCUMENTS](#)

7.2 Site in Birendranagar Municipality

Greater Ghantaghar Park - "Linear play"

Location and Context

Birendranagar municipality is the capital city of Karnali province, with an area of 245.06 square kilometers and 16 wards. The total population of Birendranagar is 153863 with 78734 female and 75129 male population. The municipality has a total of 2.7% people with disabilities. With a domestic airport situated at the city, Birendranagar serves as the main food supplier for rural Karnali Province and a shopping hub for Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot and Acham Districts. Birendranagar has several sites of national importance: the Deuti Bajai temple, a national heritage site, 12th-century Kakre Bihar temple, as well as several lakes. Hilly wards are famous for recreational areas. Most of the population of Birendranagar are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. However, recent years have seen a shift towards more varied economic activities, including trade, and services. Education and healthcare facilities are improving. The average monthly maximum 464.7 mm and minimum 5.9mm rainfall is found in the months of July and November. Similarly, the maximum temperature of 34.6 degree Celsius and minimum of 7.3 degree Celsius is measured in the months of May and December respectively.



Project Site: Greater Ghantaghar, Birendranagar-8 Surkhet

Site Coordinates: ([28°35'51.1"N 81°37'12.2"E](#))

Site Features

The site area is divided broadly into three main sections ie. i) Ghantaghar Park ii) Space west to Ghantaghar and MU and iii) Streets. Ghantaghar Park, which previously functioned as a municipal-level park, is currently undergoing a renovation process. Recently, the boundary walls have been constructed, and work is ongoing on the entrance gate. The clock tower remains the only functional structure inside the park. The economy in and around Ghantaghar Park is vibrant, yet no formal economic activities are currently visible inside the park. Additionally, the space on the west side of Ghantaghar and Mid-Western University, which previously had shops, has undergone significant changes. These built-up structures were removed after their contracts with the Municipality expired. Currently, this area is being used as an informal parking lot. Informal economic activities, such as street food vendors and local vegetable sellers, can be observed, particularly in the evenings. On the west side of the park, separated by walls. In May, the streets become especially vibrant due to the blooming Royal Poinciana (*Gulmohor*) trees, attracting people who come to admire the blossoms and take pictures. The streets currently do not meet urban standards. The goal is to create a streetscape that aligns with the perception of city beautification and reflect the capital city of Karnali Province. Ghantaghar, not only known for its park but also for the clock tower is the recognizable image of Birendranagar. The clock tower is the tallest building in Birendranagar, ringing the bell every hour. The park is currently undergoing renovations, with only the clocktower remaining operational. Previously, visitors could climb the clocktower for an aerial and panoramic view of the area, and a ticket system was in place for the park entry. Approximately, the area of the site is 23,530 square meters.

Community Needs

While the project conducted various site analysis, surveys, community mapping and prioritization on public open spaces, it became clearer how citizens would like to see the park. For example, they would urge for inclusive access, and safe space for women and girls, and would like parks to minimize the urban heat during the summer months. As space is surrounded by roads, design that would minimize noise and air pollution would be desirable. The surrounding site area is a blend of recreational and cultural amenities. Through assessments it was concluded that the neighborhood is in need of street lighting, garbage bins, public toilets, and other needed facilities, for example breastfeeding facilities. In the neighborhood there is no proper signage that would support public open space users in times of emergencies. The municipality is focused on making Ghantaghar Park a source of local pride displaying the area's history, for the west side of the wall space, the plan is to transform it into an area dedicated to political gatherings and public discussions. For the streets, the objective is to design a streetscape that enhances the city's aesthetic appeal and reflects the capital of Karnali Province.

Design Challenges

Preserving Ghantaghar, a historical landmark, adds a layer of complexity to the design, as it requires its integration while considering the needs of modern parks. The design needs to reflect the diverse cultural backgrounds of Birendranagar within the limited space available. Efficient use of this space is crucial, and the park must balance environmental sustainability with cost-effectiveness. It should address local climate challenges of Birendranagar, such as heavy rains and high temperatures. Being in the city core, the park also needs to minimize the impact of noise

and pollution from the surrounding urban areas. Additionally, managing visitor flow, providing adequate parking, and ensuring safe pedestrian and cyclist access are vital, given the constraints of an urban setting.

More [DOCUMENTS](#)

7.3 Site in Chandragiri Municipality

Kanchanbasti Aarogya Udhyan Park - "Park for all"

Location and Context

Chandragiri Municipality is situated in the south-west part of Kathmandu Valley in Bagmati Province. The total area of the Municipality is 43.92 square km. The total population of Chandragiri is 136860, where the female population is higher (50.09%) than male. The municipality has a total of 1.7% people with disabilities. Chandragiri's strength lies in its rich religious, cultural, and historic heritage, which underpins the city's identity. Key religious sites like Bhaleshwor Mahadev and Chandragiri Hill, and scenic hills and parks are major assets, attracting numerous visitors. The Prithvi Highway, a crucial entry point to the Kathmandu Valley, also runs through Chandragiri, enhancing its accessibility. The area where the project site is located is in the hilly region of Nepal, and is characterized by warm temperate climate with the temperature ranges from a maximum of 29 degree celsius in July to a minimum of 3 degree celsius in January. The annual average relative humidity is 75%, and the average annual precipitation is 1400 mm.



Project Site : Kanchanbasti Arogya Udhyan Park, Chandragiri-8, Kathmandu

Site coordinates: [27.682242, 85.242764](#)

Site Features

The Kanchanbasti Aarogya Udhyan Park is a site surrounded by the individual houses, located in Ward 8 of the municipality. The surrounding area of a site also includes a kindergarten, and family owned shops. The site for the park covers an area of approximately 2210.8 square meters and is under the ownership of the government of Nepal. The private land borders the eastern and northern boundaries of the site, connected by 2.5 meters road on the west, and a 3 meters access road leads towards the residential area. The site is easily accessible from a secondary road, providing convenient access for residents. The site is almost flat, with a slight contour towards the east side and a small irrigation canal running along the contour line. There are settlements to the north, west, and south of the site, while an agricultural field lies to the east. Recently, plantations have been done along the boundary of the park on three sides, excluding the south.

Community Needs

Through the surveys and interviews with the community, they expressed the need for the space to be designed and developed as a multifunctional public open space that caters to various age groups and activities. They emphasized the importance of creating an environment where they can relax and interact with their neighbors, fostering a sense of community and social engagement. Furthermore, the community highlighted the necessity of dedicated areas for children's activities, including safe spaces for playing, and riding bicycles. In addition to spaces for children, the community also stressed the importance of accommodating the needs of elderly residents. They suggest walking paths or areas where older adults can comfortably walk, and exercise. These paths should be designed with safety and accessibility in mind, providing a pleasant and safe environment for the elderly to maintain their health and well-being. Through the assessment of the neighborhood it is also noted that street lights are not well positioned, that garbage bins are non existing within the neighborhood, there are no public toilets, breastfeeding facilities, and other facilities.

Design Challenges

Accessibility and inclusivity is an important aspect of design approach, as well as safety and security for users, especially women and girls. Integration with the surrounding, and users needs. Climate considerations.

More [DOCUMENTS](#)

7.4 Site in Sunwal Municipality

Shomnath Haatbazar - "Where people connect"

Location and Context

The total population of the municipality is 72,085 (53% Male and 47% Female), with land area of 139.1 Square km. The municipality has a total of 2.8% people with disabilities. The municipality and the site lies in the Tropical Climatic Zone; Humid subtropical, dry winter (Cwa). The climatic condition is mostly hot with variation throughout the year. The annual average high temperature during summer is 33.4°C and low 24.3°C. The average low in winters is 14.75°C. July receives the most rain with an average of 520.56mm in the month and maximum relative humidity of 67.27%. The terrain of the site is all flat surrounded by a river on its eastern boundary.



Project Site : Haatbazar, Sunwal-I, Parasi

Site Coordinates: [27°36'22.8"N 83°39'22.9"E](#)

Site Features

The local vegetable market is one of the important public open spaces, bridging farmers and consumers within and beyond the municipality, acting as a hub for agricultural promotion, commerce, and community engagement. The *Haatbazar* (Vegetable Market) is located in Somnath, around 1.6 KM away from the Municipality Office, bordering the main national highway (East-West Highway). The highway on the southern boundary consists of both Service Lane and Sidewalk under construction. The site will have a minimum of 6m setback from the boundary line on the highway side. With a land area of around 25,000 square meters, the space is an important landmark for the local consumers and community at large. With irregular shape, Somnath river borders the eastern and northern boundaries, the East-West Highway to the South, and Mahakavi Devkota Technical School to the West. The site is flat. The Northern part of the *Haat Bazar* area is an open playground (with just a goal post for football), the Western part also consists of service infrastructure to support the market area like sheds, pathways, drainage, public toilet, and more.

Community needs

Beyond economic significance, the market serves as a social gathering place. The used truss sheds provide shelter for vendors and customers. While conducting the community mapping and prioritization, as well as while conducting surveys, users of the market, especially women, highlighted the need for better lighting provisions in the *Haat Bazar*. The number of sheds are relatively less than the demand due to which sellers are forced to put products outside the sheds leading to damage of products in the harsh heat of Sunwal. In the northern part of the site, there is a football playground used by the local youth club. Expansion on the northern side might be limited due to the presence of a football field. There is an opportunity to modernize and upgrade the infrastructure of the market to enhance its functionality and appeal by adding parking facilities, universal access, lighting, safe sheds, storage rooms, to accommodate growing demand and improve the overall market experience. Ideally, the multifunctionality of open fields for football, festivals, community events, etc. with flexible boundaries. Finding a solution to reduce temperature under the shed is encouraged. The vegetable market and football field attract different groups of people in terms of age, gender and cultural background having different interests. While the market is operating 2 days a week (Sunday and Tuesday), the football field is open all time with people mostly playing during evening, on weekends and during some local competition. The deficiencies reported by community and market users such as lack of street lighting, lack of proper storage facilities, signage within the space, etc. highlight critical areas needing attention to improve public open spaces from an inclusivity and safety point of view.

Design Challenges

The design needs to address extreme heat with the provision of green and shaded spaces. Combining a vegetable market and a football field in a way that both can operate smoothly could be one of the crucial challenges (can there be facilities and public open space mobiliar that serves market vendors/users and football players and the audience?).

More [DOCUMENTS](#)

7.5 Site in Tansen Municipality

Kudapani Park - "Picnic and more"

Location and Context

Tansen Municipality is one of the oldest municipalities in the country, established in March 1950. It is located in Palpa District, Lumbini Province. It lies on the highway between Butwal and Pokhara, on the crest of the Mahabharat range or Lesser Himalaya overlooking the valley of the Kali Gandaki river to the north. The geographic location of this municipality is 27.8619° N, 83.5443° E. The total population of Tansen municipality is 50,792 with 27,378 female population and 23,414 male population. The municipality has a total of 2.4% people with disabilities. Tansen municipality is surrounded by Bagnaskali Gaupalika in the East, Ripdikot Gaupalika in the West, Syangja District in the North and Tinau Gaupalika in the South. The Municipality has a total of 14 wards. Tansen

Municipality occupies an area of 109.8 square kilometers. The highway bypasses the town center on the west, protecting pedestrian amenities in the central maze of steep, narrow, winding alleys lined with Newari shop-Houses and temples. Tansen experiences a subtropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. Summers (March to May) are warm and humid, with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 35°C. This season is characterized by occasional thunderstorms and heavy rainfall. The monsoon season (June to September) brings the heaviest rainfall, essential for agriculture but also causing risks of floods and landslides due to the region's topography. Winters (December to February) are mild and dry, with temperatures ranging from 5°C to 20°C. Clear skies and pleasant weather during this season contribute to its suitability for tourism.



Project Site: Kudapani park, Tansen-14, Palpa

Site coordinates: ([27°55'35.0"N 83°26'60.0"E](#))

Site Features

Kudapani park in Tansen Municipality lies along the Tansen-Tamghas highway. Kudapani Park is famous for its use by children and youth, spending their time in a park for sport activities. This site has religious, social and cultural significance for the community. The major component of this site is an open playground with no amenities, pond, and mango trees. There is also a small picnic shade at the site, where the community cooks food while at the picnic. The size of the site is 12880 square meters. Historically the pond "Satyawati Lake" in the site was used for religious purposes - during the month of Srawan, people would use the pond for bathing. The mango trees found in the site are of different types that makes this area unique. Current use of the space is usually for the morning and evening walks by the elderly in the community, and sport activities by children and youth. All the activities in the park are conducted during the day as there is no lighting within the area. Toilets and other facilities for better use are missing.

Community Needs

While doing community mapping, prioritization, and surveys, especially with women from community, results show that the park could be developed as the main "playground" of Tansen municipality. In addition to that the community would prefer the "mango forest" to be preserved and promoted, while the hill with the rocks could be designed as a garden. There is a historical pond near the site which needs to be preserved and developed. There is a need for proper equipment for sports and other activities for children and youth. Study conducted by the project reveals significant deficiencies in infrastructures of public open spaces. There is a lack of sitting facilities, street lighting, garbage bins, public toilets, breastfeeding facilities, and others. Additionally, the community expressed that there is a lack of gender-inclusive designs, such as spaces for pregnant women and women with babies, and there is a general lack of traffic control. These issues highlight critical gaps that need to be addressed to enhance public safety and convenience within the space.

Design Challenges

Designing a playground that is accessible and inclusive for children and youth of all abilities. Maximizing the use of available space to include diverse play areas, green spaces, and amenities. Balancing the diverse needs and preferences of the community while designing the park and playground. Designing features that withstand local weather conditions and remain functional year-round.

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